ANSWERS TO THE

ARIZONA STATE QUIZ

1. `The sun and reservoir represent Arizona's dry and sunny climate. In the middle of the seal are irrigated fields and orchards to represent farming for cotton and citrus (Citrus is missing in the Seal); and, in the lower right side we see ranching represented in the form of grazing cattle. To the left, on a mountainside, is a quartz mill with a miner with a pick and shovel to represent copper.

2. The Great Seal of the State of Arizona was adopted when Arizona became a state in **1912**. "Ditat Deus" is the state motto and means "God enriches" in Latin. The state seal is used on government documents and other objects to show that they are official. Have you seen Arizona's seal anywhere?

3. Col. Charles Wilfred Harris in 1917 created the first Rifle Team flag which gave way to the AZ flag. But Rachael Berry, who was the first elected female State Representative and W. R. Stewart of Mesa, also had a hand in creating the AZ Flag.

4. The state flag consists of alternating red and yellow rays that represent the 13 original colonies and the western setting sun. The red and yellow are based on the colors of the Spanish flag that Coronado carried into the region. The bottom half of the flag is the same color "liberty blue" found in the U. S. flag.

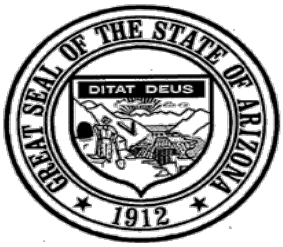
5. The Harris flag was adopted in 1917 by Arizona's Third Legislature and was passed into law without Governor Thomas Campbell's signature.

6. The central star represents the state as a rich copper-producing area. The star is supposed to be represented in metallic copper but usually is manufactured in an orange-tan shade.

7. There are 6. Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Prescott National Forest, Coronado National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, Coconino National Forest, and **Tonto** National Forest.

8. There are 3. Saguaro, Petrified Forest, and Grand Canyon.

9. Arizona is the only state in the U.S. that contains four separate desert regions. Our center of interest is the Sonoran Desert where Phoenix is located. The other three North American deserts are the Mohave, Chihuahuan, and Great Basin, that also occur in Arizona; the only state to have all four. **Arizona's Sonoran Desert is the only place on earth where the iconic saguaro cactus grows**.

10. **Symbols of AZ**	**Name**	**Adopted**
Amphibian:	AZ Tree Frog	1986
Alternate Anthem:	“Arizona”	1982
Anthem:	“Arizona”	1919
Bird:	Coues’ Cactus Wren	1931
Butterfly:	Two-tailed Swallowtail	2001
Colors:	Blue and Gold	1915
Firearm:	Colt single-action Army Revolver	2011
Fish:	Apache Trout	1986
Flag:		1917
Flower:	Saguaro Cactus Blossom	1931
Folk Dance:	Square Dance	1990
Fossil:	Petrified Wood	1988
Gemstone:	Turquoise	1974
Great Seal:		1911
Mammal:	Ringtail (raccoon)	1986
Metal:	Copper	2015
Neckware:	Bola Tie	1971
Reptile:	AZ Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake	1986
Tartan:	“Arizona”	1995

Tree: Palo Verde 1954

11. **Yes. Arizona was still covered by a shallow sea during the ensuing Cambrian period of the Paleozoic era**. Brachiopods, trilobites and other contemporary marine life of Arizona left behind remains in the western region of the state. The sea withdrew from the state during the Ordovician and Silurian time. The Symmorium, an ancestor of sharks, lived in the Pennsylvanian Period, 311-290 million years ago, when **warm, shallow seas covered much of present day Arizona**.

12. San Luis. According to the study, the poorest city in Arizona is **San Luis**. The median household income in the city is $41,648, which is well below Arizona's overall median household income of $61,529. The town's poverty rate is 23.1 percent.

13. Paradise Valley. Paradise Valley is the richest city in Arizona. Located in the northeastern Phoenix metropolitan area, this city is known for its close proximity to the heart of the state capitol – about ten miles from downtown.

14. Arizona can be divided into three physiographic zones, each distinct and unique from the other. They are: **the Colorado Plateau, the Arizona Transition Zone and the Basin and Range Province**. The Colorado Plateau in Northern Arizona is the largest portion, covering 42 percent of the state.

15. Tucson and established in 1877

16. Humphreys Peak (12,633 feet)

17. Arizona, the Grand Canyon State, was originally part of the Spanish and Mexican territories. The land was ceded to the United States in 1848 and became a separate territory in 1863. Arizona officially earned its statehood in 1912 and is the 6th largest state in the country in terms of area.

18. Tombstone. Originally a thriving mining town, it was all but abandoned in 1892 when the mines dried up. It is the largest wild west town still in existence, having been restored and turned into a tourist attraction.

19. In 1970, the town was given a second chance as residents founded the Historical Society and established Jerome as the largest ghost city in America. The town was preserved and restored, now with a population of around 500 people.

20. He was a Franciscan priest and the First European to come to what is known as Arizona. He came to AZ in1539, with an expedition from Mexico City, looking for

the Seven Cities of Cibola or “The City of Gold.” He traveled with Francisco Vazquez de Coronado.