

## Charts

Charts present information in a visual form. History textbooks use several types of charts, including tables, flow charts, Venn diagrams, and infographics. The chart most commonly found in standardized tests is the table. This organizes information in columns and rows for easy viewing.

- 1 Read the title and identify the broad subject of the chart.
- 2 Read the column and row headings and any other labels. These will provide more details about the subject of the chart.
- 3 Note how the information in the chart is organized.
- 4 Compare and contrast the information from column to column and row to row.
- 5 Try to draw conclusions from the information in the chart.
- 6 Read the questions and then study the chart again.

1 This chart is about the number of people who immigrated to different countries.

4 Notice that the years covered in the table are not the same for all countries.

**Immigration to Selected Countries**

Country	Period	Number of Immigrants
Argentina	1856-1932	6,405,000
Australia	1861-1932	2,913,000
Brazil	1821-1932	4,431,000
British West Indies	1836-1932	1,587,000
Canada	1821-1932	5,206,000
Cuba	1901-1932	857,000
Mexico	1911-1931	226,000
New Zealand	1851-1932	594,000
South Africa	1881-1932	852,000
United States	1821-1932	34,244,000
Uruguay	1836-1932	713,000

Source: Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492*

3 This chart organizes the countries alphabetically. In some charts, information is organized according to years or the value of the numbers displayed.

5 Think about what the countries with the highest number of immigrants have in common.

1. The country that received the vast majority of immigrants was
  - A. Argentina.
  - B. Brazil.
  - C. Canada.
  - D. the United States.
2. The Latin American country that received the most immigrants was
  - A. Argentina.
  - B. Brazil.
  - C. Cuba.
  - D. Uruguay.

answers: 1 (D); 2 (A)