The state was populated mostly due to __ and silver mining.

Craters of the Moon Nat’l Monument contains otherworldly __ formations.

The highest point is Borah __ at 12,662 feet elevation.

The capital and largest city, named for the French word for woods

__ towns include: Silver City, Quartzberg, and Thunder Mountain City.

Shoshone Falls on the ___ River drops 212 feet near Twin Falls.

Became the 43rd ___ on July 3, 1890.

"Idaho" was a name created by ___ lobbyist George Willing.

The University of Idaho in __, was established in 1889.

The Shoshone and Nez Perce were the ___ tribes of the area.

In 1846, the U.S. obtained the ___ territory from the British.

Hell’s Canyon is the ___ gorge in the U.S. at 7900 feet.

Forested and wildlife areas are perfect for fishing and ___.

The Bitterroot mountain range forms a portion of the border with ___.

___ power plant technology was developed in Idaho in the 1950s.

Mining labor ___ from 1892 to 1899 ended with military intervention.

State nickname: "The ___," due to its mining heritage.

Minidoka Camp hosted about 10,000 interned ___ during WWII.

Industries include: ___, wheat, sugar beets, barley, lumber, and mining.

The ___ Mountains were named for their jagged profile.

Terrain features: ___, deserts, canyons, and valley farmlands.

Idaho State University started as The Academy of Idaho in __.

The Shoshone guide, ___, was from what is now eastern Idaho.

The famous ski resort ___ ___ was established in 1936.

The Lewis and Clark ___ crossed the Idaho panhandle in 1805.

World Wars I and II boosted ___ for Idaho’s food and metal industries.

Idaho has over 3,000 miles of ___ rivers, ready for rafting or kayaking.

The 1950s and 1960s saw major dam ___ on the Snake River.