

## Answer Key – Charting the Difference

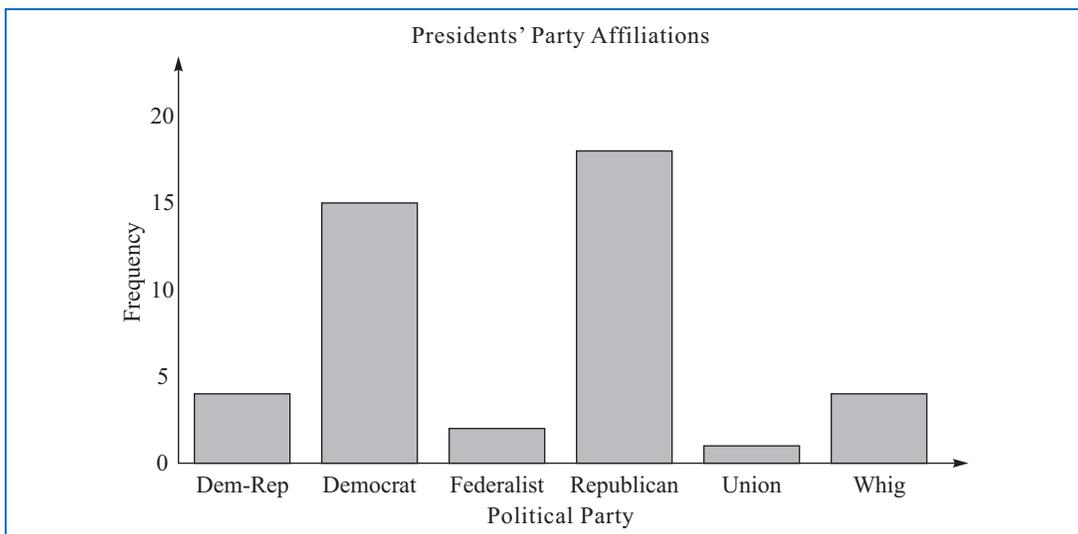
Gather information from the Internet on the Presidents of the United States to complete this activity.



1. Create a frequency table for the party affiliations of the Presidents.

PARTY AFFILIATION	FREQUENCY
[Democratic-Republican]	[     = 4]
[Democratic]	[      = 15]
[Federalist]	[   = 2]
[Republican]	[      = 18]
[Union]	[  = 1]
[Whig]	[     = 4]

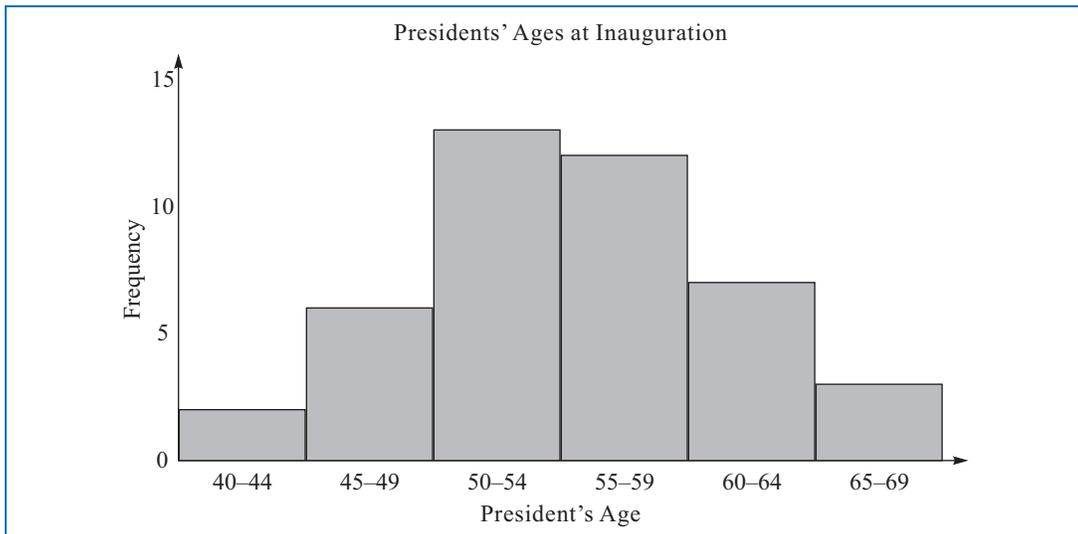
2. Use the frequency table above to create a bar graph. Include a title and labels for the axes.



3. Create a frequency table for the ages of the Presidents at inauguration. Use intervals of 5 for the ages.

AGE AT INAUGURATION	FREQUENCY
[40–44]	[     = 2]
[45–49]	[           = 6]
[50–54]	[               = 13]
[55–59]	[           = 12]
[60–64]	[         = 7]
[65–69]	[       = 3]

4. Use the frequency table above to create a histogram. Include a title and labels for the axes.



5. Based on the graphs, what observations can you make about the presidents?

Answers will vary.

Some sample answers might be:

There were more Presidents in their early fifties than in their late fifties on Inauguration Day.

Democratic presidents have been elected more than three times as Whig Presidents.

6. What are some similarities and differences between bar graphs and histograms?

Both graphs have:

- titles
- frequency on the vertical axis
- equal scaling on frequency scale
- bars of equal width

Some differences include:

- categories for bar graphs and number ranges for histograms
- bars do not touch for bar graphs and they do touch for histograms

Answers will vary. Other correct responses are possible.