Chapter 1 – Lesson 1

Geography is the study of people and places of Earth.

A region is an area that is defined by certain features like language or climate.

Environment includes all the surroundings and conditions that affect living things.

A hemisphere is half of the Earth’s surface.

Geographers learn about a place by asking Why is it there? Where is it? And What is it like there?

Lines of Longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole and line of Latitude run around North and South of the Equator.

Geographers look for clues that created rivers, mountain and other features. They find reasons why some communities grew and why some disappeared.

The Prime meridian divides the Eastern and the Western hemisphere while the equator divides the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

Earth has 4 oceans: The Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Chapter 1 Lesson 2

Tectonic plates lie beneath Earth’s surface.

Lakes form when water enters a low area faster than it can leave.

Glacier is a huge mass of slowly moving ice.

The Appalachian Mountains have been shaped by erosion.

A basin is a low area with a low center surrounded by higher land.

Many major cities have grown up beside rivers.

The Grand Canyon has been shaped by wind erosion. Volcanoes created the Cascade Mountains. Tectonic plates are slowly moving rock beneath Earth’s surface. Rivers, streams and oceans can cut into rock over time. Erosion is the process of wearing away rock and soil. Rivers form when water moves from a high area to a low area.

Lesson 3

Natural Resources are important to heat our homes and power our cars.

People do not always use natural resources wisely.

A product is something that is made from natural resources.

Renewable resources can be replaced, Nonrenewable resources cannot be replaced.

Fossil fuels are coal, natural gas and oil.

A fossil fuel is an energy resource formed by the remains of living things from long ago. Someday we will run out of nonrenewable resources.

Many kinds of natural resources are found across the United States.

Natural resources are things from the natural environment that people use. Most copper ore comes from open pit mines.

Flow resources are the sun, wind and water.