

## **Geography Vocabulary :** Define or explain each of the following terms in your notebook. Use the textbook pages listed from the reading:

1. Bird's Eye View (Wood): The view from above – as if from a bird in flight. Maps use this view from above.
2. Location (12):
3. Absolute Location (12): the precise point where a place is located on Earth. An address, Latitude/Longitude. Our school is at 4912 Vincent or at N44°54.49', W93°19.00
4. Relative Location (12): where a place is in reference to something else. West of Lake Harriet, across the street from the store, Downstream from St. Louis.
5. Distortion (12): a change in the shape, size, or position of a place when it is shown on a map
6. Map Projection (12): a way of representing the spherical Earth on a flat surface. This always leads to distortion.
7. Title (14): tells what a map is about, what the map will show.
8. Compass Rose (14 ): shows directions on a map.
10. Cardinal Directions (15): North, South, East, West
11. Intermediate Directions (15): In between the cardinal directions – Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest
12. Map Key (Legend) (15): tells what the symbols on a map represent
13. Map Grid (15): labeled lines that crisscross a map at right angles that help find locations on the map
14. Global Grid (15): the grid made from latitude and longitude lines on a map or globe
15. Parallels of Latitude (16): imaginary lines that run east-west and are parallel to the equator. They are measured up 90 degrees North or South (the poles) FLATitude.
16. Equator (16): The imaginary line that circles the globe at the center and is equidistant from the poles. The equator is 0 degrees latitude.
17. Poles (16): the points upon which the earth rotates. The farthest points north and south in latitude.
18. Meridians of Longitude (16): imaginary lines that run from pole to pole that are not parallel. The measure degrees east or west of the prime meridian
19. Prime Meridian (16): the starting point for longitude. It is 0 degrees. Degrees go east or west up to 179.
20. International Date Line (16): The line at 180 degrees opposite the prime meridian. With the prime meridian they form a circle.
21. Degrees in a Circle (16): 360
22. Coordinates (17): an absolute location on earth expressed in latitude and longitude.
23. Map Scale (18): shows how far distances are and how large spaces are on a map.
24. Hemisphere (19): half of the earth
25. Landmass (19): a very large unbroken area of land
26. Solar System (20): the sun and the planets that orbit it
27. Sun (20): the center of our solar system that provides light and solar energy to the surrounding planets
28. Planet (20): Orbit the sun. One revolution is a year. Earth is the third planet from the sun
29. Revolution (20): one trip around the sun. It takes 365.25 days for the earth to revolve around the sun
30. Rotation (20): the earth spinning on its axis. The earth rotates every 24 hours.
31. Tilt (20): the earth is tilted on its axis so that parts of the earth are tilted in or out at different times in the revolution
32. Daytime (20): when our part of the earth is rotated toward the sun
33. Nighttime (20): when our part of the earth is rotated away from the sun
34. Tropic of Cancer (20): Marks the northern edge of the tropics where the sun's rays are direct
35. Tropic of Capricorn (20): Marks the southern edge of the tropics where the sun's rays are direct
36. Seasons (20-21): variations in weather due to the position of the earth in its revolution
37. Summer (20-21): the part of the revolution when our part of the earth is tilted in toward the sun
38. Winter (20-21): the part of the revolution when our part of the earth is tilted away from the sun
39. Solstice (20-21): the summer and winter solstices are when the earth reaches the greatest tilt toward or away
40. Equinox (20-21): The midpoint between solstices when the sun shines directly on the equator
41. Thematic Map (25): a map that shows just one kind of information
42. Climate (26): long-term patterns of weather
43. Landform (26): physical features like mountains, plains, and plateaus
44. Population Density (26): number of people per square mile
45. Economic Activity (36): the ways people produce, buy, and sell goods and services.
46. Vegetation (26): trees and other plants that grow in an area
47. Peninsula (28): a long narrow piece of land surrounded by water on three sides
48. Climate Zone (30): an area with a particular pattern of rain and precipitation
49. Region (38): an area defined by one or more natural or cultural characteristics that set it apart from other areas
51. Continent (Wood): the largest landmasses on earth. We say there are seven: North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, and Antarctica
52. Ocean (Wood): the largest bodies of water on the planet. We say there are four: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic