# geography

the study of places



# geographer

someone who studies places



**Example:** In geography people study about places like communities, states and countries.

(SS030101)

**Example:** Geographers study places such as deserts, communities and states.

(SS030101)

### natural characteristics

Things that were not made by humans.



### human characteristics



**Examples:** Trees, soil and animals are

(SS030101)

Parts of a place made by people

**Example:** Bridges, roads and buildings are human characteristics.

(SS030101)

# county

A division of a state

natural features.

Oakland

6 state

one of the 50 parts of our country



**Example:** Michigan is divided into 83

counties.

(SS030101)

**Example:** States have their own land, borders and government.

(SS030101)

#### 7 border

The place where one area ends and another begins.



**Example:** You can see the borders of states on a United States map.

(SS030101)

### 8 government

A group of elected citizens who make and carry out the



rules for a community, state or country.

**Example:** A city government may have a mayor and a city council.

(SS030101)

#### 9 location

where a place is found



**Example:** An address helps to describe the location of a house.

(SS030102)

# 10 absolute location

where the exact location of a place is



**Example:** Your address shows the absolute location of your house.

(SS030102)

### 11 relative location

where a place is in relation to other places.

**Example:** The relative location of Michigan is in the northern part of the United States.

(SS030102)

### 12 direction words

words like north, south, east and west



**Example:** Direction words are used to help describe the relative location of places.

(SS030102)

### 13 map

A picture that shows the location of something.

**Example:** A map could show a city, river or country.

(SS030102)

#### **Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Natural Characteristics Word Card #3 From Lesson 1
- Map Word Card #13 from Lesson 2

### 14 landforms

different kinds of land on the Earth



**Example:** Mountains, hills and islands are different landforms.

(SS030103)

### 15 peninsula

land surrounded by water on three sides



**Example:** Michigan is made up of two peninsulas.

(SS030103)

#### 16 island

a pieced of land that s surrounded by water



**Example:** Beaver Island and Mackinac Island are important Michigan islands.

(SS030103)

### 17 special purpose maps



maps that show characteristics of an area such as landforms, climate, or forests

**Example:** Studying special purpose maps can help you better understand a place.

(SS030103)

# 18 elevation

how high a place is



**Example:** A mountain has higher elevation than a hill.

(SS030103)

# 19 mountain range

a row of connected mountains

**Example:** The Huron mountains are a mountain range in Michigan.

(SS030103)

### 20 sand dunes

ridges or hills of loose sand piled up by the wind

**Example:** There are many sand dunes along the shore of Lake Michigan.

(SS030103)

#### 21 The Great Lakes

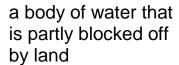


Five huge lakes located in the northern part of the United States.

**Example:** Four of the Great Lakes border Michigan.

(SS030103)

### 22 bay





Example: Michigan has many bays.

(SS030103)

### 23 glacier

giant sheets of slowly moving ice



**Example:** Glaciers help create many of the natural characteristics of Michigan.

(SS030103)

#### **Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Natural Characteristics Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Map Word Card #13 from Lesson 2
- Special Purpose Map Word Card #17 from Lesson 3

# 24 vegetation

the plants of an area



**Example:** The vegetation of Michigan includes apple trees, white pines and many different wildflowers.

(SS030103)

## 25 climate





weather over a long period of time

**Example:** Michigan's climate has four different seasons.

(SS030103)

# 26 temperature

how hot or cold the air is



**Example:** Temperatures in the Upper Peninsula are often colder than in the Lower Peninsula.

(SS030103)

## 27 precipitation

water that falls to the ground as rain, sleet, hail or snow



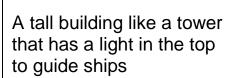
**Example:** Areas near the Great Lakes often get more precipitation than other areas.

(SS030103)

#### **Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Human Characteristics Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Map Word Card #13 from Lesson 2
- Special Purpose Map Word Card #17 from Lesson 3

### 28 lighthouse





**Example:** Lighthouses are found along the shores of the Great Lakes and on islands in the Great Lakes.

(SS030105)

#### **Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Natural Characteristics Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- The Great Lakes Word Card #21 from Lesson 3

### 29 natural resources

things in nature that people find useful

**Example:** Water, soil and trees are natural resources.

(SS030106)

# 30 fertile soil

soil that is good for growing things



**Example:** Michigan has a lot of fertile soil in the Lower Peninsula.

(SS030106)

# 31 minerals

natural resources found in the ground such as iron ore



**Example:** Minerals are removed from the ground by mining.

(SS030106)

### 32 iron ore

a mineral that is used to make steel



**Example:** Iron ore is mined in the Upper Peninsula.

(SS030106)

# 33 copper

a mineral that is used to make things such as pipes for plumbing.

**Example:** For many years Michigan was a world leader in copper mining.

34 limestone

a stone that is mined and used to make steel and cement

**Example:** Limestone is mined in Rogers City, Michigan.

(SS030106)

(SS030106)

### 35 renewable resources

natural resources that can be replaced



**Example:** Water and trees are renewable resources.

(SS030106)

#### 36 nonrenewable resources



natural resources that cannot be replaced

**Example:** Iron and oil are nonrenewable resources.

(SS030106)

#### **Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

Natural Resources – Word Card #29 From Lesson 6

#### 37 human/environment interaction

ways in which people use and interact with the Earth.

**Example:** When people build new roads they are interacting with the Earth.

(SS030107)

# 38 modifying the environment

when people change the environment to fit them

**Example:** People in Michigan modified the environment by cutting down trees to clear land for farming.

(SS030107)

# 39 adapting to the natural environment



when people change to fit the environment

**Example:** People in Michigan wear warm coats, hats and mittens to fit the environment in winter.

(SS030107)

#### 40 movement

the theme of geography that explains how and why people, goods and ideas move

**Example:** The theme of movement helps us understand how places are connected to other places.

(SS030108)

# 41 transportation

ways of moving things and people from one place to another

**Example:** Boats, trains and cars are methods of transportation.



(SS030108)

42

#### hub

a city where many roads and railroads meet

**Example:** Detroit is a transportation hub in Michigan.

(SS030108)

### 43 port

a city on a body of water where ships load and unload

**Example:** Detroit is an important Michigan port.

(SS030108)

# 44 region

an area with one or more common features



### 45 Midwest Region

a region of the
United States that
includes the state of Michigan

**Example:** The Upper Peninsula can be one region of Michigan.

(SS030109)

**Example:** States in the Midwest Region have many things in common.

(SS030109)

### 46 Great Lakes Region

the states of that border the Great Lakes along with the province of Ontario, Canada

**Example:** Michigan belongs to the Great Lakes Region

(SS030109)