



World Geography – North and South America

Human features:

Canada - CN Tower Toronto
 USA - The White House, Statue of Liberty
 Mexico - Chichen Itza
 Brazil - Statue of Christ the Redeemer
 Argentina – Plaza de Mayo

Physical features:

Canada: Niagra Falls
 USA: Yellowstone National Park
 Mexico: Copper Canyon
 Brazil: Amazon Rainforest
 Argentina: Andes Mountains

Trade Agreements

North America Free Trade Agreement
 Mercosur Trade Agreement

Time Zones – GMT -2 to GMT -11

Main Natural Resources

North America – Agriculture, Forestry, coal, oil and gas
 South America – climate, agriculture, forestry, fishing, oil and gas, iron and copper

Environmental Regions

Region – an area of land that has common features.
 North America – The Caribbean, The Great Plains, The Mountainous West
 South America – mountains, coastal plains, river basins

Capital Cities

Canada – Ottawa
 USA – Washington DC
 Mexico – Mexico City
 Brazil – Brasilia
 Argentina – Buenos Aires

Earthquakes

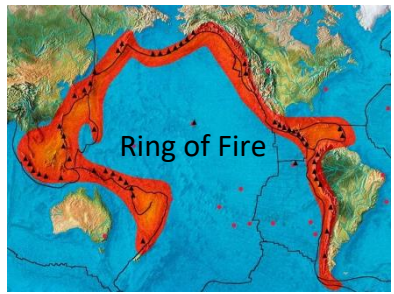
When two pieces of the earth's crust suddenly move past one another along a fault line.

Vocabulary:

Equator - an imaginary line around the Earth, exactly halfway between the North and South Poles, that divides Earth into two equal halves.
Northern hemisphere – above the equator.
Southern hemisphere – below the equator.
Human geography – the impact of people on the natural world.
Physical geography – the natural processes of the Earth.
Characteristics – the things that make a place different to others – can be both physical and human.
Biome – an area classified according to the species that live in that location e.g. forest, grassland, desert.
Vegetation belt - the main plant life within a certain area.

Volcanic Eruption

The expulsion of gases, rock, and molten lava from within the Earth through a vent in the Earth's surface.



Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes occur where tectonic plates meet.

Lines of Latitude →
 Lines of Longitude ↓

