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



World Geography - North and South America

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 – Ottowa USA – Washington DC Mexico – Mexico City Brazil – Brasilia Argentina – Buenos Aires

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.

Earthquakes

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

Lines of Longitude

Lines of Longitude

Volcanic Eruption

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

Canada

USA

Mexico

Brazil

Chile

Argentina

Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes occur where tectonic plates meet.

Ring of Fire

Greenland



