# Physical Geography Notes

**Name:_____Period:_____**

## EARTH AND SPACE

Galaxies –

Solar System –

Rotation –

Revolution –

Tropics –

Polar Regions –

Mid-Latitude –

Summer and Winter solstices –

Spring and Fall Equinoxes –

1. Atmosphere –

2. Lithosphere –

3. Hydrosphere –

4. Biosphere –

When you add . . .

Biosphere +

## WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather –

Climate –

Temperature –

Greenhouse Effect –

Global Warming –

Precipitation –

Evaporation –

Condensation –

Humidity –

An increase in elevation –

Orographic Effect –

Windward side –

Leeward side –

Hurricanes –

Cyclones –

Tornadoes –

Tropical Humid –

Tropical Wet and Dry climate –

Arid –

Semi Arid –

Mediterranean-

Humid Subtropical-

Marine West Coast Climate-

Humid Continental-

Subarctic climate-

Tundra Climate-

Ice-Cap Climate-

Highland Climate-

## LANDFORMS, WATER, and NATURAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE:

Energy –

Core –

Inner Core –

Outer Core –

Mantle –

The uppermost level is the crust.

Even though –

Huge currents –

Magma –

Lava –

Plate Tectonics explains –

This theory says that Earth's crust is divided –

This process is called continental drift.

Along plate boundaries –

In the middle of the plates –

Plate boundaries are usually –

Scientists believe –

Scientists believe that 200 million –

As Pangaea split –

When plates move they can –

They can spread (  )

They can collide (  )

They can move past each other laterally (  )

Over millions of years –

The lower layer is made up of –

The upper layer is made up of –

Water is a huge part of the Earth

Water is the –

Water is such a large –

Water is abundant on Earth –

97% of the world's –

3% of the world's –

This leaves –

The Hydrologic Cycle:

Watershed –

Desalinization –

Tributary –

Groundwater –

Water Table –

Natural Resources:

Renewable:

Nonrenewable: