

UNIT ONE

MiCHiGaN
geography



Geography

The study of
the Earth and
its features.



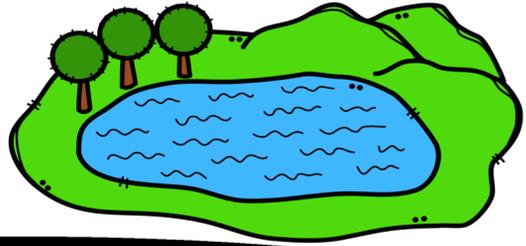
Geographer

A person who studies
the Earth and
its features.



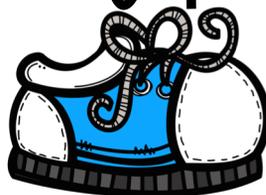
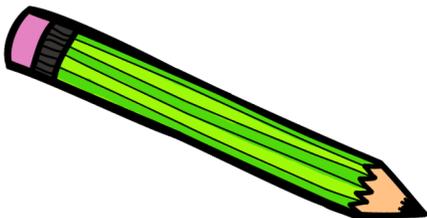
Natural Characteristics

Things that were not made by humans and are found on the Earth.



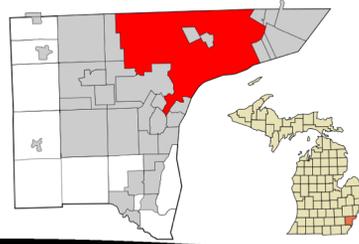
Human Characteristics

Things on the Earth that were made by people.



County

The largest division within a state with its own local government.



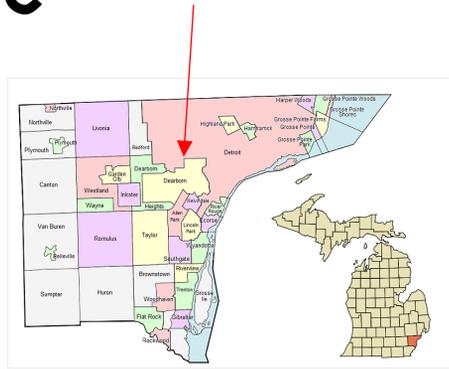
State

One of the 50 parts of our country.



Border

The place where
one area ends
and another
begins.



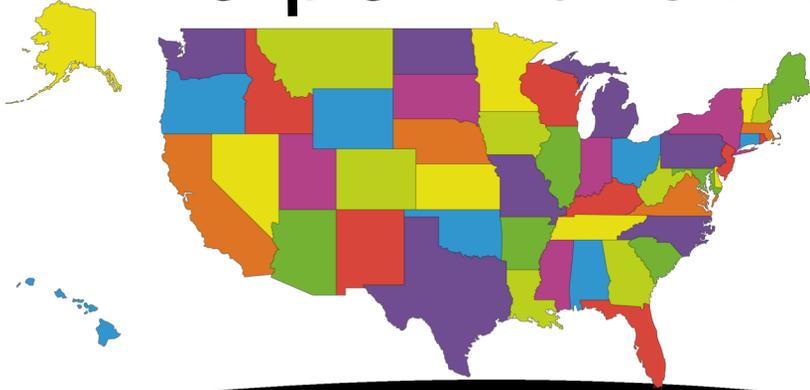
Government

A group of citizens
chosen to make and
carry out the rules
in a community.



Location

Where a place is found.



Absolute Location

The exact location of a place.



Relative Location

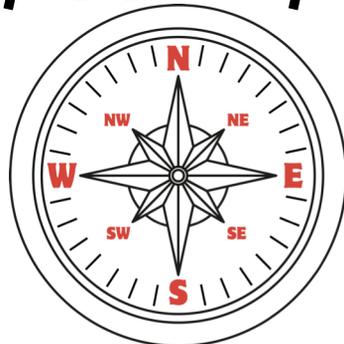
Where a place is found in relation to other places.



The house between the blue houses.

Direction Words

Words like North, South, East, West, etc.



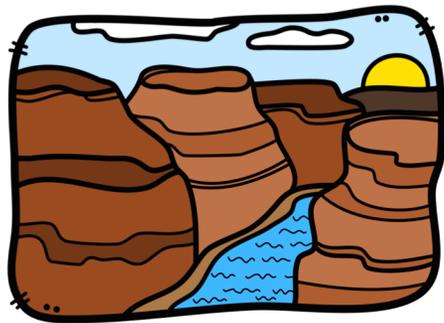
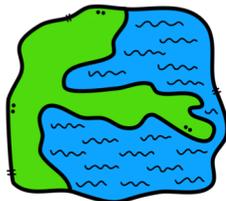
Map

A picture of an area from above showing selected features of an area.



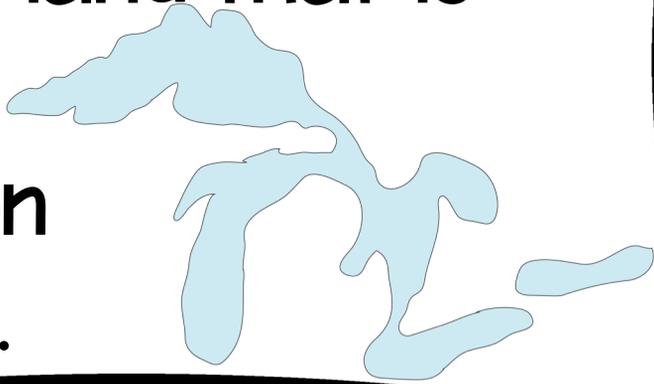
Landforms

A natural feature of a land surface.



Peninsula

An area of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.



Island

An area of land surrounded by water on all sides.

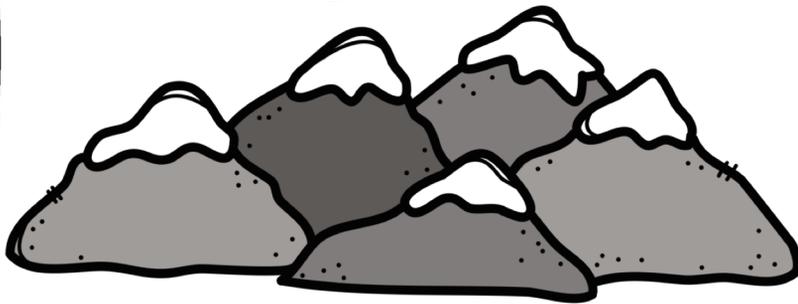


Special Purpose Map

A map that shows specific characteristics such as forests, mountains, climate, etc.

Elevation

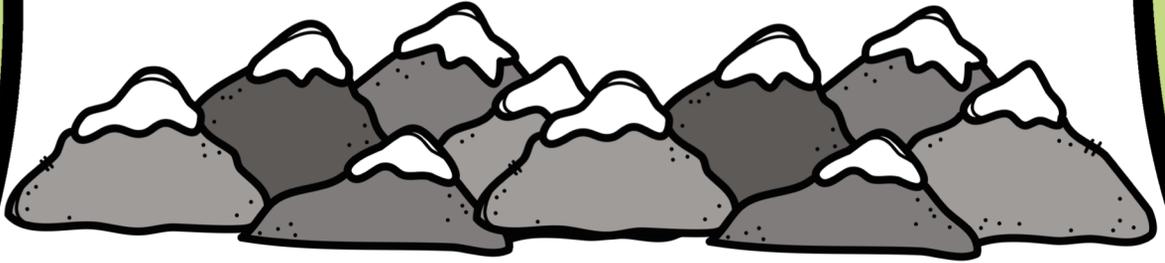
How high a place is.



20,000
FEET

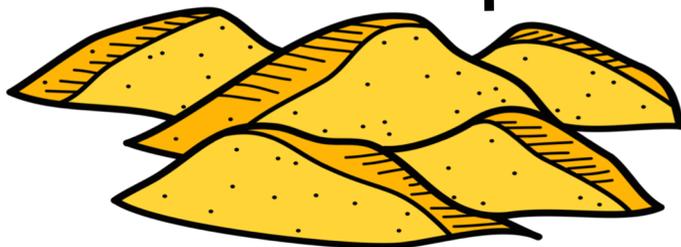
Mountain Range

A line of mountains that are connected to each other.



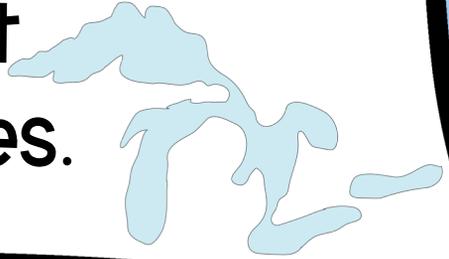
Sand Dunes

A mount, hill, or ridge of loose sand that is piled by wind.



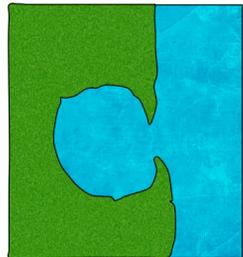
The Great Lakes

Five large very large lakes that are located in the northern part of the United States.



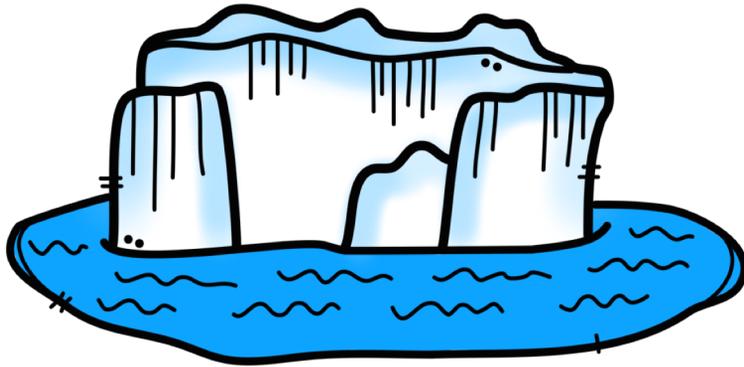
Bay

A body of water blocked off by land that connects to a larger body of water.



Glacier

A slow moving mass of ice.



Vegetation

Plants that
are within
an area
or habitat.



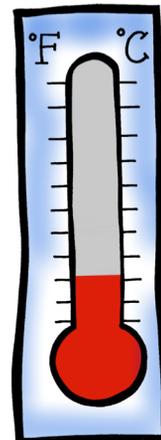
Climate

Weather conditions in an area that occur over a period of time.



Temperature

How hot or cold the air is measured in degrees.



Precipitation

Rain, snow, sleet,
or hail that falls
to the ground.



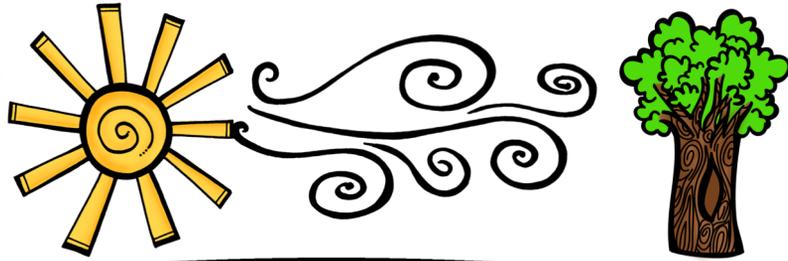
Lighthouse

A building, like
a tower, that
has a light to
guide ships.



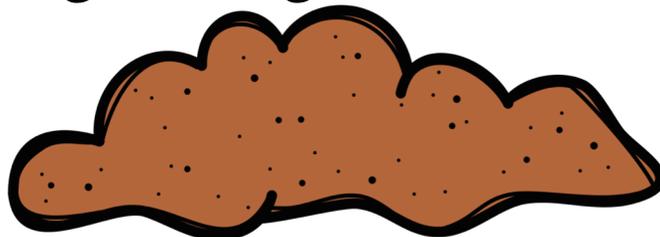
Natural Resources

Something that is found in nature that can be used by people.



Fertile Soil

Soil that is good for growing things.



Minerals

A natural resource found in the ground such as iron ore, tin, salt, copper, etc.



Iron Ore

A mineral that is mainly used for making steel.



Copper

A mineral that is used to make things such as pipes for plumbing and pennies.



Limestone

A mineral that is used to make things such as cement and steel.



Renewable Resources

A natural resource that can be replaced in a natural process such as oxygen and water.

Nonrenewable Resource

A natural resource that cannot be replaced in a natural process such as gas and oil.

Human & Environment Interaction

The way that people interact with the Earth.



Modifying Our Environment

When people change their environment to fit their needs.



Adapting to the Natural Environment

When people change their habits to fit the environment around them.



Movement

How goods, people, and ideas move within geography.



Transportation

Different ways to move people and goods from one place to another.



Hub

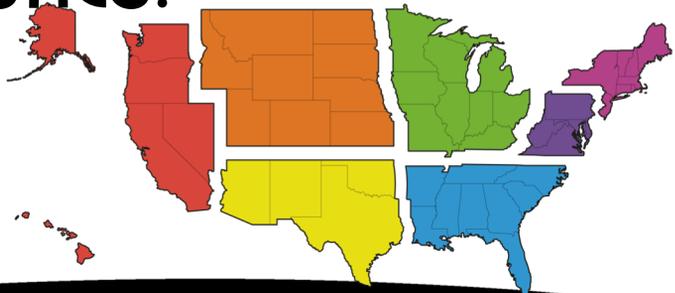
Usually a large city where many roads, railroads, and even airports are located.

Port

An area by a body of water where ships can load and unload what they carry.

Region

An area with similar characteristics.



Midwest Region

A region of the United States that contains Michigan and nine other states.



Great Lakes Region

The states and parts of Canada that surround the Great Lakes.

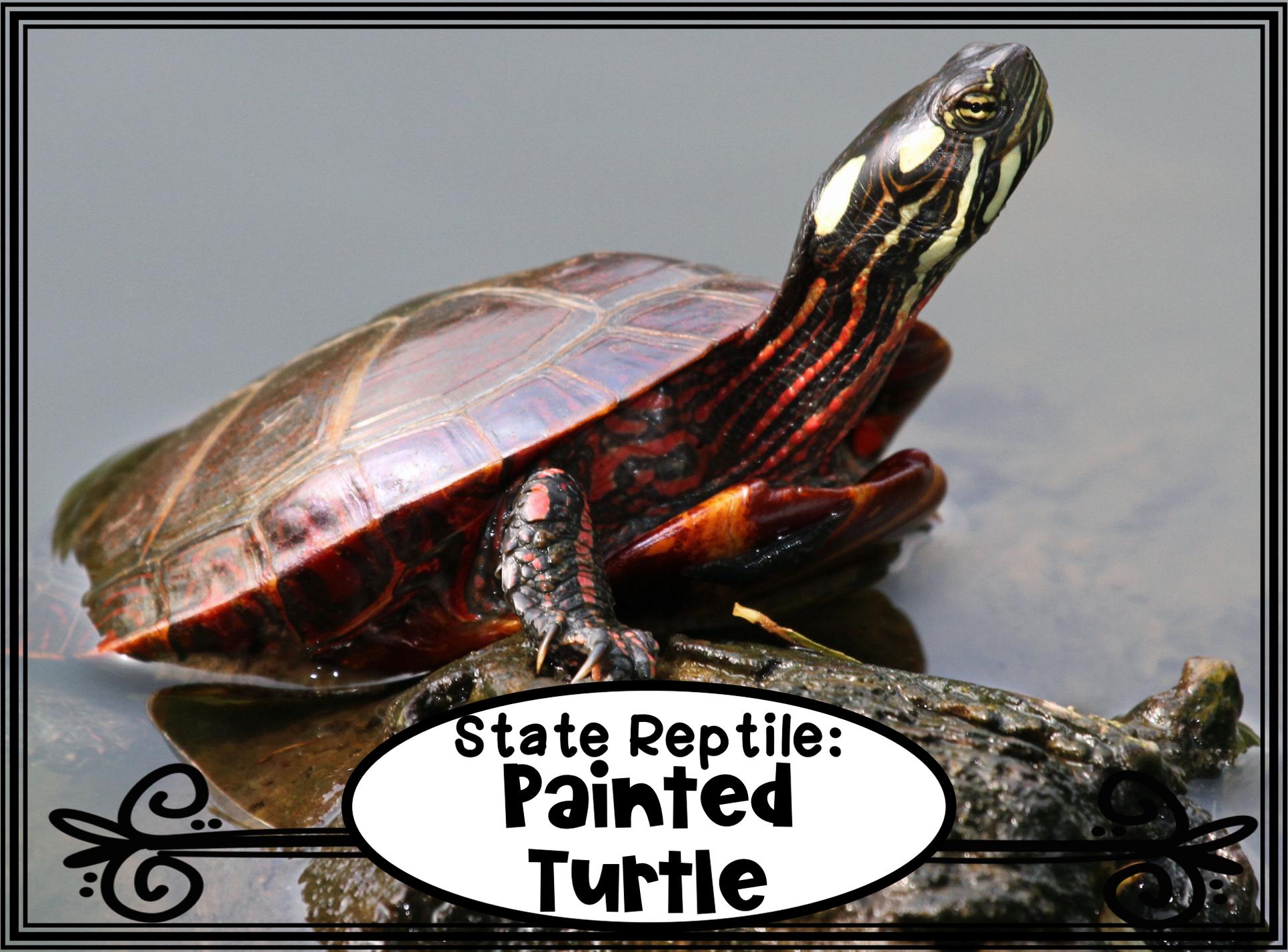




State Flower:
**Apple
Blossom**



State Fish:
**Brook
Trout**

A Painted Turtle is shown resting on a dark, mossy log in a body of water. The turtle's head is raised, showing its characteristic yellow and black stripes. Its shell is a rich reddish-brown with distinct yellow and black markings. The background is a soft, out-of-focus greyish-blue.

State Reptile:
**Painted
Turtle**



State Capital:
Lansing

A photograph of a dense forest of white pine trees. The trees are tall and full of green needles, with some branches showing signs of aging or damage. The sky is visible through the canopy. In the foreground, a paved road is partially visible. A white oval with a black border is overlaid on the bottom center of the image, containing the text "State Tree: White Pine".

State Tree:
White Pine



State Rock:
**Petoskey
Stone**

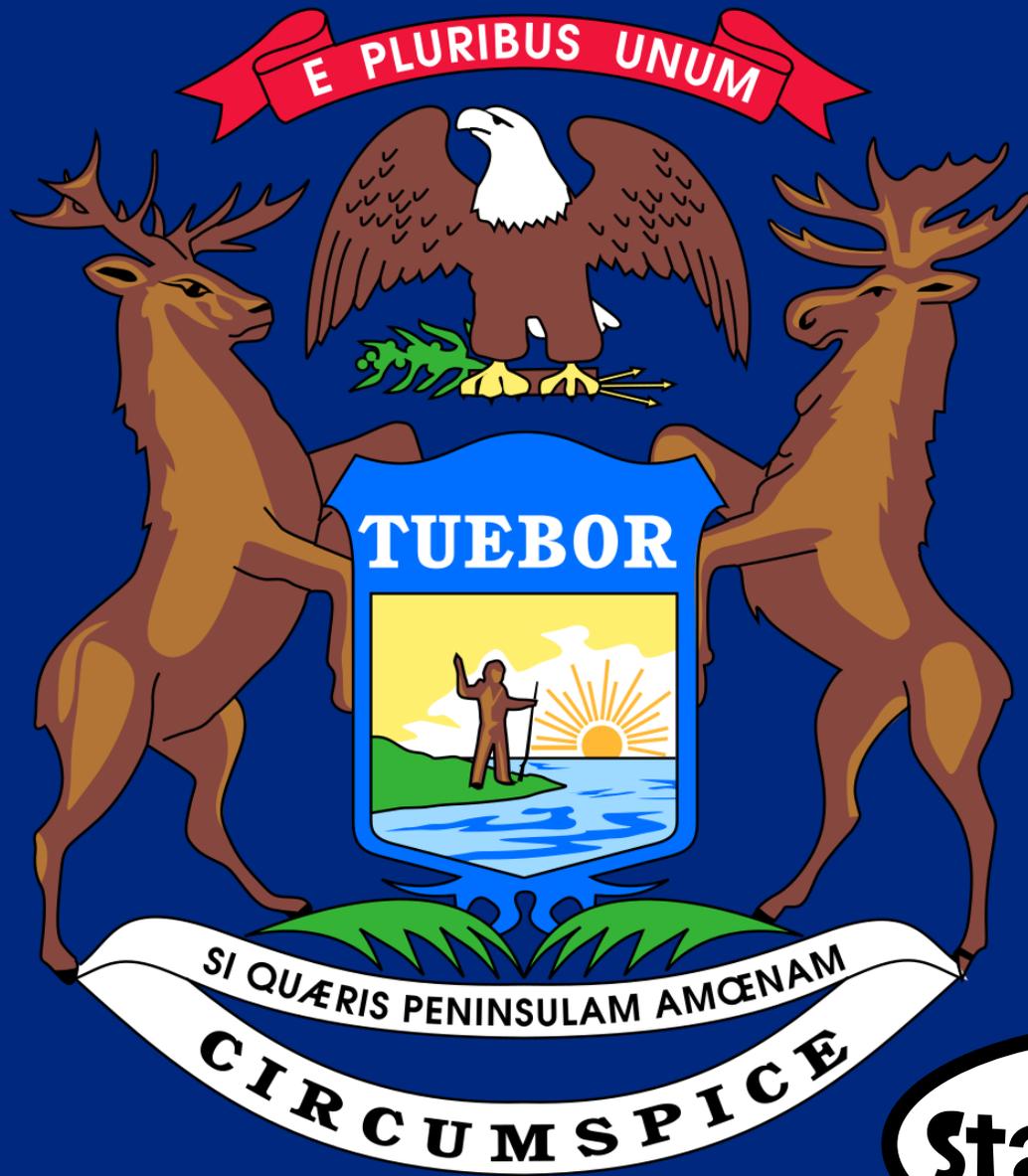


State Bird:

ROBIN



State Animal:
**White-Tailed
Deer**



State Flag

LOCATION

ABSOLUTE LOCATION:

The exact location of a place.



← Michigan

RELATIVE LOCATION:

Where a place is found in relation to other places.

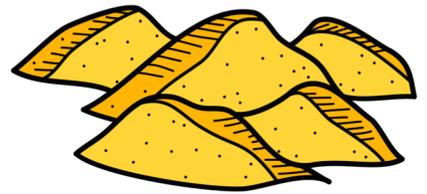
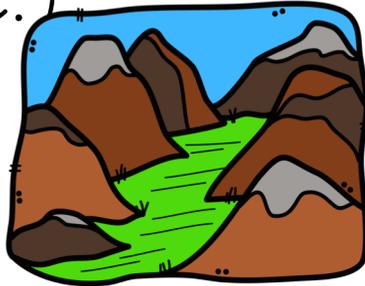
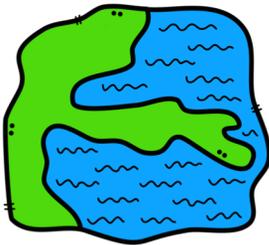
Michigan is located
in the Midwest



PLACE

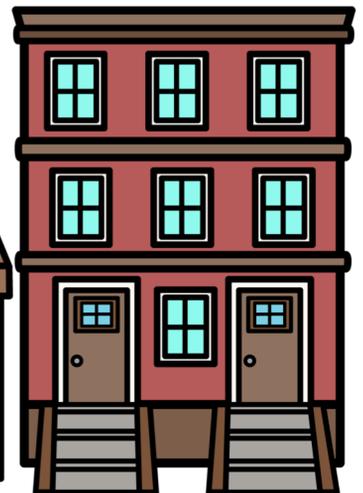
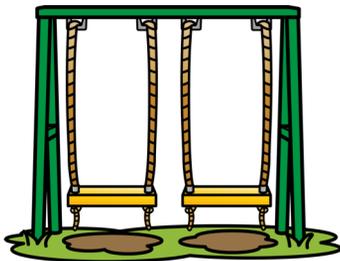
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Things that naturally take place in nature (landforms, weather, climate, etc.)



HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS:

Things on earth that were made by people which change the land.



HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS

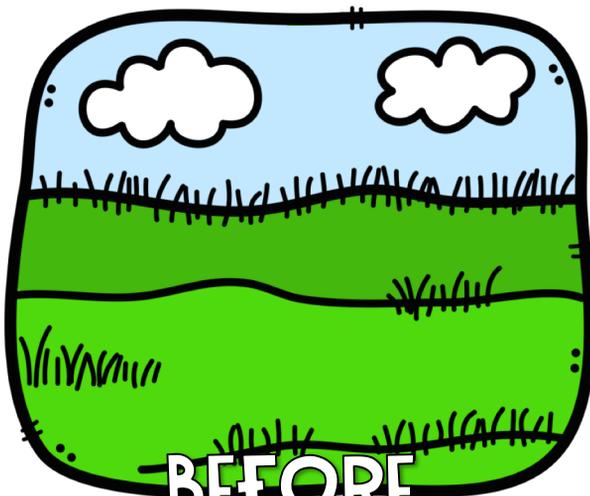
SHAPING THE LANDSCAPE:

The landscape of the Earth is no longer at its original state. The Earth has been changed by humans over time.

Humans depend on the environment.

Humans modify the environment.

Humans adapt to the environment.



MOVEMENT

HUMANS INTERACTING WITH THE EARTH:

The relationships between humans and different places on Earth are shaped by the movement of people, goods, ideas, and physical motion.

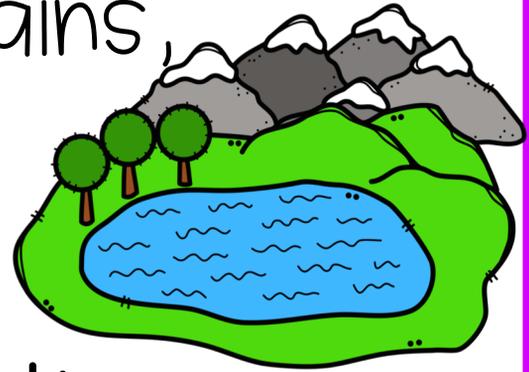


REGIONS

HOW THEY ARE FORMED AND CHANGED:

A region is a place with similar characteristics.

Physical characteristics can include mountains, lakes, forests, etc.



Human characteristics can be social, economic, political and cultural characteristics.

