



1. History

The study of the people and events of the past.

***Example:* When you study history, you learn about the past.**



2. Geography

Geography is the study of people, places, and the environment.

***Example:* Geography includes the study of the Earth and how people make it their home.**

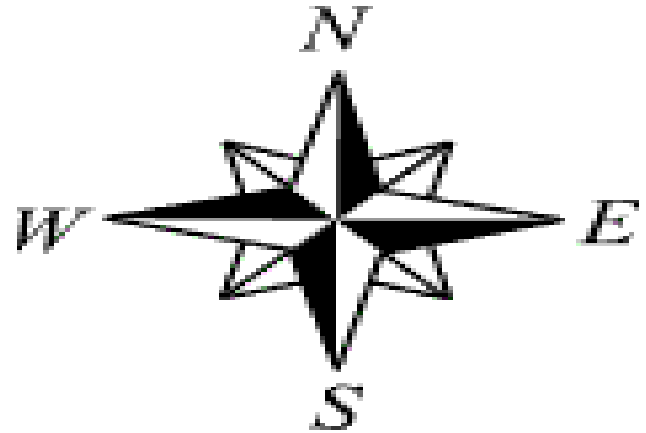
3. Environment



The land, water, climate, plants, and animals of an area; surroundings.

***Example:* Human activities, such as building new roads, may change the environment.**

4. Spatial



Where a place is located and its physical relationship to other places, people, and environments.

Example: Geographers study the world in spatial terms.

5. Absolute Location



An exact or specific description of where a place is located, often expressed using latitude and longitude.

***Example:* The global positioning system provides us with the absolute location of our school.**

6. Relative Location



A general description of where a place lies, often expressed relative to another place.

Example: Canada is north of the United States.

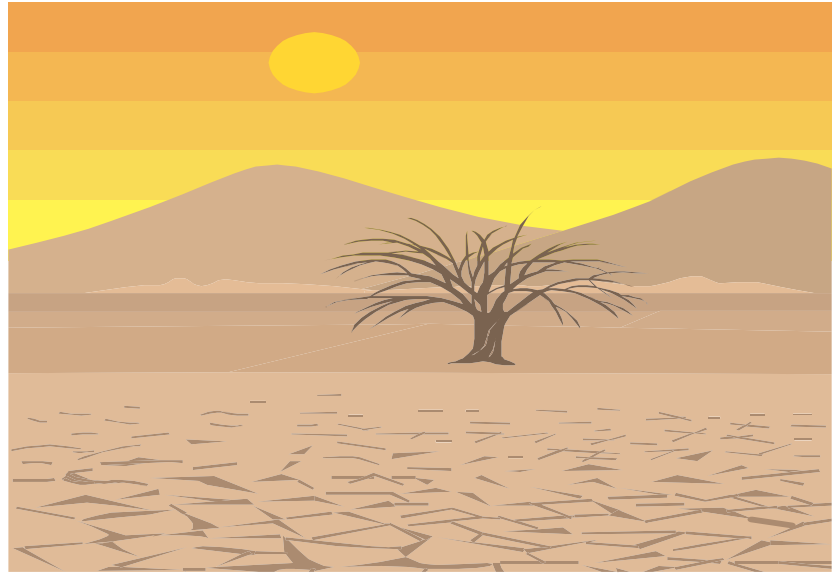
7. Place



The human and physical features of a specific location that make it unique.

Example: To describe place you might say the climate is hot and the land is hilly.

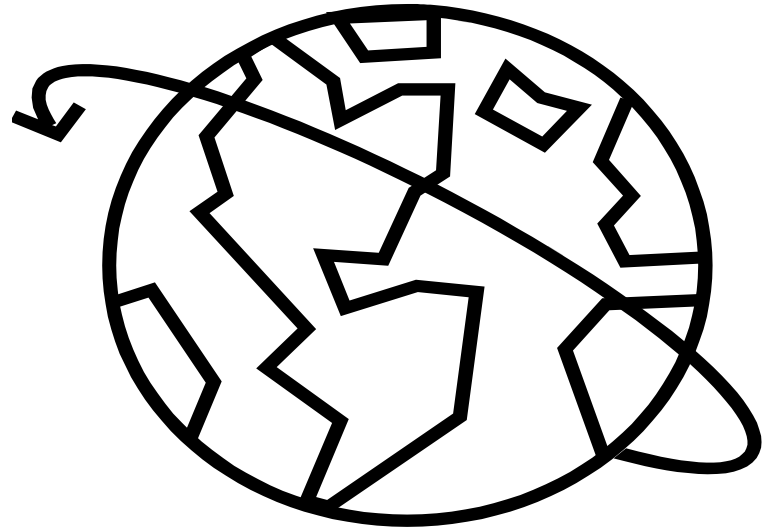
8. Region



Areas that share common physical or human characteristics.

***Example:* Physical regions of the United States include the Rocky Mountains and the Mojave Desert.**

9. Latitude



The distance north or south of the equator.

***Example:* Lines of latitude run east and west and are also called parallels.**

10. Longitude



The distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Example: Lines of longitude run north and south on the globe and help to organize distance.