

GEOGRAPHY - North America

Year 5 - Pentecost Term 1

Key vocabulary and definitions

Continent	The seven world land masses: Africa, Asia, North and South America, Europe, Australasia and Antarctica.
Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region where the subsoil is permanently frozen.
Natural resources	Materials or substances that are produced by the environment, e.g. fossil fuels, water, animals, plants
Physical features	Things that would be here even if there were no people around, like seas, mountains, and rivers, e.g. Rocky Mountains, Mississippi river
Human features	Things that have been built by people, e.g. White House, Disney World, New York City
Plain	A flat expanse of land that generally does not change much in elevation and is primarily treeless.
Temperate	A region that has mild temperatures
Tropical	A region that has temperatures high enough to support year-round plant growth.



Hoover Dam (USA)



The Statue of Liberty (USA)



Niagara Falls (USA and Canada)



The Golden Gate Bridge (USA)



Chichen Itza (Mexico)



What are the major countries of North America?

The major countries of North America are United States of America (USA), Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

What are the key physical and human landmarks of North America?

The key physical and human landmarks include: The Statue of Liberty, Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, Hoover Dam, Chichen Itza and The Golden Gate Bridge.

What influence have people and settlement had on the North American environment?

Humans have impacted the tundra environment of North America through pollution and mining, climate change and illegal hunting and fishing.



United States



Canada



Mexico



Greenland



Cuba



Jamaica



Panama



Haiti



Costa Rica