



The Beginning

Textbook Chapter 1 pages 4-21

The Chapter in Brief

Fill in the blanks to form a summary of Chapter 1 in AMERICA IS.

The four major landforms are _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ . Each landform is determined by _____ and by _____ . Seventy percent of the surface of the earth is made up of _____ . Like landforms, bodies of water have a variety of _____ and _____ . The four main bodies of water are _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ .

The westernmost physical region of North America is the _____ . Between the mountain ranges along the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains lies the _____ Plateaus and Basins region. The Pacific mountains block the _____ and makes this lowland area very _____ . The Rocky Mountains extend from _____ in the north to _____ in the south. East of the Rocky Mountains is the flat region called the _____ and Highlands. The plains region is divided into two parts. The western part is called the _____ Plains, while the eastern part is called the _____ Plains.

Two highland areas rise above the plains. The Superior Highlands are located near Lake _____ . The _____ Range is one of the longest chains of hills in this region. Underneath the Ozark Plateau are many caves formed by water eroding the _____ rock base. North of the plains and highlands region is the _____ Shield.

The Appalachian Mountains extend from _____ in the north to _____ in the United States. In between the Appalachian Plateau and the Appalachian Mountains is an area called the _____ . The Appalachian

Mountains are _____ and less _____ than the Rocky Mountains. The southeast edge of the highlands is called the _____. The line where the land drops off and creates waterfalls is called the _____. In the east, a coastal plain stretches from Massachusetts to Mexico along the coasts of the _____ Ocean and the Gulf of _____.

Different latitudes, elevations, and currents give many different _____ in the United States. These are classified into five major groups by _____ and _____. Tropical moist climates are _____ all year and have a lot of _____. Features of _____ climates include wind, sunshine, and little precipitation. _____ climates have shorter growing seasons. The most extensive climate group is _____. Polar climates have no _____, just the opposite of tropical climates.