**Social Studies Study Guide (4 Pages)**

**Chapter 2: Pennsylvania’s Place in the World**

**Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Definitions:**

1. Tributary: a small river or stream that flows into a large river
2. Equator: an imaginary line that runs around the middle of the Earth
3. Prime Meridian: an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole
4. Symbol: a picture or mark on the map that stands for something else (Use the Legend on page 24 of your text book to locate cities rivers, and the state capital.)
5. Suburb: an area located near or outside the city where houses and businesses are located
6. Urban: a large city where houses, businesses, and apartments are close together and public transportation is used frequently
7. Rural: open farm land where farmers grow crops and animals
8. Plateau: a wide open area of high, flat land
9. Valley: the lower land between hills

 10.Ridge: the top of a hill or mountain range

 11.Punxsutawney Phil: a groundhog that predicts the arrival of

 spring; a yearly tradition based on the appearance of his shadow

**Important Points:**

1. Location of Pennsylvania:
* Planet: Earth
* Continent: North America
* Country: United States
1. Latitude and Longitude:
* Latitude Lines run side to side (horizontally) and measure distance north and south of the equator.
* Longitude Lines run up and down (vertically) and measure distance east to west of the prime meridian.
* Practice finding the latitude and longitude of various cities in Pennsylvania which is located on page 23 of your text book.
1. Geography: the study of the Earth and the people, plants, and animals living on it. Five themes of Geography:
* Location
* Movement
* Place
* Region
* Human-environmental interaction
1. Location of Earth:
* Relative Location: tells where a place is in relation to other places and things
* Absolute Location: is the exact spot where a place can be found such as a specific address
1. Three Kinds of Ports and locations in Pennsylvania:
* Ocean-Philadelphia
* River-Pittsburgh
* Lake-Erie
1. Five Land Regions in Pennsylvania:
* Lake Erie-Coastal Plain
* Allegheny Plateau
* Ridge and Valley
* Piedmont
* Atlantic Coastal Plain (Philadelphia is in this region)
1. Pennsylvania’s Climate:
* Pennsylvania has a moderate climate; however, it changes from place to place for two reasons:
1. Large bodies of water change the temperature. Places near the water are cooler. This also influences the amount of rain and snow an area receives.
2. Elevation has an impact upon climate. Elevation means how high land is above the sea level. The mountains receive colder winters and more snow.
3. Ecosystems:
* An ecosystem is a community of living and nonliving things that depend on each other. Animals, plants, soil, water and air interact in an ecosystem. Pennsylvania has four major ecosystems:
1. Forests
2. Fresh water
3. Wetlands
4. Caves
5. Natural Resources:
* Pennsylvania is rich in natural resources. Natural resources are things found in nature and are useful for people. Pennsylvania has four important natural resources.
1. Water
2. Minerals
3. Soil
4. Trees
* We need to protect our natural resources through recycling. This helps to reduce the use of our natural resources and takes care of our environment.