**Geography 1**

**Continents of the World Brainpop**

1. A **continent** is an area of land with distinct borders, usually oceans or mountains.

2. Name the seven continents. **North** **America**, **South** **America**, **Europe**, **Asia**, **Antarctica**, **Austrailia**, **Africa**

3. Name three major natural landmarks in South America. **Amazon** **River**, **Amazon** **Rainforest**, and the **Andes** **Mountains**

4. **Antarctica** is the only continent with no permanent residents.

5. **Australia** is the smallest continent and is made up of only one country.

6. The next smallest continent after Australia is **Europe**, which is made up of more than 50 countries.

7. Asia is the largest continent, which **60%** of the world’s population resides.

**South Pole Brainpop**

8. The **Ceremonial** **South** **Pole** is a red and white pole with a metallic ball on top of it.

9. The **Geographic** **South** **Pole** is the point where the Southern Axis of the planet meets the Earth.

10. The Geographic South Pole is found at **90** degrees **South**, where all lines of **latitude** meet.

11. The **South** **Magnetic** **Pole** is the point where the Earth’s magnetic field points directly straight up and down.

12. The largest desert in the world is **Antarctica**.

13. During the winter in Antarctica, the temperature can drop to as low as **-89** degrees.

14. From March 21ST to September 21ST, the sun never **rises** in Antarctica.

15. From to September 21ST toMarch 21ST, the sun never **sets** in Antarctica.

16. Visitors to Antarctica follow an international set of laws called **Antarctic** **Treaty** **System**.

17. **70%** of the world’s fresh water is locked up in Antarctica’s ice.

**North Pole Brainpop**

18. The **Geographic** **North** **Pole** or “**True** **North**” is located in the Arctic Ocean where the Northern rotational axis meets the Earth.

19. The Northern Magnetic Pole is where the magnetosphere meets the Earth in the North and it is the point where the **needle** of a **compass** points.

20. From March 21ST to September 21ST, the sun never **sets** at the North Pole.

21. From to September 21ST toMarch 21ST, the sun never **rises** at the North Pole.

22. **Robert** **Perry** is the first person to reach the North Pole in 1909.

**Geography Themes Brainpop**

23. The Earth is divided into **Northern** and **Southern** Hemispheres and **Eastern** and **Western** Hemispheres.

24. The **Equator** divides the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

25. In geography, a **region** is where one area shares characteristics with one or more other areas.

**Map Skills Brainpop**

26. A **map** is a representation of some part of the Earth’s surface.

27. **Physical** maps show natural features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.

28. **Political** Maps show boundaries countries, states, and cities.

29. **Historical** Maps show the movements of people, battles, and other historical events.

30. **Symbols** are shapes or objects on a map that represent something specific.

31. The **Legend** or **Key** is a box found on the map that tells you what the map symbols, lines, and colors represent.

32. A **compass** **rose** is the part of the map that tells you direction.

33. The map **scale** tells you the ratio between distance on the map and the distance in real life.

34. Lines of **latitude** and **longitude** can tell you exactly where something is on the planet.

**Latitude and Longitude Brainpop**

35. There are **360** (one for each degree of the Earth) longitude lines run North and South.

36. The zero degree line of longitude runs through Greenwich, England and is called the **Prime** **Meridian.**

37. Latitude lines run **East** and **West**.

38. Zero degrees latitude is located at the **equator**.

39. Ninety degrees North latitude is the **North** **Pole**.

40. Ninety degrees South latitude is the **South** **Pole**.

41. To be more specific, when measuring longitude and latitude, “**minutes** and **seconds**” are used.

**Time Zones Brainpop**

42. The Earth is divided into **twenty**-**four** time zones, one for each hour of the day.

43. Each time zone takes up about **15** degrees of longitude.

44. Another name for line of longitude is **meridians**.

45. Locations along the same meridian share the **same** **time**.

46. The Earth spins at a rate of **15** degrees per hour which is why the time zones are divided into **15** degree zones.

47. Earlier times are found to the **West**.

48. The **Prime** **Meridian** is the beginning reference point for **time** on Earth.

49. The time at the Prime Meridian is known as **Universal** **Time** or **Greenwich** **Mean** **Time**.