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| **GEOGRAPHY PORTION OF FINAL EXAM**  **Natural Resource** - found in nature  **Human Resource** - Produced by humans (man)  **Capital Resource** – the result of combining natural and human resources to create an economic system.  **Nuclear Energy** – Nuclear reaction creates heat which is used to boil water into steam inside a reactor. The steam then turns huge turbines that drive generators that make electricity. The steam is then changed back into water and cooled down in a cooling tower. The water can then be used over and over again.  **Geothermal Energy** – Heat from within the Earth. A hole drilled deep into the earth delivers hot water and steam. This steam turns turbines, creating energy. When the water cools down it is pumped back into the Earth to be recycled.  **Solar Energy** – Energy from the sum is collected through panels. The energy is either used or stored in batteries for further usage.  **acid rain** - a form of pollution in which chemicals come back to the earth as the form of rain, snow, or hail  **Continental drift** – idea that continents slowly shift their position due to tectonic place movement  **Culture** – way of life that distinguishes a people, like government, language, religion, customs and beliefs  **Five (5) themes of Geography** - place, region, human-environment interaction, location, movement  **Glacier** – slow moving mass of snow and ice  **Global warming** - Rise in Earth’s temperature  **How many continents are there** - 7  **hydroelectric power** – electricity that is generated by moving water  **Industrial revolution** – shift from human power to machine power, started in Western Europe  **Latitude** - how far north or south a place is from the Equator  **Longitude** - how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian  **nonrenewable resources** – cannot be replaces after it is used up  **Nuclear waste** - Environmental hazard produced by atomic power plants  **Pacific Ring of Fire** – A ring of volcanic mountains surrounding the Pacific Ocean  **Recycle** - To make new products from old ones  **renewable resources** – a natural resource that continues to supply or replace itself as it is used  **temperate climate** - An area that has warm and cool seasons  **Three forms of erosion** - Wind, water, and glaciers are three forms of erosion  **Urbanization** –the growth of city population  **What Countries border the United States** – Canada and Mexico  **Draw and label a compass rose** – (Cardinal and Intermediate directions)  **Absolute location** – definite position on the earth  **Relative Location** – location compared to other places  **Hemisphere** – half  **Weathering** - the breakdown of rock at or near the earth’s surface into smaller pieces  **Mechanical/Physical Weathering** – the breaking up or physical weakening of rock by forces such as ice and roots  **Chemical Weathering** – the altering of a rock’s chemical makeup by changing the minerals that form the rock or combining them with new chemical elements  **Layers of the Earth** – Core, Mantle & Crust |
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| Pennsylvania History Final Exam Study Guide  Be able to Identify or answer the following terms/questions:  **What are the 2 types of coal in Pennsylvania** – |
| Anthracite (hard) bituminous (soft)  **5 geographic regions of PA (know on map)-** 1 Atlantic coastal plain 2 Piedmont 3 Ridge and Valley 4 Allegheny Plateau 5 Erie Plain |
| **Age of Enlightenment** – in the 1500’s when Europeans tried new things |
| **Allegheny Portage** – unusual railroads built over the mountains, areas where canals could not go |
| **Andrew Carnegie** – man responsible for the steel growth in PA |
| **Ben Franklin** (how did he help during American Revolution)- got French to send money and soldiers to help fight British during revolution |
| **Capital of Pennsylvania** – Harrisburg |
| **Charles Duryea** – successfully applied the gasoline engine to a four-wheeled vehicle in 1893 |
| **Civil War** – a dispute between citizens of the same country |
| **Clan** – small Indian village named after an animal |
| **County seat** – place where county government is headquartered |
| **Depression** – a slow-down in business activity |
| **Economics** – the study of productions, distribution, and consumption of goods and services |
| **Edwin Drake** – created the world’s first oil well in PA |
| **Emigrant** – a person who leaves their country in order to travel and live within another country |
| **Ferryboats** – allowed wagons to cross rivers in the 1800’s by floating the wagon on a large raft |
| **First oil well** – area of Titusville, called Oil Creek, where first oil well was drilled |
| **Gettysburg** – site of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War |
| **Gettysburg Address** – speech given by Abraham Lincoln to dedicate cemetery |
| **Gifford Pinchot** – man responsible for settling up the National Forest system and was governor of PA for two terms |
| **Glass industry** (what, where, why)- glass industry was launched in Pittsburgh because of its abundance of sand and cheap fuels |
| **Governor** (another name for governor)- Chief Executive |
| **Iroquois Nation** (why)- formed a league of tribes to keep tribes from fighting with each other |
| **James Buchanan** – only president from PA |
| **Johnstown** – site of a tragic flood in 1889 that saw the first disaster relief center set up in the U.S. |
| **Longhouse** – Iroquois dwelling that a multiple families lived in |
| **Loyalists** – people who did not want freedom from England during the Revolutionary War |
| **Matthias Baldwin** – built the first steam train in Pennsylvania |
| **Meaning of word Pennsylvania** – Penn’s Woods  **Men in Iroquois tribes** (role)- when a man became to old to care for himself, he was returned to his mothers clan |
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| **Mt. Davis** – highest point of elevation in Pennsylvania |
| **Number of counties in Pennsylvania** – 67 counties |
| **Protestant reformation** – time when the Catholic church was protested |
| **Reason for dispute over Ohio Valley between British and French** – both wanted it because of the fur trading posts established there |
| **Role of Native American men** – warrior and hunter  **States that border Pennsylvania** – look up  **Toll Road** – stone surfaced road, built around 1800, in PA, charged travelers a sum of money they they paid at a pike, or a gate within the road  **Underground Railroad** – a network established that helped slaves escape from the South to gain their freedom in the northern states  **Weaknesses of the Articles of confederation** – No central government, No power to make people go to war, no way to make people obey the law, no way to levy or collect taxes, no mechanism for solving arguments among the states, no way to regulate trade between states  **What is needed before economic growth and development?** Good transportation system is needed  **Why/Where,When was Washington sent to tell the French in 1753** – sent to Fort LeBeouf, by the Governor of Virginia, to ask them to leave the area  **William Penn and the Native Americans relationship** – fought hard to be fair and to create harmony with the Delaware Indian tribe  **Immigrant** - People entering "IN" our country from another  **Conestoga Wagon** - sturdy wagon built in Lancaster, used to carry supplier for the pioneers  **Drakes Well** - world's first oil well was drilled in 1859 in Titusville, Pennsylvania, Oil Creek |