

Key Geographic Features

USI 2d

Mountain

- Highest land on earth



Hill

- ◆ Rounded land higher than the land around it



Plain

- Very large area of flat land



Range

- A row of mountains



Peninsula

- Land with water on three sides



Plateau

- ◆ Elevated piece of land that is flat on top



Island

- Body of land surrounded by water on all sides.



Water Features

Lakes

- Body of water completely surrounded by land.



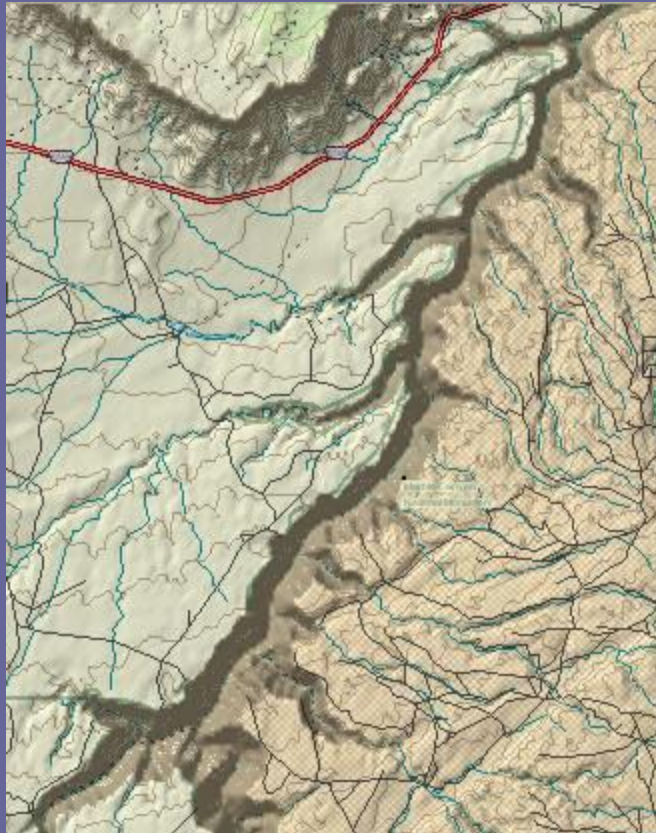
Rivers

- A very large stream of water leading to a lake, other river, or ocean



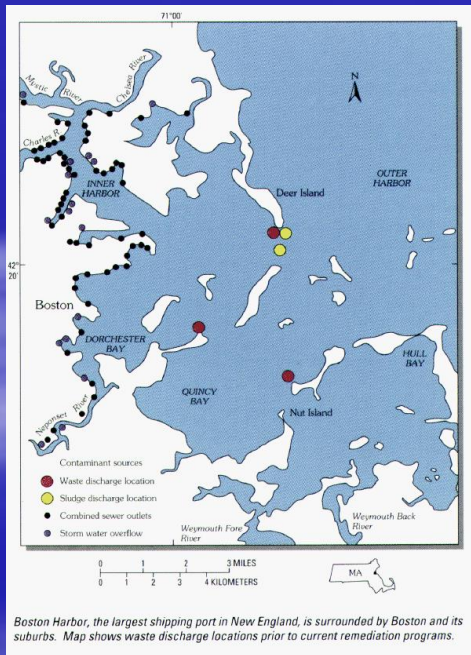
Tributary

- A stream or river that runs into a larger river



Bay

- Narrower part of an ocean or lake that cuts into land



Gulf

- Body of water, larger than a bay, with land around part of it



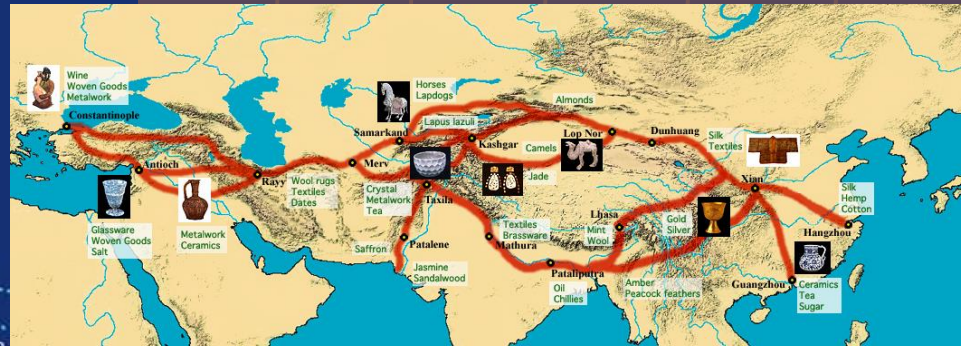
Geographic Features help shape



Patterns of Trade



The world's major trade routes are the surface currents of the Atlantic Ocean. The major currents are the equatorial currents, which flow from the equator to the poles, and the polar currents, which flow from the poles to the equator. The major trade routes are the surface currents of the Atlantic Ocean.



Locations of cities and towns



Western Frontier movement



Sierrita Gap



Agriculture and fishing industries

