

## THE LITHOSPHERE OF THE EARTH: 6. IRREGULAR COASTLINES OF EMERGENCE

### Material:

### Geography Classified Nomenclature:

- Irregular Coastlines of Emergence
- Pictures and books on the irregular coastlines of emergence

### Presentation:

1. Introduce the pictures and books and discuss the irregular coastlines of emergence.
2. Lay out the colored pictures of the irregular coastlines of emergence.
3. Lay out the picture coastline of emergence and discuss it with the children.

**Coastlines of emergence** are land features that rise above sea level.

4. Lay out the picture of a peninsula and discuss it with the children.

When the land projects into the sea, it is usually referred to as a **peninsula**.

This type of configuration is joined to the mainland by one part, while the rest is surrounded by water.

5. Lay out the picture of a promontory and discuss it with the children.

A projection of land in the shape of an arm or ridge is called a **promontory** if it stretches high above sea level for its entire length. Headlands that stretch into the sea where the water is deep are subjected to strong wave erosion that leads to the formation of steep sea cliffs.

6. Lay out the picture of a cape and discuss it with the children.

The furthest projection into the sea of a main body of land or a peninsula is called a **cape**. It is usually a narrow, pointed strip of land. Such a feature is usually formed by a harder type of rock subject to a lower degree of erosion than that of the surrounding coast.

7. Lay out the picture of a point and discuss it with the children.

A small cape that projects into the water for a short distance is called a **point**. This land mass is usually rocky and elevated from the sea level. Its constitution is mainly of hard rock, slow to erode.

8. Lay out the picture of a spit and discuss it with the children.

A low bar of land that extends into the water for a short distance is generally called a **spit**. This type of sandbar is common where there are straight shorelines with sea floors that are very gradually sloped.

9. Lay out the picture of an isthmus and discuss it with the children.

A narrow strip of land that joins two large land masses and is limited on its two longer sides by water is called an **isthmus**. This feature occurs where a mountain chain extends from one elevated land mass to another without being submerged by a sea or an ocean.

10. Distribute the labels and have the children match them to the pictures.

11. Distribute the definitions. Have the children read them and match them to the pictures.

12. The children may draw their own booklets of the pictures and definitions. They write the definitions in their own words.

13. The children make the irregular coastlines of emergence from sand or clay, label them, and define them in their own words.

14. The children locate the irregular coastlines of emergence on world maps and continent maps and label them.

## THE LITHOSPHERE OF THE EARTH: 7. IRREGULAR COASTLINES OF SUBMERGENCE

### Material:

### Geography Classified Nomenclature:

- Irregular Coastlines of Submergence
- Pictures and books on the irregular coastlines of submergence

### Presentation:

1. Introduce the pictures and books and discuss the irregular coastlines of submergence.
2. Lay out the colored pictures of the irregular coastlines of submergence.
3. Lay out the picture of a coastline of submergence and discuss it with the children.

The areas occupied by water in the immediate proximity of land are given the general name of **coastlines of submergence**.

4. Lay out the picture of a gulf and discuss it with the children.

A sizable extension of water partially enclosed by two projecting arms of the coastline is called a **gulf**. Sometimes this extension of water is almost landlocked and a strait is the only passage to the open sea.

5. Lay out the picture of a bay and discuss it with the children.

Where the shoreline recedes in the shape of an inlet of the sea or lake, a **bay** is formed. This submergent feature is not as wide as a gulf, but it provides a

good opportunity for the protection of sea vessels as a natural harbor.

6. Lay out the picture of a fjord and discuss it with the children.

A long, narrow inlet of the sea is called a **fjord** (also spelled as fiord) if it is bordered by high, steep cliffs. This type of submergence is the result of previous glaciations. The ice carved out a deep gorge that subsequently became flooded by the rising sea level. Usually many fiords are created close together.

7. Distribute the labels and have the children match them to the pictures.
8. Distribute the definitions. Have the children read them and match them to the pictures.
9. The children may draw their own booklets of the pictures and definitions. They write the definitions in their own words.
10. The children make the irregular coastlines of submergence from sand and blue paper or clay and blue paper, label them, and define them in their own words.
11. The children locate the irregular coastlines of submergence on world maps and continent maps and label them.

## THE LITHOSPHERE OF THE EARTH: 8. VERTICAL CONFIGURATIONS

### Material:

### Functional Geography Charts:

- Chart 12 - The Work of the Solar Rays in Passing Through the Atmosphere
- Chart 13 - The Earth Stores Heat: The Atmosphere as a Poor Conductor of Heat

### Geography Classified Nomenclature:

- Vertical Configurations
- Pictures and books on the vertical configurations

### Presentation:

1. Display the Functional Geography Charts 12 and 13, and remind the children or have the children discuss what the charts are about.
2. Introduce the pictures and books and discuss the vertical configurations.
3. Lay out the colored pictures of the vertical configurations.
4. Lay out the picture of vertical configurations and discuss with the children:  
When we consider elevations and depressions of the Earth's crust, we generally speak of **vertical configurations**.
5. Lay out the picture of a mountain and discuss with the children:  
A relief form that rises more than 2,000 feet above sea level is called a **mountain**. A mountainous area is a region of disturbed rock structure, with folded, faulted, and tilted beds of rock which usually reach a thickness of about 30,000 feet before folding.

6. Lay out the picture of a hill and discuss with the children:

A relief form that rises less than 2,000 feet above sea level is called a **hill**. The formation of this feature may be due to prolonged erosion of a higher mountain or may be caused simply by the mild folding of the crust.

7. Lay out the picture of a valley and discuss with the children:

A **valley** is a low-lying land bound on its sides by hills or mountains. It is usually the natural basin of a river or stream.

8. Lay out the picture of a plain and discuss with the children:

A **plain** is a generally flat and level area. It is not interrupted by elevations or depressions. It is usually limited by distant mountain ranges, or in the case of a plateau, surrounded by depressions.

9. Lay out the picture of a depression and discuss with the children:

A **depression** is a low-lying area that is completely surrounded by high ground. It has no natural outlet for water drainage.

10. Distribute the labels and have the children match them to the pictures.

11. Distribute the definitions. Have the children read them and match them to the pictures.

12. The children may draw their own booklets of the pictures and definitions. They write the definitions in their own words.

13. The children make the vertical configurations from sand and/or clay, label them, and define them in their own words.

14. The children locate the vertical configurations on world maps and continent maps and label them.

15. The children learn how to read and use topographic maps to locate the vertical configurations.
16. The children may make the vertical configurations by drawing the contours on sheetrock. The adult cuts the sheetrock into the separate pieces. The children then glue the sheetrock pieces into the vertical configuration.

## THE LITHOSPHERE OF THE EARTH: 9. PARTS OF A MOUNTAIN

### Material:

### Geography Classified Nomenclature:

- Parts of a Mountain
- Pictures and books on the parts of a mountain

### Presentation:

1. Introduce the pictures and books and discuss the parts of a mountain.
2. Lay out the colored pictures of the parts of a mountain.
3. Lay out the picture of a mountain and discuss with the children:

An elevation that rises above 2,000 feet over the sea level is called a **mountain**.

The origin of this feature may be volcanic activity, or violent folding of the Earth's crust.

4. Lay out the picture of a base and discuss with the children:

The part of a mountain where the land begins to rise above the surrounding plain is called its **base**. Another name commonly used for this part is foot.

5. Lay out the picture of a slope and discuss with the children:

The slanted surface of any of the sides of a mountain is called a **slope**.

6. Lay out the picture of a crest and discuss with the children:

The **crest** is the line along which the two slopes of the mountain join. Sometimes when many mountains have more or less common heights, the crest may be a prolonged, continuous straight line.

7. Lay out the picture of a col and discuss with the children:  
A lowering of the crest of a mountain or a mountain chain may produce a **col**.  
This type of depression, when sufficiently low, is the perfect site for a mountain pass.
8. Lay out the picture of a saddle and discuss with the children:  
A low point on a ridge or crest line is called a **saddle**. It is usually found at higher altitudes than a col.
9. Distribute the labels and have the children match them to the pictures.
10. Distribute the definitions. Have the children read them and match them to the pictures.
11. The children may draw their own booklets of the pictures and definitions.  
They write the definitions in their own words.
12. The children make the vertical configurations from clay, label them, and define them in their own words.
13. The children locate the vertical configurations on relief maps and label them.