

Geography Bee Study Sheets

Grades 3 and 4: US State Capitols,
Major World Capitols, Continents, &
Geographical Terms

US State Capitols

Alabama	Montgomery
Alaska	Juneau
Arizona	Phoenix
Arkansas	Little Rock
California	Sacramento
Colorado	Denver
Connecticut	Hartford
Delaware	Dover
Florida	Tallahassee
Georgia	Atlanta
Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Boise
Illinois	Springfield
Indiana	Indianapolis
Iowa	Des Moines
Kansas	Topeka
Kentucky	Frankfort
Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Maine	Augusta
Maryland	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Boston
Michigan	Lansing
Minnesota	St. Paul
Mississippi	Jackson
Missouri	Jefferson City
Montana	Helena
Nebraska	Lincoln
Nevada	Carson City
New Hampshire	Concord
New Jersey	Trenton
New Mexico	Santa Fe
New York	Albany
North Carolina	Raleigh
North Dakota	Bismarck
Ohio	Columbus
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Salem
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Providence
South Carolina	Columbia
South Dakota	Pierre
Tennessee	Nashville

Texas	Austin
Utah	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Montpelier
Virginia	Richmond
Washington	Olympia
West Virginia	Charleston
Wisconsin	Madison
Wyoming	Cheyenne

Major World Capitols

Afghanistan	Kabul
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Canberra
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
China	Beijing
Cuba	Havana
Egypt	Cairo
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin
India	New Delhi
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	Rome
Kenya	Nairobi
Libya	Tripoli
Mexico	Mexico City
Peru	Lima
Moscow	Russia
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Spain	Madrid
Thailand	Bangkok
United Kingdom	London
Vietnam	Hanoi

For Grades 3 and 4, rising

Major World Capitals

Afghanistan	Kabul
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Canberra
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
China	Beijing
Cuba	Havana
Egypt	Cairo
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin
India	New Delhi
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	Rome
Kenya	Nairobi
Libya	Tripoli
Mexico	Mexico City
Peru	Lima
Moscow	Russia
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Spain	Madrid
Thailand	Bangkok
United Kingdom	London
Vietnam	Hanoi

Continents

Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Australia
Europe
North America
South America

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

Grades 3 and 4

Directions: The student hears the definition read aloud, or he/she reads it silently projected on the board.

The student then says the term that matches the definition.

ALTITUDE: Height of an object in the atmosphere above sea level.

ATLAS: A bound collection of maps.

ATMOSPHERE: The mixture of gases, aerosols, solid particles, and water vapor that envelops the Earth.

BAY: A 3/4 bowl shaped body of water almost fully enclosed by land yet allowing water to flow.

BEACH: A landform along the shoreline of an ocean, sea, lake, or river with a loose surface of sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles, shells, stones or coral.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: The variety of life forms in an area of the Earth and their interdependence

BIOSPHERE: Home for all living things.

BIOTA: The animal and plant life of a region considered as a total ecological entity.

CAPE: A [headland](#) or [promontory](#) of large size extending into a body of water, usually the sea.

CANAL: An artificial navigation channel.

CARTOGRAPHER: A person who draws or makes maps or charts.

CONFLUENCE: The place where two streams flow together to form one larger stream.

CONIFEROUS: Bearing cones; from the [conifer](#) family.

CONTINENT: One of the large, continuous areas of the Earth into which the land surface is divided.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE: The line of high ground that separates the oceanic drainage basins of a continent; the river systems of a continent on opposite sides of the line flow toward different oceans.

CRATER: The circular depression containing a volcanic vent.

CRUST: The Earth's outer layer.

DOME: A steep-sided mound that forms when lava is extruded from a volcanic vent.

DORMANT VOLCANO: An active volcano that is in repose but is expected to erupt in the future.

ELEVATION: The height of a point on the Earth's surface with regard to sea level.

EQUATOR: An imaginary circle around the Earth halfway between the North and South Pole.

EXTINCT VOLCANO: A volcano that is not expected to erupt again

FAULT: A fracture in the Earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture, showing that movement has occurred.

FAULT ZONE: An area of numerous fractures in the Earth's crust.

FERAL ANIMAL: A wild or untamed animal, especially one having reverted to such a state from domestication.

FISH LADDER: A series of shallow steps down which water is allowed to flow; designed to permit salmon to go around artificial barriers such as power dams as they swim upstream to spawn.

GEOSPHERE: The nonliving parts of the Earth, such as the atmosphere.

GLACIER: A thick mass of ice resulting from compacted snow that forms when more snow accumulates than melts annually.

GLOBE: A true-to-scale map of the Earth that duplicates its round shape and correctly represents areas, relative size, and shape of physical features, distances, and directions.

GRID: A pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude, which help determine absolute location.

GULF: A large area of water with a curved coastline, larger than a bay and smaller than a sea.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Unwanted by-products remaining in the environment and posing an immediate potential hazard to human life.

HEMISPHERE: Half of the Earth, usually thought of as the division of the globe into two equal parts of either north and south or east and west.

ICE AGE: A time of widespread ice and glaciers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SYSTEM: A U.S. waterway channel, maintained through dredging and sheltered for the most part by a series of linear offshore islands, that extends from New York City to Florida's southern tip, and from Brownsville, Texas, to the eastern end of Florida's panhandle.

ISLAND: Any piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water.

LATITUDE: Imaginary lines that cross the surface of the Earth parallel to the Equator, measuring how far north or south of the Equator a place is located.

LAVA: The term used for magma once it has erupted onto the Earth's surface.

LEEWARD: The side of a land mass sheltered from the wind—the opposite of windward.

LEGEND: A key to what the symbols or pictures in a map mean.

MAP: A picture of a place that is usually drawn to scale on a flat surface.

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE: A climate characterized by moist, mild winters and hot, dry summers.

OCEAN: The salt water surrounding the great land masses, and divided by the land masses into several distinct portions.

PANHANDLE: A narrow projection of a larger territory (such as a state).

PERMAFROST: A permanently frozen layer of soil.

PREVAILING WINDS: The direction from which winds most frequently blow at a specific location.

RESOURCE: Anything that is both naturally occurring and of use to humans.

SEA LEVEL: The ocean surface.

SEISMOGRAPH: A scientific instrument that detects and records vibrations (seismic waves) produced by earthquakes.

SETTLEMENT: A place where people live and form communities.

SINKHOLE: Crater formed when the roof of a cavern collapses, found in areas of limestone rock.

SNOWLINE: The lowest elevation at which snow remains from year to year and does not melt during the summer.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: A map that uses contour lines to represent the three-dimensional features of a landscape on a two-dimensional surface.

TOPOGRAPHY: The physical features of a place; or the study and depiction of physical features, including terrain relief.

TREE RINGS: Concentric rings formed annually as a tree grows.

TROPICS: Technically, the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, characterized by the absence of a cold season. Often used to describe any area possessing what is considered a hot, humid climate.

TUNDRA: A treeless plain characteristic of the arctic and subarctic regions.

VENT: The opening at the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials (lava and gases) erupt; they can be circular (craters) or linear (fissures).

VOLCANO: A vent (opening) in the Earth's surface through which magma erupts; also the landform that is constructed by eruptive material.

WATER POLLUTION: Contamination of water by chemical or biological matter making it unfit for use.

WEATHERING: The breakdown of rocks into smaller rocks, gradually becoming soil.