

<p style="text-align: center;">Erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The process where rock and soil is broken down and moved from one place to another ○ Erosion is caused by water, wind, or moving ice (glaciers). ○ Water is the major cause of erosion on Earth. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weathering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The process where rock is broken into smaller pieces ○ Small rocks and sand are formed by weathering. ○ Weathering is caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak acids or water dissolving parts of rock ○ Water freezing and thawing inside a rock ○ Plant roots 	<p style="text-align: center;">River System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A river and all the waterways that flow into it ○ Faster rivers carry more sediment. Slower rivers carry less sediment. ○ Water in rivers can smash rocks against each other, causing them to break apart. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Sediment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The materials carried by moving water or wind ○ When water slows down, sediment can build up and change the shape of the land.
<p style="text-align: center;">Delta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A flat level plain formed when sediments build up at the mouth of a river ○ A delta often has a triangular or fan shape. ○ Mississippi Delta, Nile Delta 	<p style="text-align: center;">Coast/Shore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The boundary where the land meets the ocean 	<p style="text-align: center;">Headland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A natural piece of land that sticks out into the water ○ When water moves along a headland, the water slows and drops its sediment. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Barrier Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long, thin islands formed when water moves along a headland, slows, and drops its sediment ○ Found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S.

<p style="text-align: center;">Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A body of water partly surrounded by land, by with an opening called a mouth that connects the water to the ocean	<p style="text-align: center;">Jetty and Seawall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Structures built to slow the process of erosion along the coast○ When water strikes a jetty, it slows down and drops its sediment.	<p style="text-align: center;">Wave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Moving water caused by wind○ Strong waves cause more erosion than gentle waves.○ Waves deposit sand in other places.	<p style="text-align: center;">Windbreak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A structure (like a fence) used to slow down wind erosion○ Plants and trees can be windbreaks.○ Compare windbreaks to jetties and seawalls.
<p style="text-align: center;">Sand Dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Piles of sand left in one place by wind.○ Dunes can be very large or very small.○ Dunes can move and can also bury plants and even towns.	<p style="text-align: center;">Butte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A narrow-topped hill with very steep sides○ Buttes are shaped as wind blows sand against them, chipping away at the rock.	<p style="text-align: center;">Glacier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A huge mass of slowly moving ice that forms over land○ Continental glaciers are "ice sheets" found in Antarctica and Greenland; their weight makes them spread out○ Valley glaciers are "rivers" of ice found in high mountain areas; gravity makes them move	<p style="text-align: center;">Moraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Rock material (sediment) carried by a glacier

Terminal Moraine

- The rock material left at the end of a glacier after it melts
- Think of a bulldozer pushing dirt and then backing up: the dirt it was pushing is left behind.
- Cape Cod and Long Island (NY) were formed from terminal moraine.

Glacier Grooves

- Marks and lines left in rock as a glacier moves over it
- Grooves give you an idea about the direction and size of a glacier: they are the glacier's footprint.

Erratics

- Large boulders dropped by a glacier when it melts
- If something is "erratic" it is unpredictable or random. When the glacier melts, the boulders drop wherever they are (randomly).

Horn

- A pyramid-shaped mountain peak formed when a glacier scoops out holes in the top of the mountain
- The Matterhorn in Europe is an example.

U-Shaped Valley

- A valley formed by a glacier that has the shape of the letter U.
- Other signs a glacier has been in a place are sharp ridges, pointed peaks, cliffs, lakes, and waterfalls.