Summary of the Lesson on Terrestrial Relief

Introduction to Relief

Terrestrial relief refers to the roughness and deformations present in the Earth's crust. It is divided into **continental** and **submarine** relief. Continental relief includes **mountains**, **plateaus**, **plains**, and **depressions**, while submarine relief consists of **continental shelves**, **slopes**, **oceanic basins**, and **oceanic ridges**.

Formation of Relief

The formation of relief is due to **internal forces** generated by plate tectonics, which cause **folds** and **faults**. These forces also give rise to **volcanoes** and **earthquakes**. Additionally, relief changes due to the action of **external forces** such as **erosion** caused by temperature, water, wind, and humans.

Erosion and Changes in Relief

Erosion is a process that involves the **wear**, **transport**, and **sedimentation** of materials. The main agents of erosion are water, wind, and humans. Humans modify the landscape through activities such as agriculture, deforestation, and construction.

Representation of Relief

Relief is represented in **topographic maps**, which include information about contour lines, hydrography, and vegetation. These maps are essential for understanding and analyzing the landscape.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Terrestrial relief**: Roughness and deformations in the Earth's crust.
- **Plate tectonics**: Movement of plates that forms mountains and causes earthquakes.
- **Erosion**: Wear and transport of materials by natural or human agents.
- **Topographic map**: Graphic representation of relief and other geographic elements.