

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALAKA VIDYAPITH

SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

## CLASS 11<sup>TH</sup> SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY

### CH:THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE EARTH

#### Class 11 Geography Notes Chapter Important Terms:

- Light Year: A light year is equal to the number of kilometres travelled by light per second. It is a measure of distance and not of time. Light travels at a speed of 300,000 km/second. Therefore, the distances the light will travel in one year is taken to be as one light year.
- Planetariums': The gas cloud starts getting condensed and the matter around the core develops into small- rounded objects. These small-rounded objects by the process of cohesion develop into what is called planetariums'.
- Universe: All matter, energy, heavenly bodies, and all that is there in space is as a group called the universe.
- Galaxy: Galaxy is a cluster of millions of stars and solar systems.
- Outer Planets: Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune and Pluto are called Outer Planets.
- Inner Planets: Mercury ,Venus, Earth and Mars are called Inner Planets.
- Big Bang Theory: The Big Bang Theory, also called as expand universe hypothesis. Edwin Hubble in 1920 provided the evidence that the universe is expanding. This theory is most universally accepted regarding origin of the earth.
- Binary theory: It is the principle of the origin of the earth given by Chamberlain and Moulton.
- Solar System: It consists of the sun, planets and their satellites and various other smaller heavenly bodies such as asteroids, comets and meteors.
- Nebular Hypothesis: It was a theory related to origin of the earth given by Immanuel Kant in 1755 and revised by Laplace in 1796.
- Nebula: Slow circular moving gaseous clouds are called nebula.
- The big splat: The origin of the moon as a satellite of the earth is the result of big collision which is called "the big splat".
- Differentiation: The process through which the earth forming material got separated into different layers is called differentiation.
- Dwarf Planet: According to International Astronomical Union (IAU) on August 24,2006, a planet is a celestial body that
  - orbits around the sun
  - has sufficient mass so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape. The non-satellites bodies fulfilling these two rules are called dwarf planets. Pluto is now considered a dwarf planet. Ceres, Eris, Make, Haumea are some other dwarf planets.
- Jovian: Jovian means jupiter-like.
- Akashi Ganga: or milky way is the name of the galaxy to which our earth belongs.

- Expansion of Universe: Expansion of universe means increase in the distance between galaxies.

SUBJECT TEACHER      MUKESH KUMAR