KEY: How Do All the Systems Work Together

	Skeletal System	Muscular System	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Circulatory System	Urinary System	Nervous System
Skeletal System		Gives skeletal muscle something to pull against to skeletal muscle can move Gives support to the body	Protects the mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, and gall bladder	Protects trachea, vocal cords and diaphragm	Protects heart Bone marrow produces red blood cells	Protects the kidneys	Protects the brain and spinal cord
Muscular System	 Skeletal muscles move bone Tendons connect muscle to bone 		Smooth muscle- found in the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum	Smooth muscle- the diaphragm	 Cardiac muscleheart Smooth muscle located in veins and arteries 	Smooth muscle- bladder	Provides protection for impulses sent down through the body from the brain
Digestive System	Provides nutrients for bone growth and repair	Provides nutrients for muscles to do work-whether it is skeletal, smooth or cardiac muscle		 Provides the diaphragm nutrients in order facilitate breathing Half of the equation for respiration Glucose + Oxygen = water, carbon dioxide and energy 	Provides the heart with nutrients so the heart can keep beating	Provides nutrients so the kidneys can clean your blood of wastes produced by all the other systems	Provides energy for the brain to all the thinking and controlling of all the other systems

	Skeletal System	Muscular System	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Circulatory System	Urinary System	Nervous System
Respiratory System	 Provides oxygen so bones can go and do work Removes carbon dioxide and water that skeleton cells produce as a waste product 	 Provides oxygen so muscles (skeletal, smooth and cardiac) can go and do work Removes carbon dioxide and water that muscle cells produce as a waste product 	 Provides oxygen so the digestive system can digest your food Removes carbon dioxide and water the cells produce as a waste product Is the other half of the energy formula Glucose + Oxygen = water, carbon dioxide and energy 		 Provides the oxygen that is carried by red blood cells to all the parts of the body Removes carbon dioxide and water that heart cells produce as a waste product 	 Provides oxygen so the urinary system can clean the blood of waste products Removes carbon dioxide and water that the urinary systems produces as a waste product 	 Provides oxygen so the brain to think and control all the other systems of the body Removes carbon dioxide and water that the brain cells produce as waste products
Circulatory System	 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body 	 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body 	 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body 	 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body 		 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body 	 Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can do work Moves wastes so they can be disposed by the body
Urinary System	Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the skeletal system	Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the muscular system	Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the digestive system	Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the respiratory system	Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the circulatory system		Cleans the blood of waste products produced by the nervous system
Nervous System	 In the brain-cerebrum controls movement and cerebellum controls voluntary movement The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	 In the brain-cerebrum controls movement and cerebellum controls voluntary movement The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	 The Medulla, located inside the Brain Stem, controls involunatry muscle movement-digestion The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	 The Medulla, located inside the Brain stem, controls involuntary muscle movement-breathing The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	 The Medulla, located inside the Brain stem, controls involuntary muscle movement-heartbeat The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	 The Medulla, located inside the Brain stem, controls involuntary muscle movement-cleaning of blood and urination The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	