Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 1 How do Geographers Address Where Things Are?				
1.Define map:				
2. Define cartography:				
3, Give two examples of early mapmaking, and some examples of slightly unusual materials for making maps?				
4. Who first demonstrated that the earth was round?				
5. Who first used the term "geography"?				
List 3 of his contributions to geography at that time:				
1.				
2.				
3.				
6. Provide an example of developments in geography for each of the following				
Chinese				
Muslims				

Muslims

Age of
Discovery
(16th C.)

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7. Define scale a	nd explain why it is important.			
8. What is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface—such as a neighborhood—that is, a large-scale map ?				
9. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe (a small scale map) have?				
10. When geographers convert the spherical earth to a flat map, they use a projection . All projections have some kind of distortion (only a globe has none). List (and explain, if necessary) the four things that typically become distorted in various projections.				
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				
10. Two important projections are the Mercator and the Robinson . Complete the table below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.				
	Robinson	Mercator		
Advantages				
Disadvantages				

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12. According to the Land Ordinance of 1786, which became the official survey system of the United States, define the following:
a. Township:
b. Sections
Contemporary Tools
13. Geographers use a GIS (Geographic Information System) to store "layers" of data. Give 3 examples of types of data stored in a single layer. • •
• 14. Define remote sensing :
15. Remotely sensed images consist of pixels. What is the smallest area on the surface of the earth that can be scanned as a single pixel?
16. List several things that geographers can map using remotely sensed data:
17. Complete the following chart regarding a Global Positioning System)
Elements/Components

Points Possible: 31