Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 1
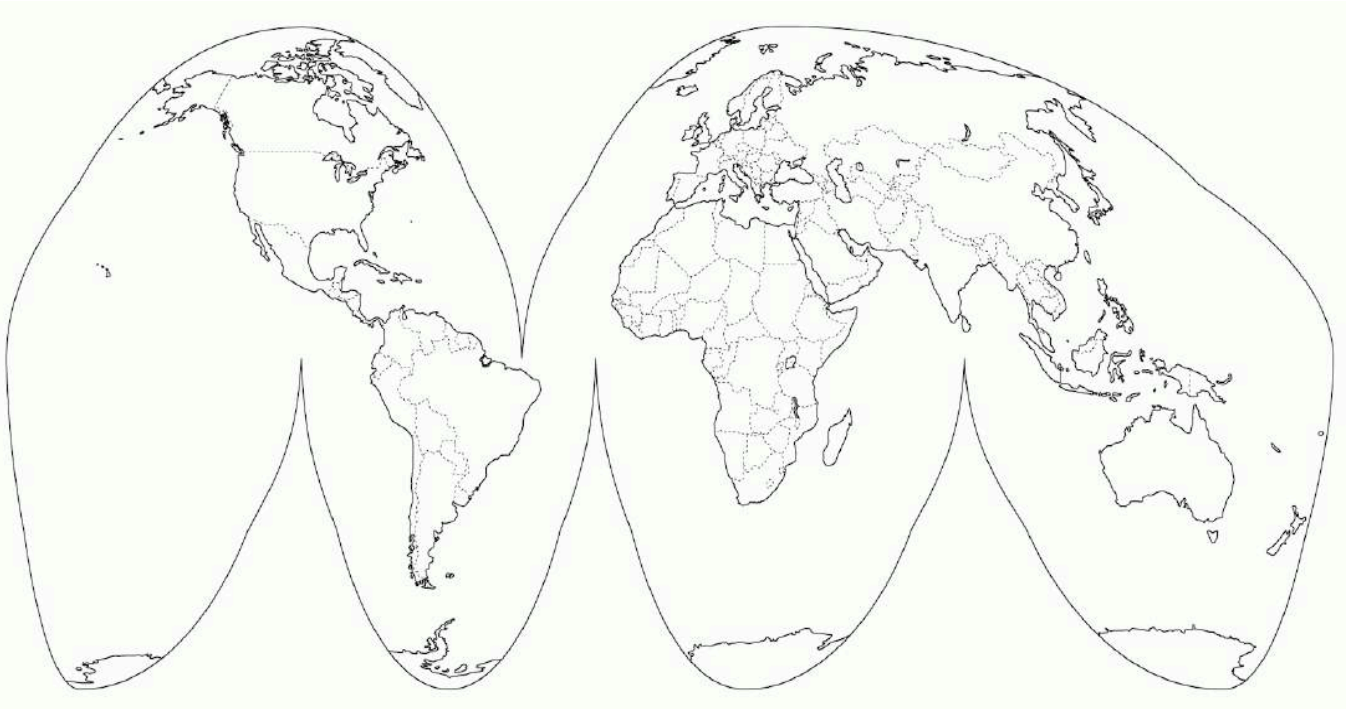*What Is Human Geography?*
De Blij pp. 1-9

1. According to the text, how many people are malnourished in the world?

2. World Hunger - *Use the map on page 2-3 in your textbook to prepare a sketch map which shows the % of undernourished population by country in 2011. Use a variety of colors and include a key.*

3. Based on the map above, what patterns do we notice in terms of global malnourishment?
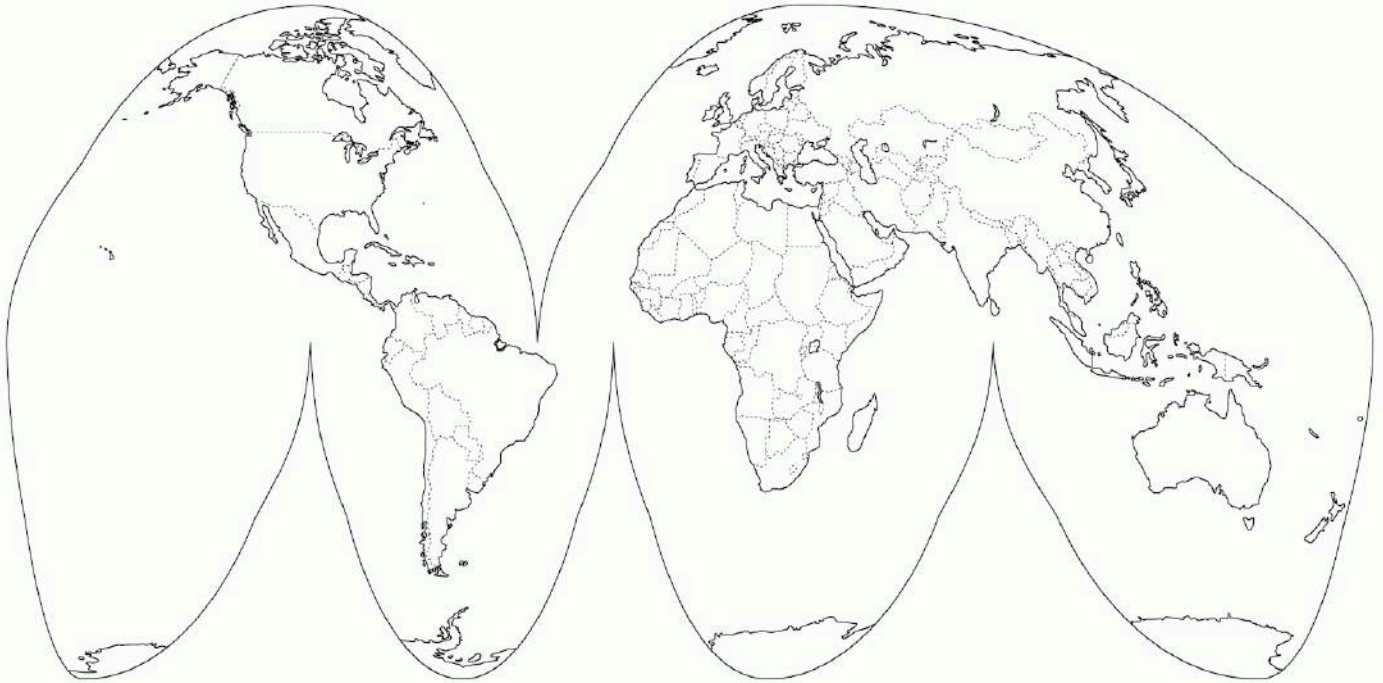

4. What are considered to be the major causes of malnourishment in the world?

5. How has globalization hindered the nation of Kenya?

6. Define **human geography:**

7. Define **globalization:**

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8. **World GDP** - *Use the map on page **4-5** in your textbook to prepare a sketch map which shows the **per capita gross national income** in 2009. Most geographers refer to GDP as a measurement of the overall wealth of a country. Use a variety of colors and include a key.*

Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 2
What Is are geographic questions?
De Blij pp. 9-15

1. Define ***physical geography:***

2. Define ***medical geography:***

3. In what ways did Dr. Snow use medical geography in order to discover the route cause of cholera outbreaks in London, England?
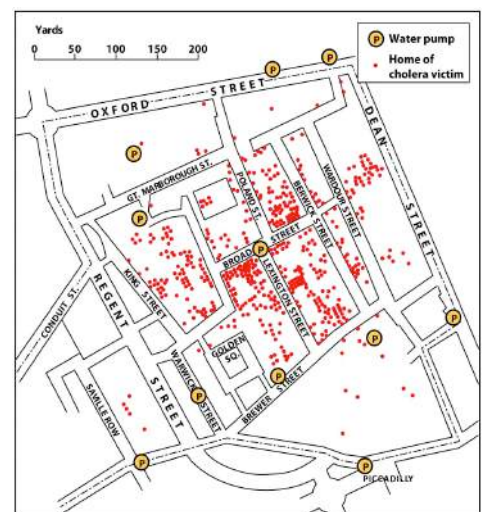
4. Provide details into how Cholera affected each of the following areas.

London, England 1854	
Peru	
Haiti	

5. Use the map on pg. 10 in order to determine the rate of Cholera cases by population in Haiti in 2010. Be sure to use 4 different colors & include a key.

● **SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE**

6. How would you explain **spatial perspective?**

7. As you read pgs. 11-13, complete the table below with the 5 Themes of Geography, include specific examples or applications of each.

	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES/APPLICATIONS
LOCATION		
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS		
REGION		
PLACE		
MOVEMENT		

NOTE!!! A HELPFUL ACRONYM THAT THE 5 THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY CREATE IS _MR. LIP_

M = MOVEMENT
R = REGION

L = LOCATION
I = INTERACTION
P = PLACE

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● CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

8. Geographers use the term _____ to refer to the

_____ of a place, the complex _____,

human structures, and other tangible objects that give a place particular _____.

9. The **Cultural Landscape** can be seen as the

_____ on the landscape.

10. Complete the following regarding a **sequent occupance.**

Sequent Occupance	
Elements/components/explanation…	Modern-day example

Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 3
Why do geographers use maps, and what do maps tell us?
De Blij, pp. 15-22

1. Define **cartography:**

2. According to the text, list some of the practical uses maps are used for:

    (a)

    (b)

    (c)

    (d)

    (e)

3. Determine the primary difference between a *reference map* & a *thematic map*. Do your best to provide an example of each.

REFERENCE MAP	THEMATIC MAP

4. In your own words, how would you describe the difference between Absolute & Relative locations? Provide an example to support your claims.

5. Complete the following regarding a *Global Positioning System (GPS) & Geographic Information Systems (GIS)*

G P S	
Elements/components…	Uses/implementation…

G I S	
Elements/components…	Uses/implementation…

6a. Define *remote sensing*:

6b. List several things that geographers can map using remotely sensed data.

Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 4
Why are geographers concerned with scale and connectedness?
De Blij, pp. 23-32

_____

1. Complete the chart below which details **types of regions** identified by geographers.

	FORMAL REGION	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PERCEPTUAL REGION
Definition			
Example(s)			

2. Perceptual Regions of the USA - *Use the map on page 27 in your textbook to prepare a sketch map which shows the various perceptual regions of the USA. Use a variety of colors (note there may be some overlapping of colors) and include a key. Ignore Hawaii & Alaska.*

● **CULTURAL**

3. Define *culture:*

4. Define *cultural trait:*

4b. Give an example:

5. Define *culture complex:*

5b. Give an example

6. Define *cultural hearth:*

6b. Give an example

7. Describe the phenomenon known as *distance-decay*.

8. Diffusion is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion, define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following.

TYPES OF DIFFUSION		
	hearth	
	relocation diffusion	
Expansion diffusion	*hierarchical diffusion*	
	contagious diffusion	
	stimulus diffusion	

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Thinking Geographically: Key Issue 5

What are geographic concepts, and how they are used in answering geographic questions?
De Blij, pp. 32-34

___

Very carefully define the following terms:

    1. Cultural Ecology

    2. Environmental Determinism

    2b. Challenges/Arguments against Environmental Determinism

    3. Possiblism

    3b. Challenges/Arguments against Possibilism

1. According to the textbook, what are 3 fundamental properties of all maps?

   a.

   b.

   c.

2. Define *scale*:

3. What do you feel is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface – like a neighborhood - that is, a **large-scale map**?

3b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a **small-scale map**, have?

4. A map with a scale of 1/10,000 or 1:10,000 may be a zoomed in area/section of a city and is known to be a _____ scale map (large or small).

5. A map with a scale of 1/10,000,000 or 1:10,000,000 may be an overhead view of an entire US State/or country and is known to be a _____ scale map (large or small).

● MAP PROJECTIONS

6. When geographers convert the round earth to a flat map, they use a **projection**. All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the four things that typically become distorted in various projections.

a.   **Shape of an area**   c.   **Relative size may be altered**

b.   **Distance between 2 points**   d.   **Direction from one place to another**

7. Lines of latitude are known as _____, while lines of longitude are known as _____.

8. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson**. Complete the table below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

	ROBINSON	MERCATOR
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

● SYMBOLS ON MAPS

9. According to the textbook, what are some common examples of symbols used on maps or atlases?

10. _____ are used to show individual features or places.

11. A _____ shows spatial distribution

11b. According to the map of Washington D.C. on A-8, what purpose do the dot symbols serve on this map. What do they communicate to us?

12. Line symbols on maps include (List all):

13. What are isolines?