

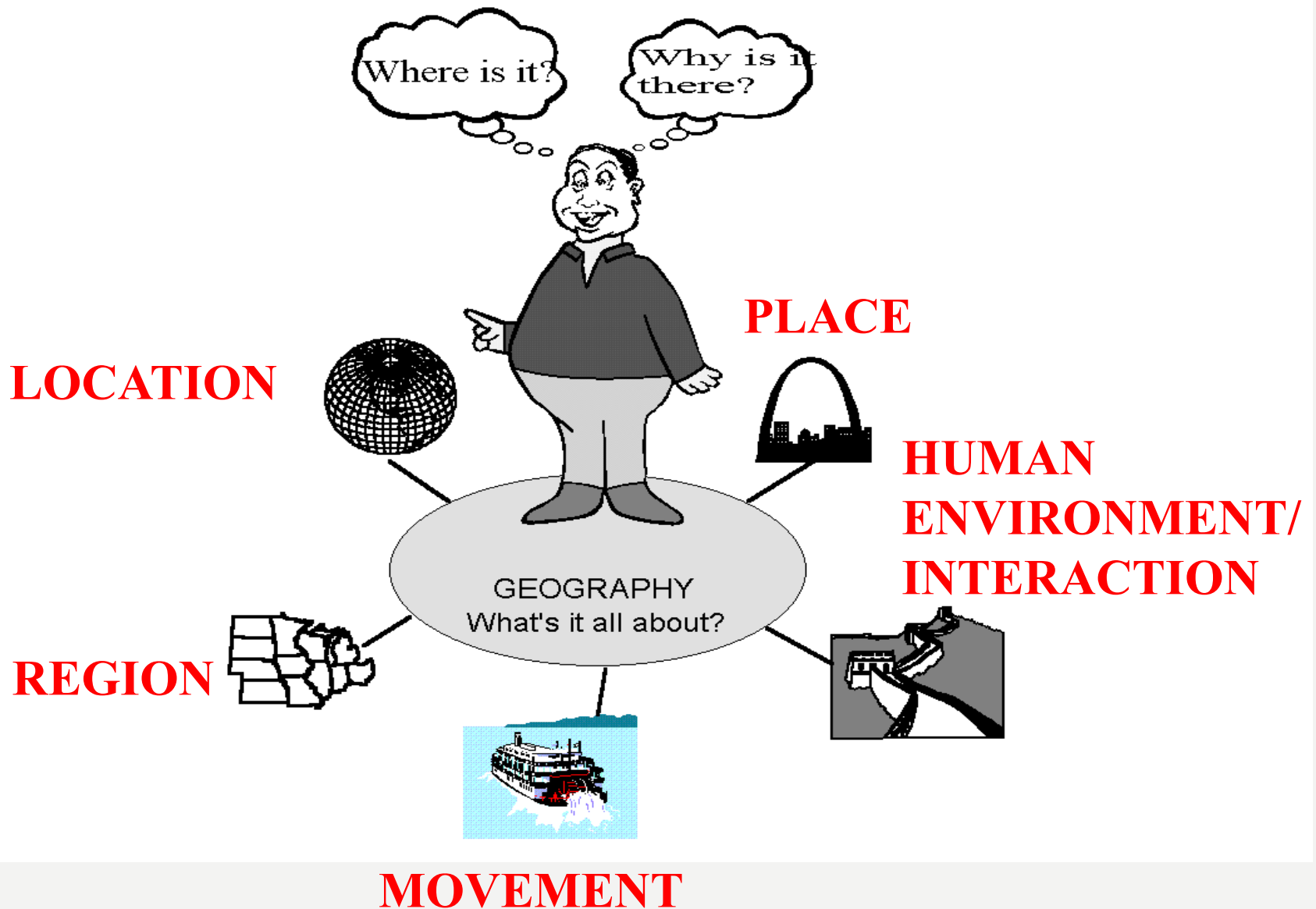
HELLO AND WELCOME TO WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Today's Agenda 11/11/16:

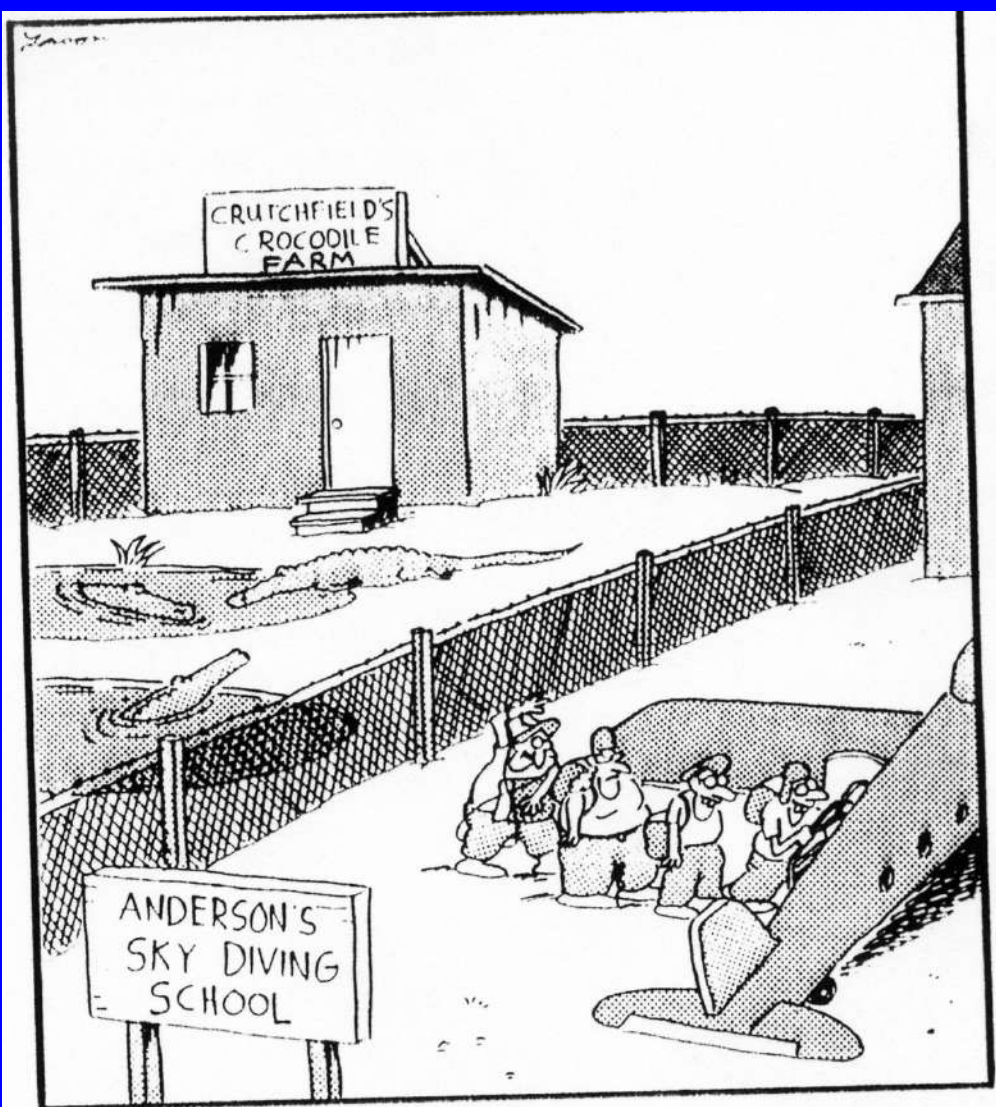
- Bellringer
- Latitude/Longitude pre-test
- Begin Unit one Notes(5 Themes of Geo)
 - Theme Readings

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY





Location



More trouble brewing

THEME 1: LOCATION

Location determines the **position** of a place **on the earth's surface**

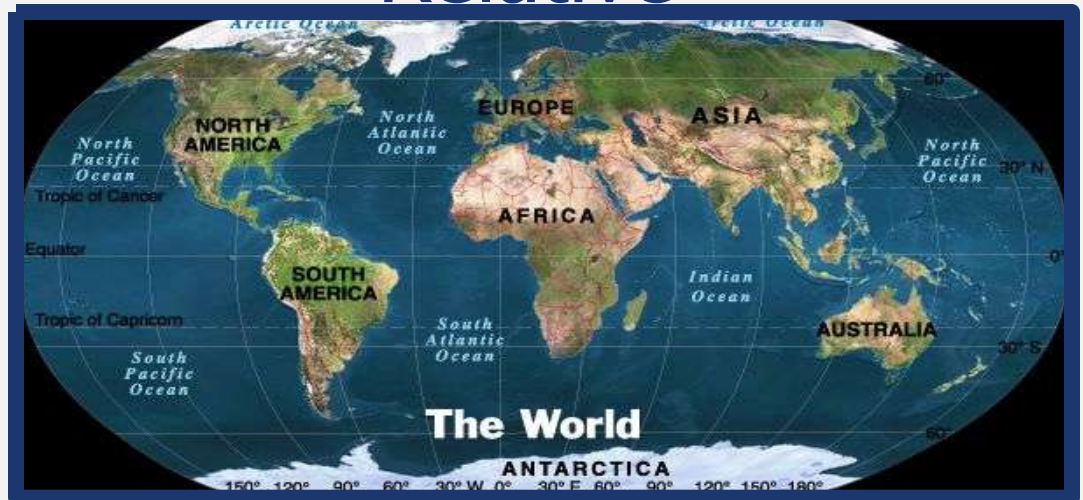
Location asks:

- Where is It?
- Why is It There?



Two Types of Location

- Absolute
- Relative



1. **Absolute location** – precise positioning – latitude and longitude are the best.

- Automobile systems linked to satellites

2. **Relative location** – describing in relation to other, known places such as landmarks and unusual, easily recognizable features.

- Used by most people in giving directions

ABSOLUTE LOCATION

Absolute location use,

- **Latitude and longitude**
- **Uses a grid system**
- **A global address**



KENTUCKY

Absolute Location

- **Louisville**

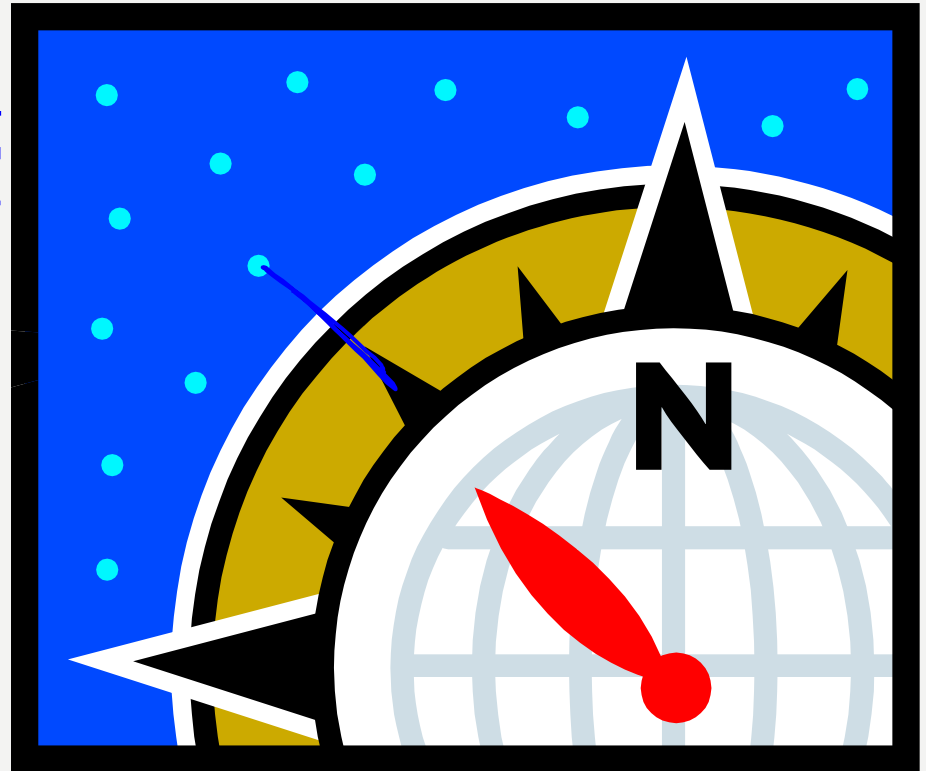
– 38° N / 88° W

- **Lawrenceburg**

– 38° N / 85° W

RELATIVE LOCATION

- Where a place is in relation to another place
- Uses directional words to describe location
 - Example: Cardinal and intermediate directions



KENTUCKY



- **Kentucky is bordered by Tennessee on the South, Virginia on the East, and Indiana and Ohio on the north.**
- **Kentucky is one of the Southeastern States**

Positioning on the Earth's Surface

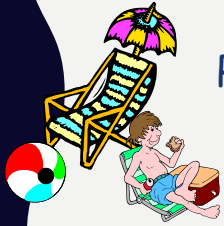
Latitude: (90°N to 90°S)

Longitude: (180°E to 180°W)



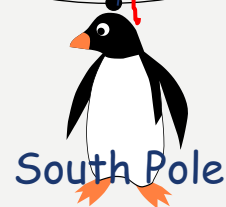
North Pole

Prime Meridian
 0° Longitude



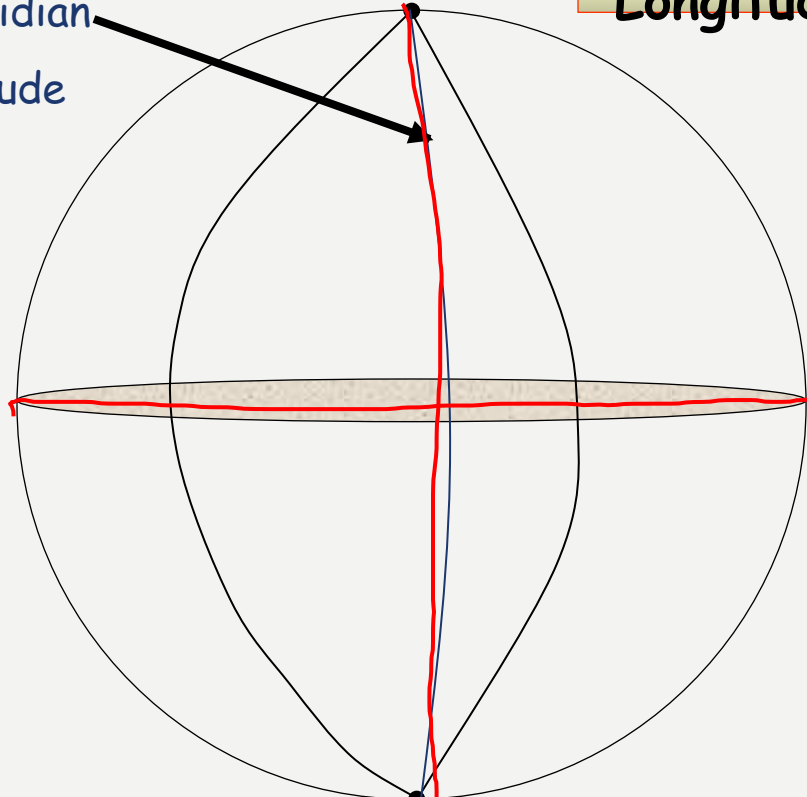
Equator

Latitude 0°

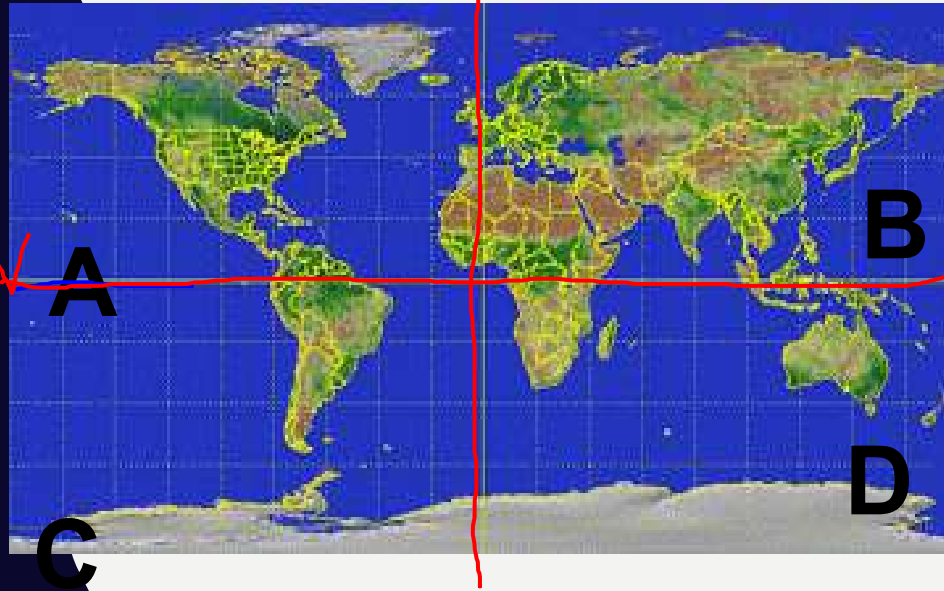


South Pole

Longitude 30° East



CAN YOU TELL WHAT QUARTER THESE LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES ARE LOCATED?



- 1. $41^{\circ}\text{N}, 21^{\circ}\text{E}$
- 2. $37^{\circ}\text{N}, 76^{\circ}\text{W}$
- 3. $72^{\circ}\text{S}, 141^{\circ}\text{W}$
- 4. $7^{\circ}\text{S}, 23^{\circ}\text{W}$
- 5. $15^{\circ}\text{N}, 29^{\circ}\text{E}$
- 6. $34^{\circ}\text{S}, 151^{\circ}\text{E}$

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. D

Place



PLACE — THOSE FEATURES THAT GIVE CHARACTER TO A LOCATION (A DEGREE OF UNIQUENESS).

Physical place — natural features — what nature provides — climate, landforms, vegetation, etc.

Can many places no longer be called physical places — where might the human influence be absent today? This relates to the theme of human/environment interaction.

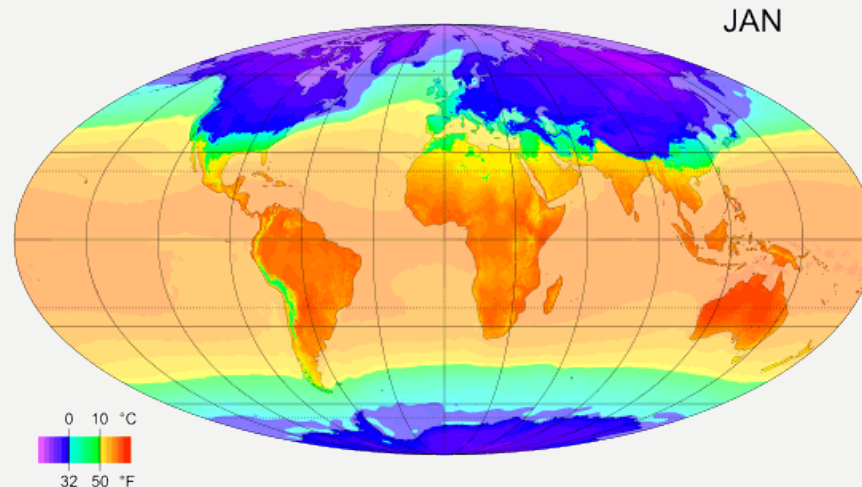
Human (cultural) place — features added by humans — distinctive dress, architecture, language, religion, burial practices, agricultural practices, etc.

THEME 2: PLACE



Physical Place examples:

- Mountains, plains, & plateaus
- Land Features
- Climate
- Bodies of Water



THEME 2: PLACE



Human Place examples:

- **People**
- **Culture**
- **Language**
- **Religion**
- **Cities**
- **Buildings and Landmarks**

HUMAN PLACE

PHYSICAL PLACE



PRODUCED BY HUMANS

Distinctive type of boat associated with south Pacific islands



CREATED MAINLY BY NATURE

Arid area with exotic stream at the foot of a great escarpment or mountain range.



Human Environment Interactions

HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION - HOW PEOPLE ADAPT TO, DEPEND ON, AND MODIFY THEIR ENVIRONMENT.

1. **Human adaptations** to natural conditions.
 - Heavy coats in winter
 - Elevated housing in areas prone to flooding
2. **Changes** in natural conditions **made by humans.**
 - Digging canals
 - Changing the vegetation – farming, etc.

THEME 3: HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION



How People Interact With Their Environment and how the environment is affected by people

People . . .

- *Adapt* to Their Environment
- *Modify* Their Environment
- *Depend* on Their Environment

HUMANS ADAPT - HUMANS CHANGE



- Humans had to adapt their construction methods to the arctic environment when they built the Alaska pipeline.

- Faster, easier transportation was important enough for them to construct tunnels through the mountains.

Lawrenceburg's population from 1830 to 2010

Create a graph to show how Lawrenceburg's population has changed over the decades.

How has population change affected the town?

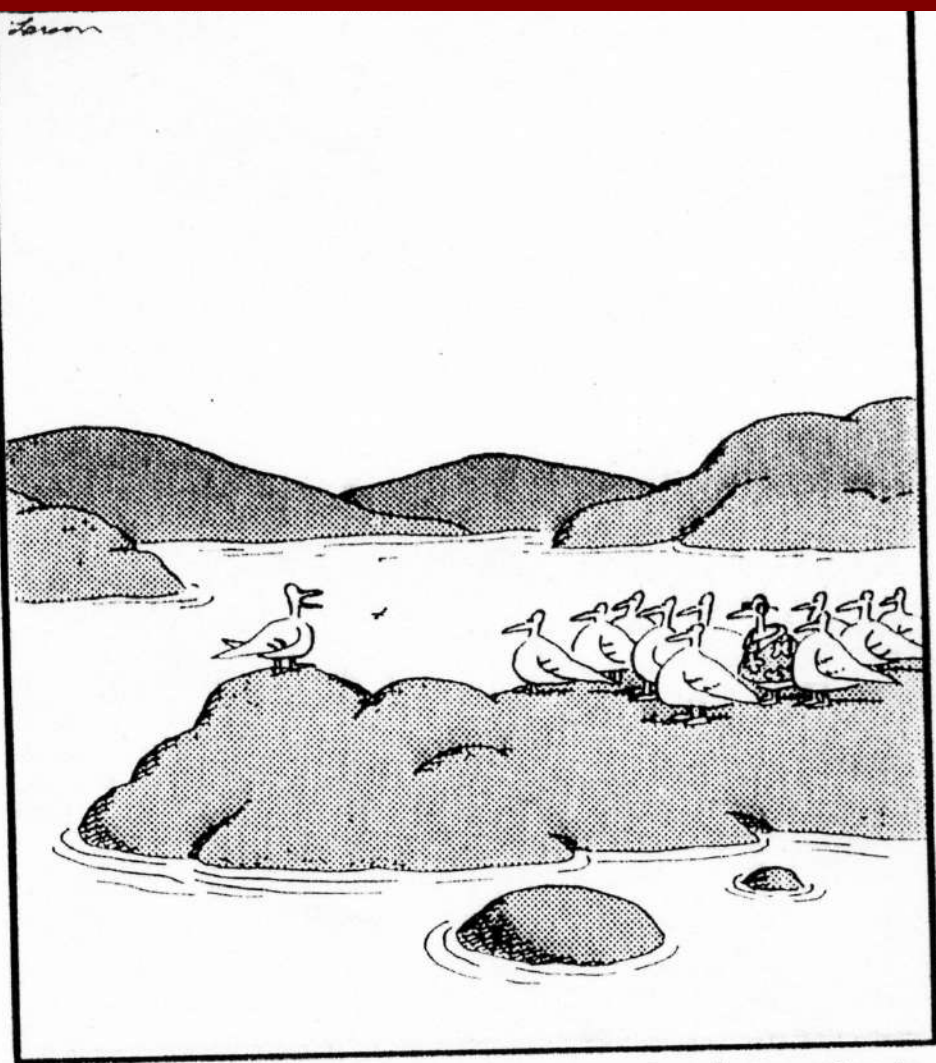
Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
<u>1830</u>	297	—
<u>1870</u>	393	—
<u>1880</u>	638	62.3%
<u>1890</u>	1,382	116.6%
<u>1900</u>	1,253	−9.3%
<u>1910</u>	1,723	37.5%
<u>1920</u>	1,811	5.1%
<u>1930</u>	1,763	−2.7%
<u>1940</u>	2,046	16.1%
<u>1950</u>	2,369	15.8%
<u>1960</u>	2,523	6.5%
<u>1970</u>	3,579	41.9%
<u>1980</u>	5,167	44.4%
<u>1990</u>	5,911	14.4%
<u>2000</u>	9,014	52.5%
<u>2010</u>	10,505	16.5%
Est. 2015	11,103	5.7%

UNITED STATES POST CARD



- You will research and design a postcard that represents the state assigned.
- Using your phone, research your state and find a physical feature, person or landmark the state is noted for. This is a representation of a “place.” Draw this on one side of the card.
- On the other side, include:
 - Absolute location of state capitol
 - Relative location of state
 - 5 interesting facts about your state

Movement



"OK, everyone, we'll be departing for Antarctica in about 15 minutes. ... If anyone thinks he may be in the wrong migration, let us know now."

MOVEMENT – THE **TRANSFER OF MATERIAL AND NON MATERIAL THINGS **FROM PLACE TO PLACE****

1. Material things – involving tangible objects transported in a variety of ways

- Animal and animal-powered means
- Land, water, and air vehicles

2. Non-material things – information, power, culture traits

- Fashions, trends, fads, etc.
- Electronic media, etc.

THEME 4: MOVEMENT



Movement Examples:

- Transportation of people, goods, and ideas
- Migration and immigration
- Trading, imports/exports

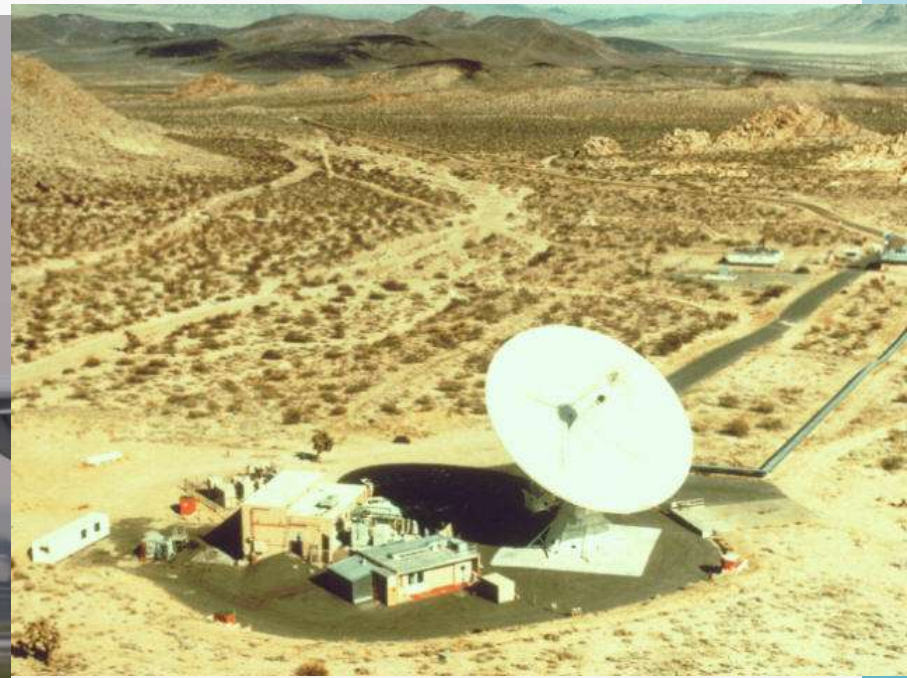


MATERIAL



- Material objects (cargo & passengers) are transferred from one place to another by an airplane.

NONMATERIAL



- Nonmaterial entity (data, pictures, & conversations) move invisibly from one place to many others.

Resolutions



REGIONS – MENTAL CONSTRUCTS EXPRESSING SOME COMMONALITY OR UNIFORMITY

1. Formal Regions – possesses a single common feature or a limited combination of features throughout the area
 - Political units such as states and counties
2. Functional Regions – An operational unit based on organization, structure, and interactions
 - The suburbs of a major city

THEME 5: REGIONS

Grouping areas by what places have in common

Region Examples:

- Political Regions
- Landform Regions
- Agricultural Regions
- Cultural Regions



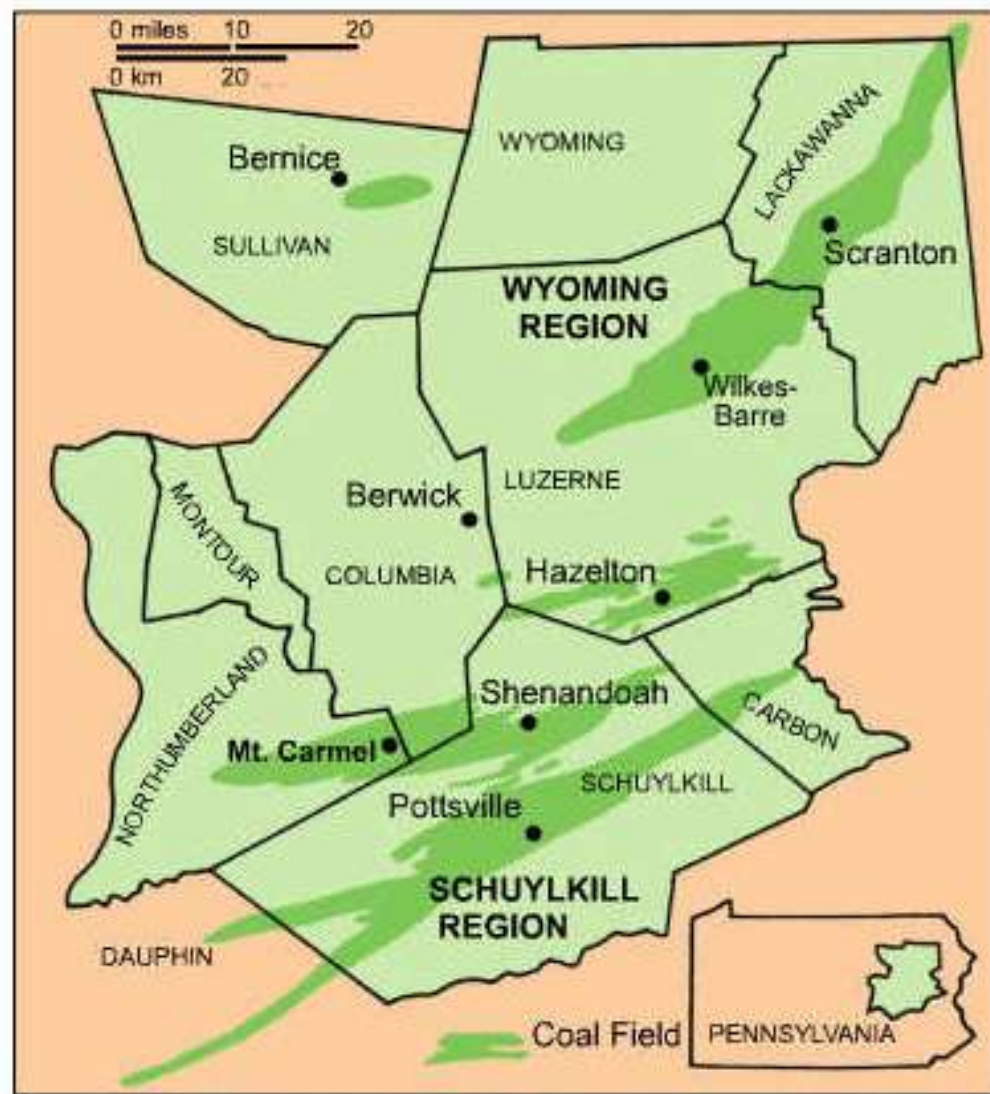
FORMAL REGION



- The different colors stand for territory added to Russia during different periods of time. The common feature for each color is the time period in which it was added to Russia.

FUNCTIONAL REGION

- Coal mining is at the heart of the economy of all these counties. Many factors are related to the coal mining industry. The deposits influence movement and settlement patterns.



The anthracite regions of northeastern Pennsylvania

WORLD GEO A

Today's Agenda: 11/18/16

- Bellringer
- Review 5 themes of Geo
- CCR door activity
- Exit Slip

Materials you will need today:

1. Movement/region note sheet
2. Pencil/pen

REVIEW

1. What are the five themes of geography?
2. What is a human adaptation to natural conditions?
3. What is an example of a formal region?
4. What is the difference between relative and absolute location?
5. What are the lines on a map that go North and South but are measured east and west called?
6. What are the lines on a map that go East and West but are measured North and South called?
7. What would be an example of movement?

Quiz on Five themes of geography and map skills on Monday!

Exit Slip

- Explain how your choice of college/career fits into each theme of geography? (Write one sentence for each theme: Location, Place, Human Environment/Interaction, Movement, and Region)

