KNOW

cartography	functional region	remote sensing
contagious diffusion	GIS	Robinson projection
cultural ecology	GPS	scale
culture	hierarchical diffusion	site
density	hearth	situation
diffusion	International Date Line	space-time compression
distance-decay	latitude	spatial analysis
distribution	longitude	stimulus diffusion
environmental determinism	Mercator projection	time zones
equator	possibilism	toponym
expansion diffusion	Prime Meridian	uneven development
formal region	projection	vernacular region
friction of distance	relocation diffusion	

BE ABLE TO

- define *geography* and *human geography* and explain the meaning of the spatial perspective.

- explain how geographers classify each of the following and provide examples of each:
    a) distributions
    b) locations
    c) regions

- identify how each of the following plays a role in mapmaking:
    a) induction   c) simplification
    b) symbolization   d) categorization

- identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections.

- list different types (models) of diffusion and provided examples/illustrations of each in the real world.

- distinguish between different types of mapped information (dot distribution, choropleth, etc.) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each.

- define and discuss cultural ecology, possibilism, and environmental determinism.

READING ASSIGNMENTS
1. Fouberg Chapter 1

2. Fouberg Appendix A

3.