

Five Themes of Geography

Geography – Study of the Earth in all of its variety.

Variety could include land formations, culture, religions, dress, music, language, etc...

Location

- **Location – Knowing where you are**

2 TYPES OF LOCATION

- **ABSOLUTE LOCATION**
- **RELATIVE LOCATION**

ABSOLUTE LOCATION

- ABSOLUTE LOCATION IS AN ***EXACT*** LOCATION ON THE EARTH
- ABSOLUTE LOCATION IS DETERMINED BY A **GRID SYSTEM** CREATED BY LINES OF **LATITUDE** AND **LONGITUDE**
- Lines of Latitude and Longitude are measured in **DEGREES**

Lines of Latitude

- Lines of Latitude begin at the **EQUATOR**
- **EQUATOR = 0 DEGREES LATITUDE**
- Measures the directions of **North** and **South**
- Also known as **Parallels** because they run parallel with the Equator
- Lines of Latitude will never touch

Lines of Longitude

- Lines of Longitude are known as **MERIDIANS**
- Measures the directions of **East** and **West**
- Lines of Longitude begin at the **Prime Meridian**
- All lines of Longitude **connect** at the **North** and **South Poles**

Relative Location

- Relative location is a general location or area
- Example: Your street, South Georgia, United States

Place

- Place – where a place is and what a place is like
- Place answers the question “ **WHAT IS IT LIKE THERE**”
- Place examines what features makes this location similar to or different from another place

Place continued

- These characteristics might include such physical features as land formations, plants, animal life, climate, oceans, etc...
- These characteristics might also include man-made characteristics such as language, culture, religion, music, and ways to make a living

Human/Environment Interaction

- **Environment is everything that surrounds us or a particular place**
- Human/Environment Interaction examines two questions:
- How does the environment change people. How does the environment influence the way people live
- How do people change the environment? How have people changed their surroundings to meet their needs?

Movement

- Movement helps geographers understand the relationship between places.
- Helps to understand how and why people, ideas, products, and information travel from one place to another
- Movement mainly occurs by trade, computers, telephones, satellite, letter, trains, planes, automobiles and animals

Region

- Regions are areas that share at least **ONE** common characteristic that makes it different from other places
- An area can be called an region either due to natural characteristics such as common land formations and climate or human traits such as language, political boundaries, religion, culture, ways of making a living, etc...