

World Geography

GHS GT Review

Jones County High School, GA
Luella High School, GA

Geography

Geography is the study of the
earth's surface, land, bodies of water, climate, peoples,
industries, &
natural resources.

Physical Geography

- * **Physical Geography** is the study of how physical characteristics define a region or place.
 - * land, climate, bodies of water, animal life
- * A **place** is an area of land that shares common features or is defined by common characteristics.
 - * Gulf of Mexico - Gulf coast
 - * Georgia - Kentucky
- * **Physical features** (a.k.a. **topography**) are the natural land formations that make up the surface area.
 - * oceans - mountains - lakes - rivers

- * **landform** - plains, mountains, valleys

- * The Himalayas are the tallest mountains on earth



- * A **body of water** is a part of the earth's surface covered with water.

- * river - lakes - oceans

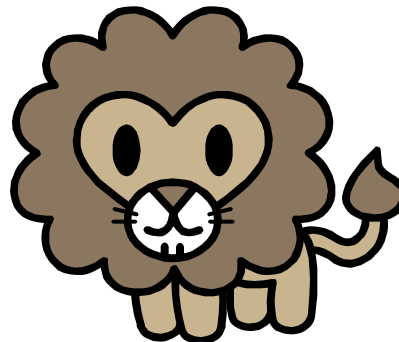


- * **climate** – average weather conditions over time

- * temperature, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness

- * **natural vegetation**- plants and trees that grow in
an area

- * **animal life** – types of animals who naturally live
in an area



Human Geography

- * **human characteristics** – include language, *religion*, political systems, economic systems, population, and way of life.

I pray, I pass the graduation test.
My momma's
gonna kill me!!!

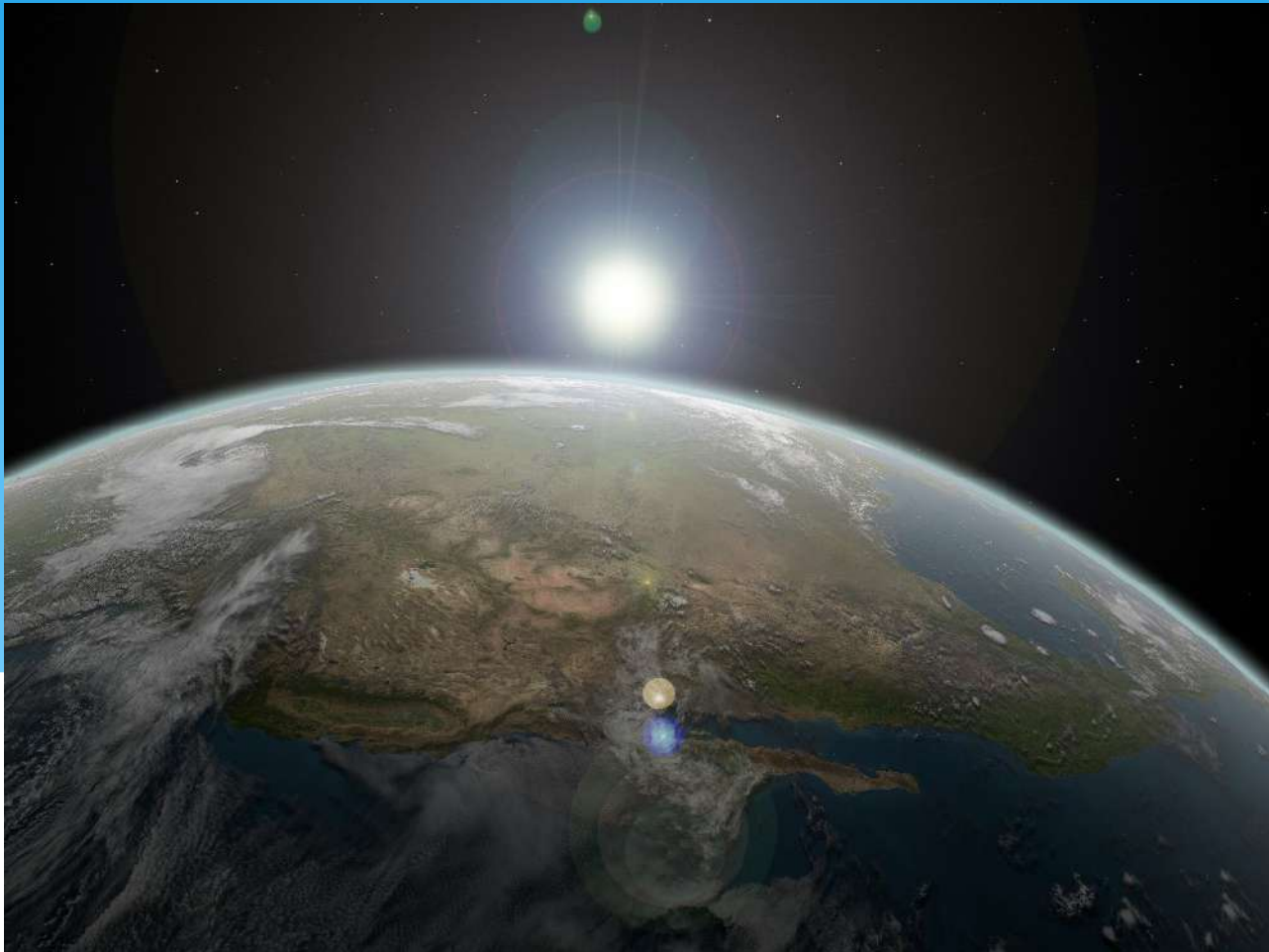


- * **population settlements** – types of people who live in a place
- * **culture** – shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors
- * **customs and traditions** – ways of doing things passed down from one generation of people, group, or society to the next.
 - * rituals, weddings, holidays, showing respect
- * **human activities** – agriculture and industry
 - * farming
 - banking
 - manufacturing



EARTH:

It's kind of a big deal

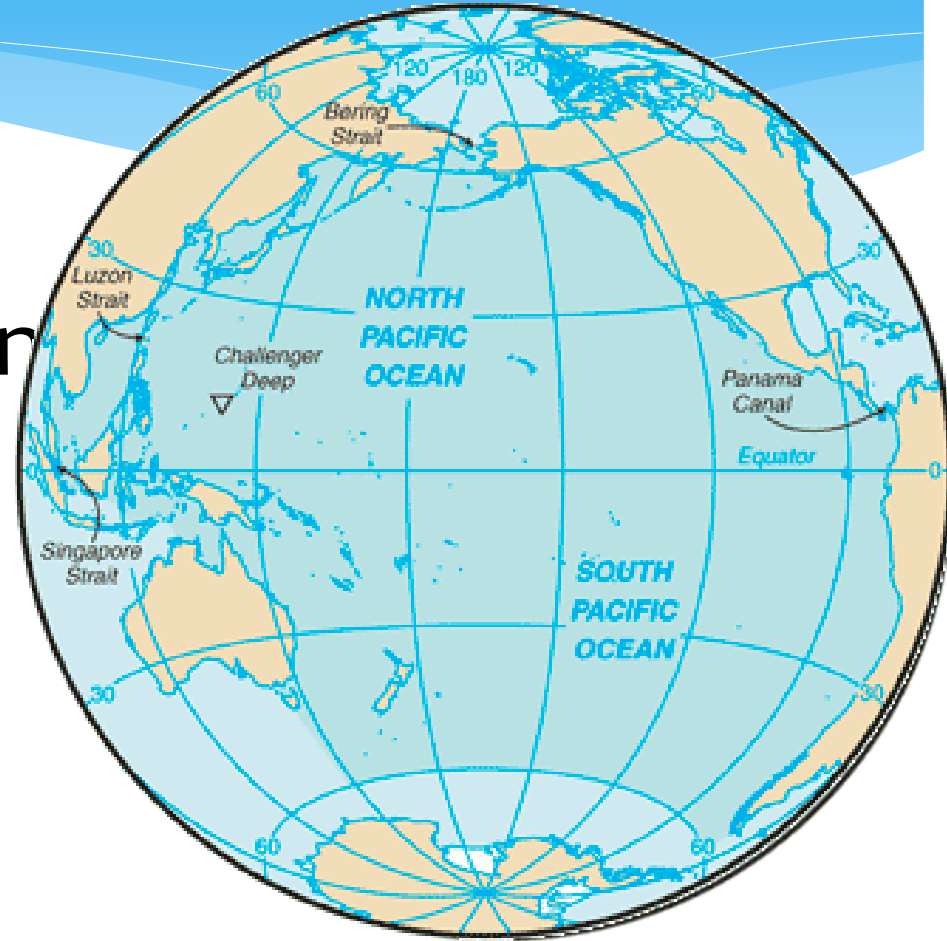


EARTH is

- Home to 5 oceans

(Placed in order by size)

1. The Pacific Ocean
2. The Atlantic Ocean
3. The Indian Ocean
4. The Southern Ocean
5. The Arctic Ocean



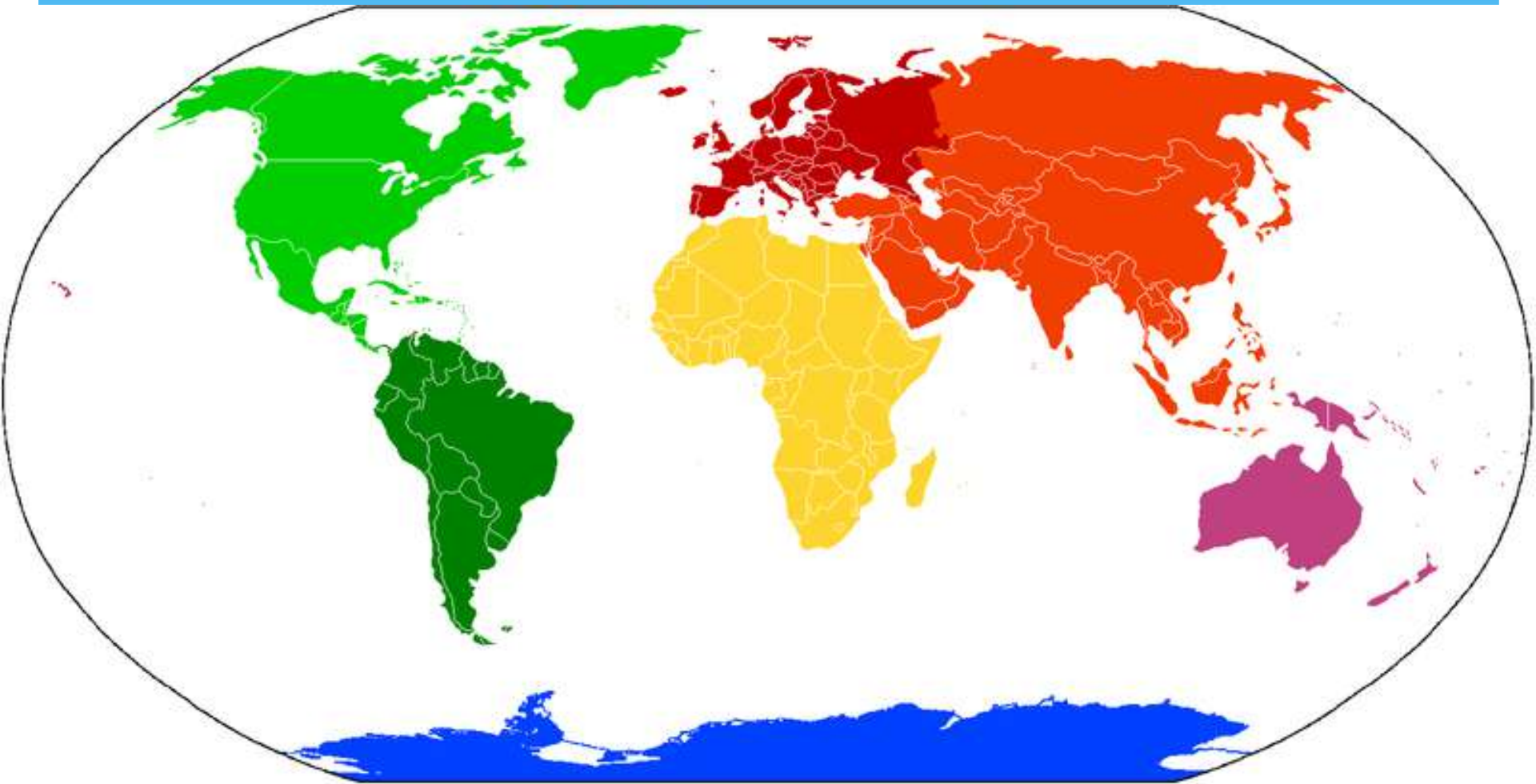
EARTH IS....

- Home to 7 continents
(Placed in order by size)

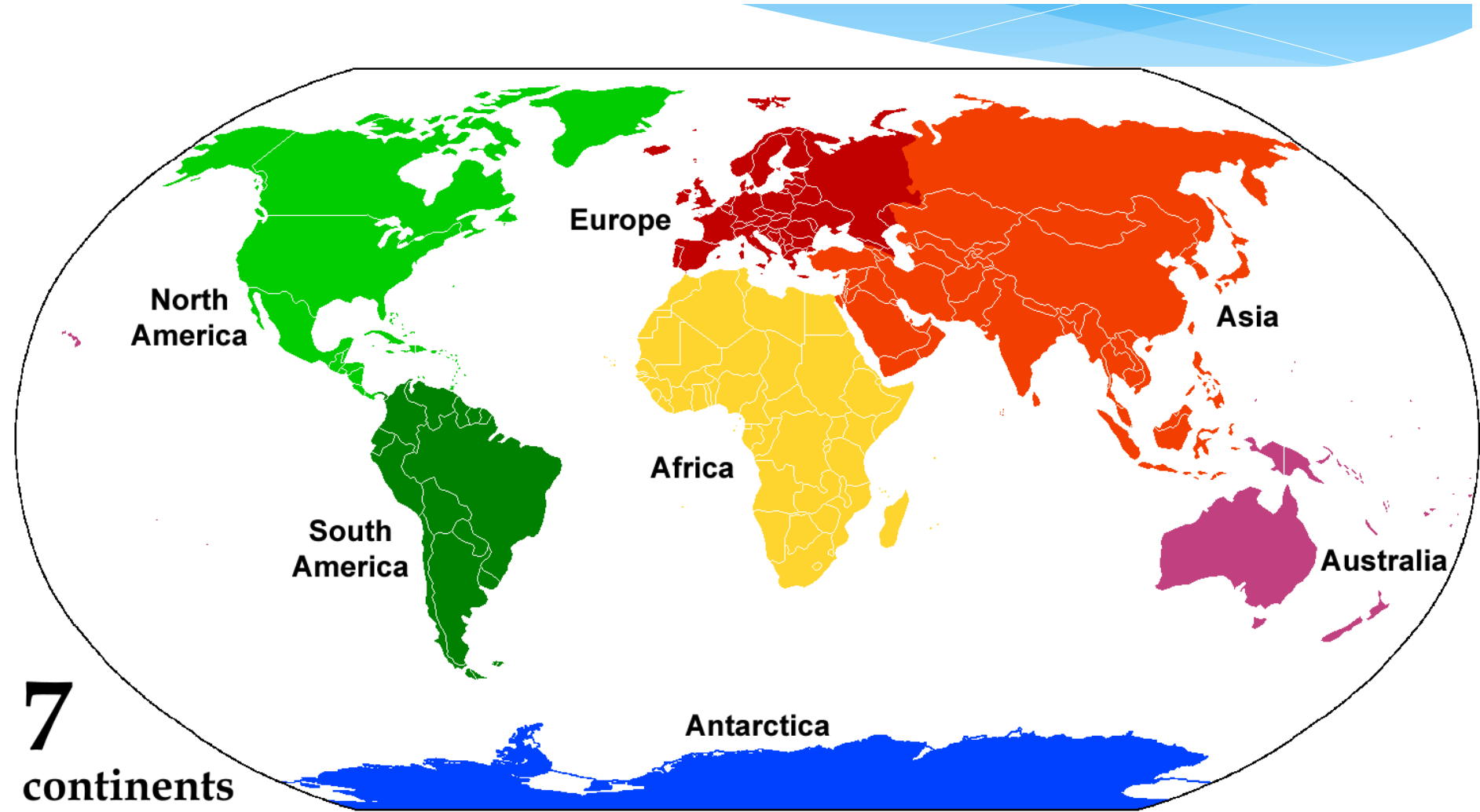
1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctica
6. Europe
7. Oceania (Australia)



THE SEVEN CONTINENTS



DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS





2 TYPES OF GEOGRAPHY

1. Physical geography-

study of the Earth's physical features; the Earth Science aspects

2. Human geography-

how humans interact with their physical environment **AND** the study of human behaviors (religion, economy, language, etc.)

Physical Geography

Rocks and Minerals

Landforms

Soils

Animals

Plants

Water

Atmosphere

Rivers and Other Water

Bodies

Environment

Climate and Weather

Oceans

Human Geography

Population

Settlements

Economic Activities

Transportation

Recreational Activities

Religion

Political Systems

Social Traditions

Human Migration

Agricultural Systems

Urban Systems

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

5

#1 LOCATION

*Types of location:

1. Absolute location-the EXACT spot on the map; plotted on a point with lines of longitude and latitude.
2. Relative location-the APPROXIMATE place; general region.

EX: Where is Luella High? Absolute? Relative?

#2 PLACE



- * Place includes the physical features and cultural characteristics of a location.
- * Climate, landforms, vegetation, animals, etc.
- * But also how the humans in those places live.
- * What makes the American Southwest different from the American South?

#3 REGION



- * Basic question: “How are places similar?”
- * A region is an area on the Earth’s surface with similar characteristics.
- * Tell me about the Middle East.
- * Tell me about East Asia.

#4 HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION



* KEY QUESTIONS:

- How does environment shape humans?
- * How do humans shape the environment?
- * How humans interact and are shaped by their environment.

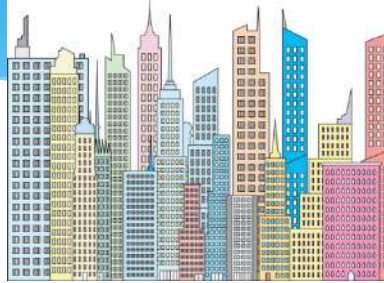
#5-MOVEMENT



- * How do things move?
- * How do people move?
- * Movement is NOT just limited to physical things.
- * Movement can also mean ideological.
- * EX: Where did rap start?

People & Population Distribution

- * **urbanization** – the growth & development of cities



- * **modernization** – process of a society leaving primitive methods behind to adopt more modern techniques

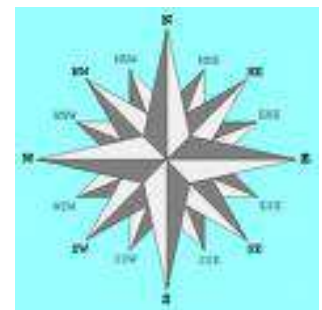
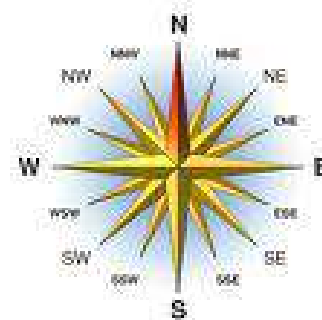
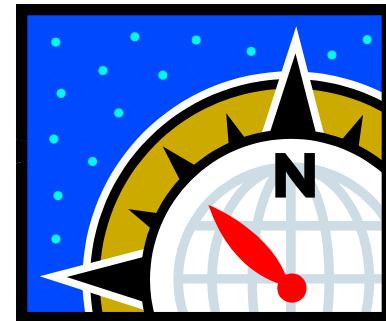
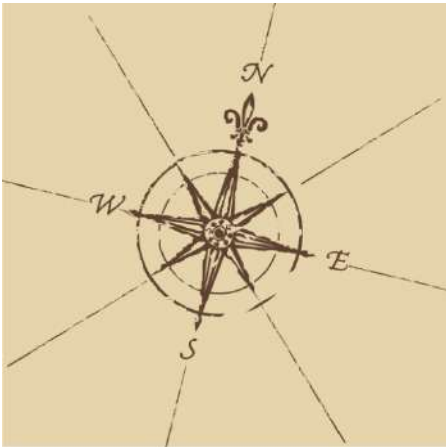


- * **population distribution** - the arrangement or spread of people living in a given area; also, how the population of an area is arranged according to variables such as age, race, or sex

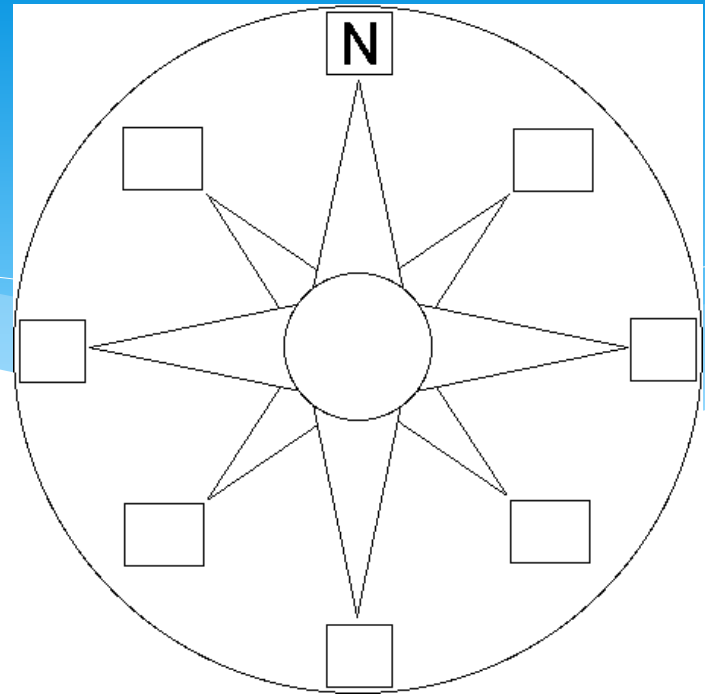


Understanding Maps

- * **Compass Rose** – A compass rose is a design on a map that shows directions. It shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.
- * There is a **Compass Rose** located on every map.



* Complete the Compass Rose below.



* On the compass rose above, only north is filled in. Fill in the rest of the directions on the compass rose, using the standard abbreviations:
N=North, S=South, E=East, W=West, NE=Northeast, NW=Northwest, SE=Southeast, SW=Southwest.

Two Types of Maps

- * **Physical Map** - water, lakes, mountains, rivers, deserts
- * **Political Map** – Shows national or state boundaries



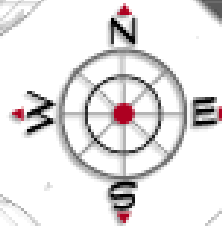
Hemisphere

(half of a circle)

Northern Hemisphere



Western Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere



Eastern Hemisphere

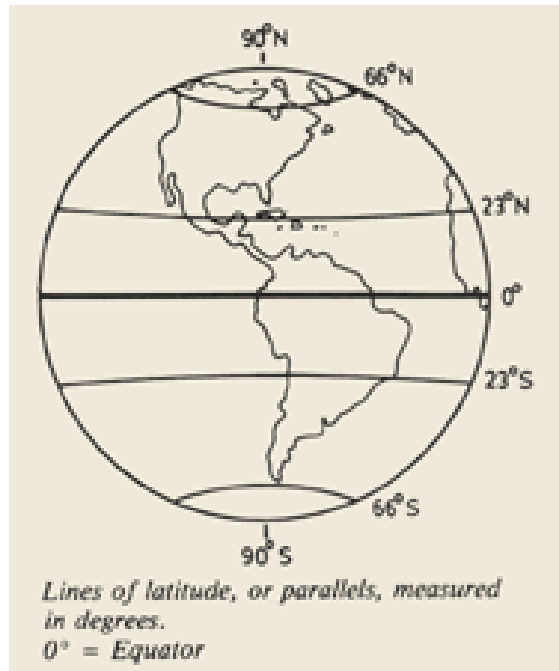


Latitude & Longitude

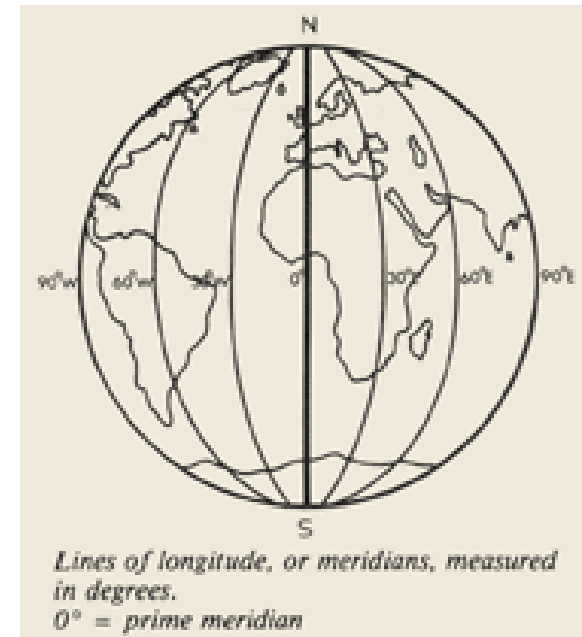
- * **Longitude** and **Latitude** are sets of imaginary lines that slice the Earth into sections.
- * Using these imaginary lines, you can locate any point on the Earth and know its absolute location.
- * Lines of latitude are called ***parallels***, and lines of longitude are called ***meridians***.

Latitude & Longitude

- * **Lines of Latitude**, parallels, circle the globe horizontally. Latitude describes your position, north or south of the equator. The equator = 0 degrees latitude.



- * **Lines of Longitude**, meridians, run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole. Meridians are used to measure distances in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian.



Legend

Since a map is a reduced representation of the real world, map symbols are used to represent real objects. Without symbols, we wouldn't have maps.

- * Both *shapes* and *colors* can be used for symbols on maps.
- * To ensure that a person can correctly read a map, a *Map Legend* is a key to all the symbols used on a map. It is like a dictionary so you can understand the meaning of what the map represents.

Gilgai; Mud	
Dense timber; Medium timber	
Scattered timber; Forest, Coniferous or pine	
Orchard, plantation or vineyard; Windbreak	
Mangrove; Scrub	
Perennial watercourse with rapids; Rocks	
Intermittent watercourse with falls	
Well or bore; Irrigation canal and drains	
Large dam or weir; Rapids	
Dam, waterhole or ground tank; Water tank; Spring	
Wet; Dry swamp; Land subject to inundation	
Perennial; Intermittent; Dry lake or watercourse ...	

Legend

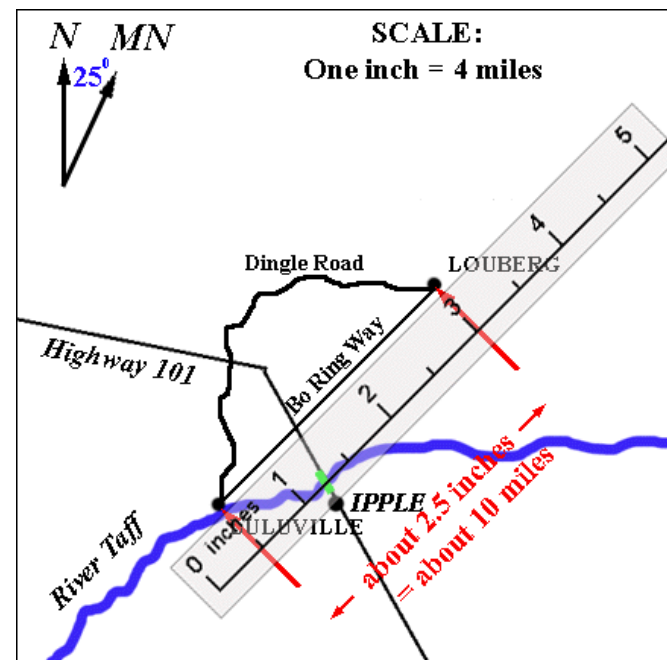
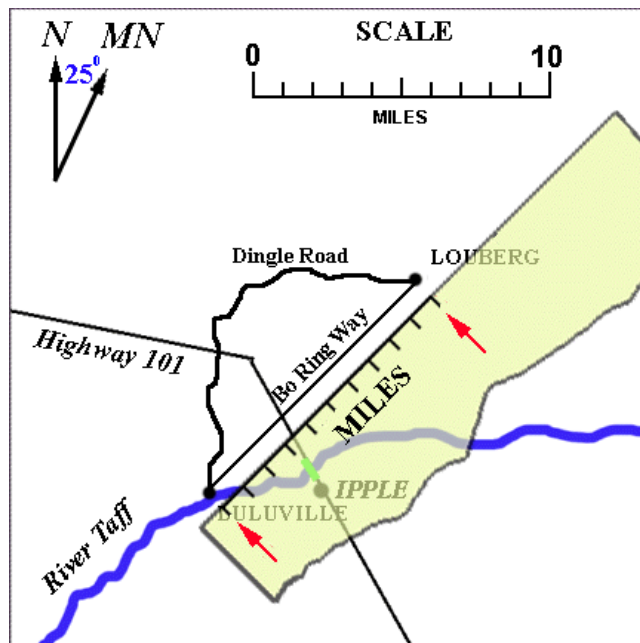
contours	
earth bank	
mound, high point	
depression	
pit	
motorway	
sealed road	
dirt road	
tracks	
paths	
high fence	
fence	
building	
ruin	
residential area	
large tower	
wreckage	
man-made feature	
cliff	
rockface	
boulder- small, large	
boulder cluster	
group of small boulders	
rocky outcrop	
bare rock	
pool	
creek	
watercourse	
marsh	
footbridge	

Legend

Scale

- Since an accurate map represents the land, each map has a "scale" which indicates the relationship between a certain distance on the map and the distance on the ground.
- * The map scale is usually located in the legend box of a map.
- * A map scale can be printed in a variety of ways

Kilometers 0 1 2 3



EUROPEAN UNION (E.U.)



27 MEMBER NATIONS OF THE EU

- * Austria
- * Belgium
- * Bulgaria
- * Cyprus
- * Czech Republic
- * Denmark
- * Estonia
- * Finland
- * France
- * Germany
- * Greece
- * Hungary
- * Ireland
- * Italy
- * Latvia
- * Lithuania
- * Luxembourg
- * Malta
- * Netherlands
- * Poland
- * Portugal
- * Romania
- * Slovakia
- * Slovenia
- * Spain
- * Sweden
- * United Kingdom

AFRICA BY REGION





MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The bottom of the slide features a series of overlapping, wavy, light blue lines that create a sense of movement and depth, resembling a stylized horizon or a map's edge.

1750

United Kingdom
France
Spain



THE 13 COLONIES

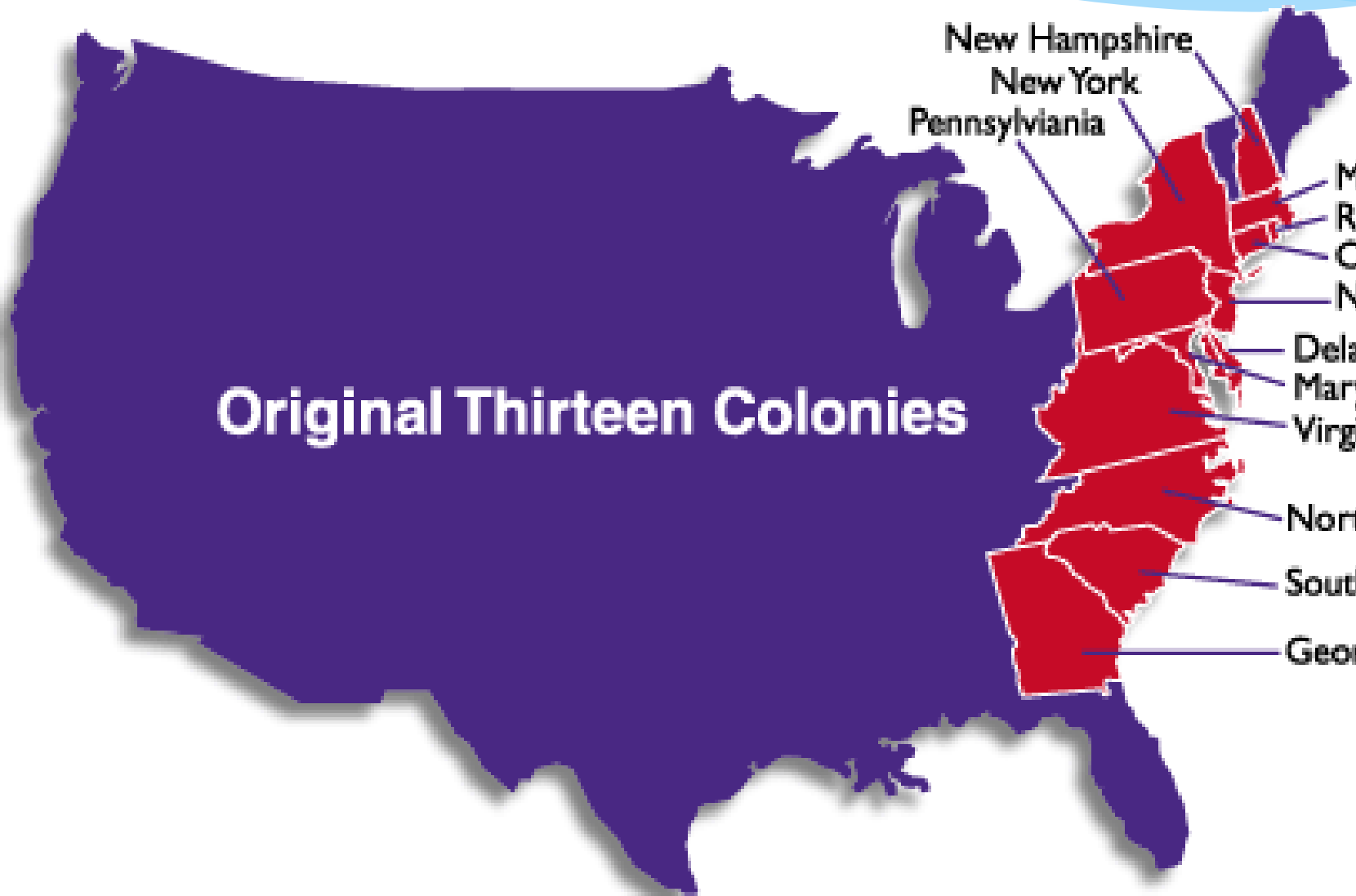
Original Thirteen Colonies

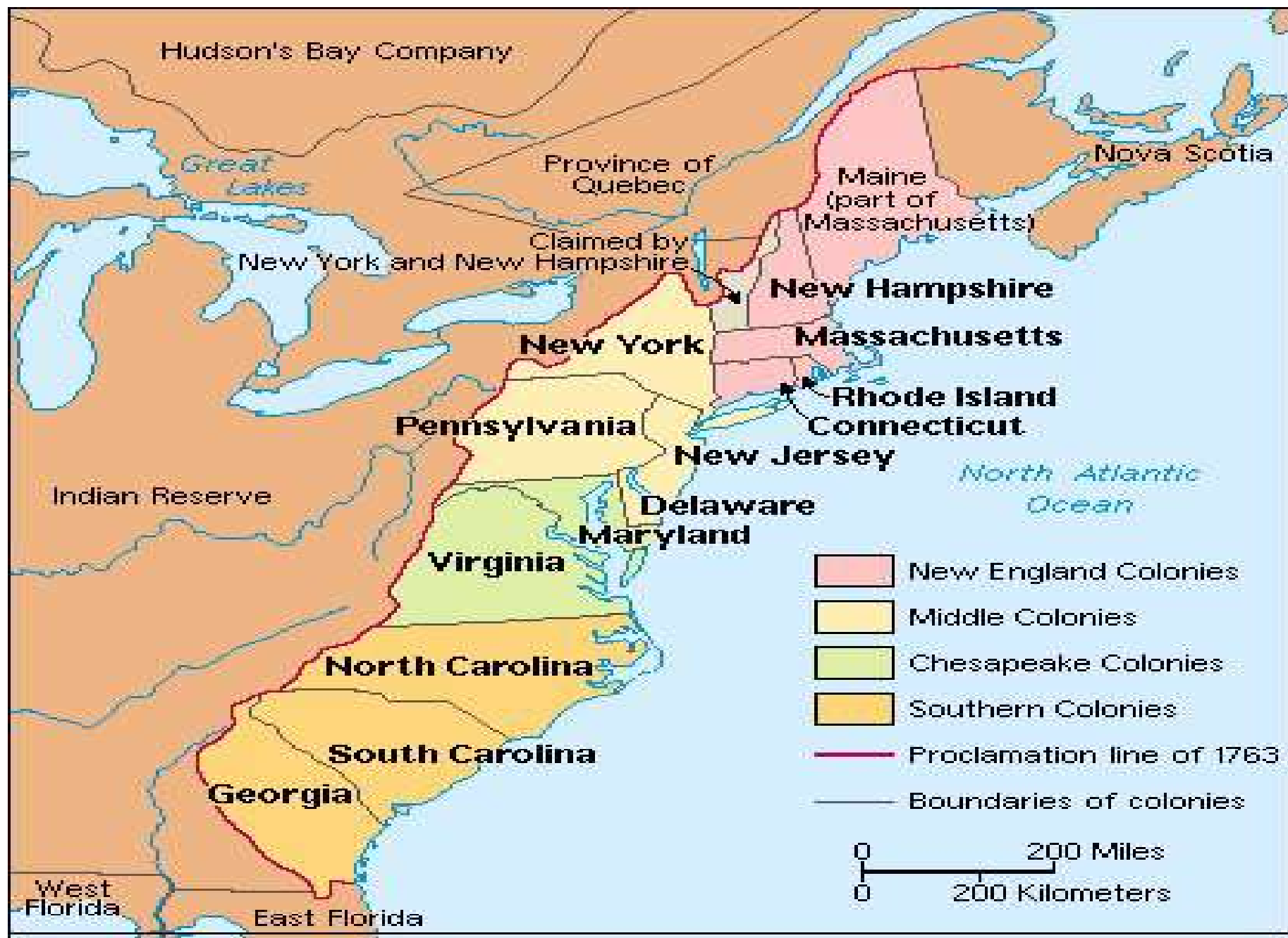
New Hampshire
New York
Pennsylvania

Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey

Delaware
Maryland
Virginia

North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia





THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- * Massachusetts (1620)
- * New Hampshire (1623)
- * Rhode Island (1636)
- * Connecticut (1636)



NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, 1650

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

- * **New York (1664)** (* a.k.a New Netherlands 1626)
- * **New Jersey (1664)**
- * **Delaware** (Swedish colony 1638)
- * **Pennsylvania (1682)**



MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685

PENNSYLVANIA

- * In 1681, King Charles II repaid a 16,000 pound debt to Sir William Penn by giving his son, William Penn, a huge tract of land south of New York.
- * Penn believed in religious toleration and called Pennsylvania the 'holy experiment'.

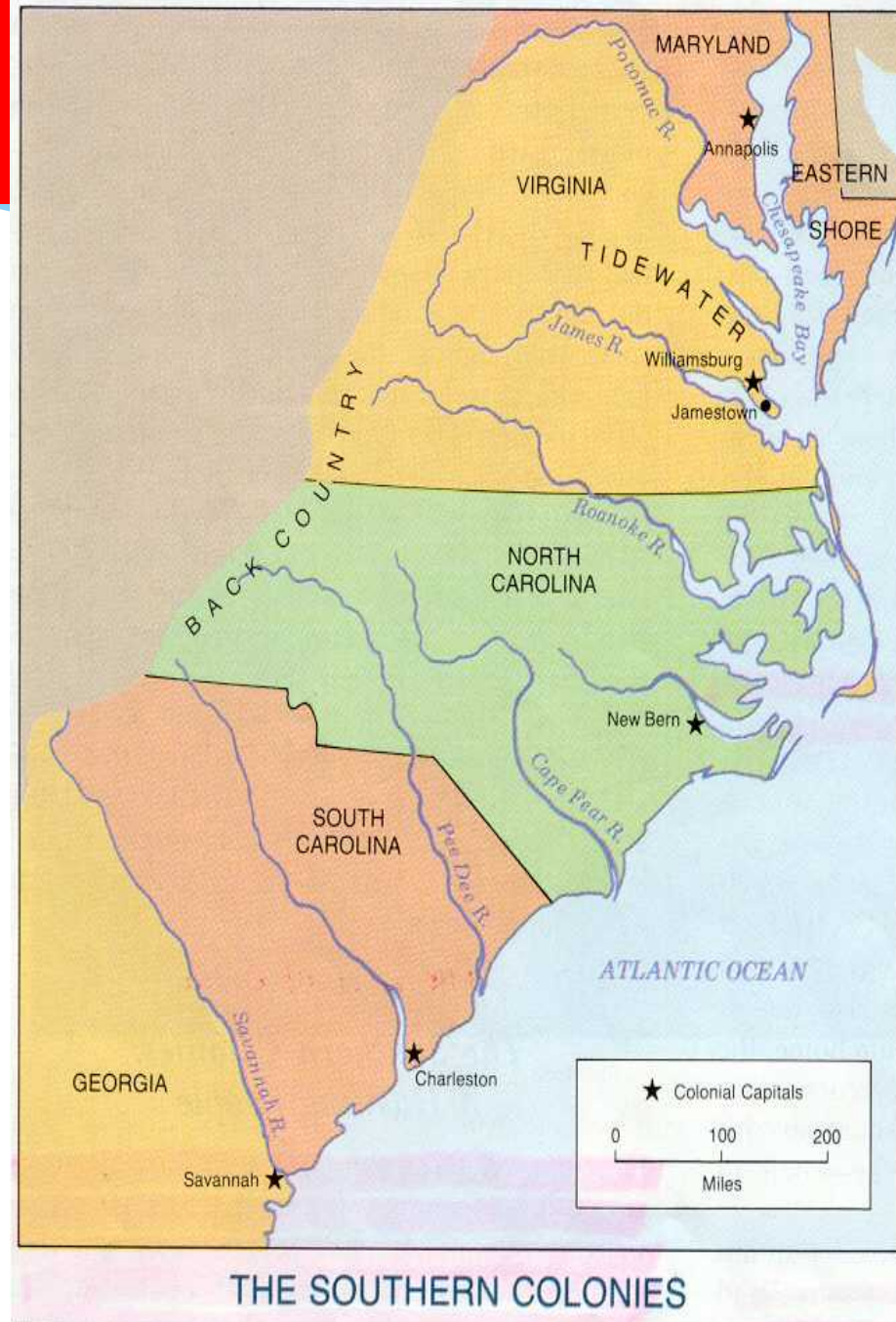


- * William Penn Jr. turned Pennsylvania into a refuge for Quakers who were being persecuted in England and in New England.
- * Penn's father was very angry with William Jr. for being a Quaker.
- * Pennsylvania attracted many German and Dutch settlers.
- * Prosperous colony.



THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

- * Virginia (1607)
- * Maryland (1634)
- * North Carolina (1653)
- * South Carolina (1663)
- * Georgia (1732)



Physical Features of the United States



- * Great Lakes
- * Mississippi River
- * Gulf of Mexico
- * Atlantic Ocean
- Rocky Mts.
- Great Plains
- Appalachian Mts.
- Pacific Ocean

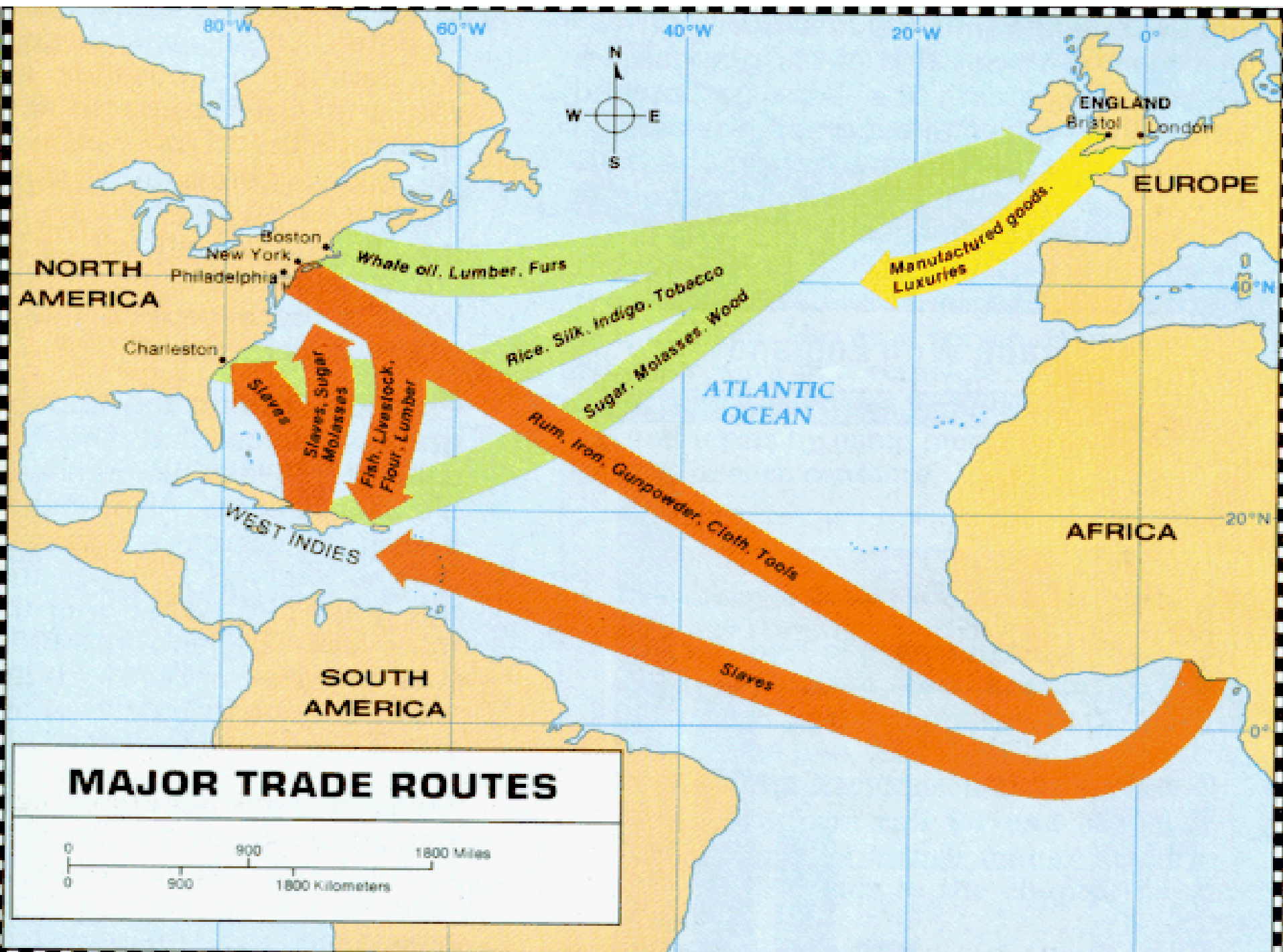
More Bodies of Water

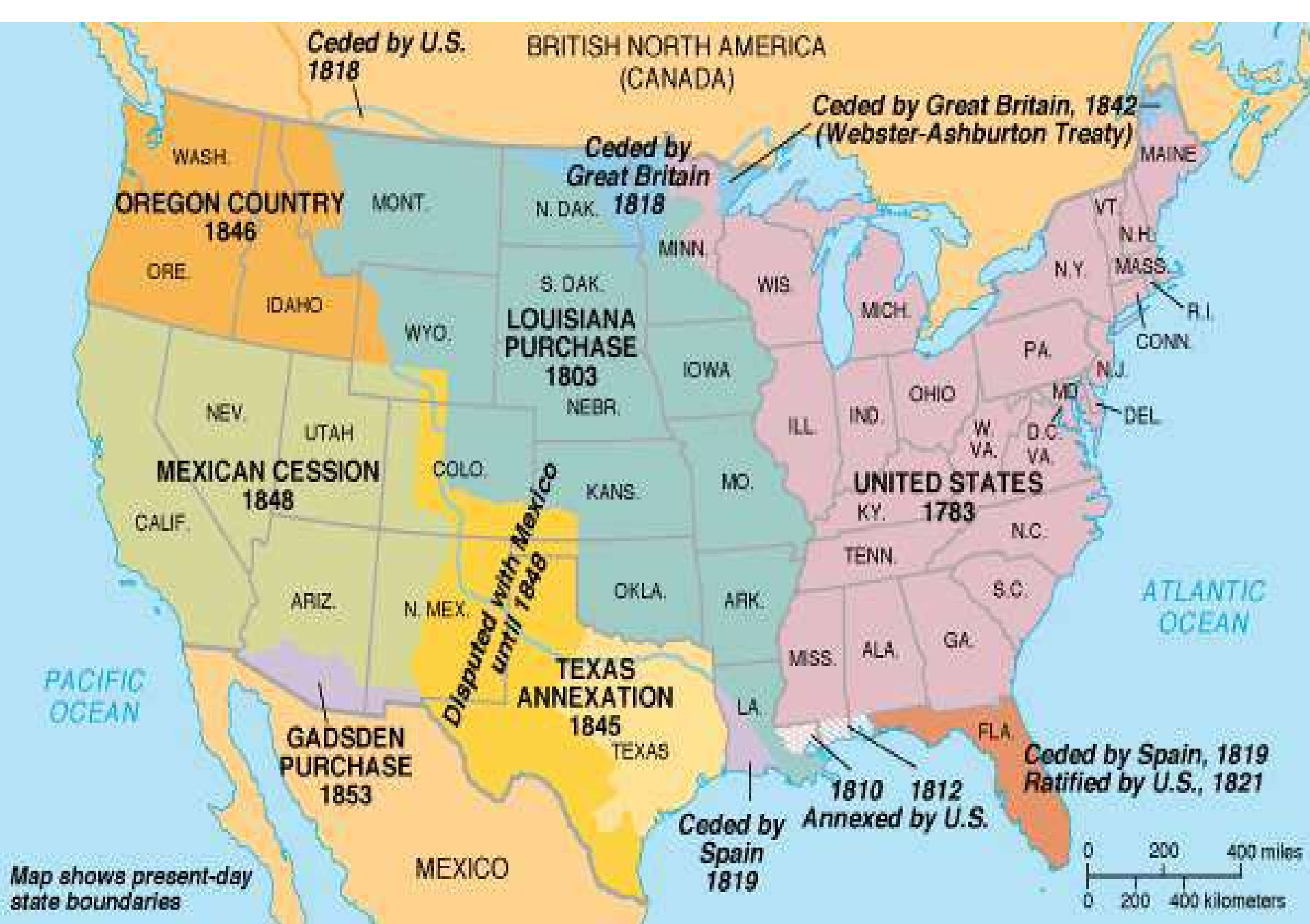
* Great Lakes



* Mississippi River – largest river system in North America







Map shows present-day state boundaries

Religions Division in Africa and the Middle East

3 Main Religions

- *Christianity

- *Judaism

- *Islam

Impact of Religion

- * **Monotheism** – belief in one god
- * **Judaism** – Jewish faith; looks to ancient prophet Abraham as its founder; teaches that Jewish people are God's chosen nation (Israel).



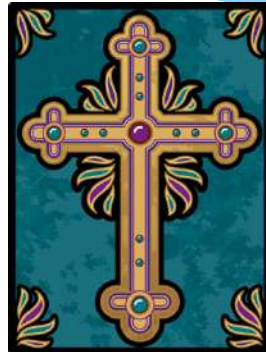
Jewish Culture



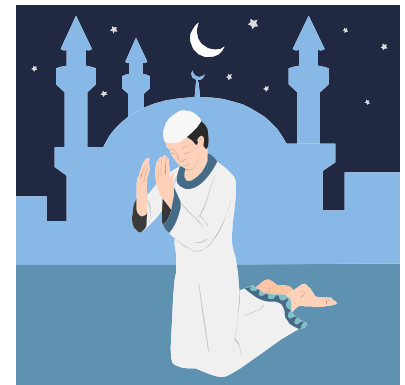
* Palestine

- * Culture clash between native Palestinians and Jewish population
- * Argument over who has rights to the Holy Land in Israel
- * Example of faith as defining a region's cultural environment

- * **Christianity** – from the Jewish tradition; founder is Jesus, who claimed to be the Son of God; Christians believe that it is the disciples of Jesus who are the true heirs of God's promises to Abraham.



- * **Islam** – the youngest of the two religions; founded by the prophet Muhammad; claims that an angel dictated to him the words that became the Qur'an (Islam's holy book).



Prevalence of Islam



Basic Terminology

- * Topography- the surface features of area, such as lakes, mountains, canyons
- * Desert- dry, often sandy region of little rainfall, extreme temperatures, and sparse vegetation.
- * Plateau- an elevated, comparatively level expanse of land; a “tableland”

Bodies of Water

- * **Gulf** – water that is almost completely surrounded by land



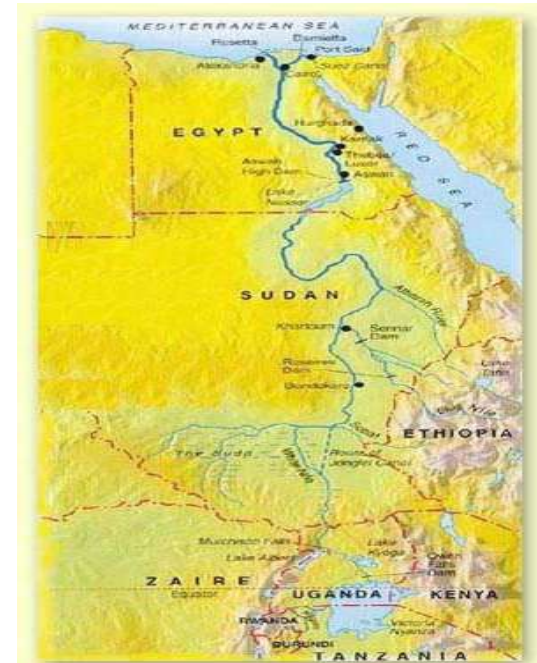
In North Africa the Nile River is the longest river in the world (roughly 4,000 miles).

- * The Tigris & Euphrates rivers are home to some of the oldest civilizations in the world.

- * **Canal** – a man made waterway connecting two major bodies of water



- * The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

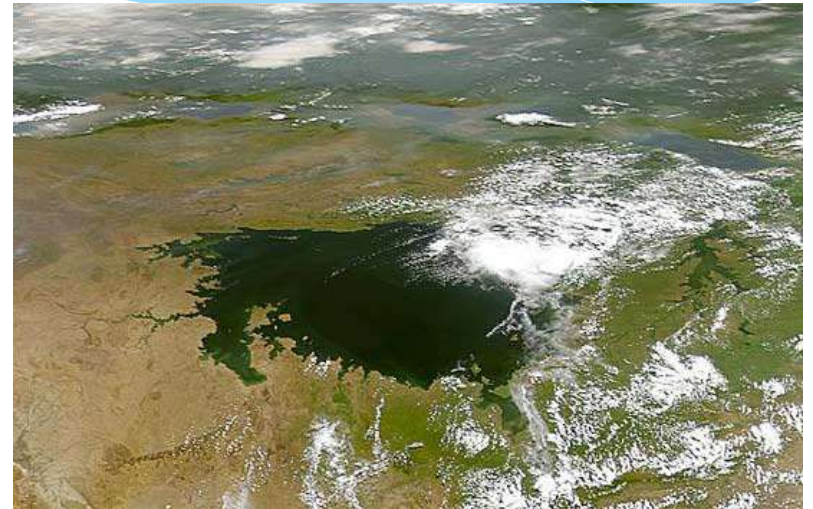


More Physical Features

- * **Victoria Falls** – Located in Africa; one of the seven wonders of the world



- * **Lake Victoria** – Located in Africa; largest lake in the world



- * **Land locked** – area completely surrounded by land



THE END

The image features a solid blue rectangular banner at the top, containing the text "THE END" in a large, white, sans-serif font. Below the banner, the background consists of stylized, overlapping waves in various shades of blue and white, creating a sense of movement and depth.