Intro to World Geography Notes

What i	s Geography?					
•	Geography is the study of and					
	 Study of human activity, the natural environment, and the relationship between the two (human-environment interactions). 					
•	Geographers look at things are and they are there.					
Physico	al v. Cultural Geography					
•	Physical Geography is the study of the Landscape of the Earth					
•	Cultural Geography is the study of the Landscape of the Earth.					
What t	types of tools do geographers use?					
Maps o	and Globes – What's the difference?					
•	Maps – "two dimensional" – usually only show of the Earth's surface.					
•	Globes – "three dimensional" representation of the Earth, shows					
Who m	nakes maps?					
What i	s an Atlas?					
Parts o	f A Map					
•	Title –					
•	• Compass Rose –					
•	• Legend or "Key" -					
•	Scale –					
Activity	y: Identify the Map Parts					
1.						
2.						

3.

4.

What main types of maps are there?	
PHYSICAL MAPS— Show mountain ranges, and things that were around before	such as landforms and physical borders; lakes, rivers, humans
• Physical Borders –	
Example - Rio Grande River, between US.	A and Mexico
Activity 2 – Using Physical Maps	
1.	
2.	
POLITICAL MAPS - Show features on the earth's surfa	ce that
Examples of things on a political map	
• Political Borders –	
National and State Borders,	
City Limits, capitals	
Activity 3 – Using Political Maps	
1. What are the two countries that lie on the Hi	malayan border between India and China?
2. What is the name of the largest island in the	world?
3. How many countries share a border with Braz	zil?
Thematic Maps	
Thematic maps can be tricky, there are many	different kinds.
They all do the same thing they show inform	nation
Some common thematic maps:	
• maps	
• maps	
• maps	

maps

Choropleths:				
• Cartograms:				
 Geographers study the world by looking at 				
Location?				
Location				
• is the exact place on the earth where a geographic feature is found.				
• 3322 RR 620 South Austin, TX 78738				
Location				
describes a place in comparison to other places around it.				
Place –?				
 describes the physical features and cultural characteristics of a location. 				
Region –?				
• describes an area of the earth's surface with similar characteristics, usually more than one.				
What defines a region?				
(natural) characteristics				
 landforms, climate, vegetation 				
(cultural) characteristics				
 language, religion, ethnicity, population 				
Sub-Regions Sub-Regions				
• Further classification of Regions based upon physical features and human characteristics.				
Examples: The United States is in the North American Region.				
However, the U.S. has several sub-regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, etc.				
Movement				

How and why people, plants, animals, and ideas move through time and place.

Human–Environment Interaction

•	People learn to use what the environment offers them and to that environment to meet their needs.					
What a	are important lines on "Geographer's Grid"?					
•	– Divides the earth between Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere					
•	– Divides the Eastern Hemisphere from Western Hemisphere					
What i	s a hemisphere?					
•	of the Earth.					
North,	South, East, West all have hemispheres					
Where	are the "The Tropics"?					
•	Tropic of Cancer – of Equator					
•	Sun's most northern location on June 21st					
•	Tropic of Capricorn – of Equator					
•	Sun's most southern location on December 21st					
What i	s "Latitude and Longitude"?					
•	It is a for finding your location on the Earth.					
What i	s Latitude?					
•	Run to Equator					
•	Measures North and South					
•	90 degrees North latitude					
•	90 degrees South latitude					
What i	s Longitude?					
•	Run parallel to					
•	Measures East and West					
•	180 degrees of East longitude					
•	180 degrees of West longitude					
•	Total = 360 degree circle					

All lines meet at North Pole and stretch to South Pole