

Due on: _____

Key Issue 1 - How Do Geographers Address Where Things Are? Pgs. 2 - 11

1. What two questions do geographers ask? _____

2. How do geographers organize information? _____
Why? _____
3. Geographers observe people as being pulled by 2 divergent forces, which are what? _____
Explain: _____

4. Geographers use what 2 concepts to explain why every place is unique, what are these? _____
Explain: _____

5. What is meant by a map? _____

6. The 3rd question geographers ask is "why"? What is meant by this? _____

7. What is meant by scale? _____

8. What is meant by space? _____

9. What is meant by connections? _____

10. What is cartography? _____
11. What two purposes does a map have? _____
12. Give an example of early mapmaking AND the unusual materials for the map. _____

13. Who first demonstrated the earth was spherical? _____
HOW? _____

14. Who was the first to use the term "geography"? _____
15. List three of his contributions in geography at that time: _____

16. Provide examples of developments in geography for each of the following:

Chinese	
Muslims	
Age of Discovery (16 th Century)	

17. What is meant by map scale? _____
18. What is a fractional scale? _____
19. If a map has a fractional scale of 1:24,000, that means one unit of measurement equals how many on earth? _____
20. What is the advantage of a map that shows only a small portion of the earth's surface? _____
21. What advantage does a map have that shows a large area, such as the entire globe? _____
22. Thinking question: would a map with a fractional scale of 1:1,000,000,000 or 1:10,000 show more details? (circle one)
23. Thinking question: if a map has a fractional scale of 1:24,000 & the unit of measurement is inches—how many feet is this on the earth's surface? (hint: there are 12" in a foot) _____ how many miles? (hint: there are 5280 feet in a mile) _____
24. When geographers convert the round Earth to a flat map, they use a projection. All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the four things that typically become distorted in various projections and EXPLAIN the distortion.
- _____
- _____
25. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following projections?
- Robinson: advantages: _____
- Disadvantages: _____
- Mercator: advantages: _____
- Disadvantages: _____
26. What did the Land Ordinance of 1785 do? _____
- _____
27. What is a township? _____
28. What is a section? _____
29. In reference to Figure 1-4, townships are generally ____ mile by ____ miles.
30. In reference to Figure 1-4, townships are divided into ____ sections with each one ____ square miles.



DUE: _____

kuupäev: _____ Per: _____

1. What two items help geographers determine that every place on earth is different? _____
2. Define Location: _____
3. Define toponym: _____
4. Identify four ways in which places can receive names. _____

5. Identify three reasons for which places sometimes change names. _____

6. What is one of the longest place names in the world: _____
7. What is the longest place name in the US? _____
8. Define site: _____
9. List some site characteristics. _____

10. Humans actions can _____ the characteristics of a site.
11. Define situation: _____
12. What role do familiar places have understanding situation of unfamiliar places? _____

13. "Situation helps us understand the importance of a location." What is meant by that phrase? _____

14. What place is designed as 0 degrees longitude? _____
15. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude? _____
16. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees latitude? _____
17. How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided? _____ Give an example _____
18. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one "hour" of time (or one time zone)? _____
19. How many time zones are there? _____
20. Why were time zones established in the late 1800s? _____
21. What is the longitude of the International Date Line? _____
22. What island country had the IDL moved in 1997? _____

Regions: Areas of Unique Characteristics

23. Define region: _____
24. What is meant by cultural landscape? _____
25. What 4 geographers were the ones who pushed for a "regional studies" approach?
26. What do geographers who adopt a "regional studies" approach believe regarding regions?
27. Under-lying the cultural landscape approach is that _____ are the most important agents of change.
28. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers.

	FORMAL REGION	FUNCTIONAL REGION	VERNACULAR REGION
Also called			
Definition			
Examples (3)			

- [illegible]

1. At a local scale what do geographers "see"? _____

2. At a global scale what do geographers "see"? _____

3. Why does geography matter in the modern or contemporary world? _____

4. Explain globalization: _____

5. What is meant by globalization means the world is shrinking? _____

6. What is a multinational or transnational corporation? _____

7. How has modern technology played a role in globalization? _____

8. Globalization has heightened _____ differences between places.
9. In what ways is globalization of culture manifested? _____

10. In what ways has the communications revolution played a role in globalization? *Provide an example.* _____

11. Provide an example of a reaction against globalism and globalization. _____

Space: Distribution of Features

12. What is the most fundamental skills geographers should have? _____

13. "Geographers think about _____."
14. Explain the similarities & differences between geographers and historians: _____

15. The _____ of a feature in _____ is known as its **distribution**.
16. Define density: _____

17. What is arithmetic density? _____

18. How do you determine arithmetic density? _____

19. What is physiological density? _____

20. What is agricultural density? _____

21. Define concentration: _____

22. Define pattern: _____

23. List the two different types of pattern given in the text. _____

24. What role does gender play in geography? _____

25. What role does ethnicity play in geography? _____

Connections Between Places

26. What is space-time compression? _____

27. Using Figure 1-20, how long did Columbus take to reach the New World? _____ the Titanic? _____ Charles Lindbergh? _____
28. In the past, most interaction between places required what? _____
29. How has this changed? _____
30. Give some examples of things that decrease interaction among groups. _____

31. Describe the phenomenon known as distance-decay. _____

32. With regard to **diffusion**, define and give an example of each of the following.

Diffusion - Process by which a characteristic spreads from one place to another over time.	
Hearth	
Relocation Diffusion	
Hierarchical Diffusion	
Contagious Diffusion	
Stimulus Diffusion	

33. Which of the above methods of diffusion fall under the category of expansion diffusion? _____
34. Read through the 3 summary questions/answers, then put each into your words writing between 30-40 words each, no more...no less.

Q1: _____

Q2: _____

Q3: _____

