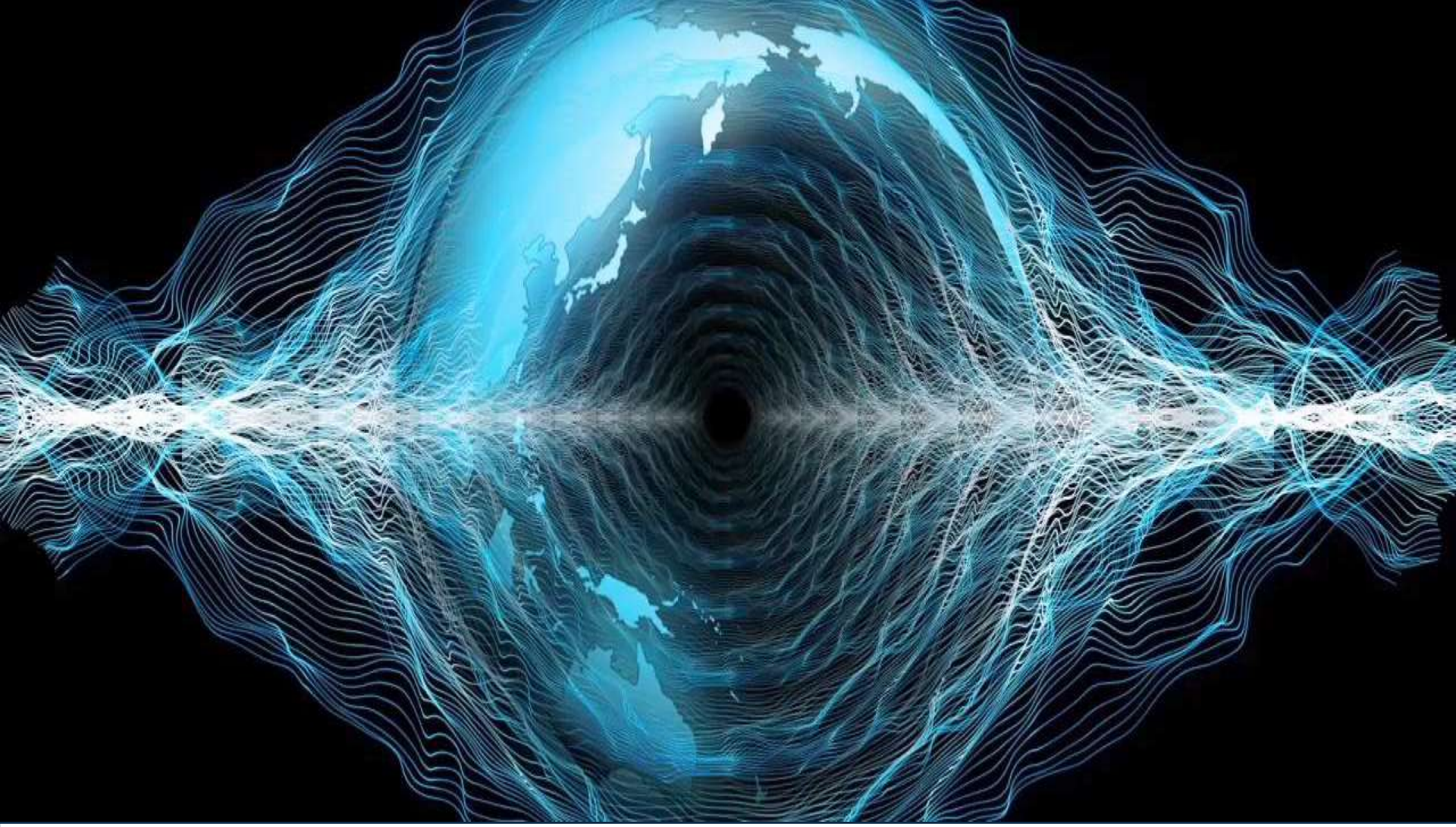


AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=naK9_JkFAOk

1. Where were you born?

City

State, territory, province?

Country

2. Have you lived in another state or country?

Which state(s) and/or country?

How long?

3. Have you traveled to another country?

Which country or countries?

4. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?

Why?

5. What ethnicity would you consider yourself?

6. Where did your relatives immigrate from?

When?

7. Do you speak more than one language fluently?

Which language(s)

What is your first language?

8. If you could speak another language which language would you choose?

Why?

9. Do you practice a religion?

Which religion?

10. In what cultural practices do you participate?

Culture includes almost everything – sports, dance, music, gaming, , , , , , ,

11. How has geography influenced your life?


Le Chevalier


WEST LINN HIGH SCHOOL

Homework

TWO Five Subject Notebooks

The AP Exam

- Two-hours and 15 minutes
- 75 multiple choice (60 minutes)
- 3 essays in free response section (75 minutes- answer all 3 FRQ's)
- Students who score high enough on the exam can receive college credit for taking the course.

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit One: Basic Concepts and Tools

What is Human Geography?

One paragraph minimum

Define and explain the field and study of human geography

“Geography is everything and everything is geography.”

Culture
Religion
Language
Racial Conflict
Ethnic Cleansing
Infant mortality
Life expectancy
Infectious disease
Migration
Immigration
Gender Roles
Boundary Disputes
Geopolitics
Urbanization
Agricultural Methods
Agri-business
Food Scarcity
Patterns of Consumption
Popular Culture
Religious Fundamentalism
Globalization
Genetically Modified Foods

1. Human Geography

- The study of:
- how people make places,
- how we organize space and society,
- how we interact with each other in places and across space,
- and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our locality, region, and world.

Human Geography

- The impact of geography on humans and the impact of humans on geography

2. Physical Geography

Spatial analysis of the structure, processes and location of the Earth's natural phenomena such as climate, soil, plants animals and topography.

3. Phenomena

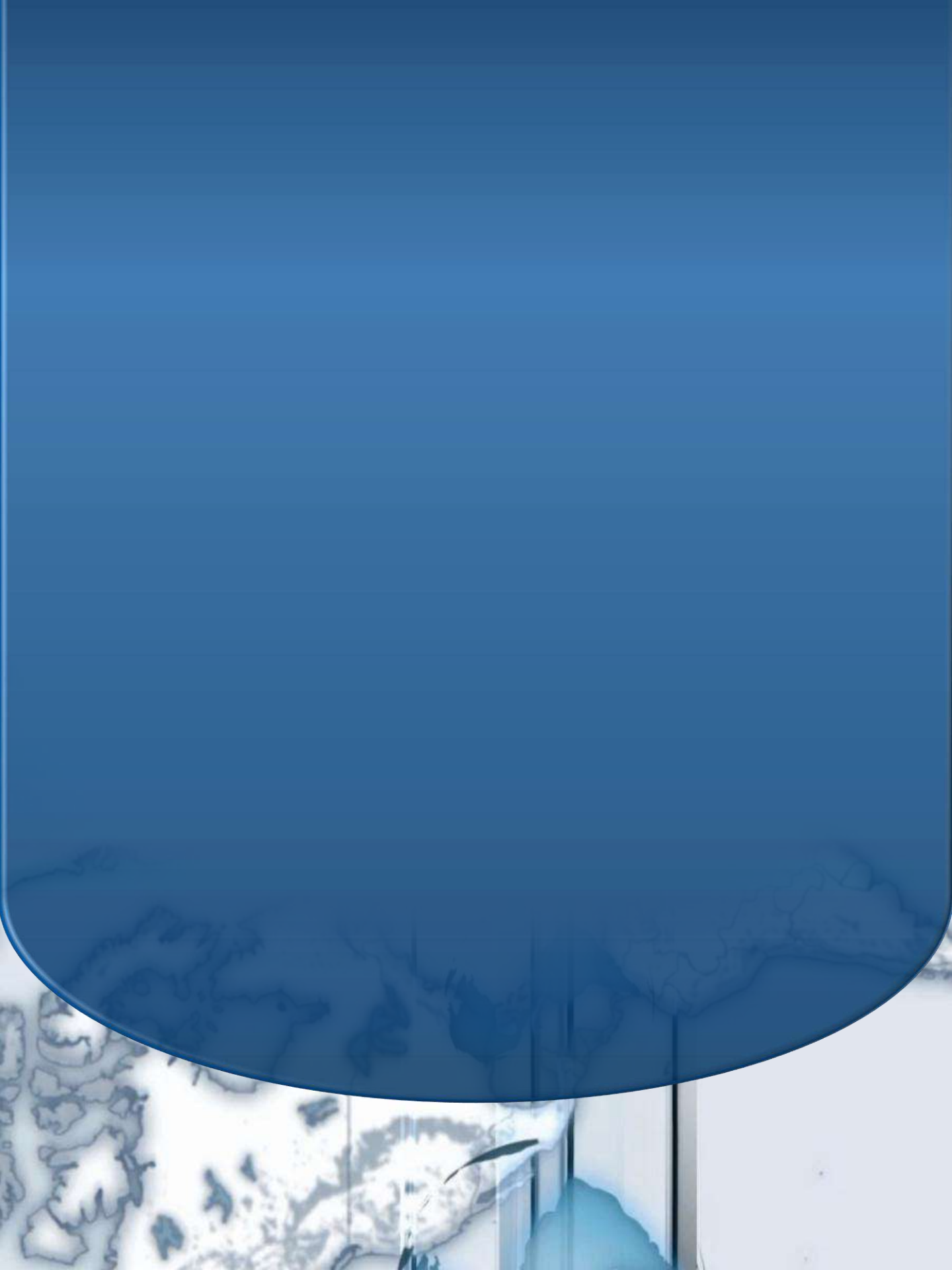
- A fact or event of interest.

4. Spatial

- Pertaining to SPACE on the Earth's surface; sometimes used as a synonym for geographic.

5. Spatial Distribution

- The Physical location of a geographic phenomena across space.
- There are three main properties of distribution
  - Density
  - Concentration
  - Pattern
- Human geographers look at density, concentration and patterns to explain the cause or effect of a particular phenomena.



6. Density

- The frequency with which something exists within a given unit of area.

y-axis meters
0
5
10
15
20
x-axis meters

7. Concentration

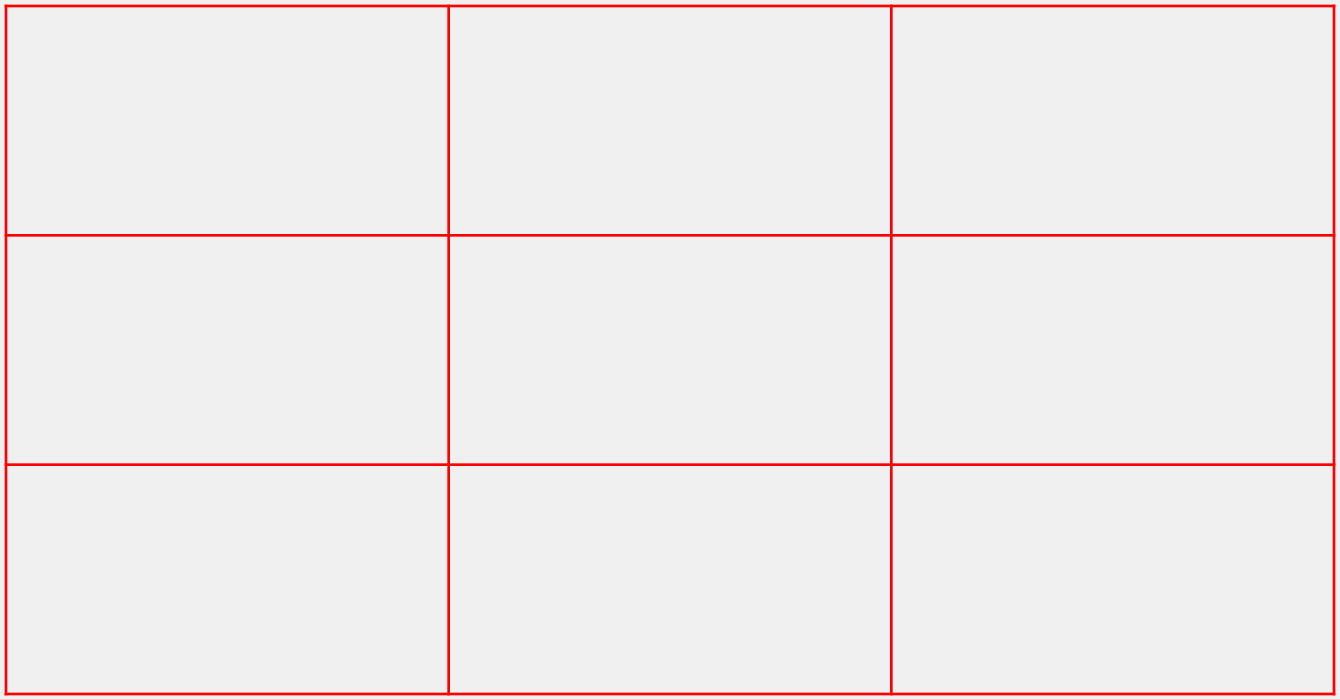
- The spread of something over a given area.

8. When objects are close together they are clustered or agglomerated.

9. When objects are relatively far apart they are dispersed.

MAP MAKING

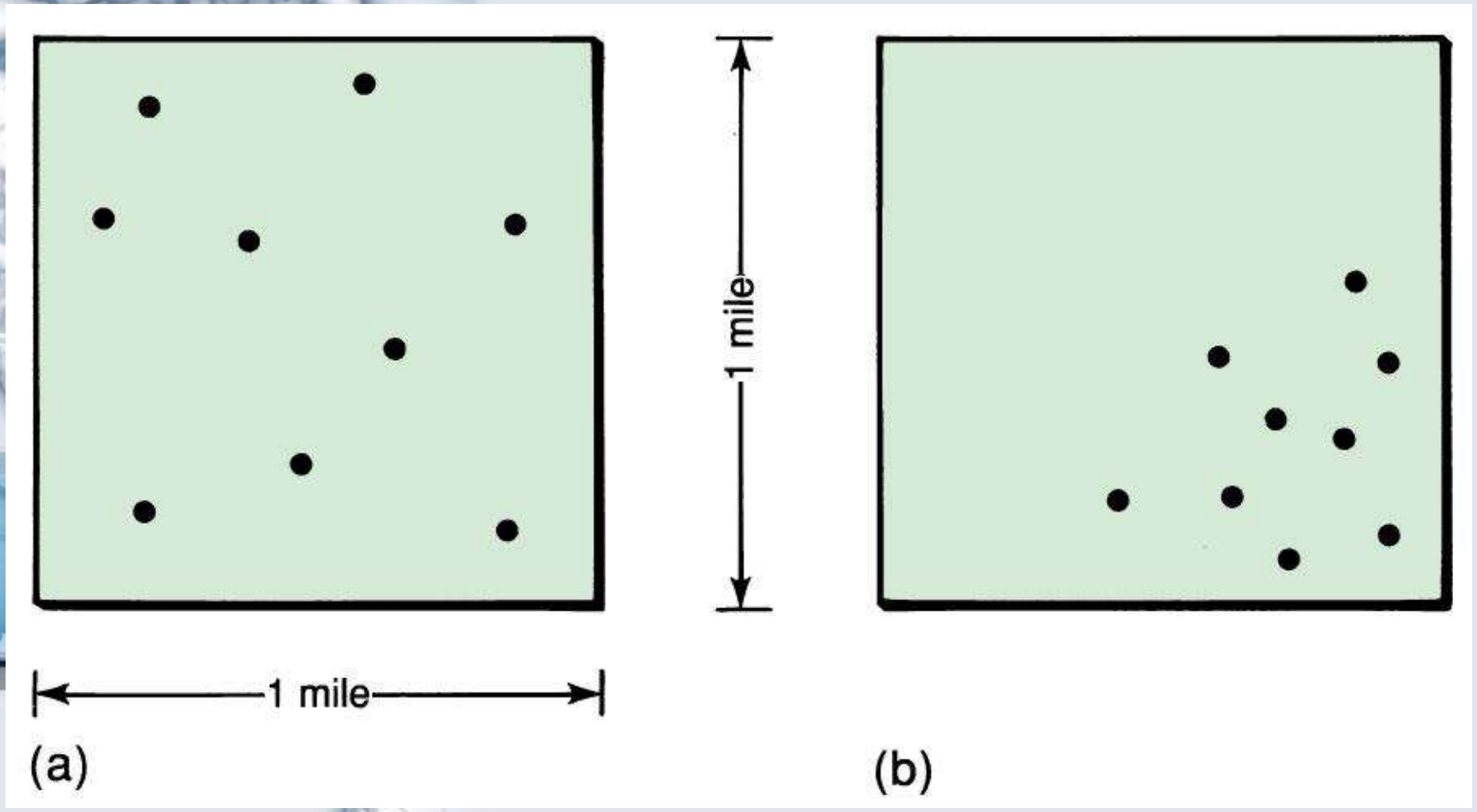
1. Choose a phenomena that would have a clustered concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the cluster
2. Choose a phenomena that would have a dispersed concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the dispersion



Question of the Day

- Density and concentration are not the same.
- Define and explain density
- Define and explain concentration
- Create a grid map that demonstrates the difference between density and concentration.

Density vs. Concentration



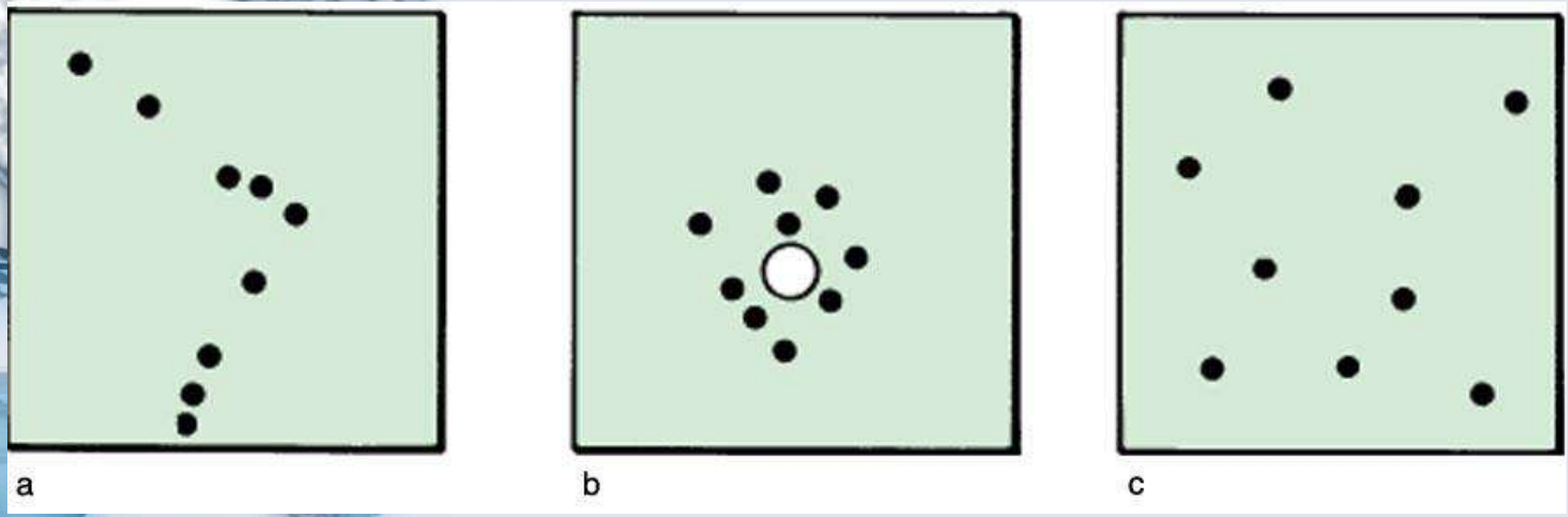
10. Patterns

- The geometric arrangement of something in a study area.

Patterns of Distribution

11. Linear Distribution
12. Centralized Distribution
13. Random Distribution

Various Pattern Arrangements



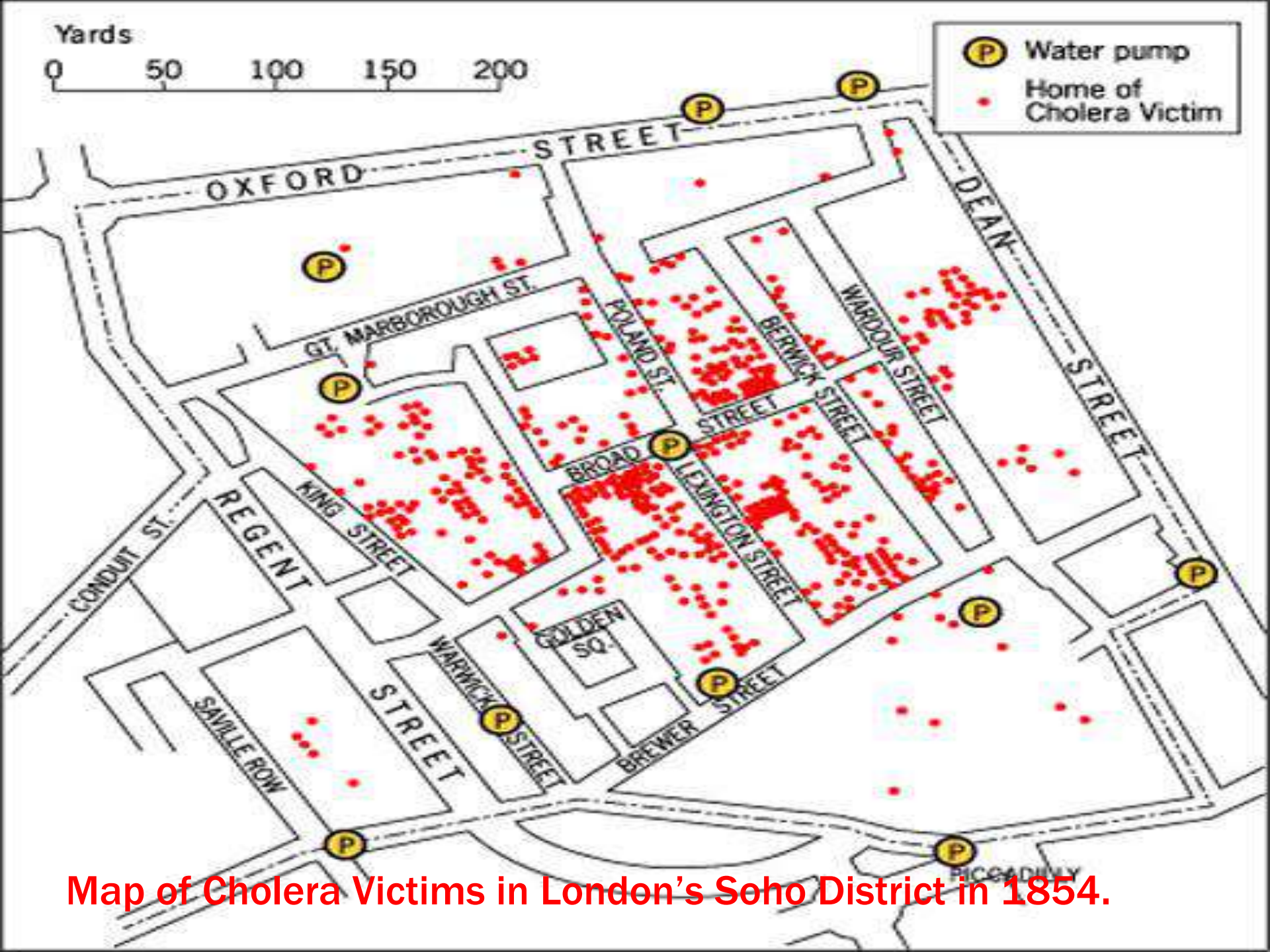
What phenomena could explain the patterns shown in A, B, and C?

What is the phenomena?

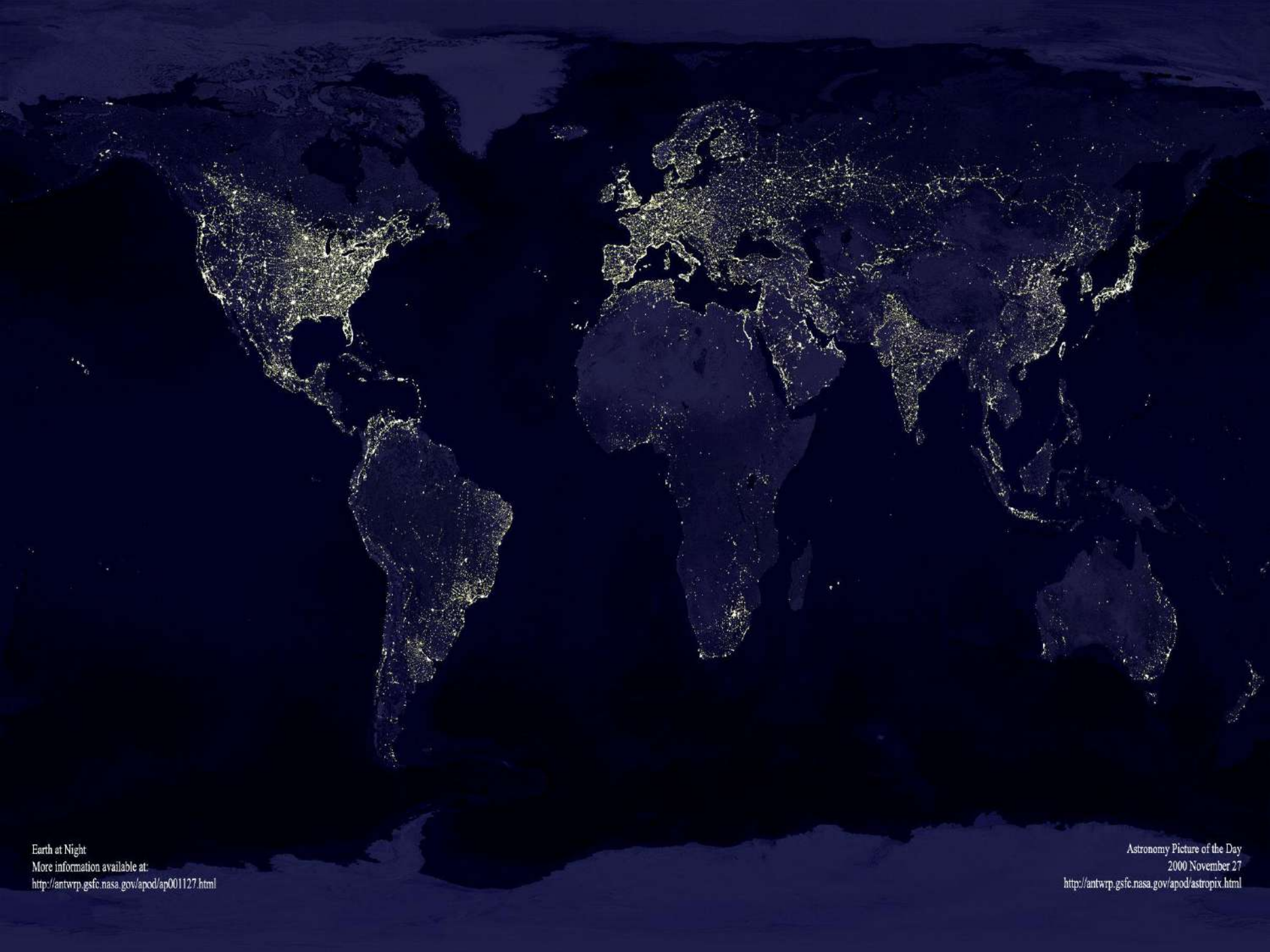
How is it concentrated?

What patterns are evident?

What does the spatial distribution of the phenomena tell us?



Map of Cholera Victims in London's Soho District in 1854.


Earth at Night
More information available at:
http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap001127.html
Astronomy Picture of the Day
2000 November 27
http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/astropix.html

THE FIVE THEMES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- Location
- Human-Environment Interaction
- Region
- Place
- Movement

14. LOCATION

The geographical situation of people and things.

15. Absolute Location

- Uses a coordinate system to show the precise plotting of where something is located.

The World

TASK

- Using an atlas find the absolute location of :

  Jakarta

  Moscow

  West Linn

16. Relative Location

- The location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.

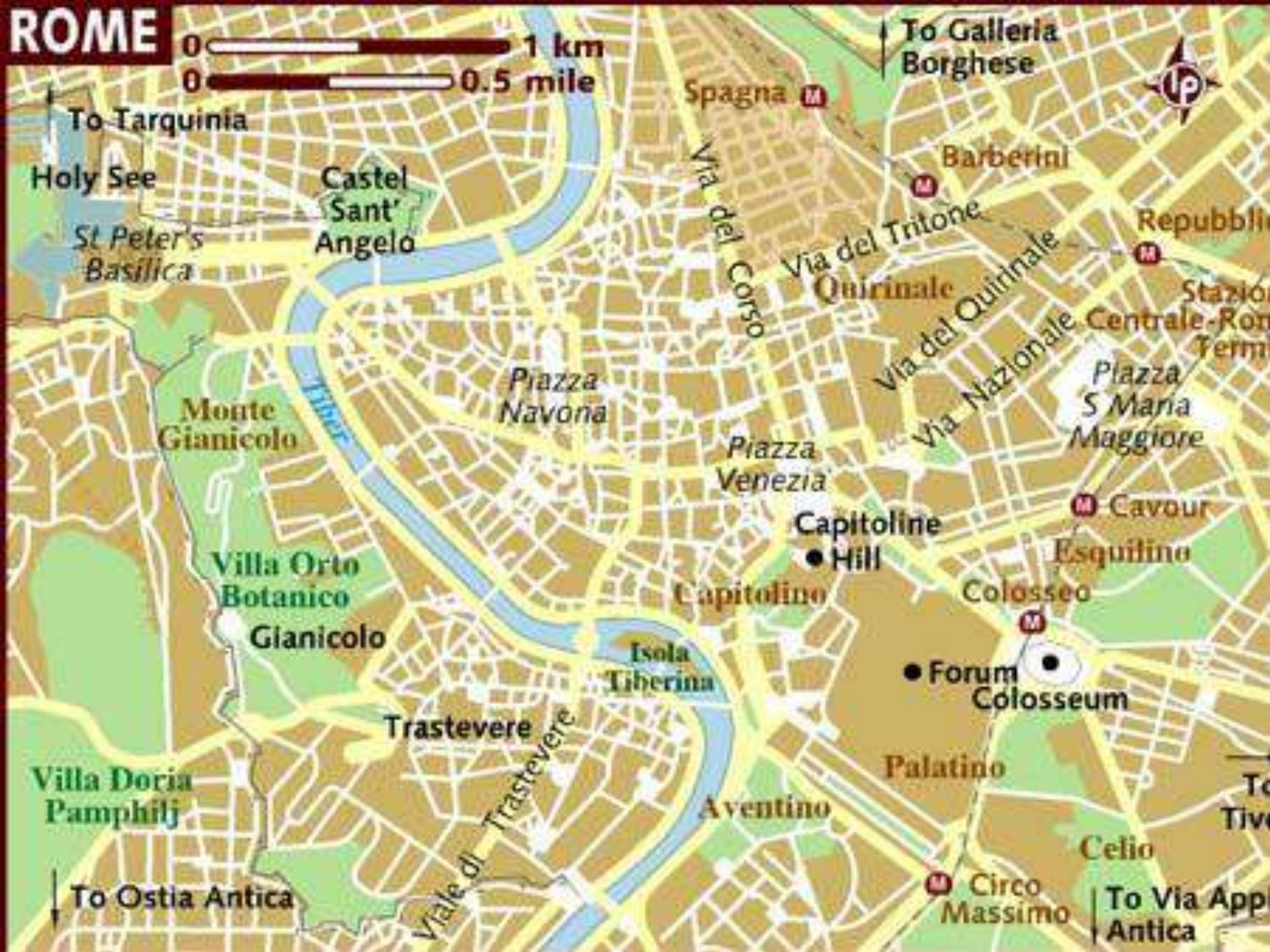
TASK

- Write one paragraph describing the relative location of West Linn

Write one paragraph describing the relative location of Caracas, Venezuela

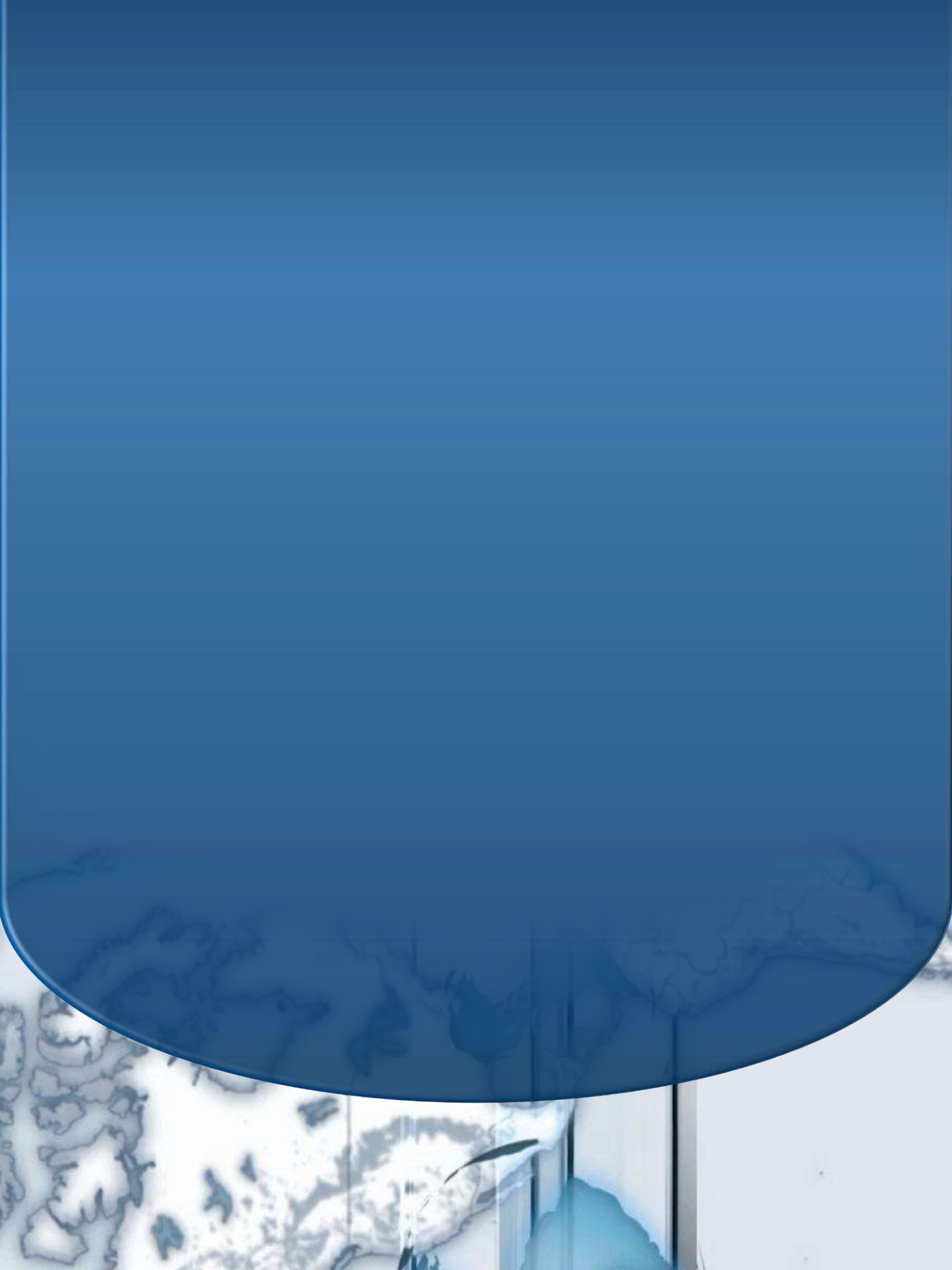
17. Site

- The absolute location of a place or activity described by local physical and cultural characteristics.
- The characteristics are contained or located within the absolute location.


ROME
0
1 km
0
0.5 mile
To Tarquinia
Holy See
St Peter's Basilica
Castel Sant' Angelo
Spagna
To Galleria Borghese
Barberini
Via del Corso
Via del Tritone
Via del Quirinale
Via Nazionale
Quirinale
Repubblic
Stazion
Centrale-Ro
Termi
Piazza Navona
Tiber
Monte Gianicolo
Piazza Venezia
Piazza S Maria Maggiore
Cavour
Capitoline Hill
Esquilino
Capitolino
Colosseo
Villa Orto Botanico
Gianicolo
Isola Tiberina
Forum Colosseum
Trastevere
Viale di Trastevere
Palatino
Villa Doria Pamphilj
Aventino
Celio
To Ostia Antica
Circo Massimo
To Via Appi
Antica

18. Situation

- The relative location of a place described in relation to the physical and cultural characteristics of the larger region of which it is a part.
- The characteristics are outside of the locations absolute location.



TASK

- Describe the site of West Linn High School
- Describe the situation of West Linn High School
- Describe the site of Vietnam
- Describe the situation of Vietnam

19. Location Theory

- A model describing the locational properties of a particular phenomena.

- Used to explain why something is located where it is or to predict where things are likely to occur.

TASK

- You want to open a new organic grocery store in the Portland area.

- Based on your AP Human Geo class you want to use location theory to predict the best location for your business

- What geographic factors would be useful in determining the best possible location for your business?


EUROPE
©GraphicMaps.com
15° E
30° E
45° E
60° E
Barents Sea
15° W
0°
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Norwegian Sea
Iceland
Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Norway
Finland
White Sea
400 mi
400 km
Russian federation
60° N
Oslo
Sweden
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Belarus
Russian Federation (European Russia)
Ural Mountains
Atlantic Ocean
Scotland
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Northern Ireland
Netherlands
Belgium
Denmark
Ireland
UK
England
Poland
50° N
Wales
Germany
Kiev
Ukraine
Czech Rep
Slovakia
Paris
English Channel
Luxembourg
Liechtenstein
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Moldova
Sea of Azov
Kazakhstan
Switzerland
N
Bay of Biscay
France
Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Monaco
Serbia
Italy
Bulgaria
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
San Marino
Rome
Montenegro
Macedonia
Georgia
Andorra
Barcelona
Spain
40° N
Corsica (France)
Vatican
Albania
Armenia
Sardinia (Italy)
Greece
European Turkey
Turkey
Azerbaijan
Iran
Mediterranean Sea
0°
Portugal
Sicily (Italy)
Malta
Crete (Greece)
Syria
Cyprus
Nicosia
ASIA
Algeria
Gibraltar (UK)
PRIME MERIDIAN
Tunisia
15° E
Mediterranean Sea
Lebanon
30° E
Iraq
Morocco
Israel
Jordan
Libya
worldatlas
30° N
AFRICA
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
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20. HUMAN – ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- The reciprocal relationship between humans and environment
- How do people affect the environment AND how the environment affects people.

HUMAN – ENVIROMENT CASE STUDY

http://www.irinnews.org/film/4133/Floating-Gardens

Reading Question

- Define and explain the human geography theme of human-environment interaction.

- Use example provided in video to increase the depth of your explanation.

QOD

- Define Human-Environment Interaction
- Describe and explain the impact of desertification.
- Explain why environmental change has a greater impact on women.

21. REGION

An area on the Earth's surface that has a marked degree of homogeneity of some phenomenon.

Types of Regions – Formal, Functional and Perceptual.

22. Formal Region

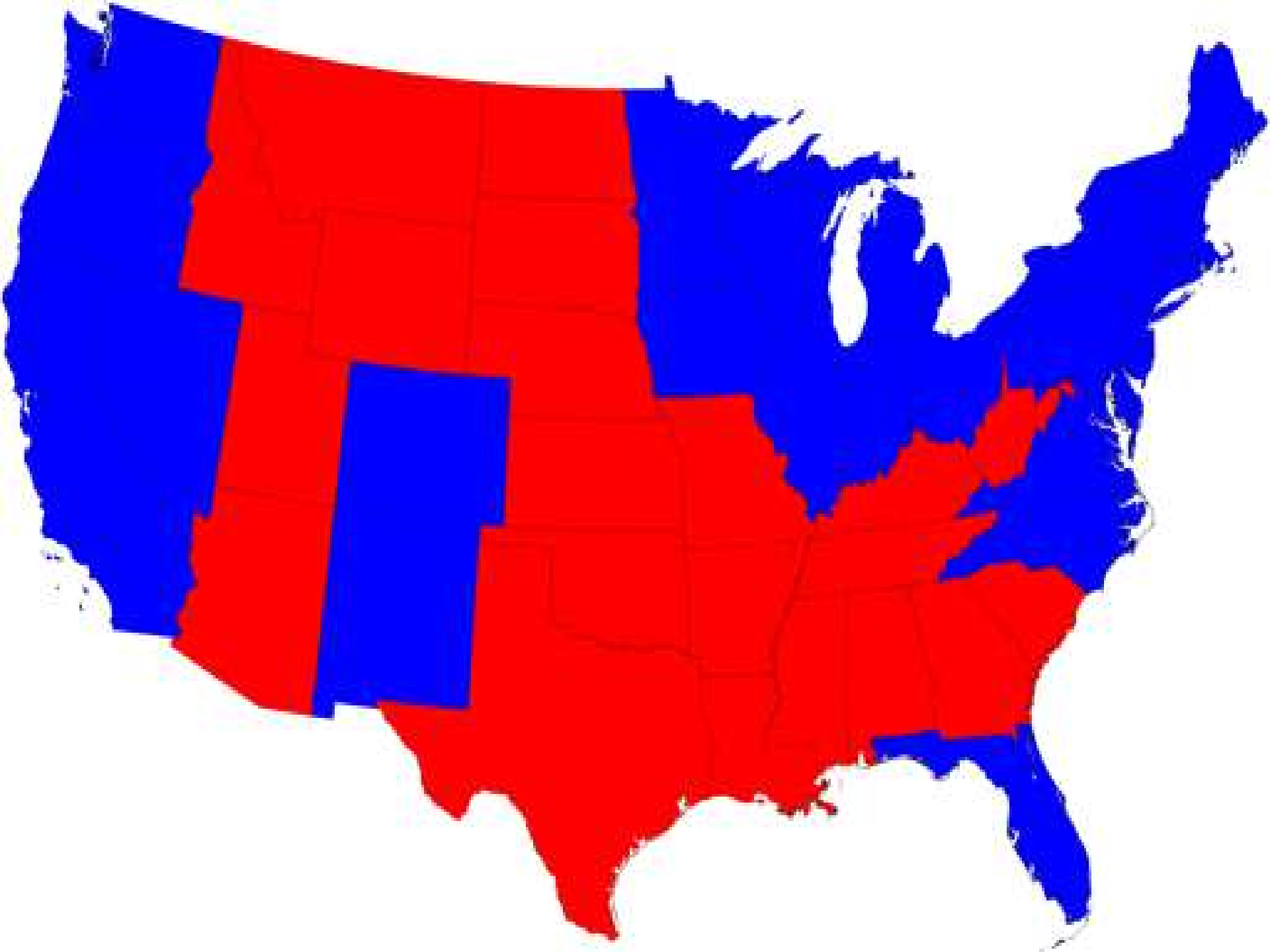
Formal regions are areas that share a common human or physical geographic feature.

Feature is quantifiable

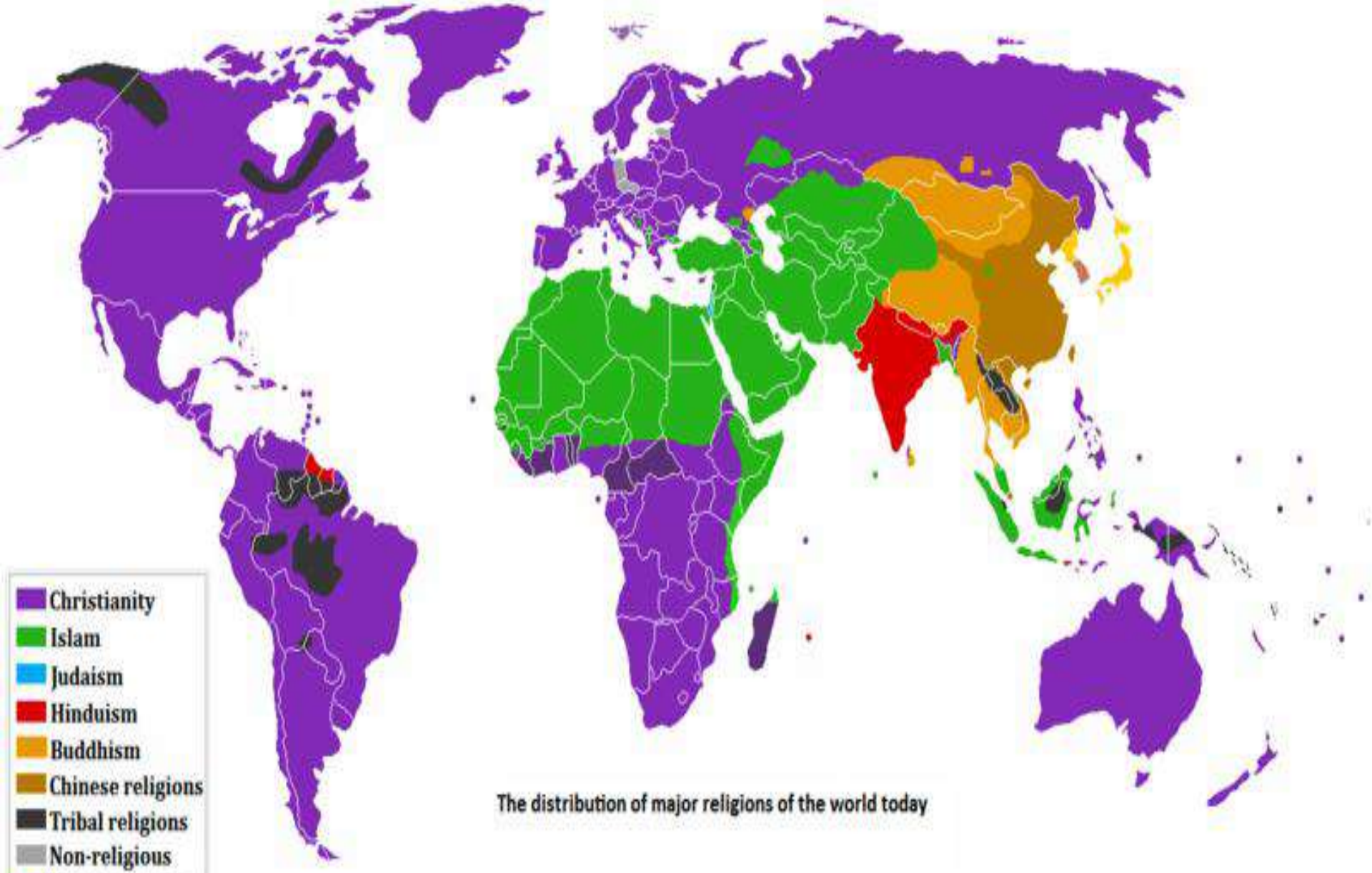
Defined border can be drawn around the region

Formal Regions – Common Human or Cultural Features

- Language
- Religion
- Nationality
- Political Identity
- Ethnicity



The Religions of the World



The distribution of major religions of the world today

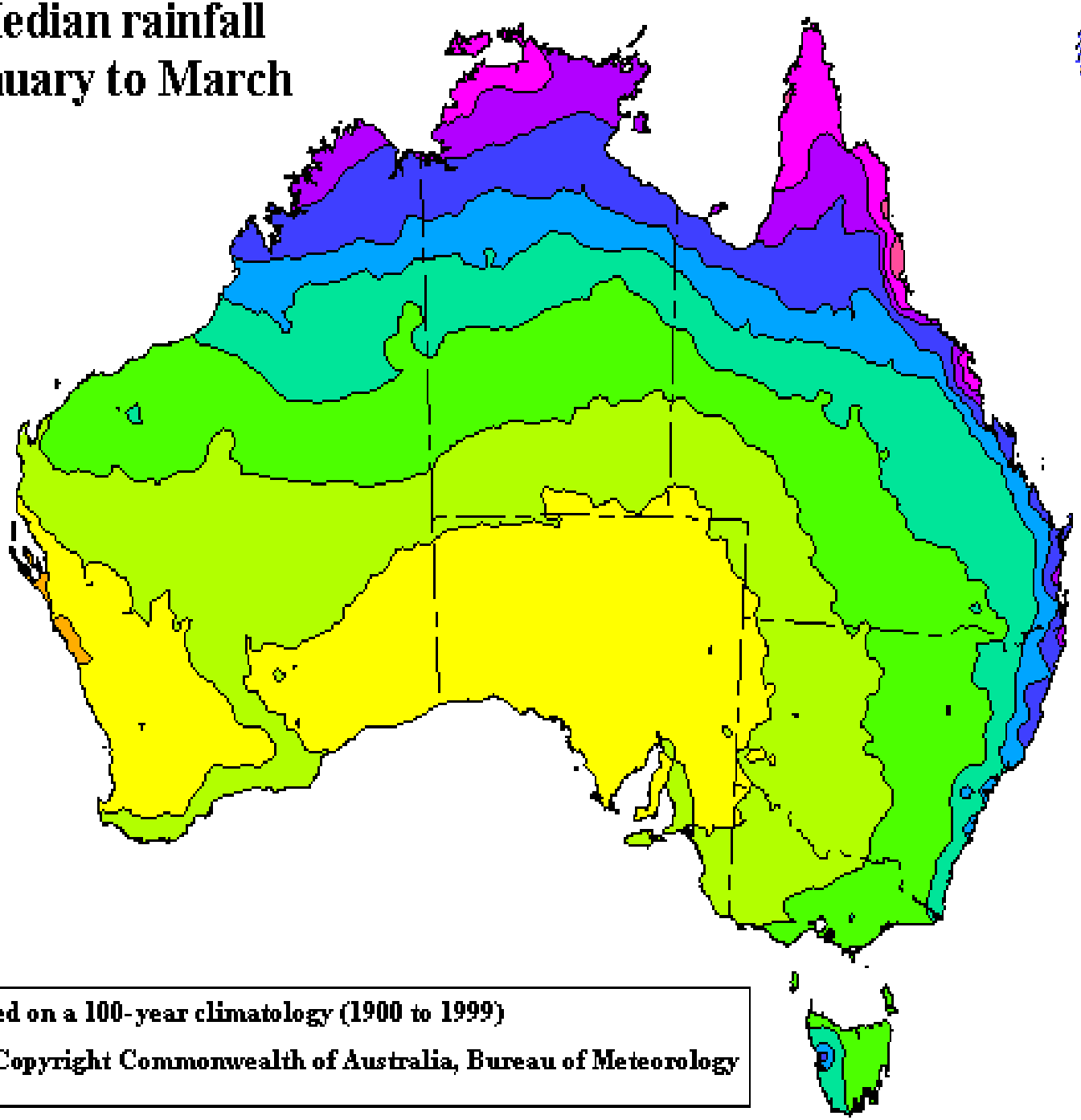
Formal Regions – Common Physical Features

Climate → Temperature
Rainfall

Landform → Valley
Mountain Ridge

Vegetation → Growing Season

Median rainfall January to March



BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

Based on a 100-year climatology (1900 to 1999)

23. Functional Region

The deliberate organization of space to accomplish some function.

It is organized around a node or focal point that draws people from the surrounding area.

Functional Regions

Shopping Regions – Mall

Transportation – Airport, port, train station

Financial – bank

Entertainment – Jeld-wen , Sydney Opera House

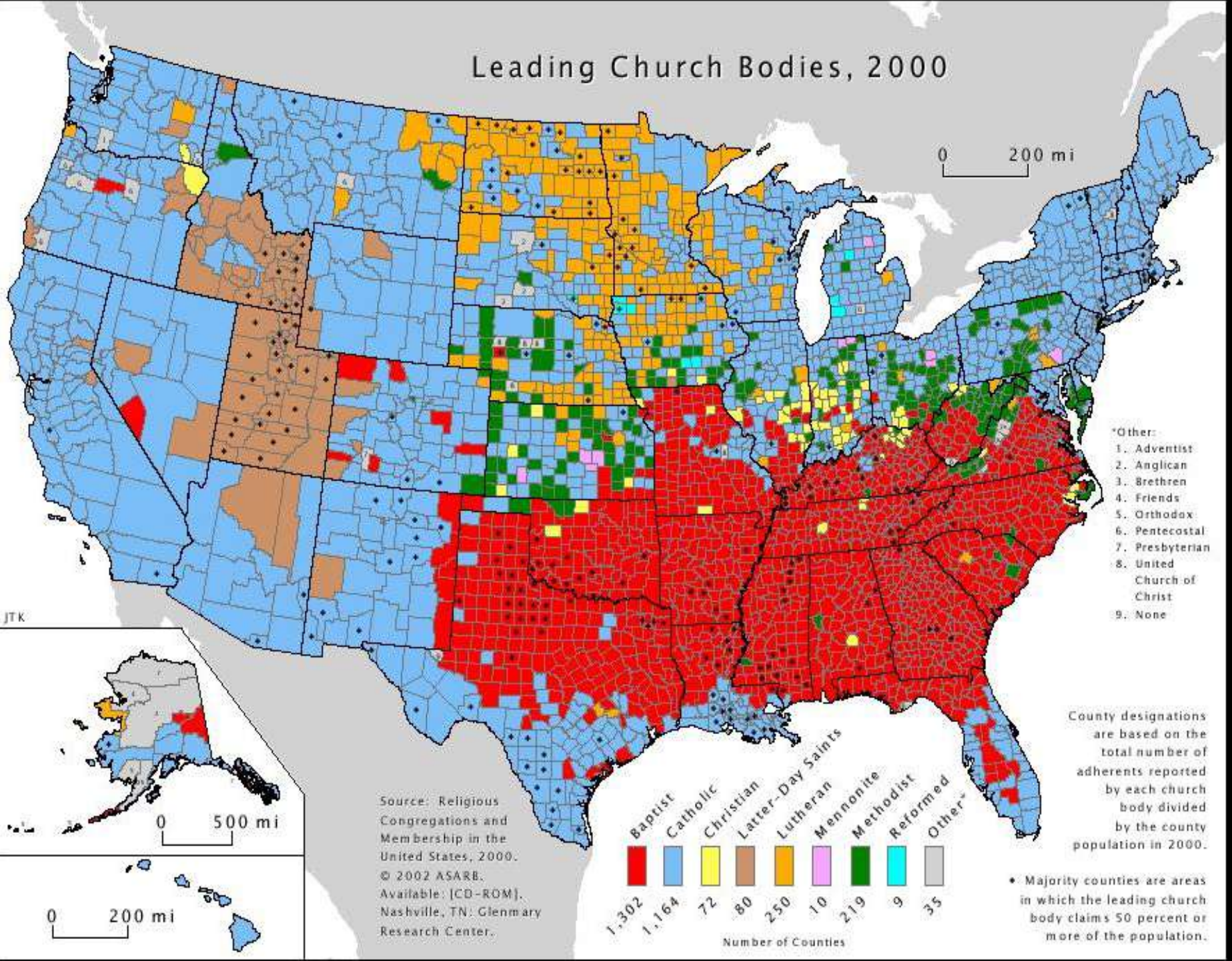
24. Perceptual Region

Region determined by people's beliefs, emotions and attitudes about an area.

Also known as a vernacular region

Perceptual regions do not have specific boundaries.

Because people's beliefs about a region may be based on stereotypes, the perception may not even be true or common in the region.


Leading Church Bodies, 2000
0 200 mi
*Other:
1. Adventist
2. Anglican
3. Brethren
4. Friends
5. Orthodox
6. Pentecostal
7. Presbyterian
8. United Church of Christ
9. None
JTK
0 500 mi
0 200 mi
Source: Religious Congregations and Membership in the United States, 2000. © 2002 ASARB. Available: [CD-ROM]. Nashville, TN: Glenmary Research Center.
Baptist
Catholic
Christian
Latter-Day Saints
Lutheran
Mennonite
Methodist
Reformed
Other*
1,302
1,164
72
80
250
10
219
9
35
Number of Counties
County designations are based on the total number of adherents reported by each church body divided by the county population in 2000.
* Majority counties are areas in which the leading church body claims 50 percent or more of the population.

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErRHJIE4PGI

- RESPONSES SHOULD BE 2-3 PAGES IN LENGTH!!!!
- TAKE 3-5 MINUTES TO UNDERLINE KEY WORDS IN THE QUESTION AND PREPLAN
- PLAN ON 15-18 MINUTES PER ESSAY

- **FRQ'S ARE STRUCTURED RESPONSES**
  - No formal introduction needed
  - No transition sentences needed
  - Label the parts of your essay
    - A
    - B
    - C1
    - C2
    - C3

- REMEMBER THIS IS A GEOGRAPHY EXAM
- WRITE LIKE A GEOGRAPHER
- USE YOUR GEOGRAPHY VOCAB

SCALE
REGIONS
ALL THOSE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

WRITE AS IF YOUR READER HAS NO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TOPIC!

A. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the early twentieth century peaks

- **Identify main source areas (1 point)**
  - Europe
  - Eastern Europe
  - Southern Europe

  OR at least one country from
  - Eastern or Southern Europe
- **Explain two push factors (1 point for each)**
  - Political instability (World War I, Russian Revolution, Austro-Hungarian Empire)
  - Poverty, poor economic conditions, lack of jobs
  - Religious persecution / pogroms
  - Overpopulation

- 3 POINTS TOTAL - SECTION A

PRACTICE FRQ

Geographers use regions to help define and explain similarities and differences in places

A. Define formal, functional and perceptual regions.

B. Give one real world example of each region.

C. Identify the type of region which is most difficult to define. Give one real world example to explain why this type of region is considered the most difficult to define.

25. PLACE

Uniqueness of a location.

The physical and human elements that make it a “place” not just a “space”

Place

Describes a location's place by physical and human features.
What does this place look like?

Physical features

include climate, vegetation, landforms, bodies of water and wildlife.

Human features

include language, religion, culture and customs, politics and government, skin tone, facial features, music, food, architecture and landmarks.

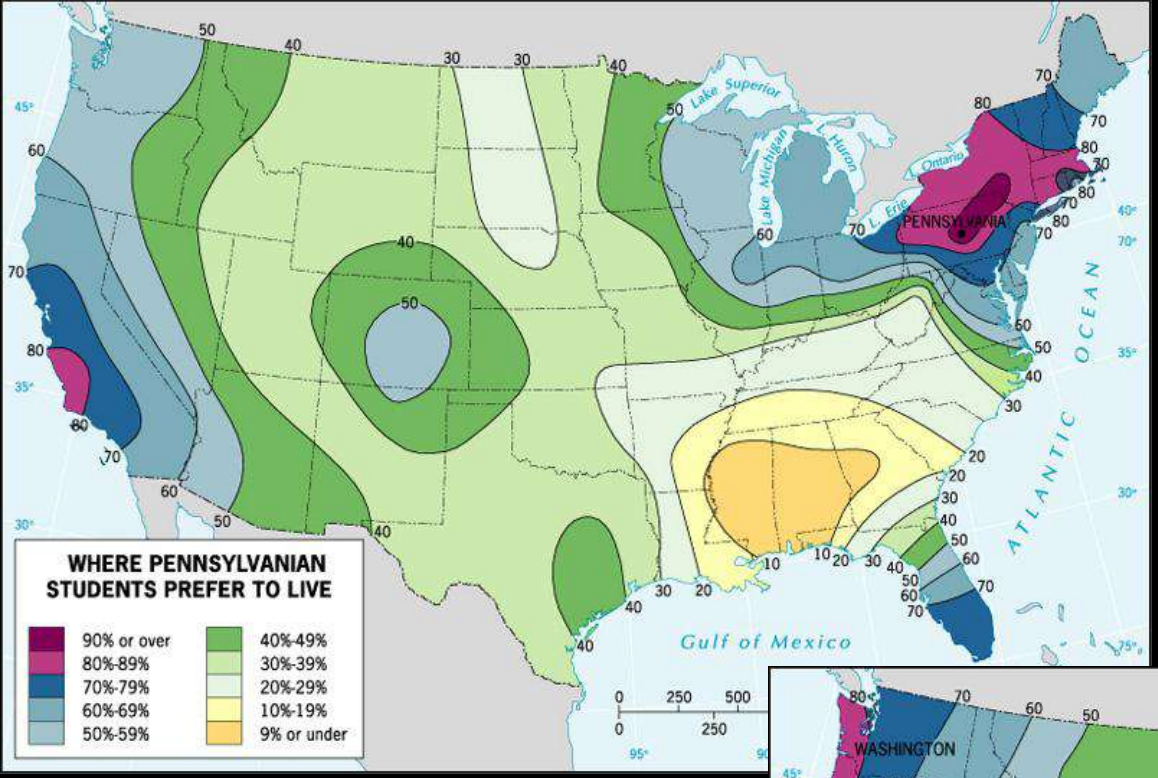
26. Sense of place

Infusing a place with meaning and emotion.

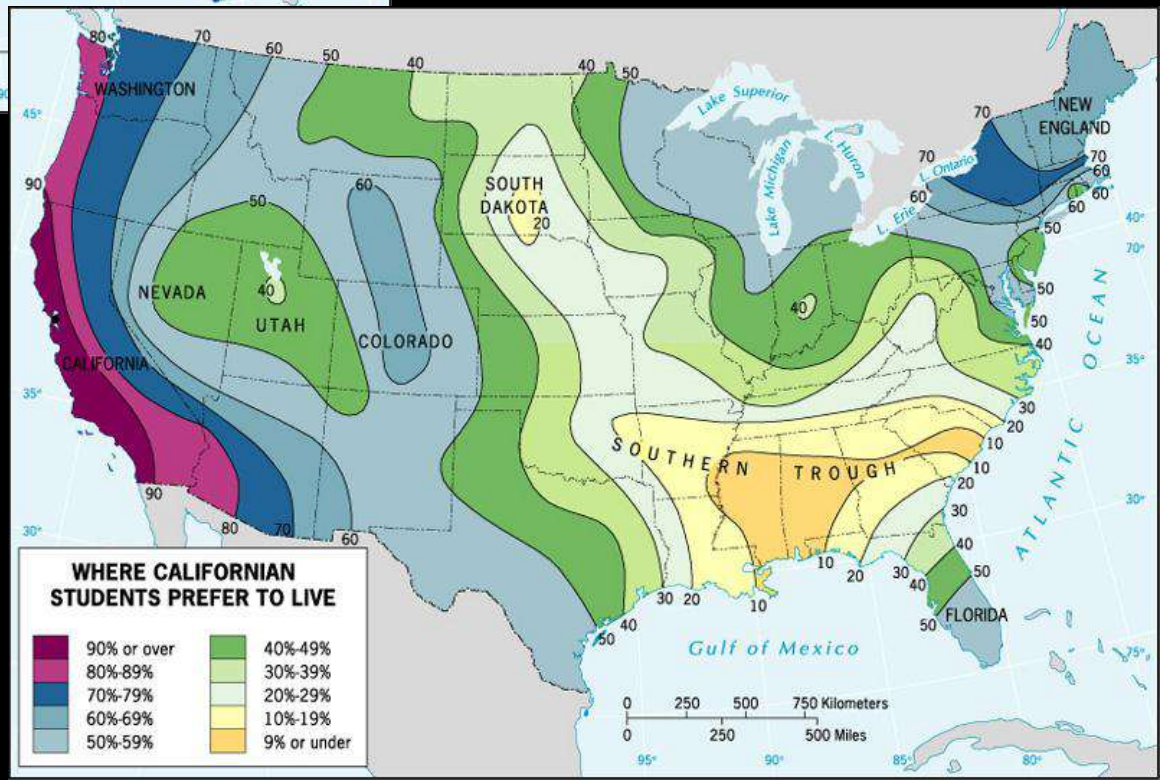
27. Perception of place:

Belief or understanding of what a place is like, often based on books, movies, stories, or pictures.

Perception of Place



Where Pennsylvanian students prefer to live



Where Californian students prefer to live

28. MOVEMENT

The mobility of people, goods and ideas across the surface of the planet.

Movement

How and why do people, goods and ideas move from place to place?

- PEOPLE - Migration, commuting to work and school and traveling on vacation are examples of human movement.
- GOODS - Trade , importing and exporting of products, food and raw materials are examples of the movement of goods

- IDEAS - Cell phones, internet, newspaper, books, television, fax and radio are how ideas are “moved” or communicated around the world.

29. Spatial Interaction

The connection between places through a network.

Spatial interaction is dependent on the distances, accessibility and connectivity among places.

30. **Network:** The pattern of places and the links that connect them, these links allow movement to place between the locations.

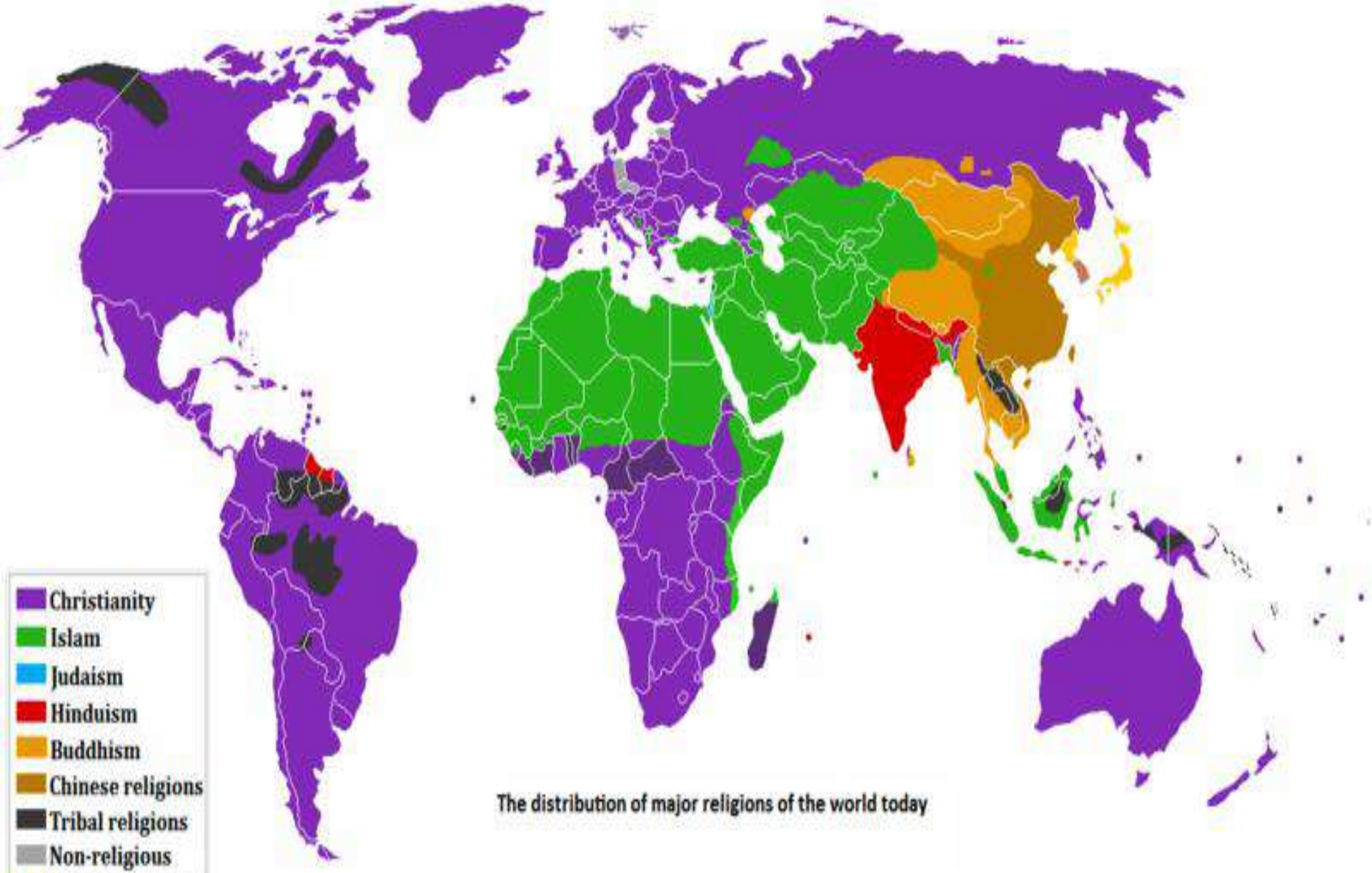
31. **Distances:** The measured space between two spaces

32. **Accessibility:** The ease of reaching one location from another.

33. **Connectivity:** The degree of linkage between locations from another.

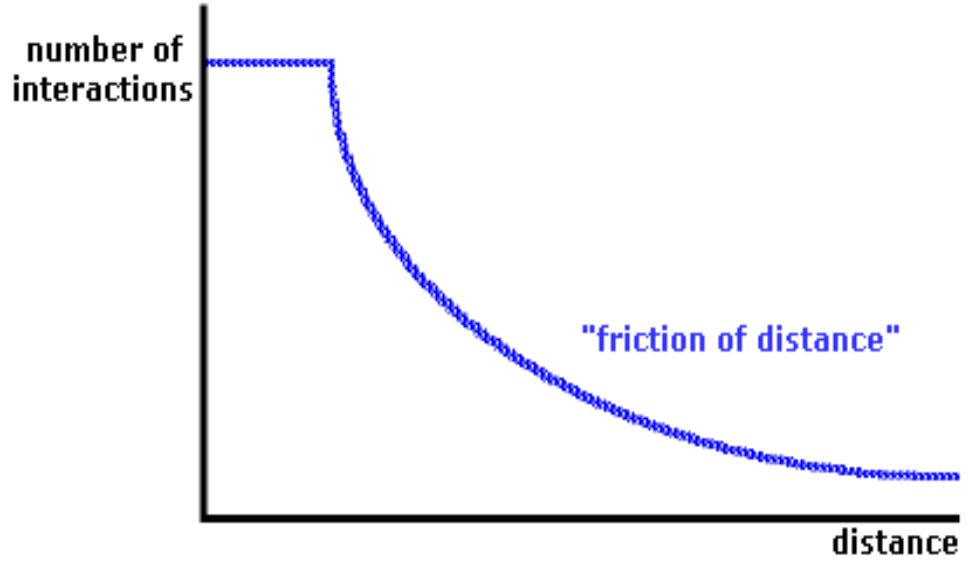
34. Distance Decay: The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from it's point of origin.

The Religions of the World

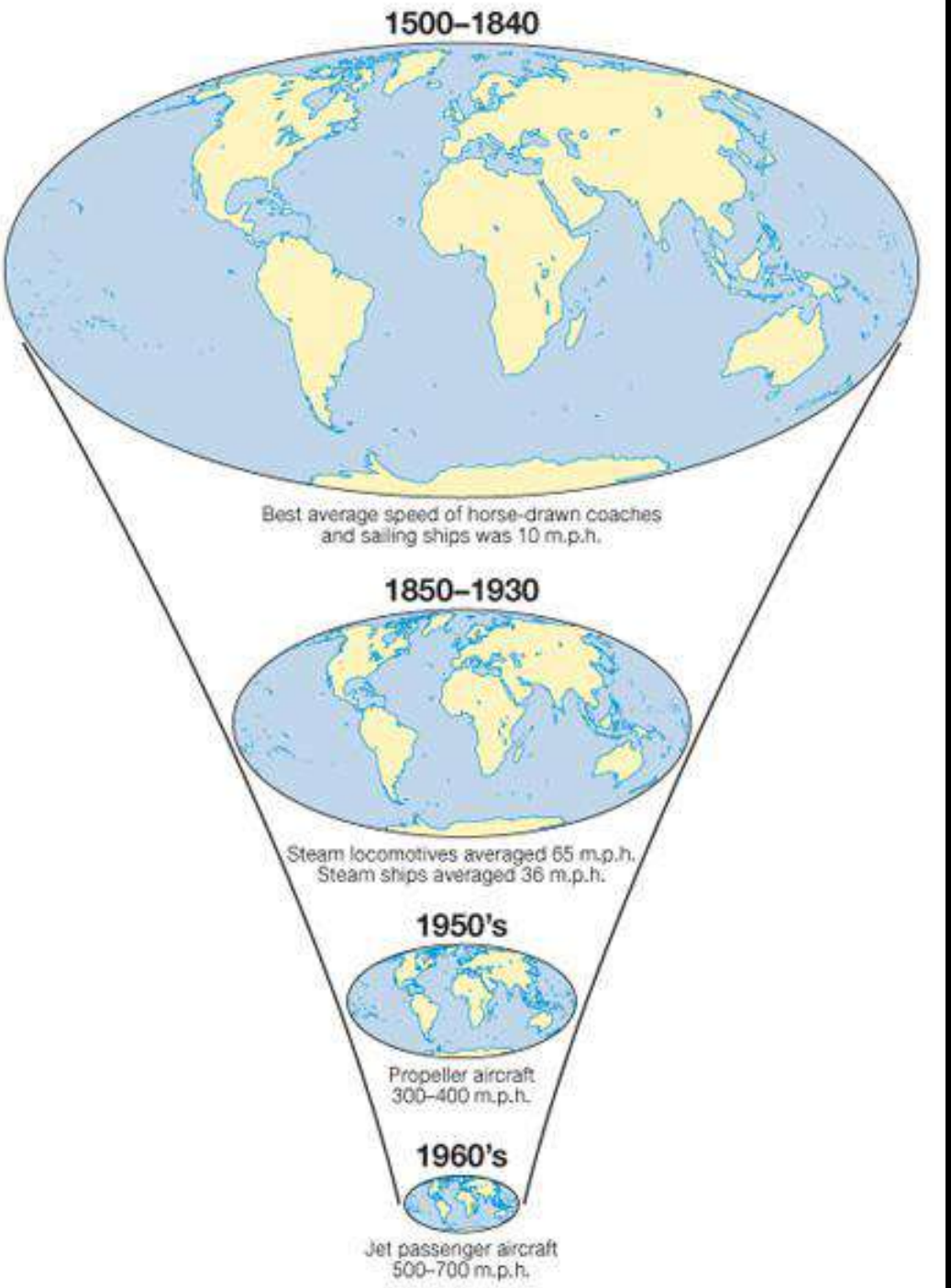


The distribution of major religions of the world today

35. Friction of Distance: A measure of the restricting effect of distance on spatial interaction. The greater the distance the greater the friction and the less interaction will occur.



36. Time-Space Compression: Refers to the greatly accelerated movement of people, goods and ideas made possible by modern technology. Less time to go across space.


1500–1840
Best average speed of horse-drawn coaches and sailing ships was 10 m.p.h.
1850–1930
Steam locomotives averaged 65 m.p.h.
Steam ships averaged 36 m.p.h.
1950's
Propeller aircraft
300–400 m.p.h.
1960's
Jet passenger aircraft
500–700 m.p.h.

DAILEY DOSE OF VOCAB

- Vocab retention - absolute max is 10
  - » Ideal 3-4

- 5 vocab flashcards – carry them with you morning to night. Review them throughout the day

- Don't just memorize – understand the concept, be able to EXPLAIN, give examples, relate it to current events, be able to draw the concept.

37. LANDSCAPE

The material character of a place, the complex of natural features, human structures and other objects that give a place a particular form.

38. Built Landscape

Human created structures and objects that give form to a particular place.

39. Cultural Landscape

The visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape.

HMV
歩きタバコ禁止
タバコは灰皿のある喫煙場所で吸いましょう。
渋谷センター街
大盛堂商事ビル
渋谷センター街
HAVE A DREAM
HAVE A DREAM


wiseGEEK

40. Sequent Occupance

The notion that successive societies leave their cultural imprints on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape.

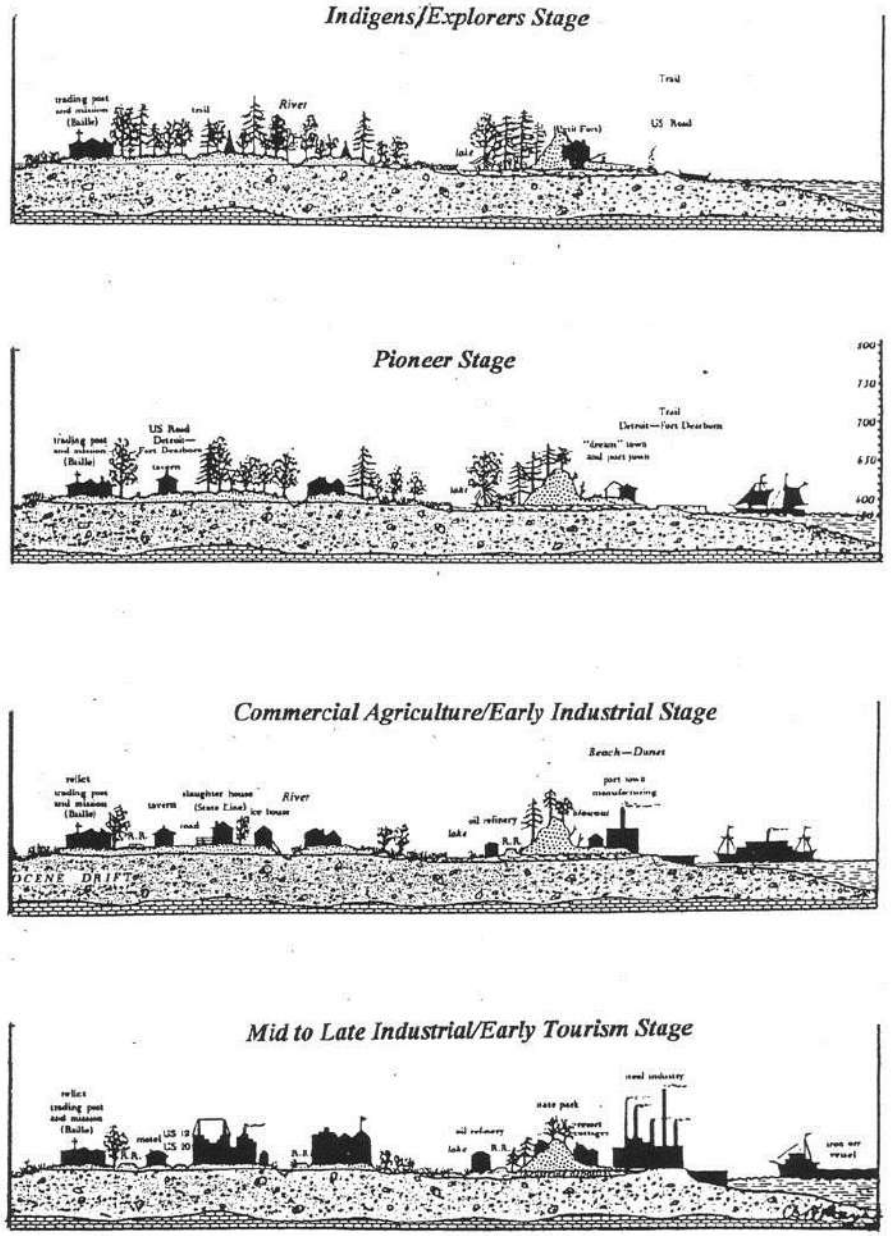


Figure 2. The Sequent Occupance of a Developing Tract of Land (Meyer and Strietelmeier 1963, 789)

QOD

- Create a visual (graph, map, etc) that clearly shows the concept of sequent occupance.

- Using your visual aide write a Definition and Explanation of Sequent Occupance.

HOW TO EXPLAIN

- **Break the definition down.**
  - Are there words or concepts that can be explained, which would make the larger concept clearer.
- **Explain Why**
  - Why does this happen?
- **Cause and Effect**
  - What are the causes?
  - What are the effects?
    - Social, Political, Economic
- **Examples, Examples, Examples**
- **How is this connected or related**
  - Connection to other human geo topics
  - Connection or relation to the larger world
    - Social, Political, Economic

41. Mental Maps

- Maps we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have heard of.

42. Activity Spaces

The places we travel to routinely in our rounds of daily activity.

43. Cartography

- The art and science of mapmaking.

Cartography (map-making) involves 5 design decisions – based on purpose of map

- Type of Map (thematic or reference)
- Projection
- Scale
- Aggregation
- Simplification

44. Generalized Map:

- Geographers must generalize the information they present on maps.

- Simplication: Cartographers cannot include everything – so simplification is deciding what to focus on and how much will be shown on the map.

Two Types of Maps:

Reference Maps

Thematic Maps

45. Reference Maps

- Show locations of places and geographic features
- Absolute locations


CHICAGO
AND ITS INTERCONNECTIONS
Major Railroads
Major Highways
0
25 Kilometers
0
25 Miles
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
MICHIGAN
Lake Michigan
Madison
Milwaukee
Wauwatosa
Cudahy
Racine
Kenosha
Whitewater
Lake Koshkonong
Janesville
Elkhorn
Burlington
Beloit
Zion
Waukegan
Lake Forest
Highland Park
Winnetka
Evanston
Skokie
Oak Park
Cicero
Chicago
Harvard
Woodstock
Fox Lake
Mundelein
Freeport
Rockford
Belvidere
Crystal Lake
Rock R.
Arlington Hts.
Elgin
Des Plaines
Mt. Carroll
DeKalb
Rochelle
St. Charles
Wheaton
Berwyn
Sterling
Dixon
Rock Falls
Aurora
Oak Lawn
Sandwich
Joliet
Mendota
Chicago Hts.
Ottawa
Peru
LaSalle
Illinois R.
Kankakee R.
Kankakee
Kewanee
Streator
Chillicothe
Pontiac
Illinois R.
Peoria
Gilman
Watseka
Pekin
Morton
Norma
Bloomington
Hoopeston
Rantoul
Lincoln
Clinton
Champaign
Urbana
Danville
Springfield
Decatur
Sangamon R.
Iuscola
Benton Harbor
St. Joseph
Michigan City
Niles
Hammond
Gary
LaPorte
South Bend
Portage
Valparaiso
Crown Point
Plymouth
N. Judson
Rochester
Rensselaer
Lake Shafer
Logansport
Peru
Fowler
Wabash R.
Kokomo
Lafayette
Attica
Frankfort
Lebanon
Crawfordsville
Carmel
Rockville
Indianapolis
42°
41°
40°
90°
89°
88°
87°

46. Thematic Maps

- Show degree of an attribute, the pattern of its distribution, or its movement.
- Relative locations

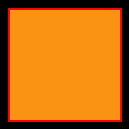
Two Types of Thematic Maps

- Categorical
- Choropleth

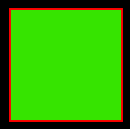
47. Categorical Thematic Maps

- Shows areas that are different in kind

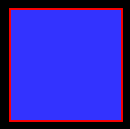
- Use several distinct colors to show different categories



desert



forest



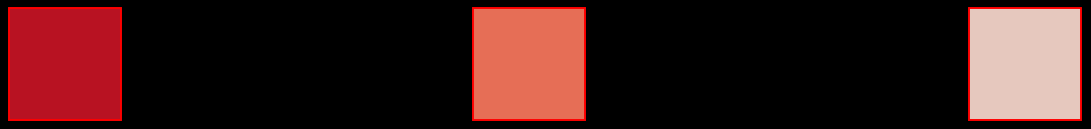
tundra

Examples: climates, form of government, political parties

48. Choropleth Thematic Maps

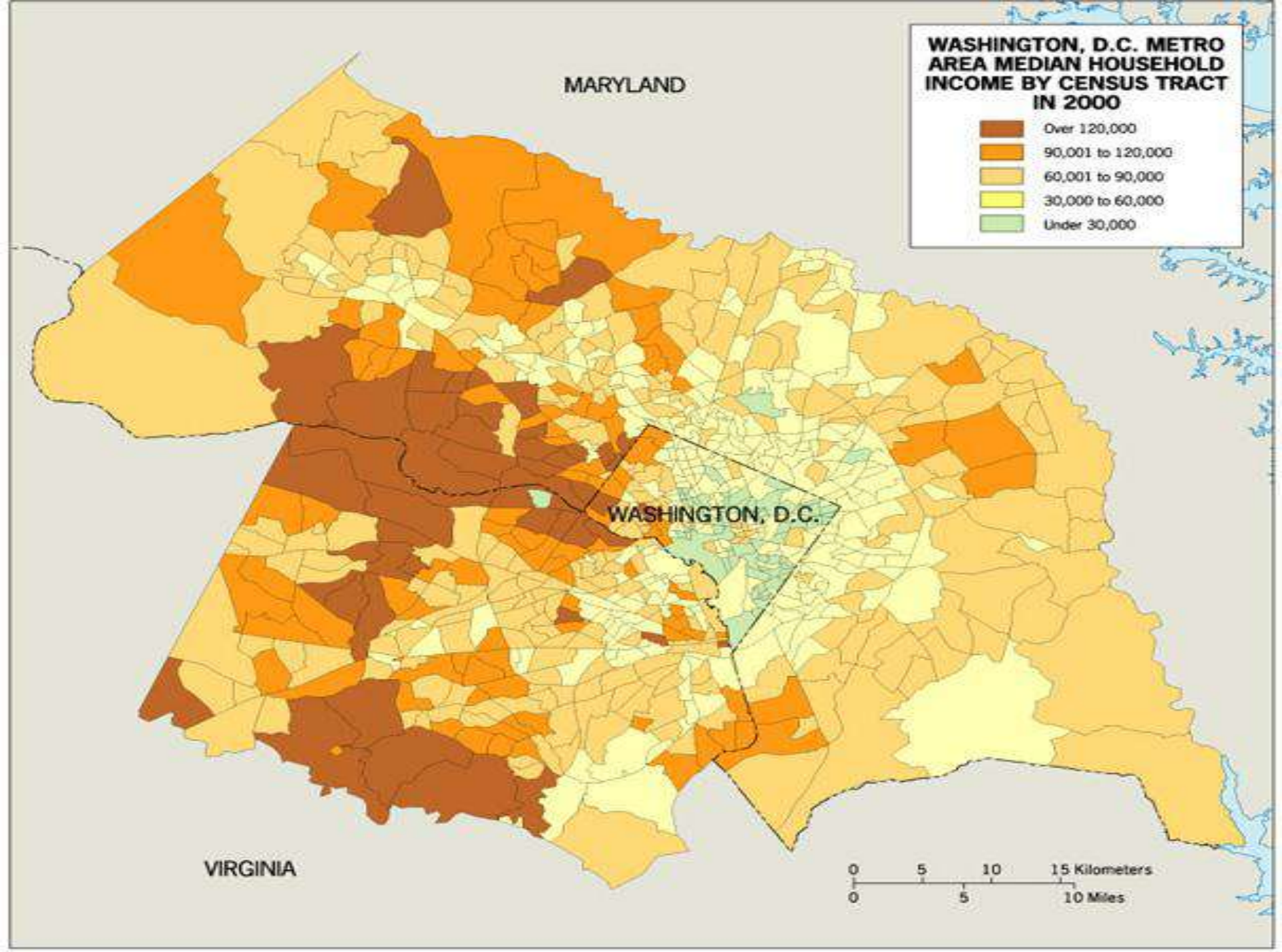
- Shows areas that are <u>different in amount</u>

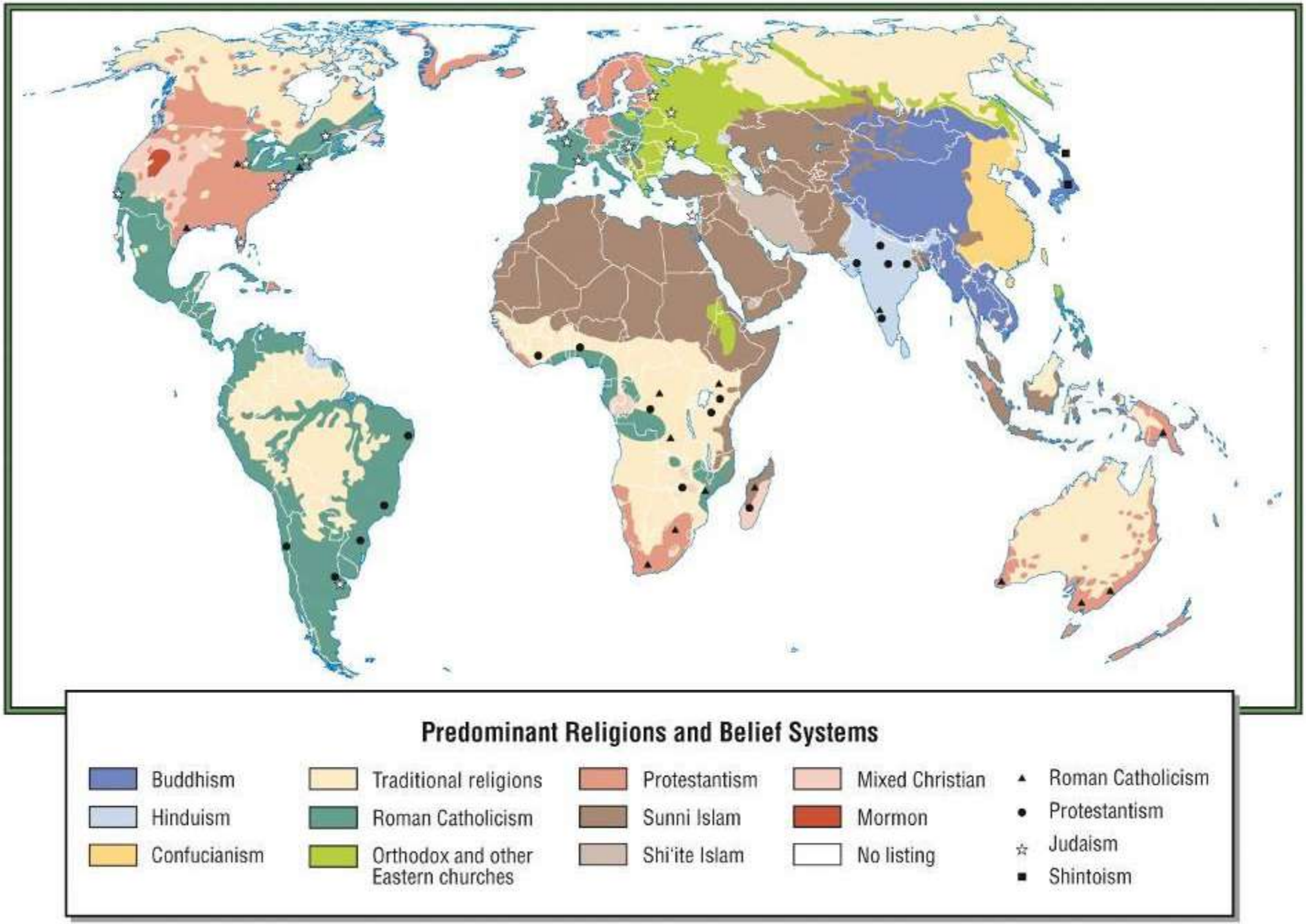
- Use shades of <u>similar colors</u> to show different values



high value *medium* *low value*

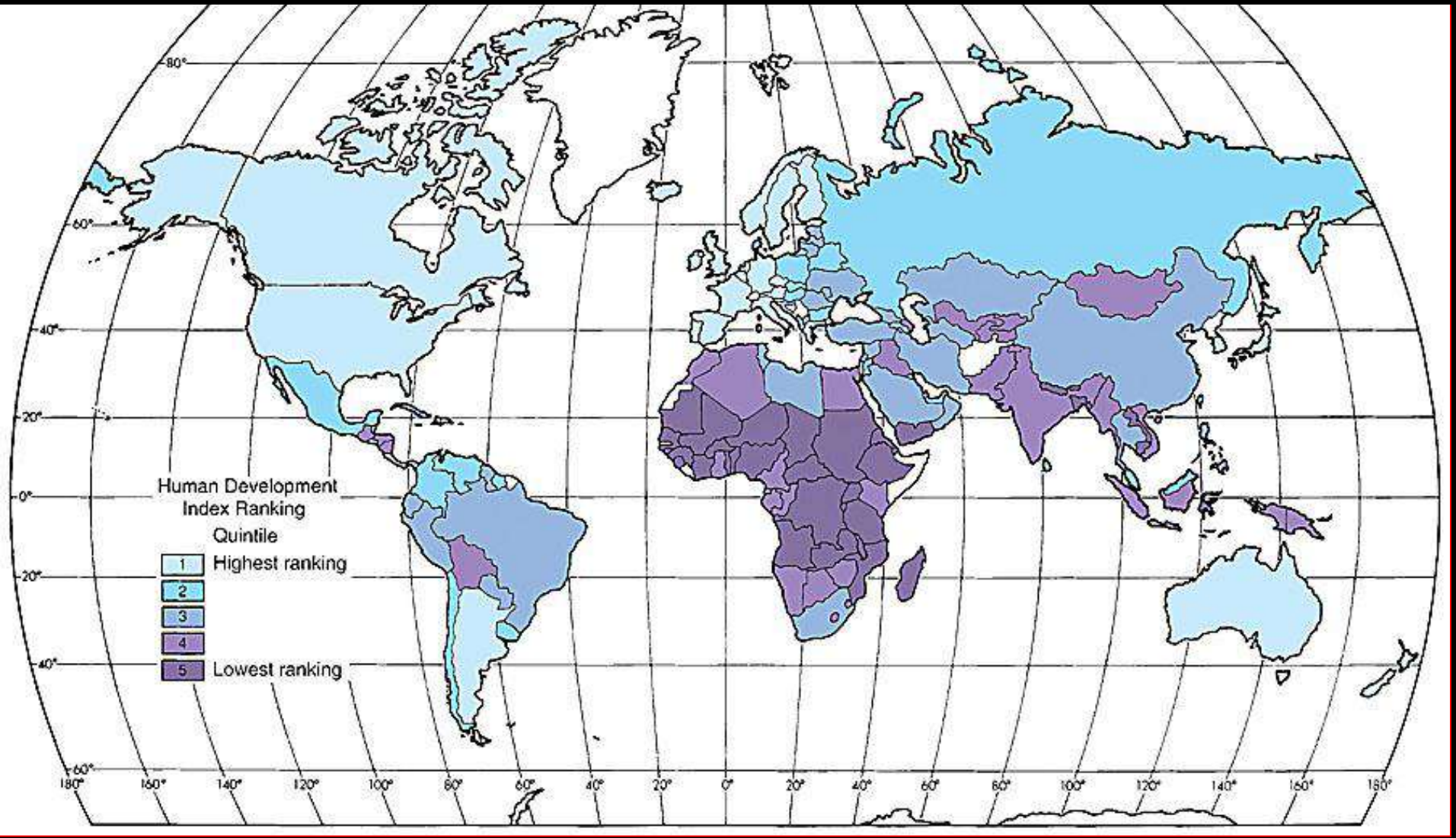
Examples: population density, literacy rates


WASHINGTON, D.C. METRO AREA MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT IN 2000
Over 120,000
90,001 to 120,000
60,001 to 90,000
30,000 to 60,000
Under 30,000
MARYLAND
WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIRGINIA
0 5 10 15 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles


Predominant Religions and Belief Systems
Buddhism
Hinduism
Confucianism
Traditional religions
Roman Catholicism
Orthodox and other Eastern churches
Protestantism
Sunni Islam
Shi'ite Islam
Mixed Christian
Mormon
No listing
Roman Catholicism
Protestantism
Judaism
Shintoism

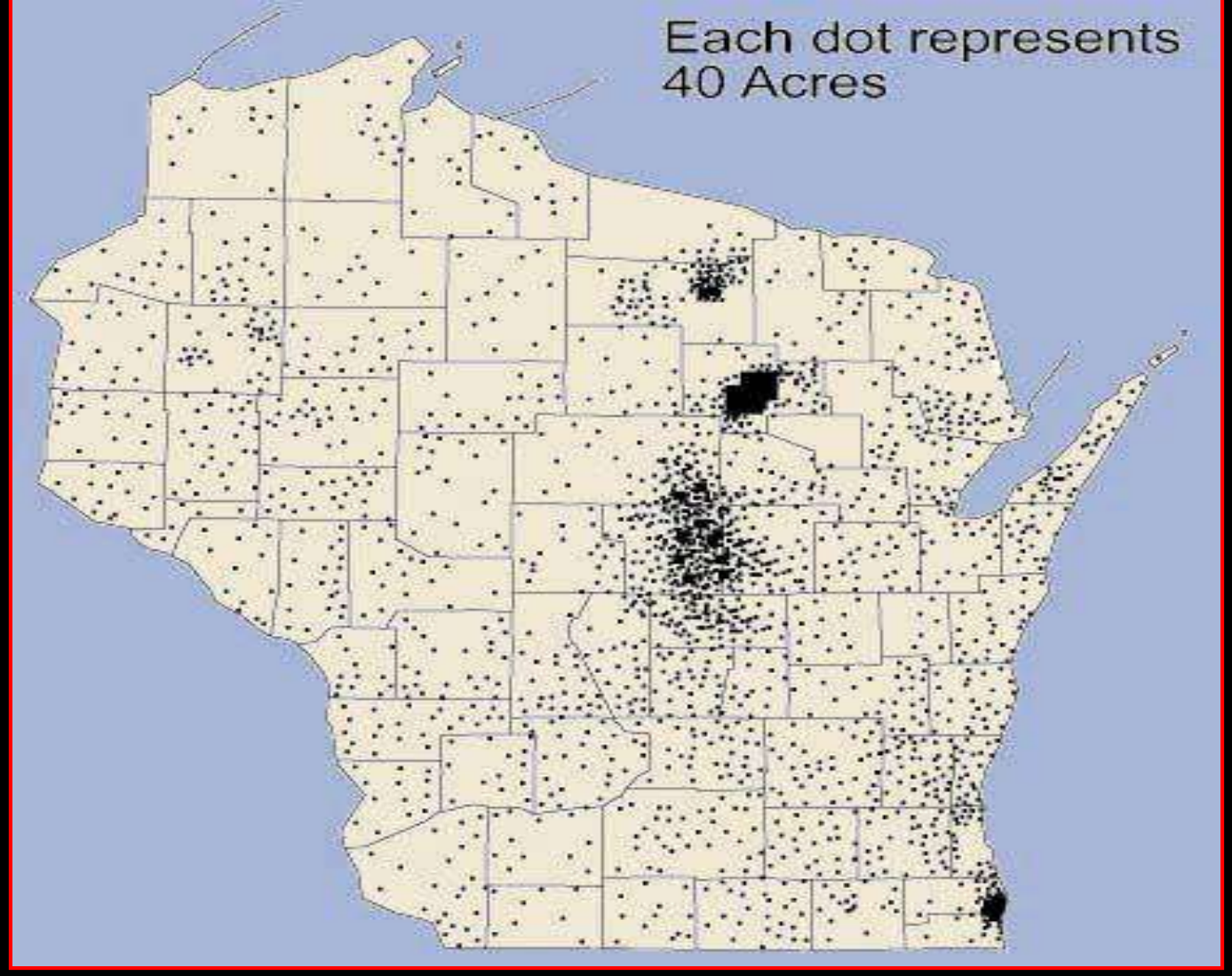
Human Development Index (HDI) Rankings

Includes GNI/PPP, Literacy, and Life Expectancy



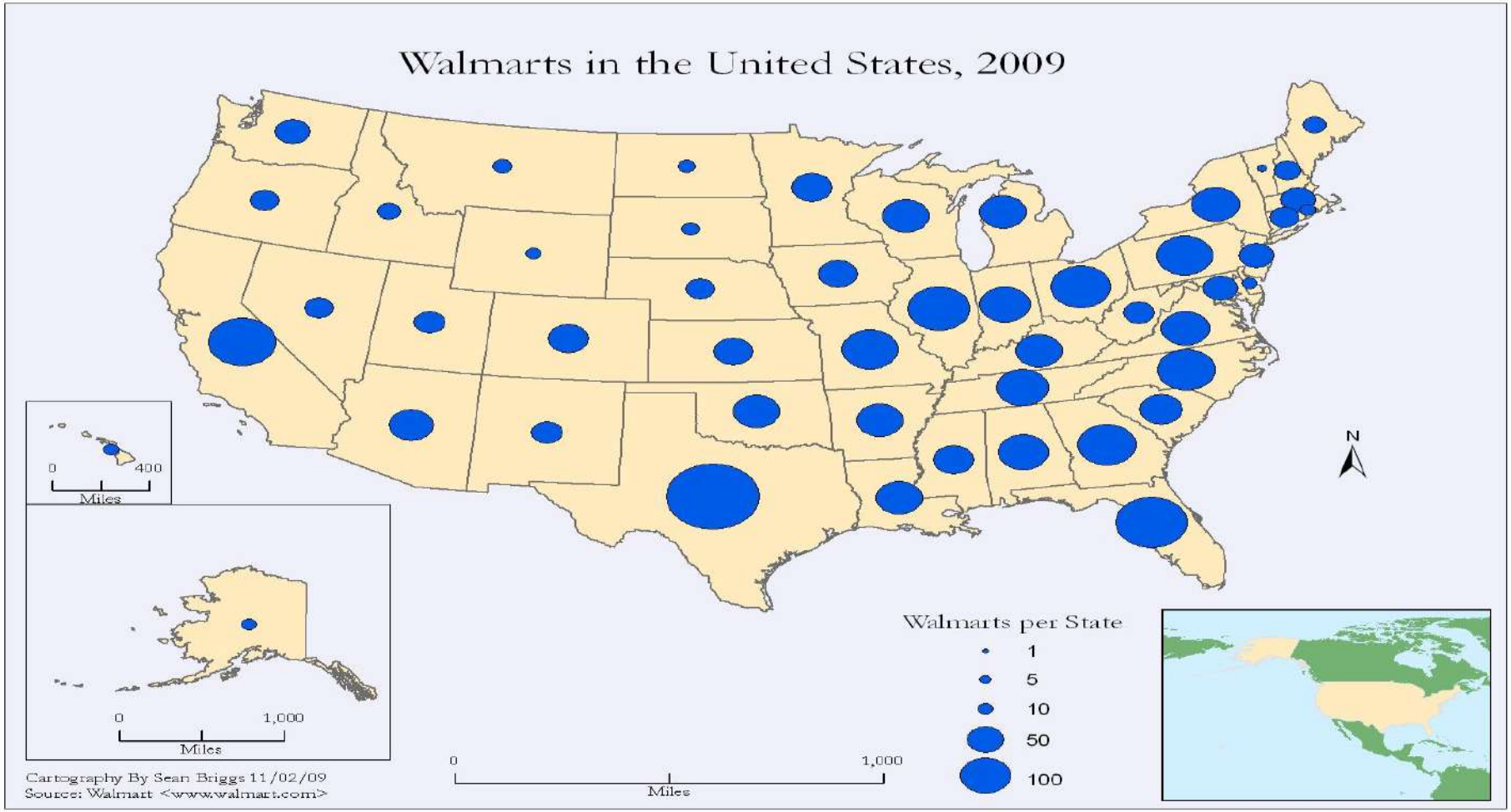
(Average Daily Solar Radiation)

49. Isoline type: Lines connect points of equal value



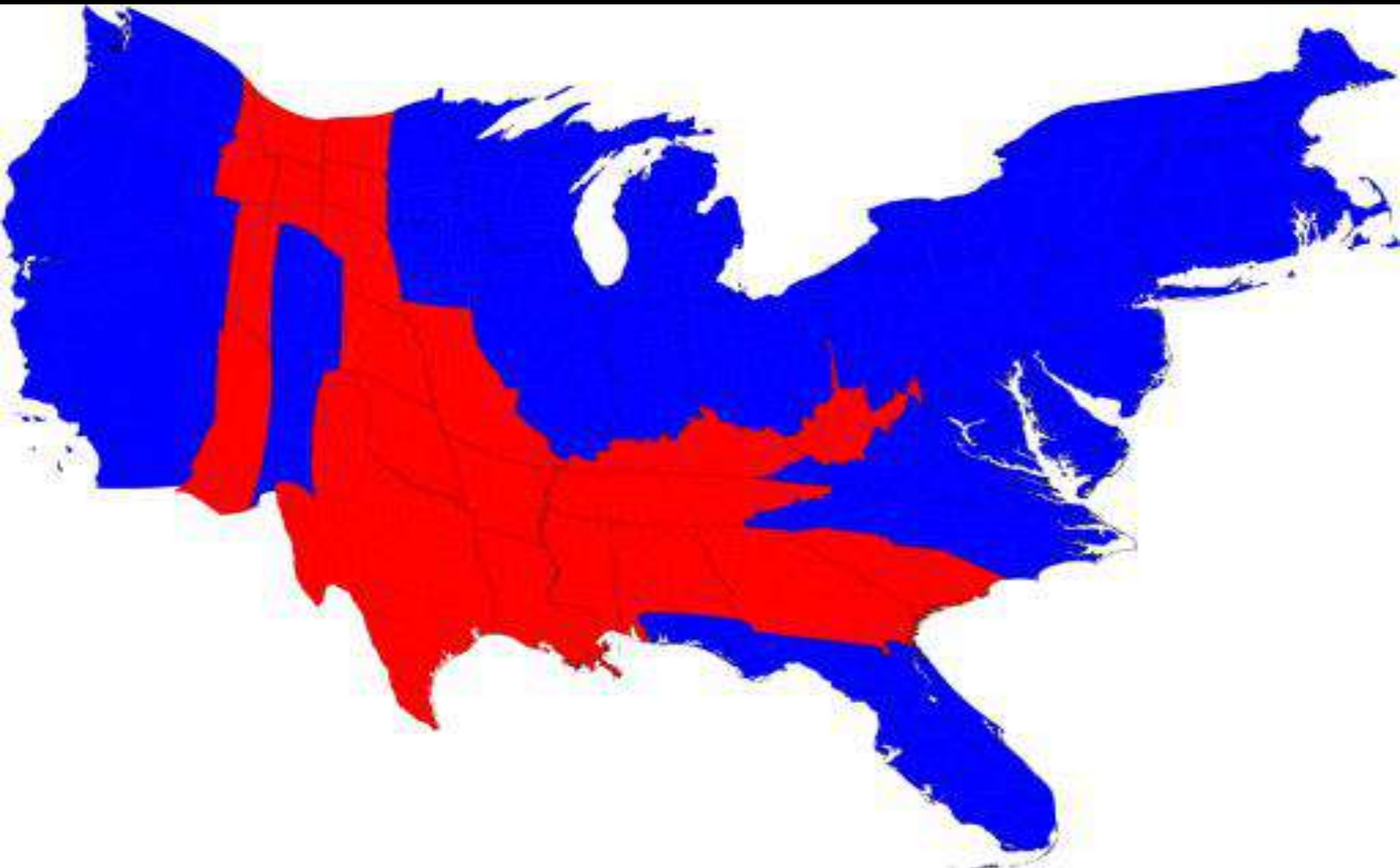
50. Dot Density type: Each dot represents a frequency of mapped variable

51. Proportional or Graduated Symbol: Uses symbols of different sizes placed in an area to show value or quantity. Often a circle, but could be any symbol – people representing population



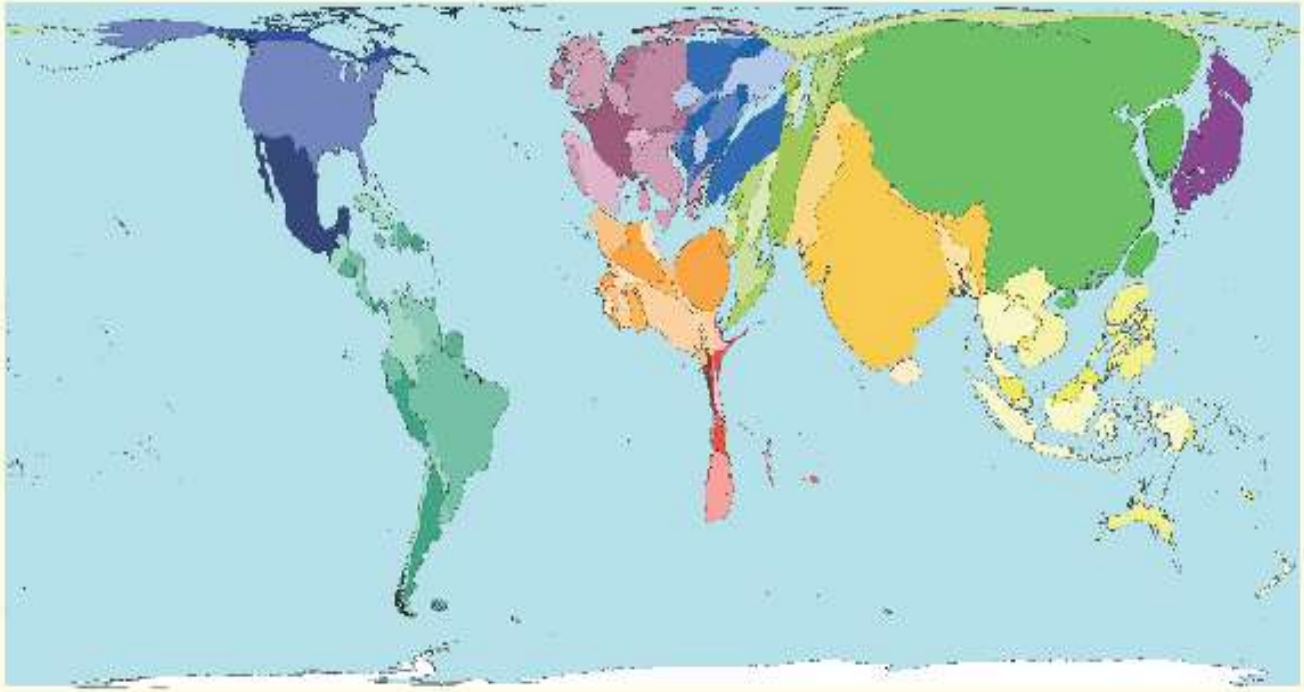

Traffic Fatalities in U.S. by State, 2009
CANADA
MEXICO

52. Cartograms: Distorts the size and shape of a map area to show statistical data.



Electricity Access

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



This map shows where people who have electricity supplied to their homes live. Electricity access includes that sourced from a publicly used grid and self-generated electricity (possibly from solar, wind or hydroelectric sources). This map shows access, not the quantities of electricity used.

The percentage of people with access to electricity in their own homes is over 97% in Eastern Asia, Eastern Europe, North America, Western Europe and Japan. 7 of the 10 territories with the lowest access to electricity are in Southeastern Africa.

Electricity in homes can be used to power lighting, heating, cooking, radios, televisions, computers, washing machines, and other appliances.

Territory size shows the proportion of all people with some electrical power in their homes living there.

Land area

Technical notes

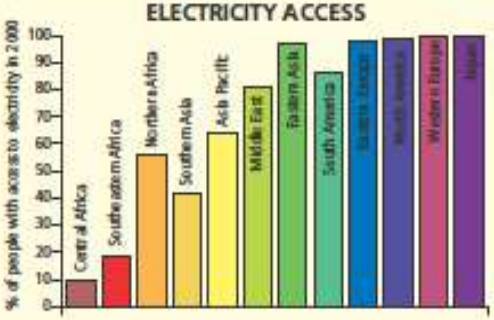
- Data are sourced from the World Resources Institute's 2005 Earth Trends.
- *Territories for which data have been estimated are not shown in the table.
- See website for further information.

LOWEST ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Rank	Territory	Value
171	Dem People's Republic Korea	20.0
171	Cameroon	20.0
178	Eritrea	17.0
179	Cambodia	15.8
180	Nepal	15.4
181	Burkina Faso	13.0
182	Angola	12.0
182	Zambia	12.0
184	United Republic of Tanzania	10.5
190	Togo	9.0
191	Madagascar	8.0
192	Kenya	7.9
193	Mozambique	7.2
194	Democratic Republic of Congo	6.7
195	Myanmar	5.0
195	Malawi	5.0
195	Lesotho	5.0
198	Ethiopia	4.7
199	Uganda	3.7
200	Afghanistan	2.0

*percentage of population with electricity access in 2002**

ELECTRICITY ACCESS

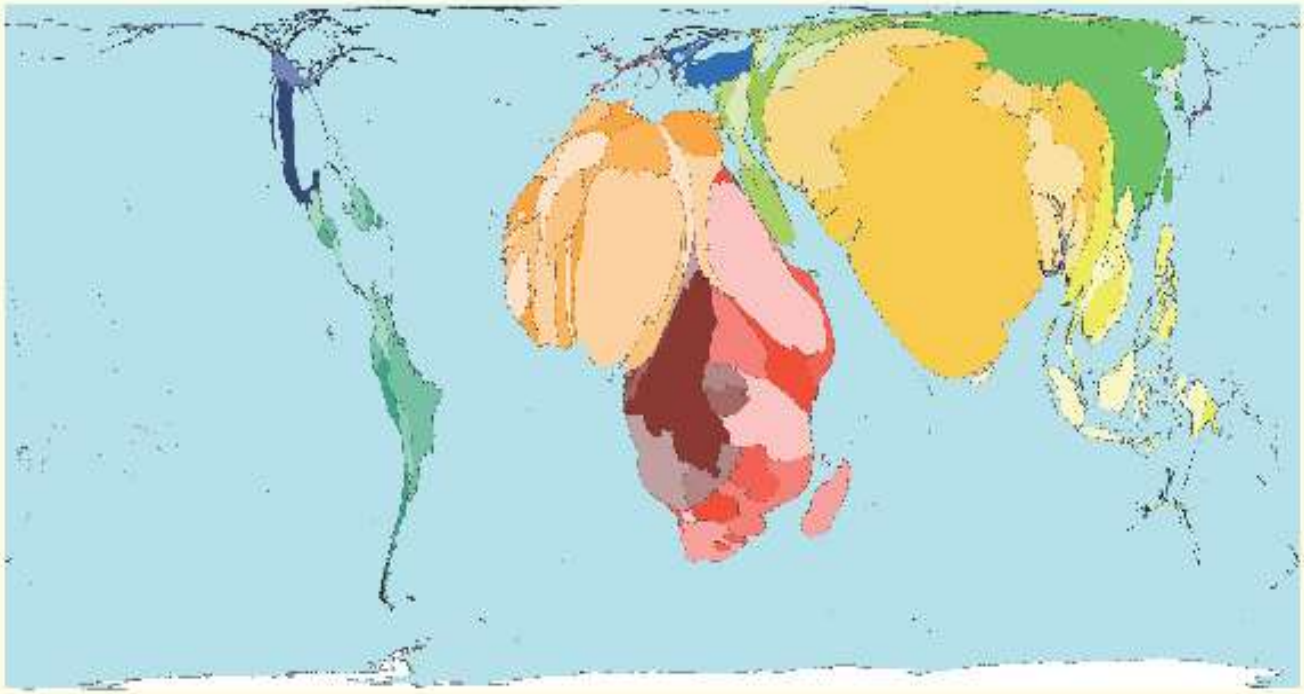


"Have you ever thought about what you would have to give up or how much work and effort you would have to dedicate to daily activities if electricity did not help you?"

Prazká Energetika, 2005

Infant Mortality

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Infant mortality is babies who die during the first year of their life. In 2002 there were 7.2 million infant deaths worldwide; 5.4% of all babies born died within their first year, including 2.3% in their first week.

The territory with the most infant deaths was India, at 1.7 million, or 24% of the world total. In India, for every 100 babies born alive, almost 7 die in the following 12 months.

In 22 territories the rate is over 1 infant death for every 10 live births. All of these 22 territories are in Africa. The highest infant mortality rate is in Sierra Leone where 16.5 babies die, of every 100 born alive.

Territory size shows the proportion of infant deaths worldwide that occurred there in 2002. Infant deaths are deaths of babies during their first year of life.

Land area

Technical notes

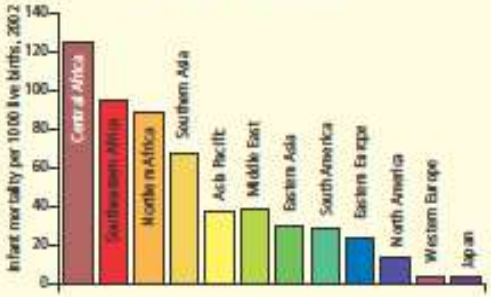
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- *9 territories had a rate of 4 infant mortalities per 1000 live births. In the table are those with the highest total births: Finland, Norway and Slovenia are not shown.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Sierra Leone	165	188	Germany	4
2	Niger	156	188	France	4
3	Angola	154	188	Italy	4
4	Guinea-Bissau	130	188	Spain	4
5	Dem Republic Congo	129	188	Czech Republic	4
6	Mozambique	125	188	Denmark	4
7	Mali	122	197	Japan	3
8	Mauritania	120	197	Singapore	3
9	Chad	117	197	Sweden	3
10	Central African Republic	115	197	Iceland	3

*Infant (under 1 year old) deaths per 1000 live births 2002**

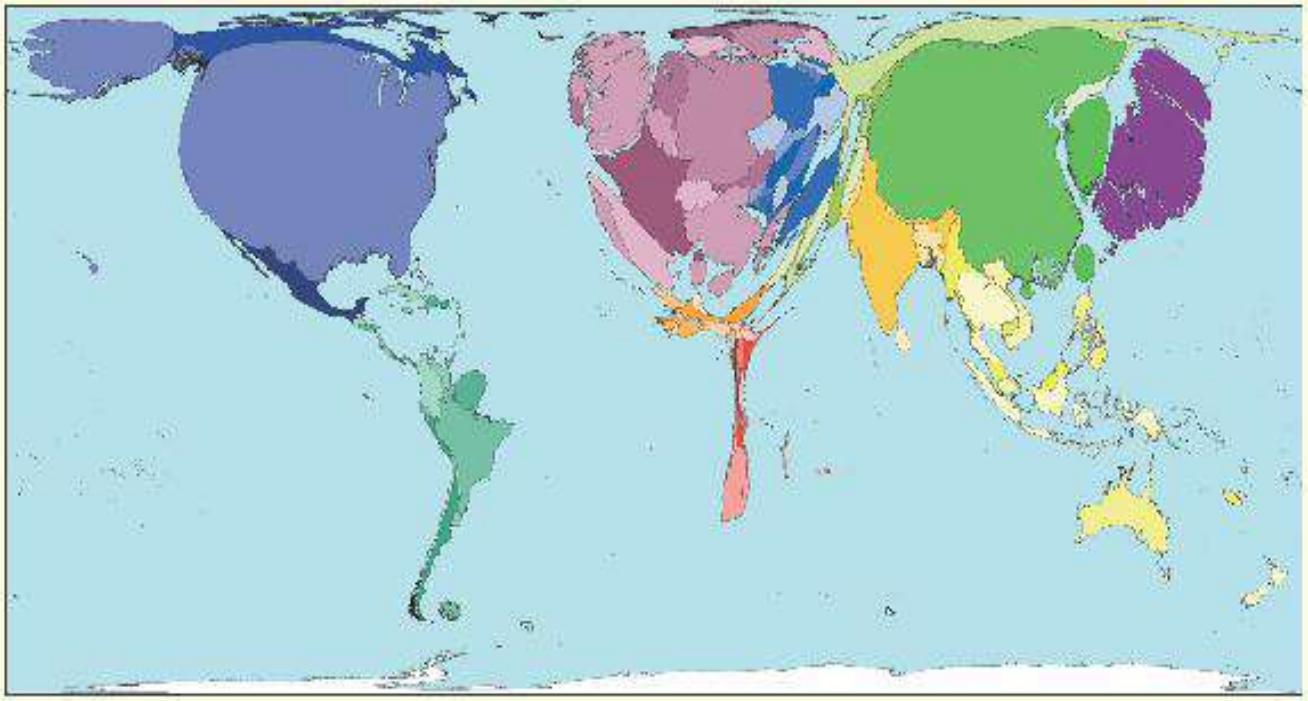
INFANT MORTALITY



"If we are the future and we're dying, there is no future." Mary Phiri, 2001

Women's Income

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



The total income of women is highest in the United States, and second highest in China. Women in the United States have a high total income because on average they are some of the highest paid women in the world. Women in China earn below the world average, but they have high total earnings due to the large population of China.

Norway and Denmark are home to women with the highest annual earnings per person in the population. Women living in Yemen and Sierra Leone earn 150 to 250 times less per person. Income is measured here in its purchasing power where it is earned, rather than being adjusted to be made comparable using a simple exchange rate.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide women's earnings measured in local purchasing power, earned there.

Land area

Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004.
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US$. This is used because a dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and prices. PPP is value of income where it is earnt, measured in US$ equivalent.
- See website for further information.

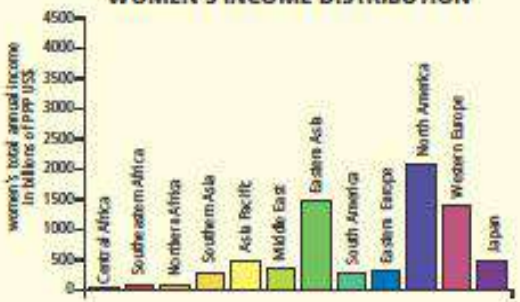
HIGHEST AND LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL FEMALE EARNINGS

Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	7541
2	Denmark	6566
3	United States	6355
4	Sweden	6121
5	Iceland	5833
6	Canada	5668
7	Australia	5327
8	Luxembourg	5185
9	Finland	5062
10	Greenland	4935

Rank	Territory	Value
191	Zambia	98
192	Pakistan	97
193	Sudan	93
194	Malawi	89
195	Ethiopia	80
196	Dem Republic Congo	75
197	Nigeria	74
198	Guinea-Bissau	70
199	Sierra Leone	42
200	Yemen	31

earnings by women in US$ purchasing power parity (PPP) per person in the whole population

WOMEN'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION

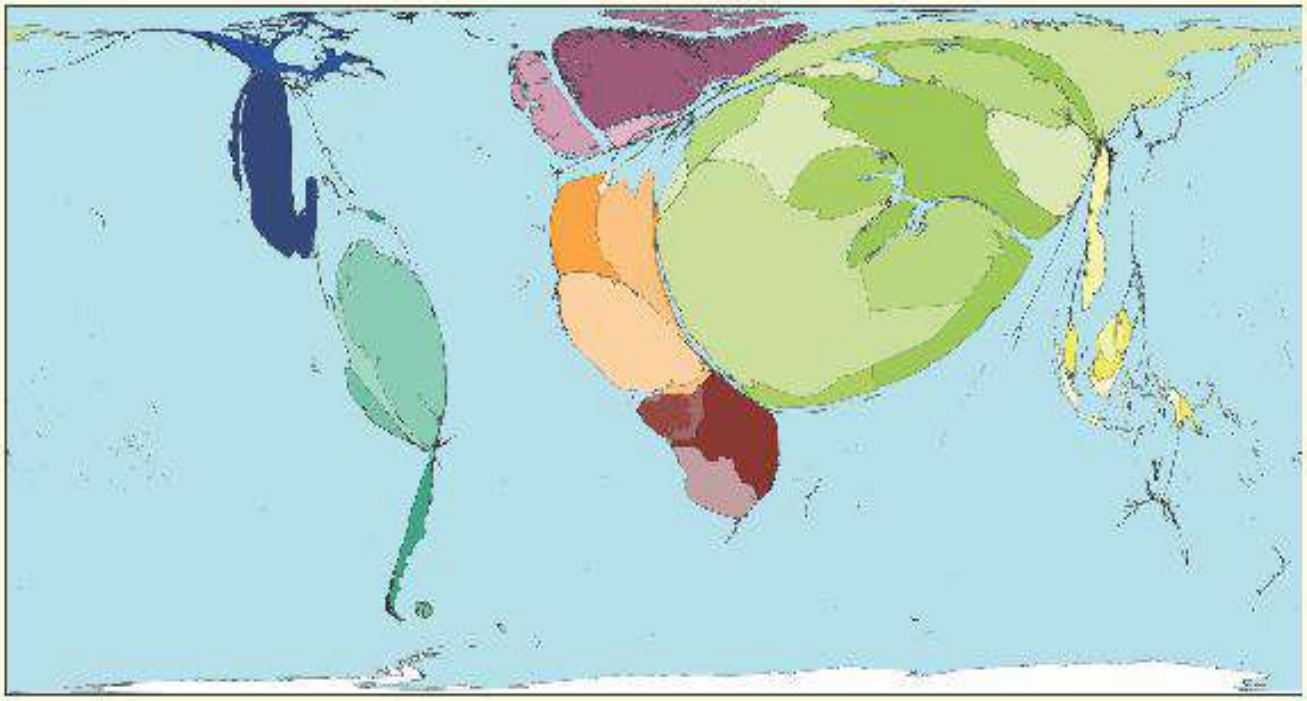


"In a growing number of marriages, it's the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life."

Kimberly Goad, 2006

Crude Petroleum Exports

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Territories in the Middle East export 58% of all crude petroleum. Saudi Arabia exports over twice the US dollar value of any other territory, measured in net terms. The United Arab Emirates has the highest per person export earnings from crude petroleum.

Other important exporters of crude petroleum are Norway, Venezuela, Nigeria and Mexico. Some regions have no territories with net crude petroleum exports: these are Southeastern Africa, Southern Asia and Japan.

Exports of crude petroleum account for 5.3% of spending on all exports.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of crude petroleum (in US$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.

Land area

Technical notes

- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net crude petroleum exports recorded for 144 territories. 34 territories have neither net imports, nor net exports, of crude petroleum.
- See website for further information.

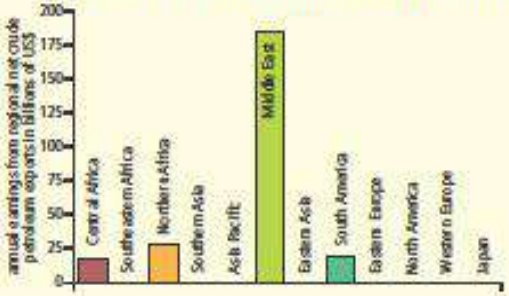
MOST AND LEAST US$ OF NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value
1	United Arab Emirates	5964
2	Norway	5706
3	Qatar	4802
4	Brunei Darussalam	4370
5	Kuwait	3634
6	Oman	2690
7	Saudi Arabia	2267
8	Gabon	1705
9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1550
10	Venezuela	727

Rank	Territory	Value
47	Egypt	4.49
48	Sudan	3.90
49	Guatemala	3.56
50	Mongolia	1.01
51	Georgia	0.91
52	Latvia	0.65
53	Slovenia	0.09
54	Tajikistan	0.03
55	Chad	0.01
56	Uganda	<0.01

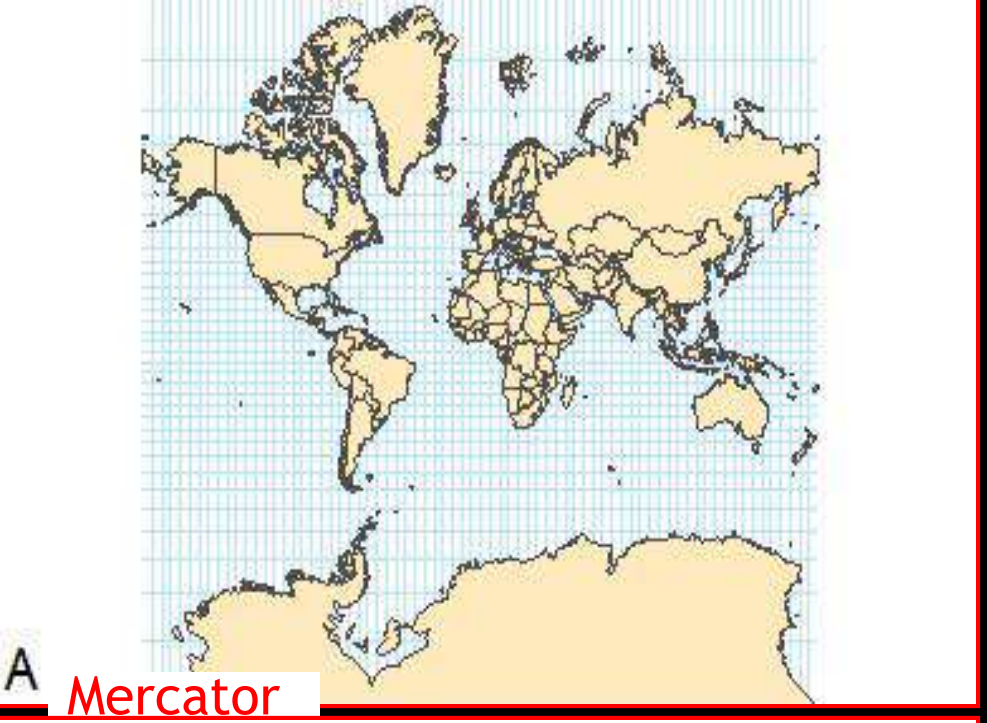
*US$ worth of annual crude petroleum exports per person living in that territory**

REGIONAL NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

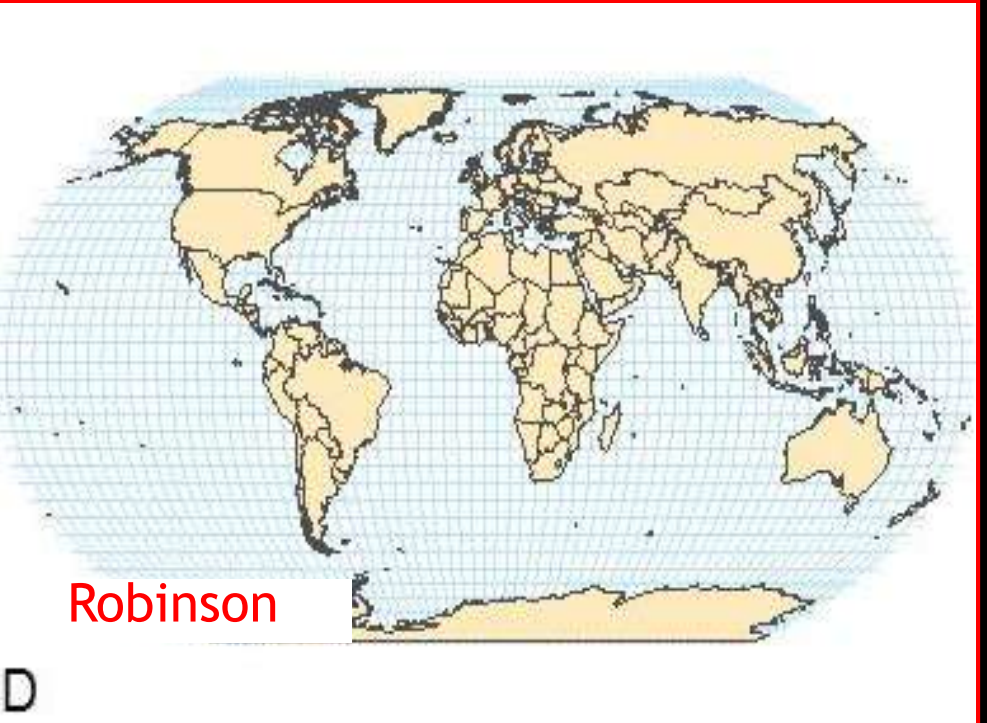


"The cost of getting oil out of the ground is going up, the amount of water in it is increasing, and there's less and less of the really good oil down there. All of this is forcing the prices up."

James Brock, 2006



A Mercator



Robinson

D

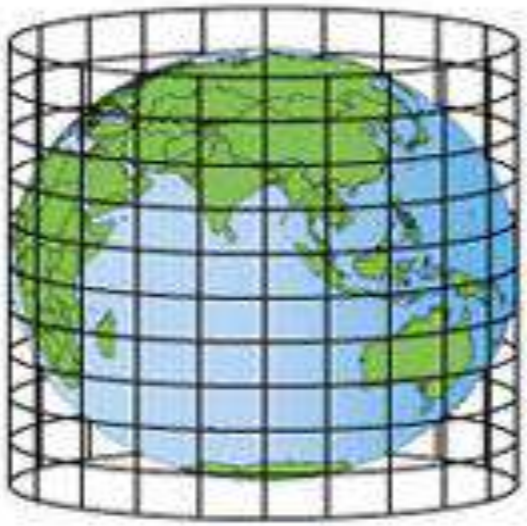
53. Map Projections

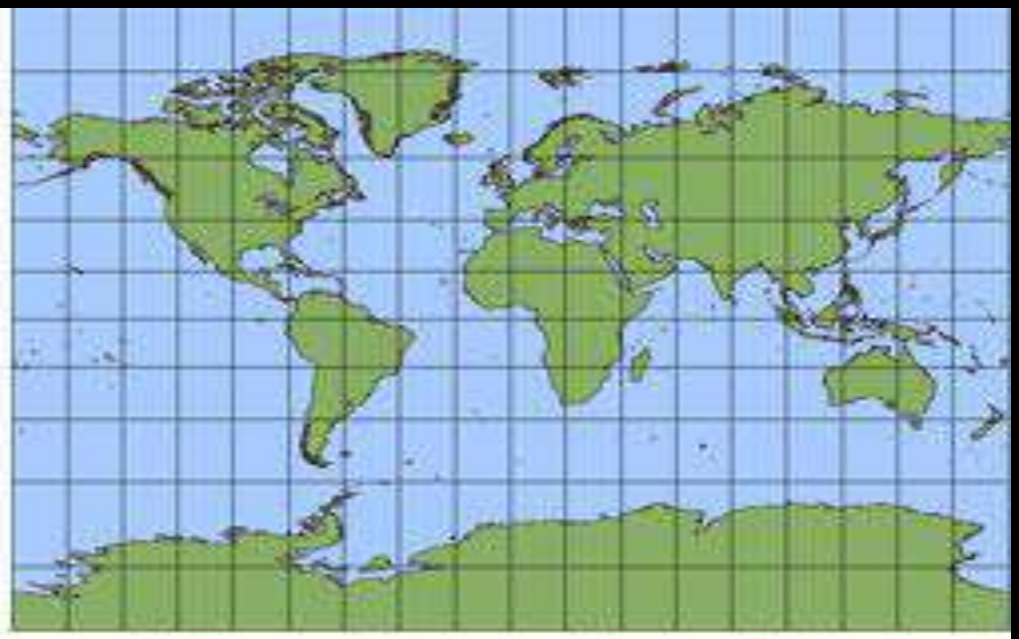
Systematic methods of transferring a spherical surface to a flat map

Distortion must occur in either size, shape, distance, or direction – all projections are compromises

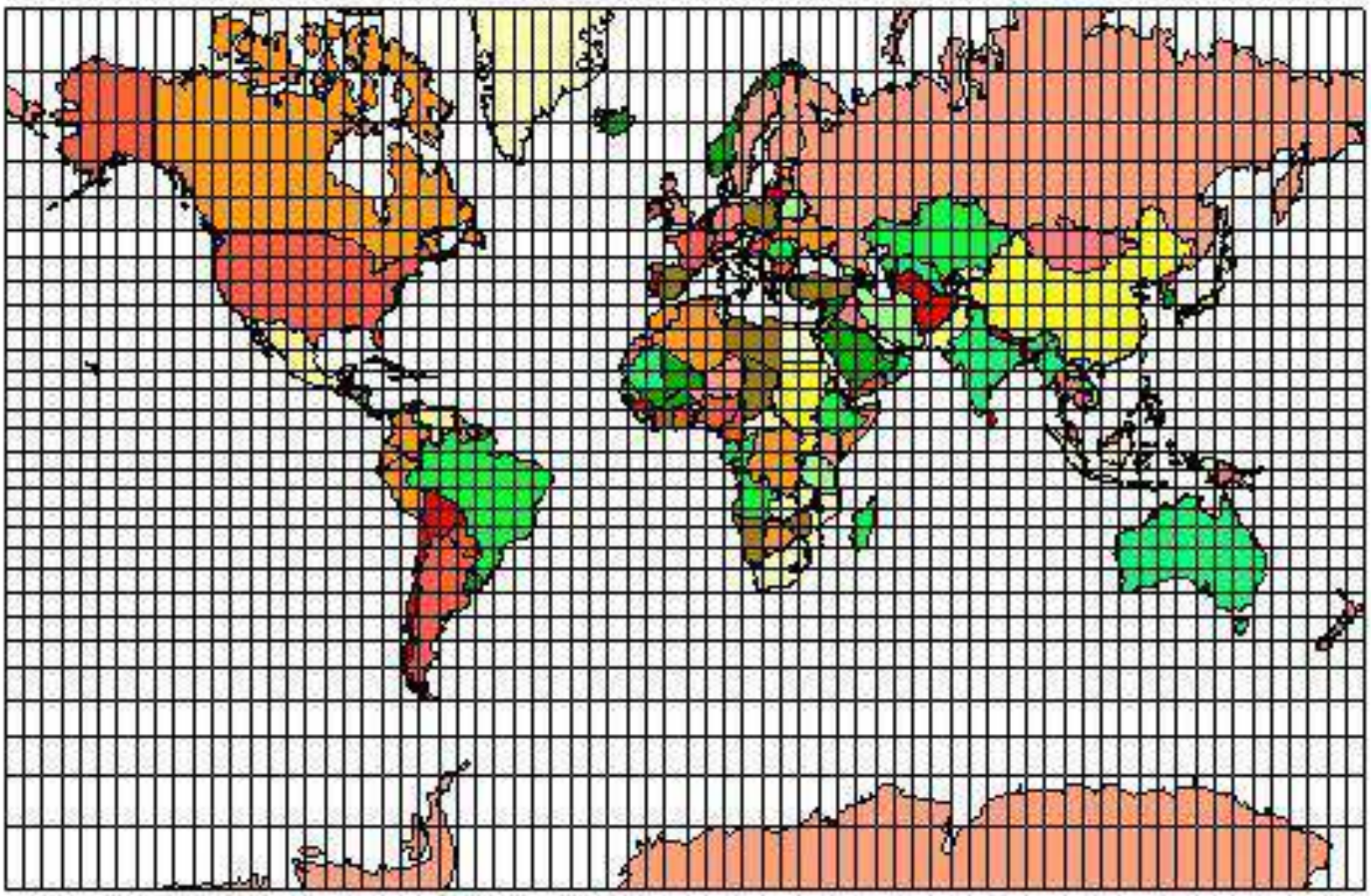
54. Cylindrical Projection

- Map which is made by projecting the earth's surface onto a cylinder and than flattening the cylinder



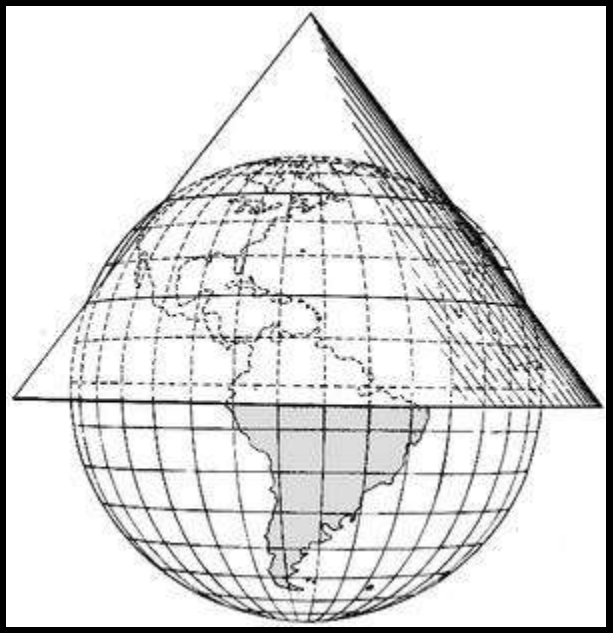


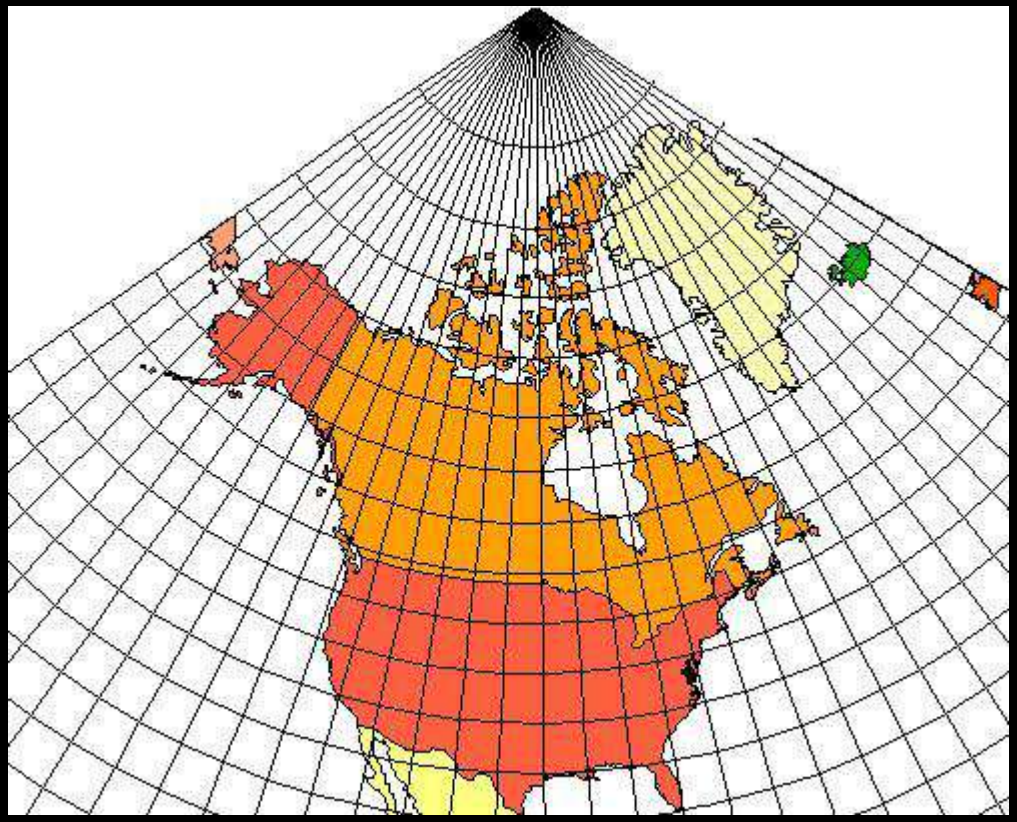
Cylindrical Projection



55. Conic Projection

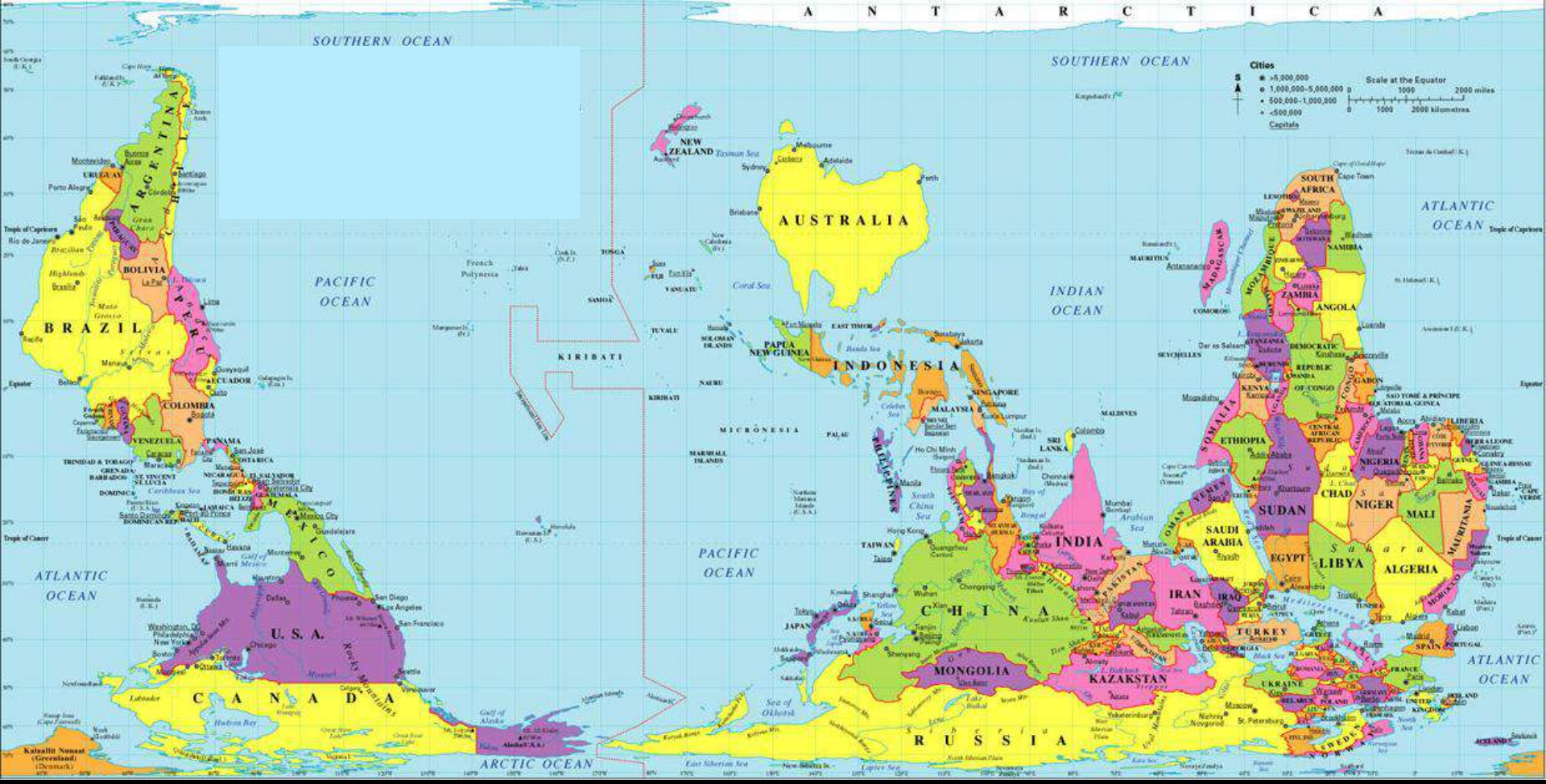
- Map which is made by projecting the earth's spherical surface onto a conical shape and than flattening the cone.





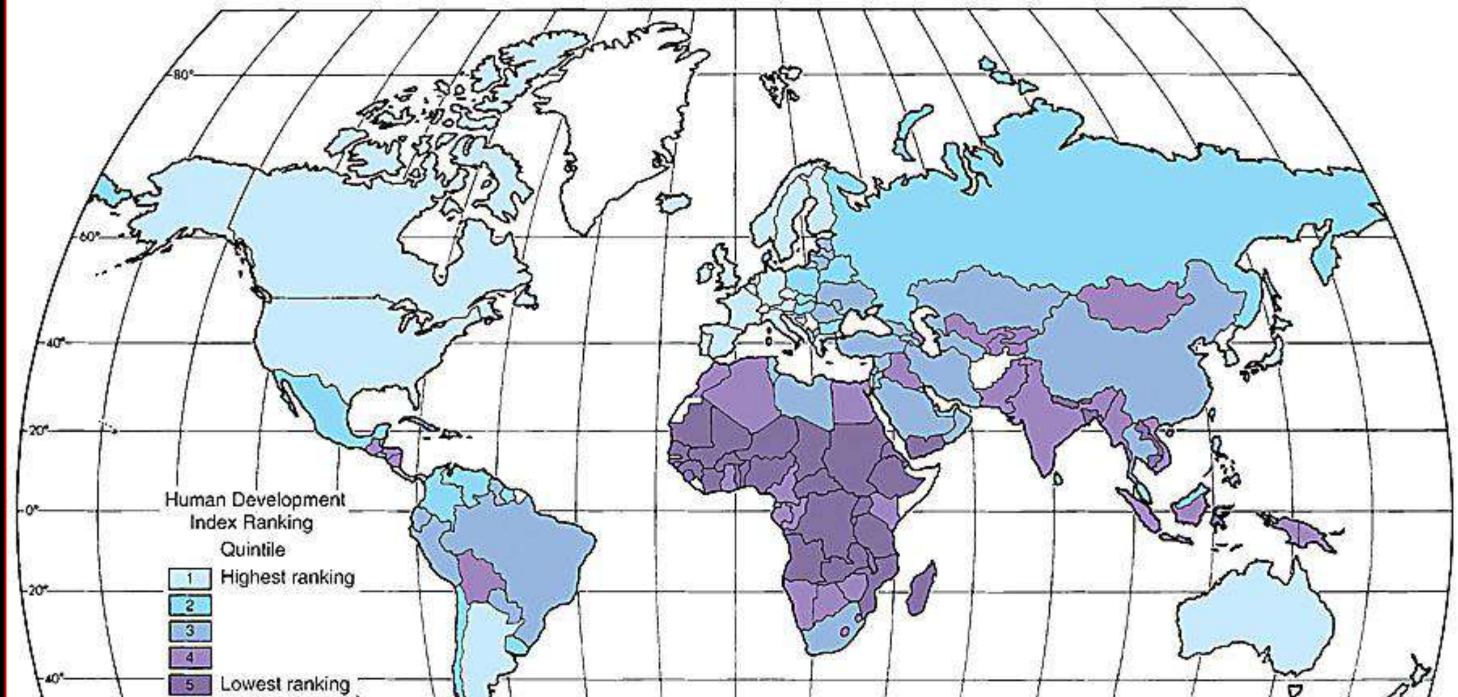
56. Conformal Projection

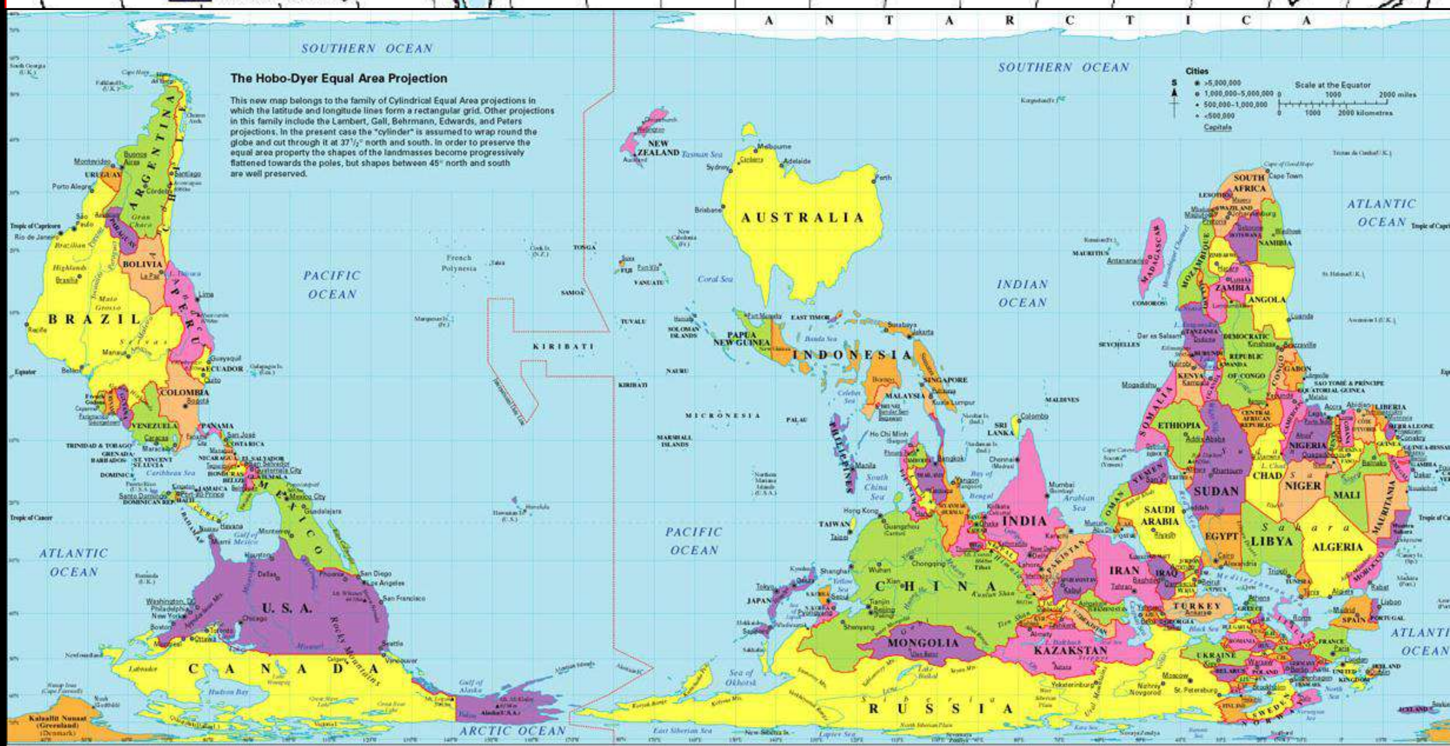
- Retains correct shapes of small areas
- Lines of latitude and longitude cross at right angles



57. Equal Area Projection: A projection in which regions on the earth's surface that are of equal area are represented as equal.

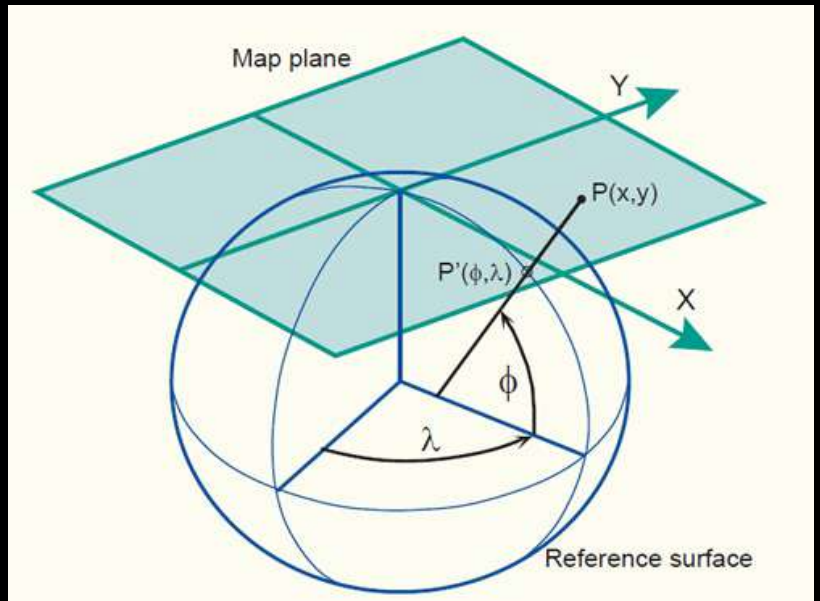
- Distorts shapes to more accurately show size.

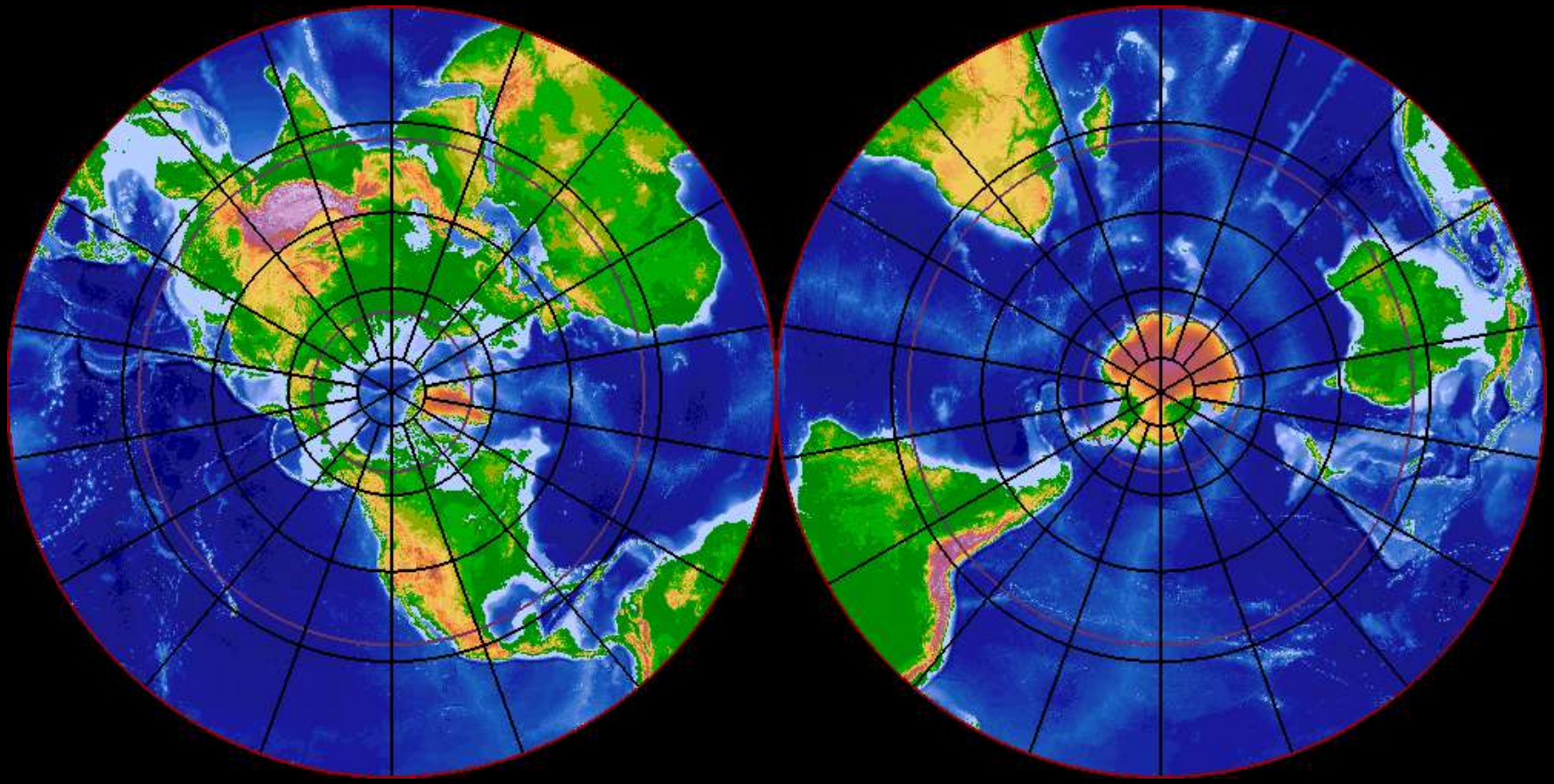

80°
60°
40°
20°
0°
20°
40°
Human Development
Index Ranking
Quintile
1 Highest ranking
2
3
4
5 Lowest ranking


A N T A R C T I C A
SOUTHERN OCEAN
The Hobo-Dyer Equal Area Projection
This new map belongs to the family of Cylindrical Equal Area projections in which the latitude and longitude lines form a rectangular grid. Other projections in this family include the Lambert, Gall, Behrmann, Edwards, and Peters projections. In the present case the "cylinder" is assumed to wrap round the globe and cut through it at 37½° north and south. In order to preserve the equal area property the shapes of the landmasses become progressively flattened towards the poles, but shapes between 45° north and south are well preserved.
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
PERU
BOLIVIA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
MEXICO
U. S. A.
CANADA
CHINA
INDIA
MONGOLIA
KAZAKSTAN
RUSSIA
IRAN
SAUDI ARABIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
ALGERIA
SUDAN
CHAD
NIGER
MALI
ETHIOPIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
NAMIBIA
SOUTH AFRICA
TURKEY
KIRIBATI
MICRONESIA

58. Azimuthal Projection

- **An azimuthal projection produces a circular map with a chosen point.**
  - Directions from the chosen point to any other point are accurate.
  - Distance and shape are distorted.





59. The Mercator Projection

60. The Robinson Projection

61. The Peters Projection

QOD

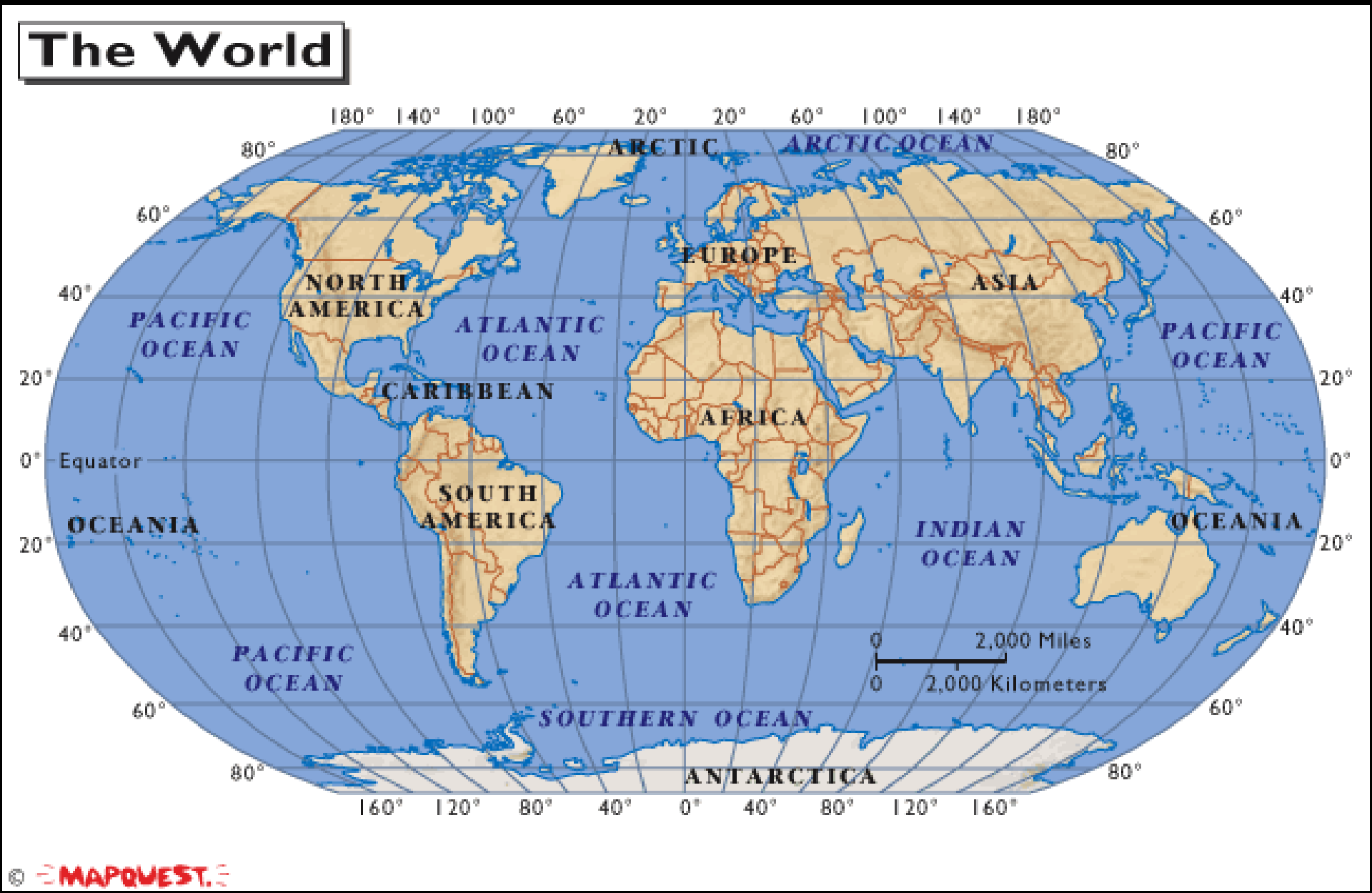
- A. Define and explain the Mercator Projection. Describe one advantage of using the Mercator Projection and one disadvantage of using the Mercator Projection.

- B. Define and explain the Robinson Projection. Describe one advantage of using the Robinson Projection and one disadvantage of using the Robinson Projection.

- C. Define and explain Peters Projection. Describe one advantage of using the Peters Projection and one disadvantage of using the Peters projection.

62. Map Scale

The ratio of map distance to earth distance, measured in the same units




Astoria
Portland
Beaverton
Gresham
Salem
Corvallis
Waldport
Eugene
Springfield
oos Bay
Columbia R.
The Dalles
Madras
Bend
Pendleton
LaGrande
Baker City
John Day R.
Ontario
Burns
Harney Lake
Malheur Lake
Crater Lake National Park
Rogue R.
Medford
Ashland
Klamath Lake
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Goose Lake
Willamette R.
Deschutes R.
Snake R.
Owyhee R.
5
205
82
84
97

smaller scale

Sample Area Covered	*Fraction Scale*	*Verbal Scale*
World	1:78,000,000	1 in = 1,250 mi
No. America	1:36,000,000	1 in = 570 mi
Central U.S.	1: 4,000,000	1 in = 64 mi
AAA Oregon map	1: 1,267,200	1 in = 20 mi

larger scale

Smaller-scale shows more land area in less detail. *Used to show global patterns.*

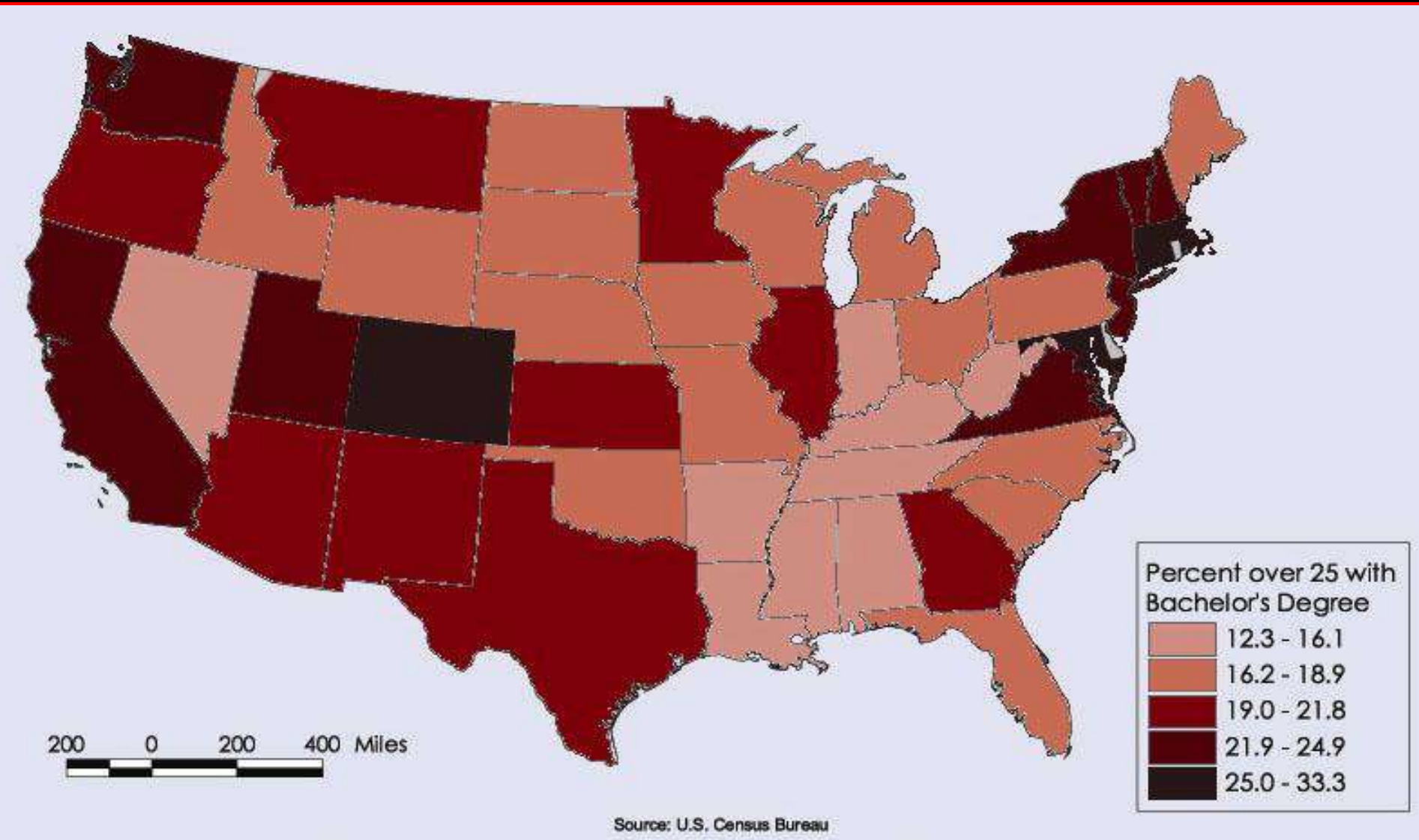
Larger-scale shows less land area in more detail. *Used on local maps.*

63. Map Aggregation

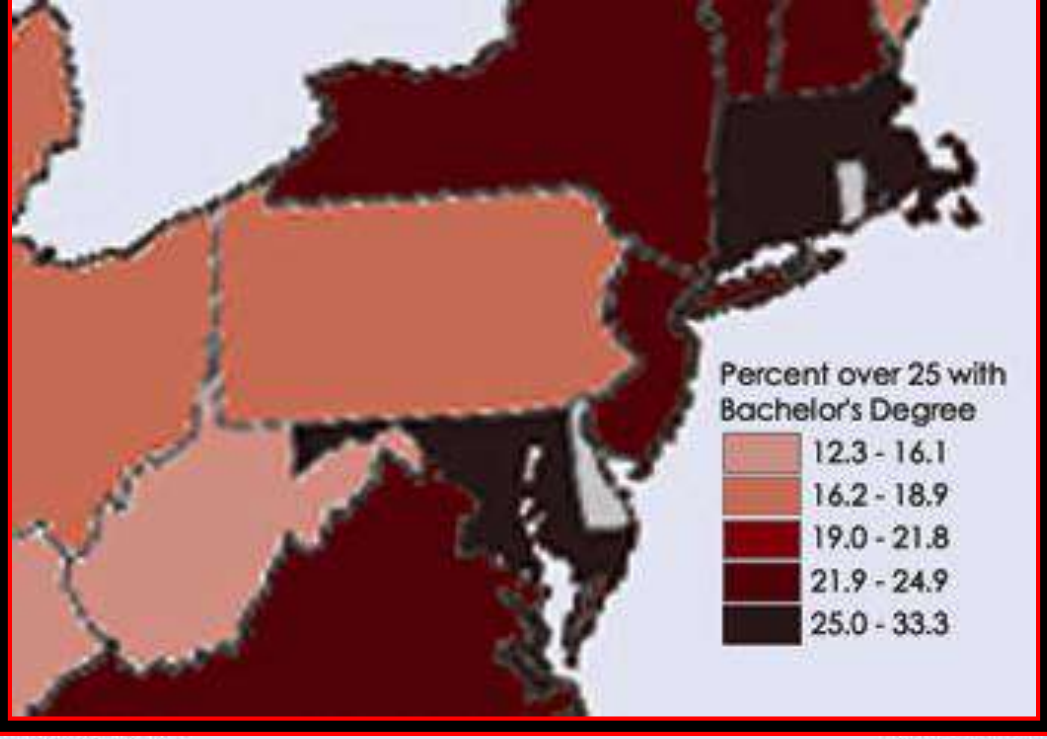
The level of detail for dividing a thematic map into geographic units.

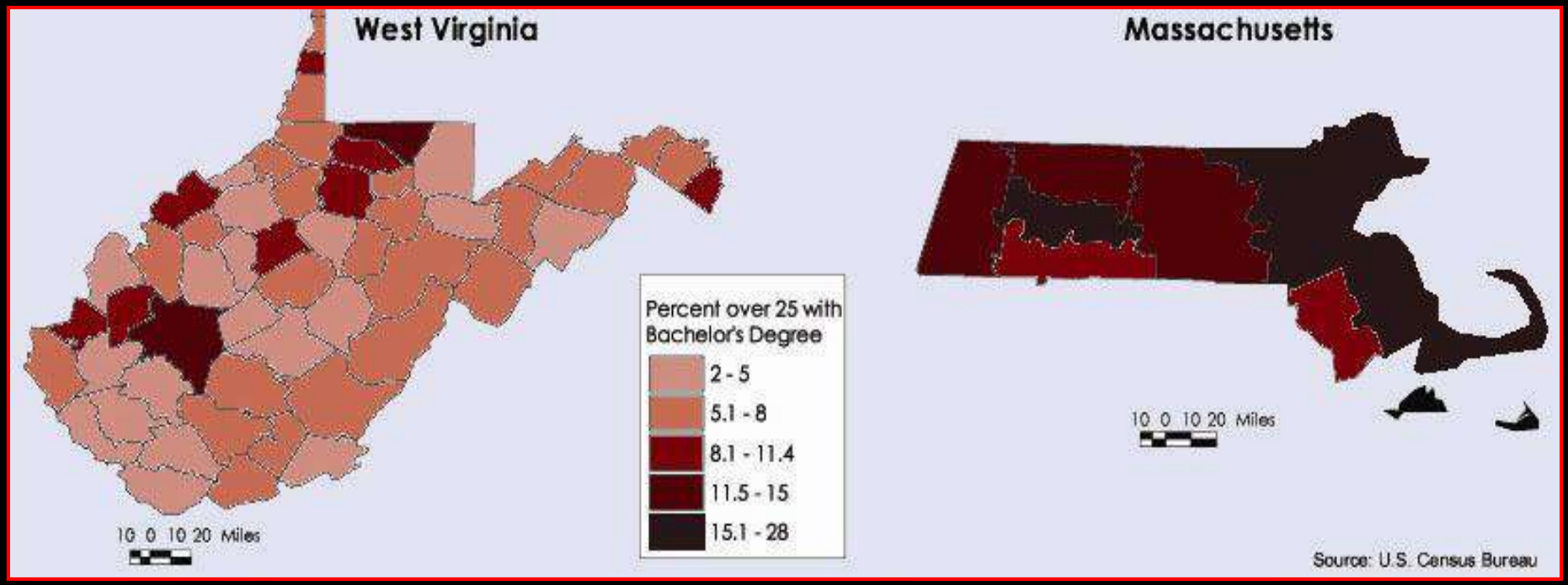
Ranges from coarse divisions (e.g., by countries) to fine divisions (e.g., by zip codes)

Example of Map Aggregation



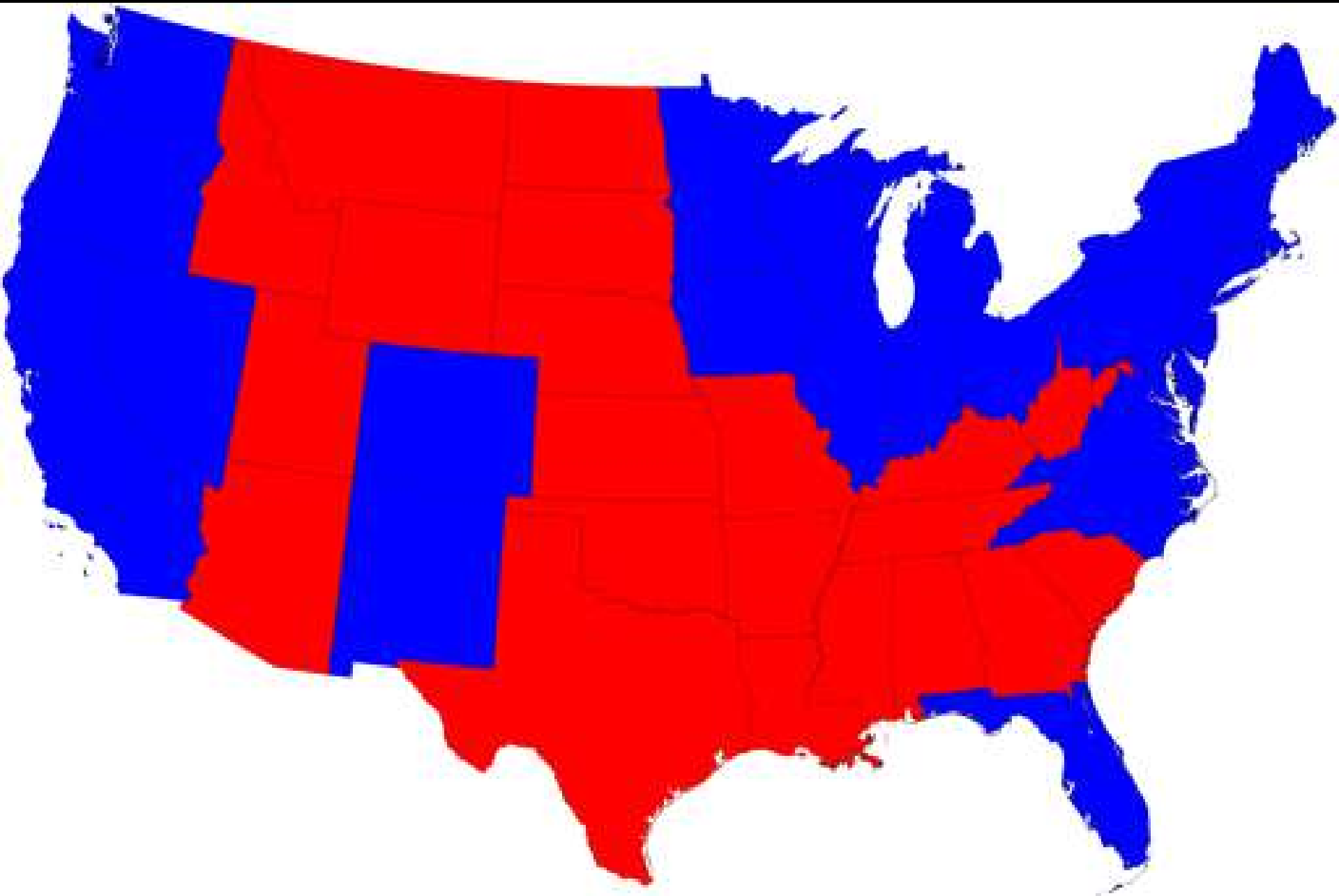
Percent of 1990 pop age 25+ with bachelor's degree


Percent over 25 with Bachelor's Degree
12.3 - 16.1
16.2 - 18.9
19.0 - 21.8
21.9 - 24.9
25.0 - 33.3


West Virginia
Massachusetts
Percent over 25 with Bachelor's Degree
2 - 5
5.1 - 8
8.1 - 11.4
11.5 - 15
15.1 - 28
10 0 10 20 Miles
10 0 10 20 Miles
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

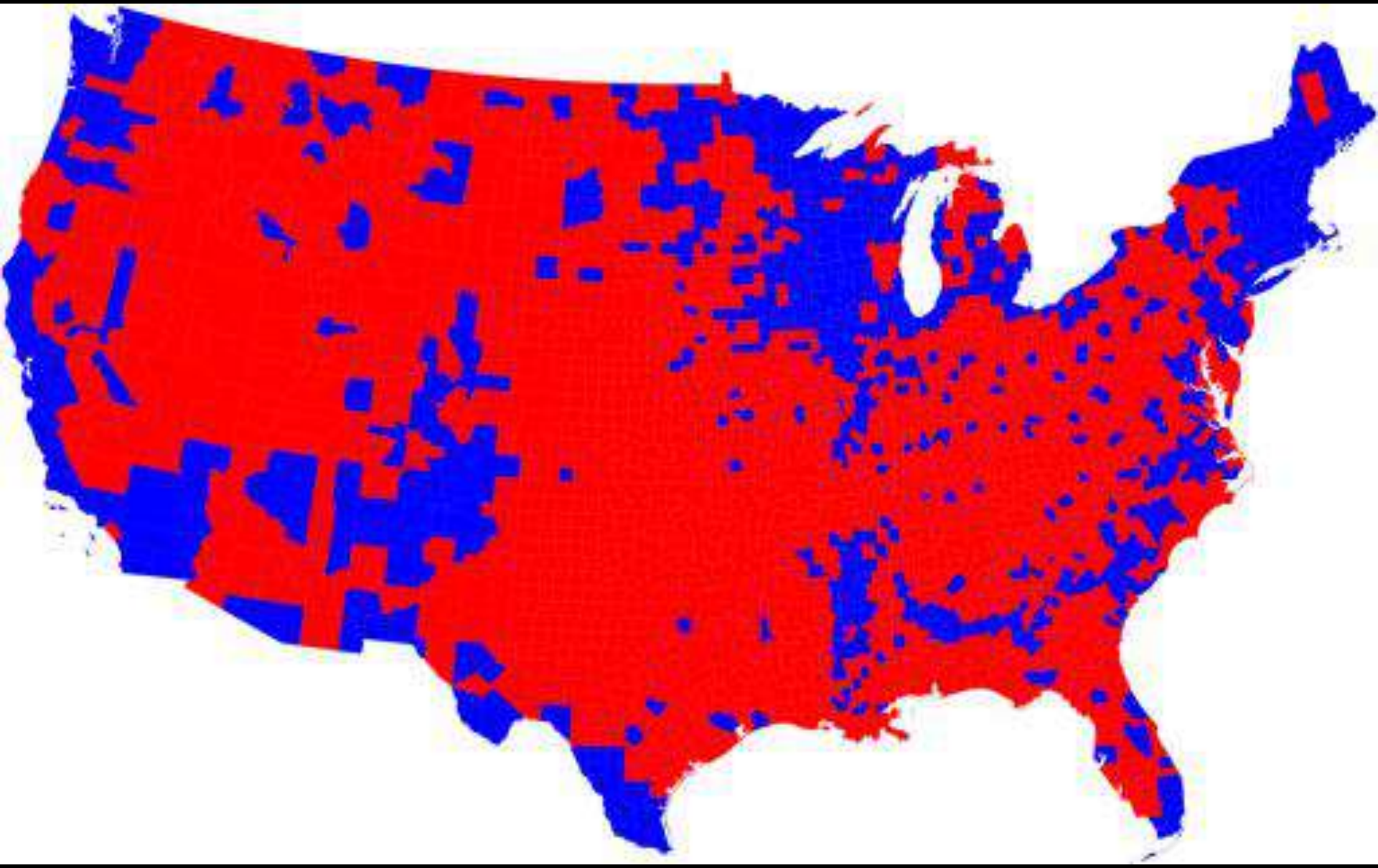
2008 Presidential Election

Red = Republican *Blue = Democrat*



2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain Blue = Obama

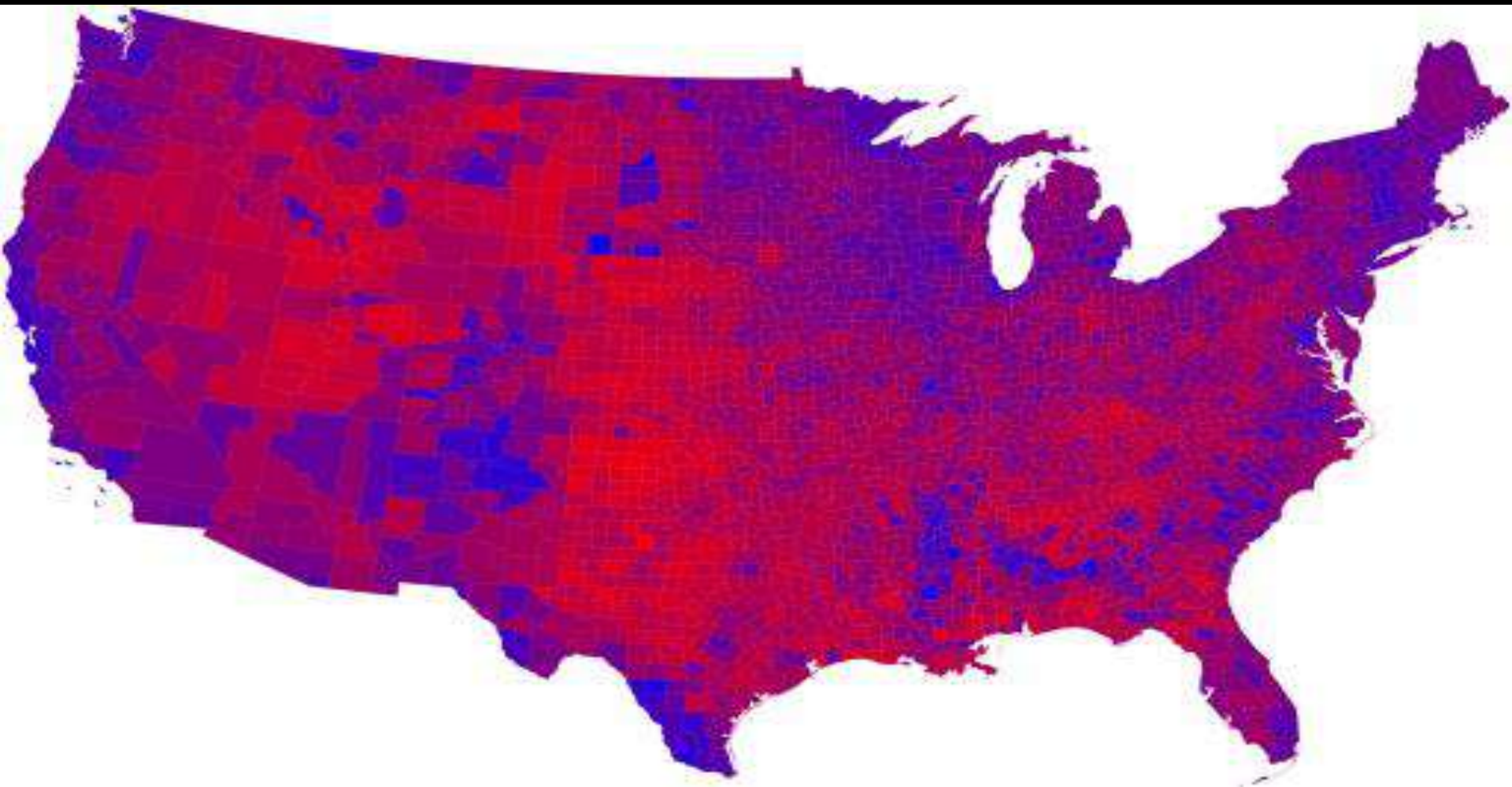


2008 Presidential Election

Red = Solidly McCain (70% +)

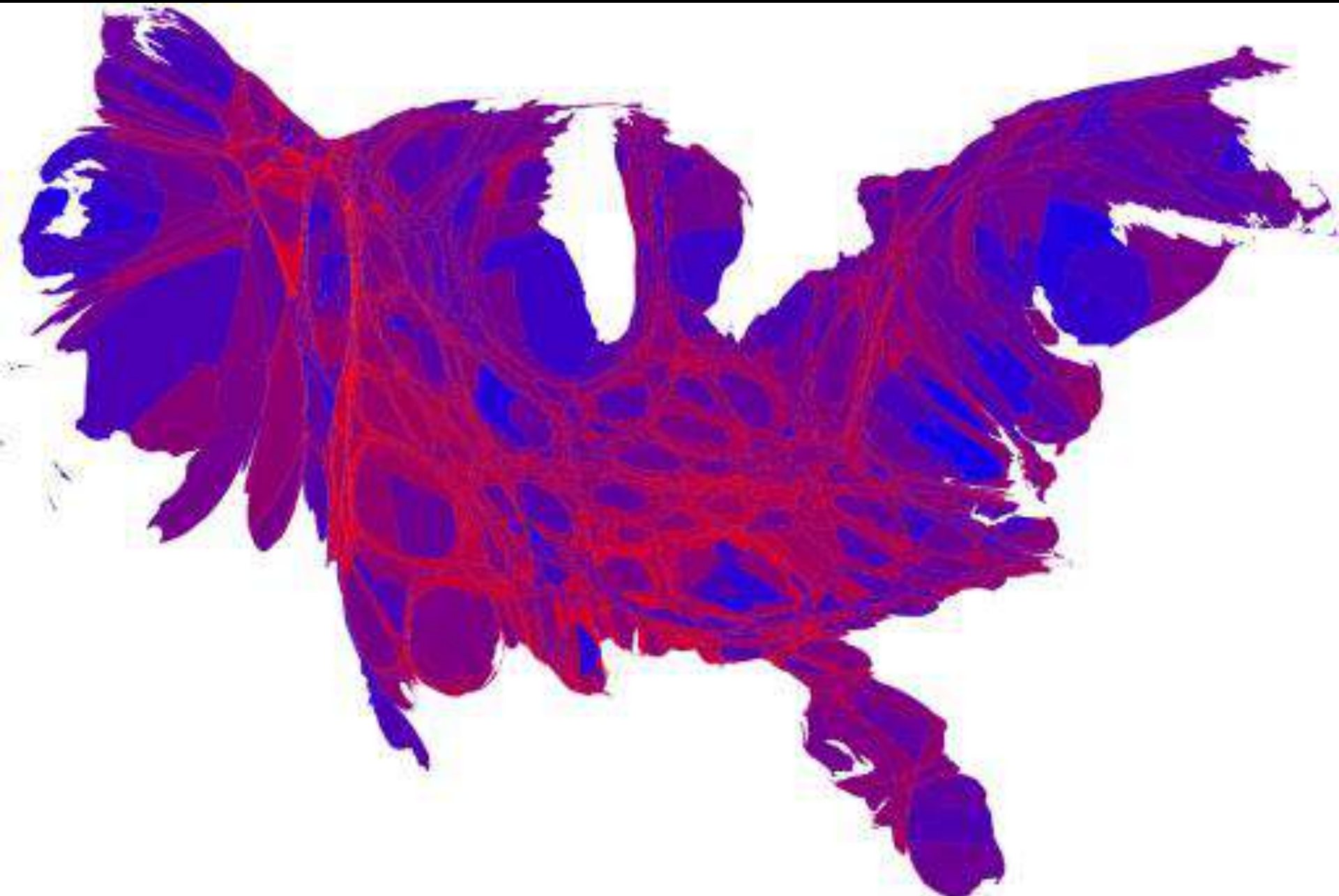
Purples = divided … redder = McCain majority; bluer = Obama majority

Blue = Solidly Obama (70%+)



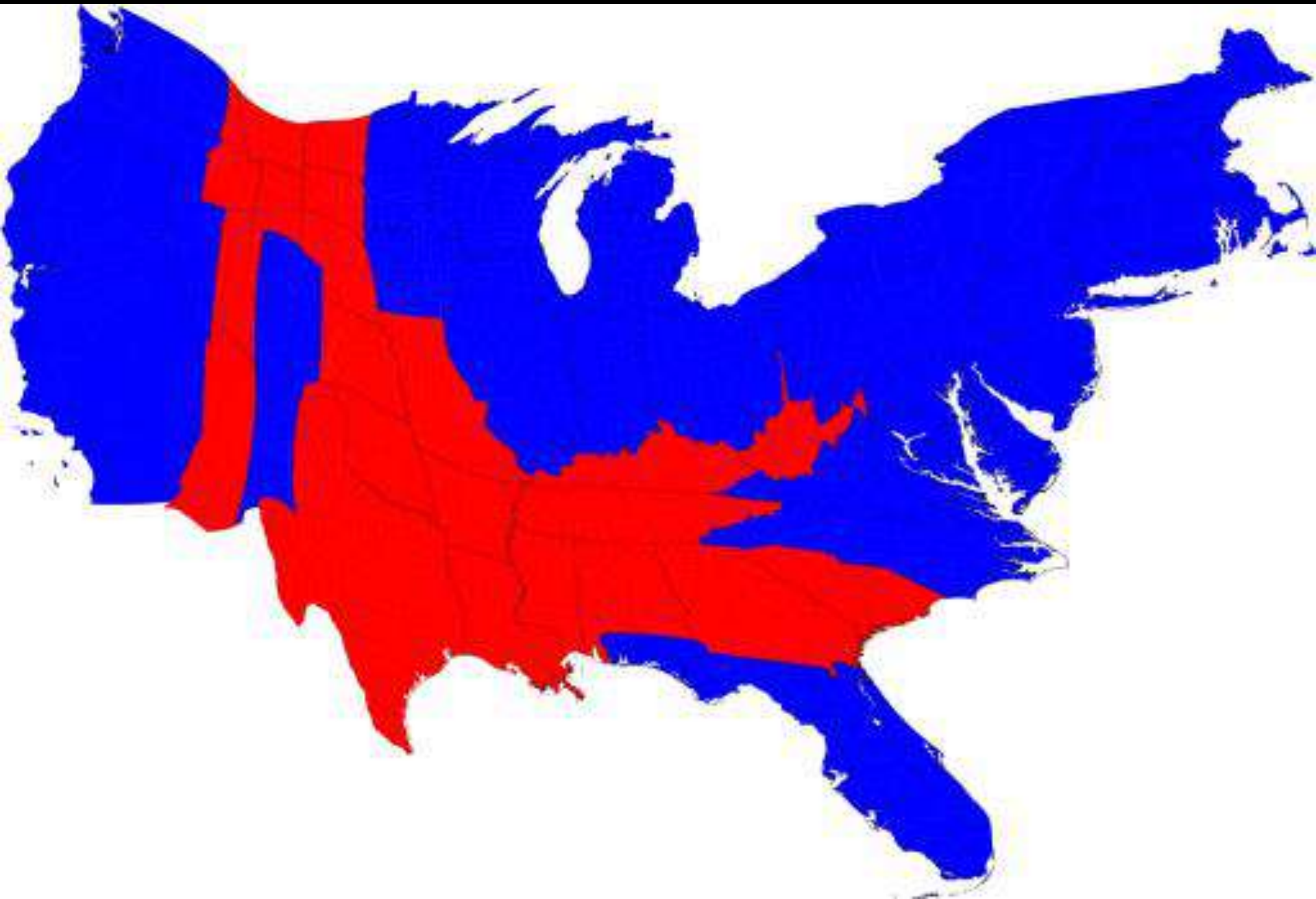
2008 Presidential Election

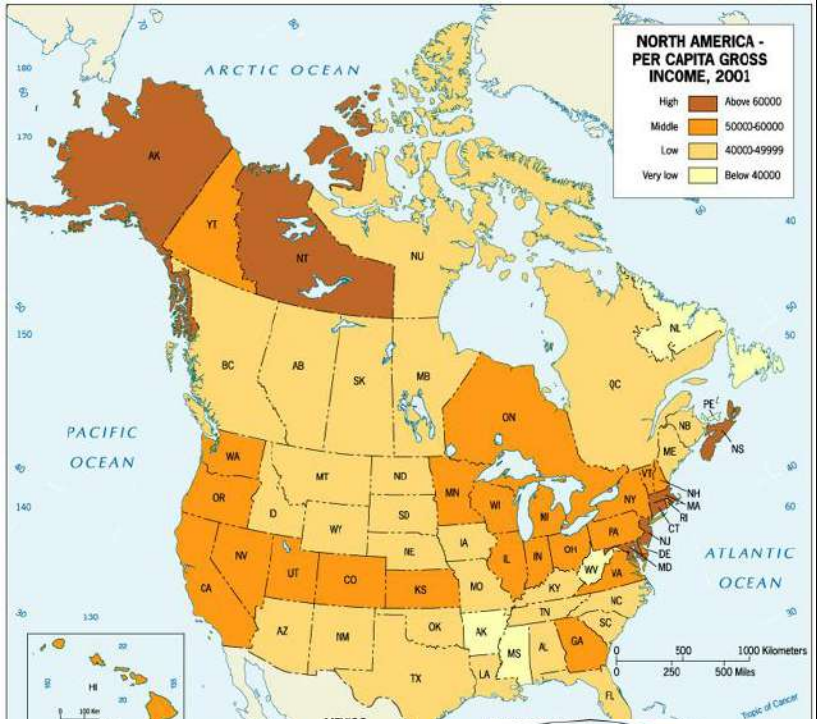
Red = McCain Blue = Obama



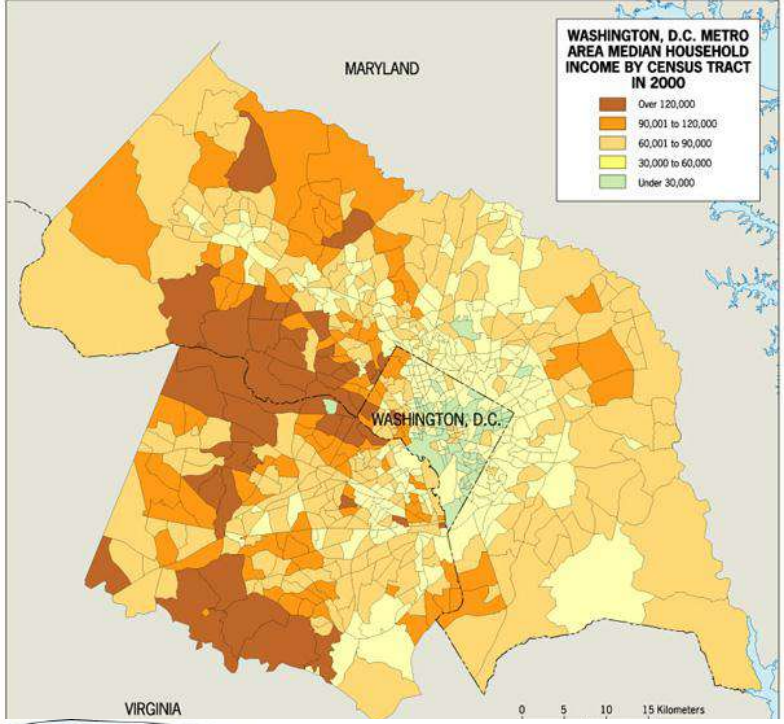
2008 Presidential Election

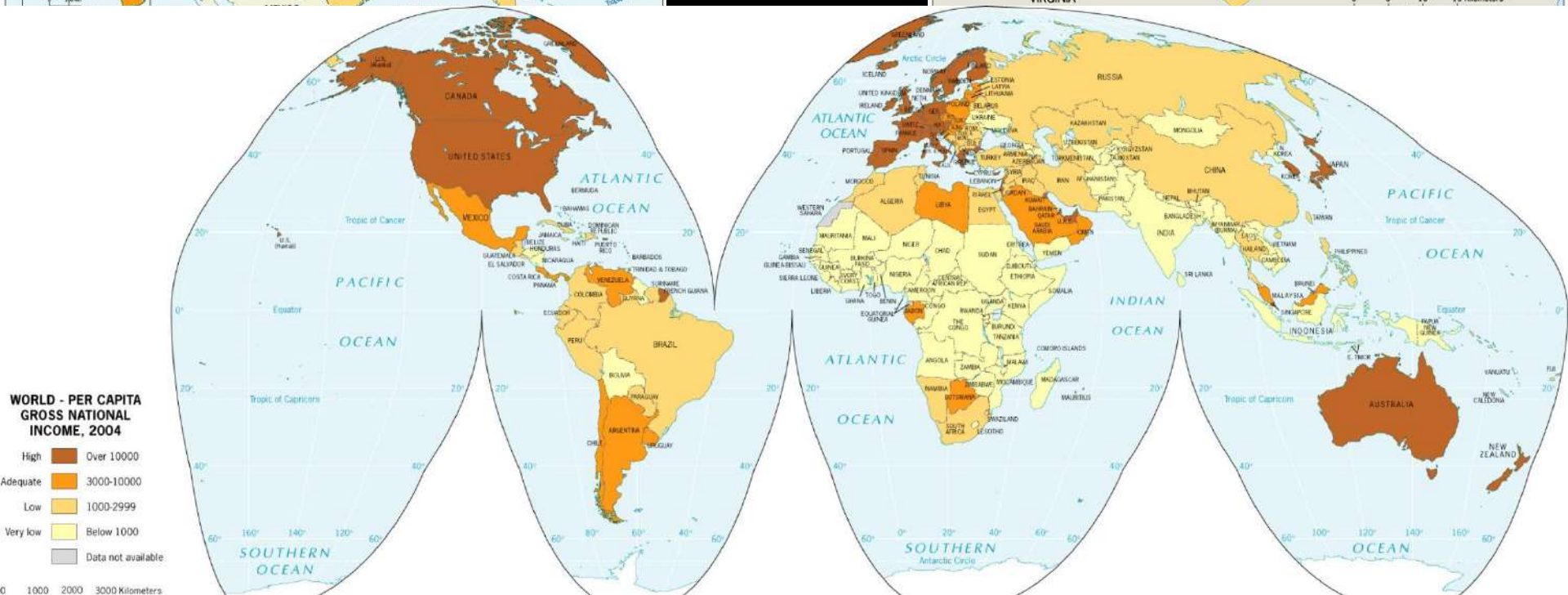
Red = McCain Blue = Obama



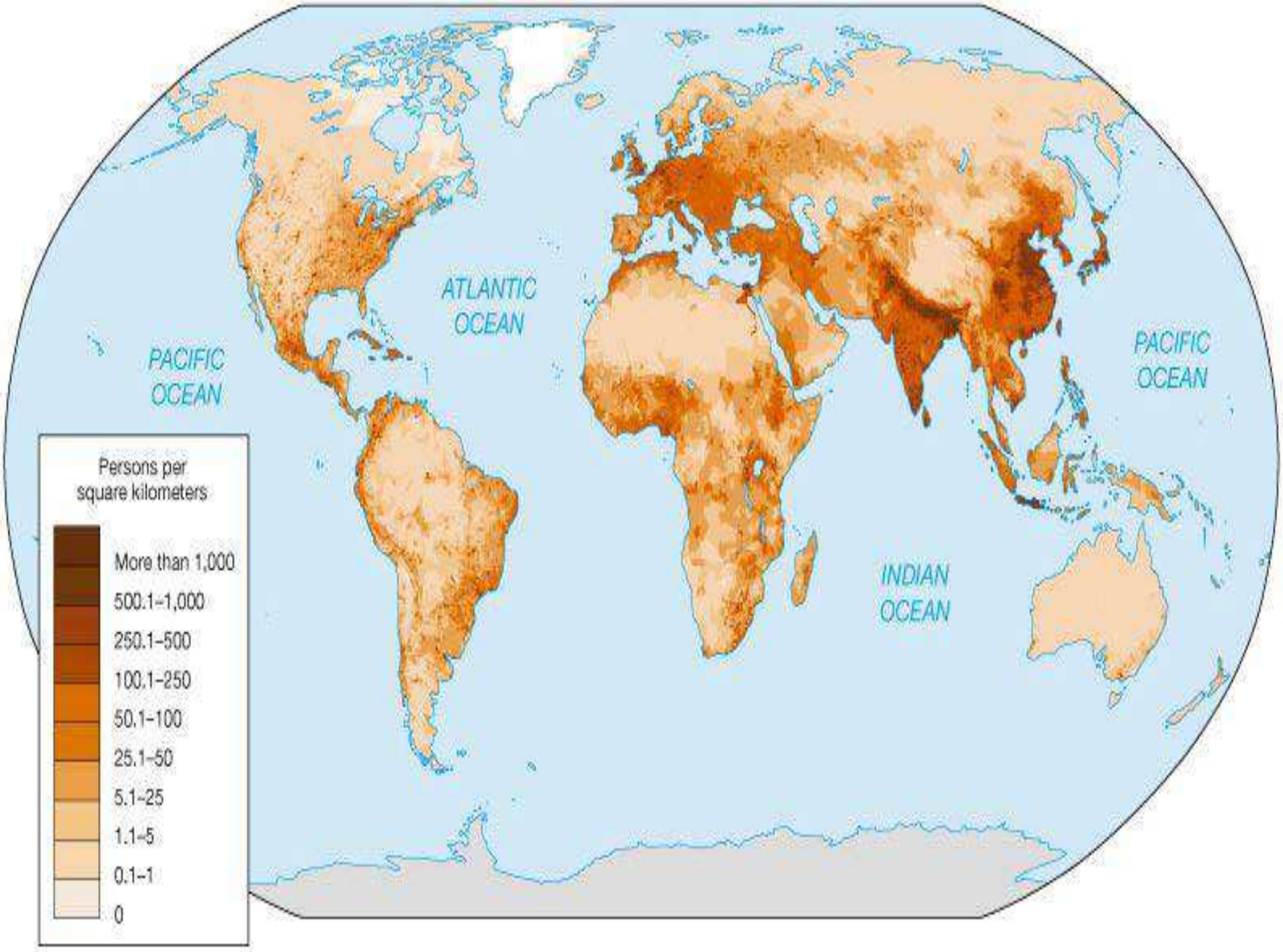

NORTH AMERICA - PER CAPITA GROSS INCOME, 2001
High
Above 60000
Middle
50000-60000
Low
40000-49999
Very low
Below 40000
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AK
YT
NT
NU
BC
AB
SK
MB
ON
QC
NL
PE
NB
NS
ME
VT
NH
MA
RI
CT
NJ
DE
MD
WA
OR
CA
ID
NV
MT
WY
UT
AZ
CO
NM
ND
SD
NE
KS
OK
TX
MN
IA
MO
AR
LA
WI
IL
MS
MI
IN
KY
TN
OH
WV
VA
NC
SC
GA
FL
NY
PA
HI
0 500 1000 Kilometers
0 250 500 Miles

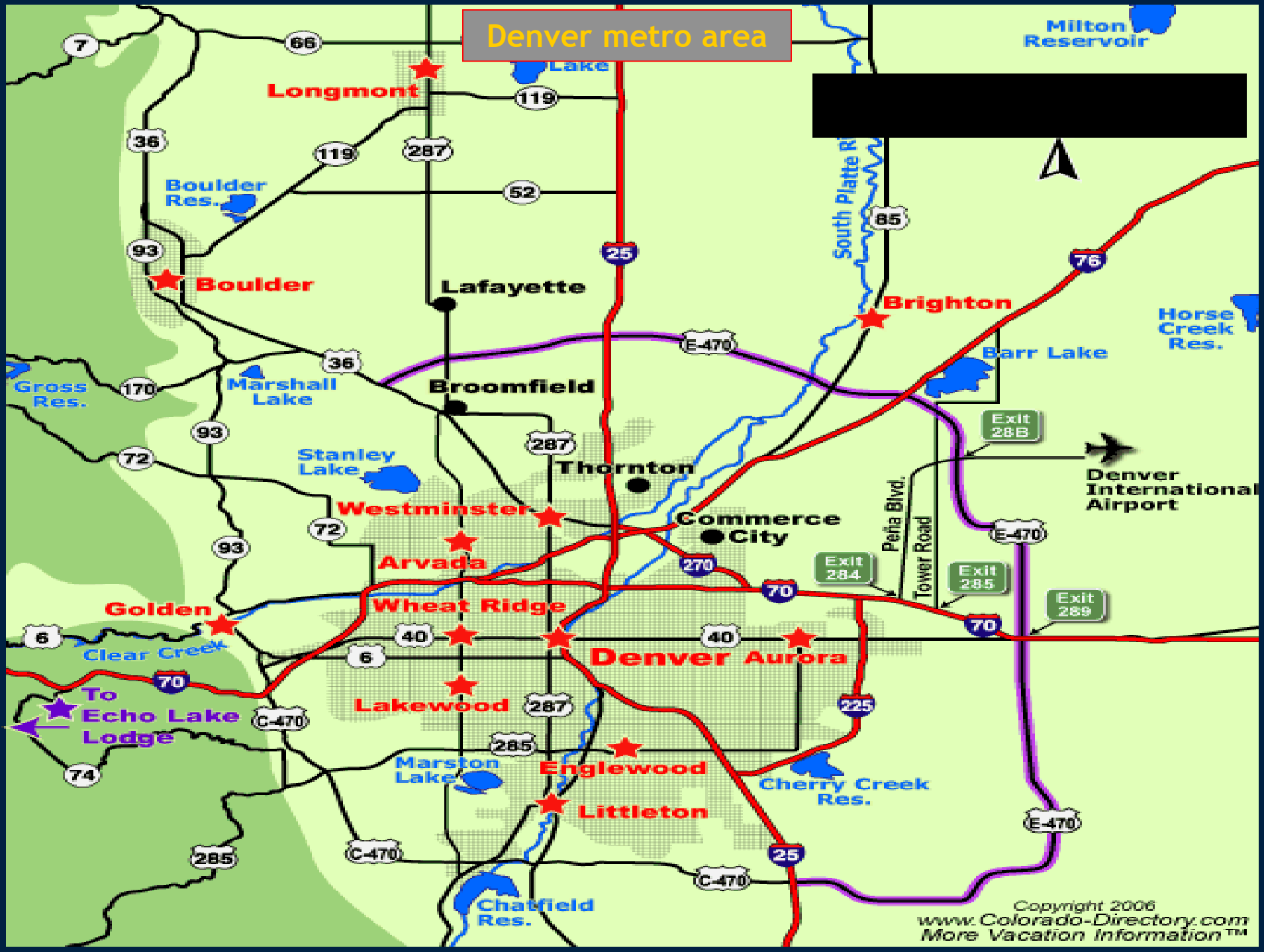
Scale


WASHINGTON, D.C. METRO AREA MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT IN 2000
Over 120,000
90,001 to 120,000
60,001 to 90,000
30,000 to 60,000
Under 30,000
MARYLAND
WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIRGINIA
0 5 10 15 Kilometers


WORLD - PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL INCOME, 2004
High
Over 10000
Adequate
3000-10000
Low
1000-2999
Very low
Below 1000
Data not available
0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
RUSSIA
CHINA
INDIA
INDONESIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle


60°
45°
15°
0°
15°
Orkneyinseln
GB
Kirkwall
Lerwick
Hebriden
Inverness
Aberdeen
SCHOTTLAND
Dundee
Glasgow
Edinburgh
GROSS-
BRITANNIEN
ULSTER
Belfast
IRLAND
DUBLIN
Man
Liverpool
Leeds
Manchester
Shannon
Limerick
Cork
WALES
Birmingham
Ipswich
Cardiff
Bristol
LONDON
Southampton
Brighton
Dover
Plymouth
Keltische
See
Nord-
see
ATLANTISCHER
OZEAN
Der Kanal
Kanal-
inseln
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Calais
Brest
Rennes
Nantes
la Rochelle
Biscaya
Bordeaux
Garonne
Toulouse
Loire
Tours
Orleans
Limoges
Clermont-
Ferrand
Seine
PARIS
FRANKREICH
Reims
Dijon
Lyon
Rhône
Nimes
Montpellier
Marseille
Nice
MONACO
ANDORRA
Oostende
Antwerpen
BRÜSSEL
BELGIEN
LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBURG
Saarbrücken
Strasbourg
Mulhouse
Basel
Zürich
BERN
Genève
SCHWEIZ
LIECHTEN-
STEIN
VADUZ
NIEDER-
LANDE
AMSTERDAM
Den Haag
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Eindhoven
Düsseldorf
Köln
Rhein
Frankfurt
Stuttgart
München
Nürnberg
Donau
Bremen
Hamburg
Kiel
Lübeck
Rostock
Elbe
Weser
Hannover
Magdeburg
BERLIN
Oder
Kassel
Erfurt
Leipzig
Dresden
DEUTSCHLAND
DÄNEMARK
Esbjerg
Århus
Odense
KOPENHAGEN
Ålborg
Malmö
Helsingborg
Bornholm
Stavanger
Kristiansand
OSLO
Karlstad
Vänern
Vättern
Göteborg
Jönköping
Norrköping
Uppsala
STOCKHOLM
Visby
Gotland
Kalmar
Öland
Ålandinseln
Ostsee
TALLINN
ESTLAND
Saaremaa
RIGA
LETTLAND
Klaipeda
LITAUEN
Kaunas
RUSSLAND
Kaliningrad
Gdansk
Koszalin
Szczecin
POLEN
Bialystok
Poznan
WARSCHAU
Brest
Lódz
Vistula
Wroclaw
Opole
Lublin
Katowice
Kraków
L´viv
PRAG
Plzeň
TSCHECHIEN
Ostrava
Olomouc
Brno
Ceske
Budějovice
SLOWAKEI
WIEN
Linz
Salzburg
BRATISLAVA
ÖSTER-
REICH
Innsbruck
Graz
Miskolc
BUDAPEST
Györ
Debrecen
UNGARN
Donau
Maribor
LJUBLJANA
ZAGREB
Pécs
Szeged
Arad
RUMÄ-
NIEN
Timisoara
Brasov
Sibiu
Osijek
Novisad
SLOWENIEN
Trieste
Rijeka
Pula
BOSNIEN &
HERZEG.
Tuzla
BELGRAD
SERBIEN
Craiova
KROATIEN
SARAJEVO
Sibenik
Mostar
Split
Niš
Pleven
MONTE-
NEGRO
SOFIA
Dubrovnik
PODGORICA
SKOPJE
ALBANIEN
MAKEDONIEN
Durres
TIRANA
Thessaloniki
Kerkira
Ionisches
Meer
Patrai
ATHEN
GRIECHENLAND
Milano
Torino
Verona
Venézia
Po
Bologna
Genova
Firenze
SAN
MARINO
Livorno
Ancona
Adria
Pescara
VATIKAN
ROMA
ITALIEN
Bari
Napoli
Taranto
Brindisi
Korsika
Bastia
Ajaccio
Sassari
Sardinien
Cágliari
Tyrrhenisches Meer
Palermo
Messina
Sizilien
Catánia
MITTELMEER
ALGIER
Constantine
Annaba
TUNIS
La Coruña
Gijon
Bilbao
San Sebastian
Santiago de
Compostela
Ebro
Duero
Porto
Valladolid
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Coimbra
MADRID
Tagus
PORTUGAL
SPANIEN
LISSABON
Setubal
Badajoz
Valencia
Balearen
Maó
Palma
Ibiza
Cordoba
Alicante
Sevilla
Guadalquivir
Granada
Faro
Cadiz
Málaga
RB-DESKKART


ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Persons per square kilometers
More than 1,000
500.1–1,000
250.1–500
100.1–250
50.1–100
25.1–50
5.1–25
1.1–5
0.1–1
0


Denver metro area
Milton Reservoir
Longmont
Boulder Res.
Boulder
Lafayette
Brighton
South Platte R
Horse Creek Res.
Barr Lake
Gross Res.
Marshall Lake
Broomfield
Stanley Lake
Thornton
Westminster
Commerce City
Arvada
Denver International Airport
Exit 28B
Peña Blvd.
Tower Road
Exit 284
Exit 285
Exit 289
Golden
Wheat Ridge
Clear Creek
Denver
Aurora
To Echo Lake Lodge
Lakewood
Marston Lake
Englewood
Littleton
Cherry Creek Res.
Chatfield Res.
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More Vacation Information™

WORLD CLIMATES

After Köppen–Geiger

A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

- Af — No dry season
- Am — Short dry season
- Aw — Dry winter

B DRY CLIMATE

- BS — Semiarid
- BW — Arid

h=hot
k=cold

C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE

- Cf — No dry season
- Cw — Dry winter
- Cs — Dry summer

D HUMID COLD CLIMATE

- Df — No dry season
- Dw — Dry winter

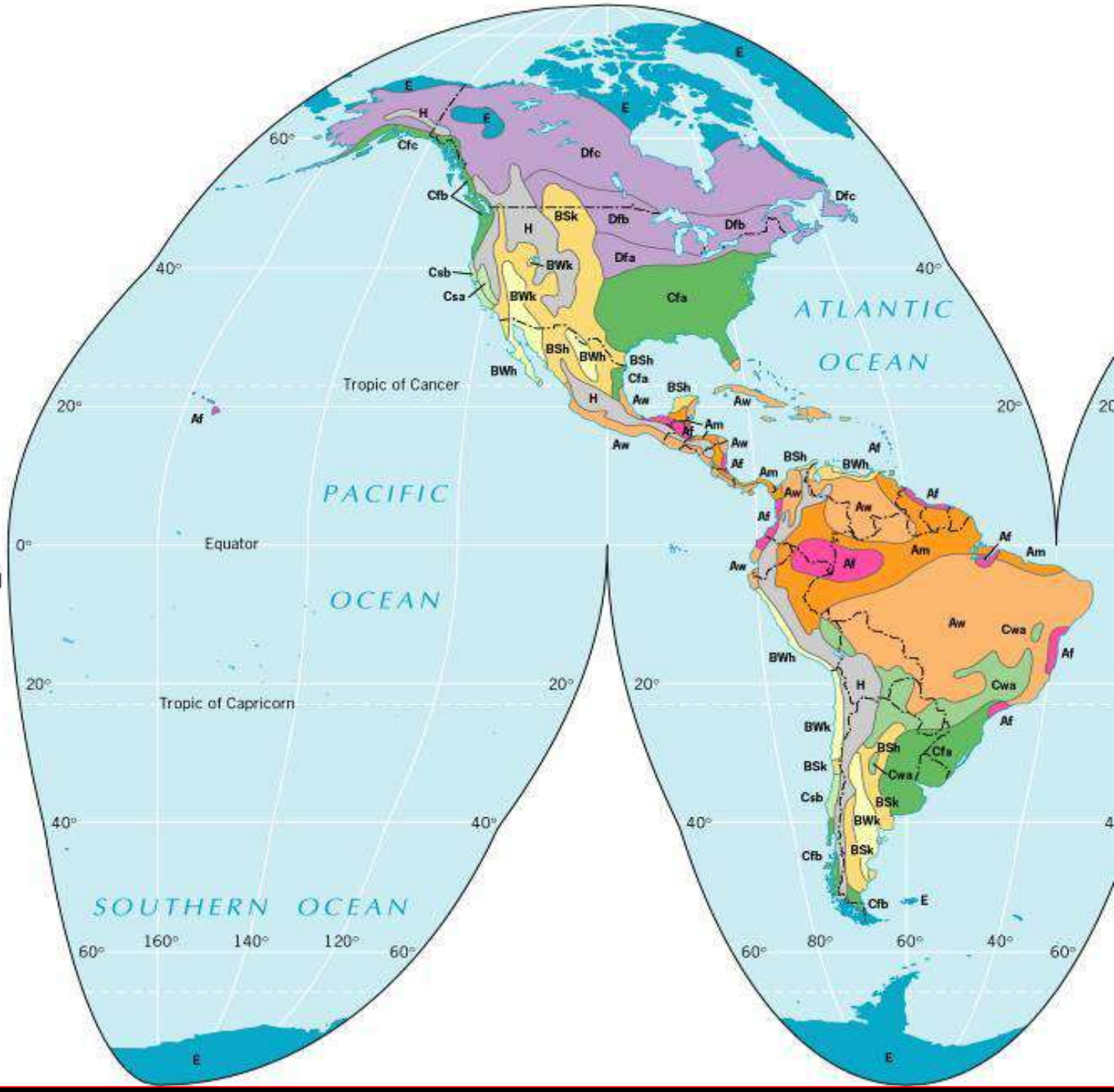
a=hot summer
b=cool summer
c=short, cool summer
d=very cold winter

E COLD POLAR CLIMATE

- E — Tundra and ice

H HIGHLAND CLIMATE

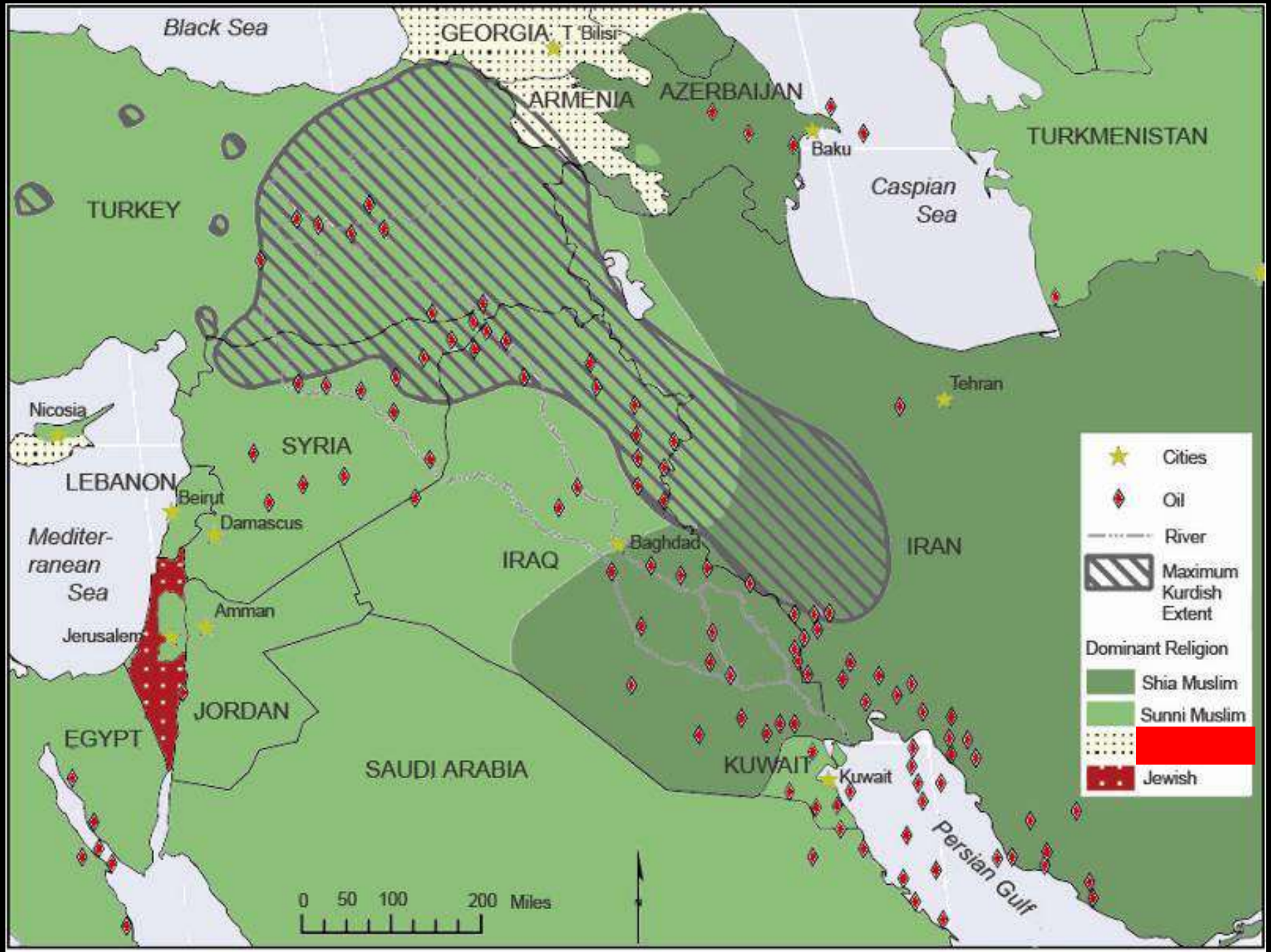
- H — Unclassified highlands

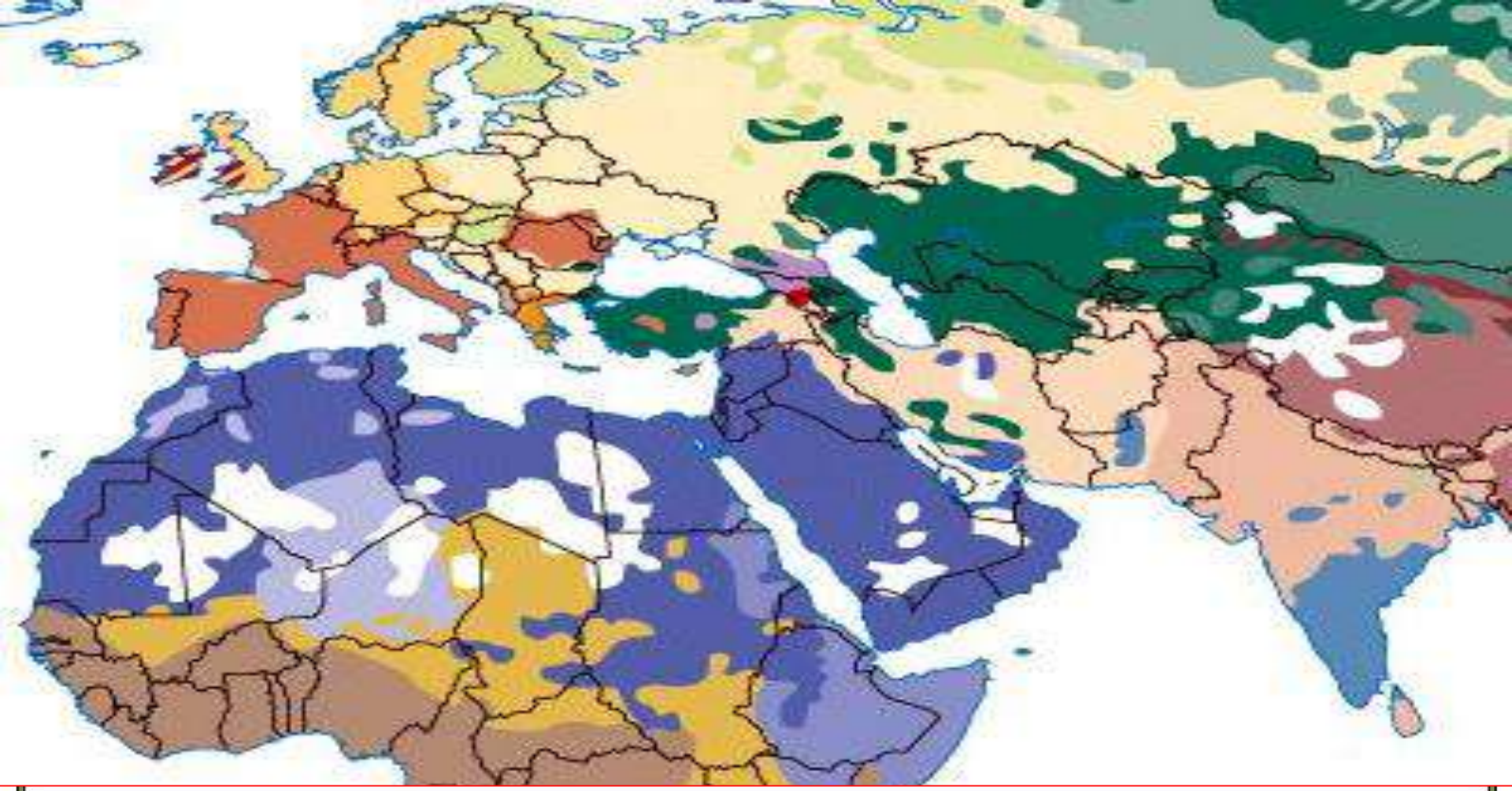


0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 1000 2000 Miles


ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Agricultural Zones
Mixed farming
Irrigated areas
Cash grain
Shifting cultivation
Cattle or sheep ranching
Plantation agriculture
Low-tech subsistence farming
Nonfarming
0 Miles 1000
0 Kilometers 1600


Houston
Tampa
Monterrey
Gulf of Mexico
Miami
Havana
Guadalajara
Mexico City
Netzahualcóyotl
Belmopan
Santo Domingo
San Juan
Guatemala City
Tegucigalpa
Caribbean Sea
San Salvador
Maracaibo
Caracas
Managua
Panama
Valencia
San José
Medellín
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Bogotá
Quito
Belém
Manaus
Guayaquil
Fortaleza
Recife
Lima
La Paz
Brasília
Salvador
Sucre
Belo Horizonte
São Paulo
Asunción
Rio de Janeiro
Curitiba
Córdoba
Santiago
Rosario
Pôrto Alegre
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Persons per
sq km
sq mi
Over 100
Over 260
50–100
130–260
10–49
25–129
1–9
3–24
Under 1
Under 3
Capitals and cities 1 million and over
Capitals under 1 millio
Miles
1000
Kilometers
1500


Black Sea
GEORGIA
T Bilisi
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
TURKMENISTAN
Caspian Sea
TURKEY
Tehran
Nicosia
SYRIA
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
Mediter-ranean Sea
IRAQ
Baghdad
IRAN
Amman
Jerusalem
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Persian Gulf
0 50 100 200 Miles
Cities
Oil
River
Maximum Kurdish Extent
Dominant Religion
Shia Muslim
Sunni Muslim
Jewish



Predominant Languages

Indo-European Family
- Germanic group (incl. English, German)
- Balto-Slavic group (incl. Russian, Ukrainian)
- Celtic
- Greek
- Albanian
- Iranian group
- Armenian
- Romance group (incl. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian)
- Indo-Aryan group (incl. Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi)

Caucasian Family

Afro-Asiatic Family
- Semitic group (incl. Arabic)
- Kushitic group
- Berber group

Khoisan Family

Niger-Congo Family

Nilo-Saharan Family

Uralic Family

Altaic Family
- Turkic group
- Mongolian group
- Tungus-Manchu group
- Japanese and Korean

Sino-Tibetan Family
- Sinitic (Chinese) languages
- Tibetic-Burmic languages

Tai Family

Austro-Asiatic Family
- Mon-Khmer group
- Munda group
- Vietnamese

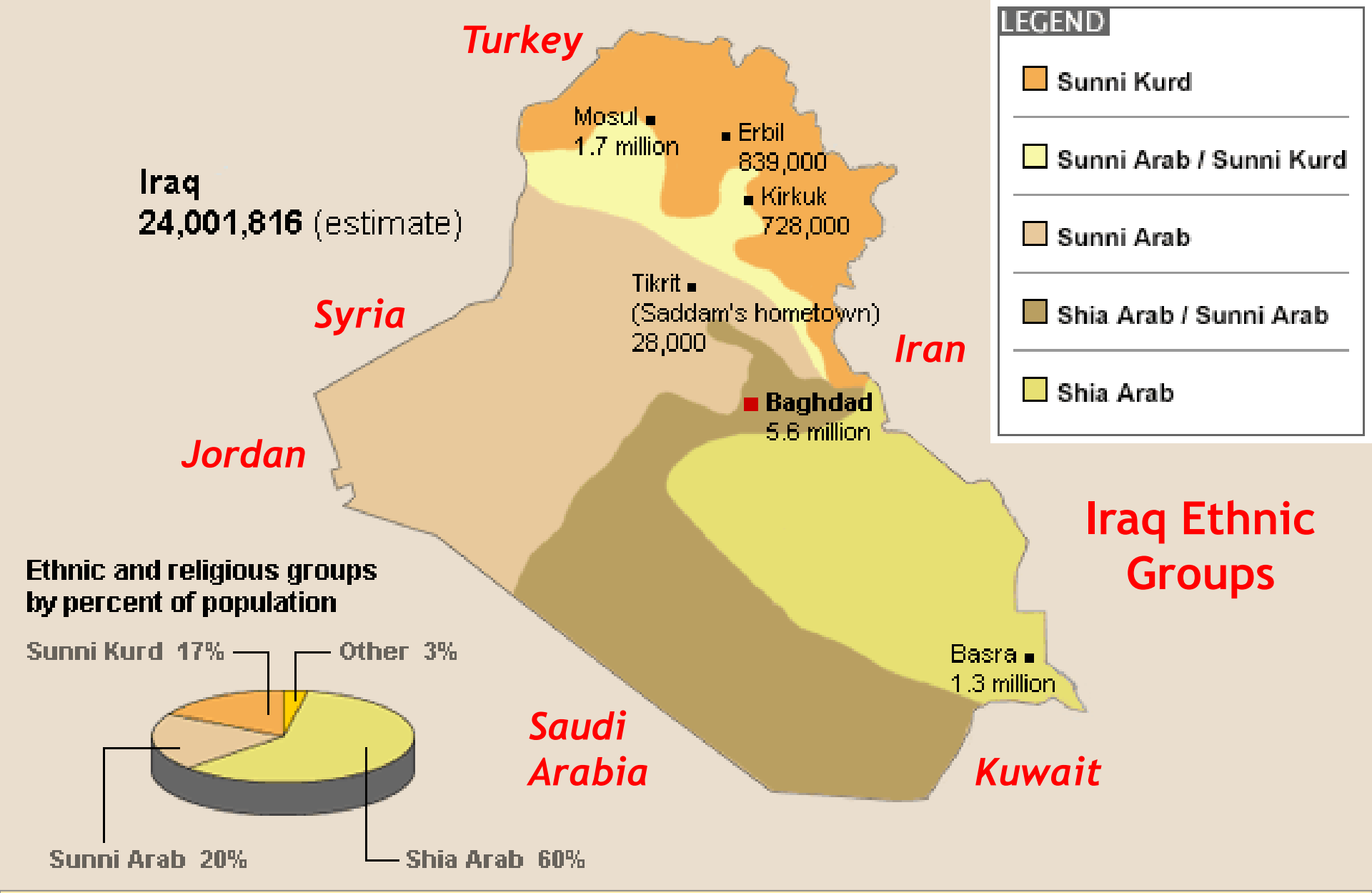
Dravidian Family (incl. Telugu, Tamil)

Austronesian Family (incl. Malay, Indonesian)

Indigenous Languages

No Listing

Iraq Ethnic Groups



Iraq's population is 29 million: sixty percent are Shi'a Arab, mostly in the south. Sunni Arabs are concentrated in the center (western Iraq is sparsely populated). Over 4 million Iraqis in northern Iraq are Kurdish. Baghdad is a transition zone.

64. Relative Direction

- A culturally based locational reference, such as Far West, the Old South or the Middle East.

- “Middle” is relative to where you are in the world.

65. Absolute Direction

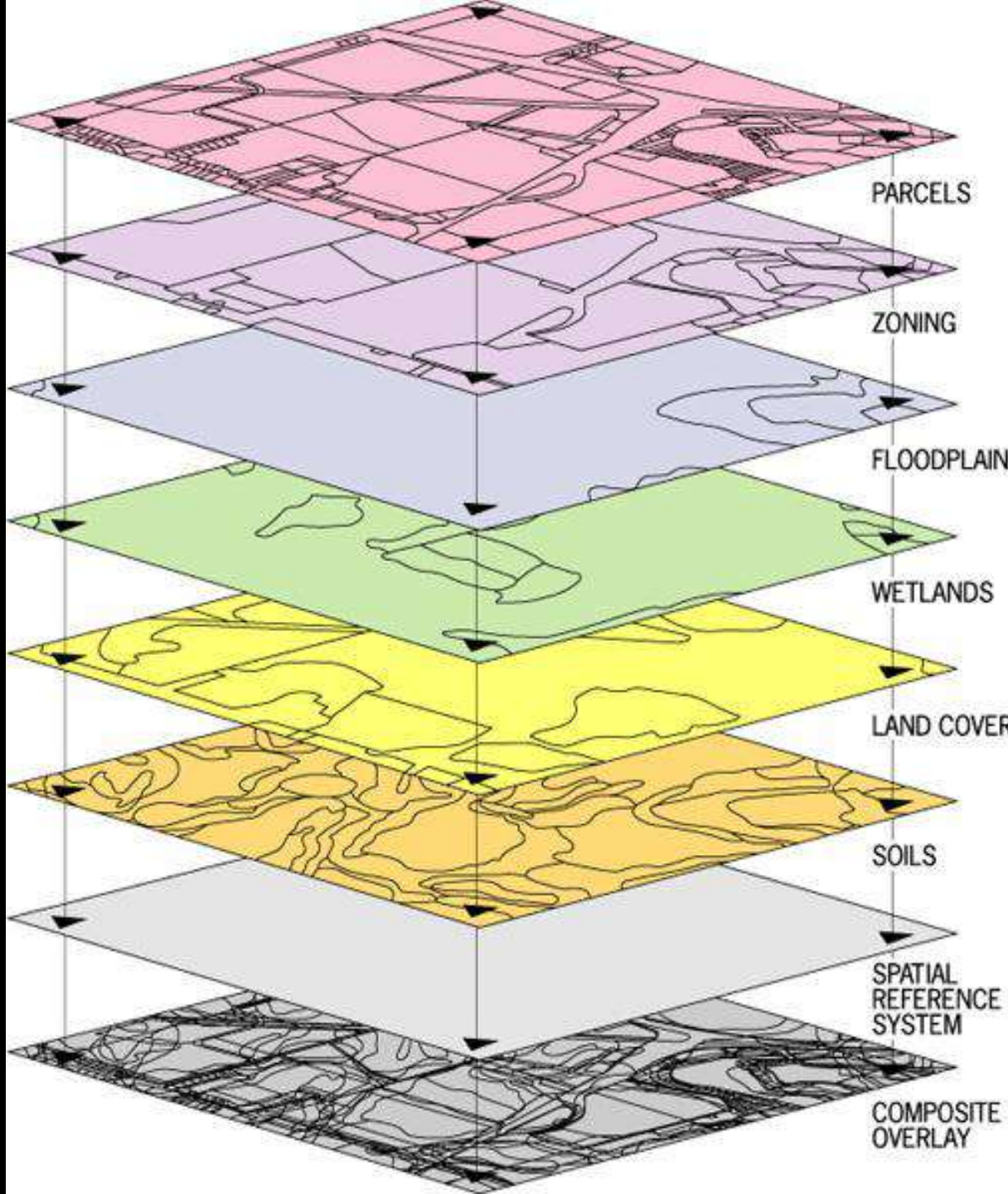
- Direction given by the cardinal east, west, north south reference points.

66. Remote Sensing:

a method of collecting data by instruments that are physically distant from the area of study.

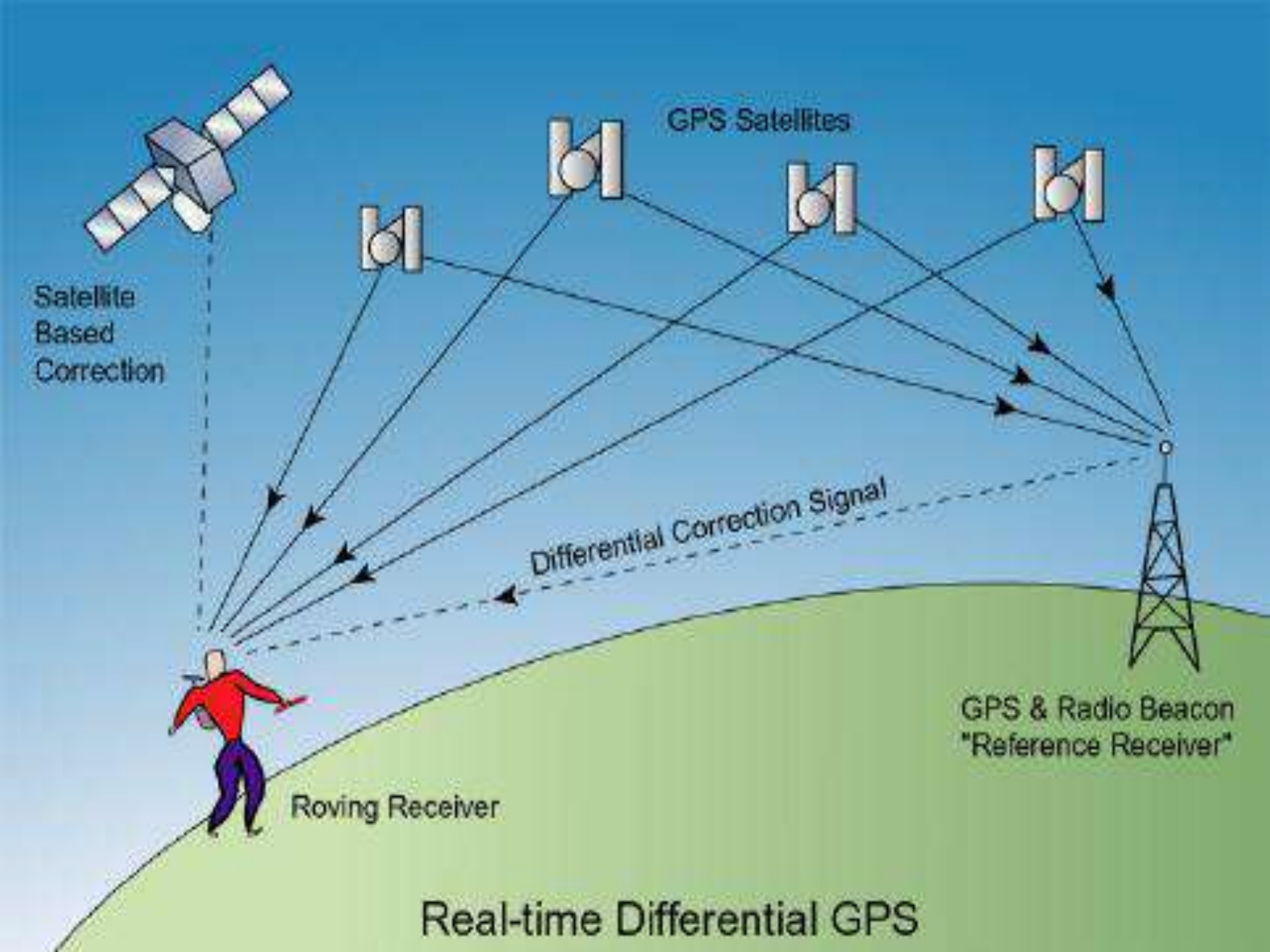
67. Geographic Information System:

a collection of computer hardware and software that permits storage and analysis of layers of spatial data.



68. GPS: Global Positioning System

- a satellite navigation system used to determine ground position and velocity (location, speed, and direction)



Real-time Differential GPS

69. Globalization

A set of processes that are:
- increasing interactions
- deepening relationships
- heightening interdependence

without regard to country borders.

A set of outcomes that are:
- unevenly distributed
- varying across scales
- differently manifested

throughout the world.

TIME – SPACE COMPRESSION

DISTANCE DECAY

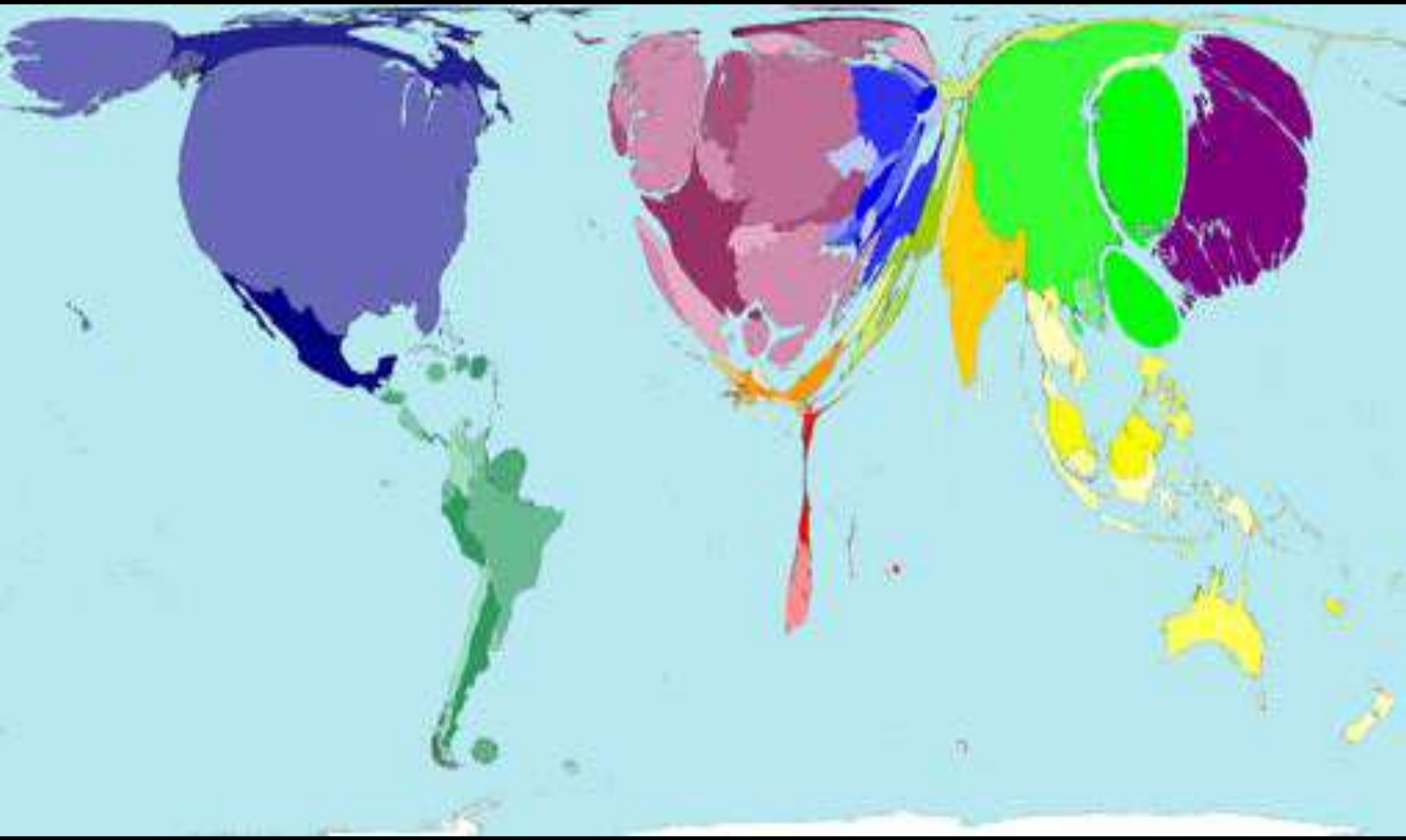
GLOBALIZATION

70. Scale

- The relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and Earth as a whole. Specifically, the relationship between the size of an object on the map and the size of the actual feature on earth.

The observations we make and the context we see vary across scales, such as:

- local
- regional
- national
- global



KEYS TO THE FRQ

- STATE THE OBVIOUS - THAN BE BRILLIANT
- ALWAYS GIVE EXAMPLES
- WHEN DO YOU GIVE EXAMPLES – ALWAYS
- ALWAYS

ADD 1 PRINCIPLE

- EVERY ESSAY WILL EXPECT YOU TO GIVE EXAMPLES (WHEN – ALWAYS) TO SUPPORT YOUR EXPLANATION
- IF IT ASKS FOR ONE EXAMPLE GIVE TWO
- IF IT ASK FOR THREE EXAMPLES GIVE FOUR
- GIVE YOUR BEST EXAMPLE FIRST

- A. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the early twentieth century peaks
- B. Discuss how changes in the economic structure of the US promoted immigration in the early 20th century
- C. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the late twentieth century peaks

- Organize response into sections, using the structure of the question.
- Clearly label each section
- Begin each question/section on a new page
- WRITE LEGIBLY

B. Discuss how changes in the economic structure of the US promoted immigration in the early 20th century

- **Identify change in US economic structure (1 point)**
  - Shift to secondary sector (agriculture to industry)
  - Shift to manufacturing/industrialization (Fordism)

- **Explain / describe the process (1 point)**
  - Increased demand for labor
  - Impact of industrialization on construction, transportation and related industries
  - Impact of industrialization on city growth

- 2 POINTS TOTAL - SECTION B

C. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the late twentieth century peaks

- **Identify main source areas (1 point)**
  - Asia
  - Latin America

  OR a specific country from the region

- **Explain push factors (1 point each)**
  - End of cold war
  - Political instability (must provide example)
  - Poverty/poor economic conditions
  - Population pressure in source areas
  - Religious/ethnic strife
  - Environmental problems

- **3 POINTS TOTAL FOR SECTION C**

PRACTICE FRQ – UNIT 1

- Geographers use regions to help define and explain similarities and differences in places

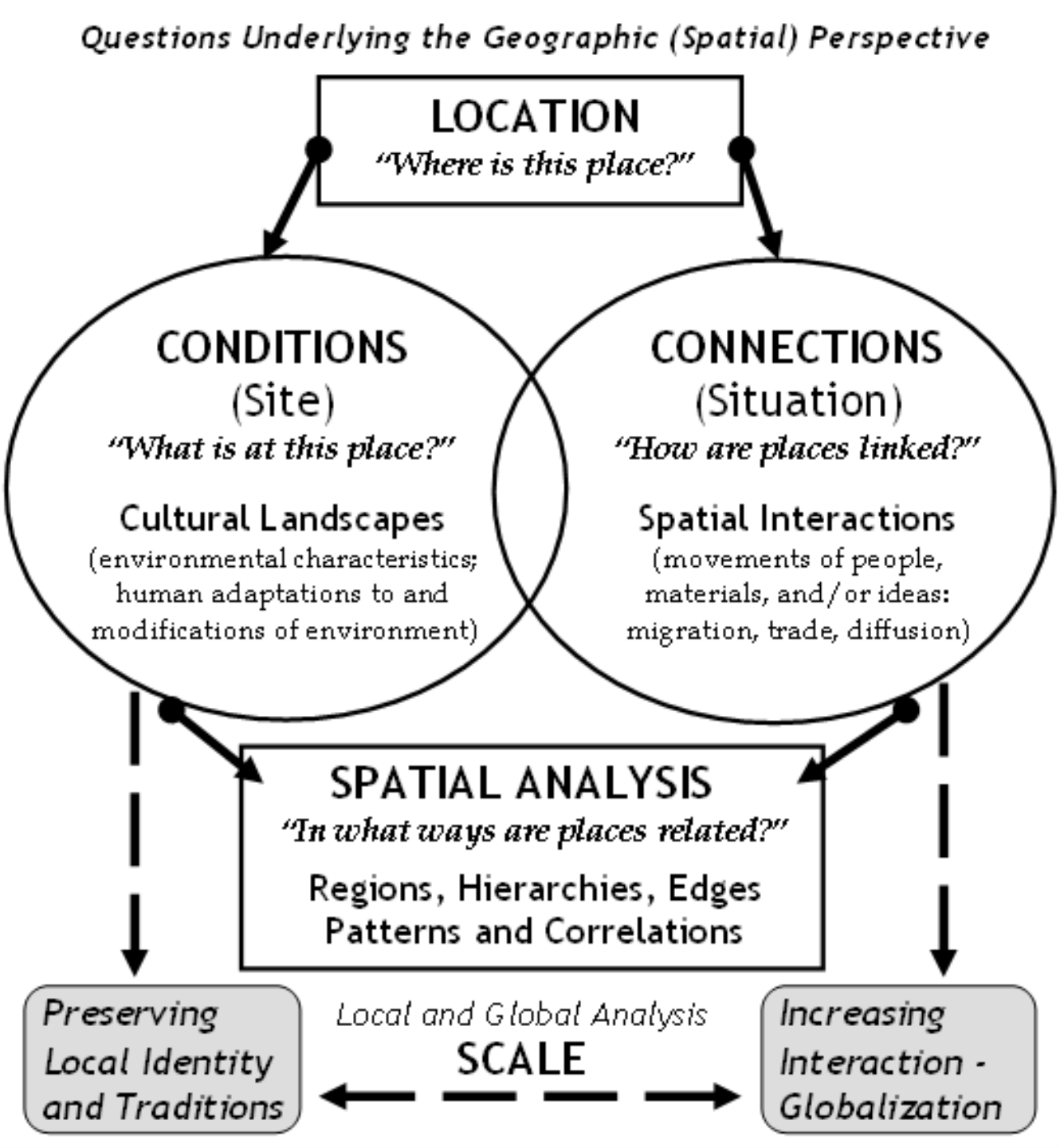
  A. Define the concepts of distance decay and friction of distance.

  B. Give one real world example of distance decay.

  C. Discuss the impact of globalization on distance decay. Cite one real world example to help illustrate your explanation.

PRACTICE FRQ - SCORING

Definition of Distance Decay	1 pt	The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from it's point of origin.
Definition of Friction of Distance	1 pt	A measure of the restricting effect of distance on spatial interaction. The greater the distance the greater the friction and the less interaction will occur.
Real world example of distance decay	1 pt	Any specific example
Discussion of globalization and distance decay	2 pt	Discussion should focus on how globalization is decreasing the friction of distance. Should include the concept of time space compression.
Real world example	1 pt	Any specific example


Questions Underlying the Geographic (Spatial) Perspective
LOCATION
"Where is this place?"
CONDITIONS
(Site)
"What is at this place?"
Cultural Landscapes
(environmental characteristics; human adaptations to and modifications of environment)
CONNECTIONS
(Situation)
"How are places linked?"
Spatial Interactions
(movements of people, materials, and/or ideas: migration, trade, diffusion)
SPATIAL ANALYSIS
"In what ways are places related?"
Regions, Hierarchies, Edges
Patterns and Correlations
Preserving Local Identity and Traditions
Local and Global Analysis
SCALE
Increasing Interaction - Globalization

- Three Columns
- Divide Vocab (Calendar)
  - Complete Understanding
  - Sort of Understand
  - Do not Understand at all