**Chapter 1 Learning Guide – Thinking Geographically**

**Key Issue 1 – *How Do Geographers Address Where Things Are?***

Pgs. 2 – 13

1. Define *map:*
2. Define *cartography:*

**Maps**

1. Give an example of early mapmaking and the unusual materials for the map.
2. Who first demonstrated that the Earth was spherical (round)? How?
3. Who was the first to use the term “geography”?
4. List three of his contributions in geography at that time.
5. Provide examples of developments in geography for each of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chinese |  |
| Muslims |  |
| Age of Discovery(16th Century) |  |

1. Define *scale:*
2. What is the advantage of a map that shows only a small portion of the Earth’s surface – like a neighborhood?
3. What advantage does a map that shows the entire globe have?
4. 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.
5. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson.** Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Robinson** | **Mercator** |
| Advantages |  |  |
| Disadvantages |  |  |

1. With regard to the **Land Ordinance of 1785,** the official survey system for the United States, define the following:

*Township:*

*Sections:*

**Contemporary Tools**

1. Define *remote sensing:*
2. Remotely sensed images consist of pixels. What is the smallest area on the surface of the Earth that can be scanned as a single pixel?
3. Geographers use **GIS** (Geographic Information System) to store “layers” of data. Give four examples of types of data stored in a single layer.

C**hapter 1 Learning Guide – Thinking Geographically**

**Key Issue 2 – *Why is Each Point on Earth Unique?***

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**Place: Unique Location of a Feature**

1. Define *toponym:*
2. Identify four ways in which places can receive names.
3. Identify three reasons for which places sometimes change names.
4. Define *site:*
5. List some site characteristics.
6. Complete the following sentence about site: Humans actions can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the characteristics of a site.
7. Define *situation:*
8. What role do familiar places have understanding situation of unfamiliar places?
9. What place is designed as 0 degrees longitude?
10. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?
11. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees latitude?
12. How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided?
13. Give an example.
14. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one “hour” of time (or one time zone)?
15. How many time zones are there?
16. Read the information under Figure 1-13. Where and why were standard time zones first adopted?
17. What is the longitude of the International Date Line?
18. Use page 18 to annotate the map below.

Draw the **Prime Meridian** and **International Date Line.**

Shade and label all countries (or regions) that use **non-standard time zones.**

What country forced a 2,000-mile deviation in the International Date Line?



**Regions: Areas of Unique Characteristics**

1. Define *region:*
2. One contemporary (current) approach to studying landscape is called the **regional studies approach.** What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?
3. Geographers using the regional studies approach argue that the distinctive landscapes of different regions result from what two things?
4. Complete the chart below which details **types of regions** identified by geographers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FORMAL REGION | FUNCTIONAL REGION | VERNACULAR REGION |
| Also called |  |  |  |
| Definition |  |  |  |
| Example |  |  |  |

1. How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are “spatially associated,” meaning that they have some sort of cause and effect relationship?
2. What two meanings of culture do geographers study?
3. Define *Cultural Ecology:*
4. Define *Environmental Determinism:*
5. Define *Possibilism:*
6. What are the types of climates geographers identify (by letter and name)?
7. In what major way does climate influence human activities? (Give an example)
8. List the four major **biomes,** or **major plant communities**, found naturally on Earth.
9. What are the two major problems geographers are concerned with as far as **soil** is concerned?

**Chapter 1 Learning Guide – Thinking Geographically**

**Key Issue 3 – *Why Are Different Places Similar?***

Pgs. 28 – 39

**Scale: From Local to Global**

1. Explain *globalization:*
2. How has **modern technology** played a role in globalization?
3. In what ways is globalization of culture **manifested in the landscape**? Provide an example.
4. In what ways has the **communications revolution** played a role in globalization? Provide an example.
5. Provide an example of a reaction against globalism and globalization.

**Space: Distribution of Features**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a feature in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known as its **distribution**.
2. Define *density:*
3. What is *arithmetic density?*
4. What is *physiological density?*
5. What is *agricultural density?*
6. Define *concentration:*
7. In the boxes below draw 10 dots in each so that density is the same in each, but illustrate and label the two different kinds of concentration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

1. List the two different types of **pattern** given in the text.
2. What role does **gender** play in geography? (What is the “geography of gender”?)
3. In what way does each of the following play a role in geography?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ETHNICITY | SEXUAL ORIENTATION |
|  |  |

**Connections Between Places**

1. What is *space-time compression?*
2. In the past, most interaction between places required what?
3. How has this changed?
4. Give some examples of things that retard interaction among groups.
5. Describe the phenomenon known as *distance-decay.*
6. 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** |  |
| **Expansion****Diffusion** | **Contagious Diffusion** |  |
|  | **Stimulus Diffusion** |  |