

CHAPTER 1: BASIC CONCEPTS LEARNING GUIDE

Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?

Rubenstein -- Pages 5-13

****Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

1. Define **map**:

2. What is the science of mapmaking called?

3. What are the **two** purposes that maps serve?

4. Who first used the term “geography”?
 - a. What does the term “geography” mean? (You may have to look it up!)

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

Chinese	
Muslims	
Age of Discovery (16th Century)	

6. Define **scale**:

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- a. What is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface – like a neighborhood – that is, a **large-scale map**?

- b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a **small-scale map**, have?

7. 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.
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

 - d.

8. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson**. Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

	Mercator	Robinson
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

9. What place is designated as 0 degrees longitude?

10. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?

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11. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees latitude?
12. How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided?
 - a. Give an example.
13. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one “hour” of time (or one time zone)?
14. How many time zones are there?
15. Using an outside source, find out which country first adopted time zones and when that occurred.
16. What is the longitude of the International Date Line?
17. Use page 11 and the information in the reading to annotate the map below.
 - a. Draw the **Prime Meridian** and **International Date Line**.
 - b. Label the country that moved the International Date Line in 1997.



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18. Define *remote sensing*:

19. List several things that geographers can map using remotely sensed data.

a.

b.

c.

20. Complete the following regarding a *Global Positioning System*

Elements/Components	Uses/Implementation

21. Geographers use **GIS** (Geographic Information System) to store “layers” of data. Give **four** examples of types of data stored in a single layer.

22. Explain a *mashup* in relation to geography and GIS.

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Key Issue 2: Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?

Pages 14-13

1. Define **toponym**:

2. Identify **four** ways in which places can receive names
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

 - d.

3. Define **site**:

4. List some **site characteristics**:
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

 - d.

5. Complete the following sentence about site:
 - a. Human actions can _____ the characteristics of a site.

6. Define **situation**:

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7. What role to familiar places have in understanding **situation** of unfamiliar places?

8. Think of a creative way that you and your classmates can remember the difference between site and situation! We'll vote on the best idea!

9. A **region** is an _____ of _____ defined by one or more _____.

10. One contemporary (current) approach to studying the cultural landscape is called the **regional studies approach**. What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?

11. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers:

	Formal Region	Functional Region	Vernacular Region
Also Called			
Definition			
Example			

12. What **two** meanings of culture do geographers study?

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13. Prepare a bulleted list about the word **CULTURE**.

14. How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are “spatially associated,” that is, that they bear some sort of cause and effect relationship?

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Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?

Rubenstein - Pages 20-29

1. Define **globalization**:
2. How was the recession that began in 2008 an example of 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?
5. Why might some group(s) of people oppose globalism or globalization?
6. Space is the _____ or interval _____ two objects.
7. The _____ of a feature in _____ is known as its **distribution**.
8. Define **density**:
9. The way in which a feature is spread over space is known as **concentration**. What are the opposite ends of the spectrum of concentration?
 - a.
 - b.

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10. In the boxes below, draw 10 dots in each so that the density is the same in each, but illustrate and label the two different kinds of concentration.

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11. List the two different types of **pattern** given in the text.

12. In what ways does each of the following play a role in geography?

Ethnicity	Gender	Sexual Orientation

13. **Diffusion** is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion, define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following:

Diffusion	
Hearth	
Relocation Diffusion	
Expansion Diffusion	Hierarchical Diffusion
	Contagious Diffusion
	Stimulus Diffusion

14. In the past, most interaction between places required what?

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15. Describe the phenomenon known as **distance decay**.

16. What is **space-time compression**?

17. How has interaction between places changed? (think **networks**)

18. Give some examples of things that retard interaction among groups.

19. Global culture and economy are increasingly centered in the 3 core (**hearth**) regions of:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

20. What are the three major reasons for these three areas being **hearths**?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

21. Explain why there is an increasing economic gap between regions in the world. (AKA: **uneven development**).

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Key Issue 4: Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

Rubenstein - Pages 30-37

1. Explain the difference between **renewable resources** and **nonrenewable resources**.
2. What are the **two** major misuses of resources geographers observe?
3. Define **sustainability**:
4. In the table below, explain and give a bulleted list of details about each of the **pillars of sustainability**

3 Pillars of Sustainability	
Environment <i>(focus on conservation vs. preservation)</i>	
Economy	
Society	

5. Explain **two** major criticisms about sustainability
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)

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8. Why are human geographers interested in ecosystems involving interaction of humans with the biosphere and abiotic spheres?

a. For example- soil: What are the two major problems with which geographers are concerned as far as soil is concerned?

9. Very carefully define the following terms:

a. ***Cultural Ecology***

b. ***Environmental determinism***

c. ***Possibilism***

*****Go onto the back page***

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10. Complete the two case studies below using pages 36-37 which describe human modifications of and adaptations to the local environment. To do so, annotate the blank maps and bullet in brief notes to the right of each.

a. **The Netherlands**



b. **Southern Florida**



**CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE! YOU WILL HAVE TO GO ONLINE AND READ MAPS –
DE BLIJ PP. APPENDIX**

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Maps

De Blij, pp. Appendix A pg. A-1 to A-9

(thisisfoundonline!www.santoroaphg.com-underChapterONE -- Presentations)

1. According to the textbook, what are 3 fundamental properties of all maps?

a.

b.

c.

2. Define *scale*:

3. What do you feel is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface – like a neighborhood - that is, a **large-scale map**?

3b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a **small-scale map**, have?

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4. A map with a scale of 1/10,000 or 1:10,000 may be a zoomed in area/section of a city and is known to be a _____ scale map (large or small).

5. A map with a scale of 1/10,000,000 or 1:10,000,000 may be an overhead view of an entire US State/or country and is known to be a _____ scale map (large or small).

● MAP PROJECTIONS

6. 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.

a. **Shape of an area**

c. **Relative size may be altered**

b. **Distance between 2 points**

d. **Direction from one place to another**

7. Lines of latitude are known as _____, while lines of longitude are known as _____.

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE!

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8. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson**. Complete the table below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

	ROBINSON	MERCATOR
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE!

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● SYMBOLS ON MAPS

9. According to the textbook, what are some common examples of symbols used on maps or atlases?

10. _____ are used to show individual features or places.

11. A _____ shows spatial distribution

11b. According to the map of Washington D.C. on A-8, what purpose do the dot symbols serve on this map. What do they communicate to us?

12. Line symbols on maps include (List all):

13. What are isolines?