

**Unit 1 Thinking Geographically**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Period:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Definition	Question(s)
<p><b>absolute location</b> - geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) for a specific location. Give the absolute location for our high school.</p>	<p>How is absolute location related to the the maps apps on your phone?</p>
<p><b>cartogram</b> - a map in which some thematic mapping variable, e.g., population, is substituted for land area or distance. The shape of the map is distorted, sometimes extremely, in order to convey the information of this alternate variable. What is an example from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p>Explain when a cartogram would be an ideal map to use to display specific data on a map.</p> <p>When would a cartogram be a poor choice of thematic maps to use to display specific data on a map?</p>
<p><b>cartography</b> - the study and practice of making maps. Compare and contrast maps created in the 19th century with maps being created today.</p>	<p>Who was <b>Eratosthenes</b>, and what was his significant achievements as it relates to geography and cartography?</p> <p>Who was <b>Ptolemy</b>, and what was his significant achievements as it relates to geography and cartography?</p>
<p><b>census</b> - an official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals; USA conducts a full census every 10 years as required by law, e.g., 2020, 2030, 2040, etc.</p>	<p>Give TWO reasons the US Census is valuable to individual US states.</p>
<p><b>choropleth map</b> - a thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map. What is an example from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p>Why would a cartographer decide to use a choropleth map instead of a graduated circle map?</p>
<p><b>distance decay</b> - contact diminishes with increasing distance and eventually disappears. What would be an example?</p>	<p><b>Waldo R. Tobler</b> was an influential American-Swiss geographer and cartographer. His idea that "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related to each other" is referred to as the "first law of geography." How does the concept of "distance decay" relate to this law?</p>
<p><b>dot distribution map</b> - each dot represents a predetermined number of observations. What is an example from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p>Explain why a dot distribution map is often used to show various agricultural crops.</p>

Definition	Question(s)
<p><b>environmental determinism</b> - belief the physical environment causes social development. List TWO examples of environmental determinism.</p>	<p>What role did Friedrich Ratzel play in the spread and understanding of environmental determinism?</p> <p>What role did Ellen Churchill Semple play in the spread and understanding of environmental determinism?</p>
<p><b>formal region</b> - uniform region, shares one or more common characteristic. What are THREE examples of formal regions?</p>	<p>Explain how a formal region is different from a functional region.</p>
<p><b>functional region</b> - nodal region, region organized around a node or point. What are THREE examples of functional regions?</p>	<p>Explain how a functional region is different from a vernacular or perceptual region.</p>
<p><b>Geographic Information Systems (GIS)</b> - captures, stores, queries, and displays geographic data. What is an example of a GIS map from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p><b>Geospatial</b> indicates that data that has a geographic component to it, meaning that the records in a dataset have locational information tied to them such as geographic data in the form of coordinates, address, city, or ZIP code. Give THREE ways geospatial technologies, such as GIS, impact the world in which we live.</p>
<p><b>geography</b> - the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these, including the distribution of populations and resources, land use, and industries.</p>	<p>How is physical geography different from human geography?</p>
<p><b>Global Positioning System (GPS)</b> - satellite navigation system; system determining precise locations on Earth using satellites</p>	<p>How has GPS impacted the way we travel?</p>
<p><b>graduated symbol map</b> - a type of map that uses symbols sized according to the value of the variable. What is an example from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p>What are the advantages a graduated symbol or proportional symbol map have over other thematic maps?</p>
<p><b>International Date Line</b> - an imaginary line of demarcation on the surface of Earth that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and demarcates the change of one calendar day to the next. What line of longitude is close to the International Date Line?</p>	<p>How many time zones are there in the world?</p> <p>Why is the International Date Line necessary?</p>
<p><b>isoline map</b> - a thematic map that connects places of equal value. What is an example from the textbook? Give title and page number.</p>	<p>Explain why an isoline map is the ideal map to use to show precipitation and/or temperature?</p>

Definition	Question(s)
<p><b>latitude</b> - measures degrees north and south of the <b>equator</b>; also known as a <b>parallel</b> because all latitude lines are parallel to the equator. What are TWO cities that have close to the same latitude as Memphis, TN?</p>	<p>Explain why latitude is measured in degrees?</p>
<p><b>longitude</b> - culturally defined as starting at Greenwich, England, and measures degrees east and west of that line of longitude, or <b>meridian</b>. What are THREE countries that have the same longitude as Memphis, TN?</p>	<p>Explain why lines of longitude range from 0°-180° and lines of latitude only have a range from 0°-90°.</p>
<p><b>map</b> - two-dimensional or flat-scale model of Earth's surface or a portion of it.</p>	<p>What are FOUR ways a flat 2D map can be inaccurate?</p>
<p><b>map projection</b> - methods of transferring locations on Earth's surface to a flat map. What are the types of map projections of the two large world maps displayed in the classroom?</p>	<p>Give THREE ways the round earth can be distorted to create a 2D map.</p>
<p><b>perceptual/vernacular regions</b> - perceptual region, an area people believe exists. What are TWO examples?</p>	<p>How is a vernacular region different from a formal region?</p>
<p><b>possibilism</b> - belief the physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment. Give TWO examples.</p>	<p>What role did Carl Sauer play in the understanding of possibilism?</p>
<p><b>region</b> - an area of Earth defined by one or more distinctive characteristics.</p>	<p>What regions represent where we live?</p>
<p>relative distance - describing the distance between locations using qualitative terms or non-traditional measurements of distance (one hour north of)</p>	<p>Explain how commuting to work could be an example of relative distance.</p> <p>Explain how time and money are associated with relative distance.</p>
<p>relative location - describing the position of a place as compared to (or relative to!) another landmark</p>	<p>Explain how relative location is different from relative distance.</p>

Definition	Question(s)
<p><b>remote sensing</b> - acquisition of data about Earth's surface from satellites orbiting Earth.</p>	<p>How is remote sensing used?</p>
<p><b>scale (map scale)</b> - relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and the Earth as a whole. What is the scale of a world map on the wall in the classroom?</p> <p>What map on the wall in the classroom has the largest scale?</p>	<p>List three types of how scale is shown on a map.</p> <p>Explain how a ratio scale (RF) is used to determine distance on a map.</p> <p>What is the difference between a LARGE scale map and a SMALL scale map?</p> <p>Explain why a map of the world would be a small scaled map.</p>
<p><b>site</b> - physical character of a place. Give TWO examples of site.</p>	<p>How is site different than situation?</p>
<p><b>situation</b> - relative location of a place. Give an example of situation.</p>	<p>What is the site and situation for Memphis, Tennessee?</p>
<p><b>space-time compression</b> - reduction in time it takes for something to reach another place</p>	<p>What has impacted space time compression, also known as time space compression, in the 21st century?</p>
<p><b>sustainability</b> - use of Earth's renewable and nonrenewable natural resources in ways that ensure resource availability in the future. Give an example.</p>	<p>Explain how human sustainability is threatened. Give THREE examples.</p>
<p><b>thematic map</b> - maps that emphasize a specific subject area or theme connected to a specific geographical area. List four examples of thematic maps.</p>	<p>Explain how thematic maps are different from reference maps.</p>
<p><b>time zone</b> - 24 time zones, 15 degrees of longitude each. Which time zone is Memphis?</p>	<p>Explain why each time zone is approximately 15° of longitude each.</p>
<p><b>topographic map</b> - a detailed and accurate two-dimensional representation of natural and human-made features on the Earth's surface.</p>	<p>What are THREE uses for a topographic map?</p>
<p><b>toponym</b> - place name What is the origin of Germantown, Tennessee?</p>	<p>List THREE different types of toponyms and an example of each.</p>