

Directions: Follow the common directions distributed to you for "guided reading" assignments.

Rubenstein p 2 – 5 (Introduction)

1. While historians study something over time, geographers study the arrangement of human activities over what? space
2. People are being pulled in opposite directions by two factors. Identify and explain those two factors. globalization (pulling people into greater cultural and economic interaction with others) and [local diversity] (people searching for more ways to express their unique cultural traditions and economic practices).
3. What is the etymology (how the word came to be) of "geography" from Greek (by Eratosthenes) "Geo" = Earth "graphy" = to write. "To write about/describe the Earth"
4. How does the study of physical geography differ from that of human geography? phys. geography studies where and why natural forces (climate, vegetation, landforms) occur while human geo studies where and why human activities (religion, businesses, cities, etc.) are located where they are.
5. What is a map? a 2-dimensional or flat scale model of the Earth's surface or portion of it.
6. Describe the two ways in which geographers (now you!!!) describe how a location is unique.
 - a. place - a specific point on Earth distinguished by particular characteristics
 - b. region - an area of the Earth distinguished by a distinctive combination of cultural and physical features

Rubenstein p 5 – 13 (Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers (you!!!) Describe Where Things Are?)

7. What do we call the science of mapmaking? cartography
 8. Describe the contribution of the following people to the study of Geography.
 - a. Aristotle 1st to demonstrate Earth was a sphere
 - b. Eratosthenes (see above "geography"), calc. circumference accurately divided world into climate regions - torrid, 2-temp, 2-polar
 - c. Ptolemy 8-volume "guide to geography" [codified] - "made rules for" basic principles of mapmaking
 9. What concept determines the amount of area covered on a map and the level of detail provided? scale
 10. Three ways that this concept can be expressed are:
 - a. ratio or fraction What is represented by the denominator (on the right) in this type of representation, the distance on the map or on the Earth's surface? Earth's surface
 - b. Scale can be reflected as a written scale. Create this type of scale for the ratio scale of 1:300 in inches/miles. one inch on the map is equal to 300 miles on the Earth's surface
 - c. What is a graphic scale? uses a bar line marked to indicate distance on Earth's surface
- To be completed during lecture/discussion (circle correct choice):**
- 1 inch/3 miles = (small or large) scale = (small or large) area = (more or less) detail
- 1 inch/3,000 miles = (small or large) scale = (small or large) area = (more or less) detail
11. What do all map "projections" create which makes them inaccurate? distortion
 Why? (from lecture) it is impossible to represent a 3-dimensional surface on a 2-d map.
 What are four types of distortion that result from projections?
 a. shape b. distance c. relative size d. direction

Equal area projections (also called _____ from lecture)

Benefits:	Distortions:
1. <u>relative sizes of landmasses are the same as in reality</u>	1. <u>Eastern and Western hemispheres are separated by an "interruption"</u>
2. <u>minimizes distortion in the shapes of most landmasses</u>	2. <u>meridians (vertical lines) do not converge and they don't form right angles on the maps with the parallels (horizontal lines)</u>

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the following projections (Examine the projections in figures 1-13, 1-19 and 1-23 and be able to visually differentiate between an equal area projection, Mercator projection and Robinson projection.):

Projections	Advantages	Disadvantages
Robinson	useful for displaying info across oceans	blc so much ocean, areas dedicated to landmasses is small
Mercator	shape has little distortion direction is consistent map is rectangular	grossly distorted towards poles. high latitude (N+S) places look much larger than they are in reality

12. (lecture) Other map projections? _____
13. (from de Blij p 16) What is the difference between a reference map and a thematic map? reference maps show the location of places, thematic maps tell stories typically the degree of some attribute or movement of a geographic phenomenon.
14. What law divided much of the US into a system of townships and ranges? Land Ordinance of 1785
 a. What was the purpose? to facilitate to sale of land in the west to settlers
 b. What are the dimensions of a township? 6 miles x 6 miles How many sections are townships divided into? 36
15. What does GPS stand for? Global Positioning System
 a. What provides GPS with its info? satellites, this is an example of what? remote sensing
16. What does a GIS (geographic information system) do? capture, store, query, analyze and display geographic data. Information in GIS is stored in (not computers) layers
17. (de Blij p 21) What is GISci? Geographic information science is an emerging research field concerned w/ studying the dev. and use of geospatial concepts and techniques
18. (de Blij p 16) What is geocaching? increasingly popular hobby based on the use of GPS. people engage in a treasure hunt and post clues on the internet
19. (de Blij p 7) What do geographers do when completing fieldwork? they go out into the field, see what people are doing and dev. maps & other visualizations to analyze what they see.
- Rubenstein p 13 - 28 (Key Issue 2: Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?)
20. What term refers to the position that something occupies on the Earth's surface? location
 (keep in mind that, although not the focus of this course, this is the most fundamental/foundational concept in geography).
21. What term refers to the name of a place on the Earth? toponym
22. (de Blij p 11 - 12) What spatial perspective was introduced by four major geographical organizations and published by the National Geographic Society in 1986? The Five Themes of Geography
 a. What are the five themes of geography?
 1. location 4. place
 2. human-environment interactions 5. movement
 3. region
23. What is the "site" of a location related to? its physical character. List some of these characteristics: climate, water sources, topography, soil, vegetation, latitude, elevation
24. What is the "situation" of a place? location relative to other places
25. Besides relative location, what else does a location's situation tell us? importance of a location usually based on its accessibility to other places.
26. Mathematical location can also be referred to as absolute or exact location. Read this section (p 15 - 17).
27. (de Blij p 16) What is the difference between absolute and relative location? absolute location uses a coordinate system to plot precise location, relative location describes a location base in relation to other human/physical features
 Print/complete the "latitude and longitude" exercises (8 pgs) posted under Unit 1 on website. See due date on schedule.
28. What is a region? area of unique shared (lecture) characteristics
29. A cultural landscape combines what three types of features? cultural (religion/language), economic (agriculture/industry) and physical (climate/vegetation)
30. What U.S. geographer defined the cultural landscape as an area fashioned from nature by a cultural group? Carl Sauer

31. (de Blij p 14) What refers to the layers of human impact left by successive groups of people? sequent occupation

32. Summarize below the three basic types of regions (also read de Blij p 23- 28 to supplement Rubenstein's description):

Type	Synonym(s)	Definition	Examples (lecture)
Formal	<u>uniform</u> <u>homogenous</u>	<u>everyone shares common (one or more) distinctive characteristics which are present throughout</u>	
Functional	<u>nodal</u>	<u>area org. around a "node" or focal point the characteristic diminishes further from that point</u>	
Vernacular	<u>perceptual</u>	<u>an area that people believe to exist as part of their cultural identity</u> <u>What is a mental map? internal (in your head) representation of an area (de Blij p 17) What is activity space? area where we travel during our daily routine</u>	

33. (lecture/discussion) The scale on which data is compiled and analyzed can vary. This spatial relationship between data and area can be defined as level of aggregation or (de Blij p 17) generalization
Leave blank for lecture details _____

34. How do geographers define culture? the body of customary beliefs, material traits and social forms that together constitute a distinct tradition of a group

a. (de Blij p 28) How does de Blij define culture? the whole tangible lifestyle of peoples but also their prevailing values and beliefs

i. What is a single attribute of a culture? culture trait

ii. What is a unique combination of cultural traits called? culture complex

iii. What is independent invention? when a trait is developed in more than one hearth w/out being influenced by its dev. elsewhere

iv. What do we call restrictions that reduce the spread of ideas or innovations? cultural barriers

35. What is the geographic study of human-environment relationships? cultural ecology

36. What two German geographers urged human geographers to adopt the methods of scientific inquiry used by natural scientists? Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter

a. They theorized that the physical environment caused social development. This theory is known as environmental determinism

i. (de Blij p 32 - 33) Besides development what do environmental determinists believe is strongly affected or even controlled by the environment? human behavior, individually & collectively

b. (lecture) How do modern geographers regard this theory, why? viewed as racist, people's abilities determined by phys. env.? used to justify European imperialism

c. Some modern geographers, rather, have adopted the theory of possibilism. Describe this theory. phys. env. may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment

i. (de Blij p 33) Interest in what area of inquiry has supplemented cultural ecology? political ecology

ii. (de Blij p 33) With what is this area fundamentally concerned? environmental consequences of dominant political-economic arrangements/understandings

37. What is climate? long-term weather condition at a particular location

a. What German climatologist classified the Earth into five main climate zones?

b. What are those zones? A) tropical climate B) dry climate

C) warm mid-latitude D) cold mid-latitude E) polar

This concept is closely related to the latitude exercises from #27, recognize this connection.

38. What is a biome? plant communities What are the four main biomes?
 1) forest 2) savanna 3) grassland 4) desert
39. What two other physical processes affect the distribution of human activities:
 a. soil b. landforms

Rubenstein p 28 – 41 (Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?)

40. What mathematical term defined earlier can ALSO mean the size across which something is being analyzed? scale
 a. Give some examples of different analysis sizes local, global, regional, national
41. What is globalization? force or process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope
 a. Globalization has produced a world that is more uniform, integrated, interdependent
 b. What entities have been the leaders of economic globalization? transnational corporations
 c. (de Blij p 8) What is de Blij's definition of globalization? set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships and accelerating interdependence across nat'l borders.

Read "Globalization of Culture" in Rubenstein which will be discussed more in depth during a later unit.

42. What is distribution? the arrangement of a feature in space
43. Complete the following chart with definitions and examples detailing the three main properties of distribution.

	Property	Definition	Types	Definition
Distribution	Density	the frequency with which something occurs in space	arithmetic (population)	total # of objects in an area
			physiological	# of persons per unit of area suitable for agriculture
			agricultural	# of farmers per unit of arable land.
	Concentration	the extent of a feature's spread over space	clustered	"close together"
			dispersed	"relatively far apart"
	Pattern	geometric arrangement of objects in space	(lecture) geometric	(lecture) recog. pattern circular, linear, grid-pattern
irregular or random			(lecture) no recognizable pattern	

Read "Gender and Ethnic Diversity in Space" which will be discussed more in depth during a later unit.

44. What term refers to the reduction in the amount of time it takes for something to reach another place?
space-time compression (the 1st two words can be reversed, it's the same concept)
45. What do we call the idea that the farther away one group is from another the less likely the groups are to interact and that this interaction diminishes and eventually disappears? distance decay
46. What is diffusion? the process by which a characteristic spreads across space over time The place from which an innovation originates is called a hearth
this is connected to #34a, iii, iv
47. Complete the following chart detailing the different types of diffusion

Type	Definition	Subtype	Definition	Examples
Relocation	the spread of an idea through phys. movement of people (Example of AIDS/HIV is wrong, discuss)			Languages spoken in N. and S. America
Expansion	the spread of a feature from one place to another thru a "snow-balling" process	hierarchical	the spread of an idea from people or nodes of author/power to other places	hip-hop
		Contagious	"spreads like a disease" rapid widespread, outward from hearth in all directions (de Blij p 9 - 11) Define "pandemic" worldwide outbreaks of disease Define "epidemic" regional outbreak	contagious disease going viral on the internet
		stimulus	spread of an underlying principle even though the characteristic itself fails to diffuse	mouse technology maharaja mac (see pg. 4) monotheism, cannibal example

Ch. 9a: Development (Rubenstein p 272 – 281 (Introduction/Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?))

48. What is development? the process of improving the material conditions of people through the diffusion of knowledge and technology.
49. Into what two categories are countries group according to development? "more developed country" (MDC) and "less developed country" (LDC)
50. Some analysts prefer to use developing or emerging as terms for LDCs.

Using the information found in "Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?", complete the graphic organizer on the next page. Please note that this methodology was revised in 2010 (see the shaded boxes) however understanding the previous method and some of the "other" items considered will help you to understand the concept of development and how it is measured.

Rubenstein p 288 – 293 (Introduction/Key Issue 3: Where Does Level of Development Vary by Gender?)

Gender is an important concept that will be analyzed spatially throughout the course. Once again, the United Nations has recently revised how it measures gender development. Read Rubenstein pgs 288 - 293 to understand some previous ways the UN used to measure gender development.

51. What is the GDI? Gender-related development index
52. What are the major determinants of the GDI?
- a. Economic per capita female inc. as a % of per capita male income
 - b. Social # of females enrolled in school compared to males
% of literate females compared to % of literate males
 - c. Demographic life expectancy of females compared to males
53. What is the GEM and what does it measure? Gender Empowerment Measure - the ability of women to participate in achieving economic and political power
54. What are the major indicators of the GEM?
- a. Economic per capita female income as a % of per capita male income
% of professional and technical jobs held by women
 - b. Political % of administrative jobs held by women
% of members of the nat'l parliament who are women
55. (lecture) What were the major criticisms of using GDI/GEM to measure gender equality? _____

Below is how gender development is currently measured. This will be discussed in lecture and you will have the opportunity to fill in this information at that time!

56. GII stands for the _____ which is based in three factors:
- a. Reproductive health
 - i. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) = _____
 - ii. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) = _____
 - b. Empowerment
 - i. Share of parliamentary seats = _____
 - c. Labor market participation = _____
57. Lower = _____
- a. How is this distributed between LDCs and MDCs? _____

Welcome to AP Human Geography, keep up the good work!!!!

Human Development Index		Fact	Indicators	Define	Differences between MDC and LDCs	
Economic	Other		Types of Jobs	Gross National Income (per capita) (after 2010)	GDP + foreign resident income – income of nonresidents/total population	Higher (much) in MDCs, lower in LDCs
				Gross Domestic Product (per capita) (before 2010)	<i>the value of the total outputs of goods/services produced in a country during a year / (total pop.)</i>	<i>MDC > \$30,000, most LDCs < \$3,000</i>
				Primary	<i>directly extracts materials from the Earth (agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry)</i>	<i>Share of GDP has decreased in LDCs but it is still much higher than in MDCs</i>
				Secondary	<i>manufacturers that process, transform and assemble raw materials into useful products or take manufactured goods and make them finished goods</i>	<i>has decreased sharply in MDCs and is now less than in LDCs</i>
				Tertiary	<i>provision of goods and services to people in exchange for payment. (retailing, banking, law, educ. & govt.)</i>	<i>relatively large in MDCs and continues to grow</i>
				Productivity	<i>the value of a particular product compared to the amount of labor needed to make it. Value added: gross value of the product minus raw materials (energy)</i>	<i>workers in MDCs produce more with less effort b/c they have more access to machines, tools & equipment to perform the work. Value added: \$5,000 (USA), \$7,000 (Japan), \$500 (China), \$100 (India)</i>
				Consumer Goods	<i>Products available for purchase esp. important are those related to transportation & communication</i>	<i>accessible to virtually all in MDCs in LDCs do not play a central role in life usually concentrated in urban areas</i>
Social		Education and Literacy	Literacy rate - % who can read/write student/teacher ratios (before 2010)	literacy rate - % who can read/write student/teacher ratios (before 2010)	98% in MDCs, < 60% in LDCs	
			Mean and Expected Years of Schooling (after 2010) Avg. # of yrs. adults 25 and older have gone to school Avg. # of yrs. school age children expected to go to school	Mean and Expected Years of Schooling (after 2010) Avg. # of yrs. adults 25 and older have gone to school Avg. # of yrs. school age children expected to go to school	<i>this is reflective of what a person will need to know to be successful in the economy.</i> Both measures are higher in MDCs.	
		Health and Welfare	calories consumed/day expenditures on healthcare	calories consumed/day expenditures on healthcare	<i>MDCs - consume more calories than needed. in some LDCs - less than daily minimum allow. MDCs more access, spend more \$, have public programs to help needy</i>	
Demographic			Life expectancy	avg # of years a newborn can expect to live at the current mortality levels.	70s = MDCs (10 yrs. higher for men, 13 for women) 60s = LDCs, therefore more old people in MDCs, more young in LDCs	
			Infant mortality rate	# of babies born alive who die before their 1st birthday per every 1,000 live births	99.5% live/.5% die in MDCs 6% die in LDCs due to malnutrition, lack of medicine	
			Natural Increase Rate	the % at which the country's pop is growing w/out regard to migration (CBR - CDR/10)	> 1.5% / year in LDCs. .2% in MDCs high NIR strains resources needed to make pop. more productive	
			Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	# of children born each year per 1,000 people	avg. 23 in LDCs 12 in MDCs (access to birth control)	