

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

Rubenstein Ch 1 p 4 – 7 (Key Issue 1.1: Geography’s Basic Concepts and Mapping)

1. What is the etymology (how the word came to be) of “geography” _____
2. What are the two simple questions that human geographers ask?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
3. While historians organize material chronologically (over time), geographers organize material how? _____
4. What three basic concepts help geographers explain why different locations are interrelated?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
5. What is a **map**? _____
 - a. Describe the two purposes for which a map can be used (for this class “ii.” is much more important).
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - What term does de Blij use for this type of map (**de Blij p 16**)? _____
 - b. What do we call the science of mapmaking? _____
6. Read “Geography in the Ancient World” and “Geography’s Revival”. This is background on the development of geography as a science but you shouldn’t be tested on it during the AP exam.

Rubenstein Ch 1 p 8 – 11 (Key Issue 1.1: Contemporary Geographic Tools and Making Maps)

7. What does a GIS (geographic information system) do? _____

Information in GIS is stored in (not “computers”) _____

 - a. What is GISci? _____
 - b. **(page 9)** What is a mashup? _____
 - c. What is remote sensing (in general)? _____
 - i. **(lecture/discussion)** Besides satellites, what might be other tools used in remote sensing? _____
 - ii. **(lecture/discussion)** Why might a geographer use remote sensing? _____
8. What does GPS stand for? _____
 - a. What provides GPS with its info? _____, What is GPS most commonly used for? _____
 - b. What is geotagging? _____
9. What concept determines the amount of area covered on a map and the level of detail provided? _____
10. Three ways that this concept can be expressed are:
 - a. _____ or _____ 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”? _____
 - b. Scale reflected in words is called a _____ scale. **Create this type of scale for the ratio scale of 1:300 in inches to miles.** _____
 - c. What is a graphic scale? _____

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 is “**projection**”? _____
 - a. What do all map “projections” create which makes them inaccurate? _____
 - b. What four types of distortion result from projections?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - c. **Equal area projection** (also called _____). See Figure 1 - 17

Benefits:	Distortions:
1.	1.
2.	2.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the following projections (**Examine the projections in figures 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20 and be able to visually differentiate between Mercator, Goode-Homolosine and Gall-Peters projection.**):

Projections	Advantages	Disadvantages
Mercator		
Goode-Homolosine		(lecture)
Gall-Peters		

12. (lecture) How can these projections be divided into two categories based on what they are trying to emphasize?
- _____
 - _____

Rubenstein Ch 1 p 12 – 15 (Key Issue 1.1/1.2: Interpreting Maps and Place: A Unique Location)

13. Read “The Geographic Grid”. These concepts will be taught and reinforced through a packet of worksheets. *Print/complete the “latitude and longitude” exercises (8 pgs) posted under Unit 1 on my website. See due date on schedule. After these have been graded and returned to you, make sure you study them before the unit exam.*

14. Complete the chart below for the five types of thematic maps your book provides:

Map type	Description	Lecture notes (leave blank):
Isoline		Figure 1 -23 = bad example
Dot distribution		
Choropleth		
Graduated symbol		
Cartogram		

15. (de Blij Ch 1 p 11 – 13 stop at “Cultural Landscape”) What spatial perspective was introduced by four major geographical organizations and published by the National Geographic Society in 1986? _____
 What are the five themes of geography?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

16. (Rubenstein p. 14) What term refers to the position that something occupies on the Earth’s surface? _____
 * * (keep in mind that, although not the focus of this course, this is the most fundamental/foundational concept in geography).

- What is a toponym? _____
 - What are some characteristics of a location that toponyms can give clues about? _____
- What is the “site” of a location? _____
 - (lecture) _____
- What is the “situation” of a location? _____
 - What is a relative location? _____
 - What is an absolute location (include an example of a common way to express this idea)? _____
 - Why is “situation” a valuable way to indicate location? _____

- _____
- _____

Rubenstein Ch 1 p 16 – 19 (Key Issue 1.2: Region: A Unique Area and Regions: Geography and Culture)

17. What is a region? _____
18. A cultural landscape combines what three types of features (incl. examples)?
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - i. What U.S. geographer defined the cultural landscape as an area fashioned from nature by a cultural group? _____
 - ii. **(de Blij p 14)**What is **sequent occupance**? _____

19. 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
Formal			
		What is a mental map (p 9)? (de Blij p 17) What is activity space?	

20. How do geographers define culture? _____
- a. **(de Blij p 28)** How does de Blij define culture? _____
 - i. What is a single attribute of a culture? _____
 - ii. What is a unique combination of cultural traits called? _____
 - iii. What is independent invention? _____
 - iv. What do we call restrictions that reduce the spread of ideas or innovations? _____
21. What is spatial association? _____

Rubenstein p 20 – 23, 32 (Key Issue 1.3: “Scale: Global to Local” and “Space: Distribution of Features” and “Connections: Spatial Interaction”)

22. What mathematical term defined earlier can ALSO mean the size across which something is being analyzed? _____
- a. Give some examples of different analysis sizes _____
23. **(lecture)** The scale on which data is compiled and analyzed can vary. This spatial relationship between data and area can be defined as _____ or **(de Blij p 17)** _____
(leave blank for lecture details) _____
24. What is globalization? _____
- a. What effect has globalization had on the scale of the world? _____
 - i. **(skip to p 32)** What is **distance decay**? _____
 - ii. What is **space-time compression**? _____
 - iii. What is a **network**? _____
 - b. **(back to p 21)** What entities have been the leaders of economic globalization? _____
 - i. also known as _____

c. (de Blij Ch 1 p 8) What is de Blij's definition of globalization? _____

25. (Rubenstein p 22) What is **distribution**? _____

a. What are the three main properties of a distribution?

Property	Definition	Key terms (lecture)

Rubenstein p 24, 39 (Key Issue 1.3: "Geographic Thought" and "Cultural Ecology")

26. Define the following approaches geographers take to cultural identity and space:

- a. Poststructuralist _____

- b. Humanistic _____

- c. Behavioral _____

27. (p 39) What is **cultural ecology**? _____

28. What two German geographers urged human geographers to adopt the methods of scientific inquiry used by natural scientists? _____ and _____.

- a. They theorized that the physical environment caused social development. This theory is known as _____
 - i. (Read de Blij p 32 – 33, "Rejection of Environmental Determinism") Besides development what do environmental determinists believe is strongly affected or even controlled by the environment?

- b. (lecture) How do modern geographers regard this theory, why? _____

- c. What is **possibilism**? _____
 - i. (de Blij p 33) Interest in what area of inquiry has supplemented cultural ecology? _____
 - ii. (de Blij p 33) With what is this area fundamentally concerned? _____

 - This is linked to what geographic thought above? _____

Rubenstein p 30 - 31 (Key Issue 1.3: "Connections: Diffusion")

29. What is **diffusion**? _____

a. What is a **hearth**? _____

30. Complete the following chart detailing the different types of diffusion

Type	Definition	Subtype	Definition	Examples (lecture)
Relocation				
Expansion		Contagious	"spreads like a disease" rapid widespread, outward from hearth in all directions	

Rubenstein p 34 - 38 (Key Issue 1.4: "Sustainability & Resources", "Sustainability & Earth Systems", "Geography & Ecology", "Sustainable and Unsustainable Ecosystems")

31. What is a **resource**? _____

- a. Into what two categories can resources be divided? Define.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

32. What is **sustainability**? _____

a. In what two ways are the sustainability of resources damaged by human actions?

- i. _____
- ii. _____

33. What are the **three pillars of sustainability**?

- a. _____
 - i. What is conservation? _____
 - ii. How does preservation differ from conservation? _____
- b. _____ **(discuss in class)**
- c. _____ **(discuss in class)**

34. Define the Earth's four physical systems:

- a. _____
 - i. What is **climate**? _____
 - ii. What German climatologist classified the Earth into five main climate zones? _____
 - iii. What are those zones? A) _____ B) _____
C) _____ D) _____ E) _____

This concept is closely related to the latitude exercises from #27, recognize this connection.
- b. _____
- c. _____
 - i. What types of maps show details of the Earth's _____
- d. Biosphere - _____
 - i. What is an ecosystem? _____

35. Read p 40 – 41 “Sustainable and Unsustainable Ecosystems” (we will be discussing these concepts in class)

Rubenstein Ch 10 p 354 – 355 (Development & Geography)

36. What is **development**? _____

- a. How does the UN define this concept? _____

- b. Into what two categories are countries grouped according to development, include the acronym version?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

37. What did the UN create to determine the level of development in countries? _____

- a. What three general factors does the UN consider in arriving at this measurement?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

38. **Using the information found in on pages 356 – 361 complete the graphic organizer on the next page to understand the items used to calculate the HDI.**

Rubenstein p 362 – 369 (“Unequal & Uneven Development”, “Inequality within Countries”, “Gender Inequality” and “Gender Empowerment & Employment”)

39. What has the UN created to measure the extent of inequality within a country?

- a. **(lecture)** What coefficient is used to adjust HDI to IHDI? _____

Read the Wallerstein article posted on my website for a fuller understanding of this theory

- 40. What theory was proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein? _____
 - a. What two categories did Wallerstein use to describe the relationship between developed and developing countries? _____
 - b. What additional category has arisen since the original formation of this theory? _____
 - c. **(lecture)** We will complete the chart below regarding world systems theory in class together!

	Core	Semi-periphery	Periphery
Characteristics			
Processes			
Where?			

41. How is inequality reflected in other than a national scale, describe? _____

42. **GII** stands for the _____ which is based in three factors:

a. _____ (skip to p 370 to see how this is determined, incl. whether high or low measurements indicate more or less gender equality)

i. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) = _____

• This correlates with the use of what? _____

ii. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) = _____

b. _____ (skip to p 368, 369 to see how this is determined)

i. _____
 • Overall what global region has the highest % of women serving in legislatures? _____

ii. _____
 • Where is the gender gap in secondary school attendance especially high? _____

c. _____ (skip to p 369)

i. What % of women hold full-time jobs outside the home globally? _____ % men _____

43. What numerical scale is GII measured across? _____

a. Lower = _____

b. Higher = _____

c. How is this distributed between LDCs and MDCs? _____

i. What global region has seen the greatest improvement in GII since the 1990s? _____

d. How does the US compare to other developed countries? Why? _____

44. What is the Gender Development Index (GDI)? _____

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