**AP Human Geography**

**Unit 1: Thinking Geographically**

**Chapter 1: This is Geography (Rubenstein pg. 2-41)**

**Key Issue #1: How do geographers describe where things are?**

**Learning Outcome 1.1.1:**

**Learning Outcome 1.1.2:**

**Learning Outcome 1.1.3:**

**Learning Outcome 1.1.4:**

**Learning Outcome 1.1.5:**

The word **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, invented by the ancient Greek scholar **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, is based on two Greek words. *Geo* meaning “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,” and *graphy* means “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.” Geography is the study of where things are found on Earth’s surface and the reasons for the locations. Thinking geographically is one of the oldest human activities.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the study of where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as ethnic groups, cities, and industries are located and why they are there. Human geographers also study the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and draw on some basic elements of physical geography.

Human Geographers ask two simple questions:

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are people and activities found on Earth? 2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are they found there?

- A **\_\_\_\_\_** is geography’s most important tool for thinking spatially about the distribution of features across Earth. Maps are two dimensional representations of the real world, often drawn to scale

*- Important Concept:* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

- The science of map making is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Maps Serve Two Main Purposes

1. As a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tool to describe how to get from one place to another

**Ex.**

2. As a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tool to describe the distribution of an item or activity, or to show

the impact of an event

**Ex.**

Contemporary maps indicate **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in *3 ways: Ratio/Fraction, Written, and Graphic.*

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- 1:24,000 of 1/24,000 means that (1 in/cent/ft = 24,000 ft/km/m)

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- “1 inch equals 1 mile”

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- shown as a bar line marked in increments

- The larger the map the less detailed and the more distorted it is, the smaller the map the more detailed and less distorted it is.

US Map: 1 cm = 940 km, which is 1/94,000,000 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) \*Makes large objects look smaller, *Zoomed Out*

City Map: 1 cm = 1 km, which is 1/100,000 (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) \*Makes smaller objects look larger, *Zoomed In*

**Map Projections**

There are four types of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that occurs when projecting the Earth’s surface.

1. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of an area can be distorted, so that it appears more elongated or squat than in reality.

2. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** between two points may be increased or decreased.

3. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of different areas may be altered, so that it appears larger or smaller than it actually is.

4. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from one place to another can be distorted.

3 General classes of Map Projections **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Azimuthal).

There is also a fourth class, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, (pseudocylindrical) which is oval-shaped.

Most of the world maps you will see are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** because the relative size of an area is kept the same although shapes are distorted.

- The uninterrupted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** allocates space to oceans but shows land areas much smaller than on interrupted maps of the same size.

- The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** minimizes the distortion of shape and direction but grossly distorts area toward the poles, making high latitude places look much larger than they actually are.

- The interrupted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, often referred to as the “orange peel map” is good at mapping human phenomena across space.

- the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a system of imaginary arcs drawn in a grid pattern using **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (longitude) and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (latitude) to help us determine our **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is 0 degrees longitude and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is 0 degrees latitude. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is 180 degrees longitude and is also known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Ex.** Raleigh NC is located at 35 degrees N Latitude, and 78 degrees W Longitude.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Each degree is divided into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and each minute into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Ex.** State Capitol building in Raleigh is located at 35 degrees 46 min 49 sec. N lat., and

78 degrees 38 min 20 sec W long. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(Exact numerical coordinates are 35.780413, -78.638943)

- Longitude helps us to tell **time** as well. Every **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** equals one **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Therefore, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which is the number of times zones, 1 for each hour of the day.

However, time zone boundaries are not straight due to political boundaries.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (GIScience) involves the development and analysis of data about Earth acquired through **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and other **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** technologies.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (GPS) is the system that accurately determines the precise position of something on Earth.

- The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (GIS) is a computer system that captures, stores, queries, analyzes, and displays geographic data. GIS is used to produce maps that are more accurate and attractive than those drawn by hand.

- A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** refers to the practice of overlaying data from one source on top of one of the mapping services. **Ex.**

**Key Issue #2: Why is each point on Earth unique?**

**Learning Outcome 1.2.1:**

**Learning Outcome 1.2.2:**

**Learning Outcome 1.2.3:**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.1:**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.2:**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.3:**

Geographic characteristics of Places

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the geographical situation of people and things. Location has *three features*:

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on Earth distinguished by a particular characteristic. Every unique place is given a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which is the name given to a place on Earth.

**Ex.**

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of a place including climate, water sources, topography, soil, vegetation, latitude, and elevation. It’s important to note that humans have the ability to change a site.

**Ex.**

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: the location of a place **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Situation is a valuable way to help you find an unfamiliar place by using a more familiar one.

**Ex.**

The Three types of Regions

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: (Uniform Region) an area within which everyone shares distinctive characteristics. The feature could be cultural, climate, topographic, economic etc.

**Ex.**

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: (Nodal Region) an area of activity organized around a focal point (node)

**Ex.**

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: (Perceptual/Perceived Region) an area that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. These regions can be measured by geography, economics, size, environment, culture, etc., but people’s perception of them vary widely and is often different than reality.

**Ex.**

**Key Issue #3: Why are different places similar?**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.4:**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.5:**

**Learning Outcome 1.3.6:**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** first law of geography, "**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**" This was more true in the past than in the present due to globalization and technology.

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** means that the scale of the world is shrinking in terms of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

What are the three main factors that have led to an increase in *Globalization*?

1.

2.

3.

The three properties of distribution across space

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the frequency with which something occurs

**Ex:**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the extent of the spread of a phenomena over a given area

**Ex:**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the geometric arrangement. There are many different factors that determine the distribution of an item.

**Ex:**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, established by the Land Ordinance of 1785, designated principal meridians and base lines to aid in the establishment of townships, ranges, sections, and quarter sections and led to grid-like land use pattern still in use today throughout most of the central and western parts of the United States.

**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is how the placement of one phenomena relates to another
**Ex:**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a set of techniques or tools for analyzing spatial data

**Ex:**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the ability to use the properties of space to communicate, reason, and solve problems

**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the way things are spaced out or positioned on the Earth’s surface.

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is how we look at the world and observe variations in geographic phenomena across space

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the degree of economic, social, cultural, or political connection between two places

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the relative ease with which a destination may be reached from some other place

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the amount of connectivity between places regardless of actual distance

Different *Fields of Geography* examines how humans interact differently with their environment.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examines how the powerful in a society dominate, or seek to control, less powerful group. Poststructuralist geographers conceptualize space as the product of ideologies or value systems of ruling elites.

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a branch of human geography that emphasizes the different ways that individuals perceive their surrounding environment.

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** emphasizes the importance of understanding the psychological basis for individual human actions in space, especially with regard to diversity.

Types of Diffusion

- Something originates at a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and diffuses through either **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (physical movement) or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (additive process).

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: the spread of an idea through physical movement of people

**Ex.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: the spread of a feature from one place to another in an additive process

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- the spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority

**Ex.**

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout a population

**Ex.**

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- the spread of an underlying principle of a characteristic that fails to diffuse

**Ex.**

How are places are connected through *Networks* and how can inequality hinder *Connections*?

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** used to create a huge obstacle for people, causing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The further you were away from someone, the less likely you were to interact with them.

**Ex.**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has alleviated much of this problem. The term **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** describes the reduction in time it takes for someone to reach another person. This has led to a much stronger and more complex global economy.

**Ex.**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** have removed many physical barriers to interaction for those with access to them, but the problem of unequal access still exists, meaning that there is still a distance decay.

**Key Issue #4: Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable**

**Learning Outcome 1.4.1:**

**Learning Outcome 1.4.2:**

**Learning Outcome 1.4.3:**

**Learning Outcome 1.4.4:**

- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the use of the Earth’s natural resources in ways that ensure availability in the future.

The 3 Pillars of Sustainability

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: refers to how we manage our natural resources through conservation (using resources more wisely) and preservation (maintaining resources in their present condition).

**Ex.**

2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: refers to the cost of acquiring, using, and selling natural resources

**Ex.**

3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: refers to the products that we make in order to survive and how those products affect the environment

**Ex.**

The Debate over Sustainability

- Some people say that humans are already using all of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and there is none left for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, while others argue that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and Earth’s resources have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**because resources change and environmental improvements can be made.

19th c. geographers Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter believed that the physical environment caused social development, an approach called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The laws of nature govern the relationships between the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** actions, therefore, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Modern geographers have adopted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which means that the physical environment may **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, but people **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Notes**