Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?
*Pages 5-13 and some information from pages 15-18.*

***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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Discovery (16th Century)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Define *scale*:

   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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mercator</th>
<th>Robinson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advantages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. What place is designated as 0 degrees **longitude**?

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

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 18 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.
18. Define *remote sensing*:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements/Components</th>
<th>Uses/Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

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

*Pages 13-28*

1. Define *toponym*:

2. Identify four ways in which places can receive names

3. Define *site*:
4. List some site characteristics:

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

6. Define situation:

7. What role do 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Formal Region</th>
<th>Functional Region</th>
<th>Vernacular Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Also Called</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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?
Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?

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. The __________________________ of a feature in ______________________ is known as its distribution.

7. Define density:

8. 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. 

9. 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.
10. List the two different types of pattern given in the text.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diffusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Diffusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical Diffusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Diffusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus Diffusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. In the past, most interaction between places required what?
14. Describe the phenomenon known as distance decay.

15. What is space-time compression?

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

17. Give some examples of things that limit interaction among groups.

18. Define hearth. What are two places that you would consider geographic hearths? Explain.

**CASE STUDY**: Complete the two case studies below using pages 27, 28, 29 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