

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## AP Human Geography

### Chapter 1 This is Geography

#### Key Issue 1 Why is Geography A Science

- 1) Where does the word geography come from?
- 2) What are the similarities and differences between geography and History?

#### I Introducing Geography

- 1) Describe how Luxembourg illustrates the five concepts of place, region, scale, space, and connection.
- 2) What are the principal connections from Roselle Park to other places?

#### II Cartography: The Science of Map Making

- 1) Map-
- 2) How are maps used as a reference tool?
- 3) How are maps used as a reference tool?
- 4) Cartography
- 5) What is the earliest authenticated map?
- 6) How did each of the following people from the Mediterranean Region contribute to geography:
  - a. Thales of Miletus
  - b. Anaximander
  - c. Pythagoras
  - d. Hecateus
  - e. Aristotle
  - f. Eratosthenes
  - g. Strabo
  - h. Ptolemy
- 7) How did each of the following people from China contribute to geography:
  - a. Yu Gong
  - b. Pei Xiu
- 8) Muhammad al-Idrisi
- 9) Abu Abdullah
- 10) Martin Waldseemuler
- 11) Abraham Ortelius
- 12) Bernhardus Varenius

### III Contemporary Geographic Tools

- 1) Global Positioning System (GPS)
- 2) Uses for GPS
- 3) Geotagging
- A) Analyzing Data: GI-Science
  - 1) Geographic Information Science
  - 2) Geographic Information System
  - 3) How are maps layered?
  - 4) Remote sensing
  - 5) How do remote sensing satellites work?
  - 6) How does GIScience help geographers?
- B) Collecting and Sharing Data: VGI
  - 1) Volunteered geographic information (VGI)
  - 2) Citizen science
  - 3) Participatory GIS (PGIS)
  - 4) Mashup

### IV Interpreting Maps

- A) Map Scale
  - 1) Ratio
  - 2) Written
  - 3) Graphic
- B) Projection
  - 1) Why does a globe only give us a limited version of the Earth's surface?
  - 2) What challenges does earth's spherical shape pose?
  - 3) Projection
  - 4) Explain the four types of distortion
  - 5) Why is it not important that Greenland and Australia become distorted during projection?
  - 6) What is the Robinson Projection?
  - 7) What is the Mercator Projection?

### V The Geographic Grid

- A) Latitude and Longitude
  - 1) Meridian
  - 2) Parallel
  - 3) Prime Meridian
  - 4) How is measuring latitude and longitude a good example of why geography is partly natural science and partly human behavior?
- B) Telling Time
  - 1) How are time zones developed?
  - 2) Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
  - 3) International Date line

Read Doing Geography Data Collection and mental mapping on page 8. Then complete questions 1-4.

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## Chapter 1 This is Geography

### Key Issue 2

#### Why is each point on Earth unique?

#### I Place: A unique Location

- 1) What is meant by the statement “Humans possess a strong sense of place”?
- 2) Why would a geographer explain the features of a place?
- 3) Location
  - A) Place Names
    - 1) Toponym
    - 2) In what ways do some places get their names?
    - 3) How can a place name indicate the origin of settlers?
    - 4) Board of Geographical names
  - B) Site
    - 1) Site
    - 2) Why are site features essential to selecting locations for settlement?
    - 3) How did humans modify site characteristics in Boston?
  - C) Situation
    - 1) Situation
    - 2) How do we use situation to find an unfamiliar place?
    - 3) How doe situation help us understand the importance of a place?

#### II Region: A Unique Area

- 1) Region
- 2) When can the term region be applied?
- 3) In what two scales do Geographers apply the concept of region?
- 4) Cultural Landscape
- 5) Who initiated cultural landscape?
- 6) How did American Geographers define cultural landscape?
- A) Formal Region
  - 1) Formal Region (uniform region)
  - 2) In what ways is Montana a formal region?
  - 3) Why do we need to recognize diversity in formal regions?
- B) Functional Region (Nodal Region)
  - 1) How is a functional region used to display information about an economic region?
  - 2) Describe why TV stations are examples of functional regions?
- C) Vernacular Region
  - 1) Vernacular Region (perceptual region)

2) How is the South an example of a vernacular region?

### III Culture Regions

- 1) Culture
- 2) In our everyday life what do we normally think of when we say the culture?
- 3) What is the origin of the word culture?
  - A) Culture: What people care about
    - 1) Language
    - 2) Religion
    - 3) Ethnicity
  - B) Culture: What people take care of
    - 1) Material wealth
    - 2) Developed countries
    - 3) Developing countries
  - C) Spatial Association
    - 1) Spatial Association

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## AP Human Geography

### Chapter 1 Key Issue 3

#### Why are different places similar?

##### I Scale: Global and Local 1.3.1

- 1) Globalization
- 2) Why does globalization make scale so important?
- A) Economic Globalization and Local Diversity
  - 1) Transitional corporation
  - 2) How has globalization led to specialization?
  - 3) How have changes in labor led to spatial division of labor?
- B) Cultural Globalization and local diversity
  - 1) Why do certain businesses purposely keep visual appearance the same for all of their chains?
  - 2) How has globalization led to a cultural change in Africa?
  - 3) What causes local cultural beliefs to change?
  - 4) How can globalization allow cultural differences to flourish?
  - 5) How does globalization of communications affect the world?

##### II Space Distribution of features 1.3.2

- 1) Distribution
- A) Distribution properties: Density
  - 1) Density
  - 2) What does density involve?
  - 3) How does the Netherlands population density compare to China?
- B) Distribution Properties: Concentration
  - 1) Concentration
  - 2) Clustered
  - 3) Dispersed
  - 4) How would geographers describe the concentration of people in the U.S.?
  - 5) How did the distribution of major league baseball teams change from the first half of the century to the second half?
- C) Distribution Properties: pattern
  - 1) Pattern
  - 2) How are streets in many American cities organized?

##### III Space: Cultural Identity

- A) Cultural Identity and Distribution across space
  - 1) Distribution by ethnicity
    - a. African Americans

- b. Hispanics
  - c. Asian Americans
- 2) Distribution by sexual orientation
  - a. What locations are LGBT people attracted to and why?
  - b. How does percentage of those who identify as LGBT vary?
  - c. How did those who support same-sex marriage vary in the U.S.?
- 3) Distribution by Gender
  - a. What do geographers look for with distribution of women?
  - b. How does equality with women vary in different countries?

#### IV Space: Inequality 1.3.4

- A) Cultural identity and contemporary geographic thought
  - 1) Poststructuralist geography
  - 2) Humanistic geography
  - 3) Behavioral geography
- B) Unequal Access
  - 1) How does unequal access to electronic communication affect individuals?
  - 2) What could make it so people don't have access to electronic communications?
  - 3) Uneven development
  - 4) How has income inequality affected the United States?

#### V Connections: Diffusion

- 1) Assimilation
- 2) Acculturation
- 3) Syncretism
- A) Diffusion
  - 1) Diffusion
  - 2) Hearth
  - 3) How does hearth emerge?
  - 4) How do we trace hearth's in the U.S.?
- B) Relocation Diffusion
  - 1) Relocation diffusion
  - 2) How did the common languages in our hemisphere emerge?
  - 3) How was money issued when the Euro was developed and
- C) Expansion Diffusion
  - 1) Expansion diffusion
  - 2) Hierarchical diffusion
  - 3) Contagious diffusion
  - 4) Stimulus diffusion

#### VI Connections: Spatial Interaction 1.3.6

- 1) Network
- 2) Hub and spoke
- 3) Distance decay

**4) Space time compression**

**5) How have connections among cultural groups changed over time?**

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## AP Human Geography

### Chapter 1 Key Issue 4

#### Why are some actions not sustainable? 1.4.1

##### I Geography, sustainability, and resources

- 1) Resource
- 2) Sustainability
- 3) Renewable resource
- 4) Nonrenewable resource
- 5) How does human actions damage the sustainability of resources?
- A) The pillars of sustainability
  - 1) What did the UN report in 1987?
  - 2) What suggestions were made by the Brundtland report?
    - a. The environment pillar
      - i. Conservation
      - ii. Preservation
    - b. The Society Pillar
      - i. What do humans need to survive?
      - ii. How can consumer choice support sustainability?
    - c. Economy Pillar
      - i. Market Economy
      - ii. How do some commodities not actually affect there environmental costs?
  - B) Sustainability's critics
    - 1) Why does the world wildlife fund say it's too late to discuss sustainability?
    - 2) Biologically productive
    - 3) What is the opposite argument of the WWF?

##### II Substantability and Earth's Physical Systems 1.4.2

- 1) Biotic
- 2) Abiotic
- 3) Atmosphere
- 4) Hydrosphere
- 5) Lithosphere
- 6) Biosphere

##### Atmosphere

- 1) What is the make up of pure dry air?
- 2) How is pressure created?
- 3) what are the results of a variation in air pressure?
- 4) Climate



- 5) Vladimir Koppen
- 6) How are climate regions divided into subtypes?

#### **B) Hydrosphere**

- 1) In what different ways can water exist?
- 2) Why does water help to moderate seasonal temperatures?
- 3) How does climate influence human activities?

#### **C) Lithosphere**

- 1) concentric spheres
- 2) geomorphology
- 3) topographic maps

### **III Geography, sustainability, and ecology 1.4.3**

- 1) How has modern technology altered the relationship between people and their environment?

#### **A ) Ecology and the Biosphere**

- 1) What is a biosphere?
- 2) How do living organisms survive in a biosphere?
- 3) Where do most living organisms interact?
- 4) Ecosystem
- 5) Ecology
- 6) When can human actions be sustainable?
- 7) Erosion
- 8) Depletion of nutrients

#### **B ) Cultural Ecology: Integrating Culture and Ecology**

- 1) Cultural Ecology
  - a. Environmental determinism
  - b. Why should natural laws of science be applied?
  - c. Friedrich Ratzel
  - d. Ellsworth Huntington
- 2) Possibilism
  - a. Possibilism
  - b. Example of possibilism
  - c. How can human culture impact the environment?
  - d. How can wealth influence people's impact on the environment?
- 3) Possibilism and sustainability
  - a. How do we know if sustainability is possible
  - b. Example

#### **IV Sustainable environment**

##### **A ) Sustainable Ecosystem: The Netherlands**

- 1) Polder**
- 2) When were polders first created?**
- 3) How are polders used in the Netherlands?**
- 4) What is the second significant modification of the land in the Netherlands?**
- 5) Zuider Zee**
- 6) Delta plan**

##### **B ) Unsustainable Ecosystem: California**

- 1) Where does California get its water?**
- 2) What has happened to California's water supply in recent years?**
- 3) Who uses California's water?**
- 4) How has California's agriculture been affected by this?**

