

# Unit 1: Geography (Its Nature and Perspectives)

## Chapter 1 in textbook (pages 1-33) and Appendix A (A1-9)

### Objectives:

- a. Evaluate geography as a field of inquiry
- b. Assess the evolution of key geographical concepts and models associated with notable geographers
- c. Identify key concepts underlying the geographical perspectives:
  1. Location
  2. Space
  3. Place
  4. Scale
  5. Pattern
  6. Regionalization
  7. Globalization
- d. Demonstrate key geographical skills
  1. Use and think about maps and spatial data
  2. Understand and interpret the implications of associations among phenomena in places
  3. Recognize and interpret at different scales the relationships among patterns and processes
  4. Define regions and evaluate the regionalization process
  5. Characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places
- e. Assess new geographic technologies, such as GIS and GPS
- f. Evaluate sources of geographical ideas and data: the field, census data

**Part I and Part II: Vocabulary: Define term and include an example OR an image (50/50 split)**

**Due: on Turnitin.com by 11:59 the night before the test**

Vocabulary Term	Definition/Identification	Example	Image
1. Human Geography	The study of people and places, focusing on how people make places and how we organize space and society.		

### Vocabulary and Concepts

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. human geography (8):</li> <li>2. globalization (8):</li> <li>3. spatial perspective (11):</li> <li>4. location (11):</li> <li>5. location theory (11):</li> <li>6. absolute location (14):</li> <li>7. relative location (15):</li> <li>8. site:</li> <li>9. situation:</li> <li>10. human-environment interactions (11):</li> <li>11. place (11):</li> <li>12. sense of place (11):</li> <li>13. perception of place (11):</li> <li>14. movement (11):</li> <li>15. complementary:</li> <li>16. intervening opportunity:</li> <li>17. landscape (11):</li> <li>18. cultural landscape (12):</li> <li>19. sequent occupance (12):</li> <li>20. maps:</li> <li>21. distortion:</li> <li>22. equal-area projection maps:</li> <li>23. conformal maps:</li> <li>24. scale (G/A-1):</li> <li>25. cylindrical projection maps:</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. planar projection maps:</li> <li>27. conic projection maps:</li> <li>28. oval projection maps:</li> <li>29. reference maps (14):</li> <li>30. thematic maps (14):</li> <li>31. cartograms:</li> <li>32. choropleth maps:</li> <li>33. dot maps:</li> <li>34. flow-line maps:</li> <li>35. isoline maps:</li> <li>36. statistical maps:</li> <li>37. grid system:</li> <li>38. parallels/latitude (A-2):</li> <li>39. meridians/longitude (A-2):</li> <li>40. equator:</li> <li>41. North and South Poles:</li> <li>42. prime meridian:</li> <li>43. time zones:</li> <li>44. International Date Line:</li> <li>45. mental maps (15):</li> <li>46. global positioning systems (14):</li> <li>47. remote sensing (17):</li> <li>48. geographic information systems (17):</li> <li>49. regions (22):</li> <li>50. formal/uniform region (23):</li> <li>51. functional/nodal region (24):</li> </ol> |
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52. perceptual/vernacular region (25):  
 53. culture (26):  
 54. cultural trait (27):  
 55. culture complex (27):  
 56. cultural hearth (27):  
 57. independent invention (28):  
 58. diffusion (28):  
 59. culture diffusion (28):  
 60. time-distance decay (28):  
 61. cultural barriers (28):  
 62. expansion diffusion (29):  
 63. contagious diffusion (29):  
 64. hierarchical diffusion (29):  
 65. stimulus diffusion (29):  
 66. relocation diffusion (30):

67. distribution:  
 68. density:  
 69. physiological density(G):  
 70. arithmetic density (G):  
 71. concentration:  
 72. clustered/agglomerated concentration(G):  
 73. dispersed/scattered concentration:  
 74. pattern:  
 75. linear patterns:  
 76. random:  
 77. environmental determinism (30):  
 78. isotherms (31):  
 79. possibilism (30):  
 80. cultural ecology (31):  
 81. political ecology (31):

### Part III: Unit 1 Geography – Reading Questions.

#### AP Human Geography Reading Guide

- Use the “Table of Contents” at the beginning of the book to guide your notes.
- Always carefully examine the charts/graphs in each section.
- Be sure to know and be able to **“use” the vocabulary** that has been provided separately.
- Pay attention to key figures mentioned in each section.
- Note that this reading guide is just that – a **guide** for your **reading!** It is **not** meant to be all-inclusive, i.e., there may be material not covered by this guide that appears on quizzes and/or exams.

**Directions:** Make sure you write in complete sentences.

#### Chapter 1 pg 1-34

1. What is human geography?
2. Imagine and describe the most remote place on Earth you can think of 100 years ago. Now, describe how globalization has changed this place and how the people there continue to shape it-to make it the place it is today:
3. Explain in your own words what do you think “spatial distribution” means? What do you think we mean by “spatial perspective?”
4. Give an example of a time when a reference map might be useful. Give an example of when a thematic map might be useful.
5. Why are geographers concerned with scale and connectedness?
6. What is the relationship between culture trait and culture complex?
7. Describe how a cultural barrier can work against diffusion. Be specific and give an example.
8. Explain how time-distance decay can impact the diffusion process.
9. Choose a good idea, or disease as an example and describe how it diffused from its hearth across the globe, referring to at least three different types of diffusion.
10. What is the relationship between culture trait and independent invention?
11. What is the relationship between remote sensing and geographic information systems?
12. What is the relationship between environmental determinism and climate? Why have we rejected parts of environmental determinism?