

# Matching/Review

Number in your response section 1-5. Write the letter to the matching Theme of Geography. (Do not use your notes)

1. Location  
place to another

a. The ability of people, goods, and ideas to spread from one

2. Place  
define it

b. An area with common characteristics that

3. HEI  
Earth

c. the position of people and things on the

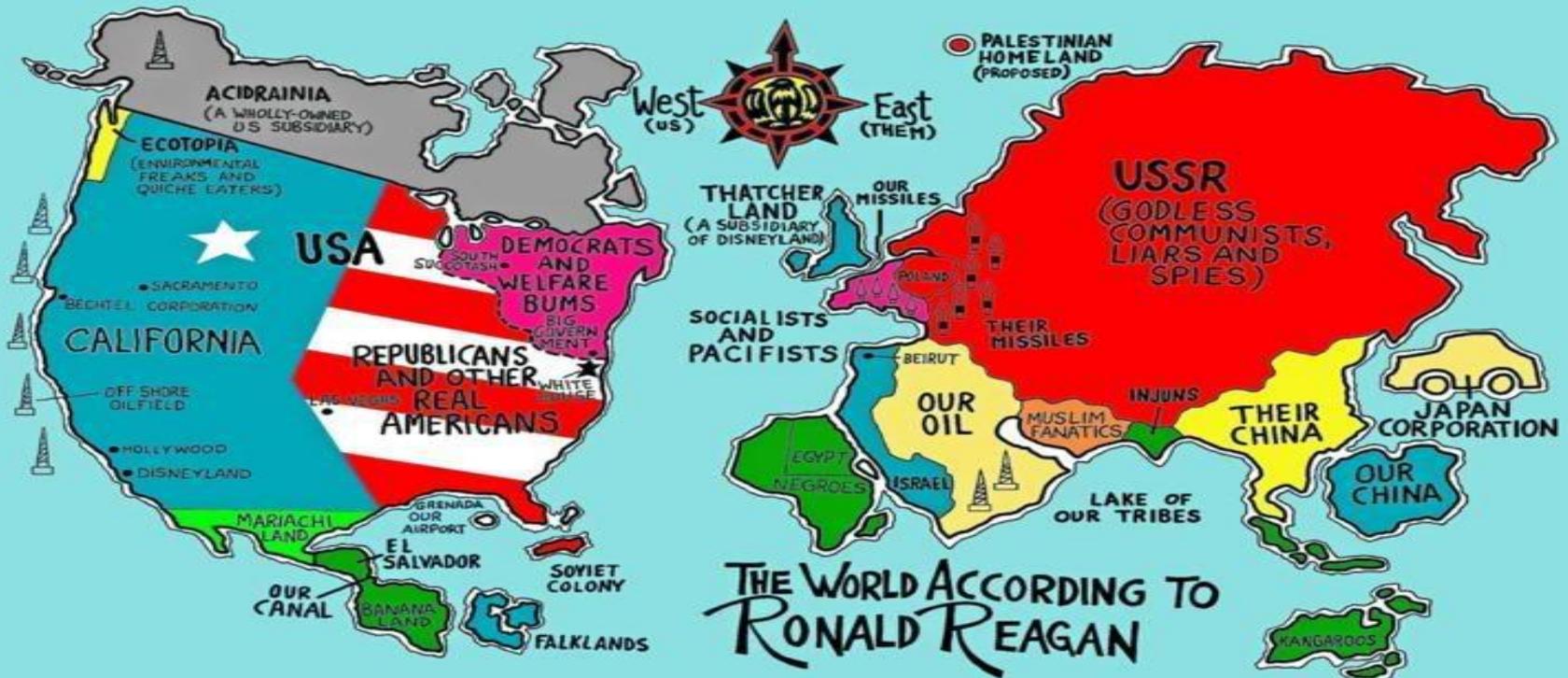
4. Region

d. The uniqueness of a location

5. Movement

e. Show how people interact with the environment

# World Regions to Reagan



**AP Human Geography  
Unit 1: Geography Day 4  
(Its Nature and Perspectives)**

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

**Maps on Maps on Maps**

# Landscape

This is a core element of geography

Geographers use the term landscape to refer to the material character of a place, the complex of natural features, human structures, and other tangible objects that give a place a particular form.



# Landscape (natural v. cultural)

– cultural landscape: visible imprint of human activity on the landscape identified by Carl Sauer (skyscrapers/tall buildings in commercial centers)



# Landscape

All cultural landscapes have layers of human imprints

Different groups of people occupy a place and bring their own culture etc and transfer them onto the landscape

**Sequent occupance**: refers to these sequential imprints of occupants, whose impacts are layered one on top of the other, each layer having some impacts on the next

# Case Study: Compton

Main Street Compton, CA 1914



# Case Study

Downtown Compton 1950's



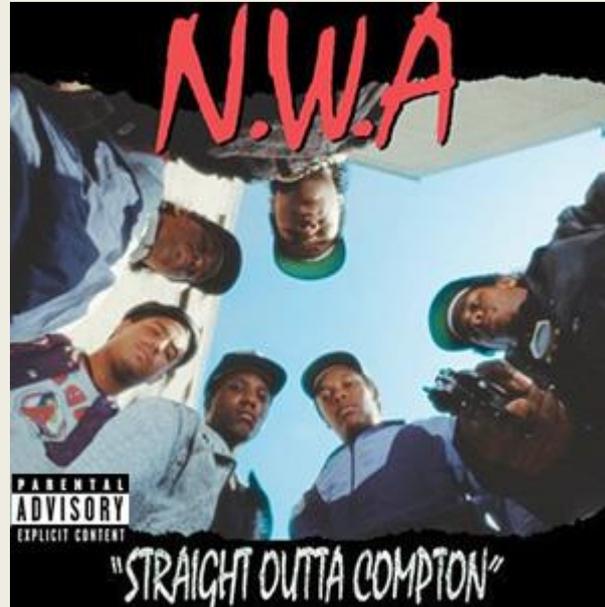
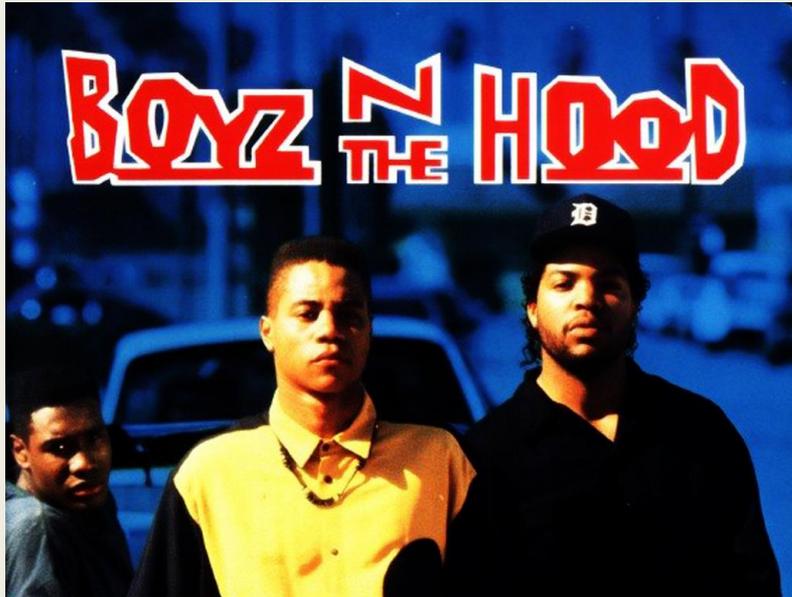
1957 Compton High cheerleaders



# Case Study

1970s-80s Process of “White Flight”

<http://www.kcet.org/socal/departures/columns/intersections/compton-as-the-bellwether-for-urban-america.html>



# Case Study

From 1980 to 1990, Compton's African American population declined from 73% to 66%, while its Latino population rose from 21.6% to 30%. In the very decade that came to define Compton as a symbol for Black America -- the 1990s -- these shifts became more pronounced. By 2001, Latinos accounted for 57% of Compton's residents and Blacks only 40%. Ten years later, the African American population had dropped to 33% and its Latino residents risen to 65%.

By 2012 75% of Compton's public school students hailed from Latino homes,



# How do Geographers use a map?



# Map Mania

How are the following terms related to maps?

Cartography

Map projection and distortion (equal area projection maps, conformal maps)

Scale

Map types (reference, thematic, mental)

Latitude/Longitude

Equator/Prime meridian

# Which scale is largest?



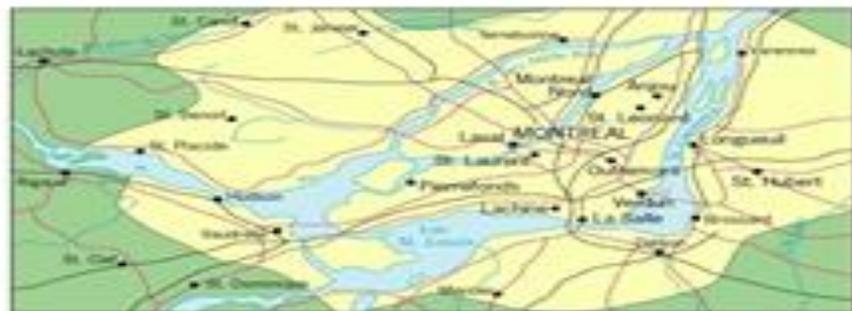
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 Kilometers  
0 500 1000 1500 Miles  
1:503,000,000



0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 Kilometers  
0 250 500 750 Miles  
1:53,200,000



0 200 400 600 Kilometers  
0 200 400 Miles  
1:24,000,000



0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometers  
0 5 10 15 Miles  
1:1,000,000

— Railroad  
— Road  
Urban area

# Which map has the larger scale?



# Same Scale?



0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 Kilometers  
0 500 1000 1500 Miles  
1:103,000,000



0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 Kilometers  
0 500 1000 1500 Miles  
1:103,000,000

# Maps

- cartography: the art and science of making maps (oldest field of geo.)
- information on maps is generalized because everything can not be included
- distortion is a fundamental problem with maps
- equal-area projection maps: keep the size or amount of area intact but distort shapes
- conformal maps: distort area but keeps shape intact
- scale: the ratio between an actual distance on the map; relationship of the size of the map to the amount of area it represents on the planet; it can be written on maps as words, line, ratio
- “the larger the area of space being represented on the map, the smaller the map scale”

# Map Terminology

- **grid system:** used on maps using latitude and longitude
- **parallels/latitudes:** lines running east and west parallel to the equator going north and south
  - the equator runs through the middle of Earth and is located at 0 degrees latitude
  - the highest degree of latitude is 90
  - the North and South Poles are where the highest degrees of latitude are met
- **meridians/longitude:** lines running north and south
  - the prime meridian is the 0 degree of longitude and is located in Greenwich, England because it is home to the observatory that first system up the system of latitude and longitude
  - the farthest degree of longitude is 180 degrees (it represents the International Date Line)

# Types of maps

reference: show locations of places with absolute locations; GPS

thematic: tell stories by showing some attribute or movement

• mental: our mental images of places

activity spaces: places we travel to routinely

# Thematic Maps

**cartograms**: chart and assign data by size so they distort places on a map

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**choropleth maps**: put data into spatial format by using patterns or colors

ž

**dot maps**: dots represent a certain number of phenomena

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**flow-line maps**: show data based on line thickness and can be drawn from one base to another

**isoline maps**: use continuous lines to join points of the same value (such as a contour map)

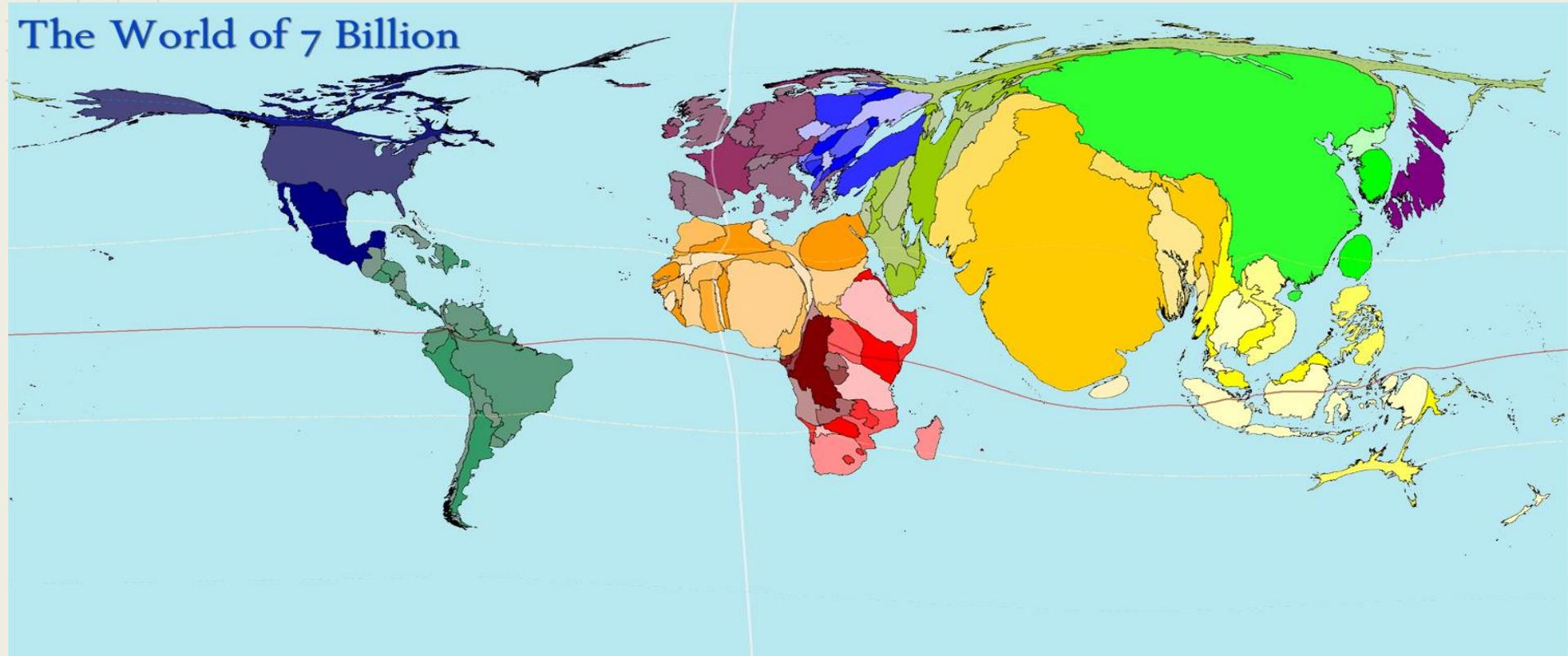
# Thematic Maps

typically show the distribution of a single attribute/characteristic or the relationship between several attributes



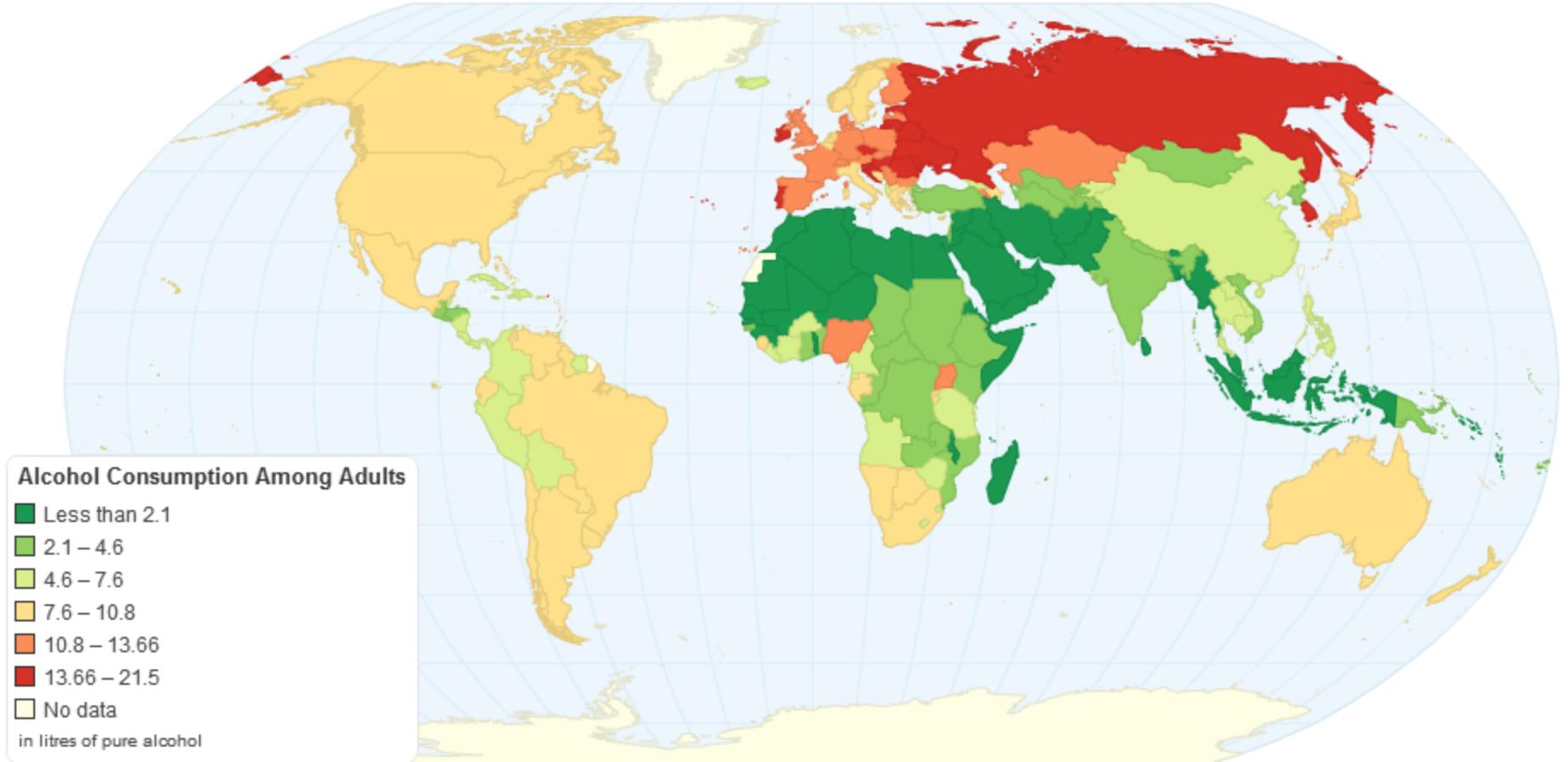
# What kind of map?

## The World of 7 Billion

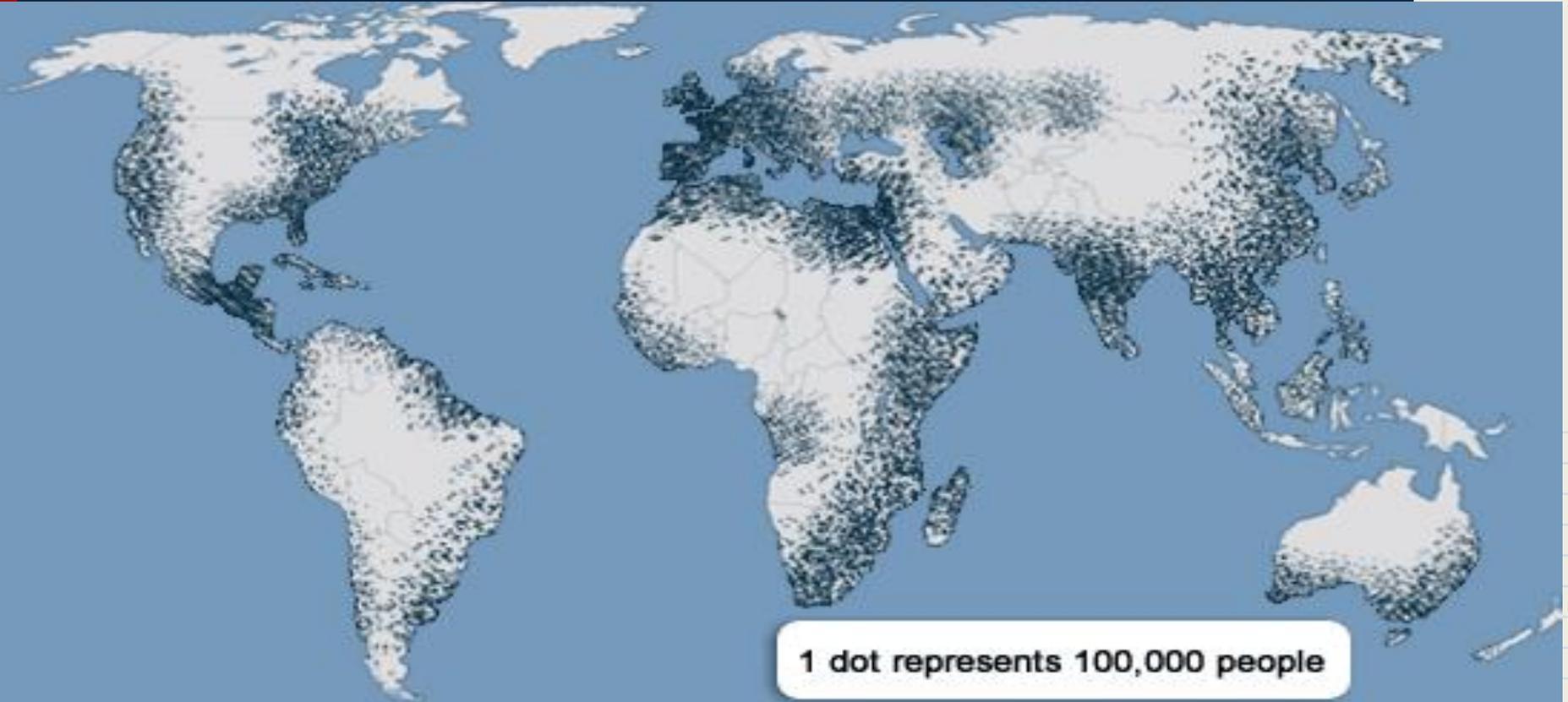


# What kind of map?

## Current Worldwide Alcohol Consumption Among Adults



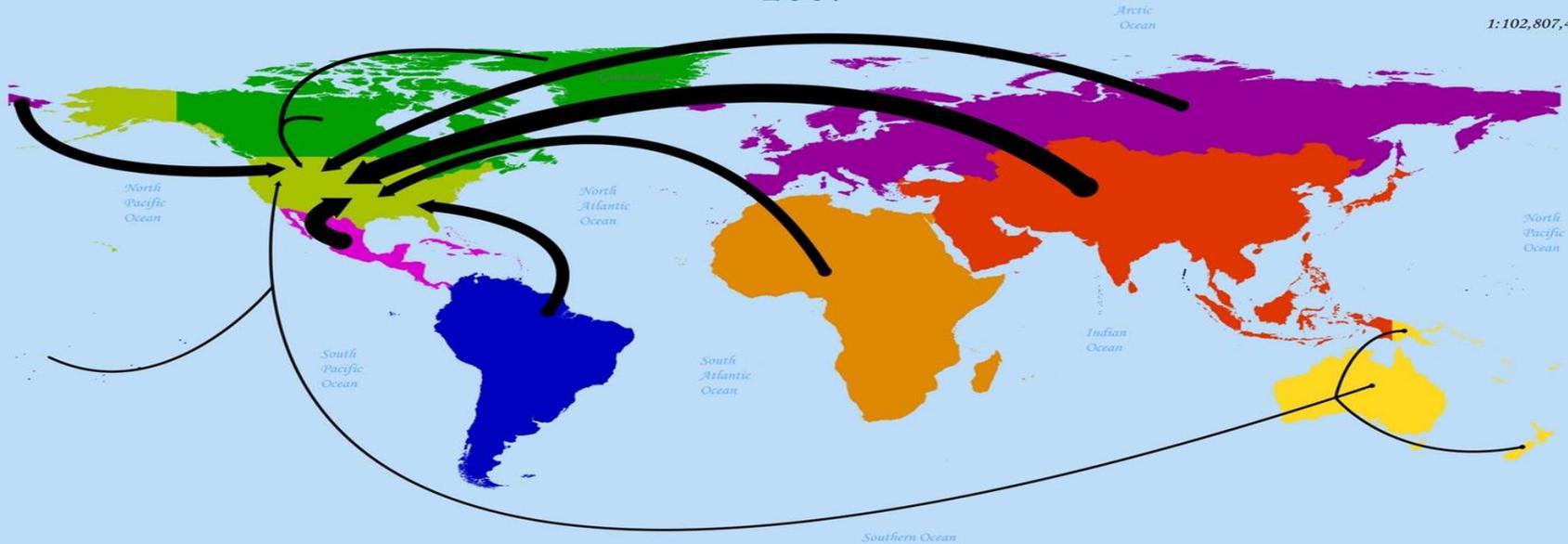
# What kind of map?



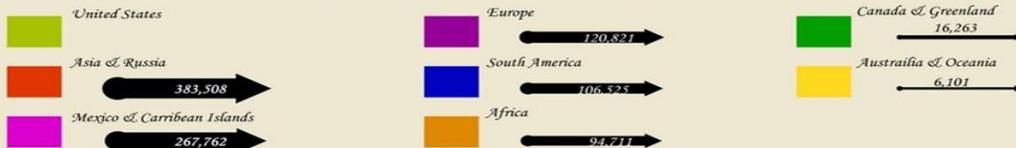
# What kind of map?

## Immigration To The United States 2007

1:102,807,454



### Immigration to the United States by Country of Birth

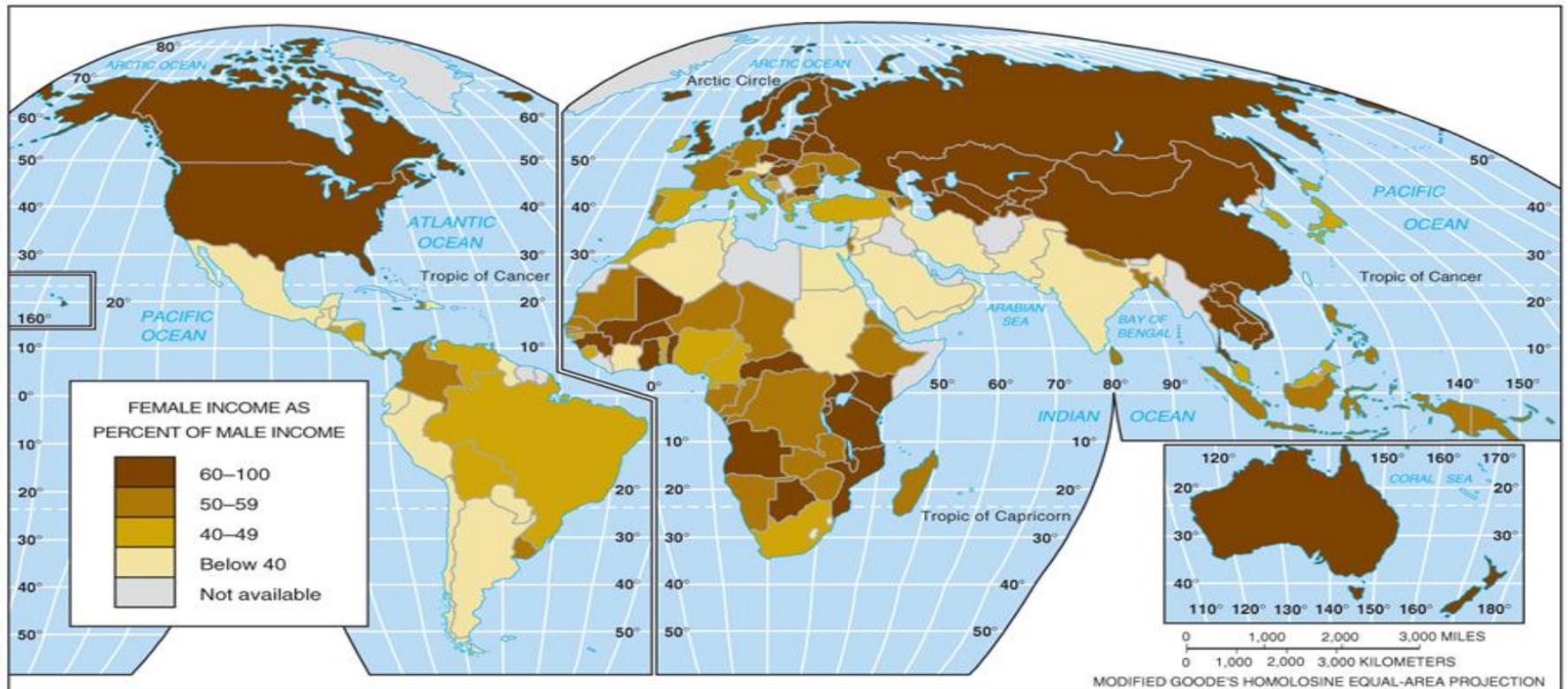


0 2,000 4,000 8,000  
Kilometers

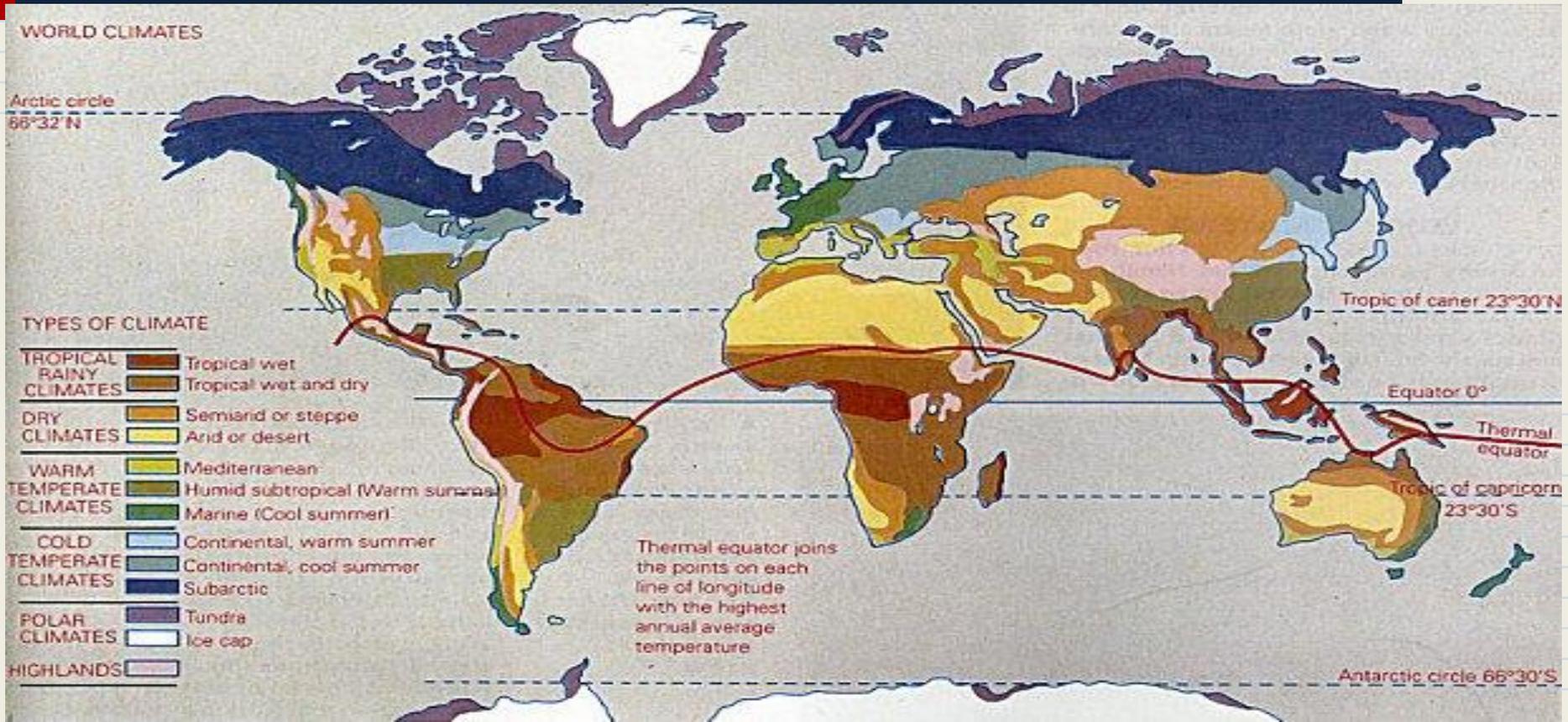


Prepared by Tarsha R. Braddon 3/15/2011  
Data Source: DHS, The 2007 Statistical Yearbook of the  
Immigration and Naturalization Service.

# What Kind of map?

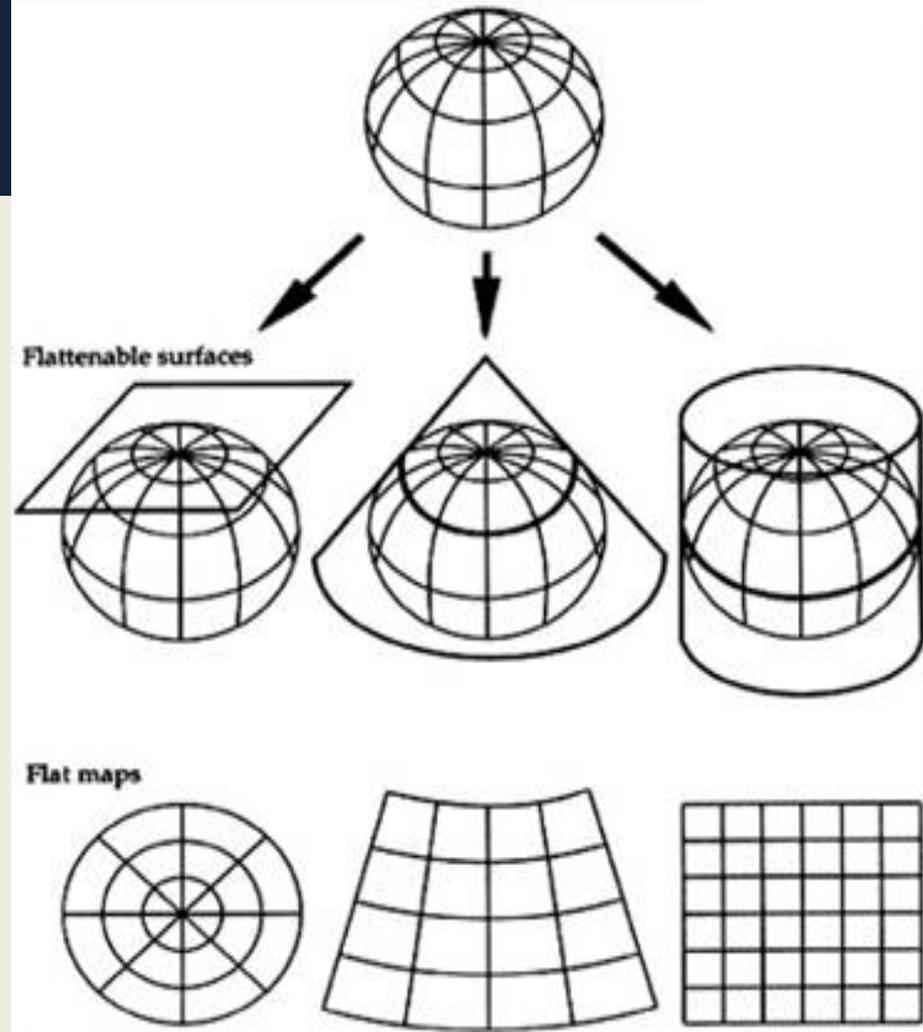


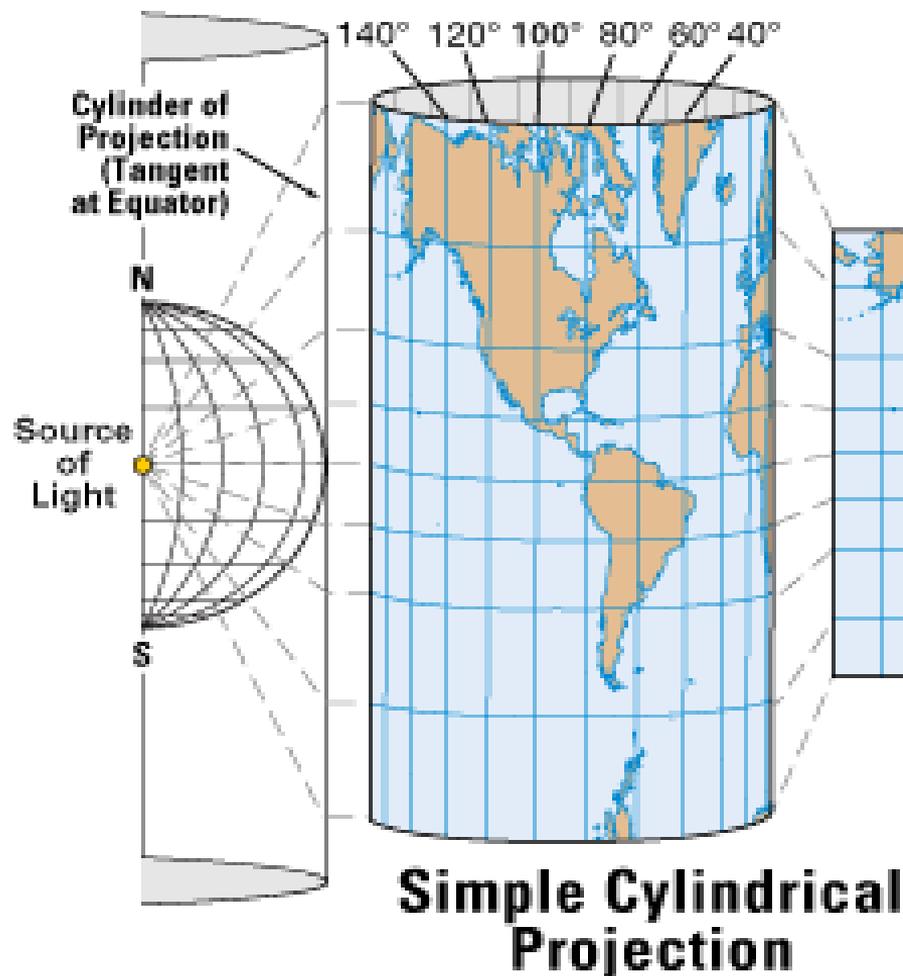
# What kind of Map?



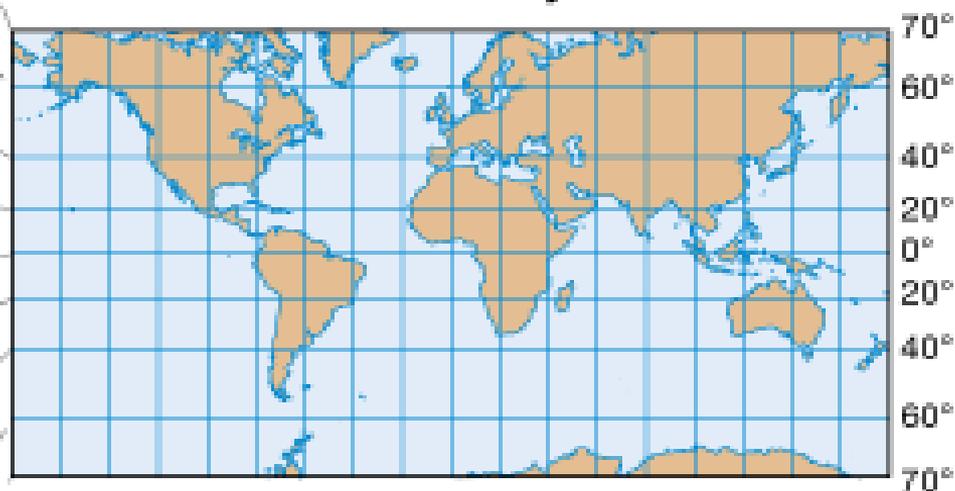
# Map Projections

- **cylindrical maps**: are true in direction and good for navigation but exaggerates the size and shape of higher-latitude landmasses; areas along the equator are truest (**the Mercator map**)
- **planar projection maps**: examine the Earth in one direction such as using a pole or polar region so that you see the parallels as circles; distortion increases as you move away from the center point of projection
- **conic projection maps**: puts a cone over the Earth to keep distance intact and distortion of shapes is minimal





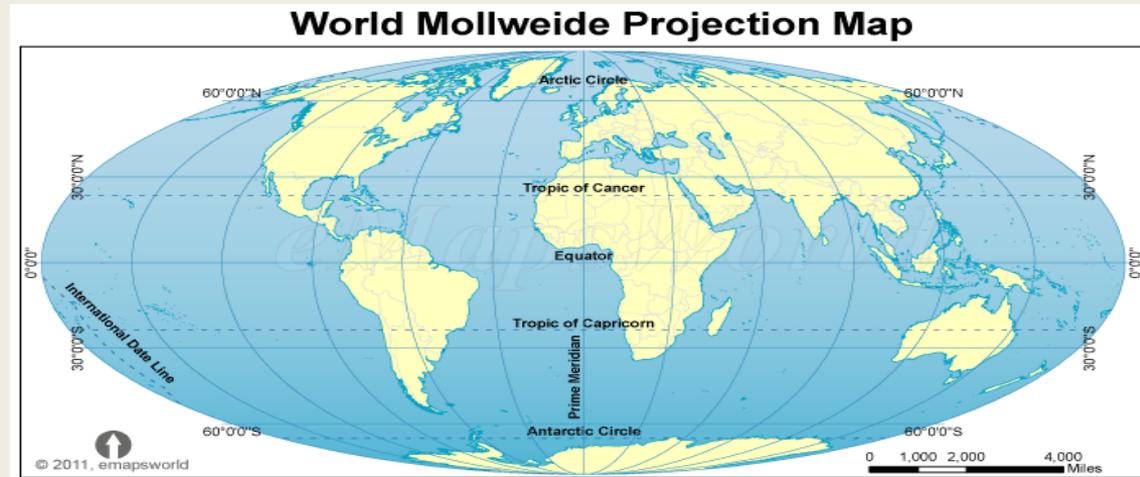
## Mercator Projection



# 2 More Map Projections

• **oval projection maps:** uses a combination of cylindrical and conic projections such as the Molleweide projection; it is good for showing data distribution; all parallels are true but greatest distortion is at poles

– Robinson projection used in many textbooks; created by private book companies to make the world easier to see and understand





# Map Projections

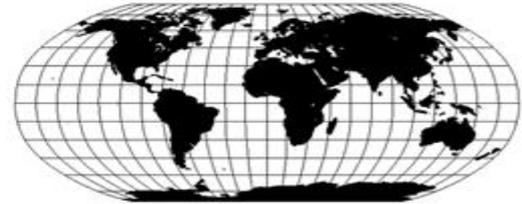
cylindrical projection  
(Mercator Projection)



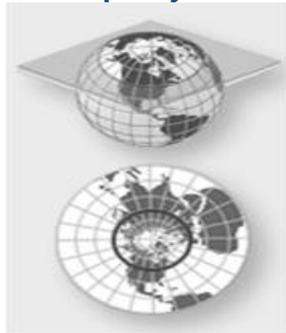
conic projection



robinson projection



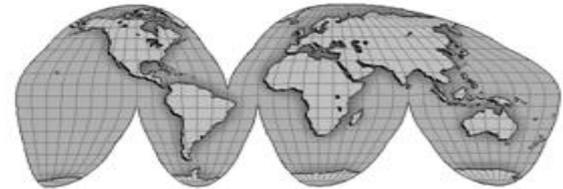
planar projection



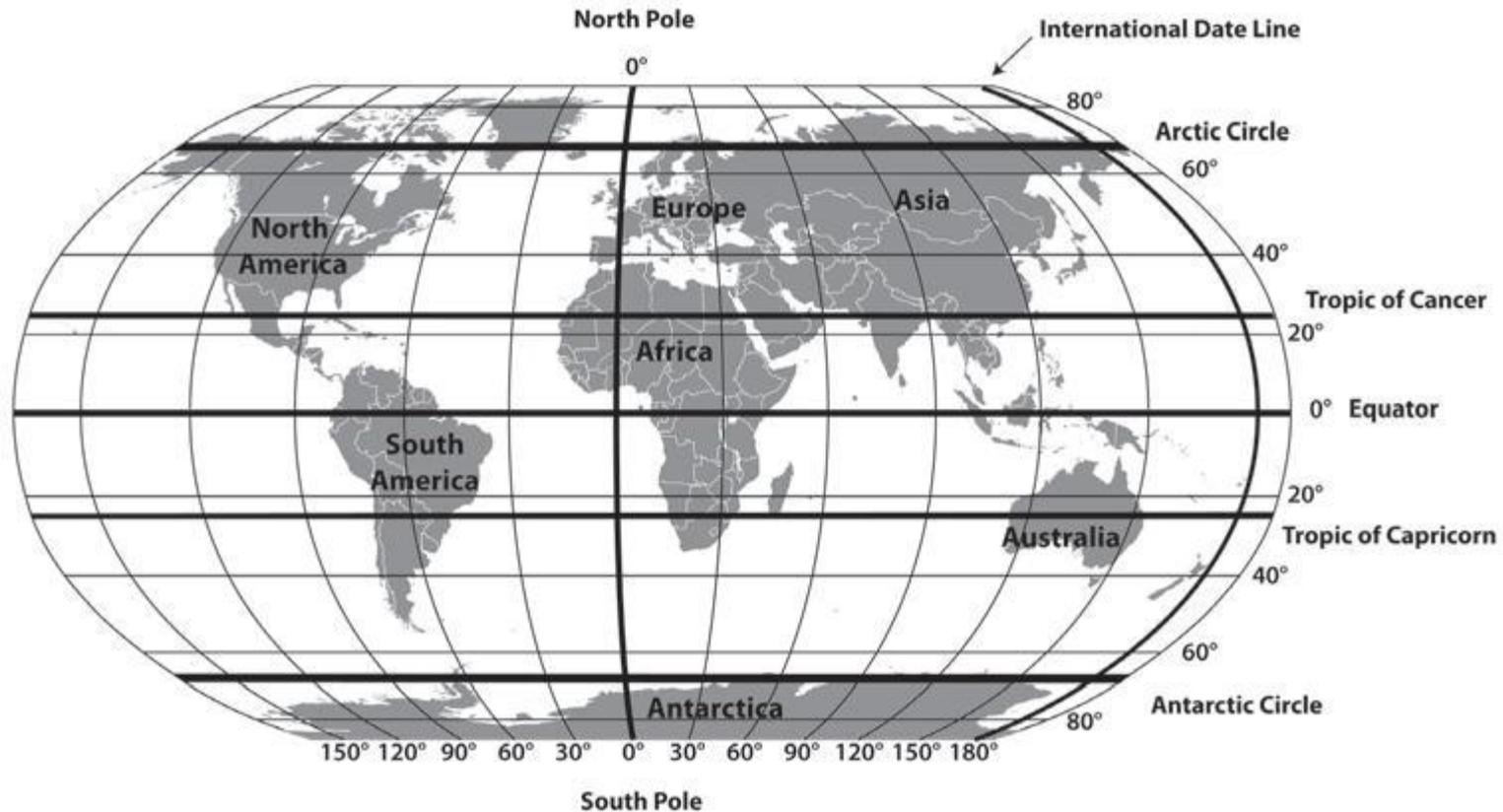
oval projection



interrupted projection



# Other Important points

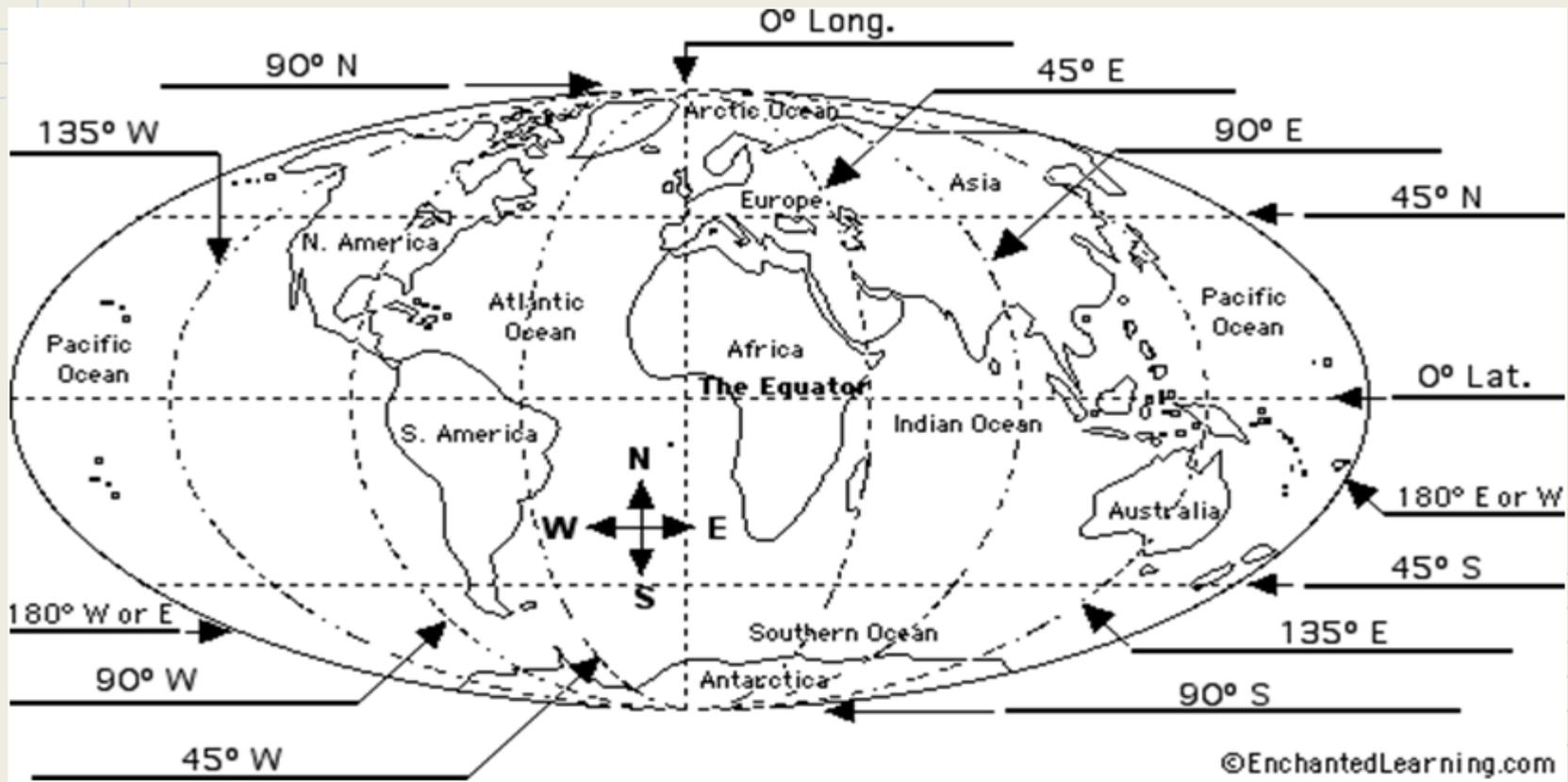


# Work on map projection handout, longitude & latitude handout

Study for Quiz tomorrow.

1. Be able to ID thematic maps and know how each displays data.
2. ID map projections from the handout. Know where the greatest amount of distortion occurs on each.
3. Label lines of Latitude and Longitude. Know major lines such as Equator, Prime Meridian, etc
4. What else can lines of latitude and longitude show
5. Answer questions based on the World Regions map. (Will have a copy on the quiz to use)
6. Continents and Oceans

# Hopefully you don't need this...



# Assignment for tomorrow

Site and Situation