**KBAT UNIT 1: Geography Basics Ch. 1: Thinking Geographically**

**KNOW:** *You should be able to define all these terms and give examples for each. Bolded terms also show up in APES.*

Absolute Location

Administrative Region

**Biome**

Cartography

Choropleth

Concentration

Contagious Diffusion

Cultural Autonomy

Cultural Ecology

Culture

Density

Diffusion

Distance-Decay

Distribution

Dot-Distribution

*Environmental Determinism*

Equator

Eratosthenes

Expansion Diffusion

Formal Region

Functional Region

Geography

GIS

GPS

Gravity Model

Hierarchical Diffusion

Hearth

Human Geography

International Date Line

**Latitude**

Location

**Longitude**

Map

Median Line Principle

Mental Map

Mercator Projection

Meridian

Parallel

Pattern

Perceptual Region

Peters Projection

Possibilism

Prime Meridian

Projection

Proportional Symbol

Reference Map

Region

Relative Location

Relocation Diffusion

Robinson Projection

Scale

Site

Situation

*Space-Time Compression*

Spatial Analysis

Stimulus Diffusion

Thematic Map

Time Zones

Toponym

Topography

Uneven Development

**Uniform Distribution**

Vernacular Region

**BE ABLE TO:** *Read through these objectives before the test, if you know with confidence you can fully explain and meet each of these objectives, then you are ready for the test.*

1. Explain the importance of geography as a field of study.
2. Explain major geographical concepts underlying the geographic perspective.
3. Use landscape analysis to examine the human organization of space.
4. Use spatial thinking to analyze the human organization of space.
5. Use and interpret maps.
6. Apply mathematical formulas and graphs to interpret geographic concepts.
7. Use and interpret geographic models.
8. Use concepts such as space, place, and region to examine geographic issues.
9. Interpret patterns and processes at different scales.
10. Define region as a concept, identify world regions and understand the regionalization process.
11. Analyze changing interconnections among places.
12. Use and interpret geospatial data.

**Schedule:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monday/Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** |
| 7/31-8/1 PREP | 8/2PREP | 8/3 FIRST DAYIntro to Class | 8/4Scavenger Hunt |
|  |  | ***HW:*** *Survey, parent email* |  |
| 8/7-8**KBAT 1 (N. America +USA)** **Notes: What is Geography**Physical Map Project | 8/9 Notes: Map Basics | 8/10Notes: Map typesGallery Tour 1 & 2 | 8/11 MAP CHECKNotes: Cartographic CommunicationGallery Tour 3 |
| ***#1-5 MAP countries + capitals*** | ***#6-10*** | ***#11-15*** |  |
| 8/14-15Notes: Regions and Distribution4 Level Map | 8/16**VOCAB/MAP QUIZ**Physical Map | 8/17Notes: Diffusion | 8/18Test Review |
| ***#16-20, ESPEN*** | ***#21-25*** | ***#26-29*** |  |
| 8/21-22 LECTURE AND READING QUESTIONS DUE, PHYSCAL MAP DUE**CH. 1 TEST**Practice FRQ |  |  |  |

**Chapter 1 Reading Questions**

*Reading questions don’t need to be complete sentences, but they should be complete thoughts. They should be hand written in your notebook.*

1. Define geography
2. What is a map? And what 2 purposes does it serve?
3. What is cartography?
4. Who was Eratosthenes?
5. Define map scale. Map scale is presented in what three ways?
6. What is a large scale map? (Give an example) What is a small scale map? (Give an example)
7. Define projection. List 3 types of map projections & their challenges regarding distortion.
8. List four types of distortion that can result in making a map of the earth:
9. Identify the following terms: meridian, parallel, longitude, prime meridian, latitude, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), International Date Line
10. Define remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS), and global positioning system (GPS):
11. List the3 ways geographers identify location (place):
12. Define toponym, site, situation and give examples
13. Define Region:
14. Define/example for a formal region, functional region, vernacular region:
15. Describe the two geographic definitions of culture:
16. Define globalization:
17. Define & give 3 examples of a transnational corporation.
18. How might a transnational corporation take advantage of its global reach, Give two examples.
19. How are these corporations a “threat” to global diversity (or unique cultural traditions)?
20. Define Space, distribution, density, concentration (clustered/dispersed) & pattern
21. Define hearth
22. Name and describe the two basic types of diffusion
23. Define the three processes of expansion diffusion and give an example of each.
24. Explain space-time compression:
25. Define distance decay. Give an example of it.
26. Define uneven access and explain why it occurs:
27. Define renewable resource & give an example.
28. Define non-renewable resource & give an example.
29. Define sustainability. List & describe the 3 pillars of sustainability:
30. Define Cultural Ecology, Environmental Determinism & possibilism

**Mapping Skills: North America – Label Countries, Capitals, & USA STATES**



*Put a star to identify where*

*the capital is located.*

