

World Geography
Introduction
Chapter One Study Guide

Unit Objectives

- Introduce Geography as a field of study
- Explain the earth's position in space.
- Be able to explain the many factors that shape of physical world.
- Analyze the interrelationship of the earth, the sun, and all plant and animal life found on earth
- Examine the processes that shaped the world as we know it.
- Describe the expansion, migration, and development of culture and people.
- Explain how the five themes of Geography can be used to describe human interaction on earth.

Chapter One Objectives

- Identify the two main branches of geography
- Explain how we use geography.
- Describe ways in which we organize our world for study.
- Explain how geographers and cartographers organize the world through the use of maps, charts, and illustrations.
- Identify the special type of maps that geography uses.
- Describe the different types of graphs, charts, pyramids, and grids that geographers use to describe our world

DIRECTIONS: Using a separate sheet of paper, write a sentence using each term as it relates to material in the chapter [sentences must be grammatically correct and complete]. Be sure to number each item, use ink, and skip a line between terms. Your finished sentence can read like a definition, but it cannot begin with the term.

Terms and Lines found or used on maps and globes.

EXAMPLE 1: Antarctic Circle: The Antarctica Circle is an imaginary line found at 66.5° South of the equator.

EXAMPLE 2: Arctic Circle: North of the equator at 66.5° is an imaginary line of latitude known as the Arctic Circle.

On The Map

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Atlas | 9. Map Projection |
| 2. Degrees ⁰ | 10. Meridians |
| 3. Equator | 11. Minutes of Lat/Long ‘ |
| 4. Grid System | 12. Seconds of Lat/Long“ |
| 5. Great Circle Route | 13. Parallels |
| 6. International Date Line | 14. Prime Meridian |
| 7. Latitude | 15. Tropic of Cancer |
| 8. Longitude | 16. Tropic of Capricorn |

Five Themes of Geography

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 17. Absolute Location | 20. Human/Environment Interaction |
| 18. Relative Absolute | 21. Migration |
| 19. Place | 22. Regions |

Map Symbols

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 23. Cardinal Direction(s) | 27. Map Scale(s) |
| 24. Compass Rose | 28. Representational Fraction |
| 25. Map Key or Legend | 29. Written Scale |
| 26. Map Symbols | 30. Graphic Representational |

Six Essentials

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31. World in Spatial Terms | 34. Human Systems |
| 32. Places and Regions | 35. Environment and Society |
| 33. Physical Systems | 36. Uses of Geography |

Map Projection(s)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 31. Goode's Interrupted | 34. Cylindrical |
| 32. Mercator | 35. Azimuthal – Planar |
| 33. Polar | 36. Conic |

Terms

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 37. Cartographer | 45. Life Science |
| 38. Climate Graph | 46. Meteorology |
| 39. Contiguous | 47. Perspective |
| 40. Continents | 48. Population Pyramid |
| 41. Culture | 49. Topography |
| 42. Geography | 50. Formal Region |
| 43. Hemispheres | 51. Functional region |
| 44. Landscapes | 52. Perceptual Region |

Directions: Using the map provided, locate and label the following items on that map. Use the location names on the map (not the number).

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. North America | 9. Central America |
| 2. South America | 10. Greenland |
| 3. Africa | 11. Southwest Asia |
| 4. Europe | 12. South Asia |
| 5. Asia | 13. Atlantic Ocean |
| 6. Southeast Asia | 14. Pacific Ocean |
| 7. Australia | 15. Arctic Ocean |
| 8. Antarctica | 16. Indian Ocean |

Directions: Use a separate sheet of paper and answer the following questions. Use complete sentences and try to be concise.

1. What are the two main branches in geography?
2. How do we use geography every day? Give an example.
3. What six essential elements help us organize the study of geography?
4. How are the three kinds of regions defined?
5. How is the study of physical geography different from the study of human geography?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the three map projections mentioned?
7. What are the six kinds of special purpose maps?
8. What do the letters N, S, E, W mean when they accompany labels for latitude and longitude?
9. Why are population pyramids sometimes called age-structured diagrams?