

Need to know:

Maps & Contemporary Tools: Rubenstein 1.1 & the Appendix; Kuby Ch. 1 (8 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space Projection Distortion (e.g. shape, area, distance, & direction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale (large/small & local/national/global) Geographic Information System (GIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Positioning System (GPS) Remote sensing Data (geospatial, census, qualitative, quantitative)

Should also know:

Maps & Contemporary Tools: Rubenstein 1.1 & the Appendix; Kuby Ch. 1 (10 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference maps (physical v. Cultural) Thematic maps (cartogram, choropleth, dot, isoline & proportional symbol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of Analysis Visualization Aggregation Cartography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercator projection Polar projection Robinson projection Dymaxion projection

Need to know:

Geographic Uniqueness: Rubenstein 1.2 & Kuby Ch. 2 (16 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute location (mathematical) Site (Physical attributes or natural landscape) Situation (Relative location) Toponyms (place names) Cultural landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude & longitude (parallels & meridians) Place Landscape analysis Environmental determinism Possibilism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carl Sauer Carl Ritter Regionalization Formal region (uniform) Functional region (nodal) Perceptual region (vernacular)

Should also know:

Geographic Uniqueness: Rubenstein 1.2 & Kuby Ch. 2 (6 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime meridian Land Ordinance of 1785 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Date Line Time zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built landscape Human ecology

Need to know:

Geographic Similarity: Rubenstein 1.3 & Kuby Ch. 3 (13 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration (dispersed/scattered or clustered/agglomerated) Pattern (linear, random, etc.) Density (arithmetic) Globalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearth Relocation diffusion Expansion diffusion Hierarchical diffusion Contagious diffusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulus diffusion Distance decay (friction of distance) Spatial thinking/analysis Time-space compression

Should also know:

Geographic Similarity: Rubenstein 1.3 & Kuby Ch. 3 (5 Terms)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution Absolute distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative distance Physiological density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural density

Be able to

- use map scale and the metric system to explain the relationship between distance on a map to distance on the ground.
- Identify and explain the various distortions that occur when geographers make projections (5).
- identify the following projections visually and explain their strengths and weaknesses.
 - ✓ Mercator projection
 - ✓ Dymaxion projection
 - ✓ Robinson projection
 - ✓ Mollweide projection
- explain how these contemporary geographic tools are relevant to everyday life and decision making:
 - ✓ GIS
 - ✓ GPS
 - ✓ Remote sensing
- identify visually the various thematic maps and explain how they are used to highlight particular features.
 - ✓ Isoline maps
 - ✓ Choropleth maps
 - ✓ Proportional symbol
 - ✓ Dot maps
- identify the various ways geographers differentiate places on earth in terms of location and physical characteristics.
- identify and explain the two competing theories on human-environment interaction.
- explain why places and phenomena are connected to each other in terms of scale & space.
- identify and explain the ways geographers describe the arrangement of a feature in space (distribution).
 - ✓ Density
 - ✓ Concentration
 - ✓ Pattern

Reading Assignments

- Rubenstein, Chapter 1 (optional)
- Kuby, Chapters 1-3