

**Chapter 1: Basic Concepts**

1. What two questions are at the heart of geographic inquiry?
  - 1.a.
  - 1.b.
  
2. Name and describe the two broad categories into which geography is divided.
  - 2.a. \_\_\_\_\_:
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_:
  
3. What two broad sections is our book divided into?
  - 3.a.
  - b.
  
4. Define place. 4.
  
5. Define region. 5.

**Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers Address Where Things Are? (p. 6)**

1. What distinguishes geography from other disciplines? 1.

2. What are the two most important decisions a cartographer must make? 2.a.

b.

3. Rubenstein, the author, refers to maps as a reference tool and communications tool. What is the difference? 3.

4. Name two people who have contributed to cartography. What was each person's contribution? 4.a.

b.

5. Define scale and describe its three types. 5. Scale:

a.

b.

c.

6. What are four distortions that might occur in making a map of the earth?

6.a.

b.

c.

d.

7. What is an advantage and a disadvantage of each of the following projections?

A. equal area

7.a.

B. Mercator

7.b.

8. What was the purpose of the Land Ordinance of 1785?

8.

9. Name and describe three new technologies that are being used by cartographers.

9.a. \_\_\_\_\_:

b. \_\_\_\_\_:

c. \_\_\_\_\_:

Key Issue 2: Why is Each Point on Earth Unique? (p. 165)

1. Name and describe two basic concepts that help geographers explain why every place in the world is unique.

1.a. \_\_\_\_\_:

b. \_\_\_\_\_:

2. List and explain four ways geographers identify location (place).

2.a. \_\_\_\_\_:

b. \_\_\_\_\_:

c. \_\_\_\_\_:

d. \_\_\_\_\_:

3. Identify the following terms:

a. Longitude:

3.a.

b. Latitude:

b.

c. Parallel:

c.

d. Meridian:

d.

e. GMT

e.

f. International Date Line

f.

4. Define region and give an example of three types of regions.

4. Definition:

Example One:

Example Two:

Example Three:

5. What is culture?

5.

6. Name and describe two meanings of the Latin word cultus which means "to care for."

6.a. \_\_\_\_\_:

b. \_\_\_\_\_:

7. What is cultural ecology?

7.

8. What is environmental determinism?

8.

9. What is environmental possibilism?

9.

10. Name and describe four physical processes that affect the distribution of human activities.

10.a. \_\_\_\_\_:

b. \_\_\_\_\_:

c. \_\_\_\_\_:

d. \_\_\_\_\_:

11. How have the Dutch modified their environment?

11.

12. How have Floridians modified their environment?

12.

**Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar? (p. 31)**

1. Define globalization.

1.

2. How might a transnational corporation take advantage of its global reach, Give two examples.

2.a.

b.

3. How are these corporations a “threat” to global diversity (or unique cultural traditions)?

3.

- |                                                                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4. How does the communication revolution preserve cultural diversity?               | 4.                              |
| 5. What does al Qaeda have to do with globalization?                                | 5.                              |
| 6. Define distribution.                                                             | 6.                              |
| 7. The first property of distribution is density. Define density and its two types. | 7. Density:<br><br>a.<br><br>b. |
| 8. The second property of distribution is concentration. Explain concentration.     | 8.                              |
| 9. The third property of distribution is pattern. Explain pattern.                  | 9.                              |

10. Explain space-time compression. 10.
11. Define distance decay. Give an example of it. 11.
12. Define hearth (node) 12.
13. Name and describe the two basic types of diffusion. 13.a. \_\_\_\_\_:  
b. \_\_\_\_\_:
14. Define the three processes of expansion diffusion and give an example of each. 14.a. \_\_\_\_\_:  
b. \_\_\_\_\_:  
c. \_\_\_\_\_:
15. Define uneven development and explain why it occurs. 15.



## Map Scale and Projections (by Philip Muercke)

**Introduction (510)**

1. What is the essential purpose of a map? 1.

**Map Scale (510)**

2. Define scale: 2.
3. What are the three types of scale? 3a.  
3b.  
3c.
4. What is a large scale map? (Give an example.) 4.
5. What is a small scale map? (Give an example.) 5.

**Map Projections (511)**

6. What is the geometric problem with a flat map? 6.
7. What five properties might get distorted in a map? 7.

8. Draw each of the following and explain a strength and weakness of each of them.

8a. Mercator

8a. Draw

8b. Strength:

8c. Weakness:

8b. Goode

8a. Draw

8b. Strength:

8c. Weakness:

8c. Robinson

8a. Draw

8b. Strength:

8c. Weakness: