

Studying Geography

I. Themes and Elements of Geography

A. Five themes of geography include: _____, place, movement
human-_____ interaction, and _____

B. Six Elements of geography include:

1. The World in _____ Terms: location and an awareness of the world around you.
2. Places and Regions: include _____ and _____ characteristics
3. Physical Systems: includes _____ and communities of _____ things
4. Human Systems: includes _____ and movements of people, ideas, and _____
5. Environment and Society: how do people and environment impact each other
6. Uses of Geography: helps us understand the relationships between people, places, and environment

II. Displaying the Earth's Surface

A. A globe is a _____ and _____ model of Earth.

1. shows size and shape of _____, landmasses, and bodies of _____
2. the most accurate demonstration of _____ and _____
3. have _____
 - a. hard to carry around with you
 - b. can not show small _____ of the world

B. Maps are flat _____ of the Earth's surface

1. can show _____ of small _____
2. can be folded and carried in pockets
3. can show many different things like _____ or _____
4. problems with maps – flattening a globe causes _____
5. _____ help to solve the distortion problem
 - a. _____ Interrupted Equal-Area shows size relatively realistically
 - b. Mercator shows direction and shape fairly accurately; _____ is wrong!
 - c. Robinson shows less distortion of size but it gets more distorted at the _____.
 - d. Winkel-Tripel is, arguably, the least distorted projection
 - e. Can you find out why some people are suggesting the Peters Projection (aka Gall-Peters)?

II. Using Maps and Graphs Effectively

A. Types of Maps - part 1

1. _____ maps show natural features like _____ and plains
2. _____ maps show man-made like countries, _____, and their capitals

B. Maps rely on directions and measurements

1. Cardinal directions are the main directions: _____, _____, _____, & _____
2. Intermediate directions lie in between: _____, _____, _____, & _____
3. maps use _____ which is a line that shows the distances on a map
 - a. often looks like "1 inch = 300 miles" or _____ 1000 miles
4. finding absolute location uses lines of _____ and _____
 - a. lines of latitude measure _____ and _____ of Equator
 - i. they run from side to side
 - ii. the Equator is _____ latitude
 - b. lines of longitude measure _____ and _____ of the Prime Meridian
 - i. they run from the North Pole to the South Pole
 - ii. the Prime Meridian is _____ longitude

5. Using Graphs

- a. Bar Graphs use thick bars to compare _____
- b. Line Graphs show _____ over time
- c. Climographs show long-term _____ patterns
- d. Pie Graphs are _____ graphs that show parts of a _____
- e. Diagrams are special _____ that provide information

6. Types of Maps - part II

- a. population maps show how many _____ live in an area
 - i. population _____ shows average # per square mile (or other measurement)
 - ii. choropleths use _____ to show population density
- b. special purpose maps show certain patterns or themes like
 - i. migration of people or animals
 - ii. how cultures, religions, habitats, or other things are spread out across an area
 - iii. historical events