

KNOW

absolute/relative location	environmental determinism	longitude/meridian	scale
accessibility	equator	map	scale of the data
aerial photography	field observation	mental map	sense of place
built environment	fieldwork	patterns	site
cartography	formal/uniform	physical geography	situation
cartographic scale	region	place	spatial approach
concentration	friction of distance	possibilism	spatial association
connectivity	functional/nodal region	Prime Meridian	spatial interaction
cultural ecology	geographic scale	processes	spatial data
cultural landscape	GIS	projection	subregions
density	GPS	proximity	sustainability
diffusion	human geography	qualitative data	thematic maps
distance	human-environment interaction	quantitative data	time-space compression
distance-decay		reference maps	topographic maps
distortion	International Date Line	region	toponym
distribution	landscape analysis	regionalization	vernacular/perceptual region
elevation	latitude/parallel location	remote sensing	

BE ABLE TO

- 1.1 Identify the types of maps and their purpose, including **reference** and **thematic maps** (i.e., **dot distribution, choropleth, graduated symbol, cartogram, and isoline**) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each.
- 1.1 Explain how all maps are selective in information, and how various **projections** (including **Mercator, Goode, Peter, Robinson, Conic** and **Equal-Area**) distort the surface of the Earth in different ways.
- 1.2 Identify the different methods of geographic data collection, including **GIS, remote sensing, & fieldwork**.
- 1.3 Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information (i.e., personal, business, non-profit, and government decisions)
- 1.4 Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships and analyze real-world examples using these spatial concepts.
- 1.5 Explain theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies, from **environmental determinism** to **possibilism**.
- 1.6 Define **scales of analysis** used by geographers, including global, regional, national, and local.
- 1.6 Explain what scales of analysis reveal, including variations in and different interpretations of the data.
- 1.7 Describe different ways that geographers define **regions**, including the different types of regions (i.e. **formal, functional, and vernacular**) and provide real-world examples of each type.