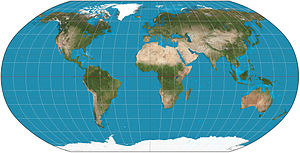
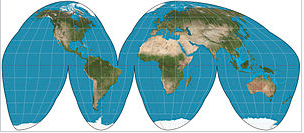
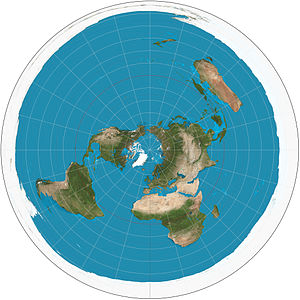
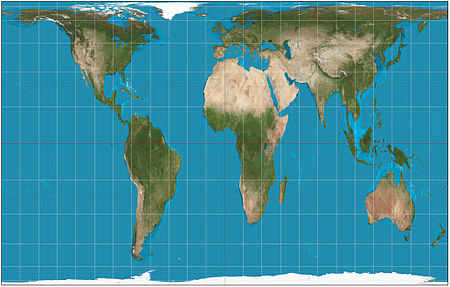
**Unit 1 Review Packet- AP Human Geography**

**Which map projection is each of these?**

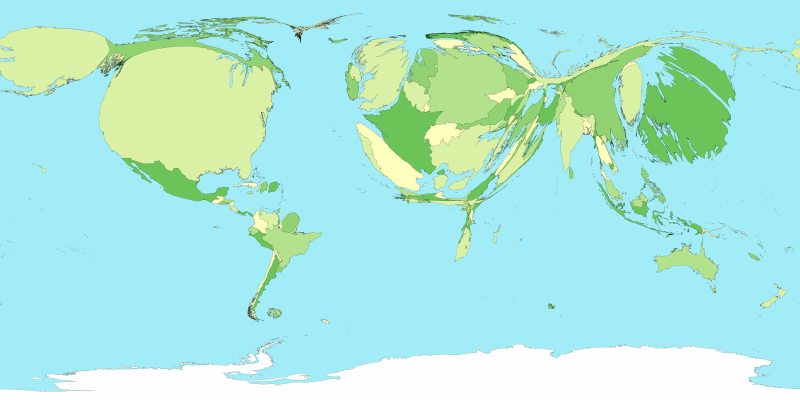
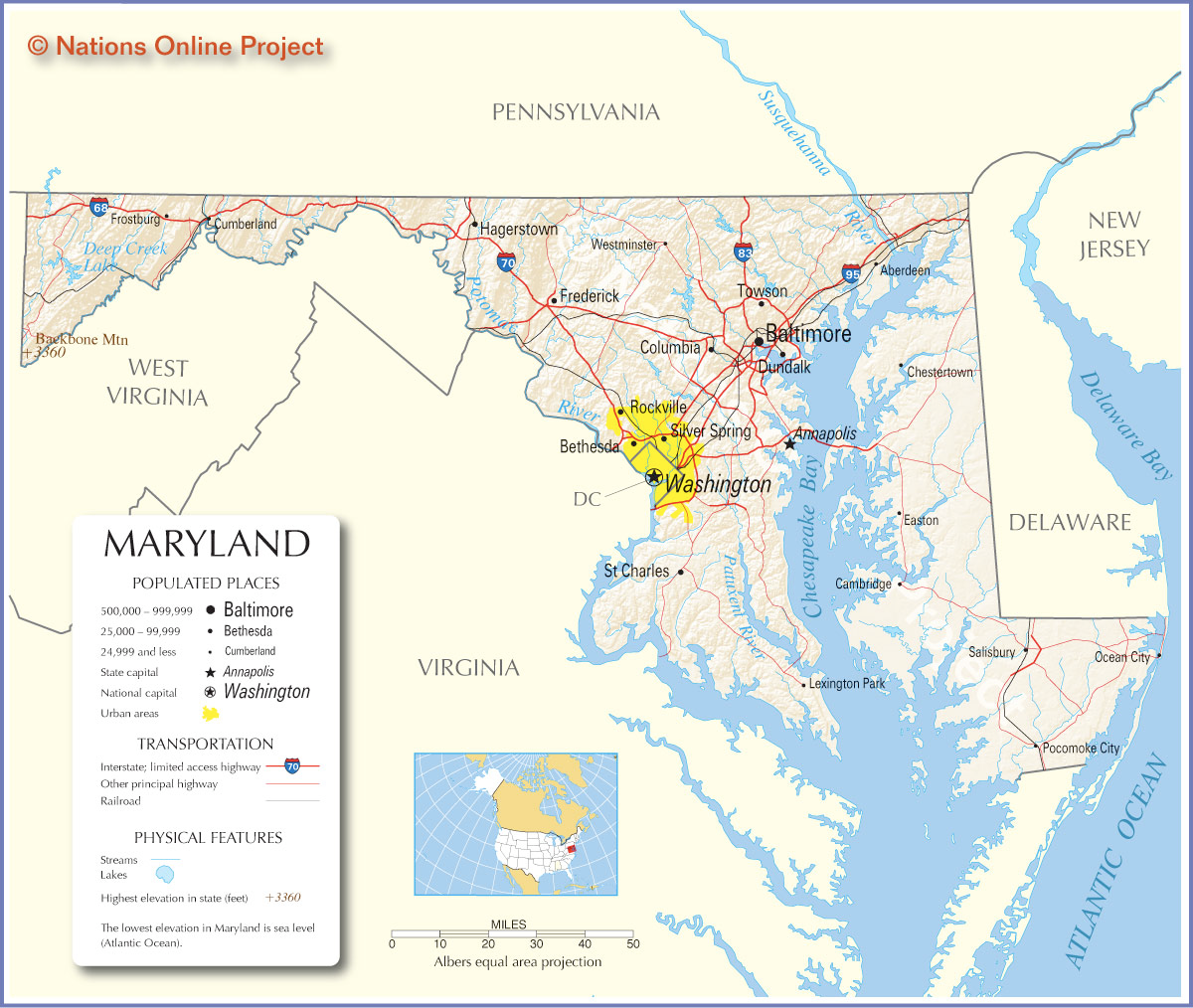
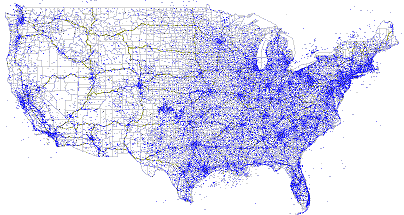
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which are the two you should know the most? What is accurate/inaccurate with them?

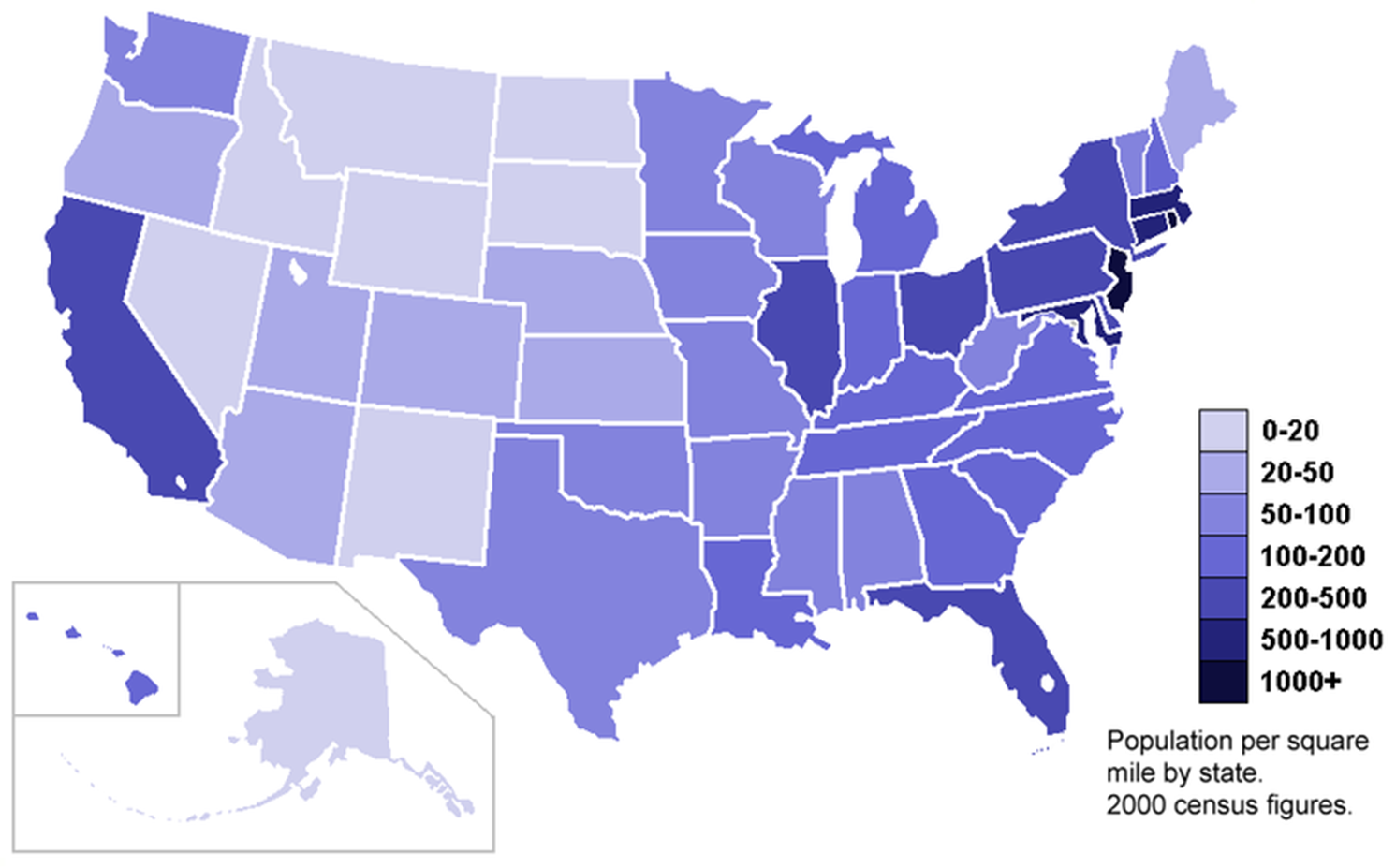
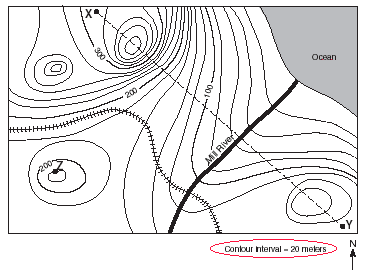
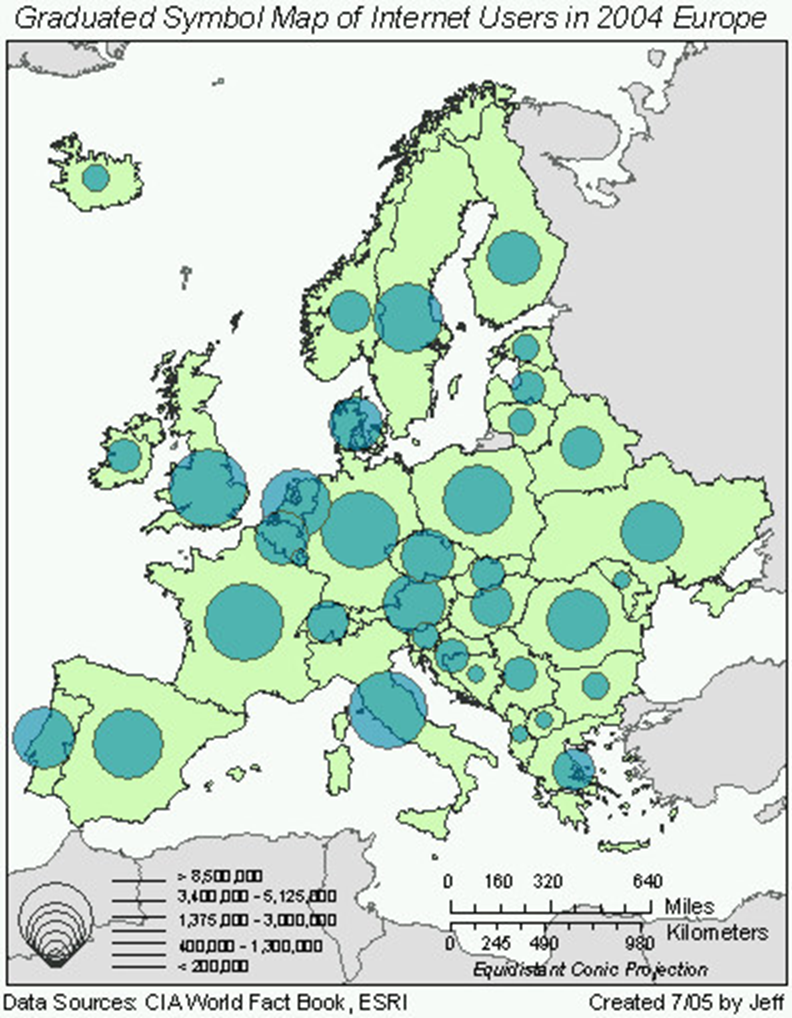
 

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Name the type of map**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the blank- Contemporary Tools of Geography**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the acquisition of data about Earth’s surface from a satellite orbiting Earth or from other long-distance methods.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accurately determines the precise position of something on Earth.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a computer system that can capture, store, analyze, and display geography data. Each type of information can be stored in a layer.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. Gathering data about sea level change
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. Comparing layers of data on population and light pollution
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. Using coordinates to find a location on earth

**Matching Terms**

1. \_\_\_\_Human Geography
2. \_\_\_\_ Physical Geography
3. \_\_\_\_ Geographic Scale
4. \_\_\_\_ Map scale
5. \_\_\_\_ Map projection
6. \_\_\_\_ Distribution
7. \_\_\_\_ Density
8. \_\_\_\_ Concentration
9. \_\_\_\_ Pattern
10. \_\_\_\_ Relative location
11. \_\_\_\_ Absolute location
12. \_\_\_\_ Absolute distance
13. \_\_\_\_ Relative distance
14. \_\_\_\_ Time-space convergence
15. \_\_\_\_ Diffusion
16. \_\_\_\_ Hearth
17. \_\_\_\_ Time-distance decay/Distance decay effect
18. \_\_\_\_ Cultural Landscape
19. \_\_\_\_ Place
20. \_\_\_\_ Site
21. \_\_\_\_ Situation
22. \_\_\_\_ Cultural ecology
23. \_\_\_\_ Possibilism
24. \_\_\_\_ Environmental determinism
25. \_\_\_\_ Globalization
26. \_\_\_\_ Local Diversity
27. \_\_\_\_ Absolute Direction
28. \_\_\_\_ Relative Direction
29. \_\_\_\_ Sustainability
30. \_\_\_\_ Land Use
31. \_\_\_\_ Sequent Occupance
32. Scientific method of transferring locations on Earth’s surface to a flat map
33. Extent of a feature’s spread over space (clustered vs. dispersed)
34. Includes costs of overcoming the friction of absolute distance separating two places. (Ex. Time to get there)
35. Study of where and why human activities are located where they are.
36. The process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time.
37. Arrangement of a feature in space
38. Force or process that involves the entire world and results in making the world essentially “shrink”. Everything is more interconnected and worldwide.
39. Physical character of a place
40. Geographic study of human-environment relationships.
41. Specific point on Earth distinguished by a particular character
42. Physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment.
43. Combination of cultural features such as language, religion, economic features such as agriculture and industry and physical features such as climate and vegetation.
44. Belief that the physical environment caused social development.
45. The farther an idea is from the source, the less likely it is to be adopted.
46. Focal point of innovation and invention from which cultural ideas spread outward from
47. Location in relation to other places.
48. The unique differences that are maintained around the world between places and cultural groups no matter how much globalization occurs. Groups try to preserve this diversity.
49. Scale at which a geographer analyzes a particular phenomenon.
50. Frequency with which something occurs in space.
51. Idea states that with increasing transportation and communication technology, the absolute distance between certain places is, in effect shrinking.
52. Exact measurement in standard units between places.
53. Geometric arrangement of objects in space.
54. Exact location on Earth
55. Location of something in relation to something else
56. Study of where and why natural forces occur as they do.
57. Relationship of a feature’s size on a map to its actual size on Earth.
58. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. Includes economic, environment, and social components.
59. Left, right, forward, backward- directions based on people’s surroundings and perception
60. Every group of people that lived on the land left their mark
61. Compass direction such as North and South
62. Function that humans apply to the land available to them- ex: residential, agricultural, commercial

**Fill-in-the- blank Types of Diffusion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of something from lower class/less populated areas to higher class/more populated cultural centers
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ex. Beyonce starts wearing a certain shirt and some other people start wearing the shirt.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of the Spanish Flu across Europe
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of Spanish and French to the United States
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of paper money to all parts of the globe, but each type of paper money is unique.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. Walmart being made in rural Arkansas and spreading all over the world from there
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Computers were once as big as a closet and only wealthy companies or large research labs could afford to have them. However, as technology improved, smaller computers were purchased for office use. It was not until the 1990s that wealthy American families began purchasing computers for their homes.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The Ebola virus outbreak began in a small village in Sierra Leone. Within a couple of weeks, it had spread to other areas of the country. After 3 months, 4 countries in West Africa were dealing with Ebola outbreaks.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Most of South America speaks Spanish because Spain established colonies in South America beginning in the 1500s. Spanish missionaries and conquistadors taught most of native South Americans to speak a European language.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Jazz music is often described as “America’s gift to the world”. What began in the U.S. in the 1920s is now popular everywhere in the world. Each country that adopts jazz music, puts their own spin on the sound. Often times, they keep the same jazz beats, but include different instruments from their own music traditions.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In the 1960s, surfing started to gain popularity in Southern California. These surfers began to look for new surf spots in Mexico, Peru, and South Africa. By 1980, all of these countries had developed surf cultures of their own.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Austin is known for its breakfast tacos and Mexican restaurants. The types of food served in these places are often very different from traditional cuisine in Mexico. Austin has created a whole different style of cooking that combines Mexican recipes with more Texas style ingredients.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Soccer is the world’s most popular sport. Often times, when a famous player, like Neymar, creates a new hair style, other players adopt the same hair, fans of their team start to choose the same hairstyle for themselves. Suddenly, what started as a pro player trend, becomes a world-wide trend, especially for teenagers who want to emulate their favorite players.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are several traditions of Santa Claus around the world. Each carry their own cultural style.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are many types of burgers in India that are chicken burgers or tikka burgers made out of potatoes or other vegetables.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The spreading of the Yanny vs. Laurel audio clip on the internet

**Latitude vs. Longitude**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is major line of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it splits the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures distance from Equator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is major line of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it splits the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures distance from Prime Meridian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Types of Region Fill-in-the-blank**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area within which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area organized around a node or focal point. The activity is more intense near the center of the region and loses intensity as you move outward from the center
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. Defined by how people perceive an area.

**Directions: Identify which type each of the following regions are.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New Hampshire |  |
| Reception area for a tv station |  |
| American Rust Belt (area where a lot of automobiles are produced) |  |
| American South |  |
| DC metro region |  |
| The Midwest |  |
| Brazil |  |
| Route 95 corridor |  |
| Austin, Texas |  |
| The distribution network for the newspaper *USA Today* |  |
| French-language region in Canada |  |
| The Middle East |  |
| Haitian neighborhood in Miami, Florida |  |
| DMV (DC, Maryland, Virginia) |  |
| Baltimore Ravens “Nation” |  |

**Multiple Choice**

1. Why is the Mercator map projection especially useful for navigation on the surface of the earth?
   1. Distortion of shape is minimized
   2. Direction is constant across the map
   3. Distances are correctly portrayed
   4. Area of land masses is shown correctly
   5. It shows the sizes of bodies of water realistically
2. How are a cartogram and proportional symbols map similar?
   1. Both indicate exact locations of specific data precisely
   2. Both portray numerical data for comparison between places
   3. Both provide a good compromise among distortions of shape, size, direction and distance.
   4. Both display latitude and longitude accurately.
   5. Both are useful for comparing the physical area of a country.
3. Which term refers to the collection of geospatial data through the use of satellite imagery?
   1. Remote sensing
   2. Fieldwork
   3. Global position system
   4. Geographic information system
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that cultural landscapes should form the basic unit of geographic inquiry.
   1. Ptolemy
   2. George Perkins Marsh
   3. Eratosthenes
   4. Carl Sauer
   5. W. D. Pattison
5. A perceptual region’s boundaries are
   1. Determined by a set of uniform physical and cultural characteristics across a particular area.
   2. Drawn around the functions that occur between a particular place and the surrounding area.
   3. Determined by the portion of a particular area that has been modified by human activities.
   4. Fuzzy because they allow for individual interpretation.
   5. Designated by the inclusion of a particular cultural characteristic.
6. A ratio of the number of items within a defined unit of area measures
   1. Dispersion
   2. Direction
   3. Pattern
   4. Density
   5. Diffusion
7. Which of the following best describes the site of Manhattan?
   1. A regional transportation hub for the northeastern United States.
   2. A midway point along an urban corridor stretching from Boston to Washington D.C.
   3. An island bordered by the Hudson and East Rivers
   4. An important center for international trade and commerce
   5. An urban center located two hours northeast of Philadelphia by train
8. Thematic maps that employ a range of color tones to illustrate how particular values vary across predefined areas, such as counties, provinces, or states, are referred to as
   1. Dot maps
   2. Choropleth maps
   3. Proportional symbol maps
   4. Isoline maps
   5. Cartograms
9. What elements of study do human and physical geography have in common?
   1. They are taught or studied within the same department in major universities, but only rarely.
   2. They are concerned with where things occur and why they occur where they do.
   3. They are dedicated primarily to managing national park systems.
   4. They are focused primarily on managing the world's growing human population.
   5. They represent a network of academic professionals dedicated primarily to studying coal mining's effects on physical and human systems.
10. Without looking at a map, we might deduce that the coordinates 170 W longitude, 11 S latitude are likely
    1. just west of the International Date Line and just north of the equator.
    2. just south of the equator and just east of the prime meridian.
    3. just east of the International Date Line and just south of the equator.
    4. just east of the prime meridian and just south of the equator.
    5. just south of the International Date Line and just east of the equator.
11. The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite, spacecraft, or specially equipped high-altitude balloon is
    1. GIS.
    2. GPS.
    3. remote sensing.
    4. aerial photography.
    5. USGS.
12. The diffusion of HIV/AIDS prevention methods and treatments in the United States is an example of which type of diffusion?
    1. Contagious
    2. Hierarchical
    3. Relocation
    4. Stimulus
    5. Geospatial
13. The region of Idaho is an example of which type of region
    1. Functional
    2. Vernacular
    3. Cultural
    4. Governmental
    5. Formal
14. Which of the following is an example of a functional region?
    1. A newspaper’s distribution area
    2. Texas
    3. A neighborhood in a city where everyone speaks Spanish
    4. Redskins nation
    5. Takoma Park
15. Who is considered to be the father of geography?
    1. Ptolemy
    2. Aristotle
    3. Eratosthenes
    4. Galileo
    5. Thanes