APHuG Articulation - aka What College Board Wants You to Know

Unit 1 Thinking Geographically

Topic 1.1 Introduction to Maps

A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.
    1. Identify types of maps. The types of information presented in maps and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.
        a. Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.
        b. Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.
        c. All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitable distort spatial relationships in shape area distance and direction.

Topic 1.2 Geographic Data

A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.
    1. Identify different methods of geographic data collection.
        a. Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.
        b. Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.
        c. Spatial information can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation.

Topic 1.3 The Power of Geographic Data

A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.
    1. Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.
        a. Geospatial and geographical data, including census data and satellite imagery, are used at all scales for personal, business and organizational, and governmental decision making purposes.

Topic 1.4 Spatial Concepts

A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.
    1. Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.
        a. Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.

Topic 1.5 Human Environment Interaction

A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.
    1. Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.
        a. Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.
        b. Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.

Topic 1.6 Scale of Analysis

A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.
    1. Define scales of analysis used by geographers.
        a. Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.

B. Explain what scales of analysis reveal.
    1. Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.

Topic 7 Regional Analysis

A. Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.
    1. Describe different ways that geographers define regions.
        a. Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.
        b. Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.
        c. Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.
        d. Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.

Absolute direction Absolute distance Absolute location Area distortion Census data Clustering Direction distortion Dispersal Distance decay Distance distortion Elevation Environmental determinism Formal region Functional region Geographic Information System (GIS) Geographical data Geospatial data Global scale Local scale Map projection/distortion	National scale Pattern Perceptual/ vernacular region Place Possibilism Reference maps Regional analysis Regional scale Relative direction Relative distance Relative location Remote sensing Satellite imagery Satellite navigation system (GPS) Shape distortion Space Sustainability Thematic maps Time-space compression

Examples of combining information:

- **Reference maps** can be physical or political - be able to identify each type
- **Thematic maps** include choropleth, dot, and isoline - be able to identify each type
- **Geographical concepts** are location, place, scale, space, pattern, flows, networks, regionalization, and globalization. *These terms will need their own card but in the context of geographical concepts.*
- **Spatial information** can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation. (these may seems obvious however CB has named them, so know them in the context of geography)

Reference maps can be political or physical.
Political maps are designed to show governmental boundaries of countries, states, and counties, the location of major cities, and they usually include significant bodies of water.
Physical map is to show landforms, bodies of water and other geographical features.

The following are examples of thematic maps.
Choropleth A thematic map in which administrative areas are colored or shaded according to the range in which the aggregated statistic of interest falls.
Dot Shows the values of one or more numeric data fields. Each dot on a dot-density map represents some amount of data.
Isoline maps help the reader to recognise patterns and relationships between the geography of an area and data that might have been collected on the ground, such as air temperature.