Unit 1 – Thinking Geographically
Be Able To… Guide

- ✓ Define *refugees*
- ✓ Identify and explain what a *formal region*
- ✓ Explain why *Mercator maps* are preferred for navigation
- ✓ Define *Intervening opportunity*
- ✓ Describe *Environmental Determinism* and how it impacts social development
- ✓ Explain why *spatial analysis* is important when looking at data
- ✓ Identify why *distinctiveness* of a region is geographically important
- ✓ Explain how *maps collect and use* data
- ✓ Describe how *census data* can be used
- ✓ Define/describe *demographics*
- ✓ Explain how *political divisions can be regions* within a nation/nations
- ✓ Explain problems with *map projection*
- ✓ Identify and explain characteristics of *functional regions*
- ✓ Define *determinism*
- ✓ Explain *absolute location*
- ✓ Explain why *topographic maps* are used for
- ✓ Identify the *Mercator, Robinson, and Goode Homolosine* projections
- ✓ Explain the positives and negatives of *small versus large scale maps*
- ✓ Describe *Possibilism*
- ✓ Define *relative location*
- ✓ Explain how *remote sensing* collects data
- ✓ Explain the *function of zip codes* and what data they provide
- ✓ Define *sustainability*
- ✓ Define *latitude and longitude*
- ✓ Explain how the *'Why of Where?'* applies to geography
- ✓ Identify the *agricultural regions*
- ✓ Define *desertification*
- ✓ Explain why all *maps will have distortions*
- ✓ Identify *GPS* and explain its function
- ✓ Identify *GIS* and explain its function
- ✓ Identify and explain characteristics of a *vernacular region*
- ✓ Explain how and why *scale* has real world application