-Unit 1-

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

Unit 1 will cover the following topic outlined by College Board

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.1 – Introduction to Maps | 1.2 – Geographic Data |
| 1.3 – The Power of Geographic Data | 1.4 – Spatial Concepts |
| 1.5 – Human-Environmental Interaction | 1.6 – Scales of Analysis |
| 1.7 – Regional Analysis |

Describe what you would find on these types of maps & find a map example in your textbook:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of map | What is it/ what does it look like | Example in book (pg #) |
| Reference map |  |  |
| Political map |  |  |
| Thematic map |  |  |
| Area Symbol Maps |  |  |
| Dot Maps |  |  |
| Proportional Symbol Maps |  |  |
| Flow Line Maps |  |  |
| Cartograms |  |  |
| Isoline Maps |  |  |
| Choropleth Maps |  |  |

1) Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal and elevation.

Absolute location is:

Relative location is:

2) All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance and direction.

Map projections can distort:

Mercator projection is best for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and distorts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.

 Explain how GIS maps are created:

4) Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.

Be able to provide a SPECIFIC example of the following:

* Space
* Place
* Distance decay
* Time-Space compression

5) Create TWO (2) examples for each:

Environmental Determinism:

Possibilism:

6) Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns. Think about how things look different if you are looking at a map of downtown Seattle, versus the whole Puget Sound area.

7) Regions – Define and provide examples:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Region | Define | Examples |
| Formal |  |  |
| Functional |  |  |
| Perceptual/ vernacular |  |  |

8) Commonly Confused Vocabulary Pairs for Unit 1

* site vs. situation
* remote sensing vs. satellite imagery
* place vs. location
* cultural landscape vs. built environment
* distance-decay vs. time-space compression
* GPS vs. GIS