AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit One: Thinking Geographically

The AP Exam

- TUESDAY, MAY 5th
- Two-hours and 15 minutes
- 75 multiple choice (60 minutes)
- 3 essays in free response section (75 minutes- answer all 3 FRQ's)
- Students who score high enough on the exam can receive college credit for taking the course.

Course Outline

- Thinking Geographically 8-10%
- Population and Migration Patterns and Processes 13-17%
- Cultural Patterns and Processes 12-17%
- Political Patterns and Processes 12-17%
- Agriculture and Rural Land Use 12-17%
- Cities and Urban Land Use 13-17%
- Industrial and Economic Patterns and Processes 13-17%

Syllabus Highlights

- **Calendar and Vocab for each unit on website.**
- **Two Interactive Notebooks.**
- **Late and Missing Work:**
  - All work turned in at the end of the unit in the Interactive Notebook.
  - Due dates for specific assignments will serve as checks on progress and completion.
- **Homework:**
  - Quality time v. Quantity
  - Manageable units spread over time = Better Retention (avoid the cram)
  - Pomodoro's = Focused 20 minutes, 5-6 days per week.

Unit Breakdown

- **NOTEBOOK**
  - Vocab: Human Geography is a vocab intensive course. Notebooks will become a comprehensive study guide in the spring.
  - Ultimate Guides: Two page essays on key topics and concepts.
  - Textbook Assignment: 6 Response Questions each Unit.
  - Practice Free Response Questions
  - Current Event Articles – Applying human geography concepts.
  - Regional Country Reports

Unit Breakdown

- **ASSESSMENT**
  - Daily Review Quizzes
  - Regional Map Quizzes
  - Unit Exams
    - Multiple Choice
    - Free Response Questions
  - Comprehensive Semester Exams
    - Semester 1: Units 1 - 4
    - Semester 2: Units 5- 7

1.1 Introduction to Maps

Spatial Approach

A spatial approach considers the arrangements of phenomena being studied across the earths surface.

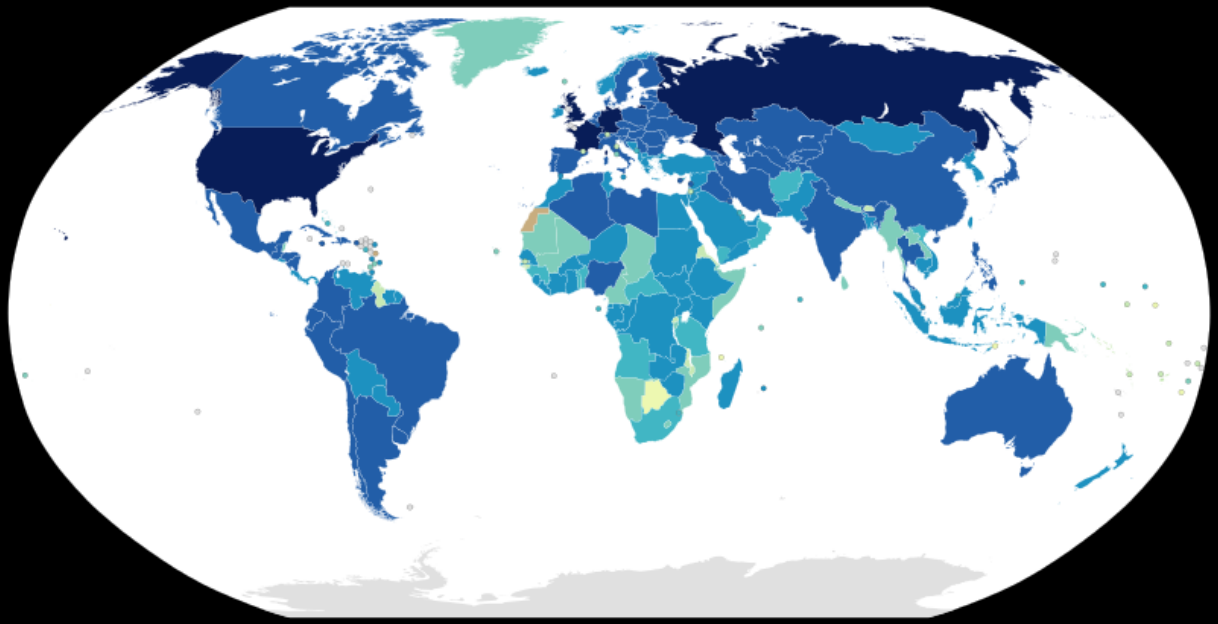
It considers location, distance, direction, orientation, pattern and interconnection

Geographers ask spatial approach based questions such as;

- Why are things where they are?
- How did things become distributed as they are?
- What is changing the patterns of distribution?
- What are the implications of the spatial distributions for people?

- History = Time

- Geography = Space



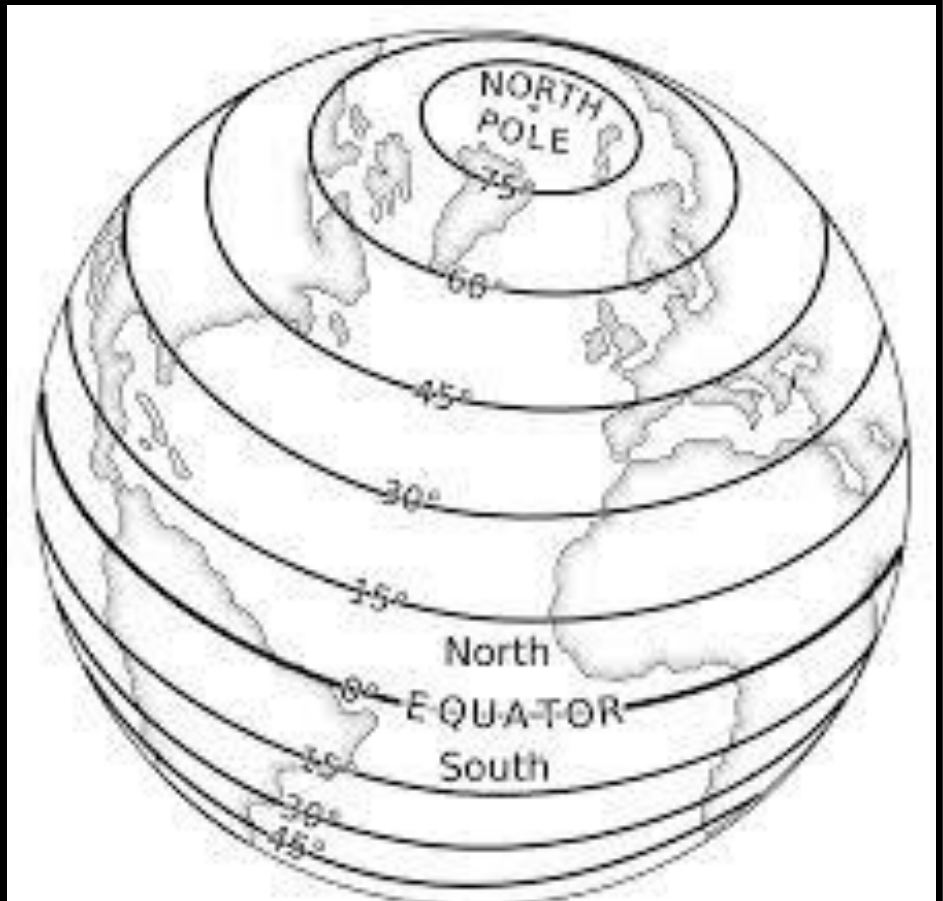
Television Introduction by Country

Physical Geography

- Spatial analysis of the structure, processes and location of the Earth's natural phenomena such as climate, soil, plants, animals and topography.

Latitude

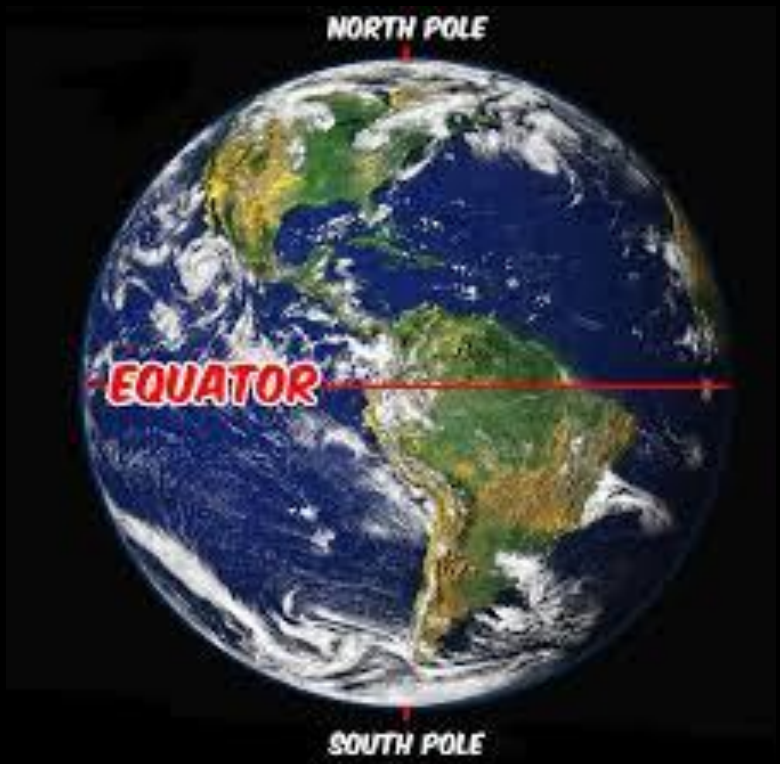
The distance north or south of the equator.



Equator

- Imaginary line that circles the globe exactly halfway between the North and South poles.

- The equator is designated as 0 degrees latitude and the poles as 90 degrees north and 90 degrees south.

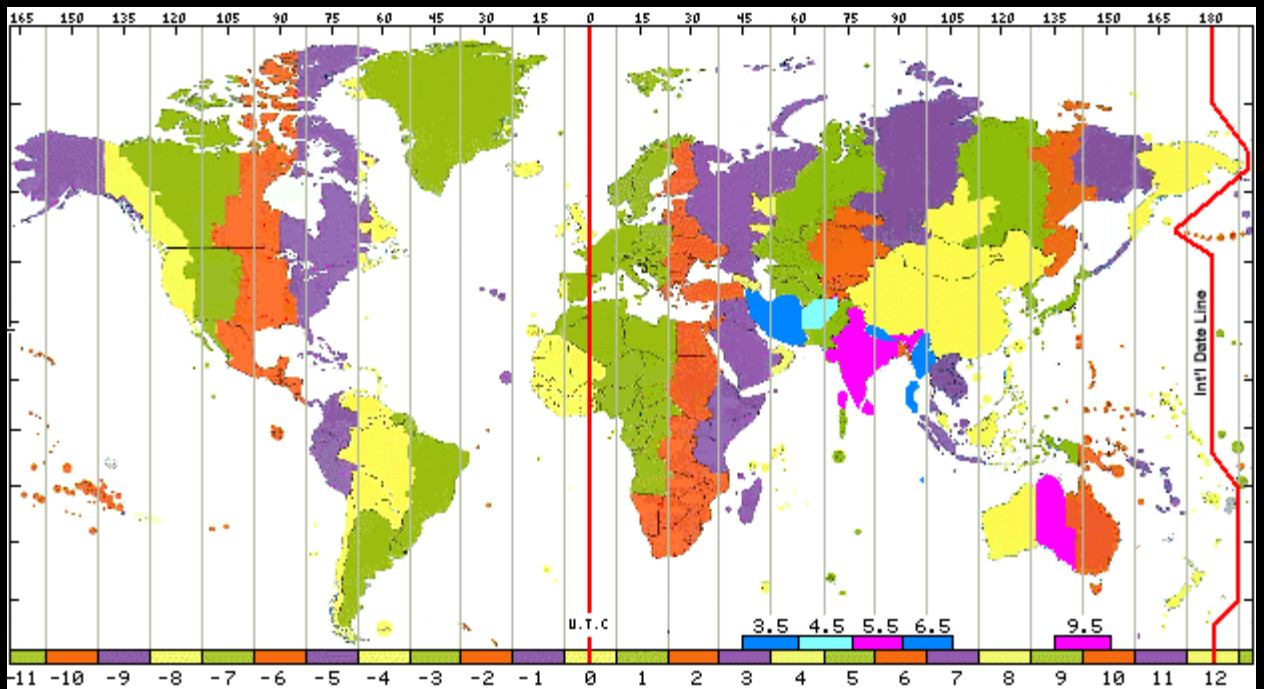


Longitude

- The distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

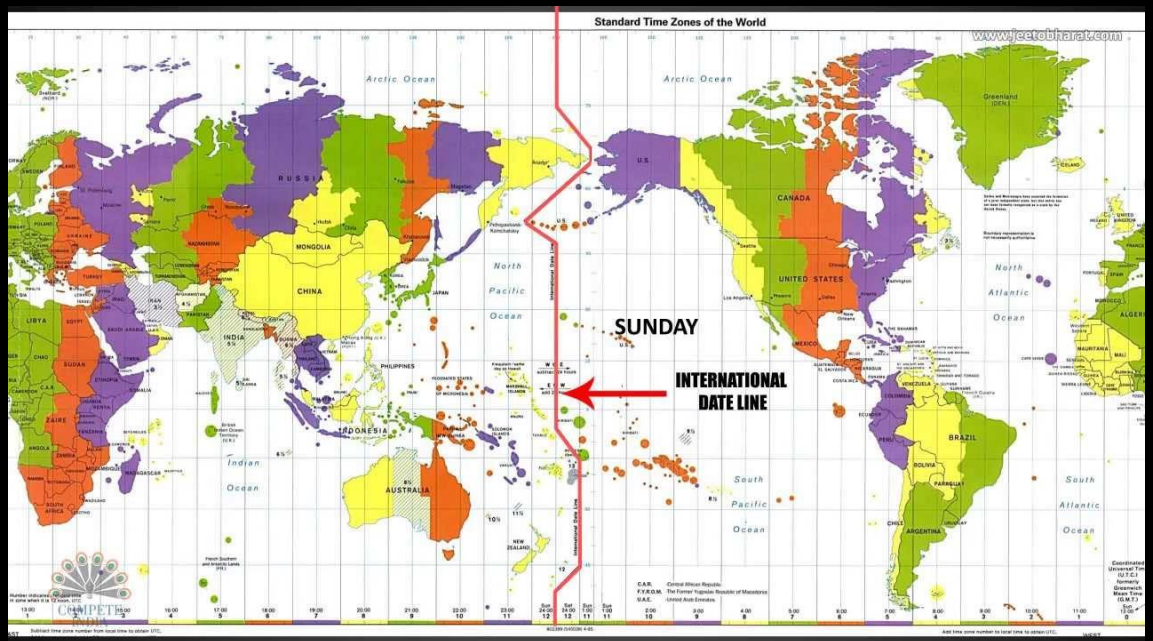
Prime Meridian

- An imaginary line that circles the runs from pole to pole through Greenwich England. It is designated as 0 degrees longitude.
- On the opposite side of the globe from the Prime Meridian is 180 degrees longitude.



International Date Line

- An imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and demarcates the change of one calendar day to the next.
- It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° line of longitude but deviating to pass around some territories and island groups.



Ultimate Guide: What is Human Geography and why is it important?

- Video:
  - Take notes on video in notebook
    - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDk06h7Abbw
- Power Research:
  - 15 minutes
  - Gather as much info as possible to answer the question
  - Take notes
- Outline
  - 3-4 minutes
  - Outline your essay
    - Topics, examples, definitions
- Power Write
  - 20 minutes of writing
  - Minimum of two pages completed

What is Human Geography?

Countdown timer

20:00

(with alarm)

Human Geography

- The study of:
- how people make places,
- how we organize space and society,
- how we interact with each other in places and across space,
- and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our locality, region, and world.

Human Geography

- The impact of geography on humans and the impact of humans on geography

Geography is everything and everything is geography."

Culture

Religion

Language

Racial Conflict

Ethnic Cleansing

Infant mortality

Life expectancy

Infectious disease

Migration

Immigration

Gender Roles

Boundary Disputes

Geopolitics

Urbanization

Agricultural Methods

Agri-business

Food Scarcity

Patterns of Consumption

Popular Culture

Religious Fundamentalism

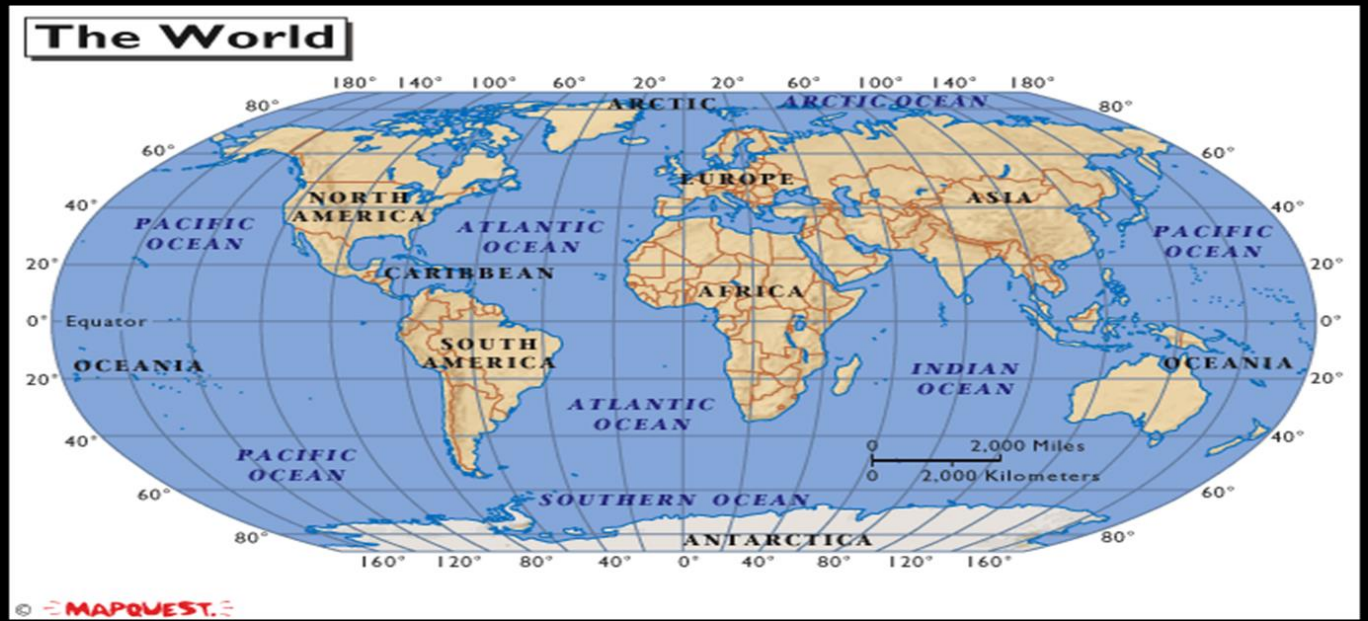
Globalization

Genetically Modified Foods

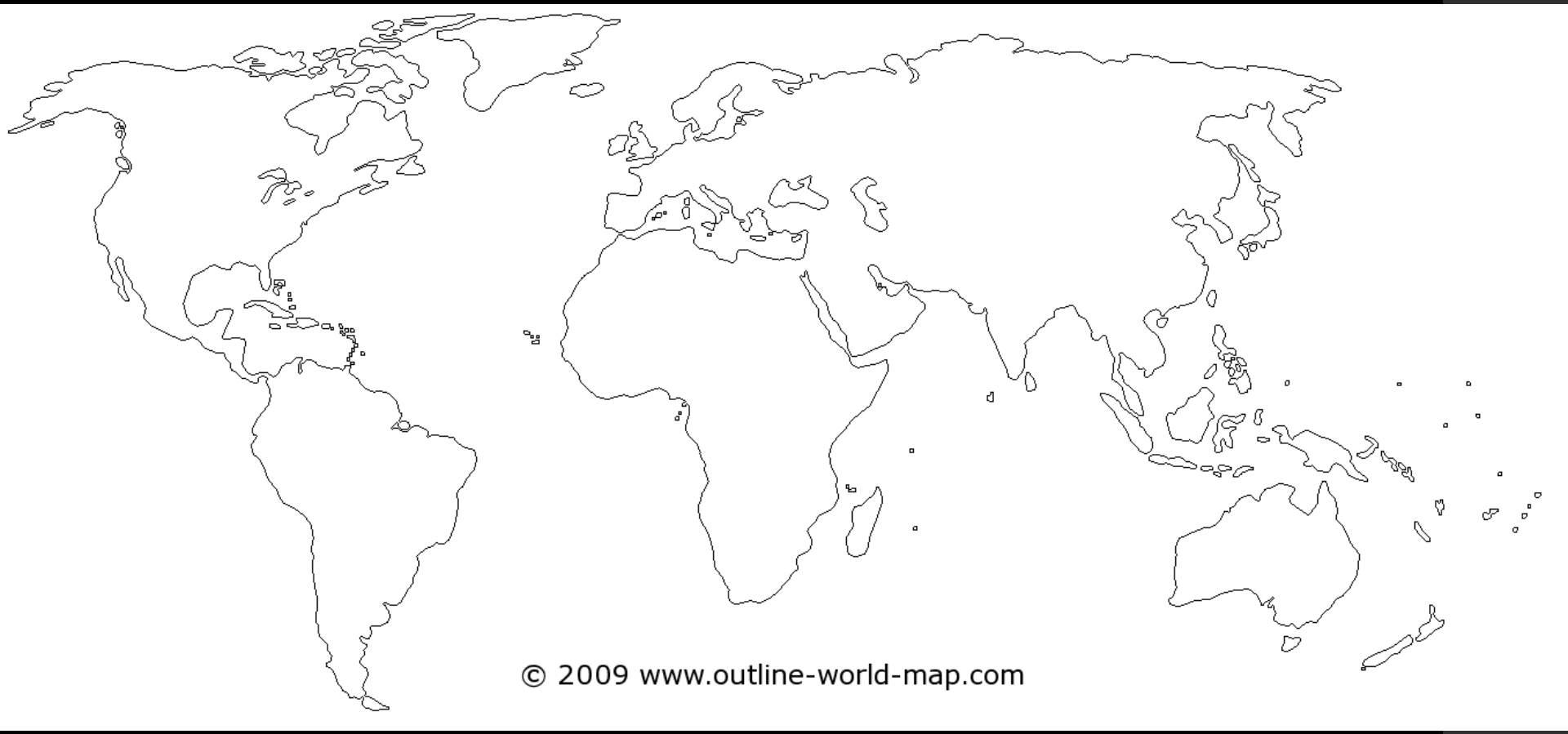
Cartographic Scale

The ratio between the size of objects in the real world and their representation on the map.

Also known as map scale.




Astoria
5
205
Columbia R.
82
84
Portland
Beaverton
Gresham
The Dalles
Pendleton
Salem
LaGrande
Snake R.
Corvallis
Willamette R.
Deschutes R.
Madras
Baker City
Waldport
John Day R.
Springfield
Bend
Eugene
Ontario
5
97
Coos Bay
Burns
Malheur Lake
Harney Lake
Crater Lake National Park
Owyhee R.
Rogue R.
Medford
Klamath Lake
Ashland
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Goose Lake


© 2009 www.outline-world-map.com

smaller scale

Sample Area Covered	*Fraction Scale*	*Verbal Scale*
World	1:78,000,000	1 in = 1,250 mi
No. America	1:36,000,000	1 in = 570 mi
Central U.S.	1: 4,000,000	1 in = 64 mi
AAA Oregon map	1: 1,267,200	1 in = 20 mi

larger scale

Smaller-scale shows more land area in less detail. *Used to show global patterns.*

Larger-scale shows less land area in more detail. *Used on local maps.*

Absolute Direction

Directions to a location based on the cardinal points – North, South, East, West.

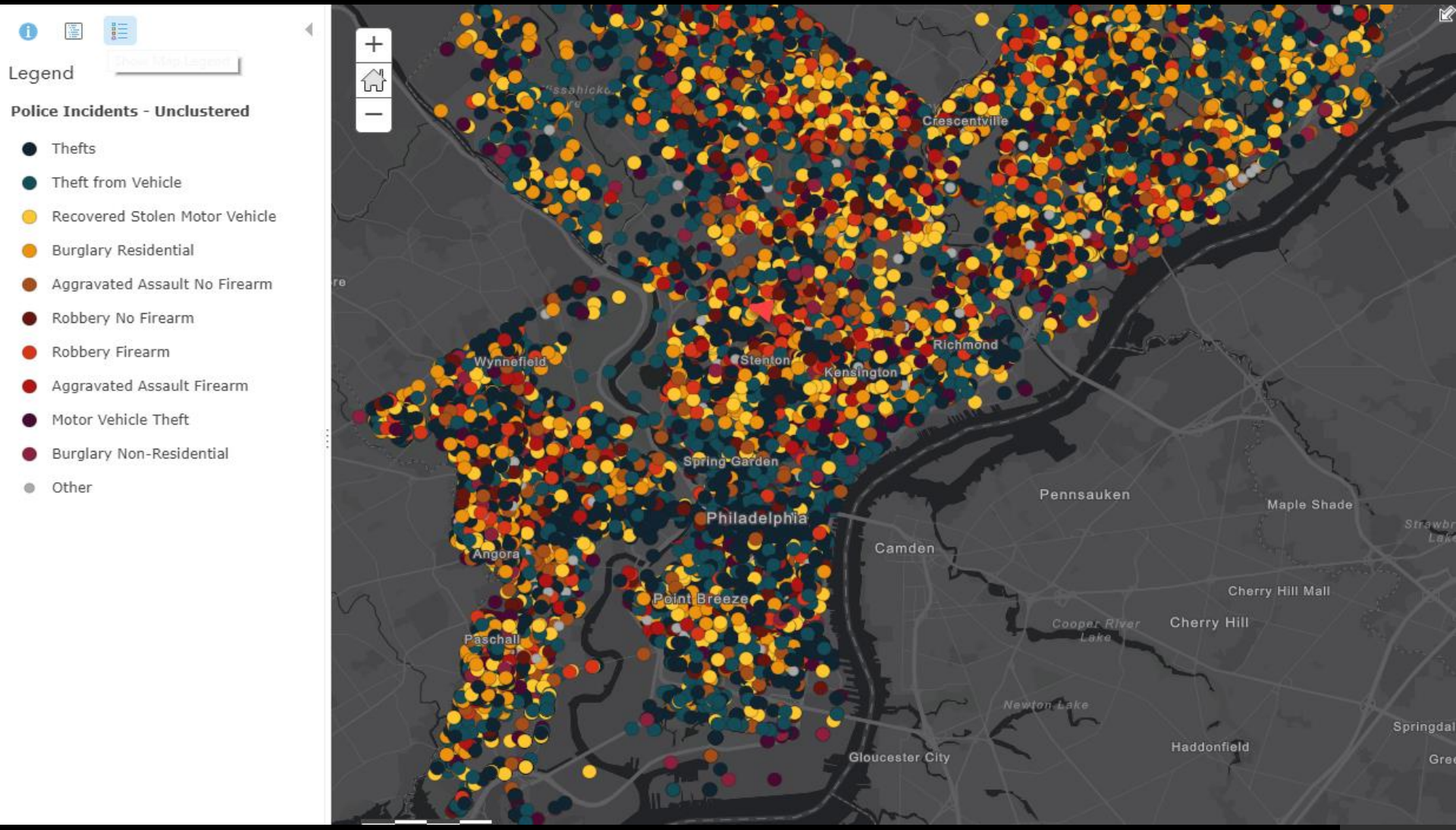
Relative Direction:

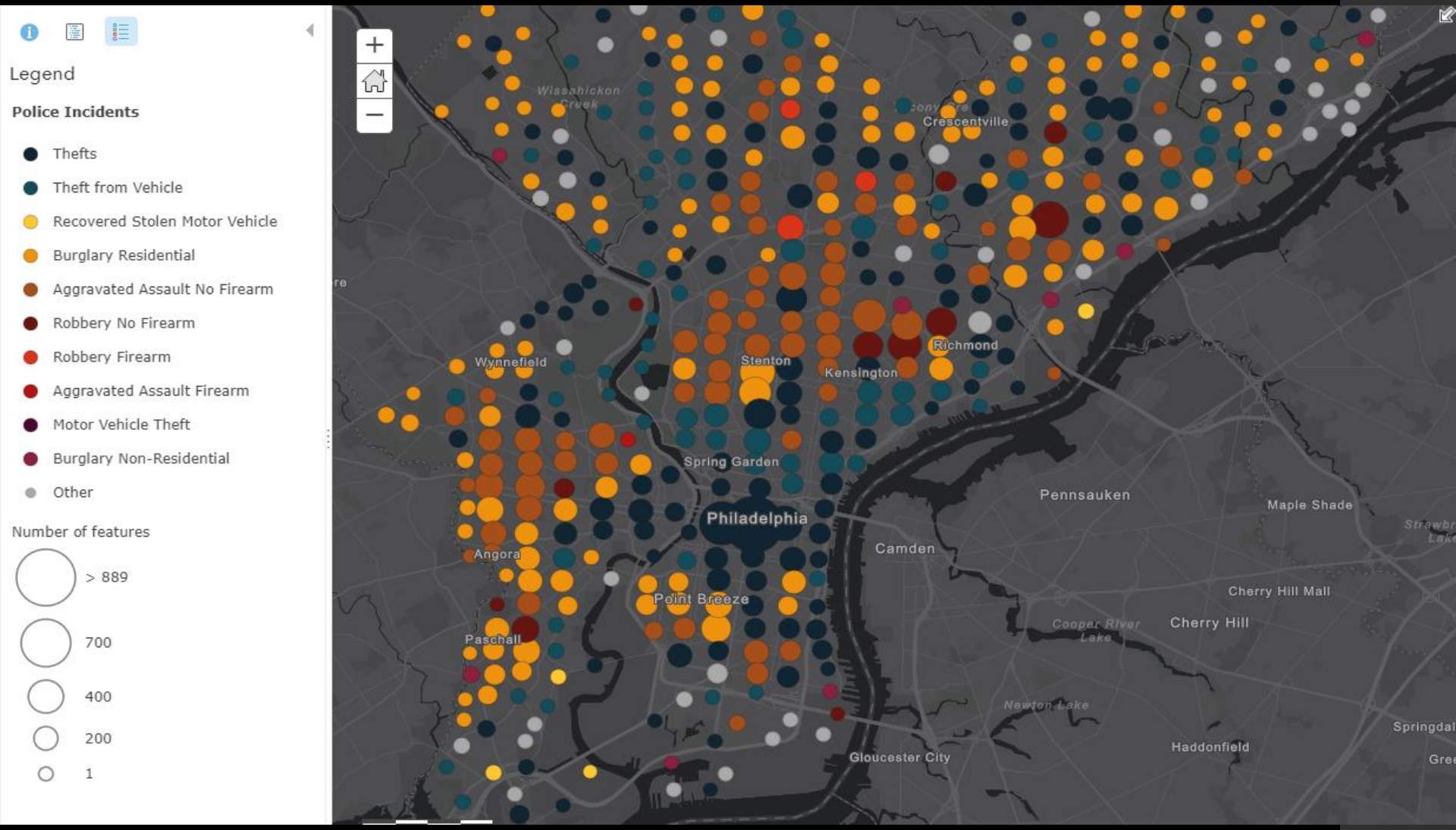
Directions to a location that use relative terms, such as left, right, up, down, over.

Example: Go down McKillican, cross 43, keep walking along the road, on your right will be a red brick building.

Clustering

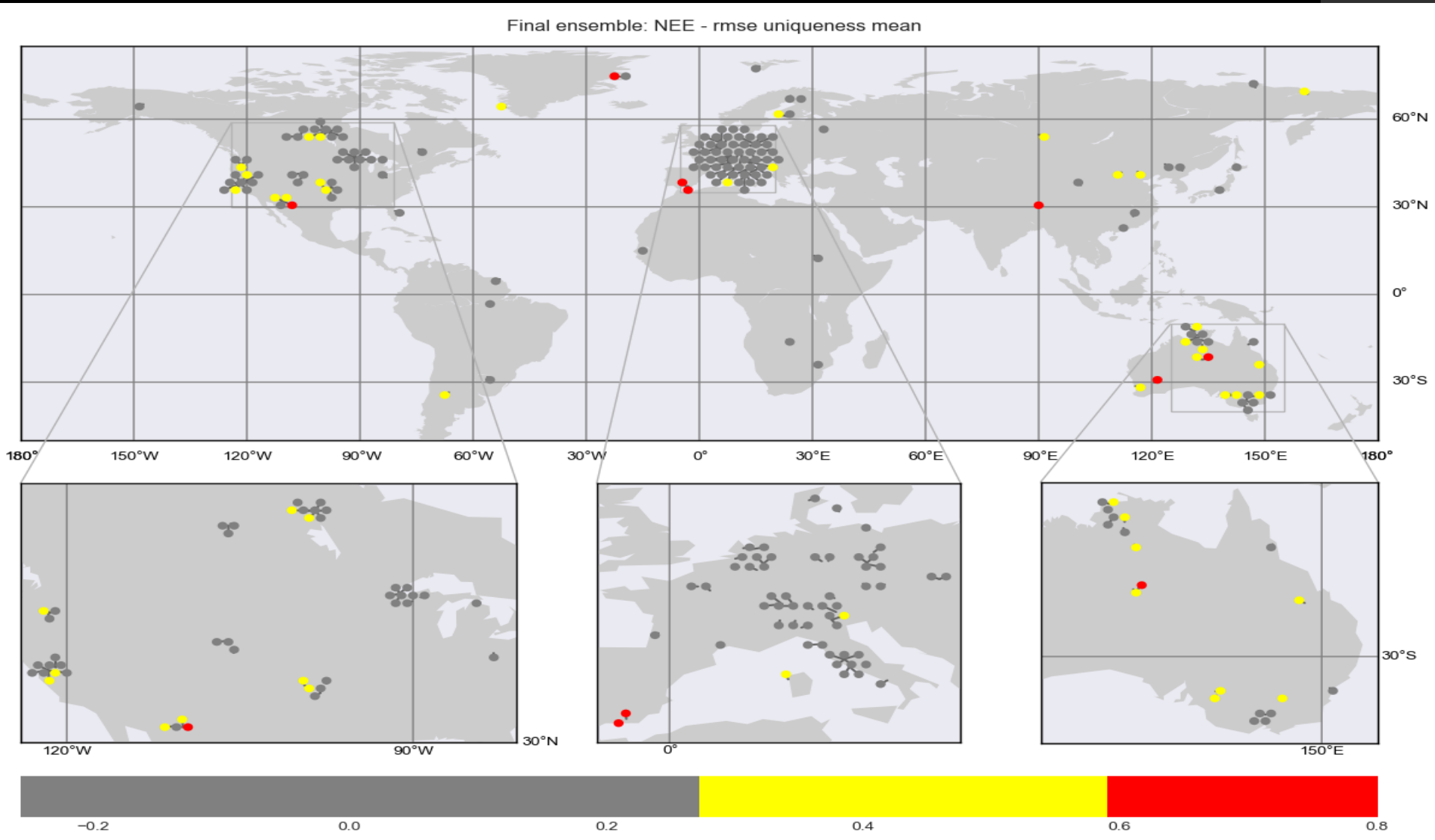
- Map making tool that allows you to cluster your data into smaller data points so that it is easier to see from the larger groupings.


Legend
Police Incidents - Unclustered
Thefts
Theft from Vehicle
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicle
Burglary Residential
Aggravated Assault No Firearm
Robbery No Firearm
Robbery Firearm
Aggravated Assault Firearm
Motor Vehicle Theft
Burglary Non-Residential
Other
Crescentville
Wynnefield
Stenton
Kensington
Richmond
Spring Garden
Philadelphia
Pennsauken
Maple Shade
Camden
Angora
Point Breeze
Cherry Hill Mall
Cherry Hill
Paschall
Newton Lake
Haddonfield
Gloucester City


Legend
Police Incidents
Thefts
Theft from Vehicle
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicle
Burglary Residential
Aggravated Assault No Firearm
Robbery No Firearm
Robbery Firearm
Aggravated Assault Firearm
Motor Vehicle Theft
Burglary Non-Residential
Other
Number of features
> 889
700
400
200
1
Wissahickon Creek
Crescentville
Wynnefield
Stenton
Kensington
Richmond
Spring Garden
Philadelphia
Pennsauken
Maple Shade
Camden
Angora
Point Breeze
Paschall
Cherry Hill Mall
Cherry Hill
Cooper River Lake
Newton Lake
Haddonfield
Gloucester City

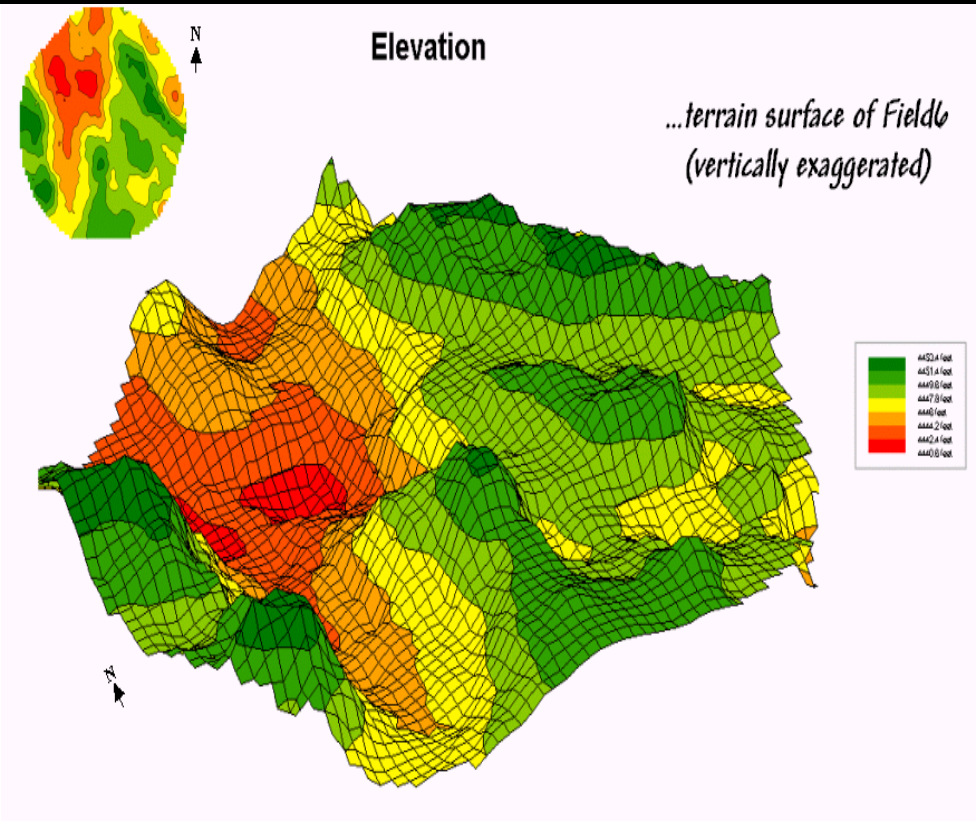
Dispersal

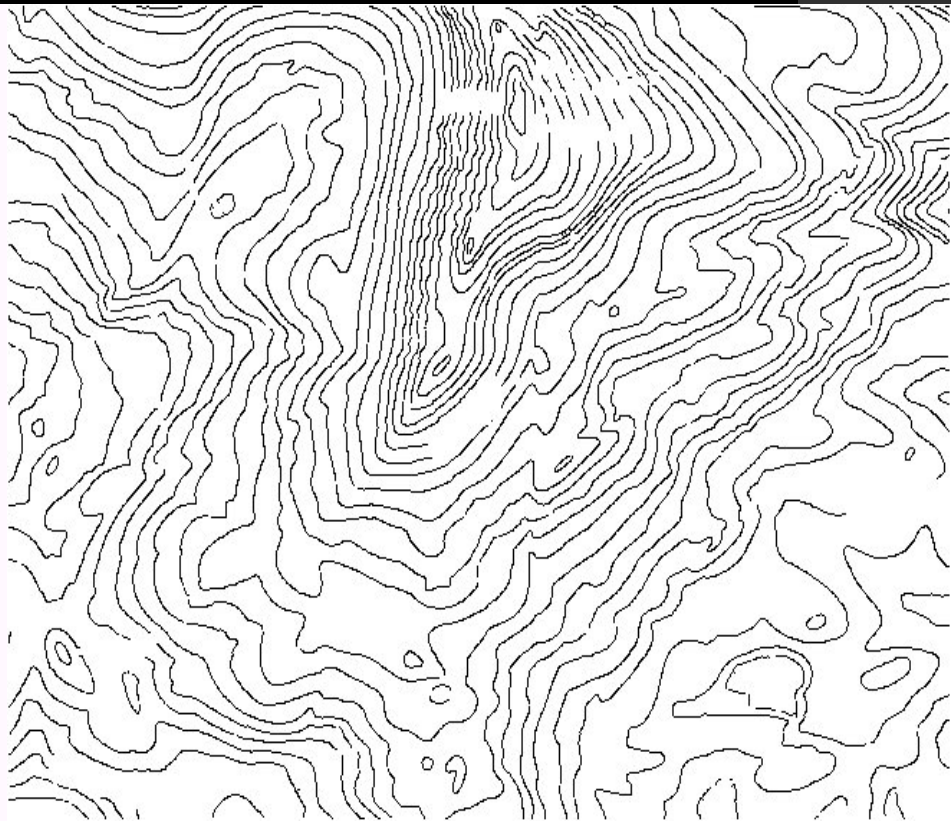
- Map making tool – spread out overlapping data symbols to make them easier to differentiate.


Final ensemble: NEE - rmse uniqueness mean
60°N
30°N
0°
30°S
180°
150°W
120°W
90°W
60°W
30°W
0°
30°E
60°E
90°E
120°E
150°E
180°
120°W
90°W
30°N
0°
150°E
30°S
−0.2
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8

Elevation

- Mapping techniques to show the height above a certain level - commonly above sea level.





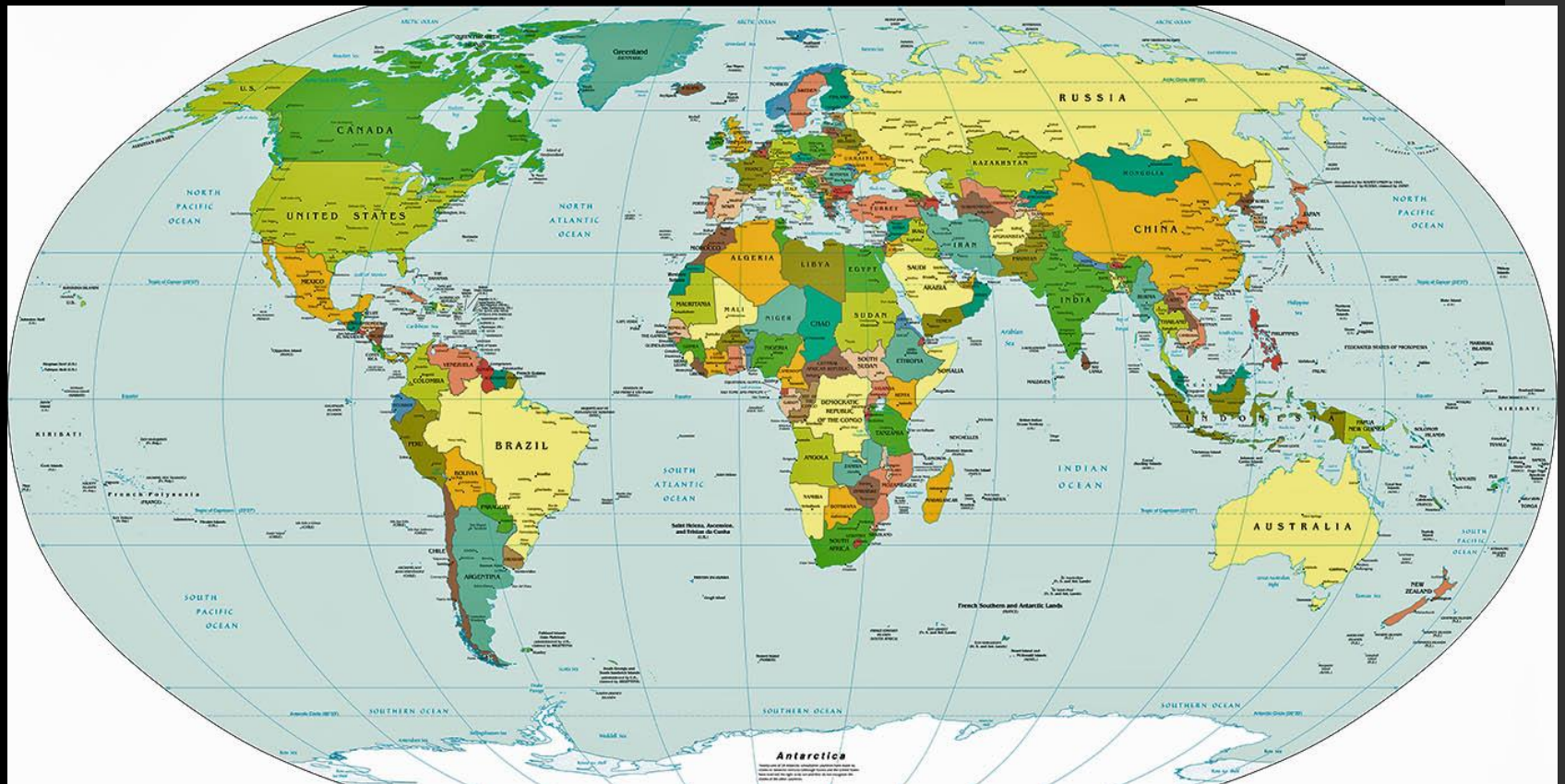
Reference Maps

- Show locations of places and geographic features. Referred to for general information.

Common Types of Reference Maps

1. Political Maps
2. Physical Maps
3. Road Maps
4. Plat Maps
5. Locator Maps

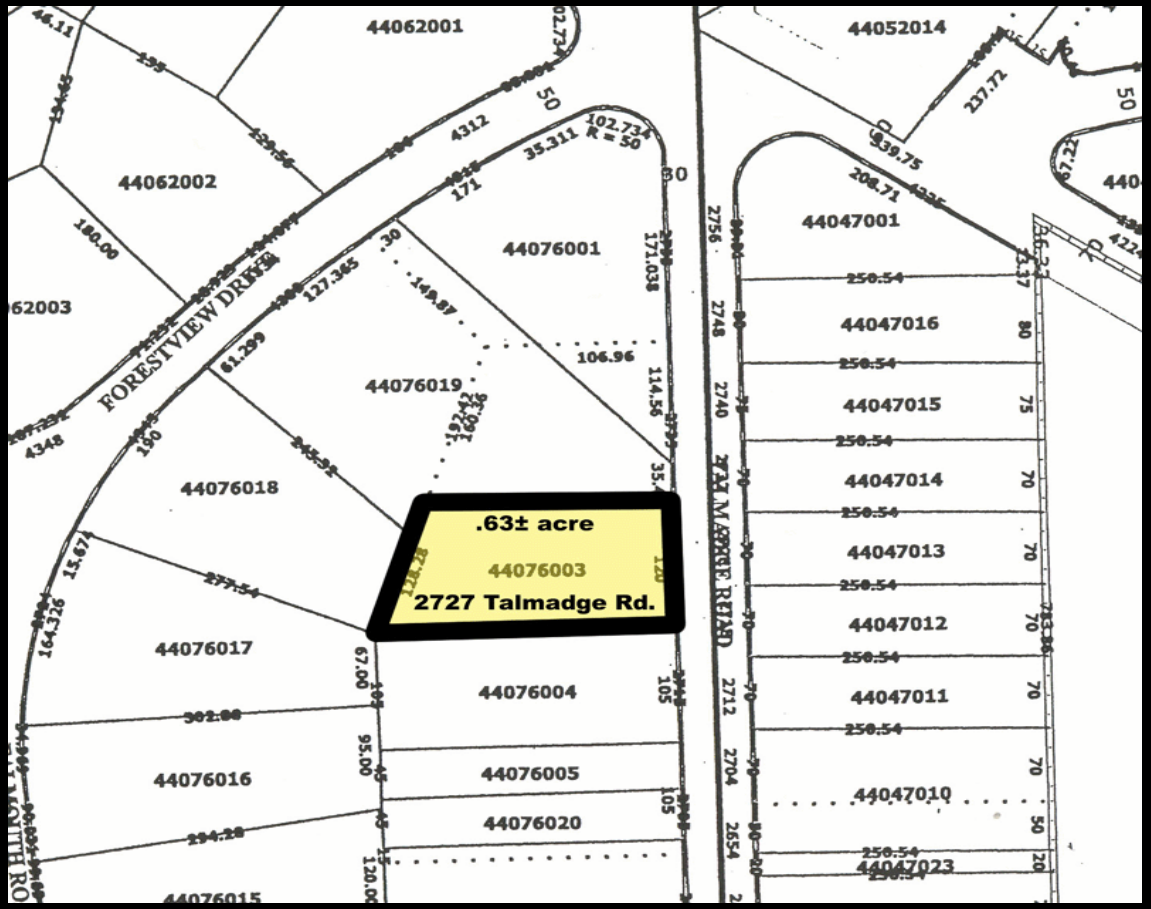
Political Maps: Show human created boundaries and designations, such as countries, states, cities and capitals.



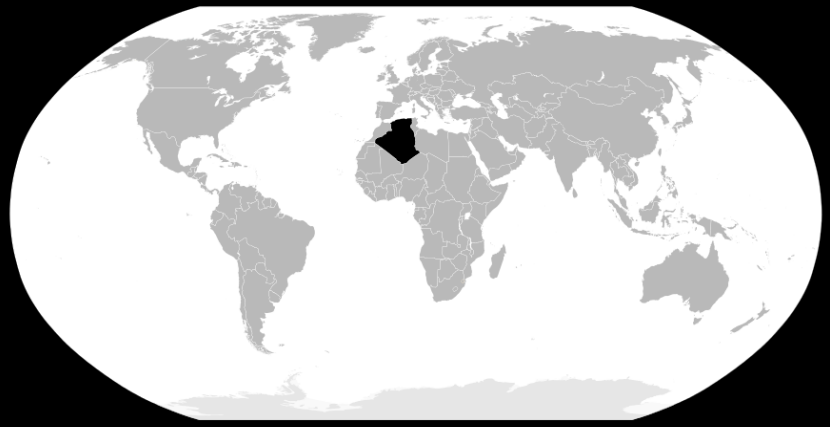
Physical Maps: Show natural features, such as mountains, rivers and deserts.

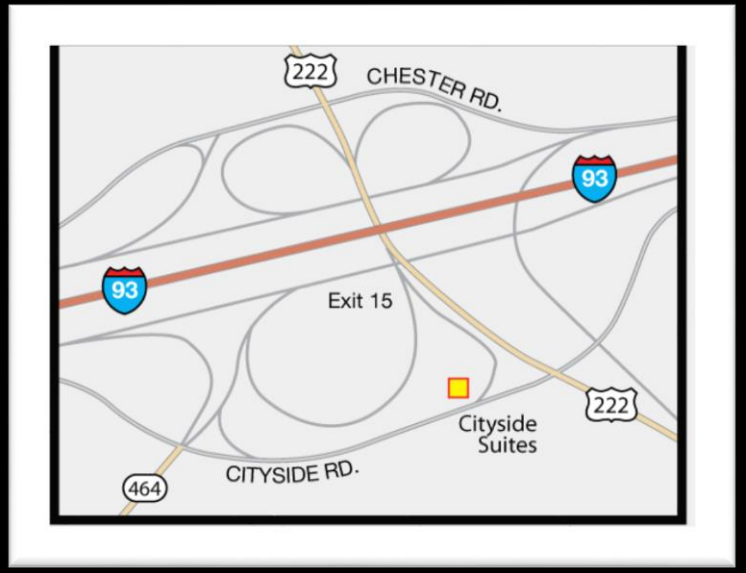
Road Maps: Shows highways, roads, and streets.

Plat Maps: Show property lines.



Locator Maps: Used in books, newspapers, advertisements to show specific locations mentioned in the text.





Thematic Maps

- Show degree of an attribute, the pattern of its distribution, or its movement.
- Relative locations

Common Types of Thematic Maps

1. Categorical
2. Choropleth
3. Isoline
4. Dot Distribution
5. Graduated Symbol
6. Cartograms

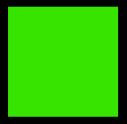
Categorical Thematic Maps

Shows areas that are different in kind

Shows different kinds of the same thing (category).

Uses several distinct colors to show different categories

Desert



Forest

Tundra

Examples: climates, form of government, political parties

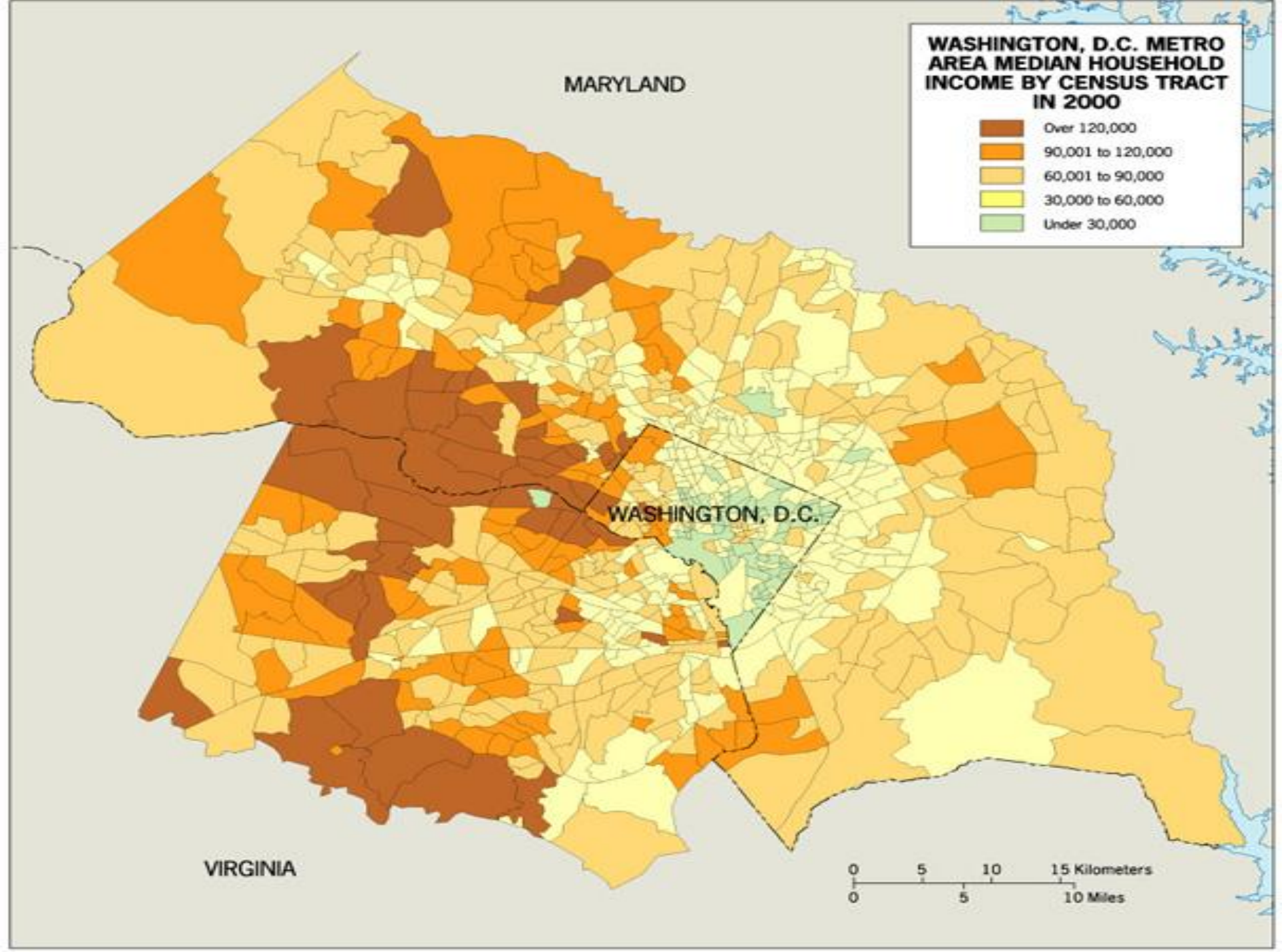
Choropleth Thematic Maps

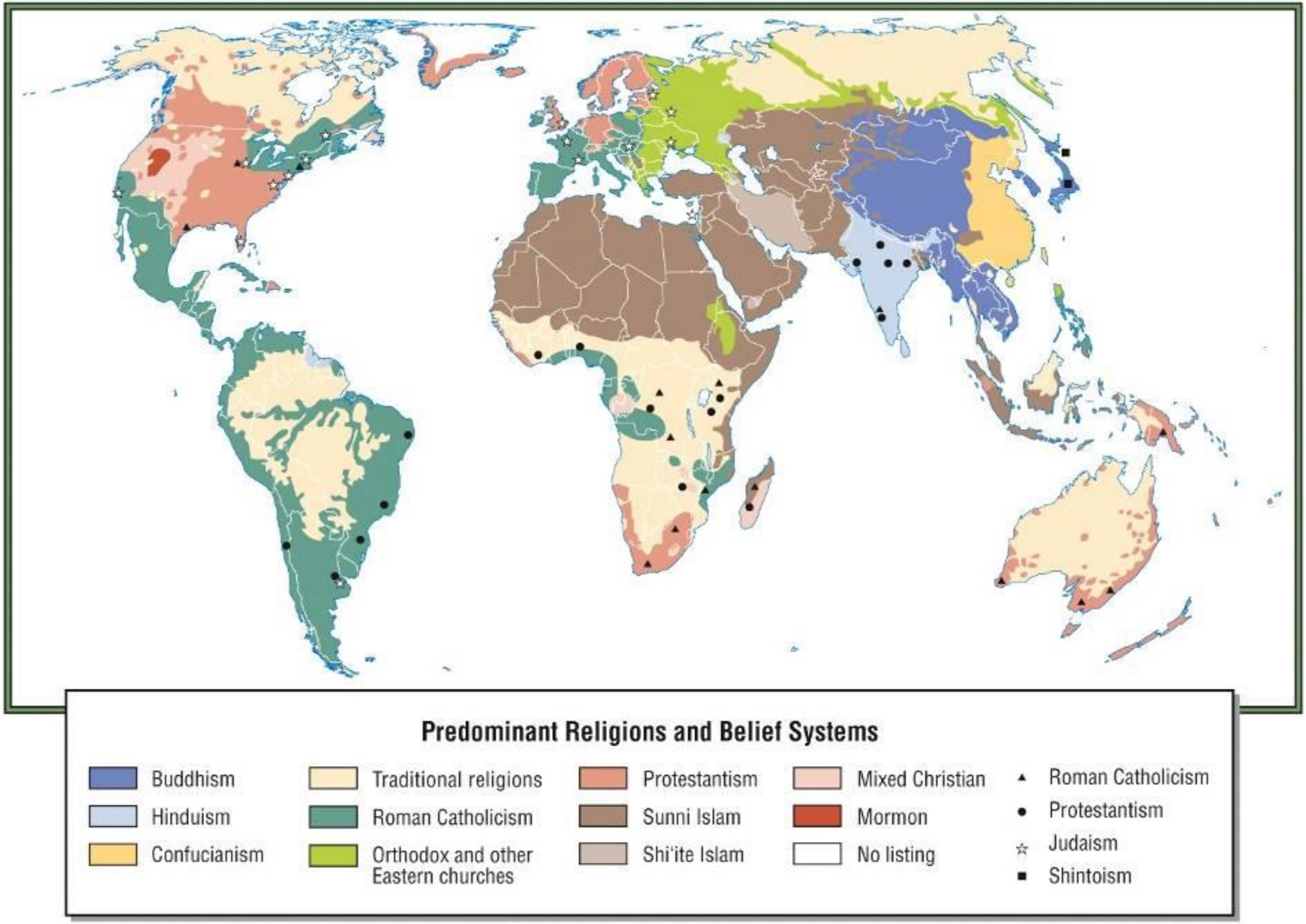
Shows areas that are different in amount

Use shades of similar colors to show different values

high value medium value low value

Examples: population density, literacy rates


WASHINGTON, D.C. METRO AREA MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT IN 2000
Over 120,000
90,001 to 120,000
60,001 to 90,000
30,000 to 60,000
Under 30,000
MARYLAND
WASHINGTON, D.C.
VIRGINIA
0 5 10 15 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

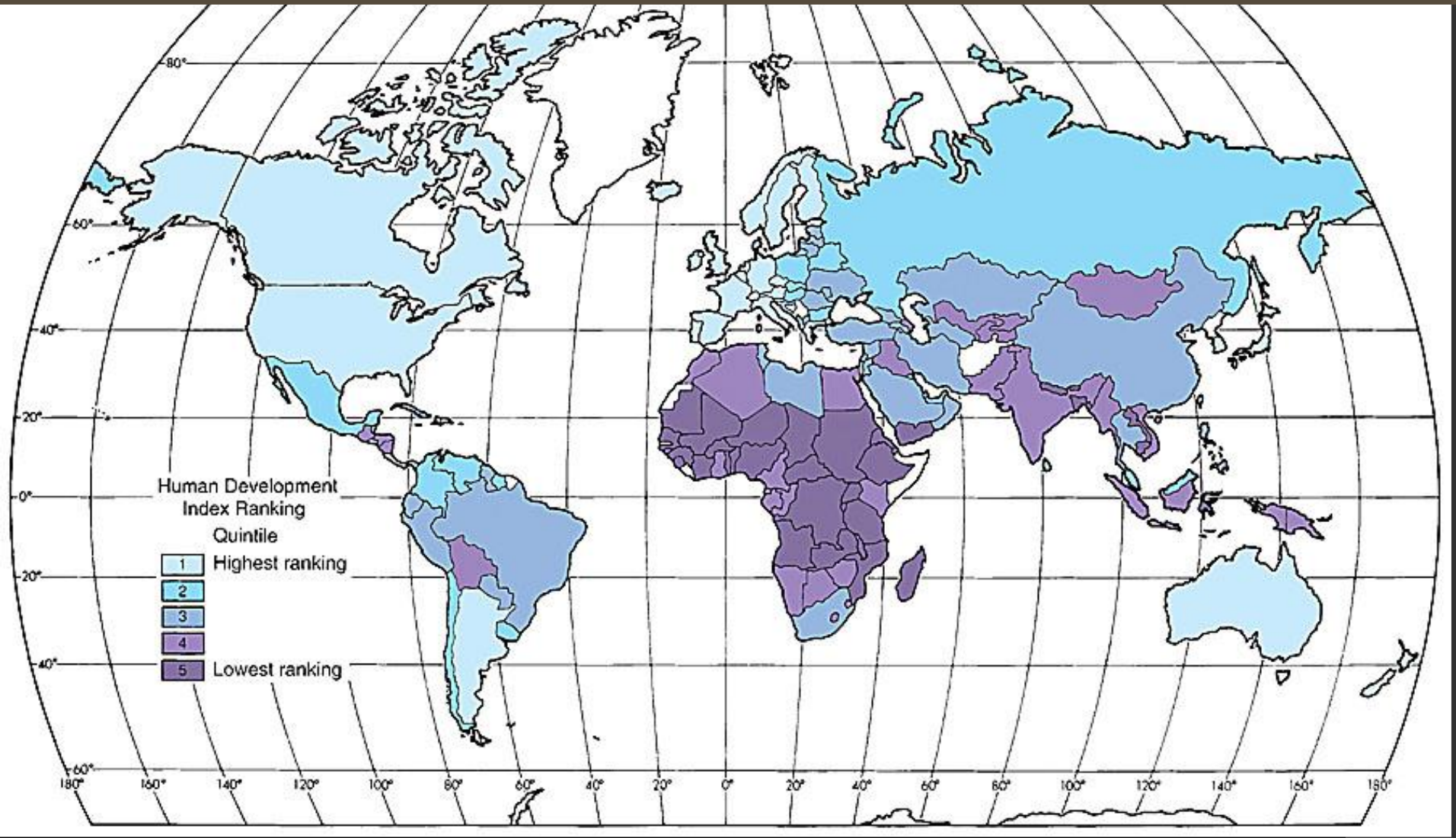

Predominant Religions and Belief Systems
Buddhism
Hinduism
Confucianism
Traditional religions
Roman Catholicism
Orthodox and other Eastern churches
Protestantism
Sunni Islam
Shi'ite Islam
Mixed Christian
Mormon
No listing
Roman Catholicism
Protestantism
Judaism
Shintoism

FOUR-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Level	Description	Key Questions
1. Comprehension	Establish the basic information.	What? Where? When? What type of map? Scale?
2. Identification	Identify and describe patterns in phenomena.	Are the phenomena clustered or dispersed? What densities are apparent? Where are the patterns? Are the patterns connected?
3. Explanation	Explain how individual phenomena might form a pattern.	Why is something where it is? How did something get where it is?
4. Impact	Explain why a pattern is important, what impact it has and predict what it might lead to.	Why is the pattern important? What are the impacts? • Environmental (changes to the environment and the impact on humans) • Social (interactions, language, religion, culture, people, etc.) • Political (government, laws, regulations, policies, conflict, etc.) • Economic (money, currency, trade, development, poverty, etc.) What might the pattern lead to in the future?

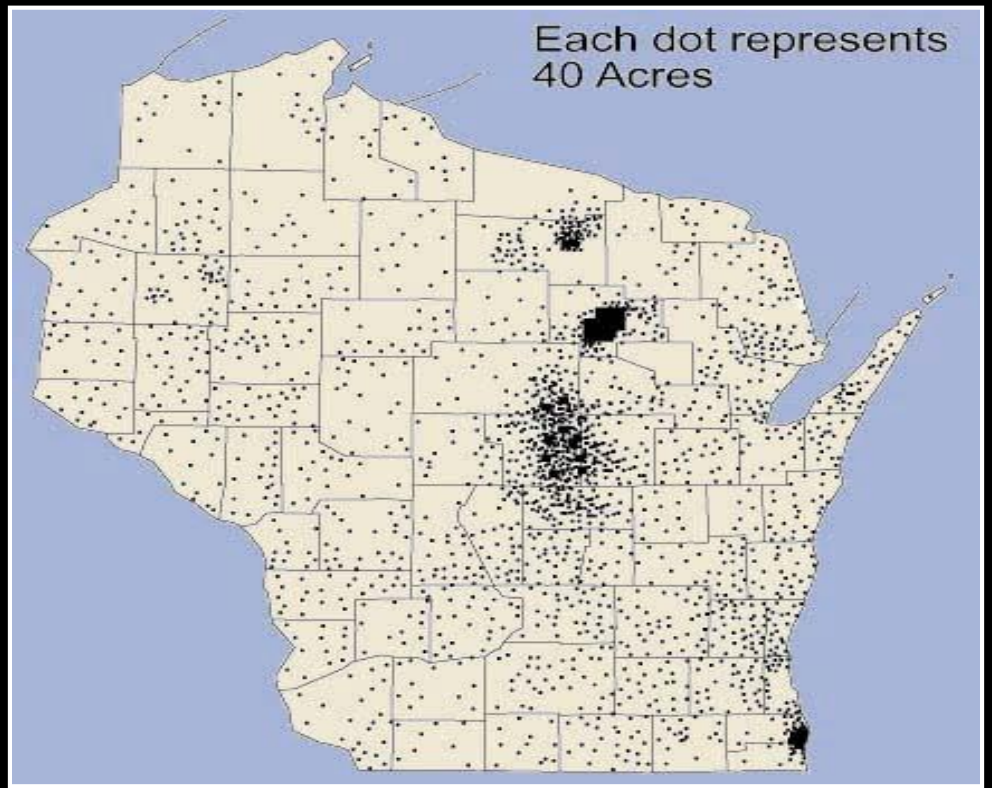
Human Development Index (HDI) Rankings

Includes GNI/PPP, Literacy, and Life Expectancy



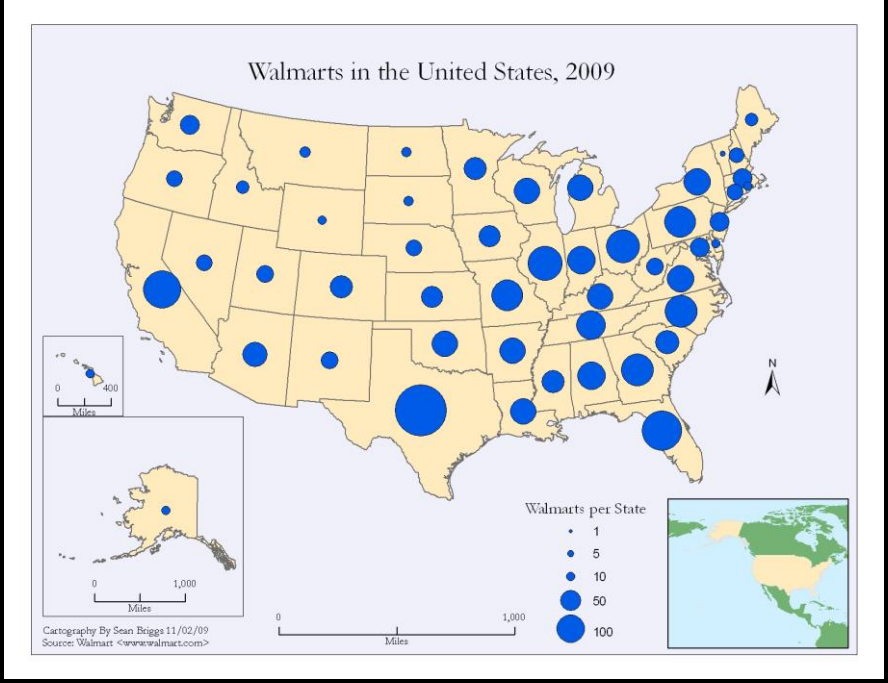
Dot Distribution Maps:

Show the specific location and distribution of something across space. Each dot represents a
specified quantity.



Graduated Symbol Maps:

Uses symbols of different sizes placed in an area to show value or quantity. Often a circle, but could be any symbol – people representing population




Traffic Fatalities in U.S. by State, 2009
CANADA
MEXICO

Isoline Maps

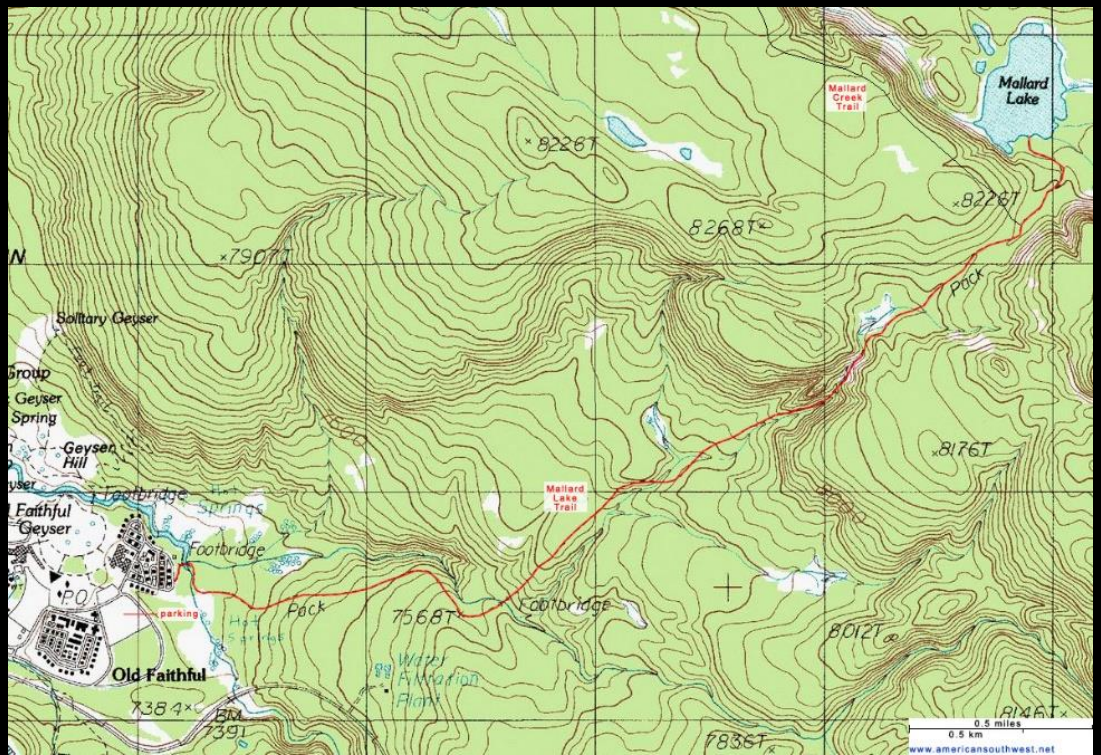
- Use lines to connect points of equal value to show variations in data across space.

- Lines close together show that the phenomena is changing rapidly. Lines farther apart show the phenomenon staying relatively the same.

Topographic Maps

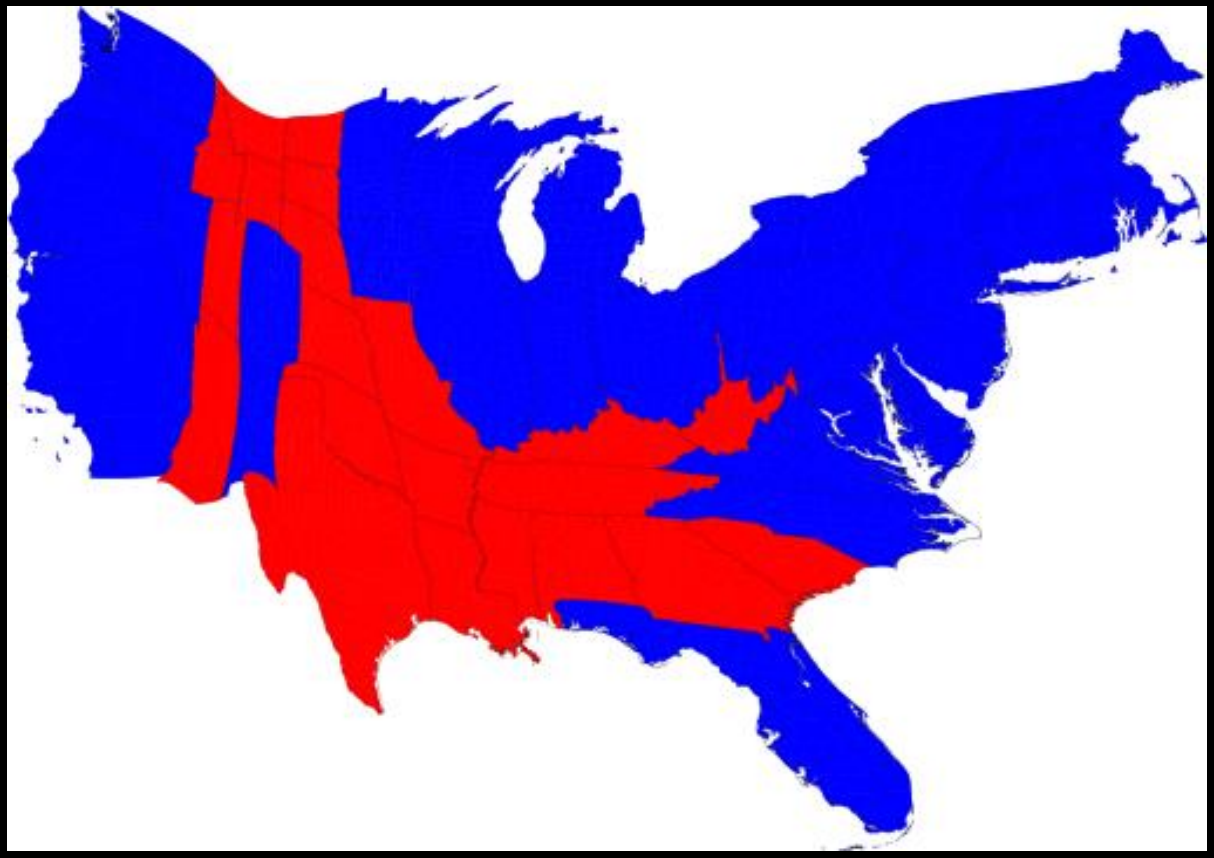
Type of Isoline Map.

Most commonly shows changes in elevation using contour lines.



Cartograms

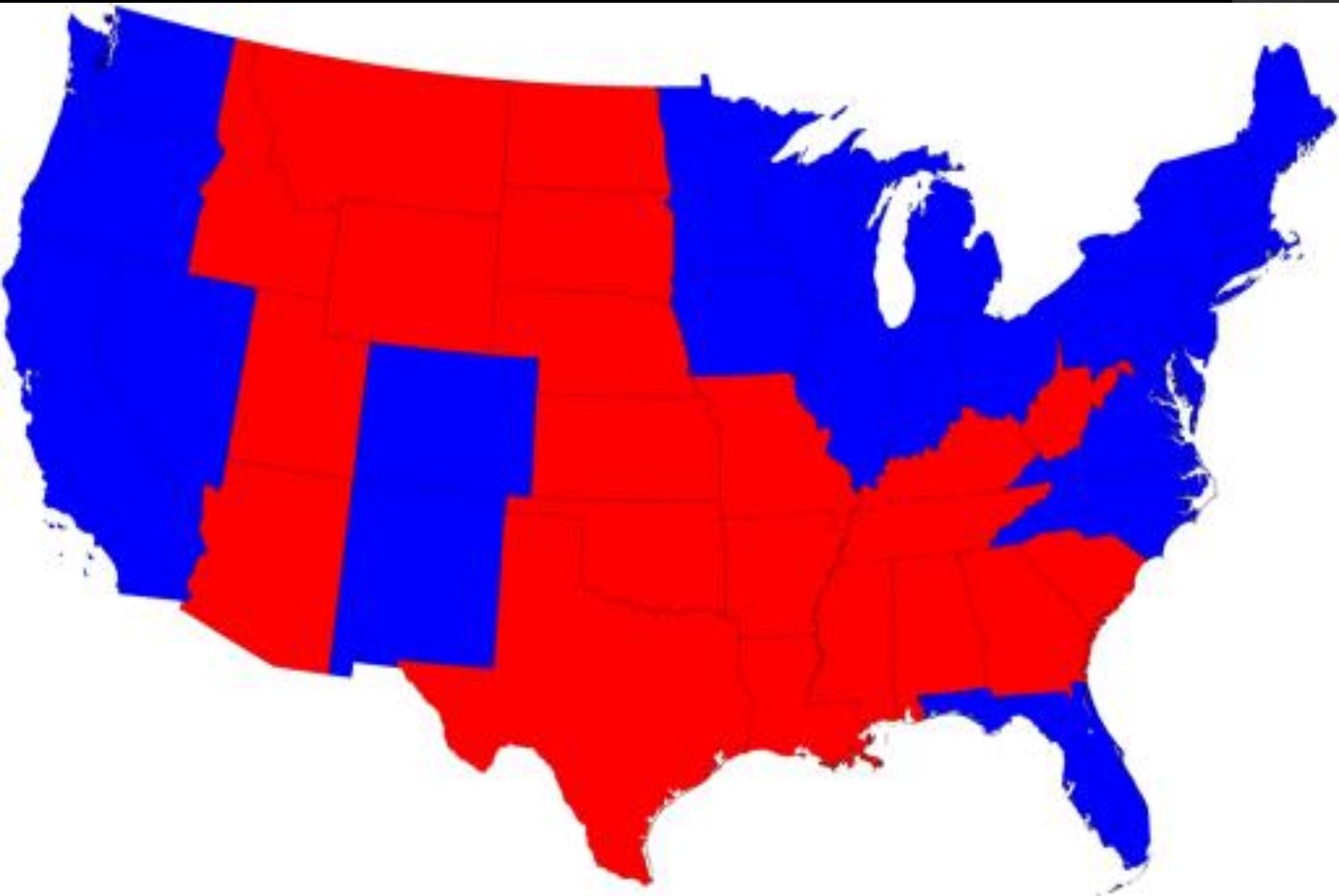
Distorts the size and shape of a map area to show statistical data.




World Population
Cartogram
2015
each square = 500,000 people
China
1,367.8 m
(or 1.4 billion)
India
1,265.3 m
(or 1.3 billion)
Nigeria
183.5 m
Russia
146.3 m
Japan
127 m
Philippines
100.8 m
Vietnam
96.7 m
Malaysia
30.4 m
Indonesia
255.4 m
Australia
23.7 m
New Zealand
4.5 m
Taiwan
23.4 m
Pakistan
Brazil
Sri Lanka
20.3 m
Maldives
340 k

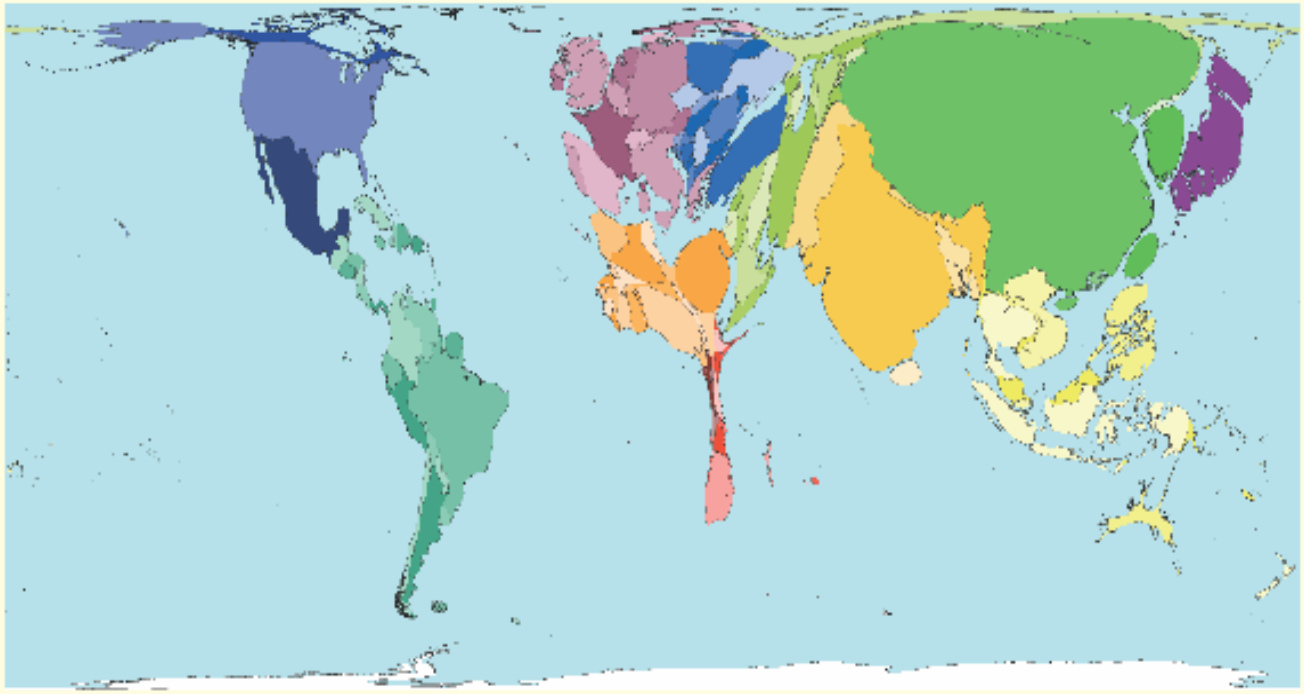
Political Party Affiliation

Red = Republican *Blue = Democrat*



Electricity Access

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



This map shows where people who have electricity supplied to their homes live. Electricity access includes that sourced from a publicly used grid and self-generated electricity (possibly from solar, wind or hydroelectric sources). This map shows access, not the quantities of electricity used.

The percentage of people with access to electricity in their own homes is over 97% in Eastern Asia, Eastern Europe, North America, Western Europe and Japan. 7 of the 10 territories with the lowest access to electricity are in Southeastern Africa.

Electricity in homes can be used to power lighting, heating, cooking, radios, televisions, computers, washing machines, and other appliances.

Territory size shows the proportion of all people with some electrical power in their homes living there.

Land area

Technical notes

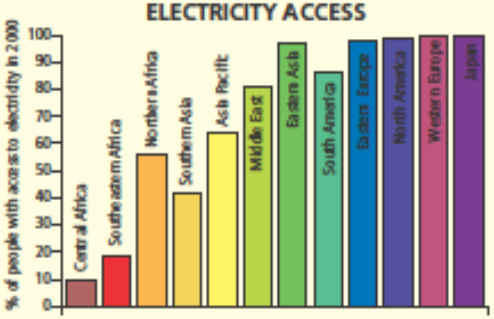
- Data are sourced from the World Resources Institute's 2005 Earth Trends.
- *Territories for which data have been estimated are not shown in the table.
- See website for further information.

LOWEST ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Rank	Territory	Value
171	Dem People's Republic Korea	20.0
171	Cameroon	20.0
178	Eritrea	17.0
179	Cambodia	15.8
180	Nepal	15.4
181	Burkina Faso	13.0
182	Angola	12.0
182	Zambia	12.0
184	United Republic of Tanzania	10.5
190	Togo	9.0
191	Madagascar	8.0
192	Kenya	7.9
193	Mozambique	7.2
194	Democratic Republic of Congo	6.7
195	Myanmar	5.0
195	Malawi	5.0
195	Lesotho	5.0
198	Ethiopia	4.7
199	Uganda	3.7
200	Afghanistan	2.0

*percentage of population with electricity access in 2002**

ELECTRICITY ACCESS

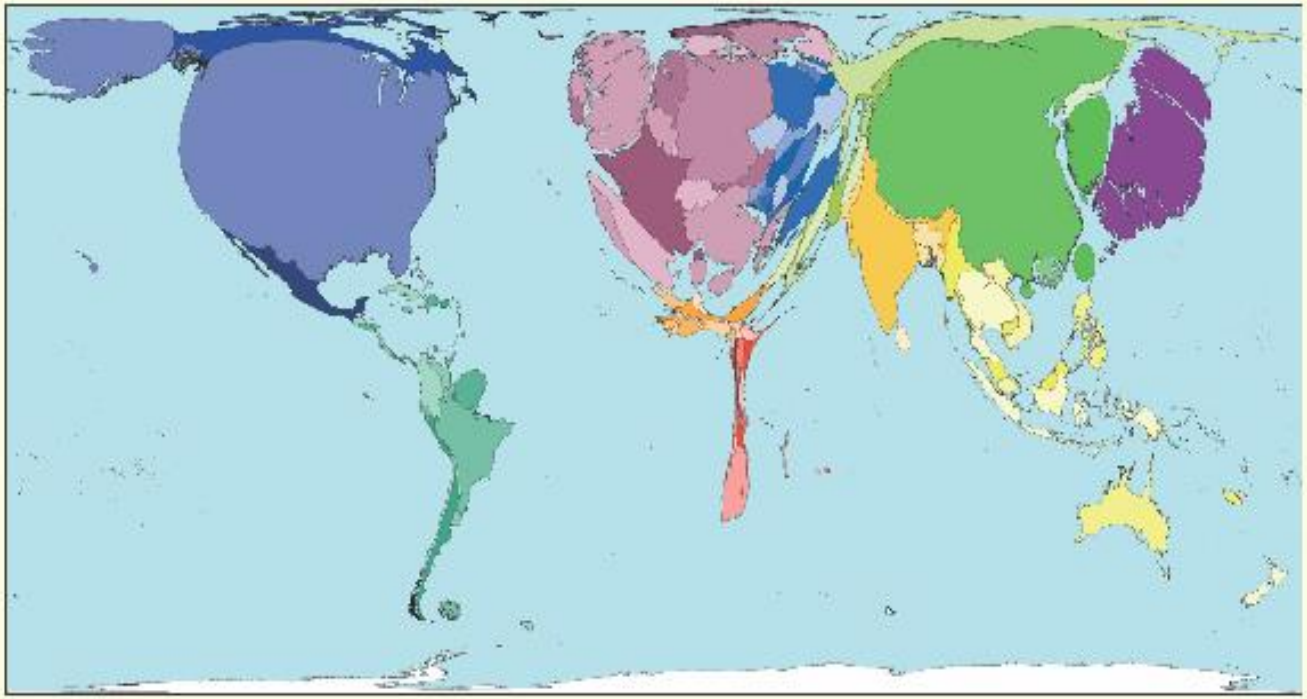


"Have you ever thought about what you would have to give up or how much work and effort you would have to dedicate to daily activities if electricity did not help you?"

Prazká Energetika, 2005

Women's Income

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



The total income of women is highest in the United States, and second highest in China. Women in the United States have a high total income because on average they are some of the highest paid women in the world. Women in China earn below the world average, but they have high total earnings due to the large population of China.

Norway and Denmark are home to women with the highest annual earnings per person in the population. Women living in Yemen and Sierra Leone earn 150 to 250 times less per person. Income is measured here in its purchasing power where it is earned, rather than being adjusted to be made comparable using a simple exchange rate.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide women's earnings measured in local purchasing power, earned there.

Land area

Technical notes

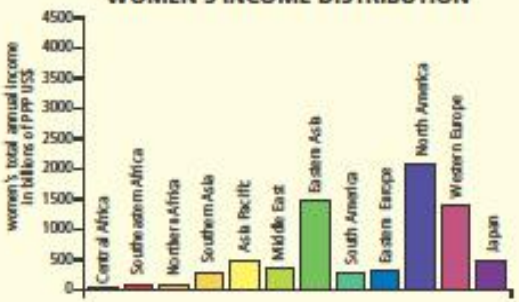
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004.
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US$. This is used because a dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and prices. PPP is value of income where it is earnt, measured in US$ equivalent.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL FEMALE EARNINGS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	7541	191	Zambia	98
2	Denmark	6566	192	Pakistan	97
3	United States	6355	193	Sudan	93
4	Sweden	6121	194	Malawi	89
5	Iceland	5833	195	Ethiopia	80
6	Canada	5668	196	Dem Republic Congo	75
7	Australia	5327	197	Nigeria	74
8	Luxembourg	5185	198	Guinea-Bissau	70
9	Finland	5062	199	Sierra Leone	42
10	Greenland	4935	200	Yemen	31

earnings by women in US$ purchasing power parity (PPP) per person in the whole population

WOMEN'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION

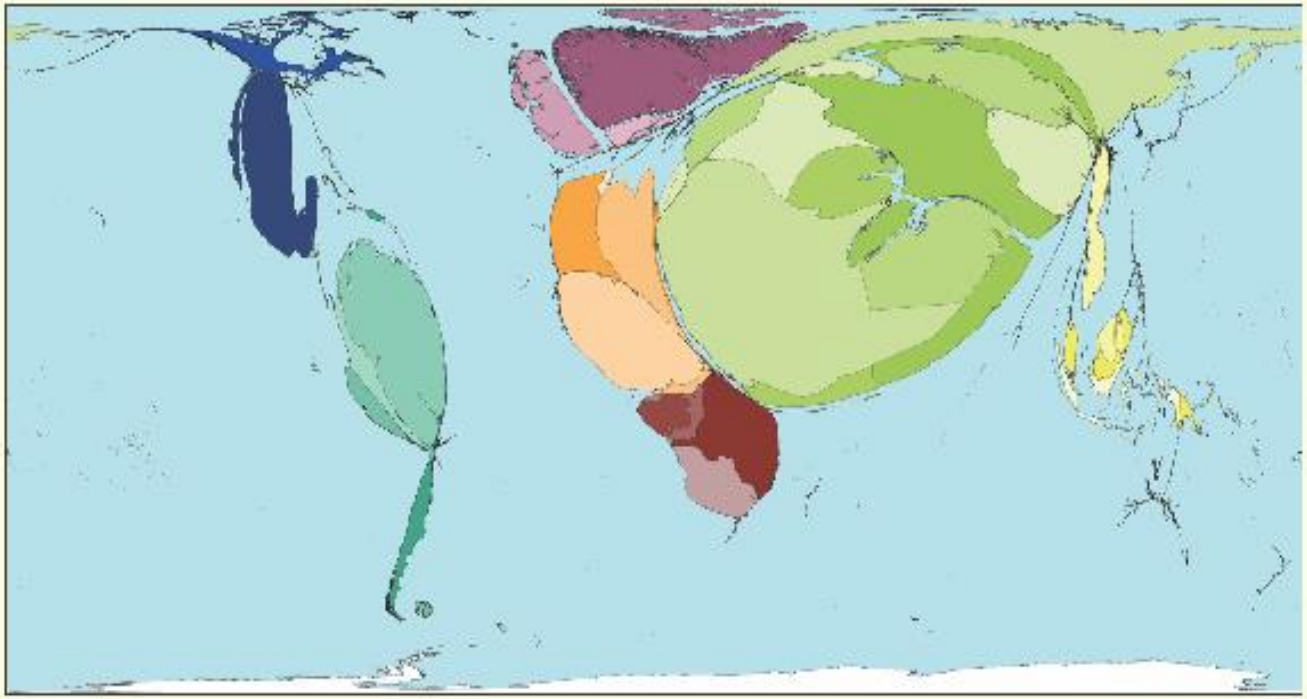


"In a growing number of marriages, it's the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life."

Kimberly Goad, 2006

Crude Petroleum Exports

Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Territories in the Middle East export 58% of all crude petroleum. Saudi Arabia exports over twice the US dollar value of any other territory, measured in net terms. The United Arab Emirates has the highest per person export earnings from crude petroleum.

Other important exporters of crude petroleum are Norway, Venezuela, Nigeria and Mexico. Some regions have no territories with net crude petroleum exports: these are Southeastern Africa, Southern Asia and Japan.

Exports of crude petroleum account for 5.3% of spending on all exports.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of crude petroleum (in US$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.

Land area

Technical notes

- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net crude petroleum exports recorded for 144 territories. 34 territories have neither net imports, nor net exports, of crude petroleum.
- See website for further information.

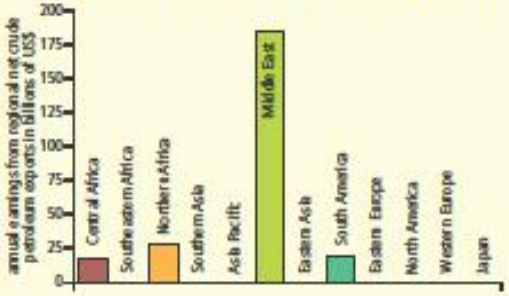
MOST AND LEAST US$ OF NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value
1	United Arab Emirates	5964
2	Norway	5706
3	Qatar	4802
4	Brunei Darussalam	4370
5	Kuwait	3634
6	Oman	2690
7	Saudi Arabia	2267
8	Gabon	1705
9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1550
10	Venezuela	727

Rank	Territory	Value
47	Egypt	4.49
48	Sudan	3.90
49	Guatemala	3.56
50	Mongolia	1.01
51	Georgia	0.91
52	Latvia	0.65
53	Slovenia	0.09
54	Tajikistan	0.03
55	Chad	0.01
56	Uganda	<0.01

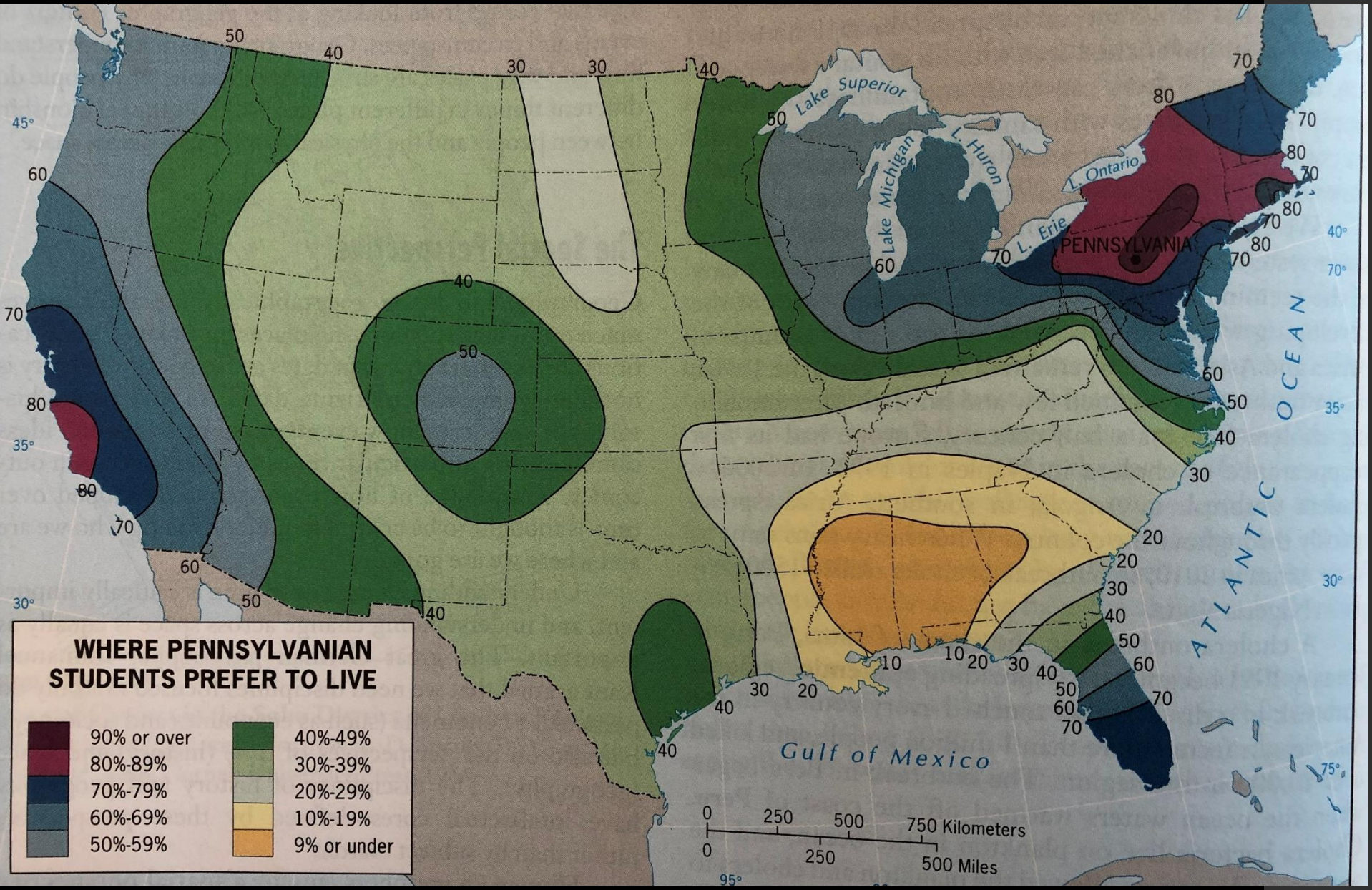
*US$ worth of annual crude petroleum exports per person living in that territory**

REGIONAL NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS



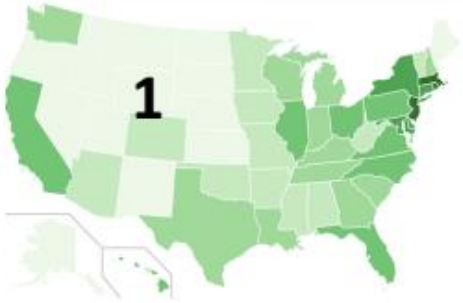
"The cost of getting oil out of the ground is going up, the amount of water in it is increasing, and there's less and less of the really good oil down there. All of this is forcing the prices up."

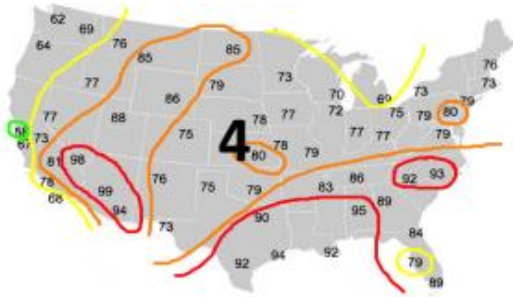
James Brock, 2006


WHERE PENNSYLVANIAN STUDENTS PREFER TO LIVE
90% or over
80%-89%
70%-79%
60%-69%
50%-59%
40%-49%
30%-39%
20%-29%
10%-19%
9% or under
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie
L. Ontario
PENNSYLVANIA
Gulf of Mexico
ATLANTIC OCEAN
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
0 250 500 Miles
45°
40°
35°
30°
95°
75°

Type of map?

1. Identify the map type
2. What is the best use for each map?
3. Can the same information be used on different types of maps? Discuss





Credit: Weeklymap.org

Map Projection

Systematic methods of transferring a spherical surface to a flat map

Distortion must occur in either size, shape, distance, or direction – all projections are compromises

Common Map Projections

- Mercator
- Peters – Equal Area Projection
- Conic
- Robinson

Mercator Projection

A projection of a map of the world on to a cylinder in such a way that all the parallels of latitude have the same length as the equator, used especially for marine charts and certain climatological maps.

The Mercator Projection

Strengths

- Directions are shown accurately
- Lines of latitude and longitude meet at right angles

Distortion

- Distances between lines of longitude appear constant
- Land masses near the poles appear large

A

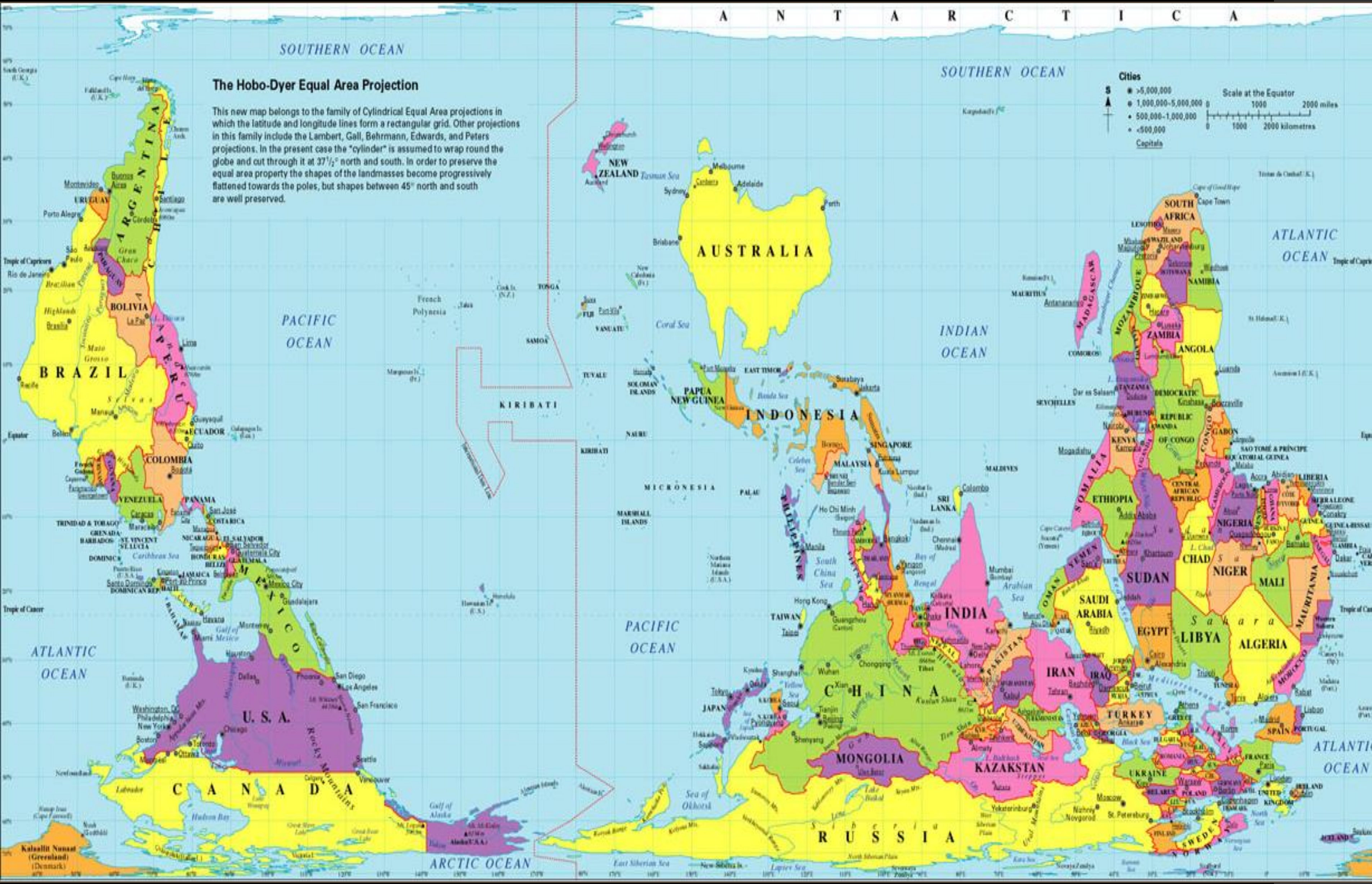
Peters Equal Area Projection

- The Peters projection is a rectangular map projection that maps all areas such that they have the correct sizes relative to each other.

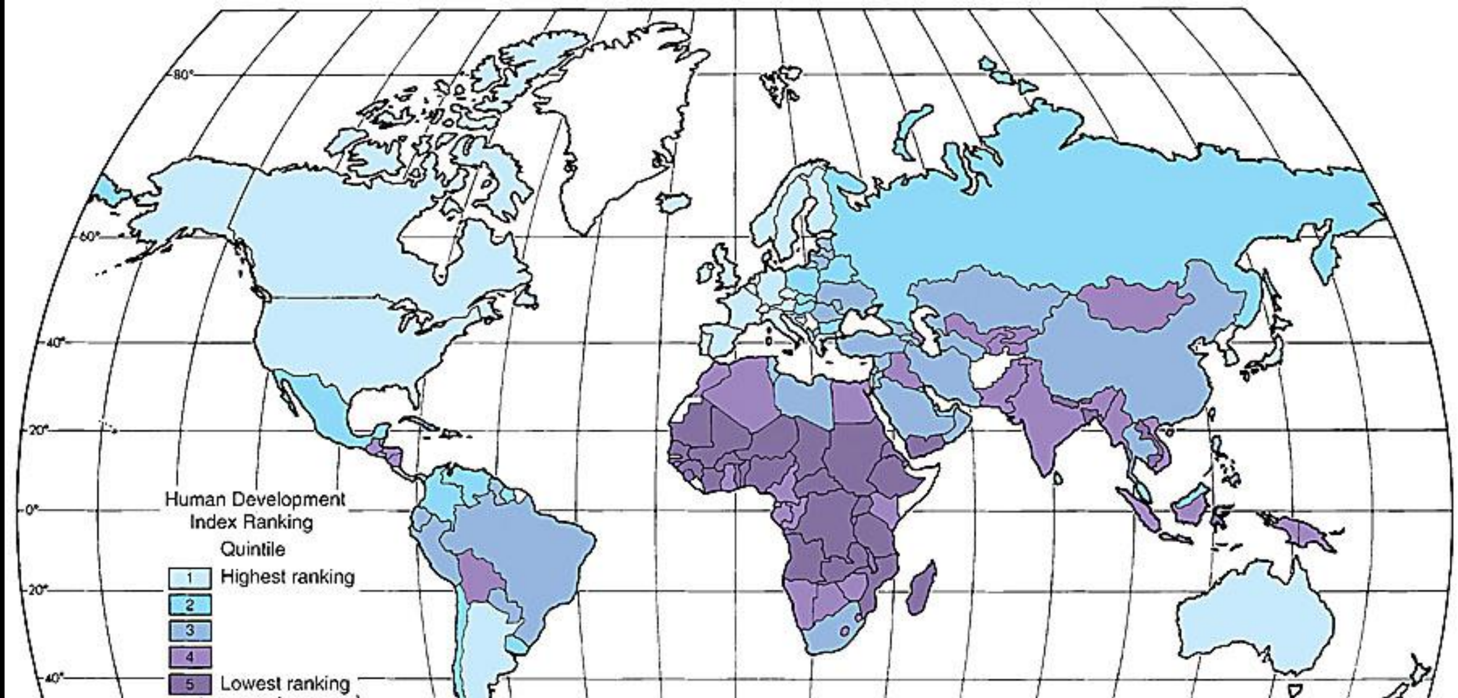
Peters Equal Area Projection

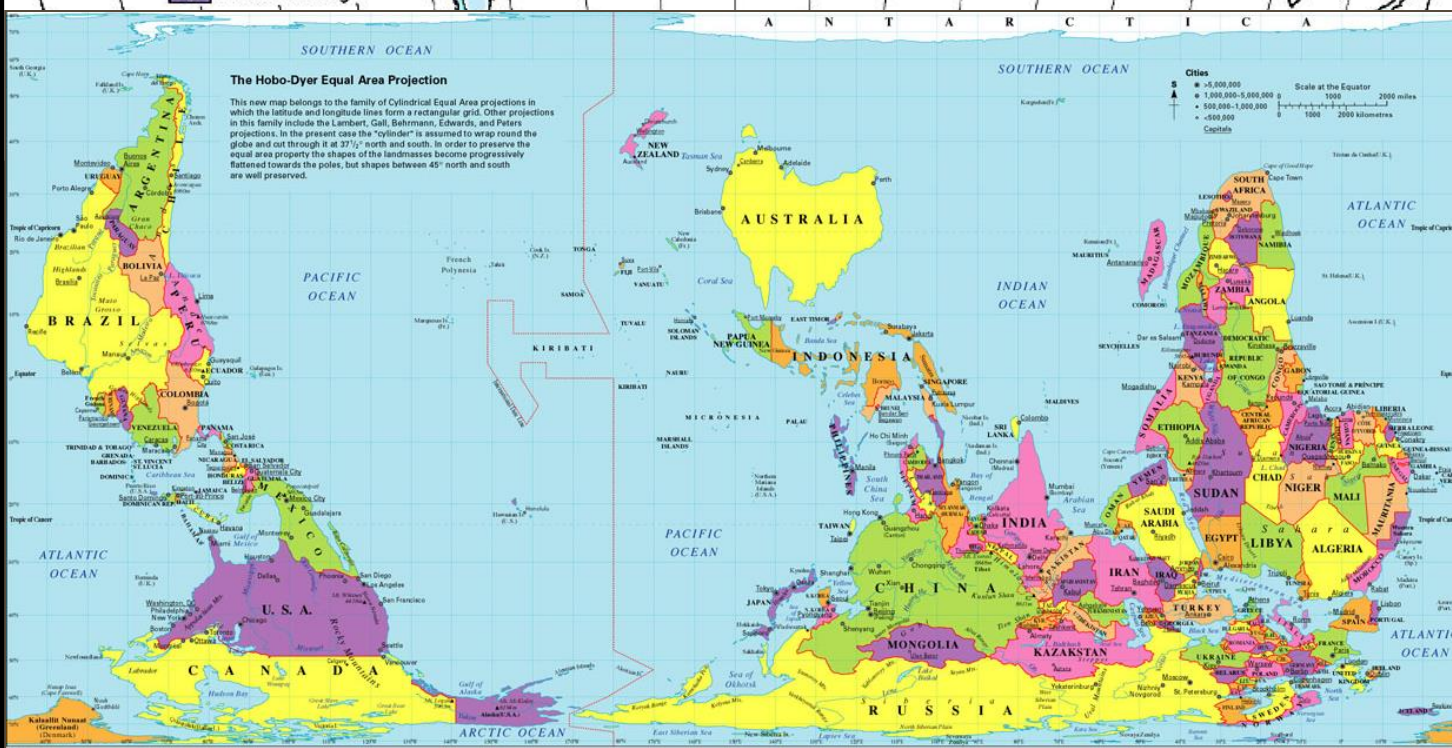
- Strengths
  - Sizes of land masses are accurate

- Distortions
  - Shapes are inaccurate, especially near the poles.



The Hobo-Dyer Equal Area Projection
This new map belongs to the family of Cylindrical Equal Area projections in which the latitude and longitude lines form a rectangular grid. Other projections in this family include the Lambert, Gall, Behrmann, Edwards, and Peters projections. In the present case the "cylinder" is assumed to wrap round the globe and cut through it at 37½° north and south. In order to preserve the equal area property the shapes of the landmasses become progressively flattened towards the poles, but shapes between 45° north and south are well preserved.
A N T A R C T I C A
SOUTHERN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Cities
Scale at the Equator
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
PERU
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
MEXICO
U. S. A.
CANADA
KIRIBATI
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
INDIA
CHINA
MONGOLIA
KAZAKSTAN
RUSSIA
IRAN
TURKEY
SAUDI ARABIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
ALGERIA
SUDAN
CHAD
NIGER
MALI
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
SOUTH AFRICA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
NAMIBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
UKRAINE
SPAIN
FRANCE


80°
60°
40°
20°
0°
20°
40°
Human Development
Index Ranking
Quintile
1 Highest ranking
2
3
4
5 Lowest ranking


A N T A R C T I C A
SOUTHERN OCEAN
The Hobo-Dyer Equal Area Projection
This new map belongs to the family of Cylindrical Equal Area projections in which the latitude and longitude lines form a rectangular grid. Other projections in this family include the Lambert, Gall, Behrmann, Edwards, and Peters projections. In the present case the "cylinder" is assumed to wrap round the globe and cut through it at 37½° north and south. In order to preserve the equal area property the shapes of the landmasses become progressively flattened towards the poles, but shapes between 45° north and south are well preserved.
SOUTHERN OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND
AUSTRALIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
PERU
BOLIVIA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
SOUTH AFRICA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
SUDAN
CHAD
NIGER
MALI
LIBYA
ALGERIA
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
IRAN
TURKEY
INDIA
CHINA
MONGOLIA
KAZAKSTAN
RUSSIA
U. S. A.
CANADA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN

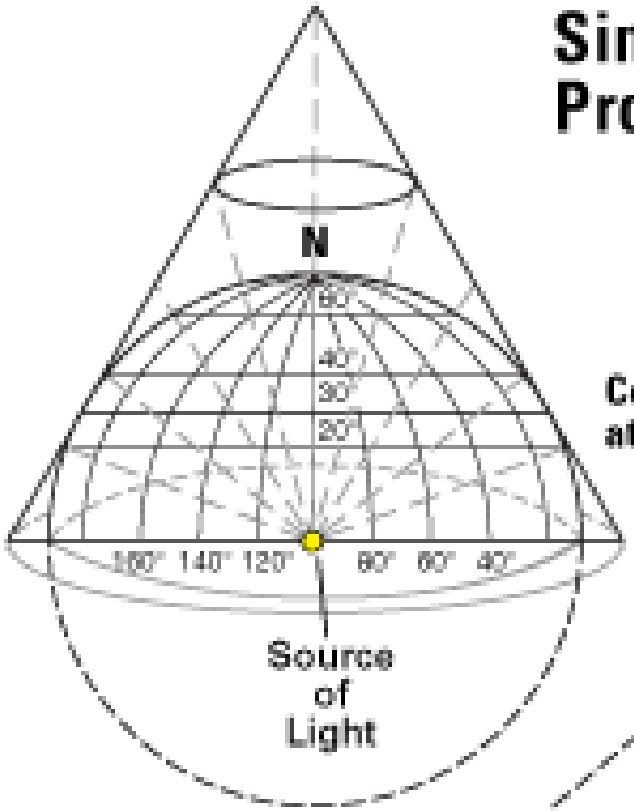
Conic Projection

- A map projection based on the concept of projecting the earth's surface on a conical surface, which is then unrolled to a plane surface.

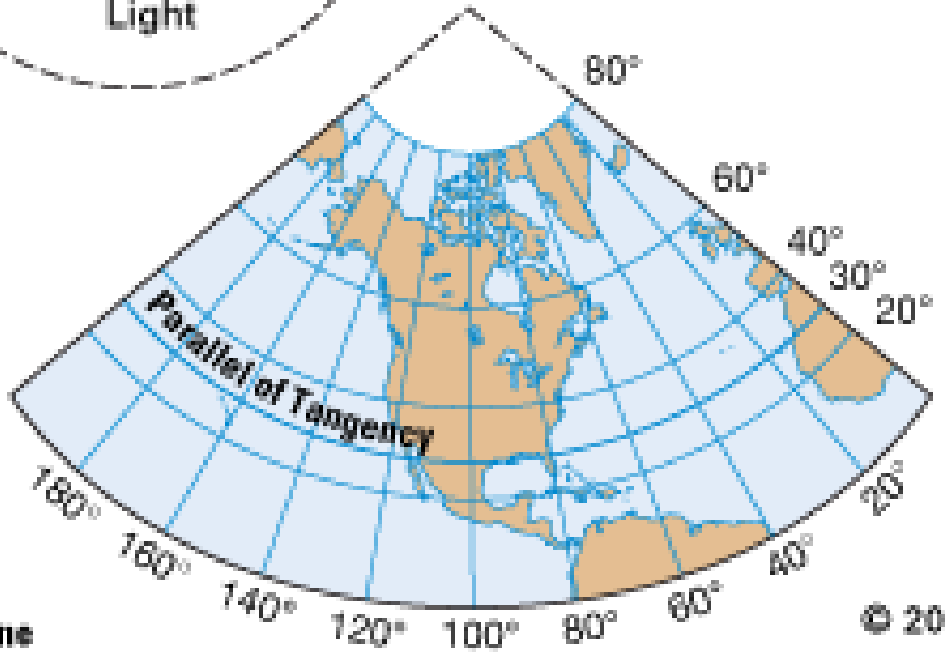
Conic Projection

- Strengths
  - Lines of latitude converge
  - Lines of latitude are curved
  - Size and shape are both close to reality
- Distortion
  - Direction is not constant
  - On a world map longitude lines converge at only one pole

Simple Conic Projection



Cone of Projection (Tangent at 30° N. Latitude)



Projection upon the Tangent Cone

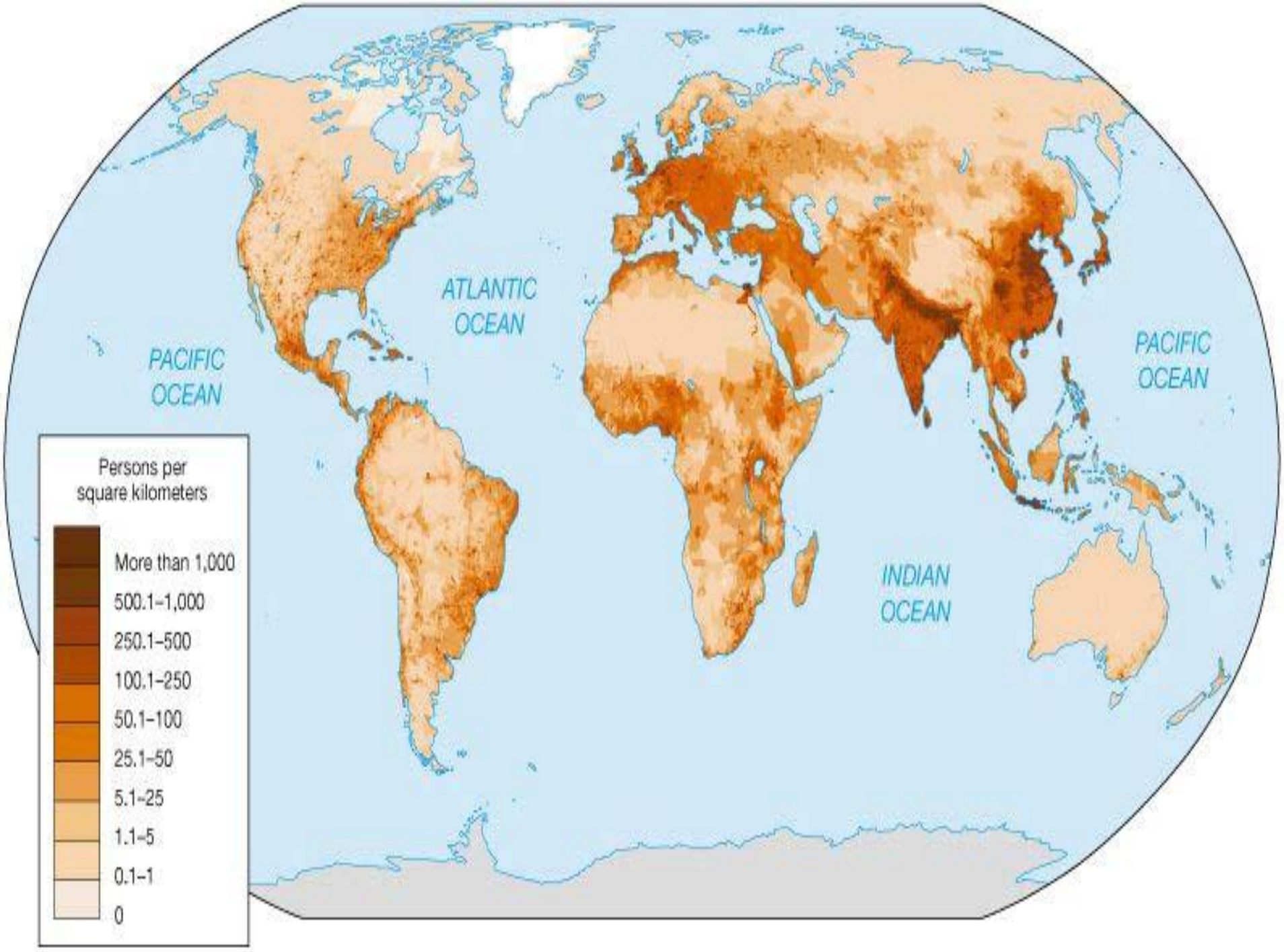
The Robinson Projection

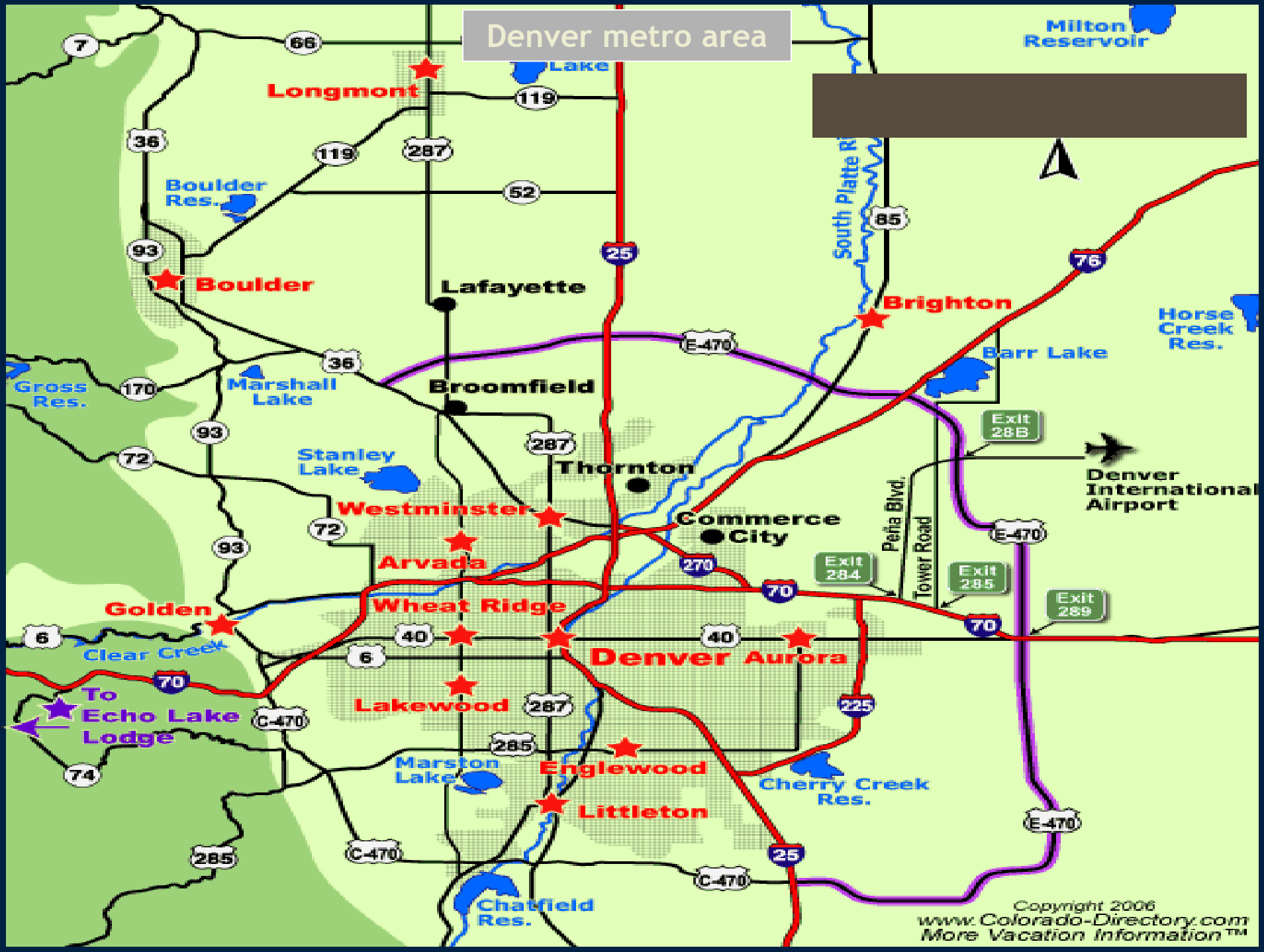
- A map **projection** which shows the entire world at once. It was specifically created in an attempt to find a good compromise to the problem of readily showing the whole globe as a flat image.

The Robinson Projection

- Strengths
  - No major distortions
  - Oval shape appears more globe like than rectangle form
- Distortion
  - Area, shape, size, and direction are all slightly distorted


60°
45°
15°
0°
15°
RB-DESKKART
Lerwick
Orkneyinseln
GB
Kirkwall
Hebriden
Inverness
Aberdeen
SCHOTTLAND
Dundee
Glasgow
Edinburgh
GROSS-
BRITANNIEN
ULSTER
Belfast
IRLAND
DUBLIN
Man
Liverpool
Leeds
Manchester
Shannon
Limerick
Cork
WALES
Birmingham
Ipswich
Cardiff
Bristol
LONDON
Dover
Southampton
Brighton
Plymouth
Keltische
See
Der Kanal
Calais
Kanal-
inseln
Cherbourg
Le Havre
ATLANTISCHER
OZEAN
Brest
Rennes
Nantes
Loire
la Rochelle
Limoges
Tours
Orleans
Bordeaux
Biscaya
Garonne
Toulouse
La Coruña
Gijon
Bilbao
San Sebastian
Santiago de
Compostela
ANDORRA
Montpellier
Marseille
Nimes
Ebro
Duero
Porto
Valladolid
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Coimbra
MADRID
Tagus
PORTUGAL
SPANIEN
LISSABON
Setubal
Badajoz
Valencia
Cordoba
Alicante
Sevilla
Guadalquivir
Granada
Faro
Cadiz
Málaga
Balearen
Maó
Palma
Ibiza
MITTELMEER
ALGIER
Constantine
Annaba
TUNIS
Nord-
see
Stavanger
Kristiansand
OSLO
Karlstad
Uppsala
STOCKHOLM
Ålandinseln
Vänern
Vättern
Norrköping
Göteborg
Jönköping
Visby
Gotland
Ålborg
Kalmar
Öland
DÄNEMARK
Århus
Helsingborg
KOPENHAGEN
Esbjerg
Malmö
Odense
Ostsee
Bornholm
Kiel
Rostock
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Elbe
Weser
NIEDER-
LANDE
AMSTERDAM
Den Haag
Utrecht
Rotterdam
Eindhoven
Oostende
Antwerpen
BRÜSSEL
BELGIEN
LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBURG
Düsseldorf
Köln
Rhein
Frankfurt
Saarbrücken
Reims
PARIS
Seine
FRANKREICH
Strasbourg
Dijon
Mulhouse
Basel
Zürich
BERN
VADUZ
LIECHTEN-
STEIN
SCHWEIZ
Clermont-
Ferrand
Lyon
Genève
Rhône
Torino
Milano
Genova
Nice
MONACO
Hannover
Magdeburg
BERLIN
Oder
DEUTSCHLAND
Kassel
Leipzig
Dresden
Erfurt
Nürnberg
Stuttgart
Donau
München
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
WIEN
ÖSTER-
REICH
Graz
Plzeň
PRAG
TSCHECHIEN
Ceske
Budějovice
Brno
Ostrava
Olomouc
BRATISLAVA
SLOWAKEI
Szczecin
POLEN
Poznan
WARSCHAU
Lódz
Wroclaw
Opole
Katowice
Kraków
Lublin
Vistula
Bialystok
Brest
Koszalin
Gdansk
Kaliningrad
RUSSLAND
Kaunas
LITAUEN
Klaipeda
LETTLAND
RIGA
ESTLAND
TALLINN
Saaremaa
L´viv
Miskolc
BUDAPEST
Debrecen
Győr
UNGARN
Maribor
LJUBLJANA
ZAGREB
Pécs
Szeged
Arad
RUMÄ-
NIEN
Timisoara
Brasov
Sibiu
Osijek
Novisad
SLOWENIEN
Trieste
Verona
Venézia
Po
Bologna
Firenze
Pula
Rijeka
KROATIEN
BOSNIEN &
HERZEG.
Tuzla
SARAJEVO
BELGRAD
SERBIEN
Craiova
Niš
Pleven
SOFIA
SAN
MARINO
Ancona
Adria
Livorno
Korsika
Bastia
Ajaccio
VATIKAN
ROMA
Pescara
ITALIEN
Split
Sibenik
Mostar
Dubrovnik
MONTE-
NEGRO
PODGORICA
SKOPJE
ALBANIEN
MAKEDONIEN
Durres
TIRANA
Bari
Napoli
Taranto
Brindisi
Thessaloniki
Sassari
Sardinien
Cágliari
Tyrrhenisches Meer
Kerkira
Ionisches
Meer
Palermo
Messina
Sizilien
Catánia
Patrai
ATHEN
GRIECHENLAND
Donau


ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Persons per square kilometers
More than 1,000
500.1–1,000
250.1–500
100.1–250
50.1–100
25.1–50
5.1–25
1.1–5
0.1–1
0


Denver metro area
Milton Reservoir
Longmont
Boulder Res.
Boulder
Lafayette
Brighton
Horse Creek Res.
Barr Lake
Gross Res.
Marshall Lake
Broomfield
Stanley Lake
Thornton
Westminster
Commerce City
Arvada
Denver International Airport
Golden
Wheat Ridge
Clear Creek
Denver
Aurora
To Echo Lake Lodge
Lakewood
Marston Lake
Englewood
Littleton
Cherry Creek Res.
Chatfield Res.
South Platte R
Peña Blvd.
Tower Road
Exit 28B
Exit 284
Exit 285
Exit 289
E-470
C-470
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More Vacation Information™

WORLD CLIMATES

After Köppen–Geiger

A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

- Af — No dry season
- Am — Short dry season
- Aw — Dry winter

B DRY CLIMATE

- BS — Semiarid
- BW — Arid

h=hot
k=cold

C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE

- Cf — No dry season
- Cw — Dry winter
- Cs — Dry summer

D HUMID COLD CLIMATE

- Df — No dry season
- Dw — Dry winter

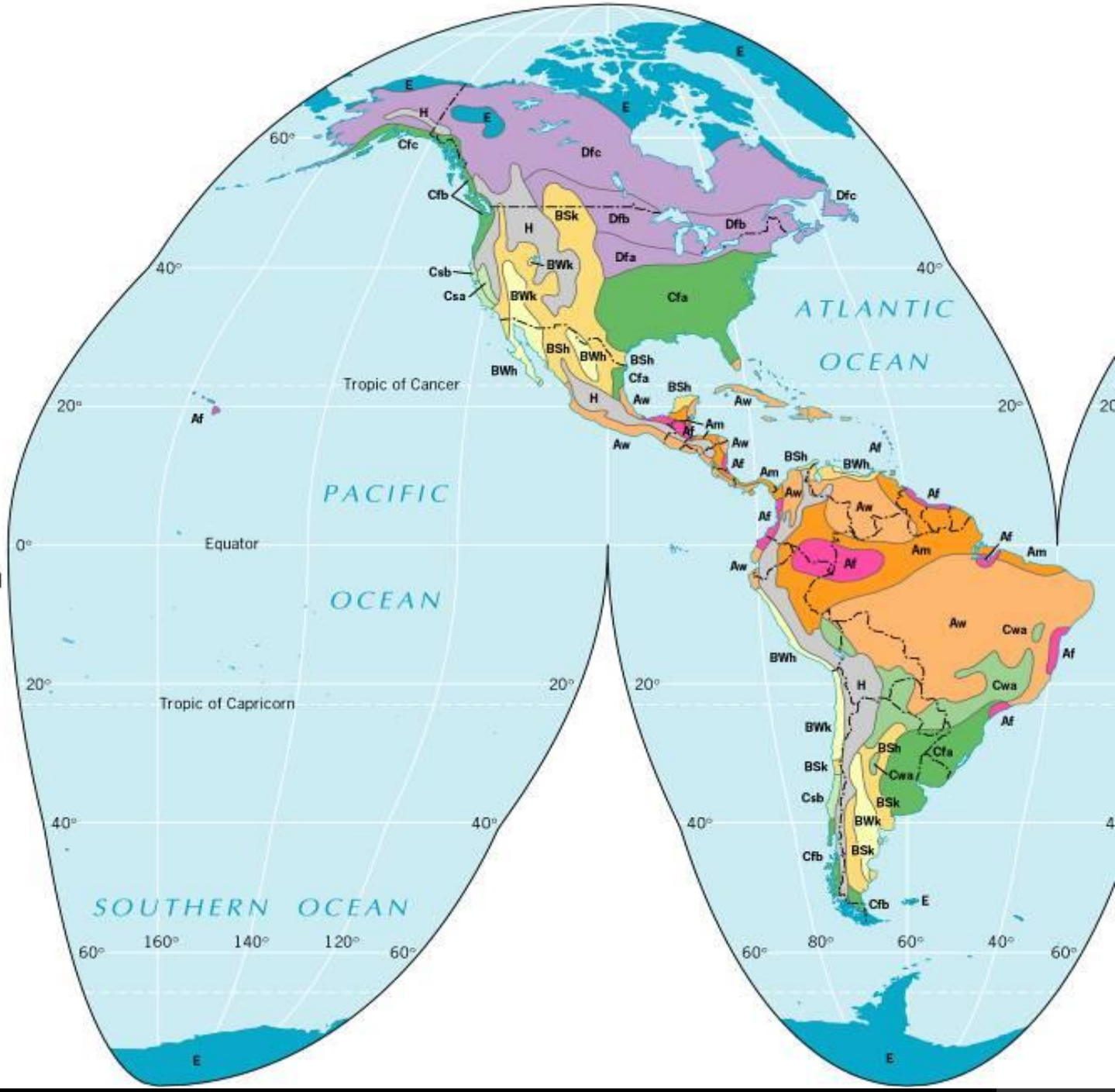
a=hot summer
b=cool summer
c=short, cool summer
d=very cold winter

E COLD POLAR CLIMATE

- E — Tundra and ice

H HIGHLAND CLIMATE

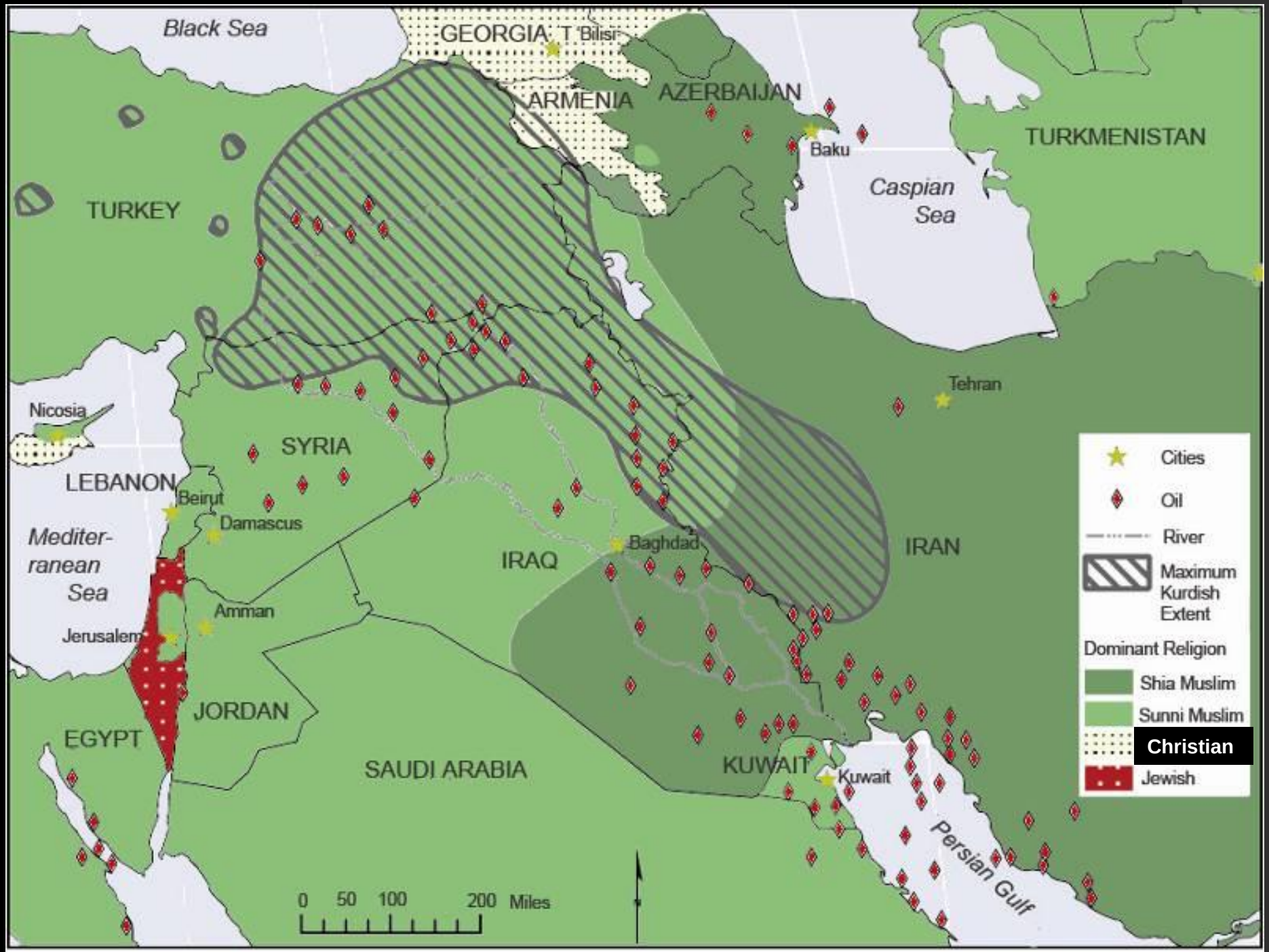
- H — Unclassified highlands

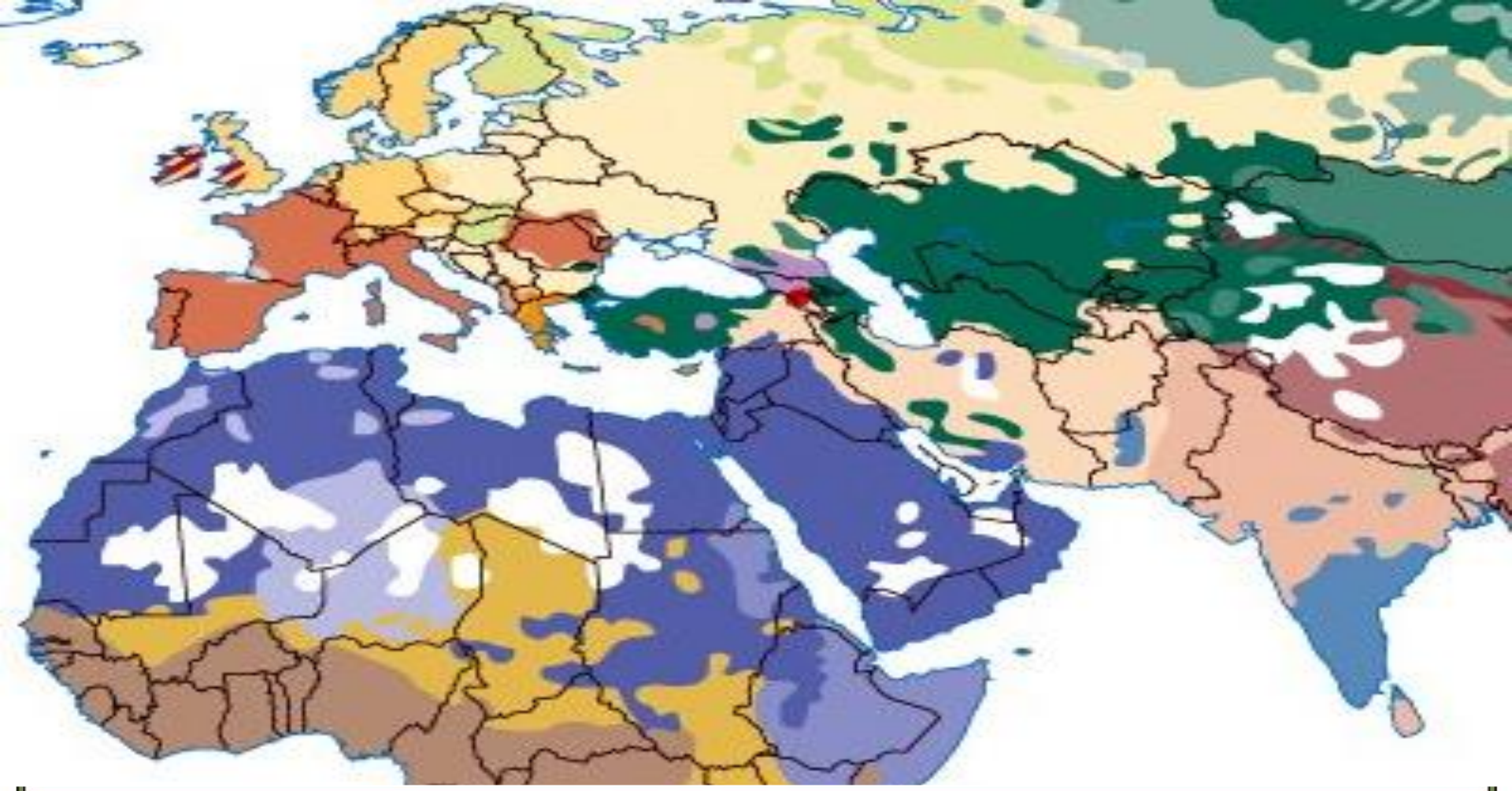


0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
0 1000 2000 Miles


ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Agricultural Zones
Mixed farming
Irrigated areas
Cash grain
Shifting cultivation
Cattle or sheep ranching
Plantation agriculture
Low-tech subsistence farming
Nonfarming
0 Miles 1000
0 Kilometers 1600


Houston
Tampa
Monterrey
Gulf of Mexico
Miami
Havana
Guadalajara
Mexico City
Netzahualcóyotl
Belmopan
Santo Domingo
San Juan
Guatemala City
Tegucigalpa
Caribbean Sea
San Salvador
Maracaibo
Caracas
Managua
Panama
Valencia
San José
Medellín
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Bogotá
Quito
Belém
Manaus
Guayaquil
Fortaleza
Recife
Lima
La Paz
Brasília
Salvador
Sucre
Belo Horizonte
São Paulo
Asunción
Rio de Janeiro
Curitiba
Córdoba
Santiago
Rosario
Pôrto Alegre
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Persons per
sq km
sq mi
Over 100
Over 260
50–100
130–260
10–49
25–129
1–9
3–24
Under 1
Under 3
Capitals and cities 1 million and over
Capitals under 1 millio
Miles
1000
Kilometers
1500


Black Sea
GEORGIA
T Bilisi
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
TURKMENISTAN
Caspian Sea
TURKEY
Tehran
Nicosia
SYRIA
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
Mediter-ranean Sea
IRAQ
Baghdad
IRAN
Amman
Jerusalem
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Persian Gulf
0 50 100 200 Miles
Cities
Oil
River
Maximum Kurdish Extent
Dominant Religion
Shia Muslim
Sunni Muslim
Christian
Jewish



Predominant Languages

Indo-European Family
- Germanic group (incl. English, German)
- Balto-Slavic group (incl. Russian, Ukrainian)
- Celtic
- Greek
- Albanian
- Iranian group
- Armenian
- Romance group (incl. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian)
- Indo-Aryan group (incl. Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi)

Caucasian Family

Afro-Asiatic Family
- Semitic group (incl. Arabic)
- Kushitic group
- Berber group

Khoisan Family

Niger-Congo Family

Nilo-Saharan Family

Uralic Family

Altaic Family
- Turkic group
- Mongolian group
- Tungus-Manchu group
- Japanese and Korean

Sino-Tibetan Family
- Sinitic (Chinese) languages
- Tibetic-Burmic languages

Tai Family

Austro-Asiatic Family
- Mon-Khmer group
- Munda group
- Vietnamese

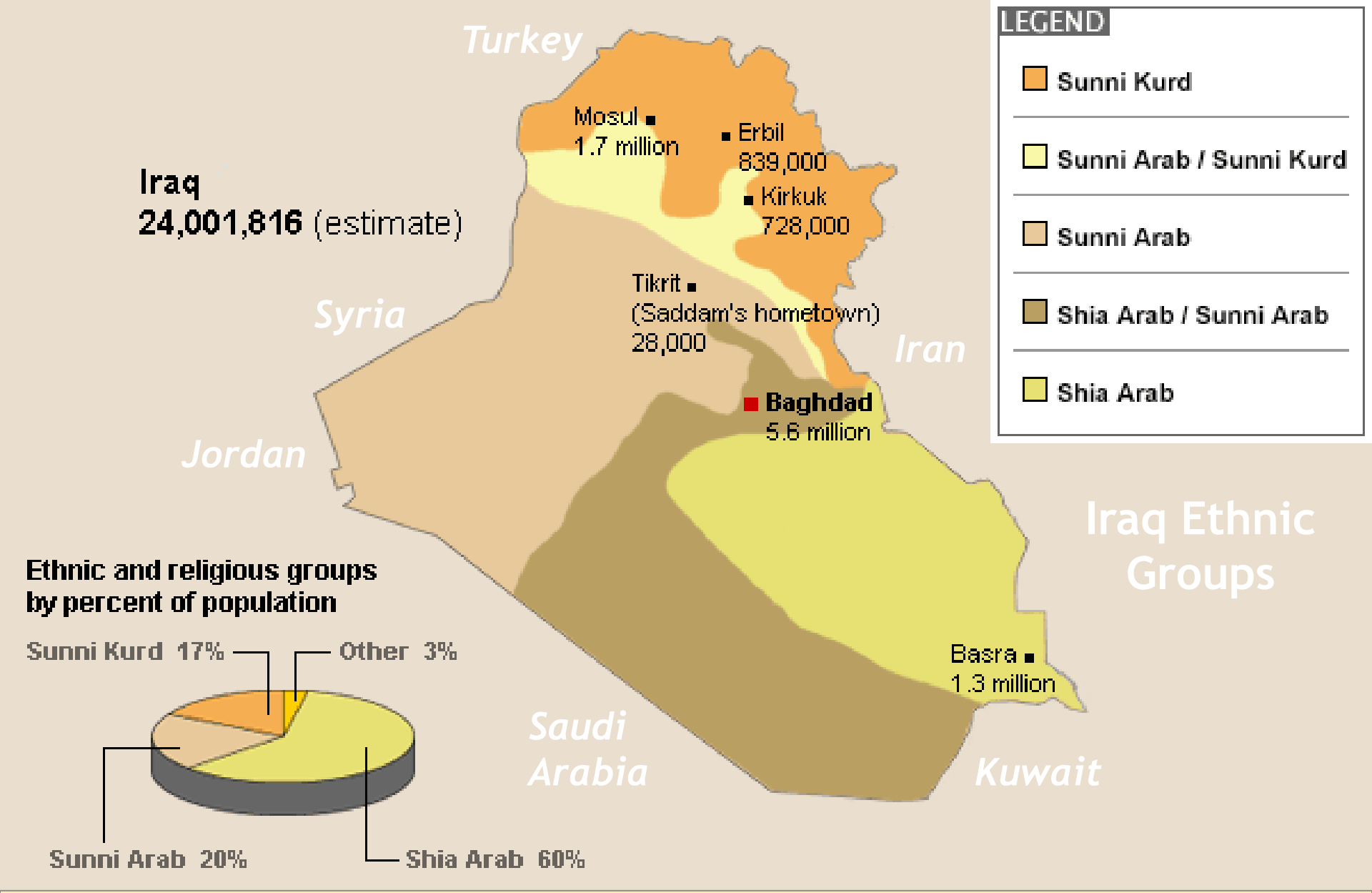
Dravidian Family (incl. Telugu, Tamil)

Austronesian Family (incl. Malay, Indonesian)

Indigenous Languages

No Listing

Iraq Ethnic Groups



Iraq's population is 29 million: sixty percent are Shi'a Arab, mostly in the south. Sunni Arabs are concentrated in the center (western Iraq is sparsely populated). Over 4 million Iraqis in northern Iraq are Kurdish. Baghdad is a transition zone.

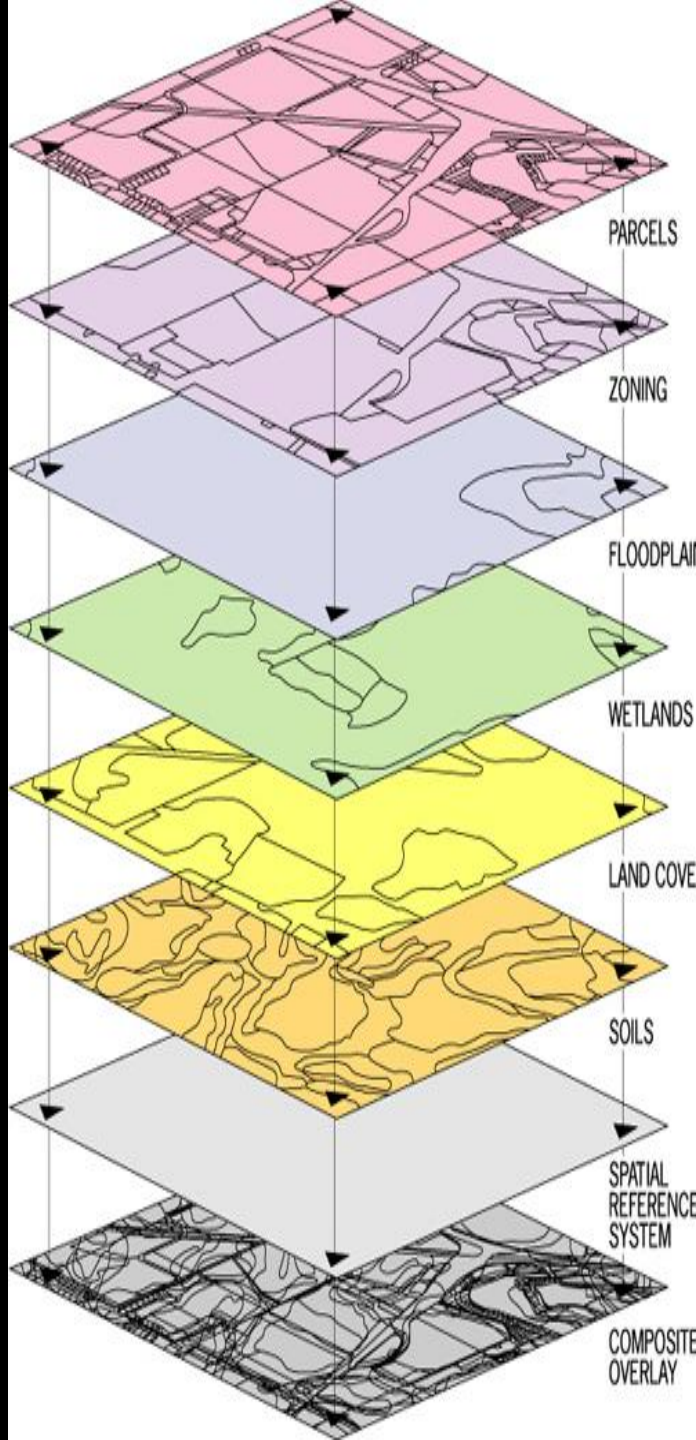
1.2 Geographic Data

Remote Sensing

The use of cameras or other sensors mounted on aircraft or satellites to collect digital images of the earth's surface.

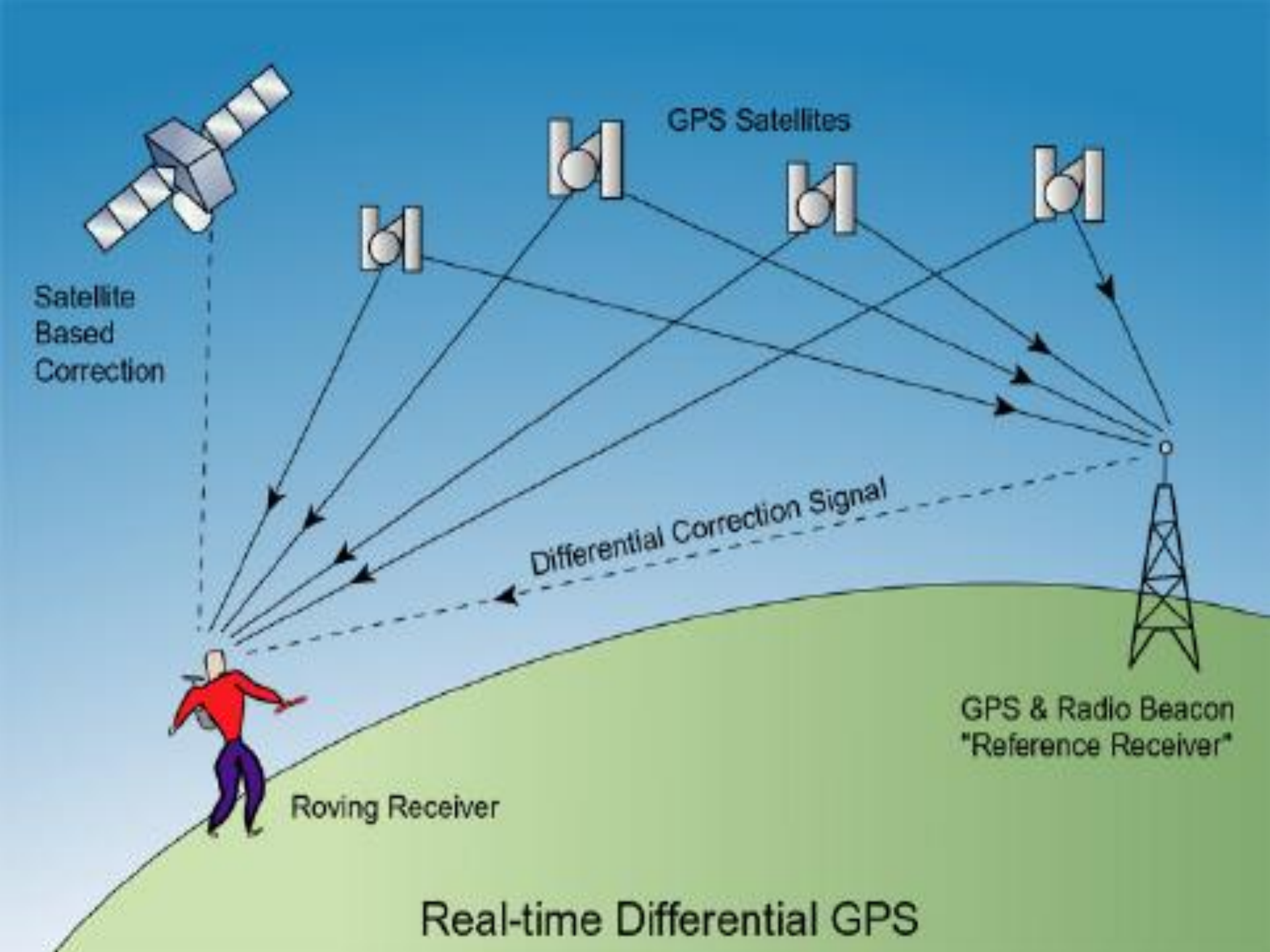
Geographic Information System (GIS)

A computer system that can store, analyze and display information from multiple digital maps or geospatial data sets.



Global Positioning System (GPS)

- GPS receivers on the earth's surface use the locations of multiple satellites to determine and record the receivers exact location.



Real-time Differential GPS

Ultimate Guide – Remote Sensing, GIS, and GPS.

1. Define and describe Remote Sensing. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

2. Define and describe GPS. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

3. Define and describe GIS. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

1.5 Pages

Quantitative Data

- Information that can be measured and recorded using numbers.

Qualitative Data

- Information that is not usually represented by numbers. Includes interviews, descriptions, visual observations, and documents.

Census Data

- Information gathered through an official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.
- The United States Census is a survey conducted every ten years to determine the population for taxation and political representation purposes.

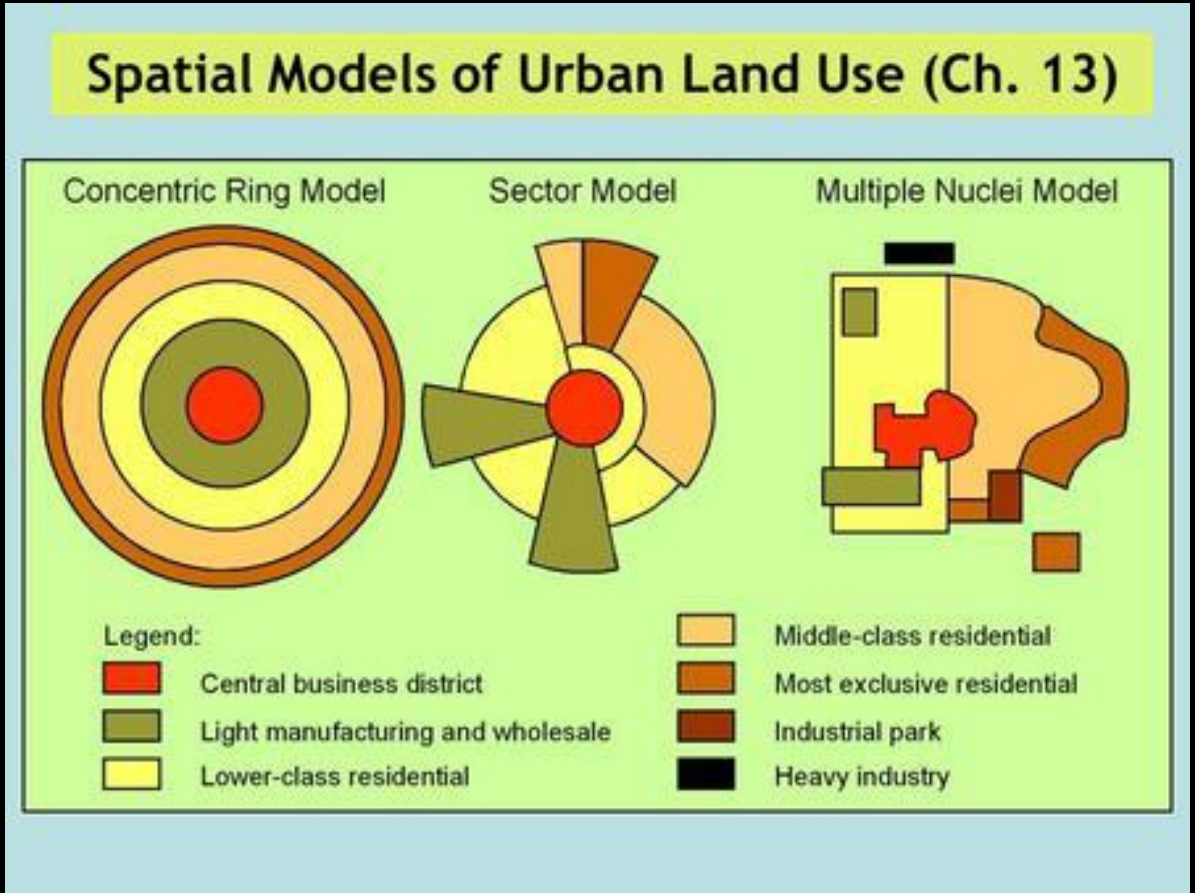
1.3 The Power of Geographic Data

Geographic Models

- Representations of reality or theories about reality, to help geographers see general spatial patterns, focus on the influence of specific factors and understand variations from place to place.
- Models help explain, describe and predict spatial activity and phenomena.

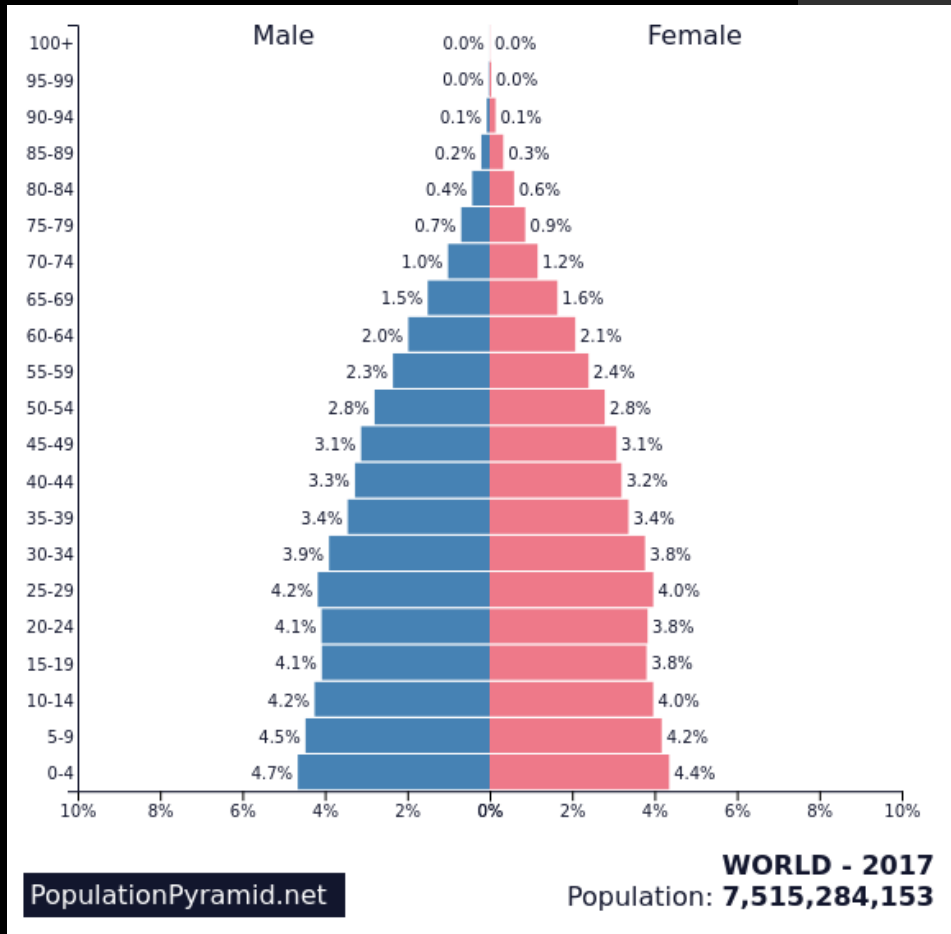
Spatial Models

- Look like stylized maps. Used to show theories about spatial distributions.



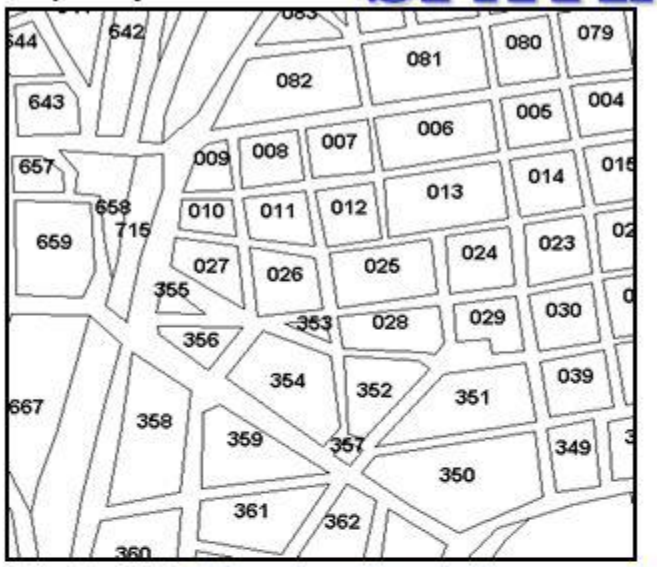
Nonspatial Models

- Show theories and concepts using words, graphs or tables. Often show changes over time rather than across space.



SPATIAL AND NON-SPATIAL DATA

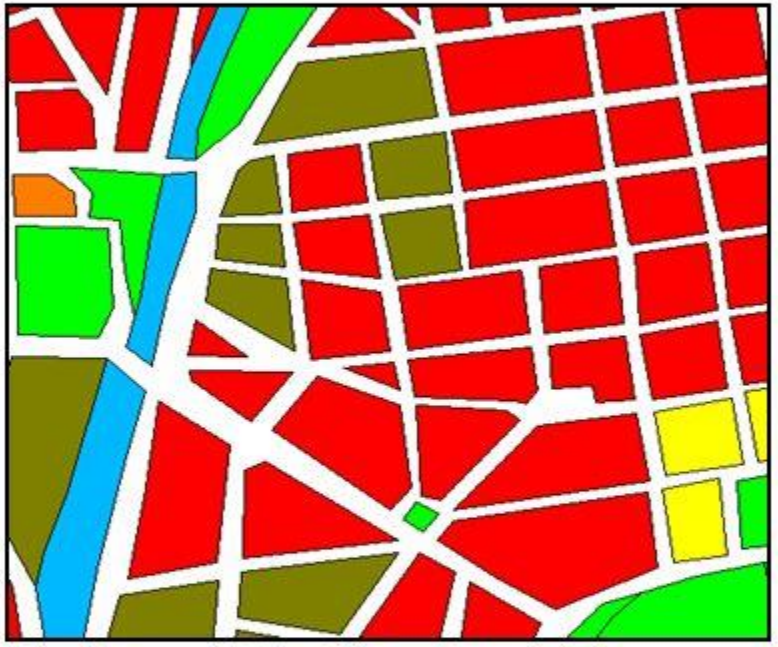
Map: City blocks



City blocks	Land use
001	Institutional
002	Commercial
003	Commercial
004	Residential
005	Residential
006	Residential
007	Industrial
008	Residential
009	Industrial
010	Industrial
011	Residential
012	Industrial
013	Residential
014	Residential
015	Residential

NON-SPATIAL DATA

SPATIAL DATA



c: Commercial
n: Industrial
i: Institutional
h: Recreational
r: Residential
w: Water

1.4 Spatial Concepts

Absolute Location

Uses a coordinate system, such as latitude and longitude, to show the precise plotting of where something is located.

An absolute location describes a fixed position that never changes.

The World

Relative Location

The location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.

Write one paragraph describing the relative location of Caracas, Venezuela

Place

Describes a location by it's physical and human features.

What does this place look like?

Describes the uniqueness of a location.

The physical and human elements that make it a "place" not just a "space"

Physical Features

Climate, vegetation, landforms, bodies of water and wildlife.

Human Features

Language, religion, culture and customs, politics and government, skin tone, facial features, music, food, architecture and landmarks.

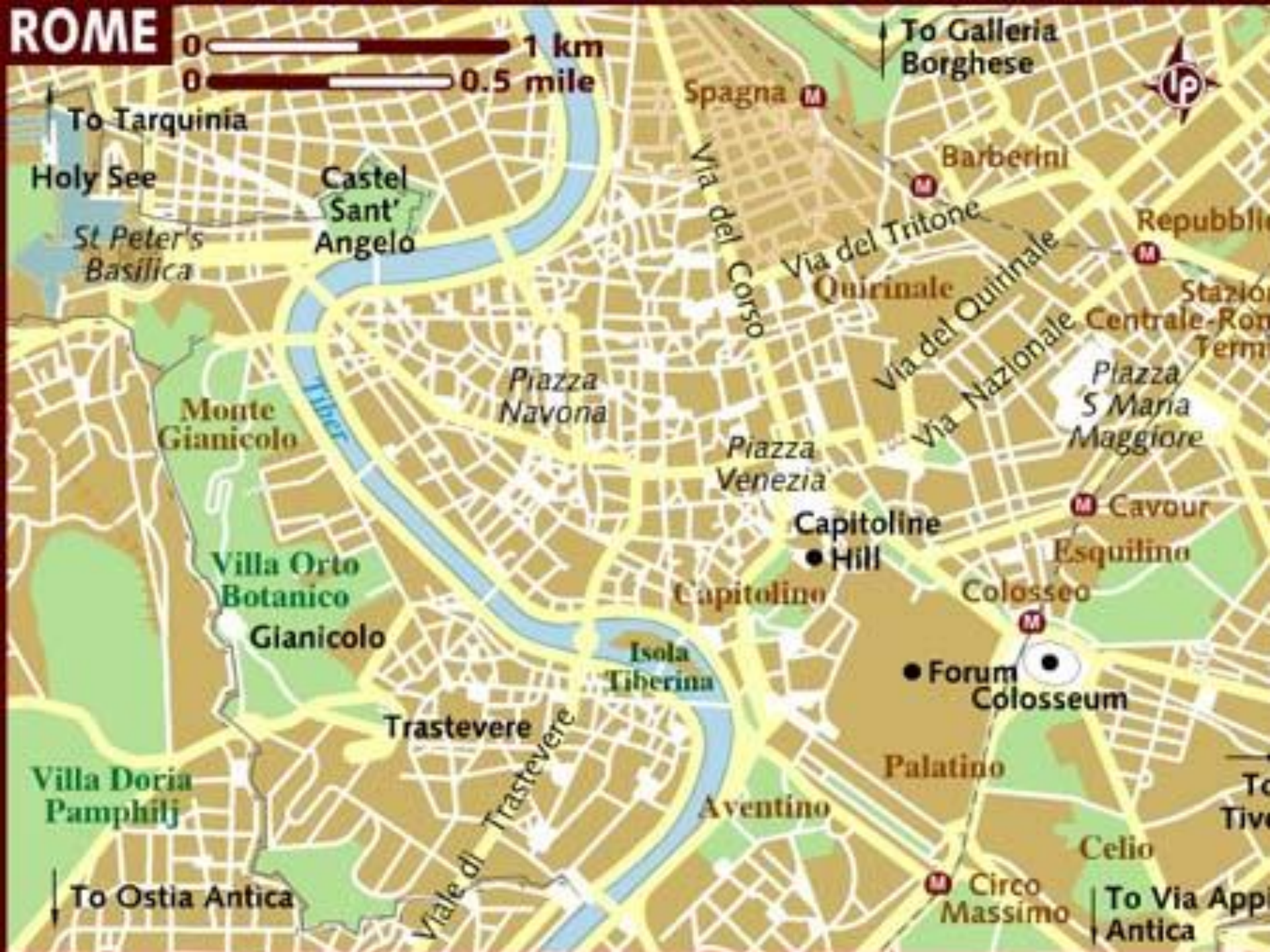
Sense of Place

Infusing a place with meaning and emotion.

Site

The absolute location of a place or activity described by local physical and cultural characteristics.

The characteristics are contained or located within the absolute location.


ROME
0 1 km
0 0.5 mile
To Galleria Borghese
To Tarquinia
Holy See
Castel Sant' Angelo
St Peter's Basilica
Spagna
Via del Corso
Barberini
Via del Tritone
Via del Quirinale
Via Nazionale
Quirinale
Repubblic
Stazion
Centrale-Ro
Term
Piazza Navona
Tiber
Monte Gianicolo
Piazza Venezia
Piazza S Maria Maggiore
Cavour
Capitoline Hill
Esquilino
Capitolino
Colosseo
Villa Orto Botanico
Gianicolo
Isola Tiberina
Forum Colosseum
Trastevere
Viale di Trastevere
Palatino
Villa Doria Pamphilj
Aventino
Celio
To Ostia Antica
Circo Massimo
To Via Appi
Antica

Situation

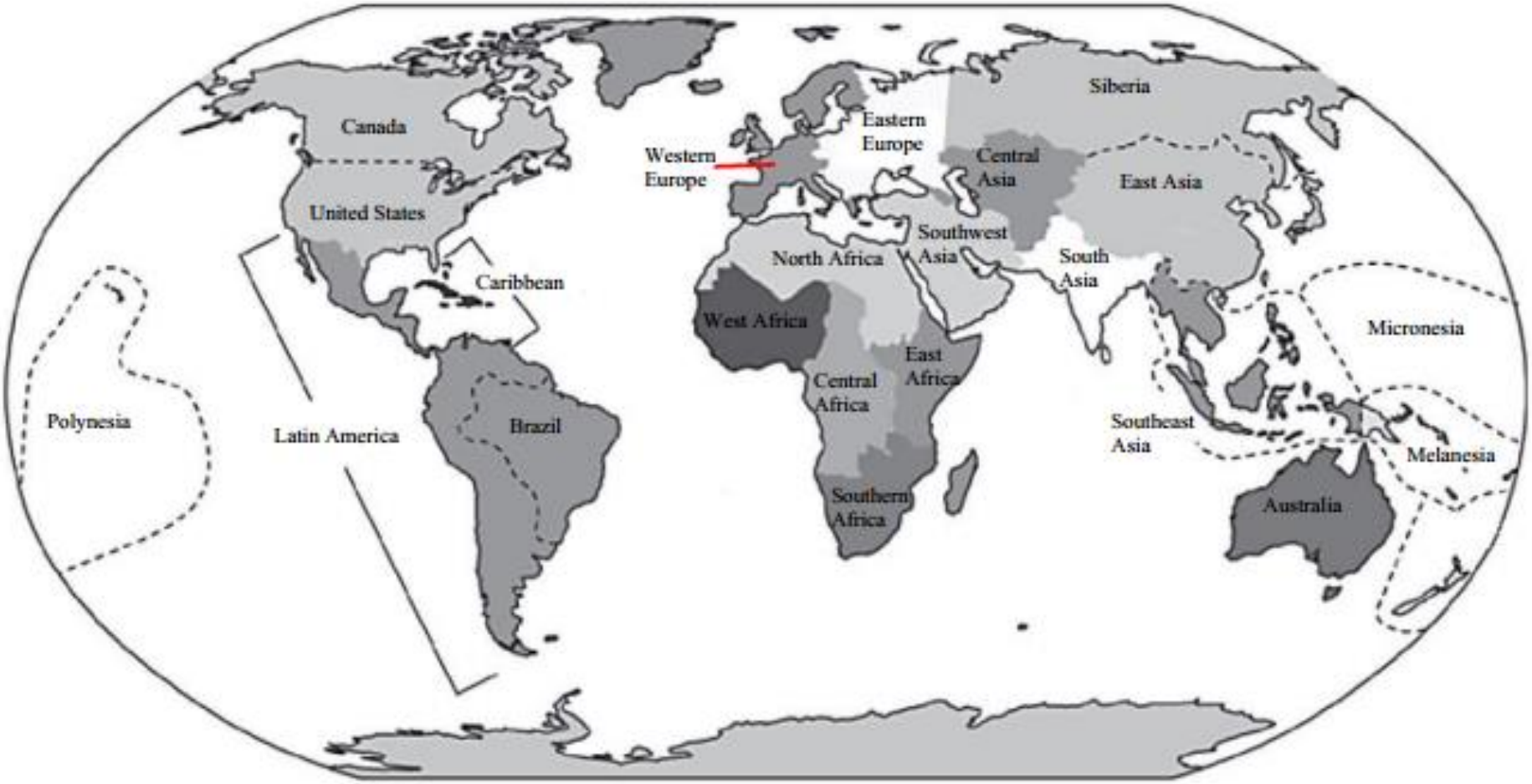
The relative location of a place described in relation to the physical and cultural characteristics of the larger region of which it is a part.

The characteristics are outside of the locations absolute location.

Mini Ultimate Guide

- Describe the site of West Linn High School
- Describe the situation of West Linn High School
- Describe the site of London
- Describe the situation of London

WORLD SUB-REGIONS



Space

- Implies the extent of an area

Flows

- The movement of objects from one location to another, such as the number of people in a migration or the amount of goods being traded between two countries.

Distance Decay

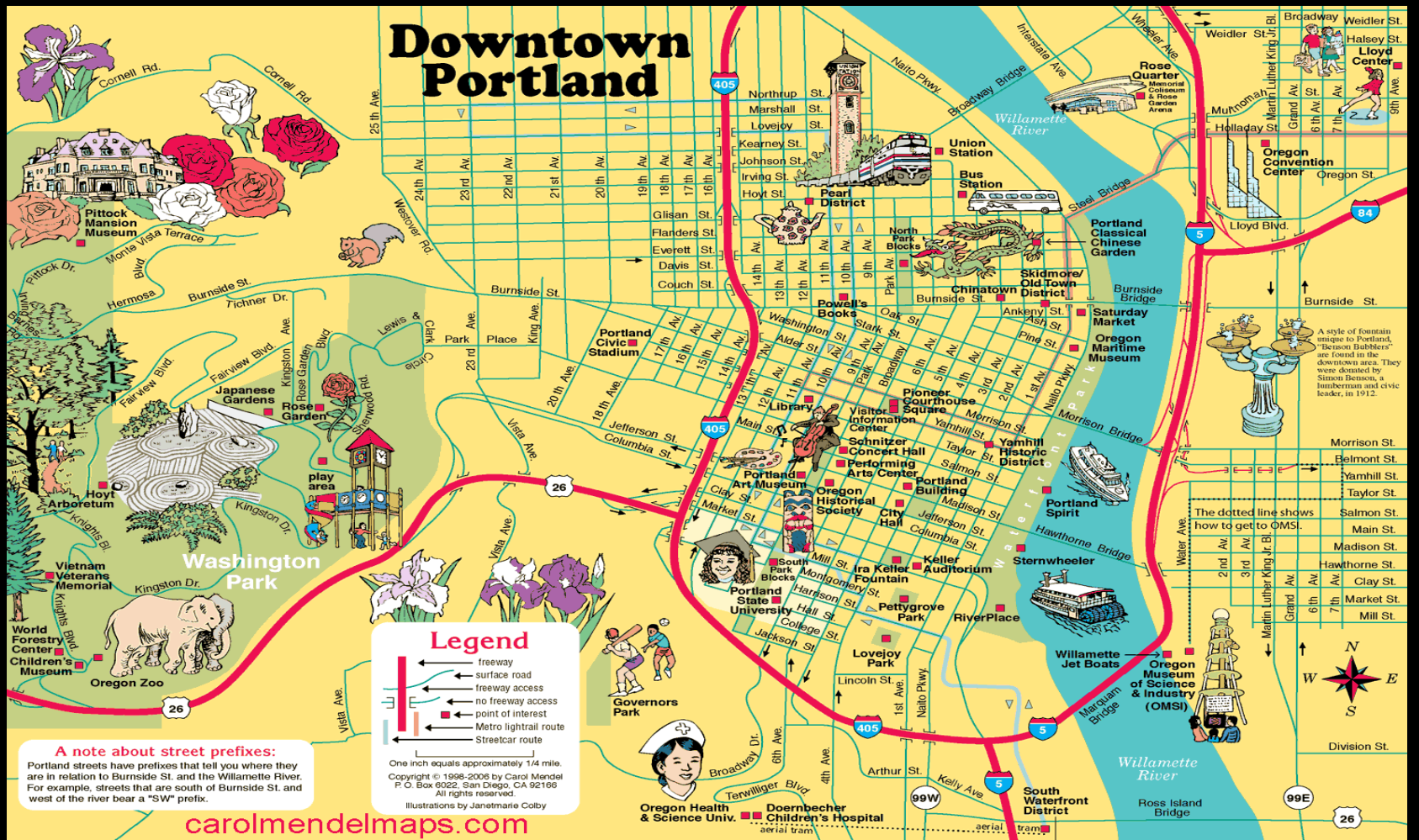
The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from its point of origin.

Accessibility

The ease of reaching one location from another.

Connectivity

The degree (amount) of linkage between locations from another.



Time-Space Compression

Refers to the greatly accelerated movement of people, goods and ideas made possible by modern technology. Less time to go across space.

Spatial Distribution

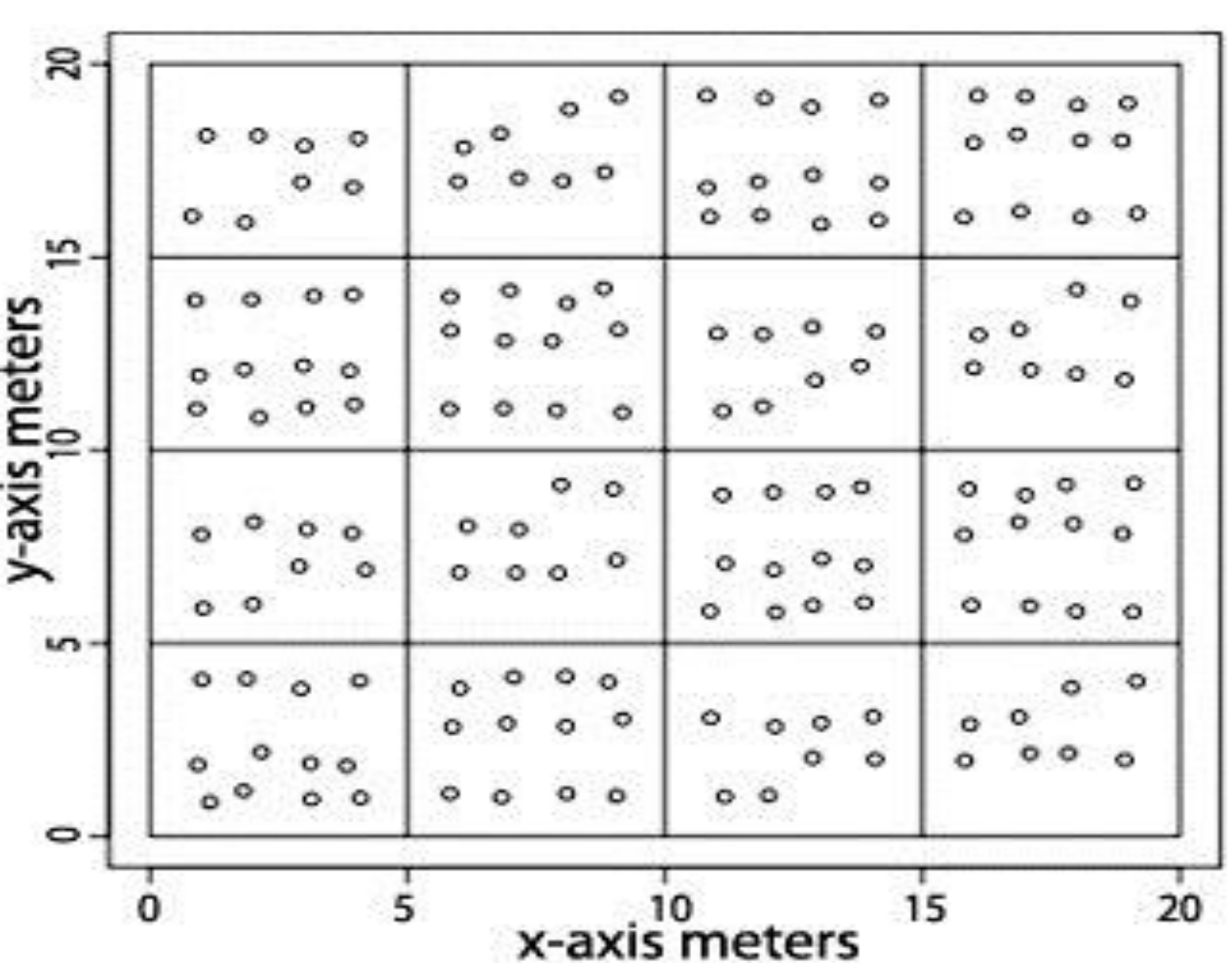
The physical location of a geographic phenomena across space.

There are three main properties of distribution

- Density
- Concentration
- Pattern

Density

The frequency with which something exists within a given unit of area.


y-axis meters
0
5
10
15
20
x-axis meters
0
5
10
15
20

Concentration

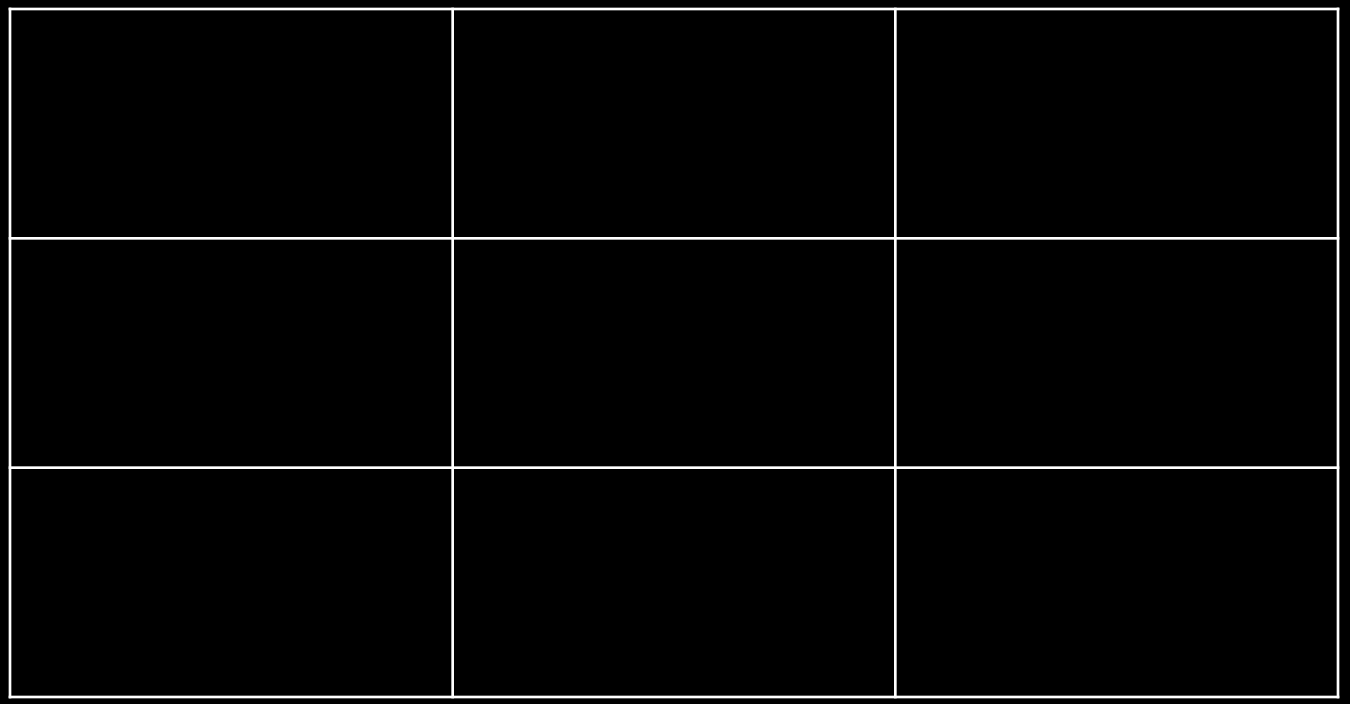
The spread of something over a given area.

When objects are close together they are clustered or agglomerated.

When objects are relatively far apart they are dispersed.

MAP MAKING

1. Choose a phenomena that would have a clustered concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the cluster
2. Choose a phenomena that would have a dispersed concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the dispersion



A MINI ULTIMATE GUIDE TO DENSITY AND CONCENTRATION

Density and concentration are not the same.

1. Define and EXPLAIN density.
2. Define and EXPLAIN concentration.
3. Create a visual that demonstrates the difference between density and concentration (map, chart, graph).

Guide should be one full page in length. Three quarters writing and one quarter visual.

Spatial Patterns of Distribution

The geometric arrangement of something in a study area.

There are three primary types of spatial distribution

1. Linear
2. Centralized
3. Random

Linear Distribution

Phenomena are arranged in a line. Not necessarily a straight line.

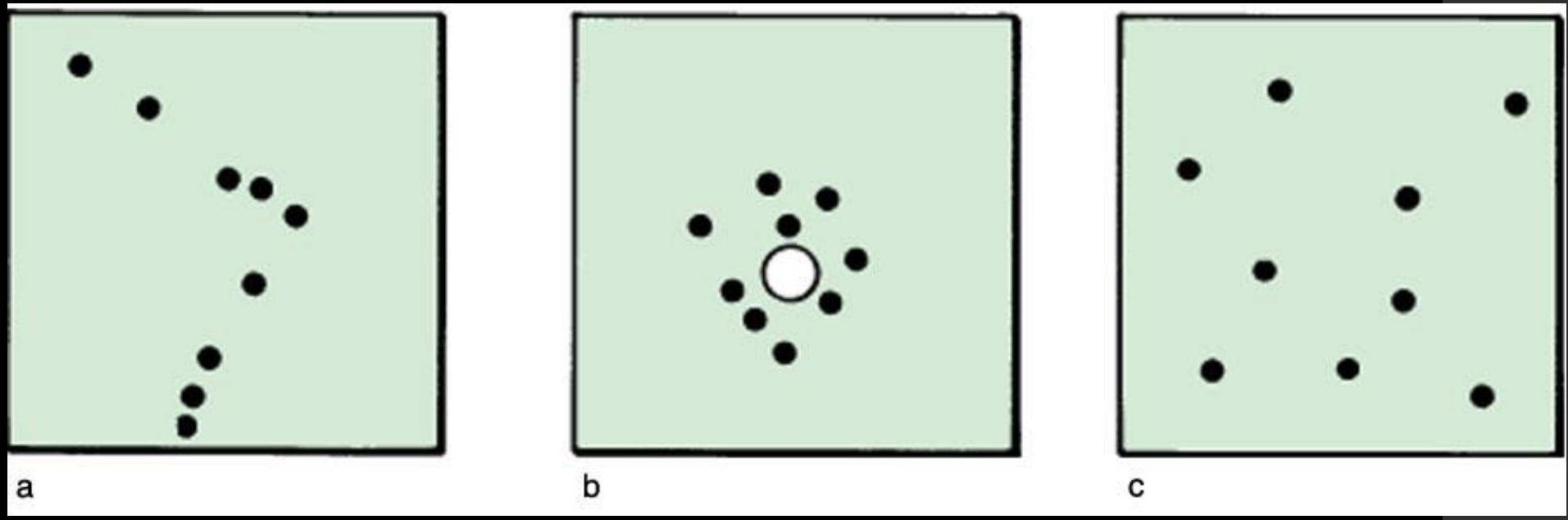
Nucleated or Centralized Distribution

Phenomena are spaced around a central point. Creating a circular cluster.

Dispersed or Random Distribution

Phenomena that appear to have no order to their position.

Various Pattern Arrangements



What phenomena could explain the patterns shown in A, B, and C?

1.5 Human – Environmental Interaction

Environmental Determinism

Social Culture is developed completely by the environment.

Similar environments produce similar cultures.

Possibilism

People develop culture as much as environment.

The environment provides possibilities for a culture.

Technology increases the possibilities.

Landscape

The material character of a place, the complex of natural features, human structures and other objects that give a place a particular form.

Built Environment

Human created structures and objects that give form to a particular place.

Cultural Landscape

The visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape.


wiseGEEK

Globalization

A set of processes that are:

- increasing interactions
- deepening relationships
- heightening interdependence

without regard to country borders.

A set of outcomes that are:

- unevenly distributed
- varying across scales
- differently manifested

throughout the world.

1.6 Scales of Analysis

Geographic Scale

- The relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and Earth as a whole. Specifically, the relationship between the size of an object on the map and the size of the actual feature on earth.
- The standard scales are:
    - Global
    - Regional
    - National
    - Local

ULTIMATE GUIDE: Globalization

Video: Focus on identifying both positive and negative aspects of globalization. Gather real world examples.

Additional Research: Gather more info on the good and bad of globalization.

2 pages

PRACTICE FRQ - GLOBALIZATION

A. Define and describe globalization.

B. List and explain at least two positive effects of globalization.

C. List and explain at least two negative effects of globalization.

20 minutes – 2 pages.

1.7 Regional Analysis

Region

An area on the Earth's surface that has a marked degree of homogeneity of some phenomenon.

Types of Regions

1. Formal
2. Functional
3. Perceptual.

Regionalization

- The process geographers use to divide and categorize space into smaller units.

Formal Region

Formal regions are areas that share a common human or physical geographic feature.

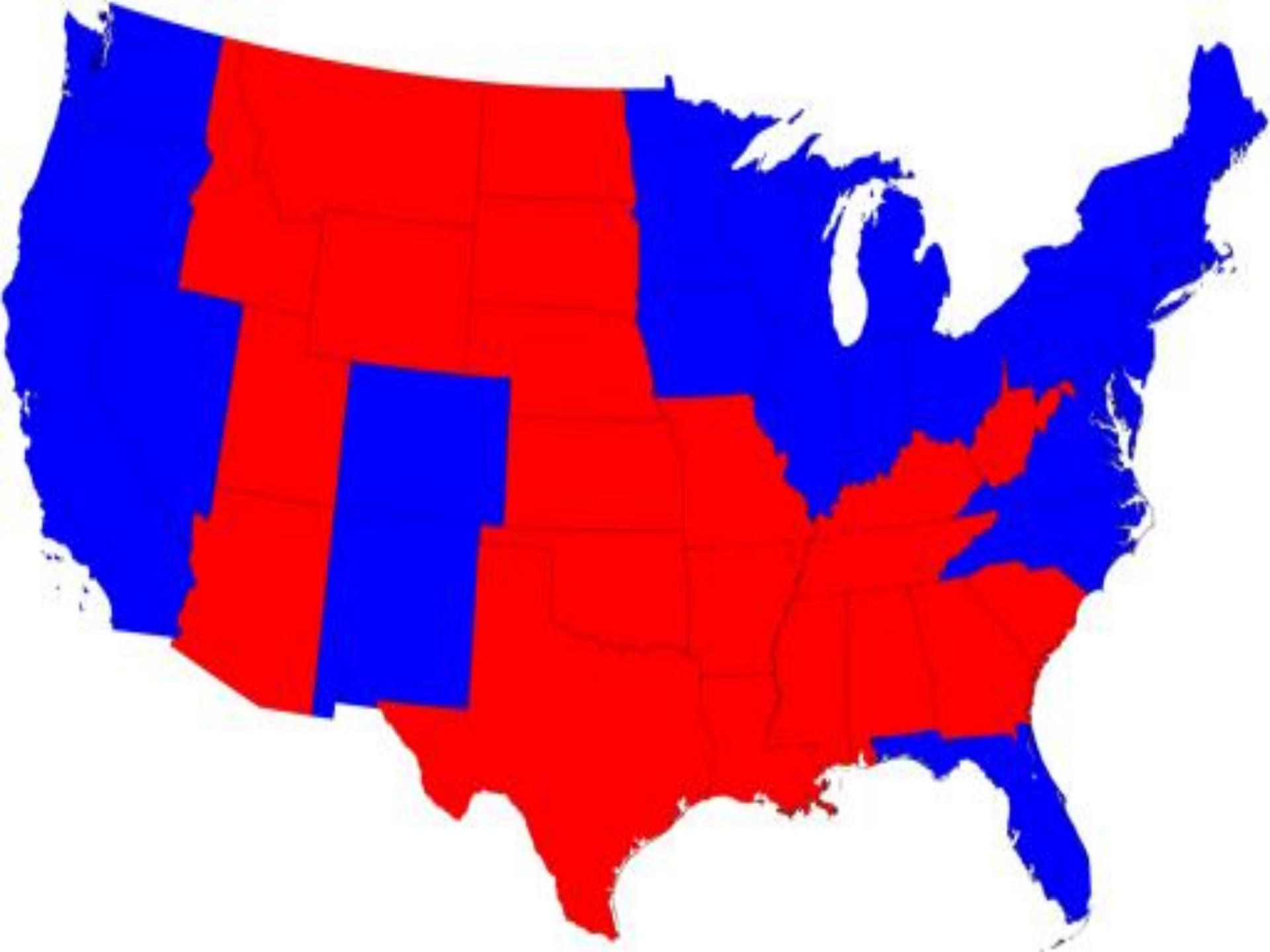
Also known as Uniform or Homogeneous Regions

Feature is quantifiable – can be counted or measured.

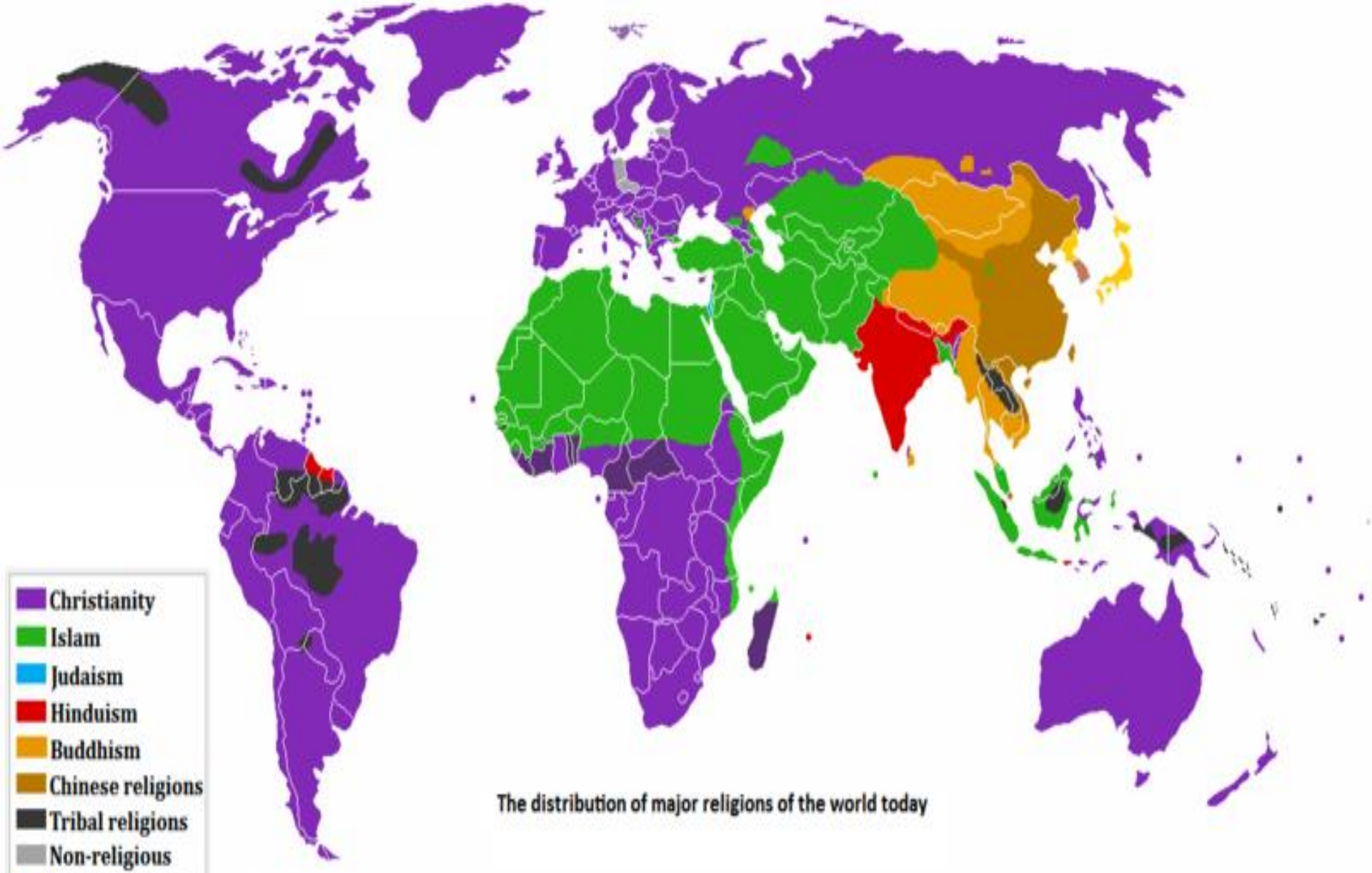
Defined border can be drawn around the region

Formal Regions – Common Human or Cultural Features

- Language
- Religion
- Nationality
- Political Identity
- Ethnicity



The Religions of the World

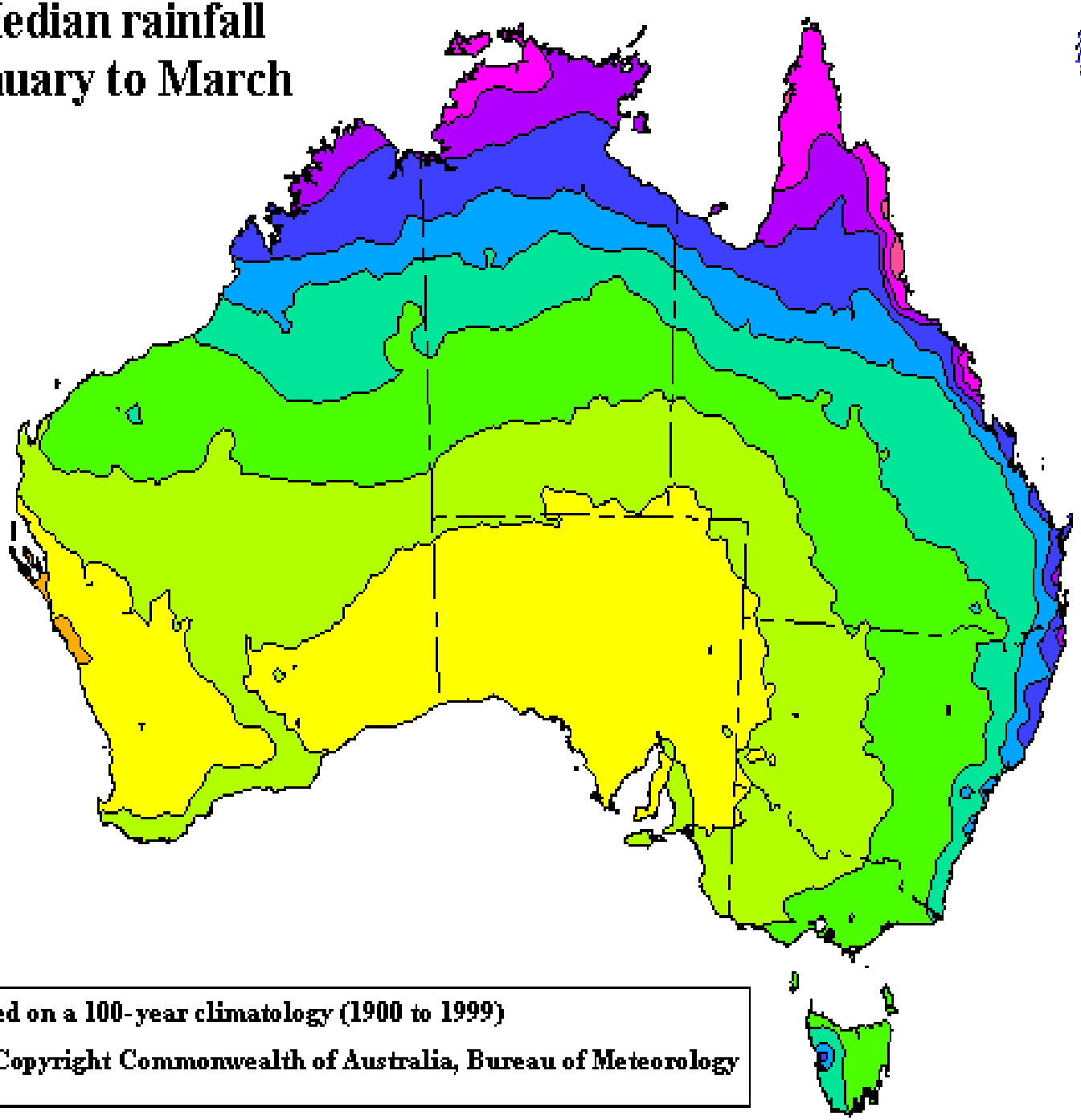


The distribution of major religions of the world today

Formal Regions – Common Physical Features

- Climate → Temperature
  - Rainfall
- Landform → Valley
  - Mountain Ridge
- Vegetation → Growing Season
  - Type of Crop

Median rainfall January to March



BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

Based on a 100-year climatology (1900 to 1999)

Functional Region

The deliberate organization of space to accomplish some function.

It is organized around a node or focal point that draws people from the surrounding area.

Also known as a Nodal Region

Functional Regions

Shopping Regions – Mall
Transportation – Airport, port, train station
Financial – Bank
Entertainment – Providence Park , Sydney Opera House

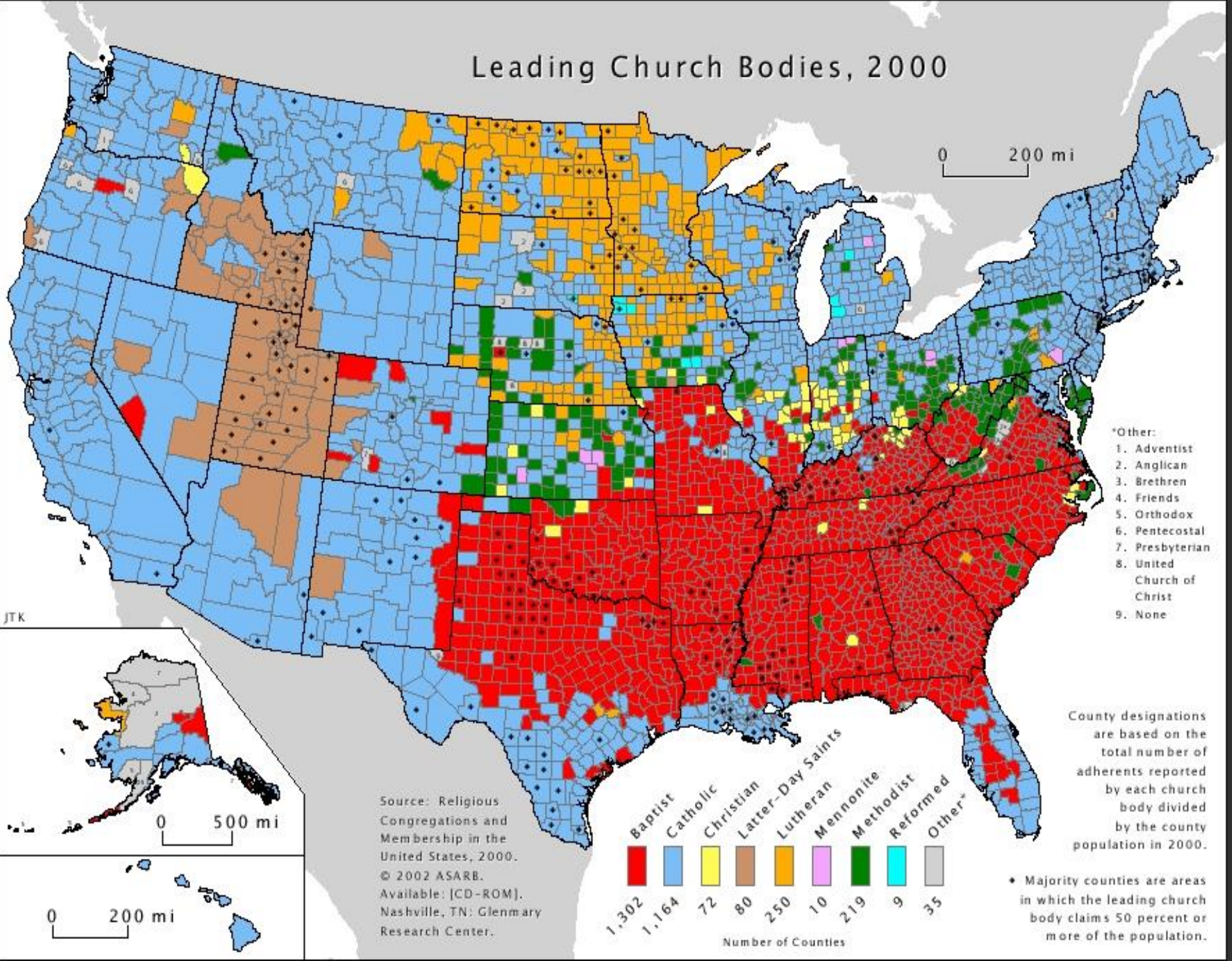
Perceptual Region

Region determined by people's beliefs, emotions and attitudes about an area.

Also known as a Vernacular Region.

Perceptual regions do not have specific boundaries.

Because people's beliefs about a region may be based on stereotypes, the perception may not even be true or common in the region.

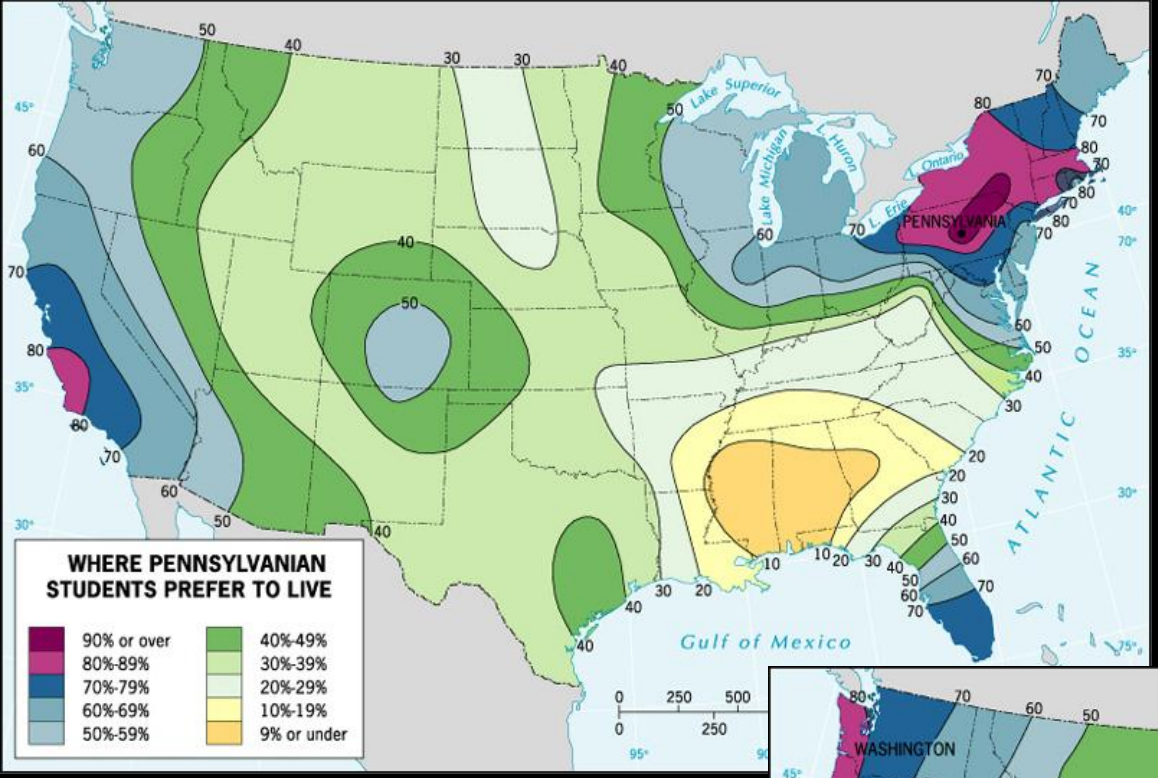

Leading Church Bodies, 2000
0 200 mi
*Other:
1. Adventist
2. Anglican
3. Brethren
4. Friends
5. Orthodox
6. Pentecostal
7. Presbyterian
8. United Church of Christ
9. None
JTK
0 500 mi
0 200 mi
Source: Religious Congregations and Membership in the United States, 2000. © 2002 ASARB. Available: [CD-ROM]. Nashville, TN: Glenmary Research Center.
Baptist
Catholic
Christian
Latter-Day Saints
Lutheran
Mennonite
Methodist
Reformed
Other*
1,302
1,164
72
80
250
10
219
9
35
Number of Counties
County designations are based on the total number of adherents reported by each church body divided by the county population in 2000.
* Majority counties are areas in which the leading church body claims 50 percent or more of the population.

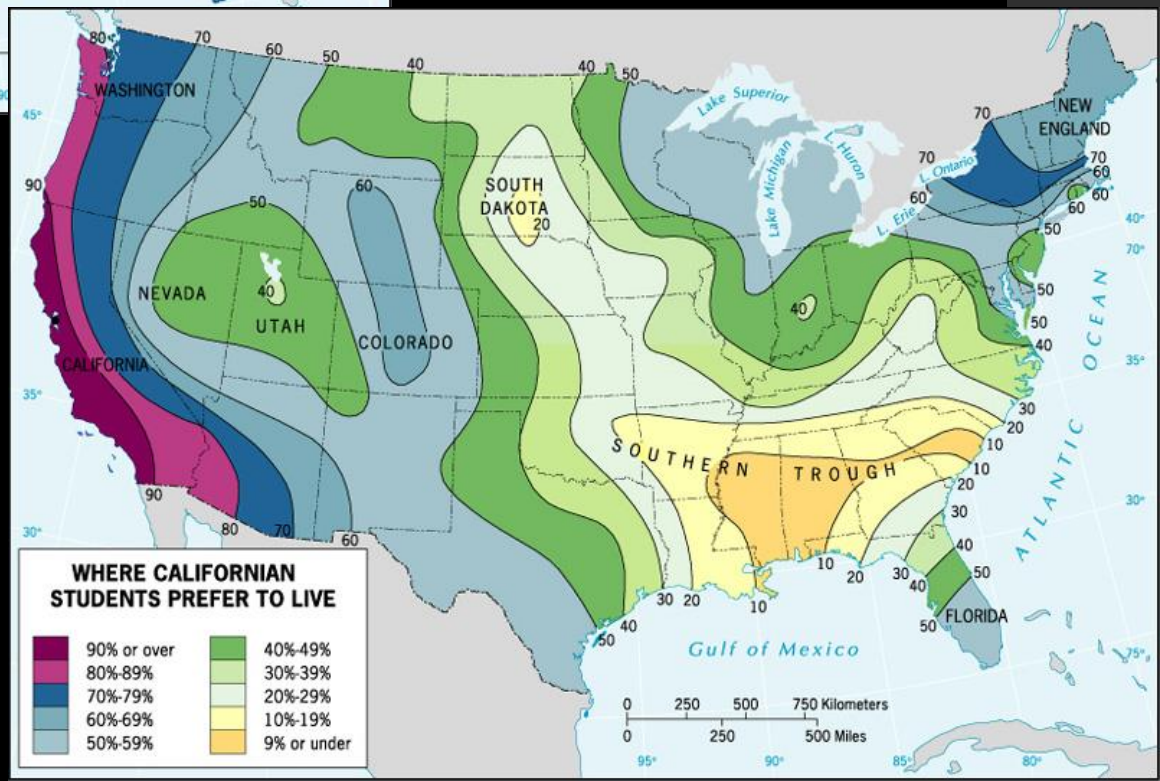
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErRHJlE4PGI

Mental Maps

Maps we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have heard of.

Perception of Place





Activity Spaces

The places we travel to routinely in our rounds of daily activity.

World Regions

- AP Human Geography divides the World into 10 large regions and 22 subregions.

Large Regions

- Divides world into 10 regions
- The 7 continents + 3 cultural regions, based on shared languages and histories.
  - Central America
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Russian Federation

Subregions

- A Subregion shares some characteristics with the larger region, but is distinctive in some ways.
- Example – Brazil
  - Shares many common characteristics with other South American countries, such as Roman Catholic religion.
  - Brazil's primary language is Portuguese, which makes it unlike any other country in the Spanish speaking Latin America.

MINI ULTIMATE GUIDE

- Describe how friction of distance has been impacted by globalization.
- 2 paragraphs

- FRQ'S ARE STRUCTURED RESPONSES

  - No formal introduction
  - No conclusion
  - No transition sentences needed
  - Spelling and grammar will not be graded
    - Unless it makes your response unclear/confusing
  - Handwriting should be as legible as possible

- RESPONSES SHOULD BE 2-3 PAGES IN LENGTH!!!!

- PLAN ON 20 MINUTES PER ESSAY

The FRQ Verbs

TAKE 3-5 MINUTES TO UNDERLINE KEY WORDS IN THE QUESTION AND PREPLAN

Use the FRQ verbs to break the question down and organize your response.

Clearly label each section using the question prompt

- REMEMBER THIS IS A GEOGRAPHY EXAM
- WRITE LIKE A GEOGRAPHER
- USE YOUR GEOGRAPHY VOCAB

  SCALE
  REGIONS
  ALL THOSE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

WRITE AS IF YOUR READER HAS NO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TOPIC!

EXAMPLES, EXAMPLES, EXAMPLES!

The more “real” the better.

Use Hurricane Harvey vs. general hurricane

CRAM SESSION

Review, study and be prepared to write about

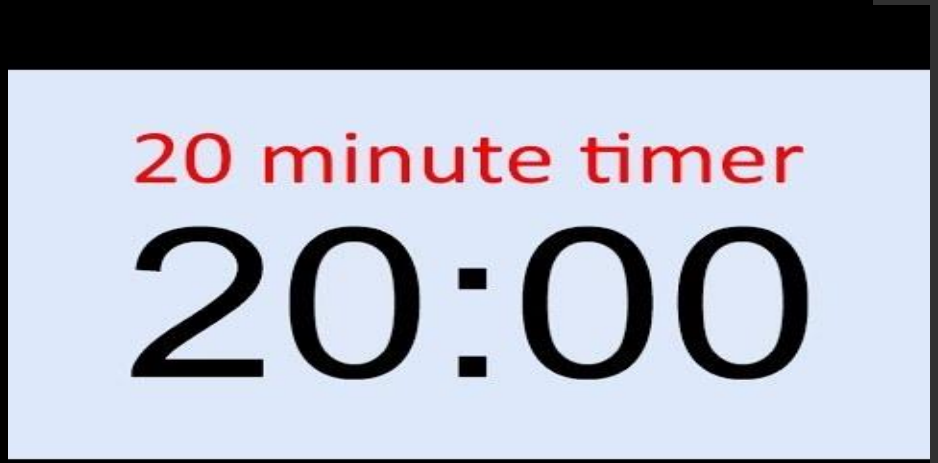
REGIONS

A. Define and explain formal region.

B. Identify a functional region and explain why it would be considered a functional region.

C. Identify a vernacular region and explain why it would be considered a vernacular region.

C. Identify the type of region which is most difficult to clearly define and describe. Give one real world example to explain why this type of region is more difficult to define.




EUROPE
©GraphicMaps.com
15° E
30° E
45° E
60° E
Barents Sea
15° W
0°
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Norwegian Sea
Iceland
Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Norway
Finland
White Sea
400 mi
400 km
Russian federation
60° N
Oslo
Sweden
Atlantic Ocean
Scotland
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Belarus
Russian Federation (European Russia)
Ural Mountains
Northern Ireland
Netherlands
Belgium
Denmark
Ireland
UK
England
Wales
Poland
50° N
Germany
Czech Rep
Slovakia
Kiev
Ukraine
Paris
Luxembourg
Liechtenstein
English Channel
Sea of Azov
Kazakhstan
Switzerland
Austria
Hungary
Romania
Moldova
N
Bay of Biscay
France
Slovenia
Croatia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Monaco
Serbia
Italy
Bulgaria
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
San Marino
Rome
Montenegro
Macedonia
Georgia
Andorra
Barcelona
Spain
40° N
Corsica (France)
Vatican
Albania
Armenia
Sardinia (Italy)
Greece
European Turkey
Turkey
Azerbaijan
Iran
Mediterranean Sea
0°
Portugal
Sicily (Italy)
Malta
Crete (Greece)
Cyprus
Nicosia
Syria
ASIA
Gibraltar (UK)
Algeria
PRIME MERIDIAN
Tunisia
15° E
Mediterranean Sea
30° E
Lebanon
Iraq
Morocco
Israel
Jordan
Libya
worldatlas
30° N
AFRICA
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
©GraphicMaps.com

Which statement describes the relative location of Barcelona, Spain?

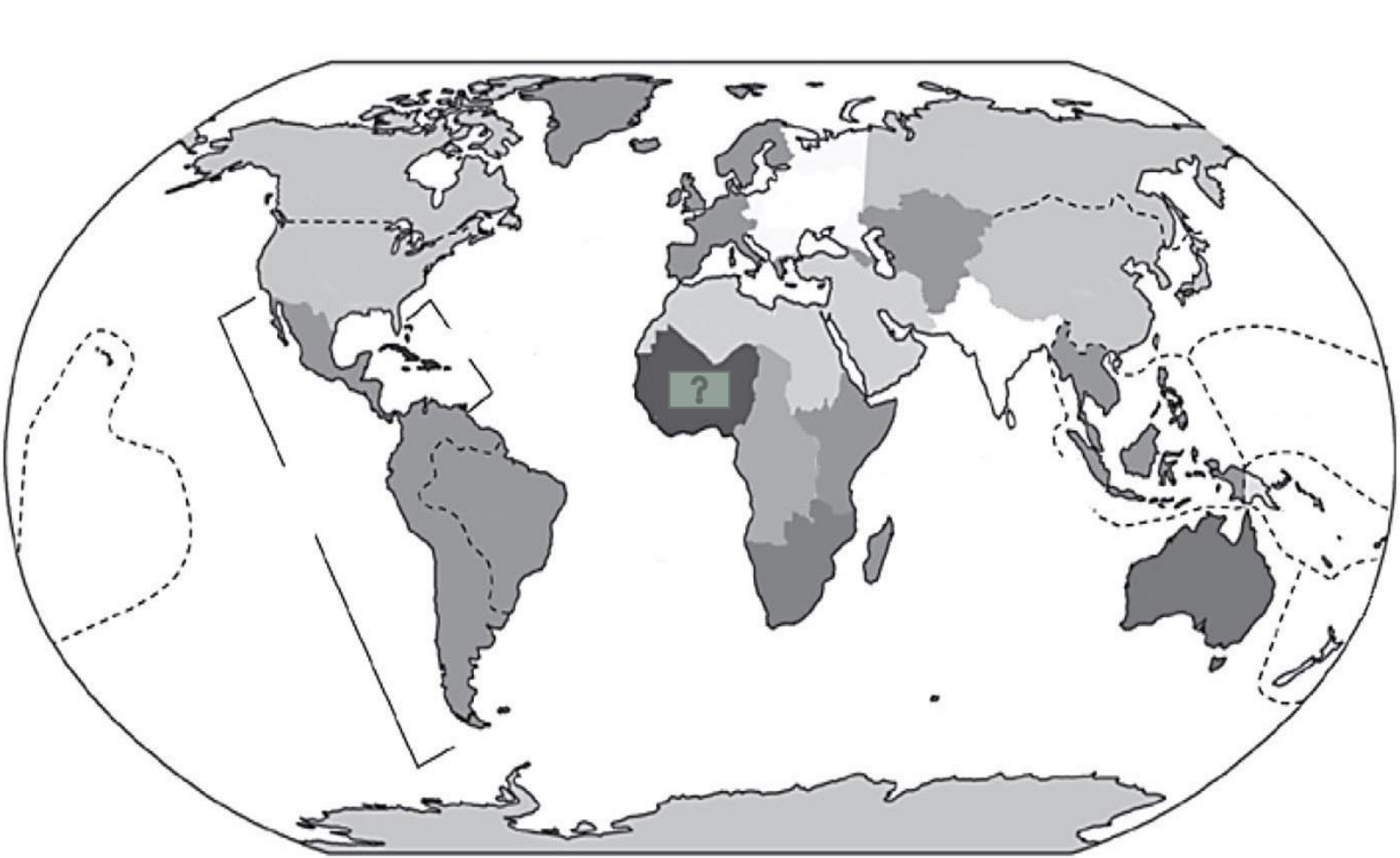
a) 386 miles west of Madrid and 644 miles south of Paris

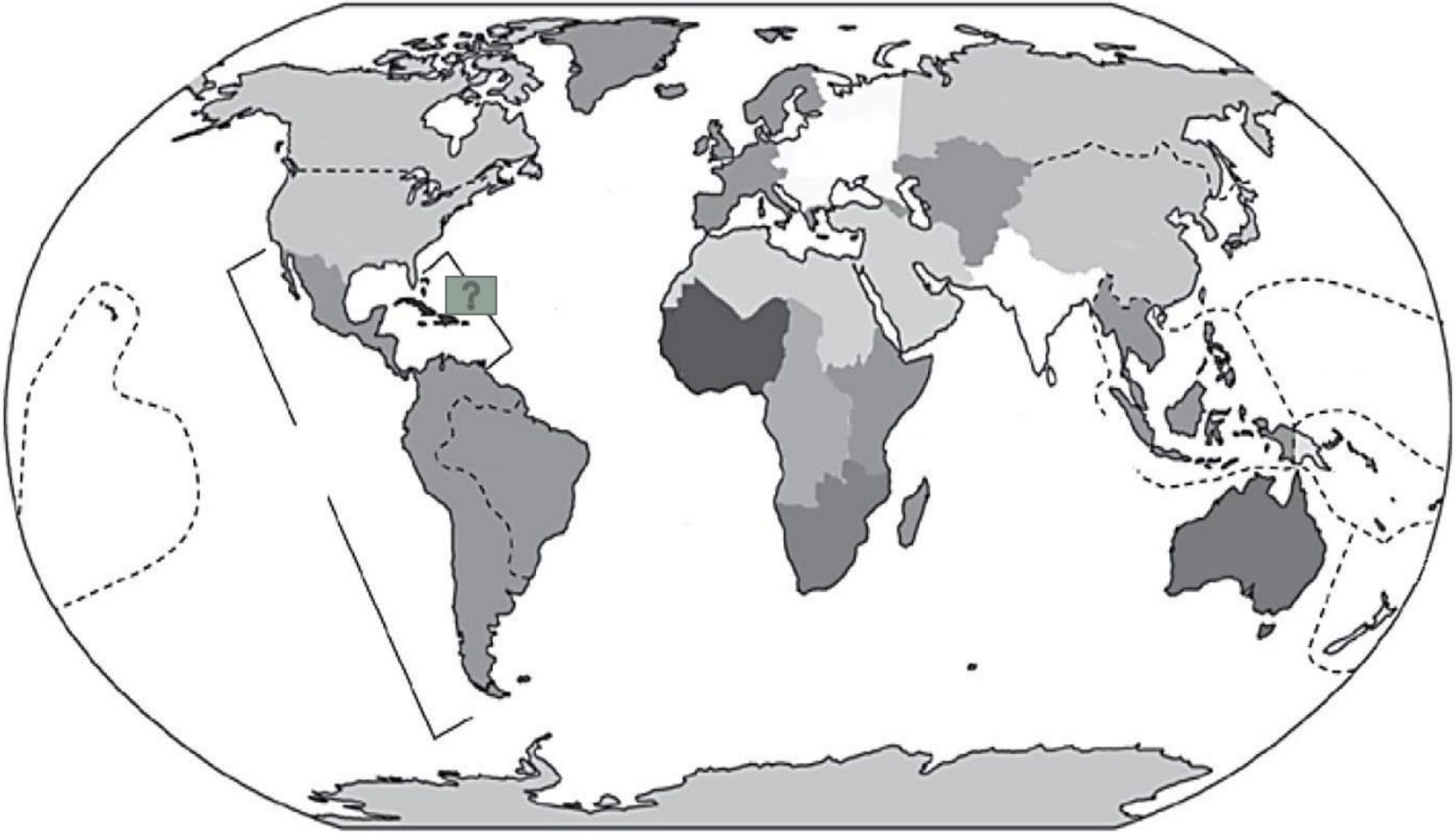
b) In the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere

c) 41 degrees N, 2 degrees E

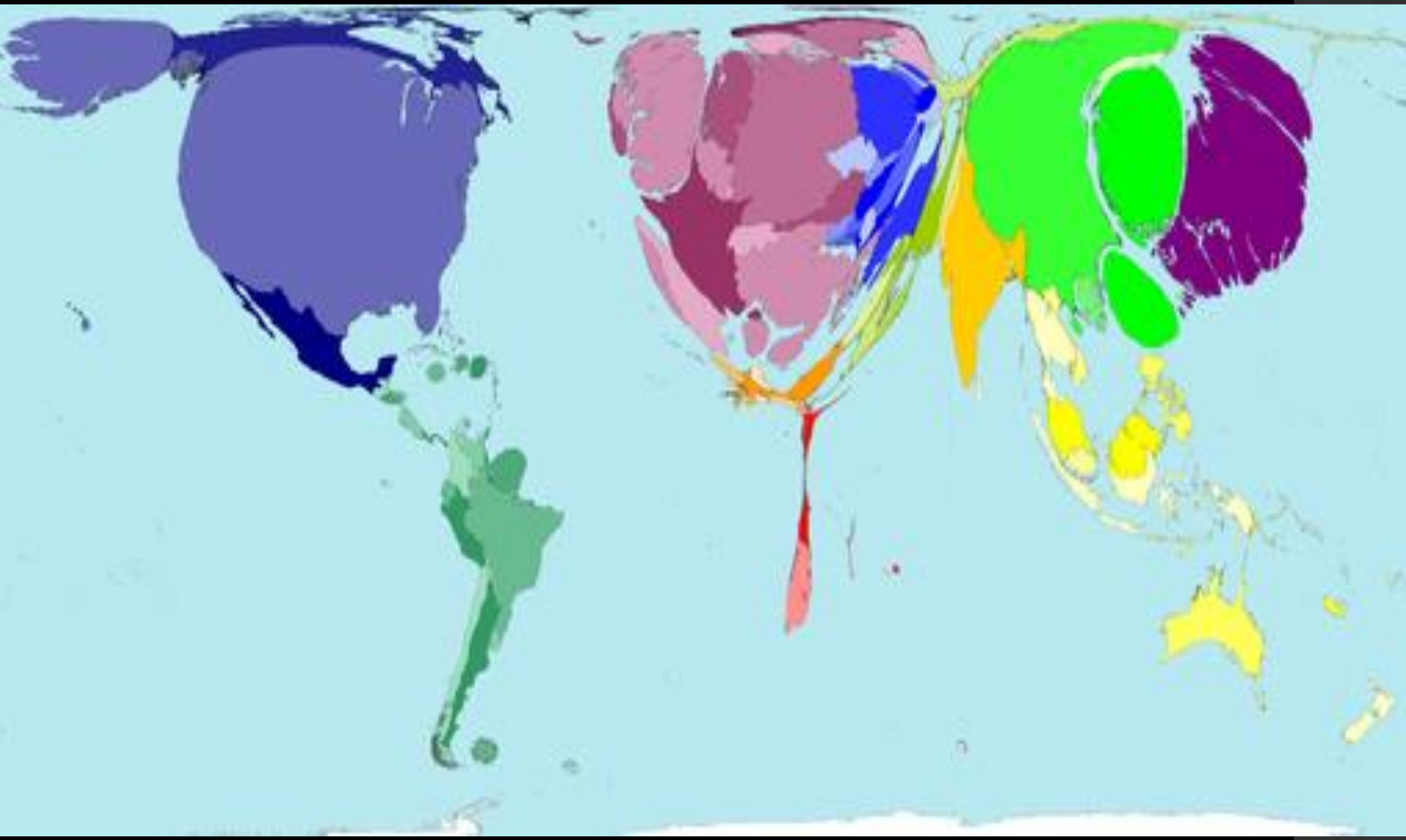
d) The capital of the Catalonia region

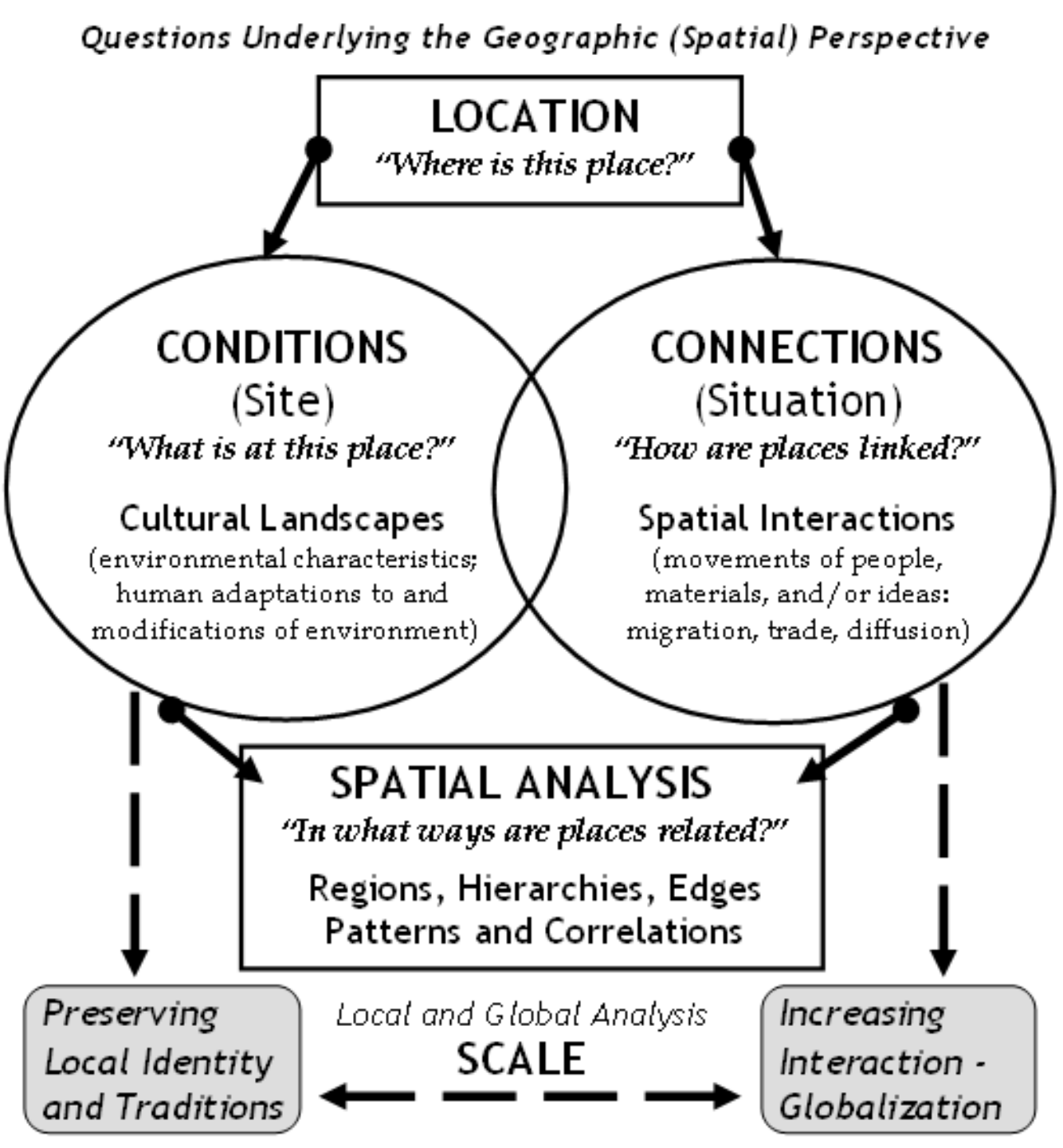
e) One of the largest cities in Spain





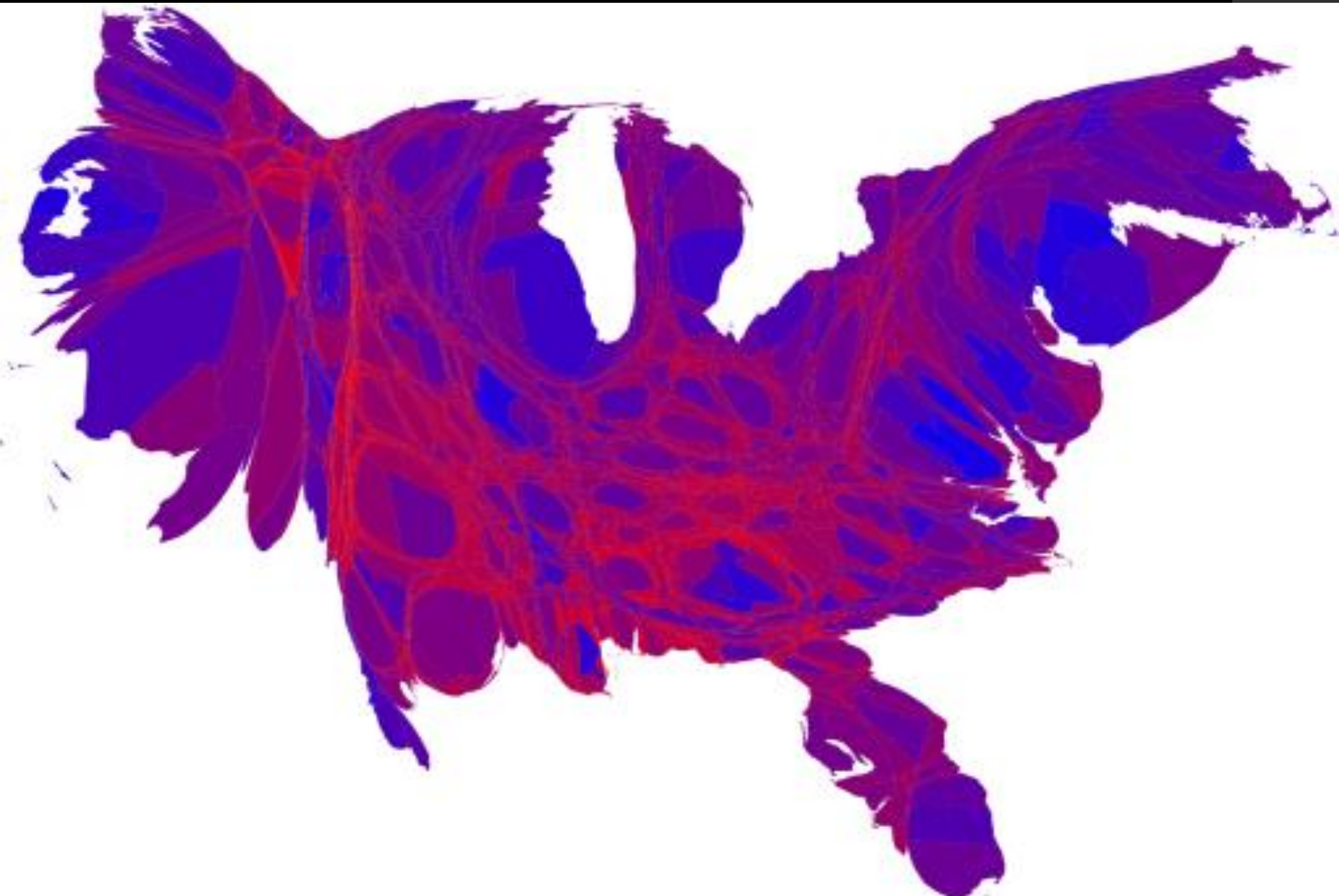
- Two Columns
- Divide Vocab (Calendar)
  - Sort of Understand
  - Do not Understand at all




Questions Underlying the Geographic (Spatial) Perspective
LOCATION
"Where is this place?"
CONDITIONS
(Site)
"What is at this place?"
Cultural Landscapes
(environmental characteristics; human adaptations to and modifications of environment)
CONNECTIONS
(Situation)
"How are places linked?"
Spatial Interactions
(movements of people, materials, and/or ideas: migration, trade, diffusion)
SPATIAL ANALYSIS
"In what ways are places related?"
Regions, Hierarchies, Edges
Patterns and Correlations
Preserving Local Identity and Traditions
Local and Global Analysis
SCALE
Increasing Interaction - Globalization

2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*



2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*