

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=naK9_JkFA0k



1. Where were you born?

City

State, territory, province?

Country



2. Have you lived in another state or country?

Which state(s) and/or country?
How long?



3. Have you traveled to another country?

Which country or countries?



4. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?
Why?



5. What ethnicity would you consider yourself?



6. Where did your relatives immigrate from? When?



**7. Do you speak more than one
language fluently?**

Which language(s)

What is your first language?



8. If you could speak another language which language would you choose?

Why?



9. Do you practice a religion?
Which religion?



10. In what cultural practices do you participate?

Culture includes almost everything – sports, dance, music, gaming, , , , , ,



11. How has geography influenced your life?











Homework

TWO Five Subject Notebooks





The AP Exam

- 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.



AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit One: Basic Concepts and Tools

What is Human Geography?

One paragraph minimum

Define and explain the field and study of human 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



1. 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



2. Physical Geography

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

3. Phenomena

- A fact or event of interest.



4. Spatial

- Pertaining to SPACE on the Earth's surface; sometimes used as a synonym for geographic.



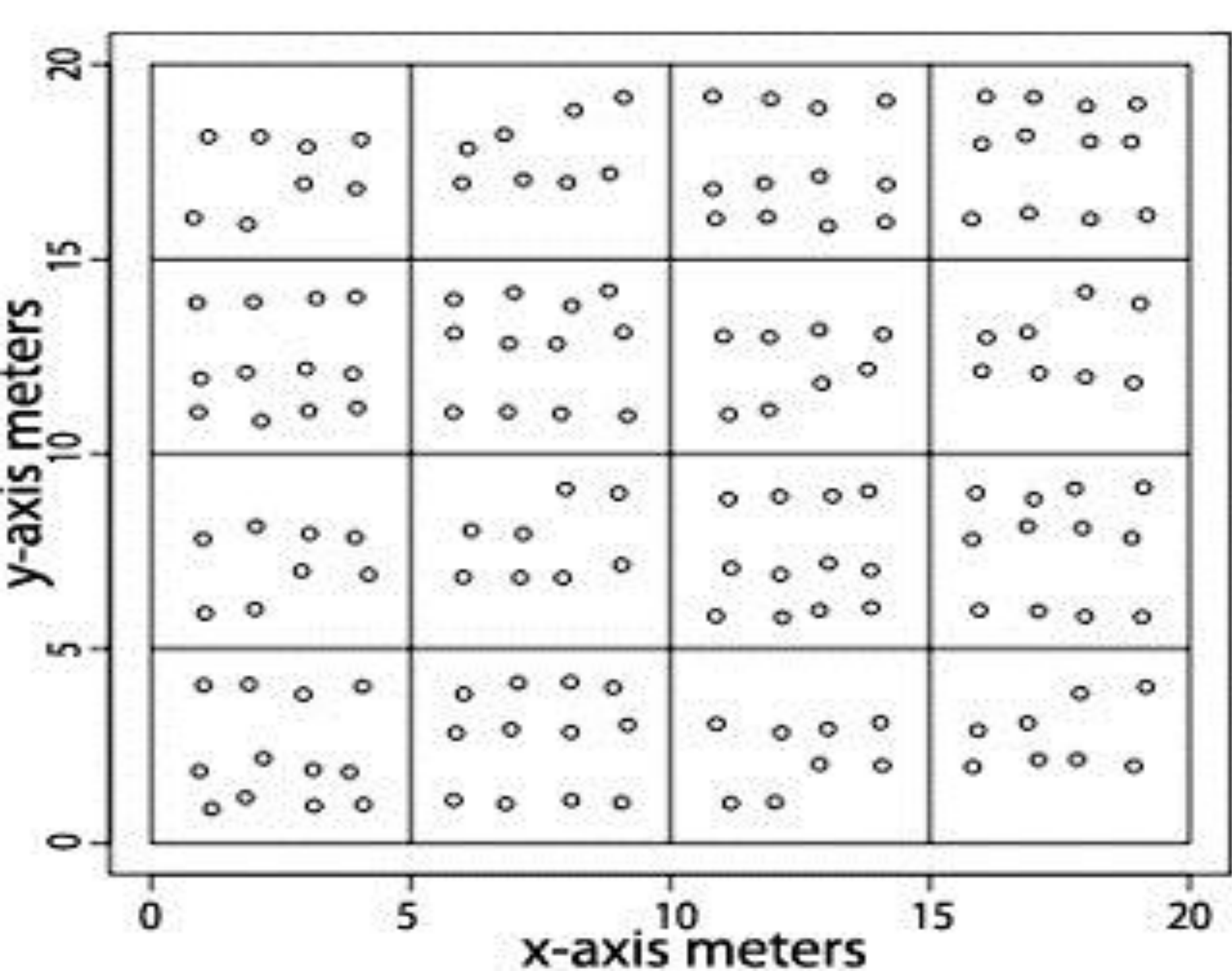
5. Spatial Distribution

- The Physical location of a geographic phenomena across space.
- There are three main properties of distribution
 - Density
 - Concentration
 - Pattern
- Human geographers look at density, concentration and patterns to explain the cause or effect of a particular phenomena.



6. Density

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





7. Concentration

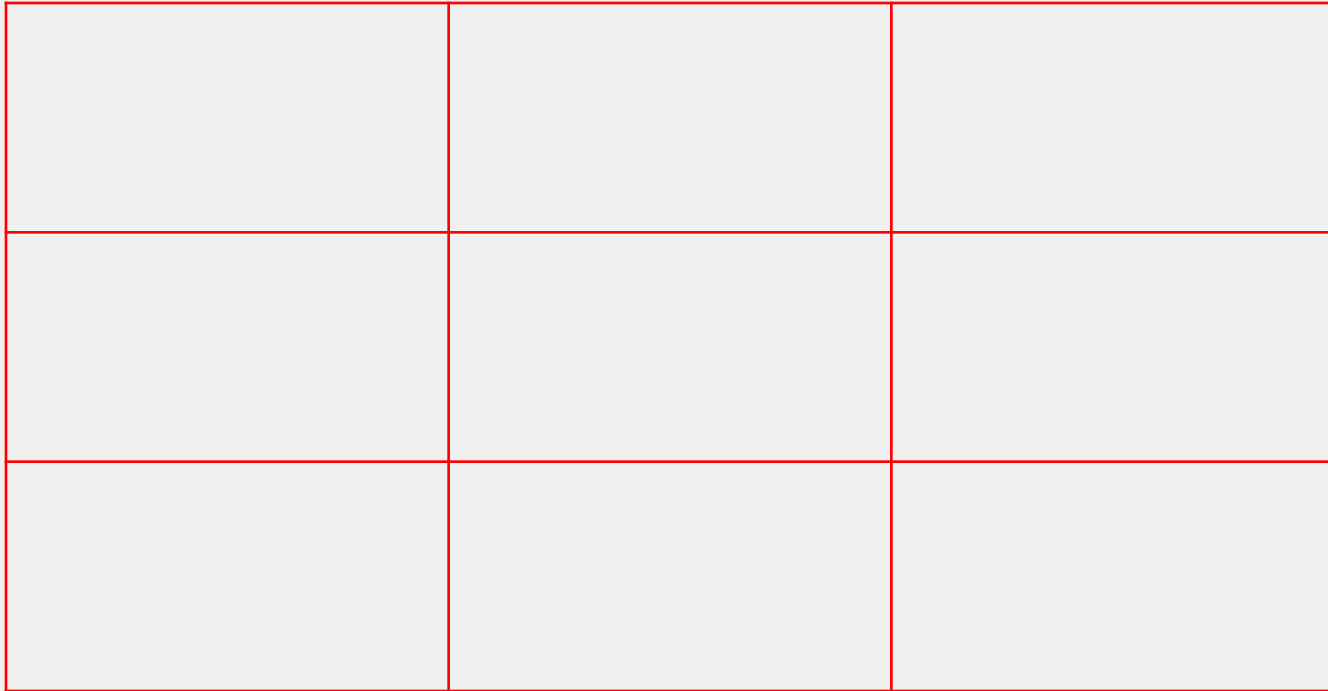
- The spread of something over a given area.

8. When objects are close together they are **clustered** or **agglomerated**.

9. 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

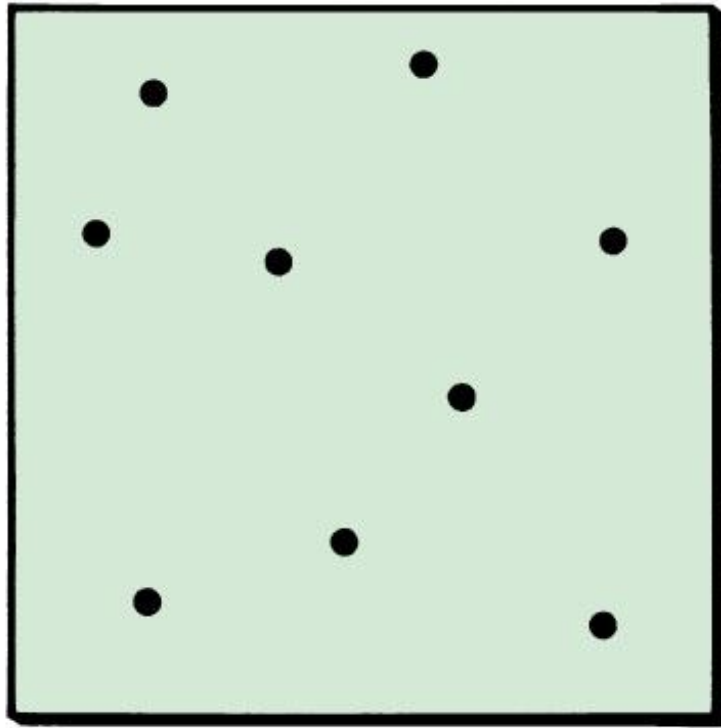


The background of the slide features a grayscale map of a coastal region, possibly showing islands and a bay. A large, semi-transparent blue circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, serving as a backdrop for the text.

Question of the Day

- Density and concentration are not the same.
- Define and explain density
- Define and explain concentration
- Create a grid map that demonstrates the difference between density and concentration.

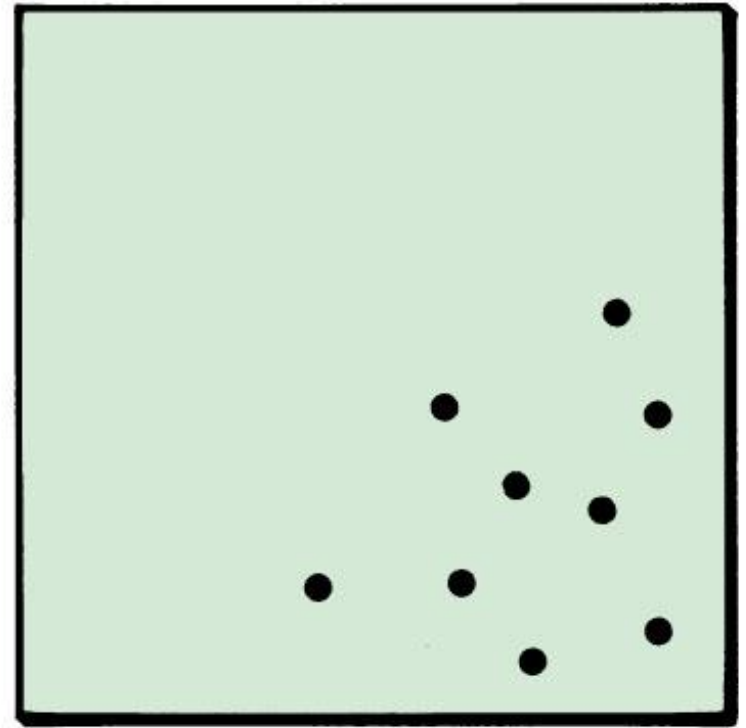
Density vs. Concentration



1 mile

(a)

1 mile



(b)

10. Patterns

- The geometric arrangement of something in a study area.



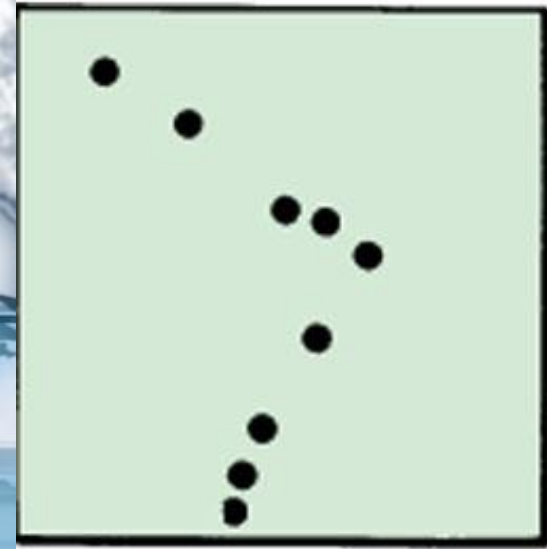
Patterns of Distribution

11. Linear Distribution

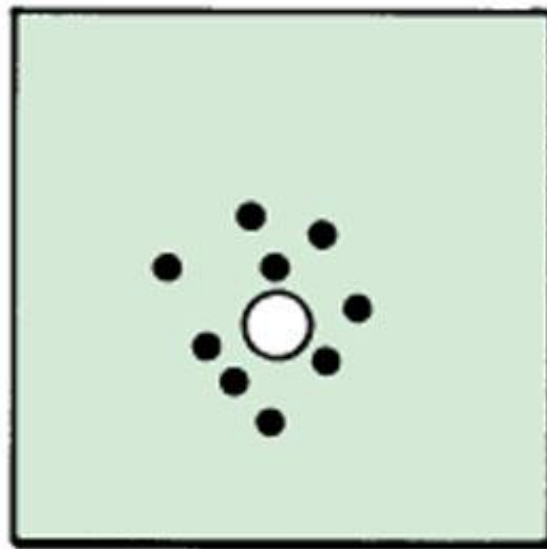
12. Centralized Distribution

13. Random Distribution

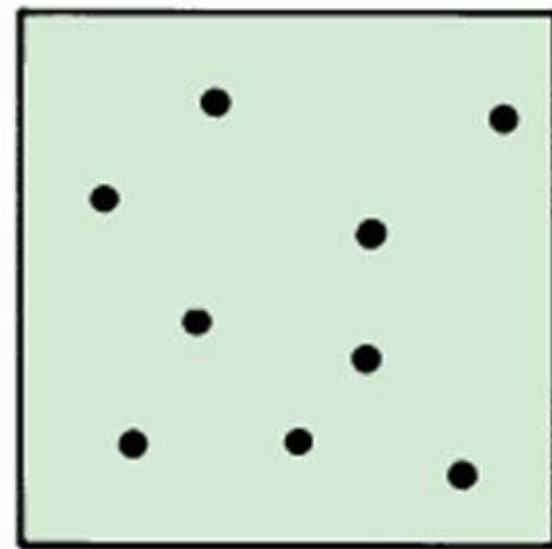
Various Pattern Arrangements



a



b



c

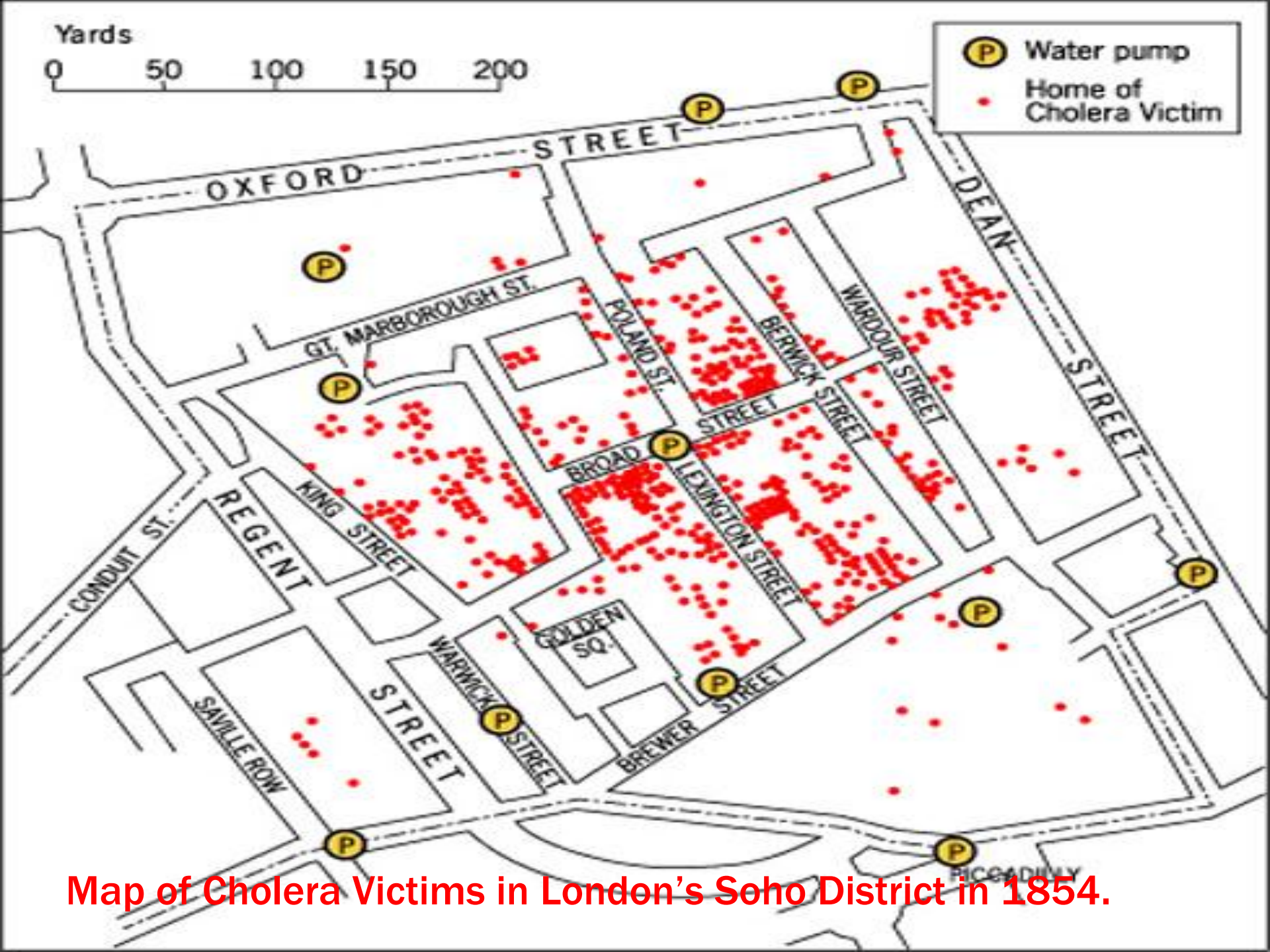
What phenomena could explain the patterns shown in A, B, and C?

What is the phenomena?

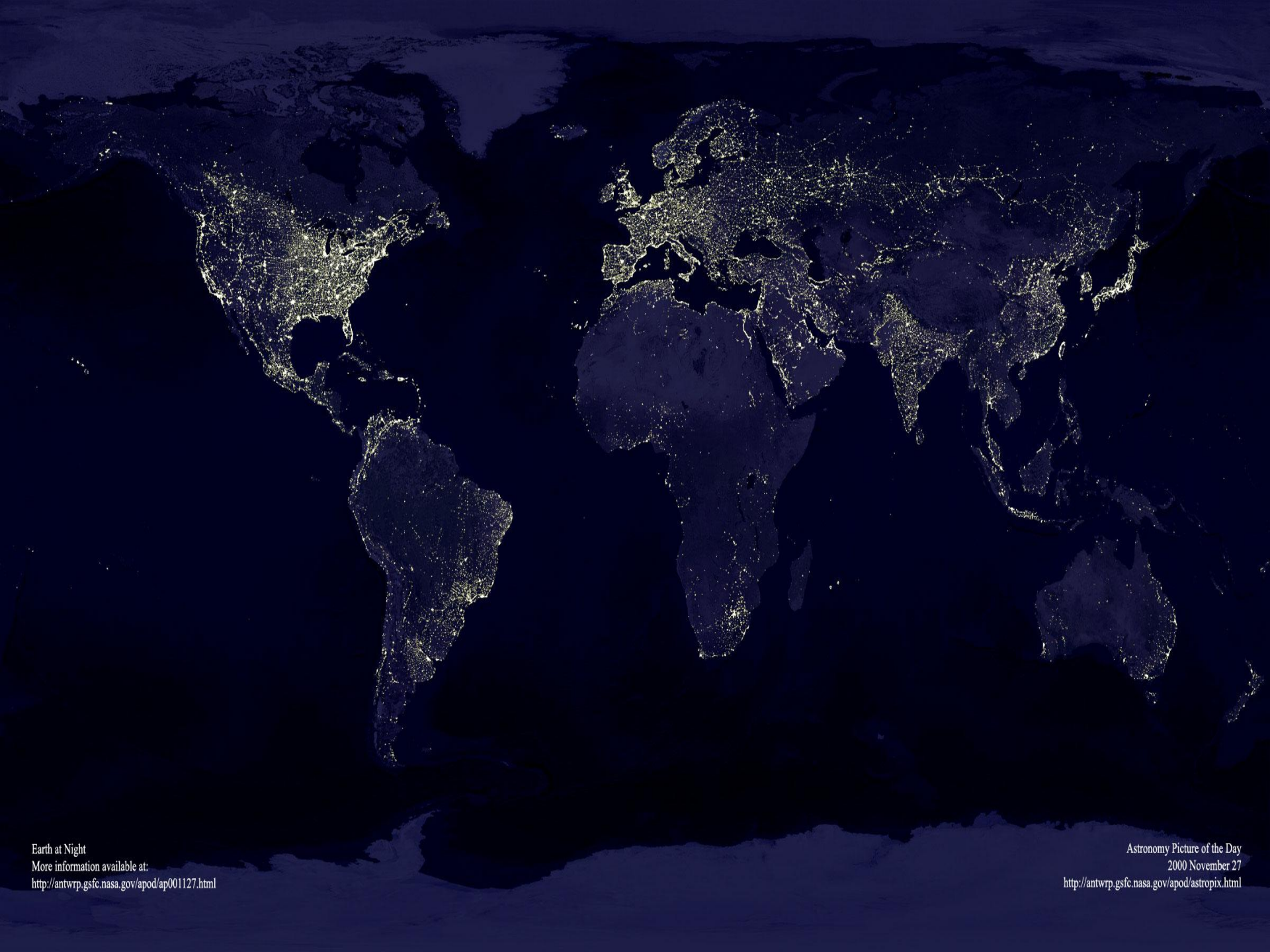
How is it concentrated?

What patterns are evident?

**What does the spatial distribution of the
phenomena tell us?**



Map of Cholera Victims in London's Soho District in 1854.



A faint, stylized map of the world is visible in the background, showing continents and oceans in light blue and white. The map is partially obscured by a large, dark blue, rounded rectangular shape that serves as a backdrop for the text.

THE FIVE THEMES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- Location
- Human-Environment Interaction
- Region
- Place
- Movement

A faint, stylized world map is visible in the background, showing the outlines of continents and oceans. The map is light blue and white, contrasting with the darker blue foreground.

14. LOCATION

The geographical situation of people and things.

A faint, stylized map of the world is visible in the background, showing continents and oceans in light blue and white tones. The map is partially obscured by a large, dark blue, semi-circular shape that frames the text on the right side of the slide.

15. Absolute Location

- Uses a coordinate system to show the precise plotting of where something is located.

The World





TASK

- Using an atlas find the absolute location of :

Jakarta

Moscow

West Linn

A faint, stylized map of the world is visible in the background, showing continents and oceans in light blue and white. The map is partially obscured by a large, dark blue, semi-circular shape that frames the text.

16. Relative Location

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

A background map of the state of Minnesota is visible on the left side of the slide. The map shows the state's outline and internal county boundaries. A large, semi-transparent blue oval is overlaid on the right side of the map, containing the text for the task.

TASK

- Write one paragraph describing the relative location of West Linn

Write one paragraph describing the relative location of Caracas, Venezuela





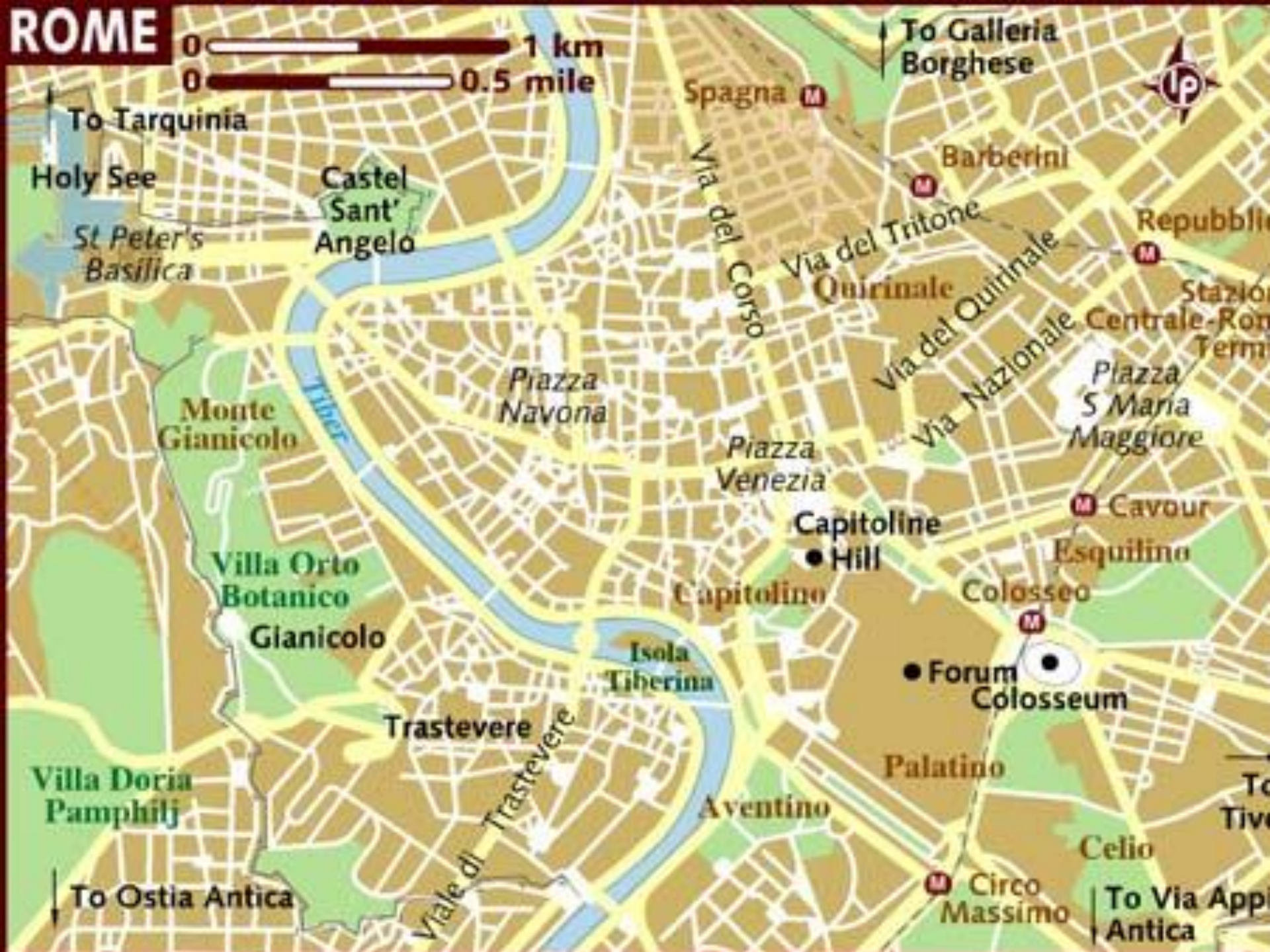
17. Site

- 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



A faint, stylized map of the world is visible in the background, showing continents and oceans in light blue and white. The map is partially obscured by a large, dark blue, rounded rectangular overlay that contains the text.

18. 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 location's absolute location.





TASK

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

A faint, stylized map of the world is visible in the background, showing continents and oceans in light blue and white tones. The map is partially obscured by a large, dark blue, rounded rectangular overlay that contains the text.

19. Location Theory

- A model describing the locational properties of a particular phenomena.
- Used to explain why something is located where it is or to predict where things are likely to occur.



TASK

- You want to open a new organic grocery store in the Portland area.
- Based on your AP Human Geo class you want to use location theory to predict the best location for your business
- What geographic factors would be useful in determining the best possible location for your business?

EUROPE





20. HUMAN – ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- The reciprocal relationship between humans and environment
- How do people affect the environment AND how the environment affects people.



HUMAN – ENVIROMENT CASE STUDY

<http://www.irinnews.org/film/4133/Floating-Gardens>

Reading Question

- Define and explain the human geography theme of human-environment interaction.
- Use example provided in video to increase the depth of your explanation.



QOD

- Define Human-Environment Interaction
- Describe and explain the impact of desertification.
- Explain why environmental change has a greater impact on women.



21. REGION

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

Types of Regions – Formal, Functional and Perceptual.



22. Formal Region

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

Feature is quantifiable

Defined border can be drawn around the region

Formal Regions – Common Human or Cultural Features

Language

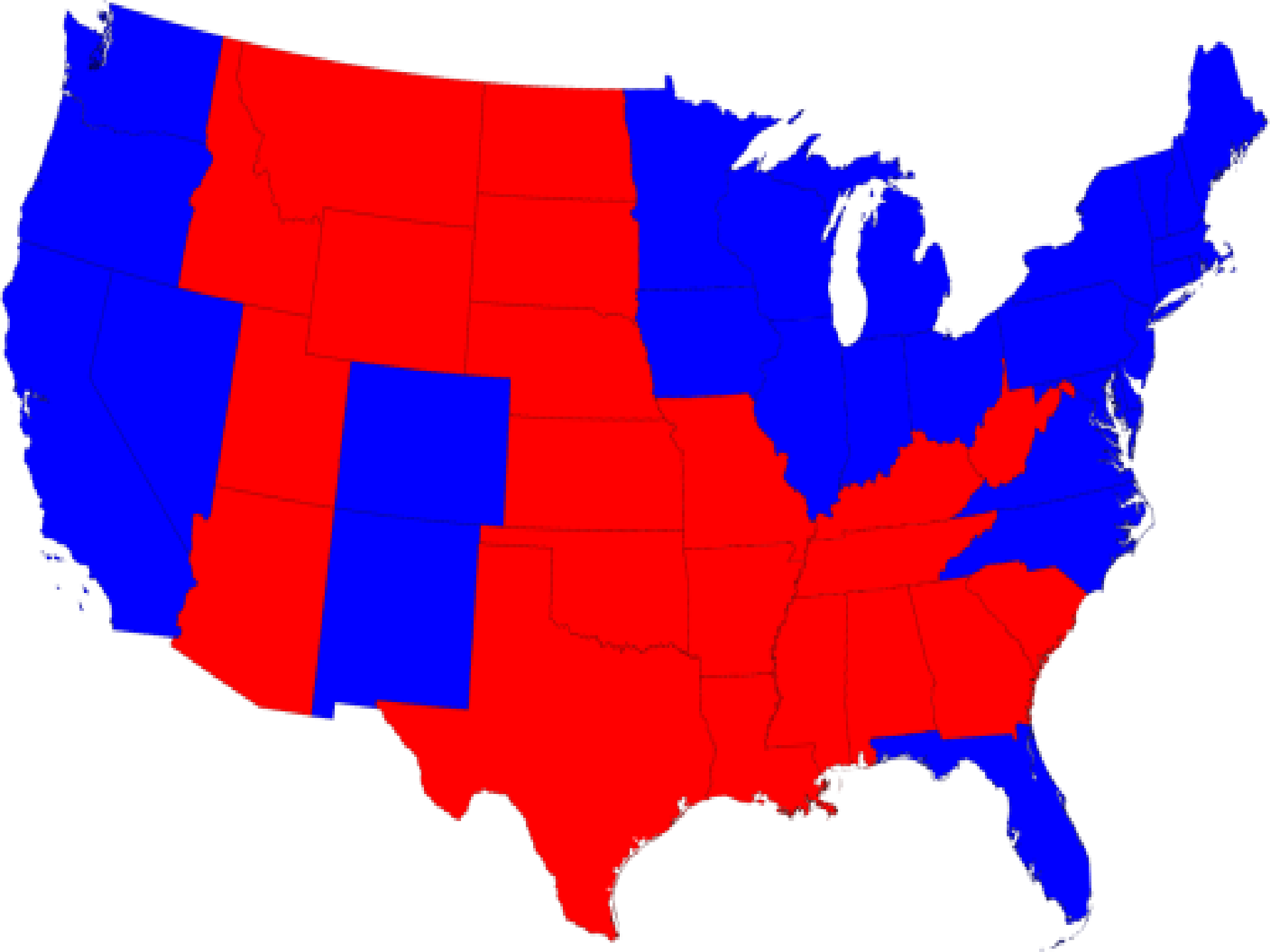
Religion

Nationality

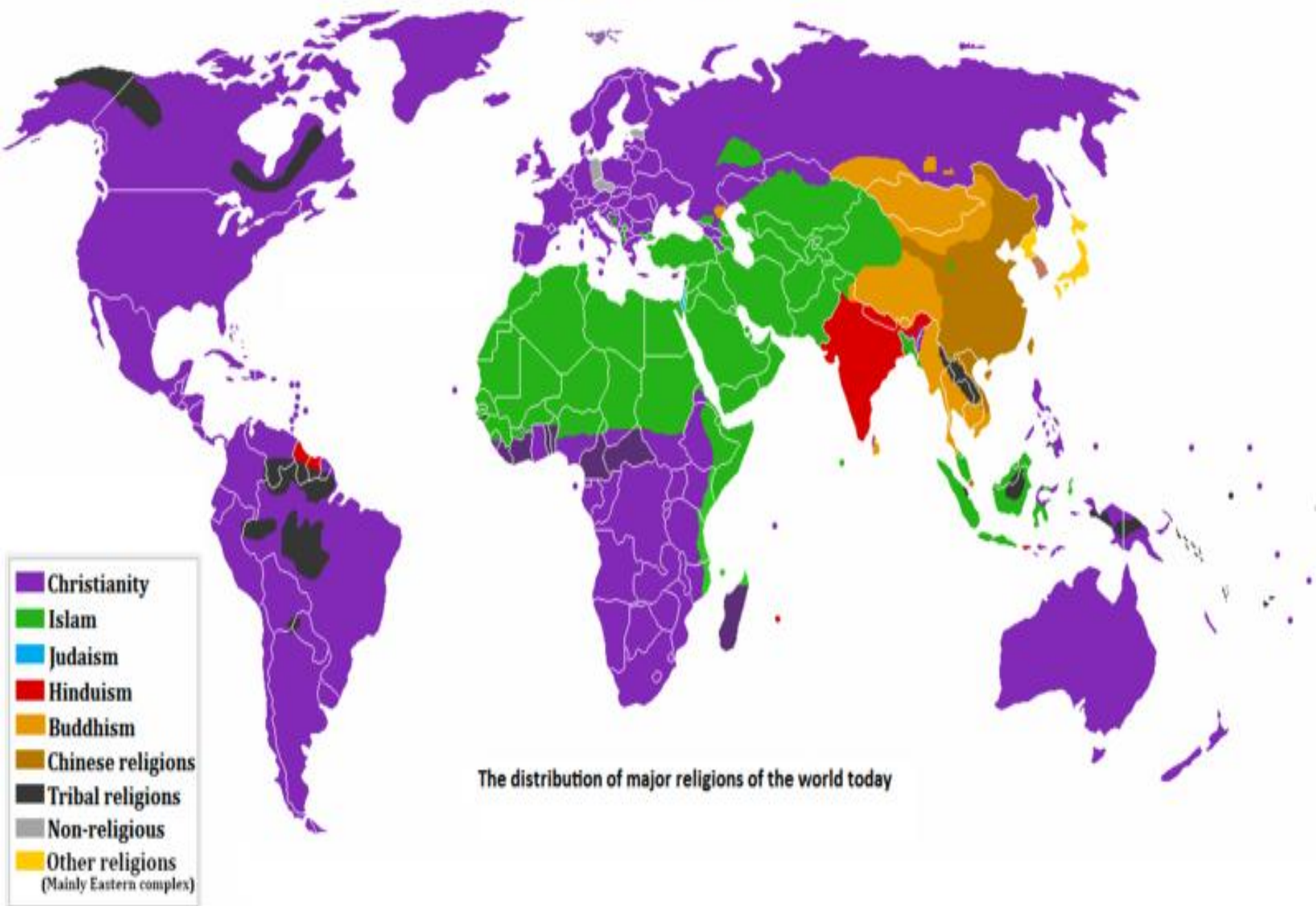
Political Identity

Ethnicity





The Religions of the World



Formal Regions – Common Physical Features

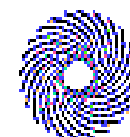
Climate → Temperature
Rainfall

Landform → Valley
Mountain Ridge

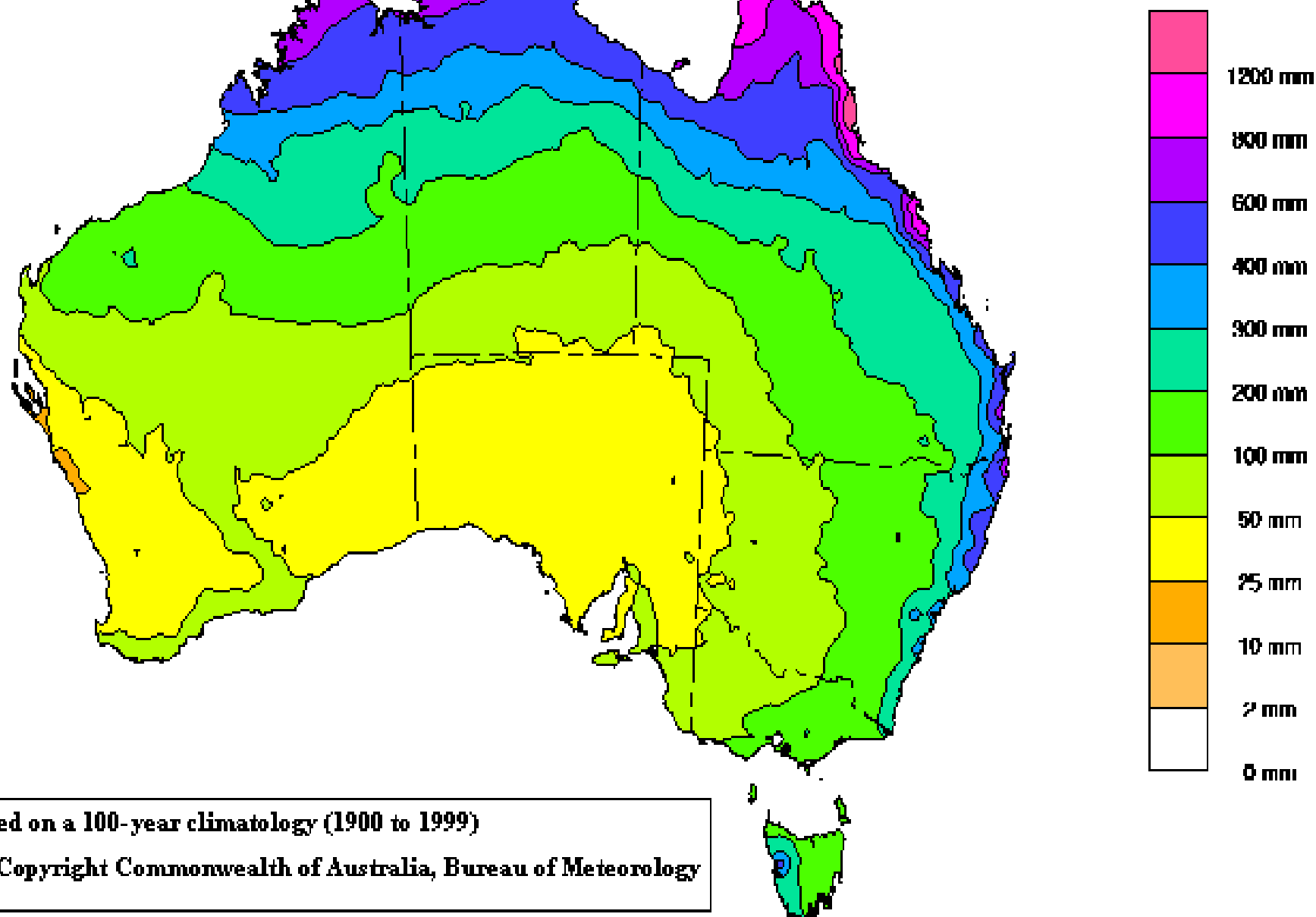
Vegetation → Growing Season



Median rainfall January to March



**BUREAU OF
METEOROLOGY**



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

© Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, Bureau of Meteorology



23. 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.



Functional Regions

Shopping Regions – Mall

Transportation – Airport, port, train station

Financial – bank

Entertainment – Jeld-wen , Sydney Opera House



24. Perceptual Region

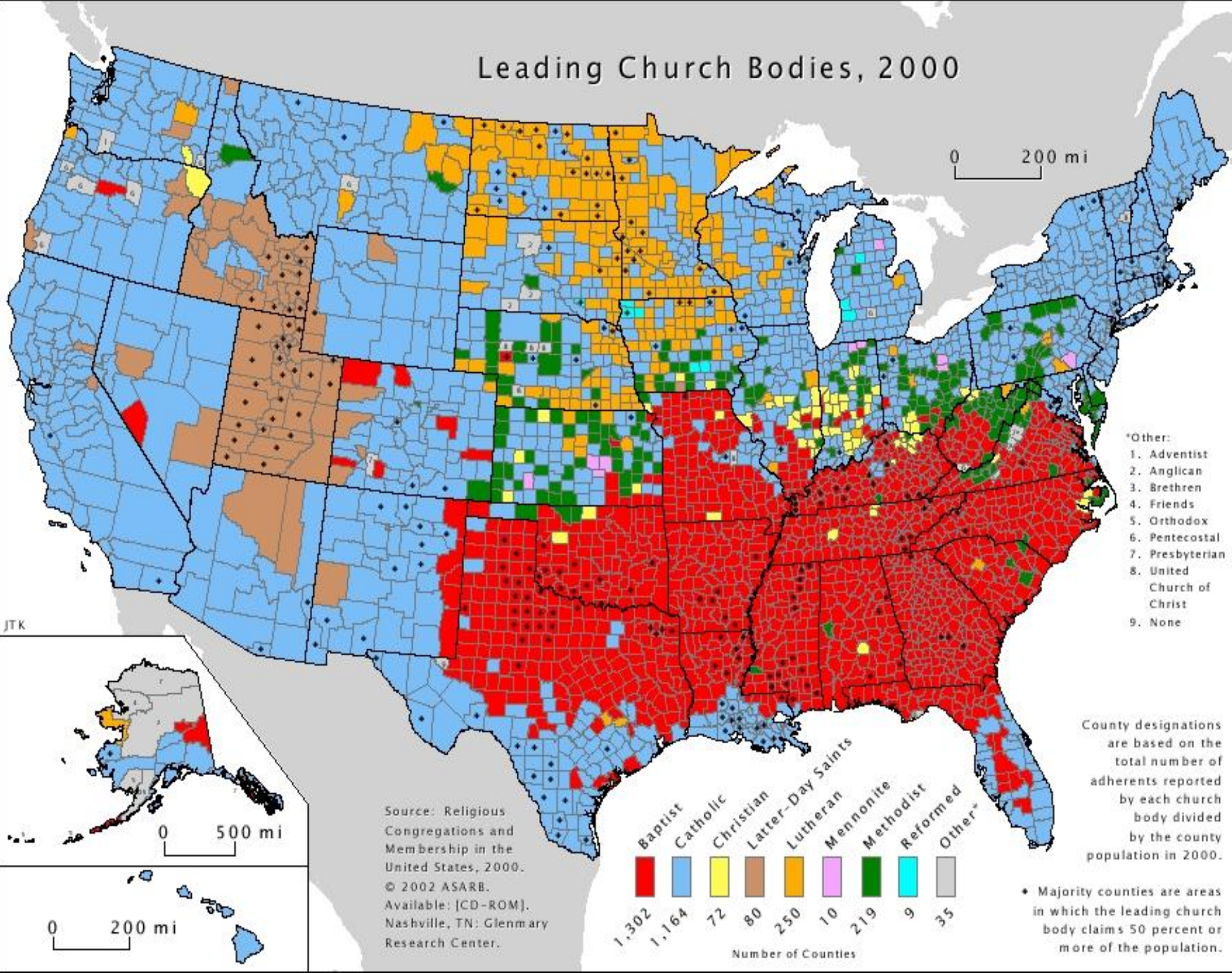
Region determined by people's beliefs, emotions and attitudes about an area.

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



KEEP PORTLAND WEIRD!

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErRHJIE4PGI>

- **RESPONSES SHOULD BE 2-3 PAGES IN LENGTH!!!!**
- **TAKE 3-5 MINUTES TO UNDERLINE KEY WORDS IN THE QUESTION AND PREPLAN**
- **PLAN ON 15-18 MINUTES PER ESSAY**

- **FRQ'S ARE STRUCTURED RESPONSES**

- No formal introduction needed

- No transition sentences needed

- Label the parts of your essay

- A

- B

- C1

- C2

- C3

- **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!**

A. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the early twentieth century peaks

- **Identify main source areas (1 point)**
 - Europe
 - Eastern Europe
 - Southern EuropeOR at least one country from
 - Eastern or Southern Europe
- **Explain two push factors (1 point for each)**
 - Political instability (World War I, Russian Revolution, Austro-Hungarian Empire)
 - Poverty, poor economic conditions, lack of jobs
 - Religious persecution / pogroms
 - Overpopulation
- **3 POINTS TOTAL - SECTION A**

PRACTICE FRQ

Geographers use regions to help define and explain similarities and differences in places

A. Define formal, functional and perceptual regions.

B. Give one real world example of each region.

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



25. PLACE

Uniqueness of a location.

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

Place

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

What does this place look like?

Physical features

include climate, vegetation, landforms, bodies of water and wildlife.



Human features

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





26. Sense of place

Infusing a place with meaning and emotion.



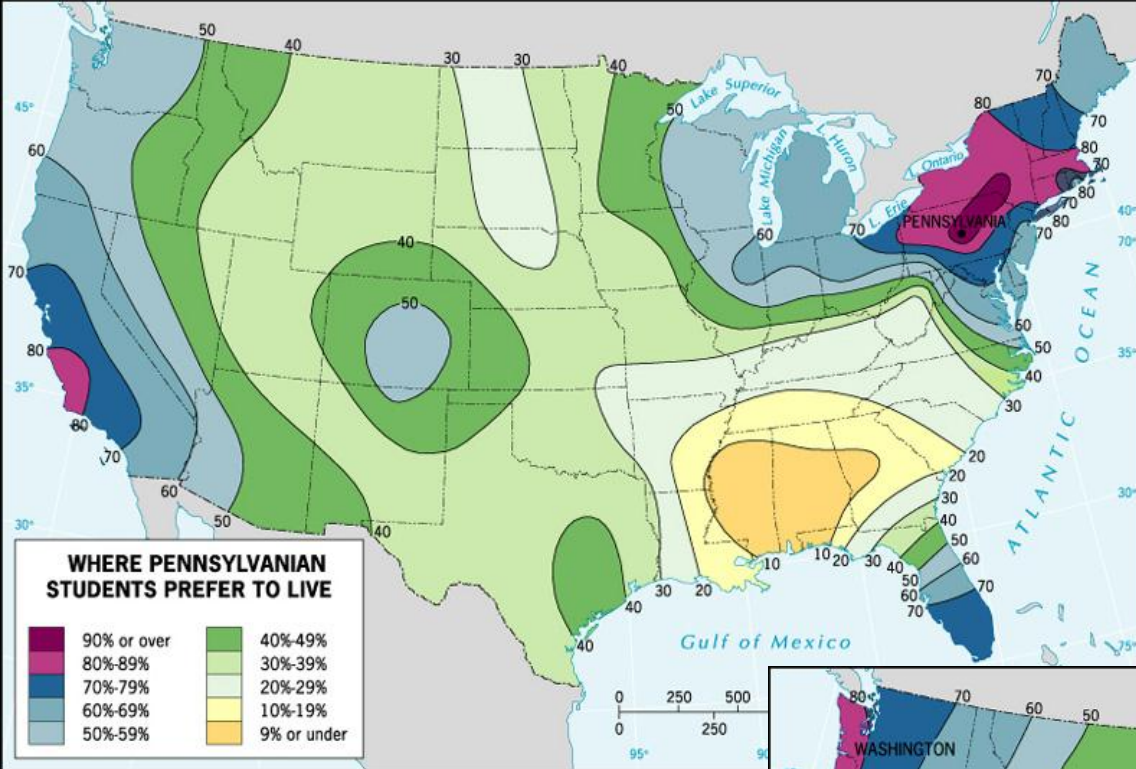
27. Perception of place:

Belief or understanding of what a place is like, often based on books, movies, stories, or pictures.



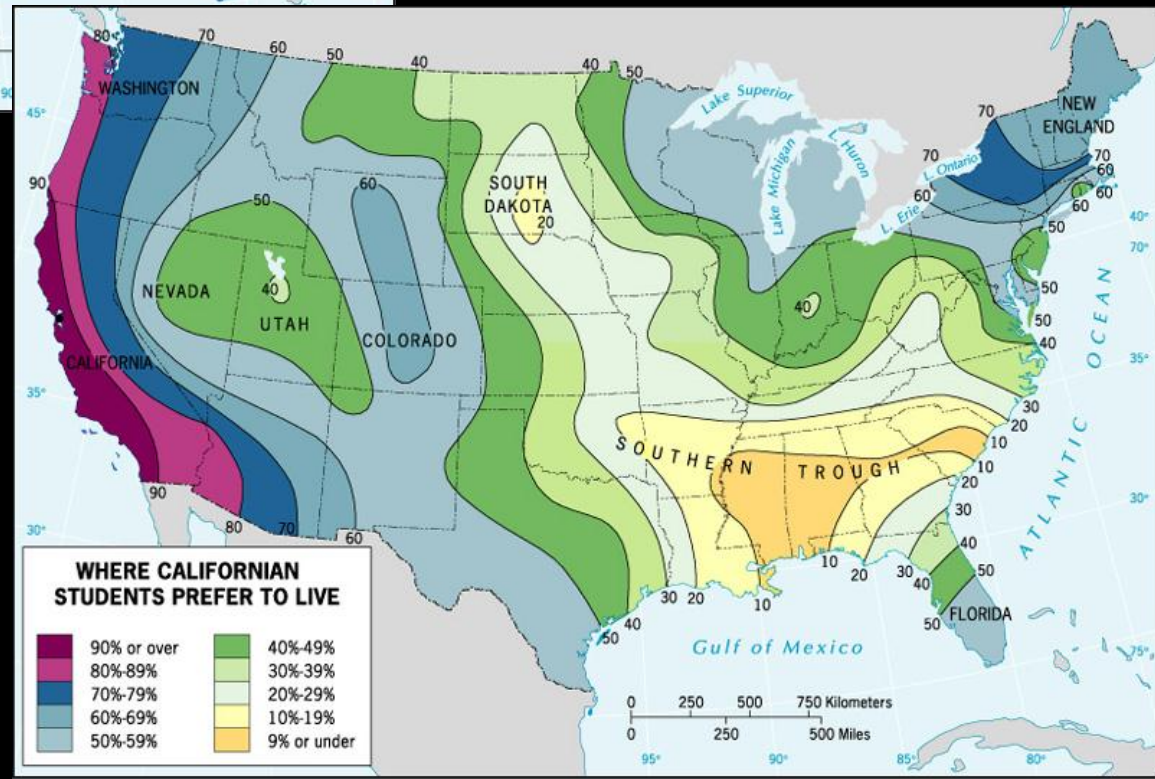


Perception of Place



Where Pennsylvanian students prefer to live

Where Californian students prefer to live





28. MOVEMENT

The mobility of people, goods and ideas across the surface of the planet.

Movement

How and why do people, goods and ideas move from place to place?

- **PEOPLE** - Migration, commuting to work and school and traveling on vacation are examples of human movement.
- **GOODS** - Trade , importing and exporting of products, food and raw materials are examples of the movement of goods
- **IDEAS** - Cell phones, internet, newspaper, books, television, fax and radio are how ideas are “moved” or communicated around the world.



29. Spatial Interaction

The connection between places through a network.

Spatial interaction is dependent on the distances, accessibility and connectivity among places.

30. Network: The pattern of places and the links that connect them, these links allow movement to place between the locations.

31. Distances: The measured space between two spaces

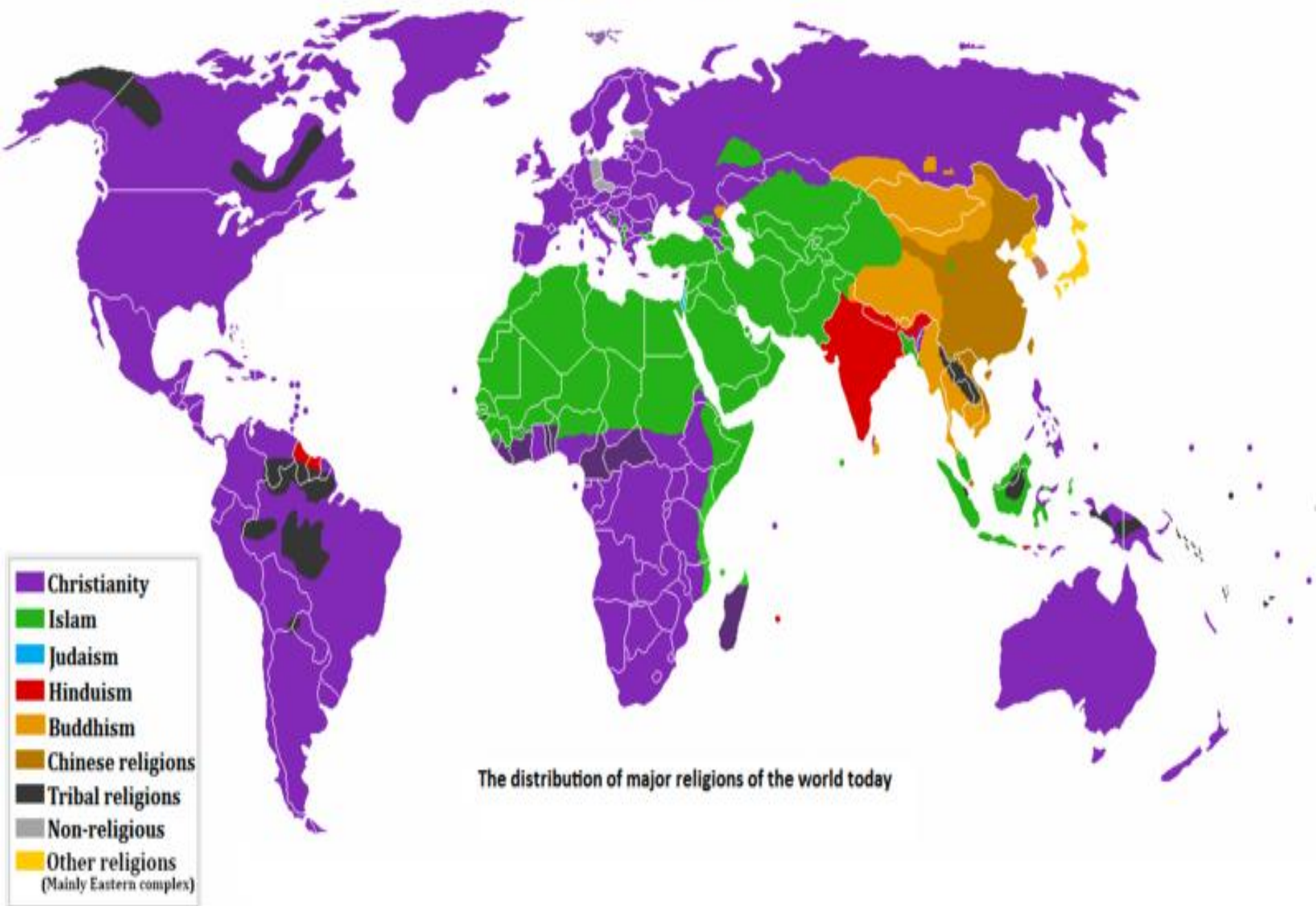
32. Accessibility: The ease of reaching one location from another.

33. Connectivity: The degree of linkage between locations from another.

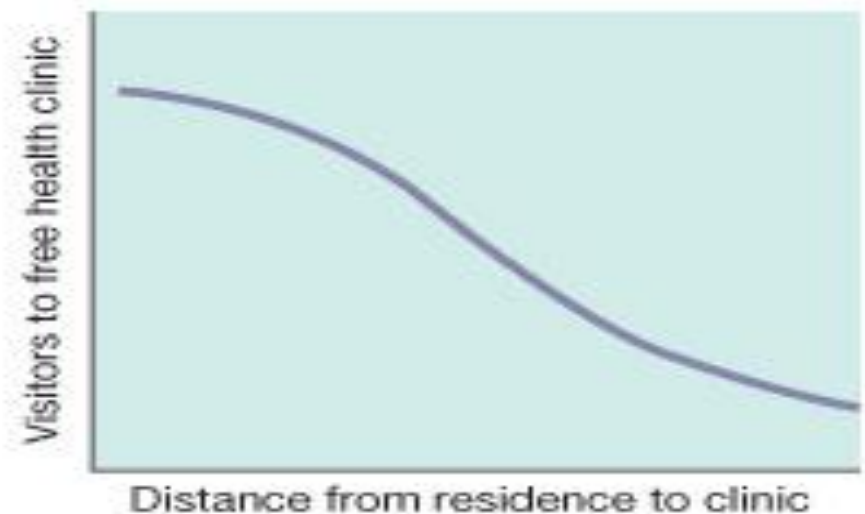
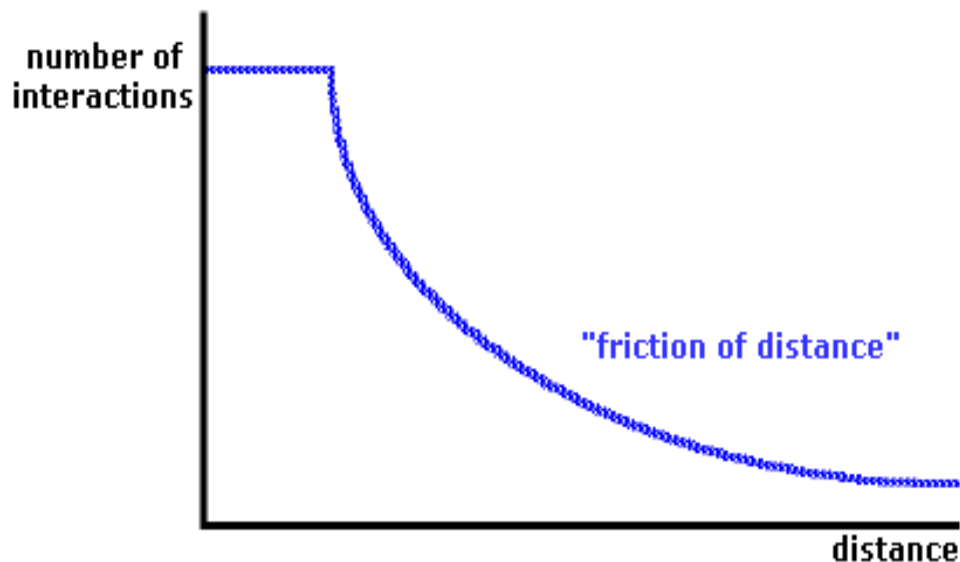
34. Distance Decay: The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from it's point of origin.



The Religions of the World



35. Friction of Distance: A measure of the restricting effect of distance on spatial interaction. The greater the distance the greater the friction and the less interaction will occur.



36. 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.



1500–1840



Best average speed of horse-drawn coaches
and sailing ships was 10 m.p.h.

1850–1930



Steam locomotives averaged 65 m.p.h.
Steam ships averaged 36 m.p.h.

1950's



Propeller aircraft
300–400 m.p.h.

1960's



Jet passenger aircraft
500–700 m.p.h.

DAILEY DOSE OF VOCAB

- Vocab retention - absolute max is 10
 - » Ideal 3-4
- 5 vocab flashcards – carry them with you morning to night. Review them throughout the day
- Don't just memorize – understand the concept, be able to EXPLAIN, give examples, relate it to current events, be able to draw the concept.



37. LANDSCAPE

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







38. Built Landscape

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



39. Cultural Landscape

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

URE

SEIDO

大盛堂商事ビル

渋谷センター街

HAVE A DREAM

牛繁

2-3F

フスリ



HMV
the music

歩きタバコ禁止

タバコは灰皿のある喫煙場所で吸いましょう。

107-1
140円
¥380-
4F

毎朝丸

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107-1

渋谷センター街

HAVE A DREAM

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40. Sequent Occupance

The notion that successive societies leave their cultural imprints on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape.

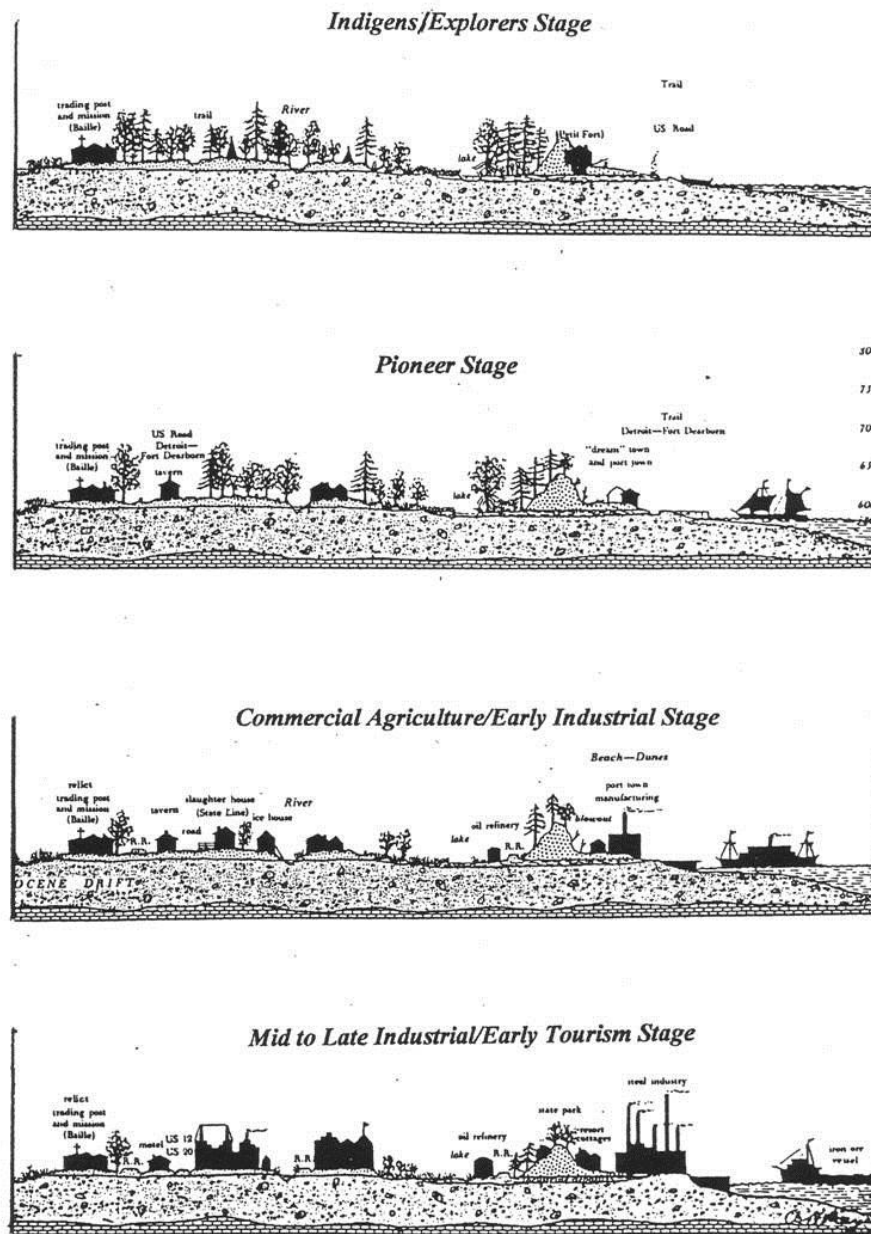


Figure 2. The Sequent Occupance of a Developing Tract of Land (Meyer and Strietelmeier 1963, 789)





QOD

- Create a visual (graph, map, etc) that clearly shows the concept of sequent occupance.
- Using your visual aide write a Definition and Explanation of Sequent Occupance.

HOW TO EXPLAIN

- **Break the definition down.**
 - Are there words or concepts that can be explained, which would make the larger concept clearer.
- **Explain Why**
 - Why does this happen?
- **Cause and Effect**
 - What are the causes?
 - What are the effects?
 - Social, Political, Economic
- **Examples, Examples, Examples**
- **How is this connected or related**
 - Connection to other human geo topics
 - Connection or relation to the larger world
 - Social, Political, Economic

41. Mental Maps

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

42. Activity Spaces

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

43. Cartography

- The art and science of mapmaking.

Cartography (map-making) involves 5 design decisions - based on purpose of map

- ♦ Type of Map (thematic or reference)
- Projection
- ♦ Scale
- ♦ Aggregation
- ♦ Simplification

44. Generalized Map:

- Geographers must generalize the information they present on maps.
- **Simplification:** Cartographers cannot include everything – so simplification is deciding what to focus on and how much will be shown on the map.

Two Types of Maps:

Reference Maps

Thematic Maps

45. Reference Maps

- Show locations of places and geographic features
- Absolute locations



CHICAGO AND ITS INTERCONNECTIONS

Major Railroads

— Major Highways

0 25 Kilometers

0 25 Miles



46. Thematic Maps

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



Two Types of Thematic Maps

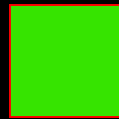
- Categorical
- Choropleth

47. Categorical Thematic Maps

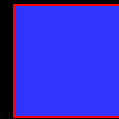
- Shows areas that are different in kind
- Use several distinct colors to show different categories



desert



forest



tundra

***Examples:** climates, form of government,
political parties*

48. Choropleth Thematic Maps

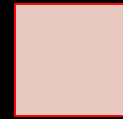
- Shows areas that are different in amount
- Use shades of similar colors to show different values



high value



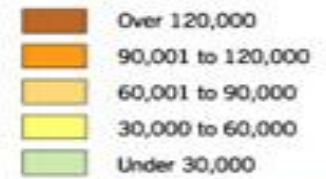
medium



low value

Examples: population density, literacy rates

**WASHINGTON, D.C. METRO
AREA MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT
IN 2000**

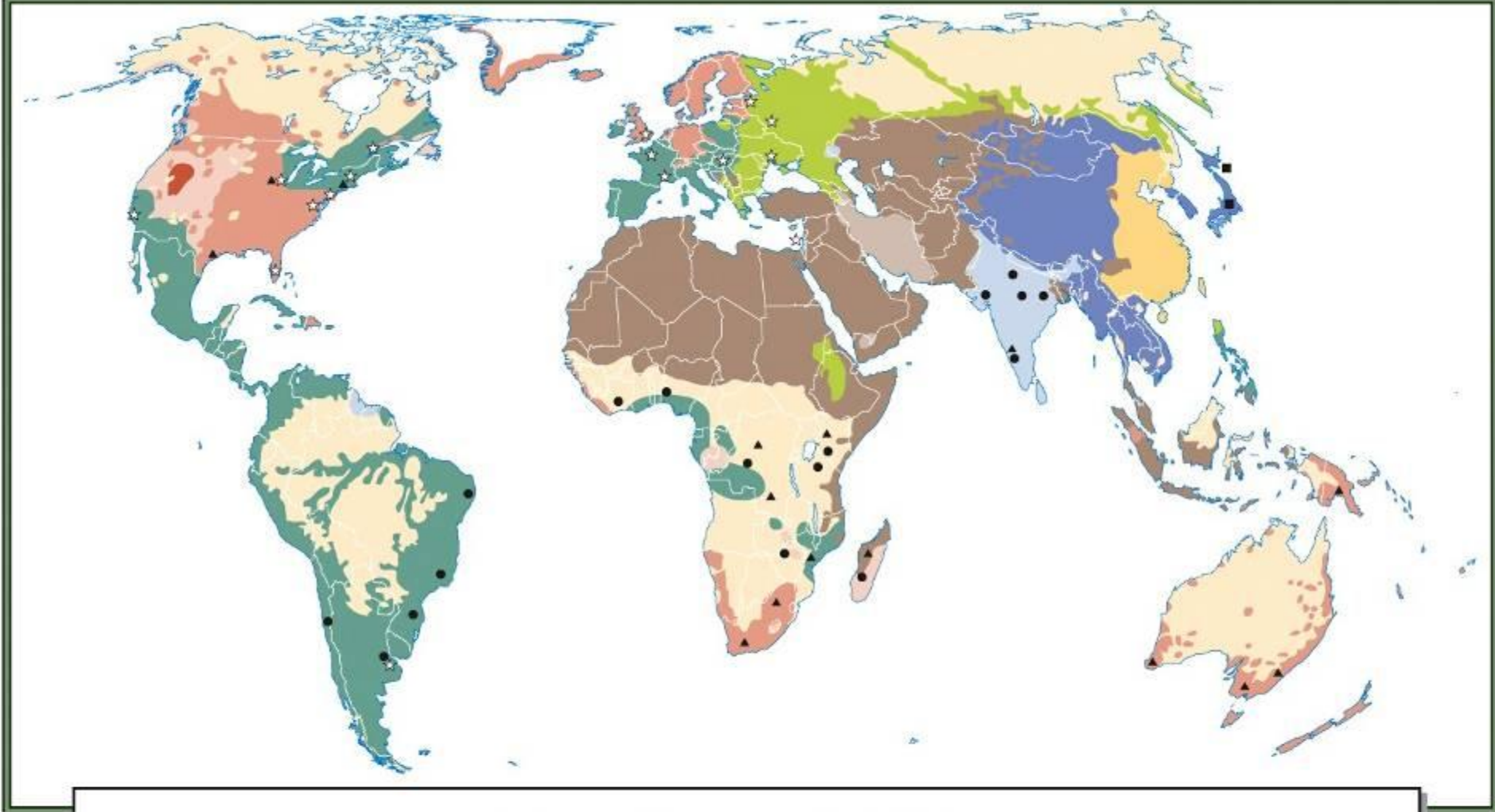


MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, D.C.

VIRGINIA



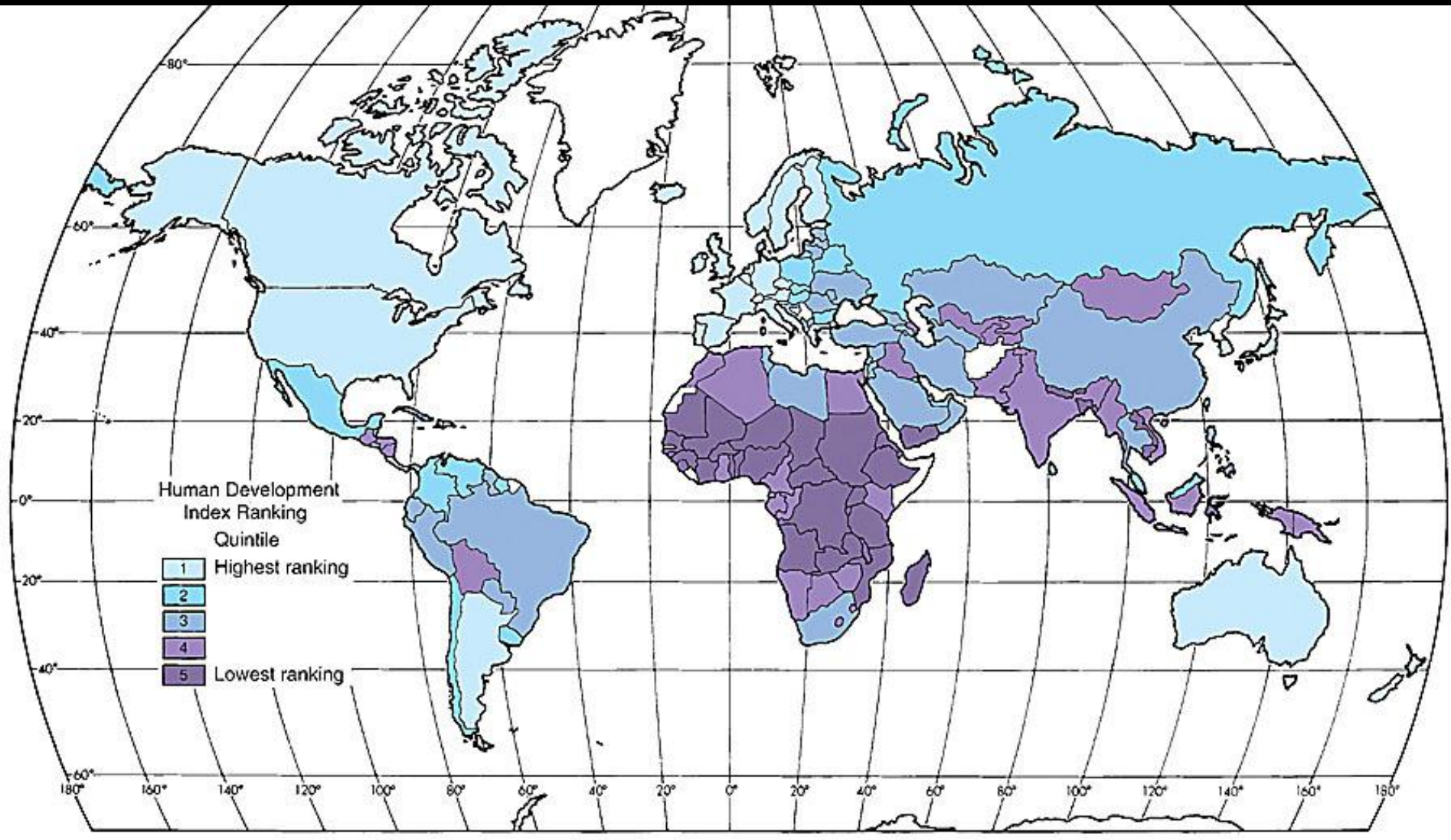


Predominant Religions and Belief Systems

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

Human Development Index (HDI) Rankings

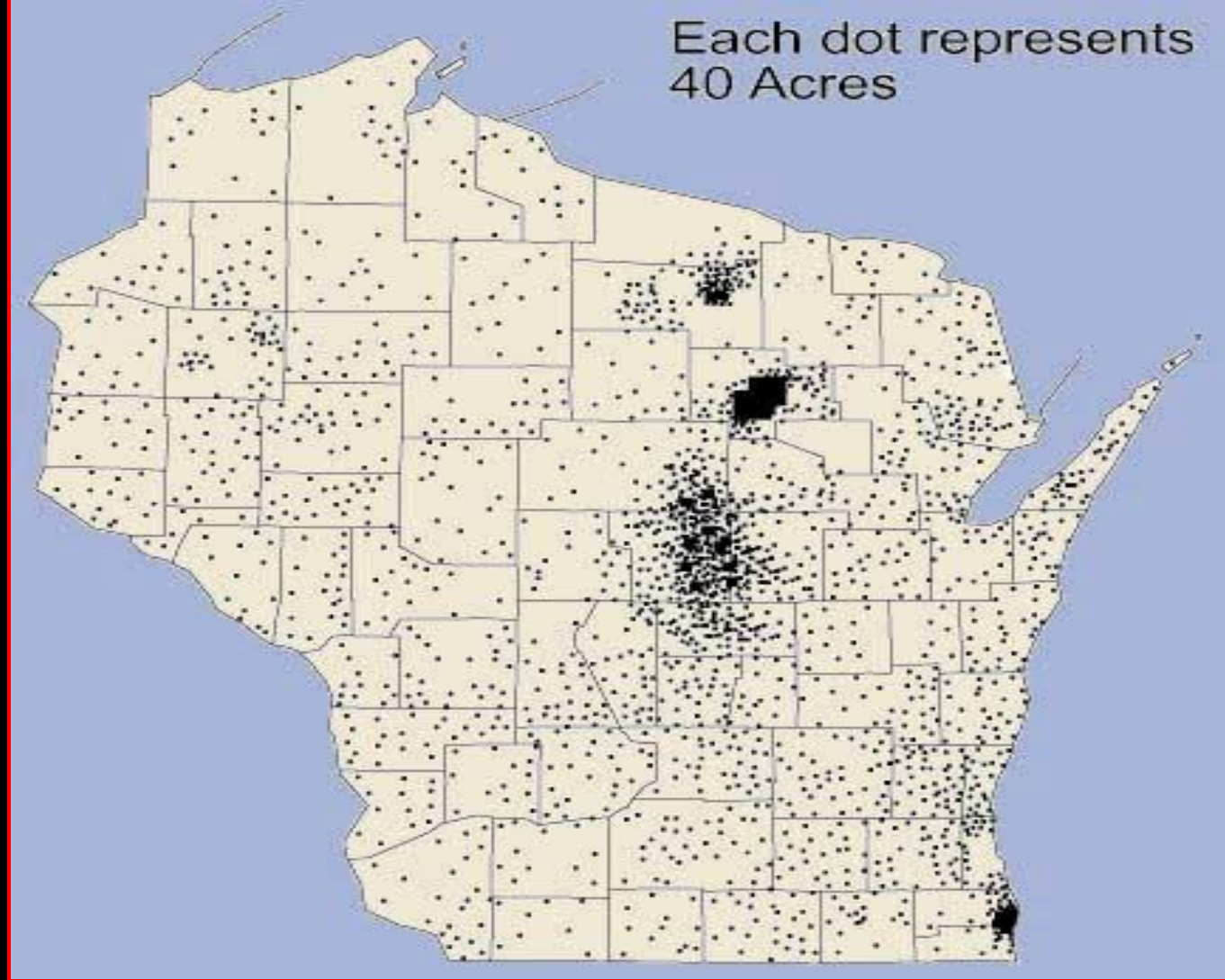
Includes GNI/PPP, Literacy, and Life Expectancy





(Average Daily Solar Radiation)

49. Isoline type: Lines connect points of equal value



50. Dot Density type: Each dot represents a frequency of mapped variable

51. Proportional or Graduated Symbol: 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



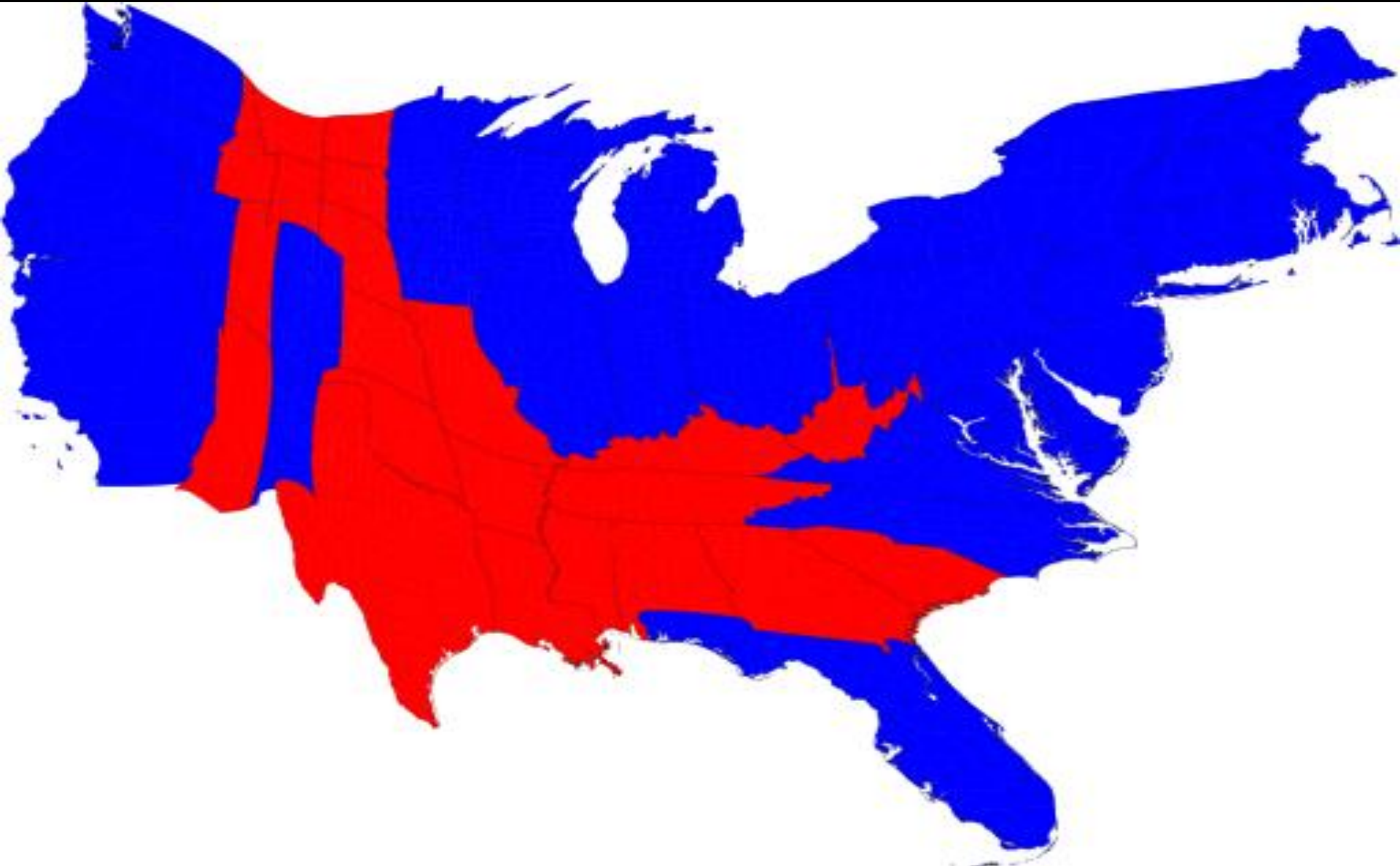
Explosions

0 50 100 150 200
Number of Traffic Fatalities

MEXICO



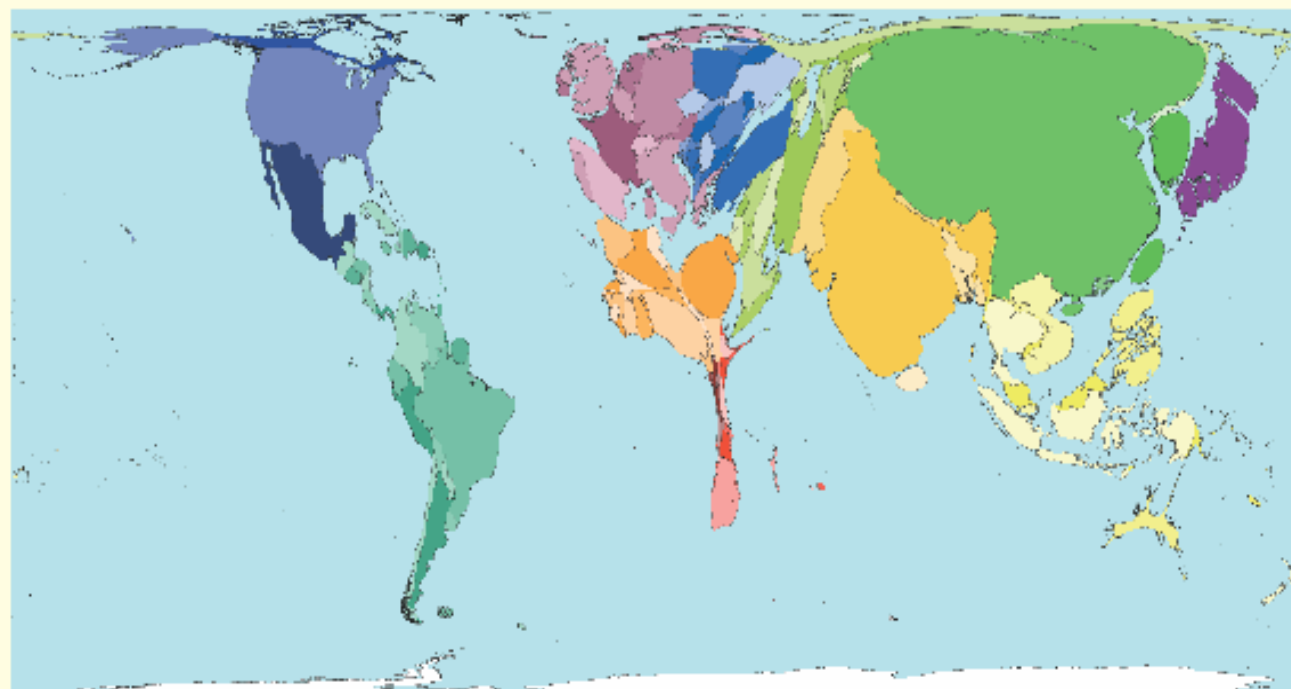
52. Cartograms: Distorts the size and shape of a map area to show statistical data.



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

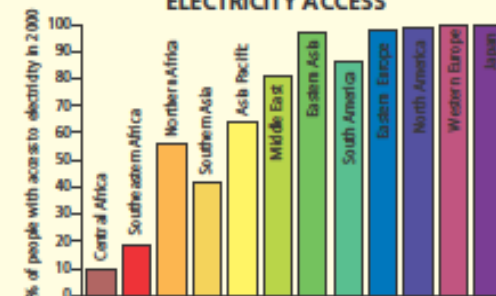
- Data are sourced from the World Resources Institute's 2005 Earth Trends.
- *Territories for which data have been estimated are not shown in the table.
- See website for further information.

LOWEST ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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

percentage of population with electricity access in 2002*

ELECTRICITY ACCESS



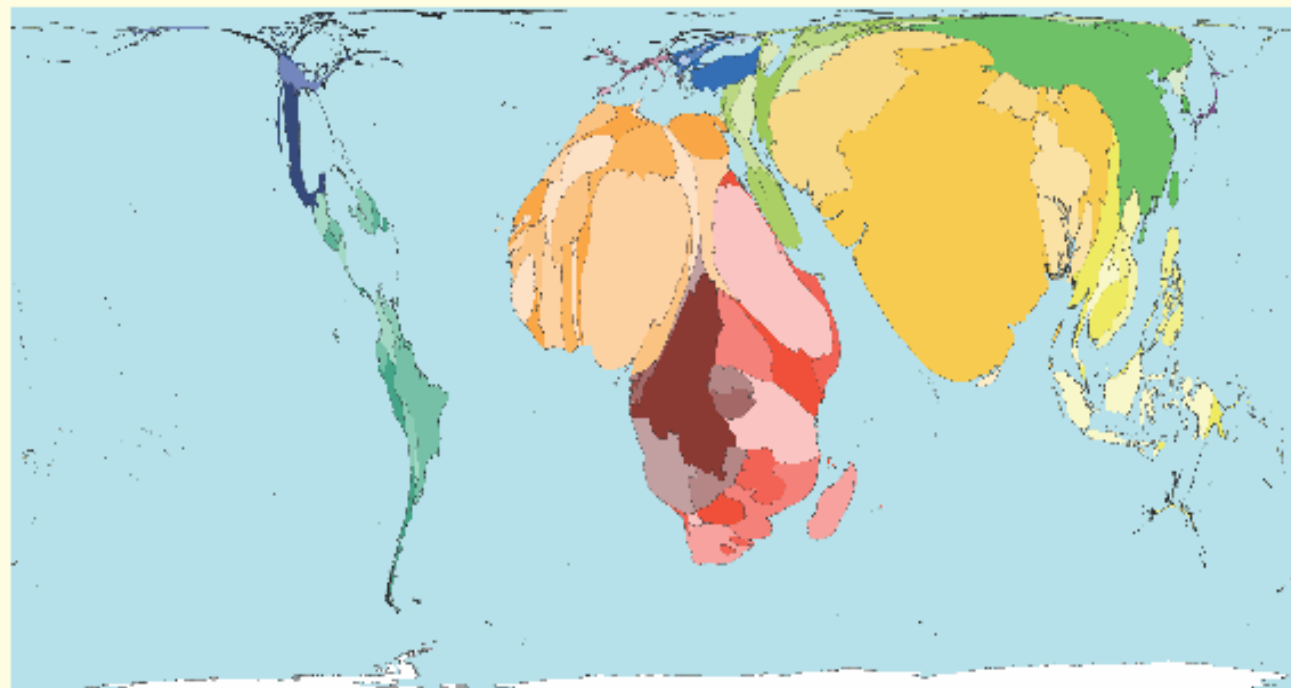
"Have you ever thought about what you would have to give up or how much work and effort you would have to dedicate to daily activities if electricity did not help you?"

Prazká Energetika, 2005

Infant Mortality



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



Infant mortality is babies who die during the first year of their life. In 2002 there were 7.2 million infant deaths worldwide; 5.4% of all babies born died within their first year, including 2.3% in their first week.

The territory with the most infant deaths was India, at 1.7 million, or 24% of the world total. In India, for every 100 babies born alive, almost 7 die in the following 12 months.

In 22 territories the rate is over 1 infant death for every 10 live births. All of these 22 territories are in Africa. The highest infant mortality rate is in Sierra Leone where 16.5 babies die, of every 100 born alive.

Territory size shows the proportion of infant deaths worldwide that occurred there in 2002. Infant deaths are deaths of babies during their first year of life.



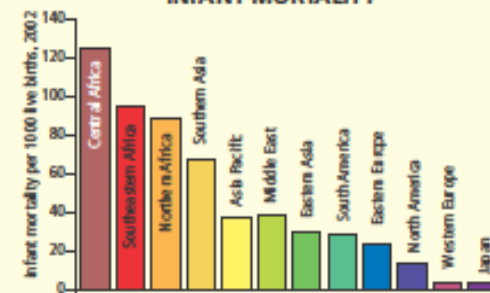
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Sierra Leone	165	188	Germany	4
2	Niger	156	188	France	4
3	Angola	154	188	Italy	4
4	Guinea-Bissau	130	188	Spain	4
5	Dem Republic Congo	129	188	Czech Republic	4
6	Mozambique	125	188	Denmark	4
7	Mali	122	197	Japan	3
8	Mauritania	120	197	Singapore	3
9	Chad	117	197	Sweden	3
10	Central African Republic	115	197	Iceland	3

Infant (under 1 year old) deaths per 1000 live births 2002*

INFANT MORTALITY

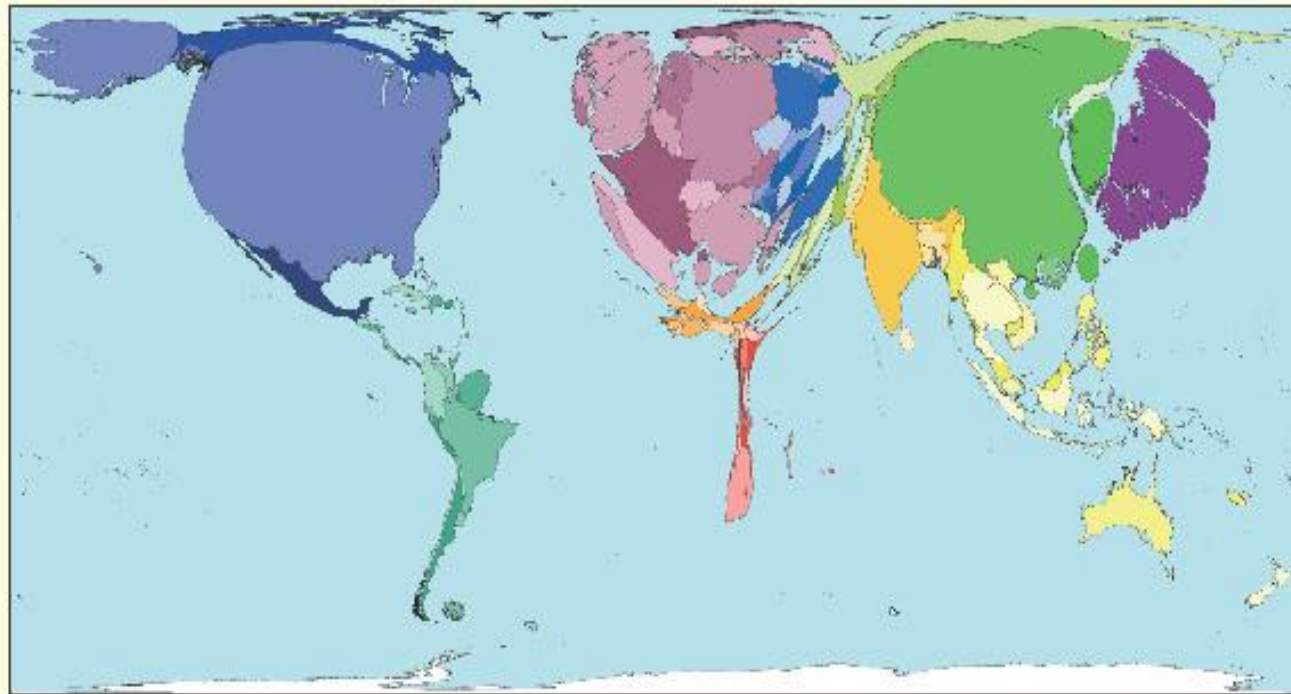


"If we are the future and we're dying, there is no future." Mary Phiri, 2001

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

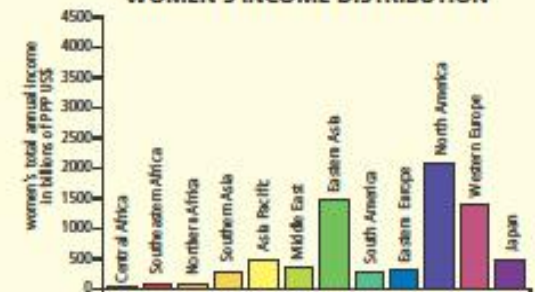
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004.
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. This is used because a dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and prices. PPP is value of income where it is earned,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



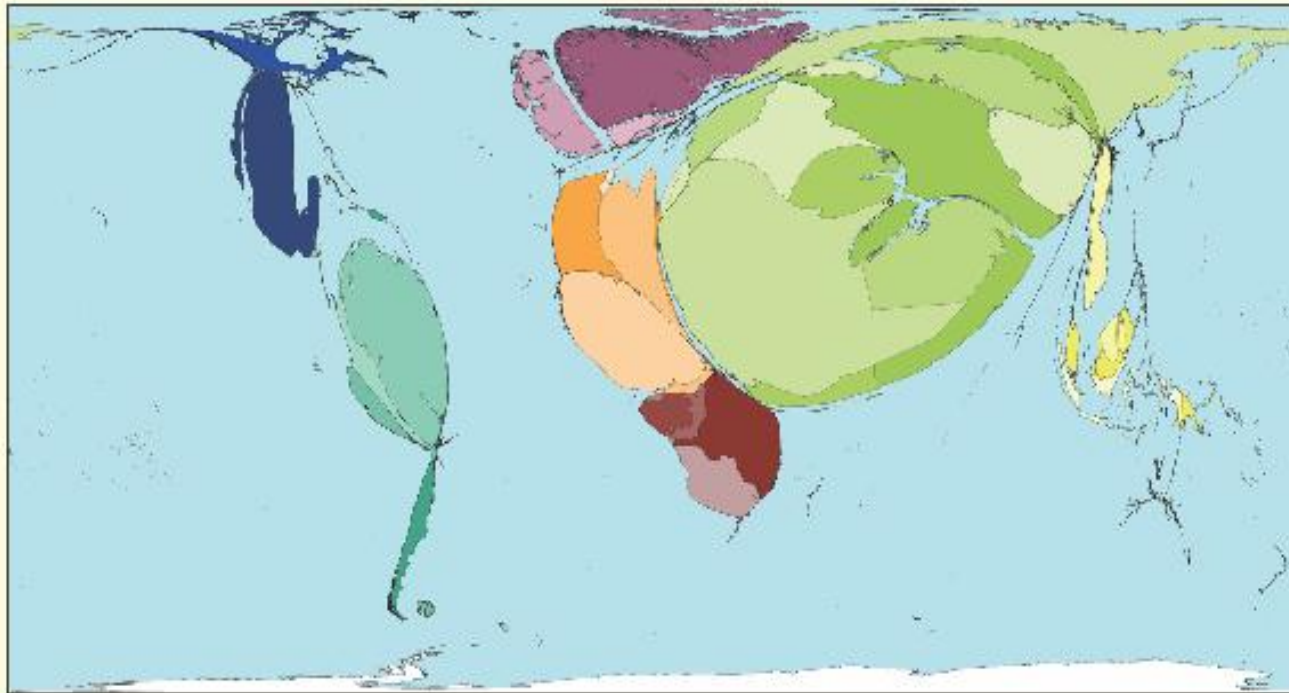
"In a growing number of marriages, it's the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life."

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

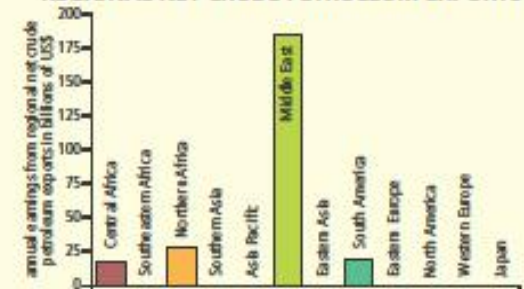
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net crude petroleum exports recorded for 144 territories. 34 territories have neither net imports, nor net exports, of crude petroleum.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	United Arab Emirates	5964	47	Egypt	4.49
2	Norway	5706	48	Sudan	3.90
3	Qatar	4802	49	Guatemala	3.56
4	Brunei Darussalam	4370	50	Mongolia	1.01
5	Kuwait	3634	51	Georgia	0.91
6	Oman	2690	52	Latvia	0.65
7	Saudi Arabia	2267	53	Slovenia	0.09
8	Gabon	1705	54	Tajikistan	0.03
9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1550	55	Chad	0.01
10	Venezuela	727	56	Uganda	<0.01

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

REGIONAL NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS



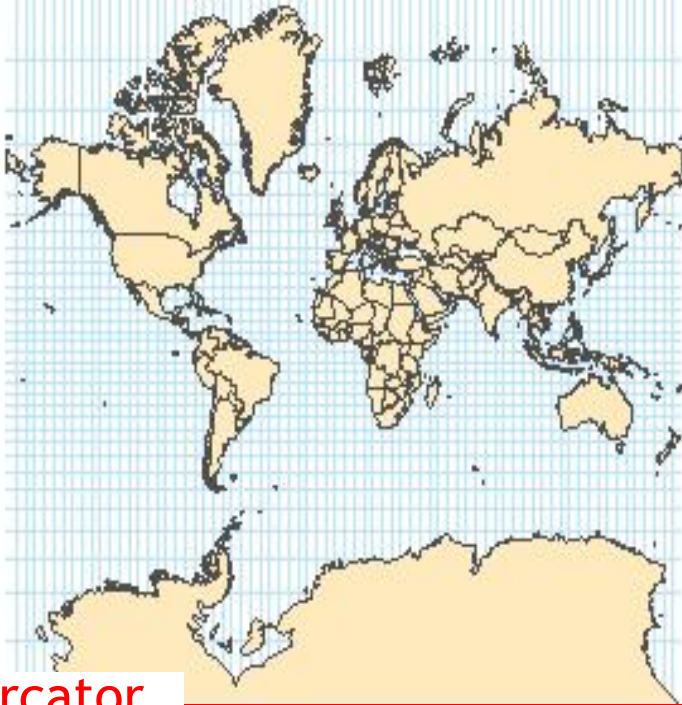
"The cost of getting oil out of the ground is going up, the amount of water in it is increasing, and there's less and less of the really good oil down there. All of this is forcing the prices up."

James Brock, 2006

53. Map Projections

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



A

Mercator

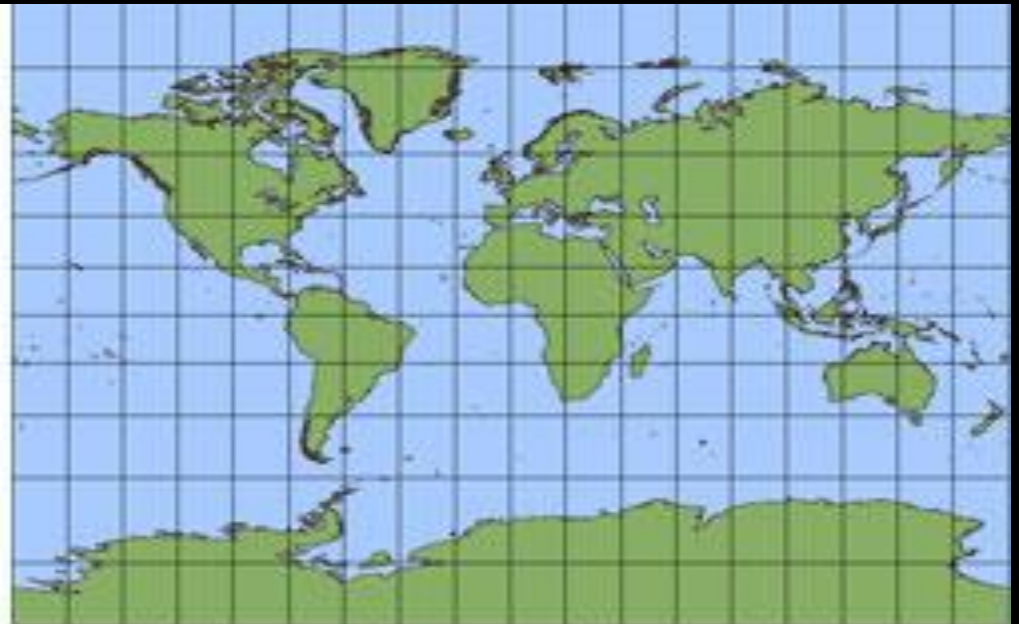
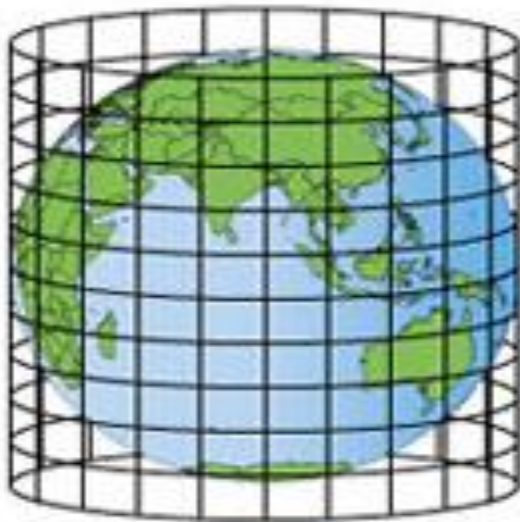


Robinson

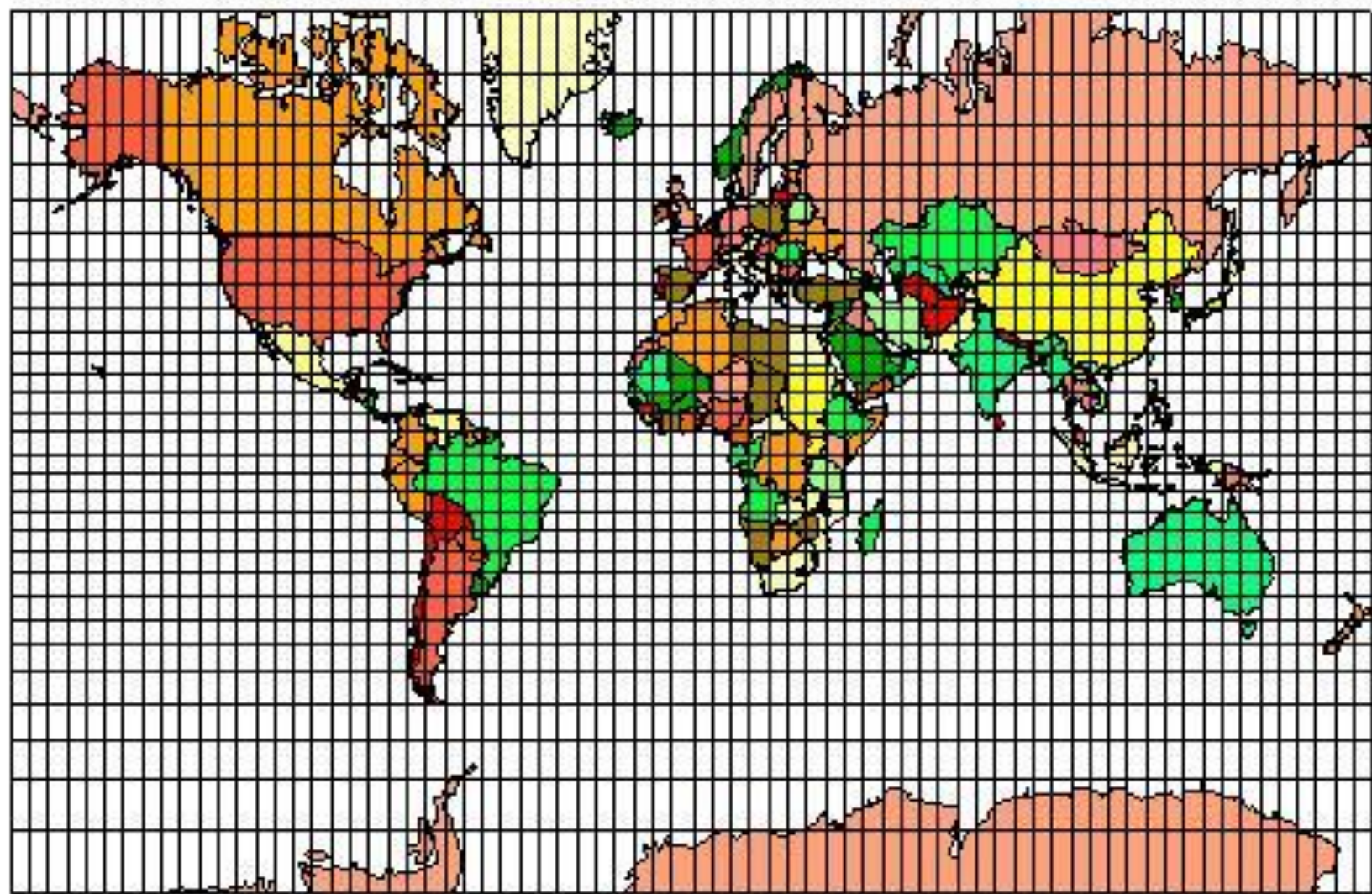
D

54. Cylindrical Projection

- Map which is made by projecting the earth's surface onto a cylinder and then flattening the cylinder

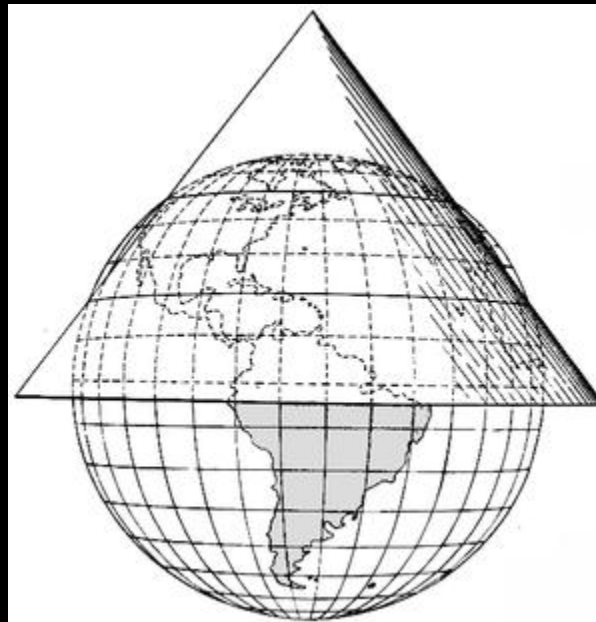


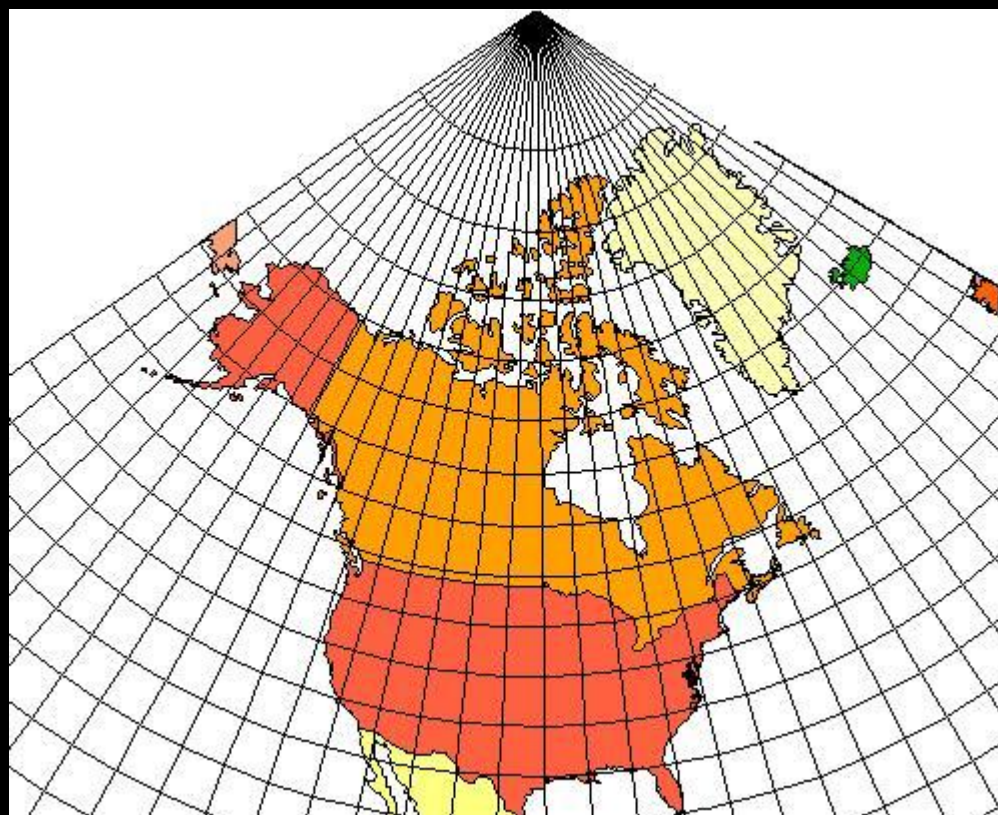
Cylindrical Projection



55. Conic Projection

- Map which is made by projecting the earth's spherical surface onto a conical shape and then flattening the cone.

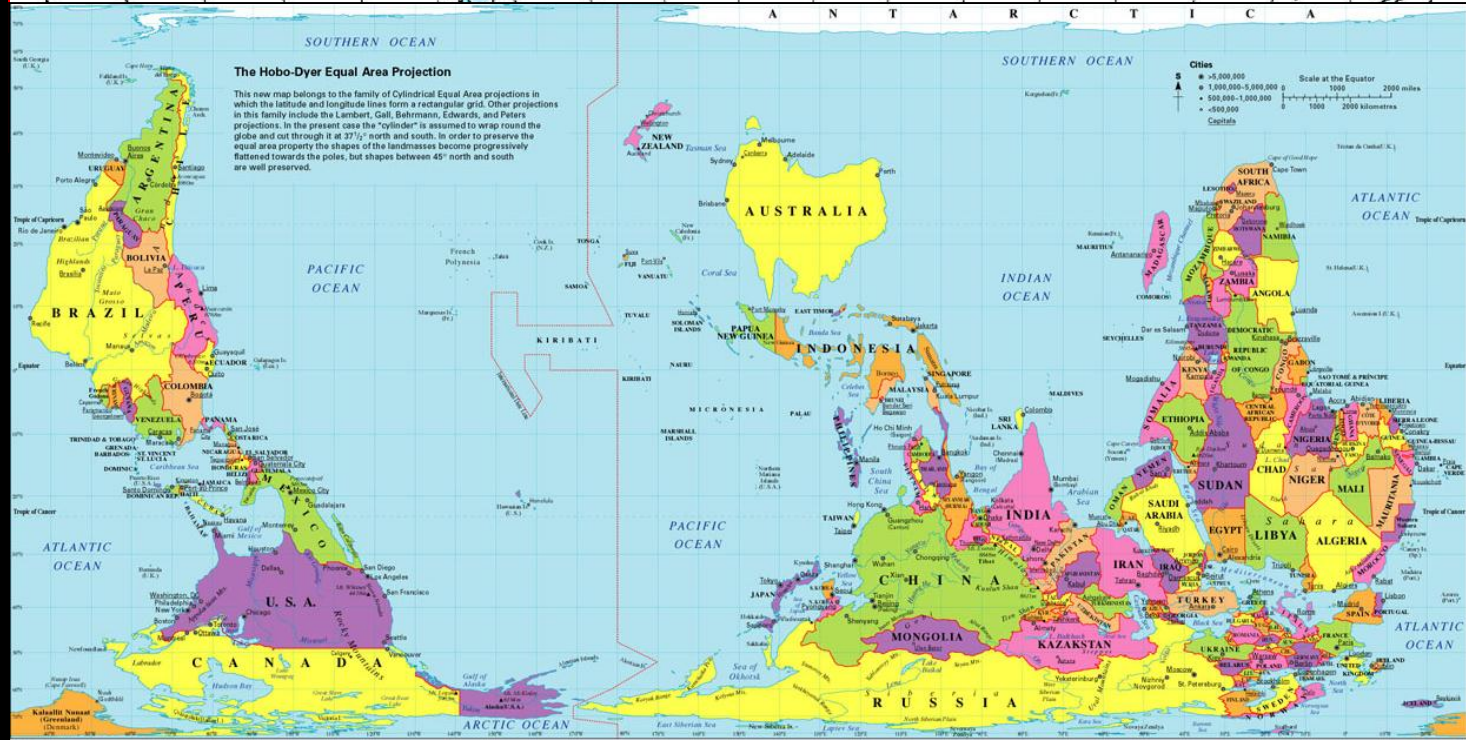
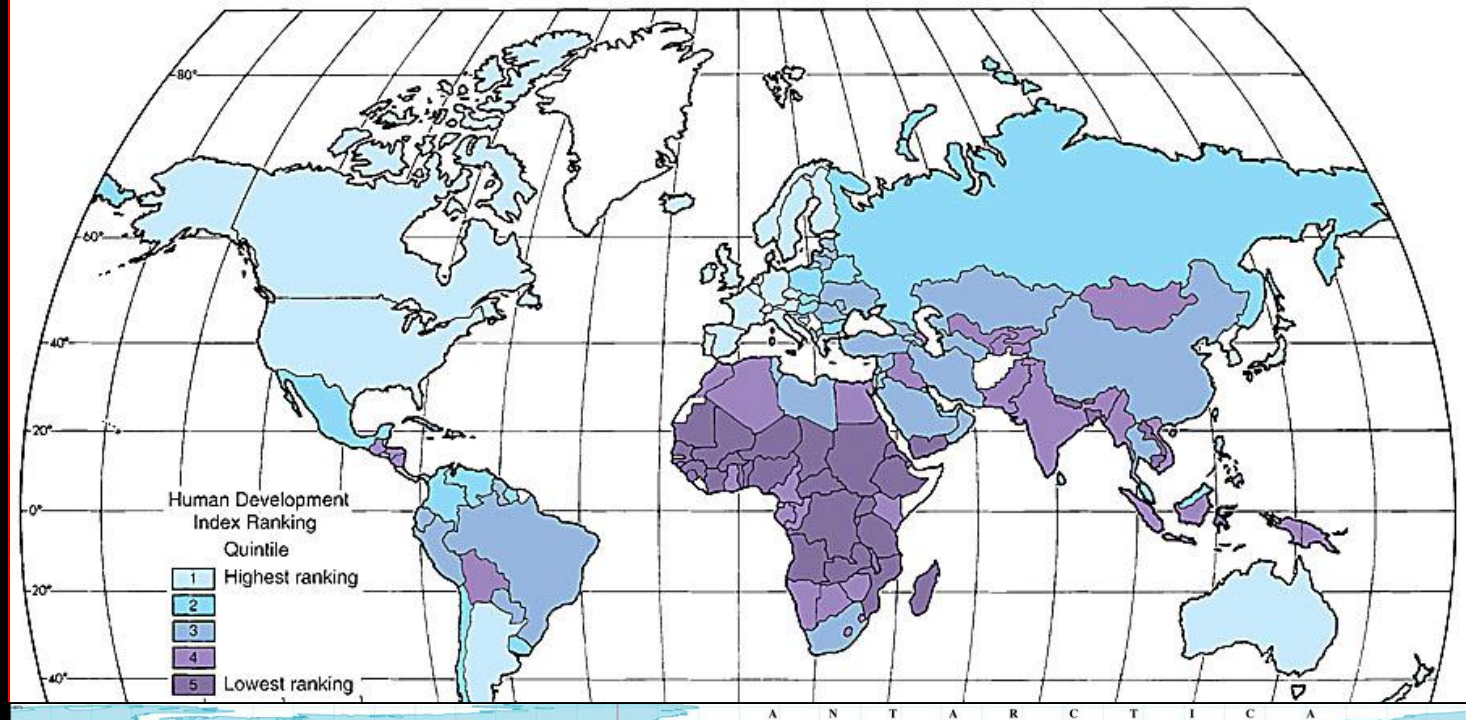




56. Conformal Projection

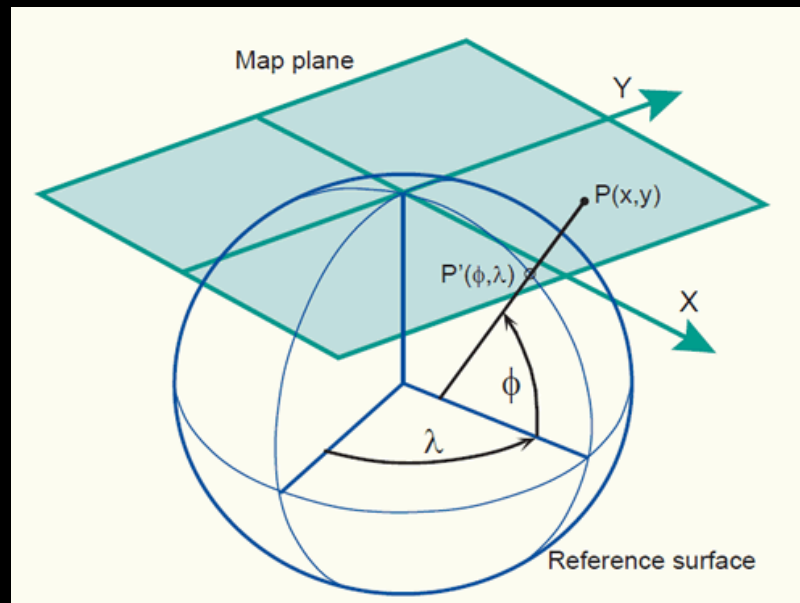
- Retains correct shapes of small areas
- Lines of latitude and longitude cross at right angles

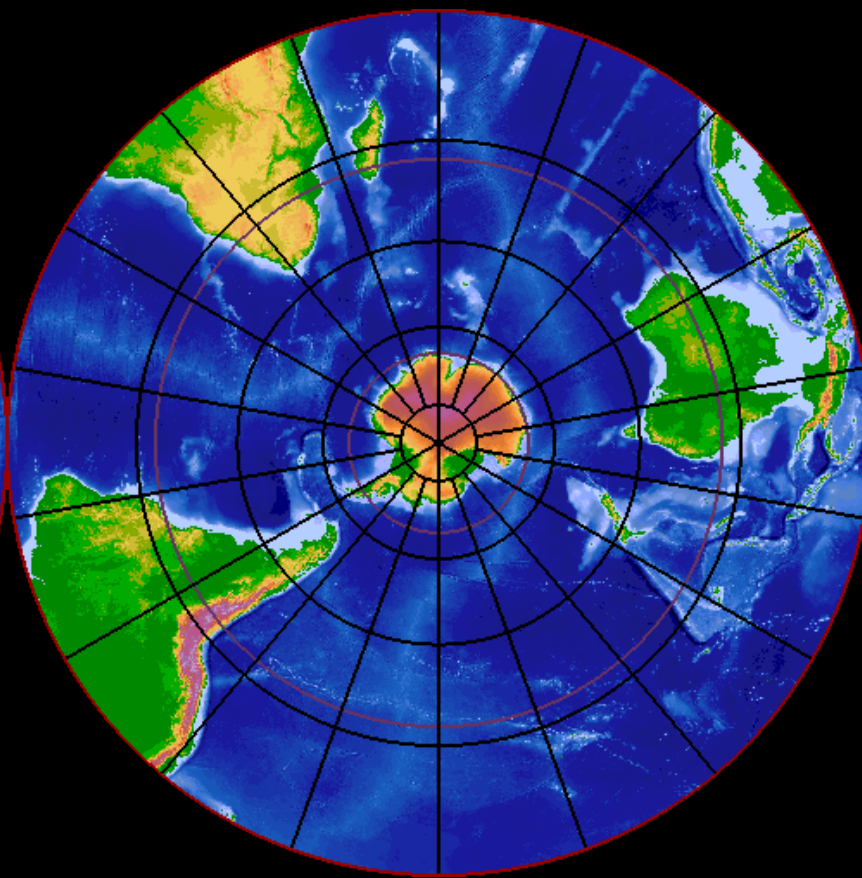
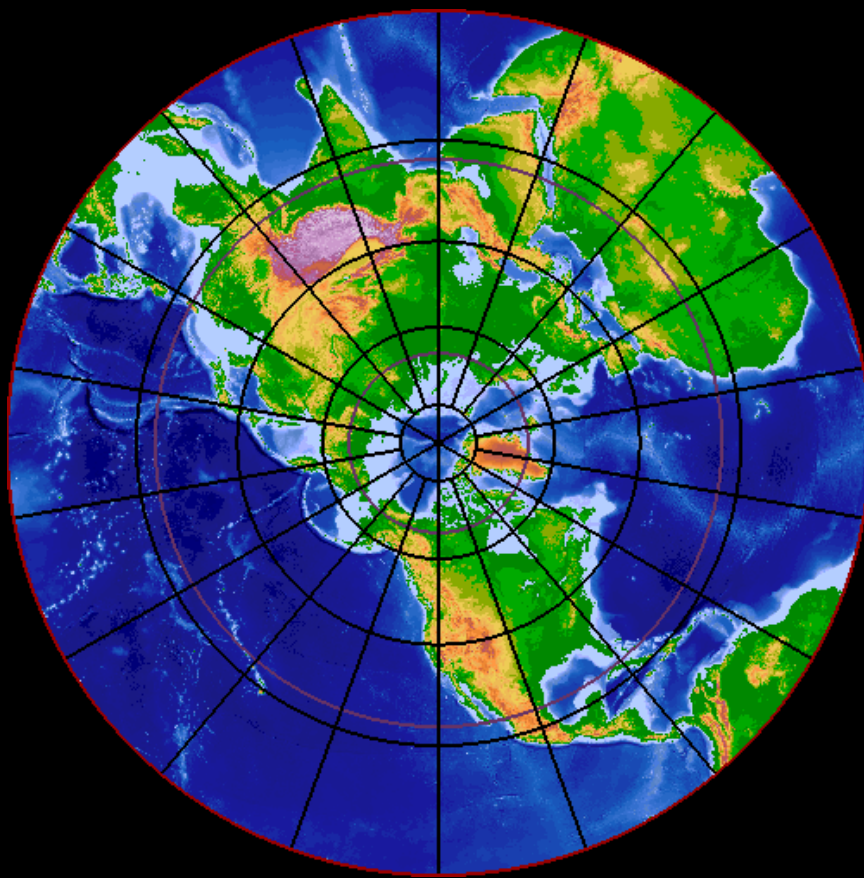
- **Distorts shapes to more accurately show size.**



58. Azimuthal Projection

- An azimuthal projection produces a circular map with a chosen point.
 - Directions from the chosen point to any other point are accurate.
 - Distance and shape are distorted.





59. The Mercator Projection

60. The Robinson Projection

61. The Peters Projection

QOD

- A. Define and explain the **Mercator Projection**. Describe one advantage of using the Mercator Projection and one disadvantage of using the Mercator Projection.
- B. Define and explain the **Robinson Projection**. Describe one advantage of using the Robinson Projection and one disadvantage of using the Robinson Projection.
- C. Define and explain **Peters Projection**. Describe one advantage of using the Peters Projection and one disadvantage of using the Peters projection.

62. Map Scale

The ratio of map distance to earth distance, measured in the same units

The World





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.

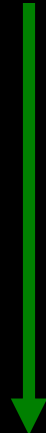
1: 4,000,000

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.*

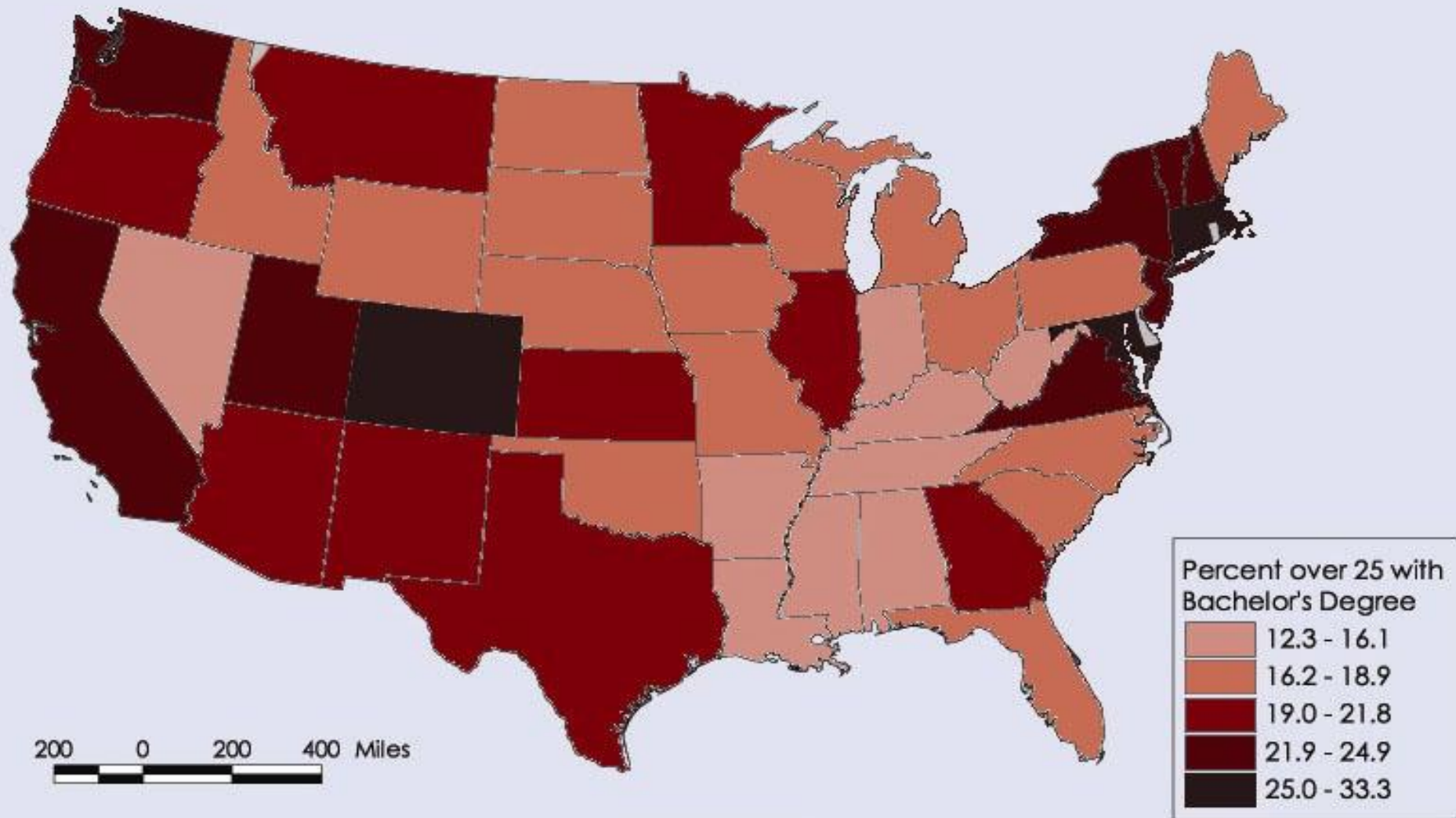
***Larger-scale** shows less land area in more detail. Used on local maps.*

63. Map Aggregation

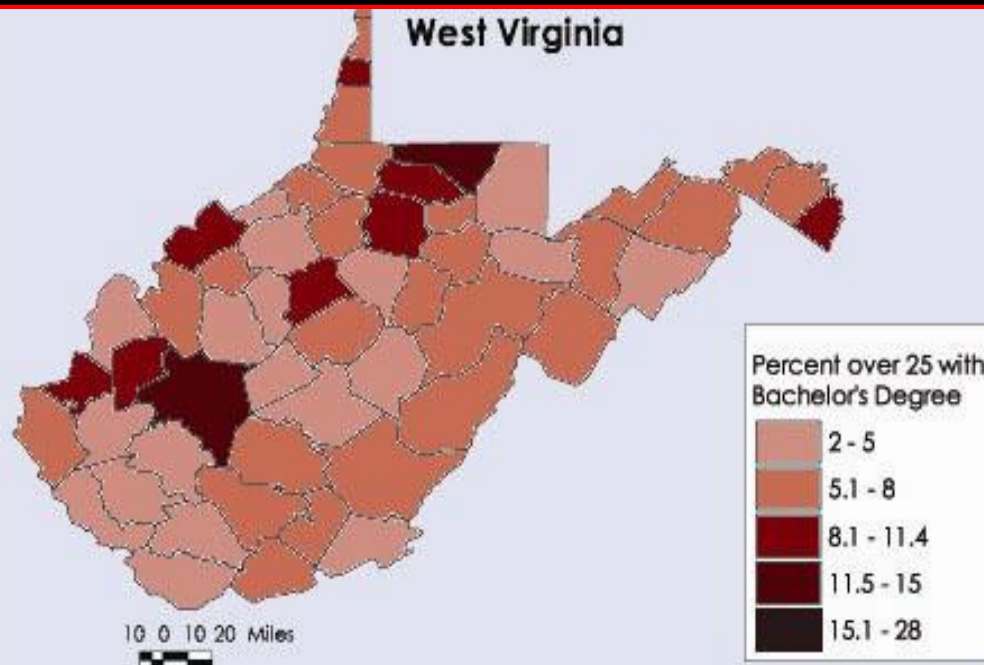
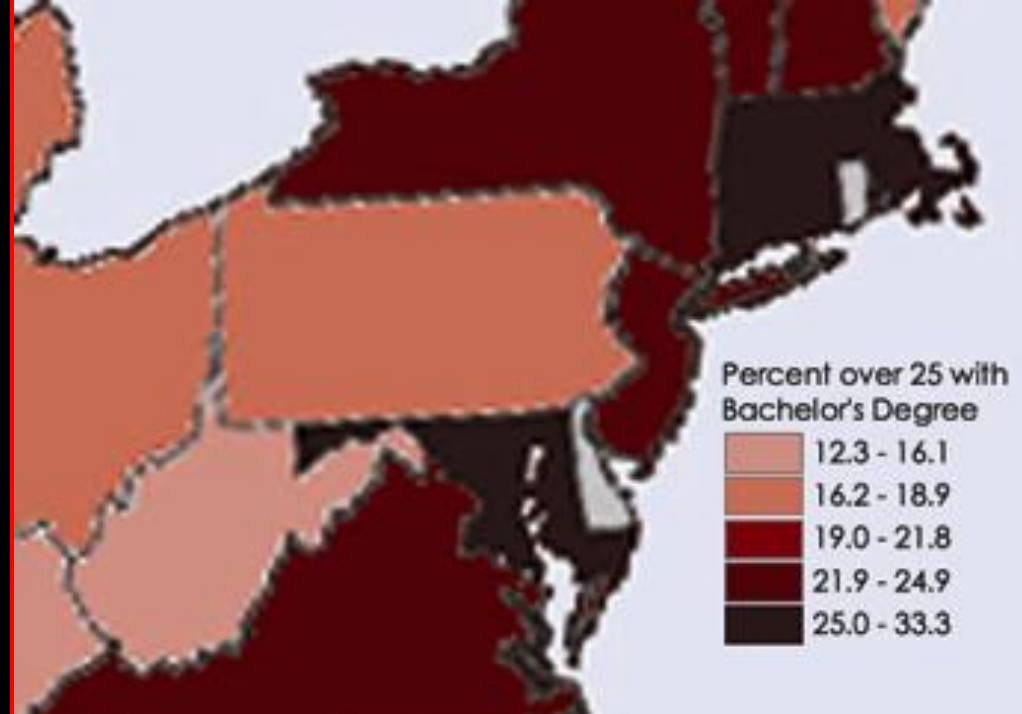
The level of detail for dividing a thematic map into geographic units.

Ranges from coarse divisions (e.g., by countries) to fine divisions (e.g., by zip codes)

Example of Map Aggregation

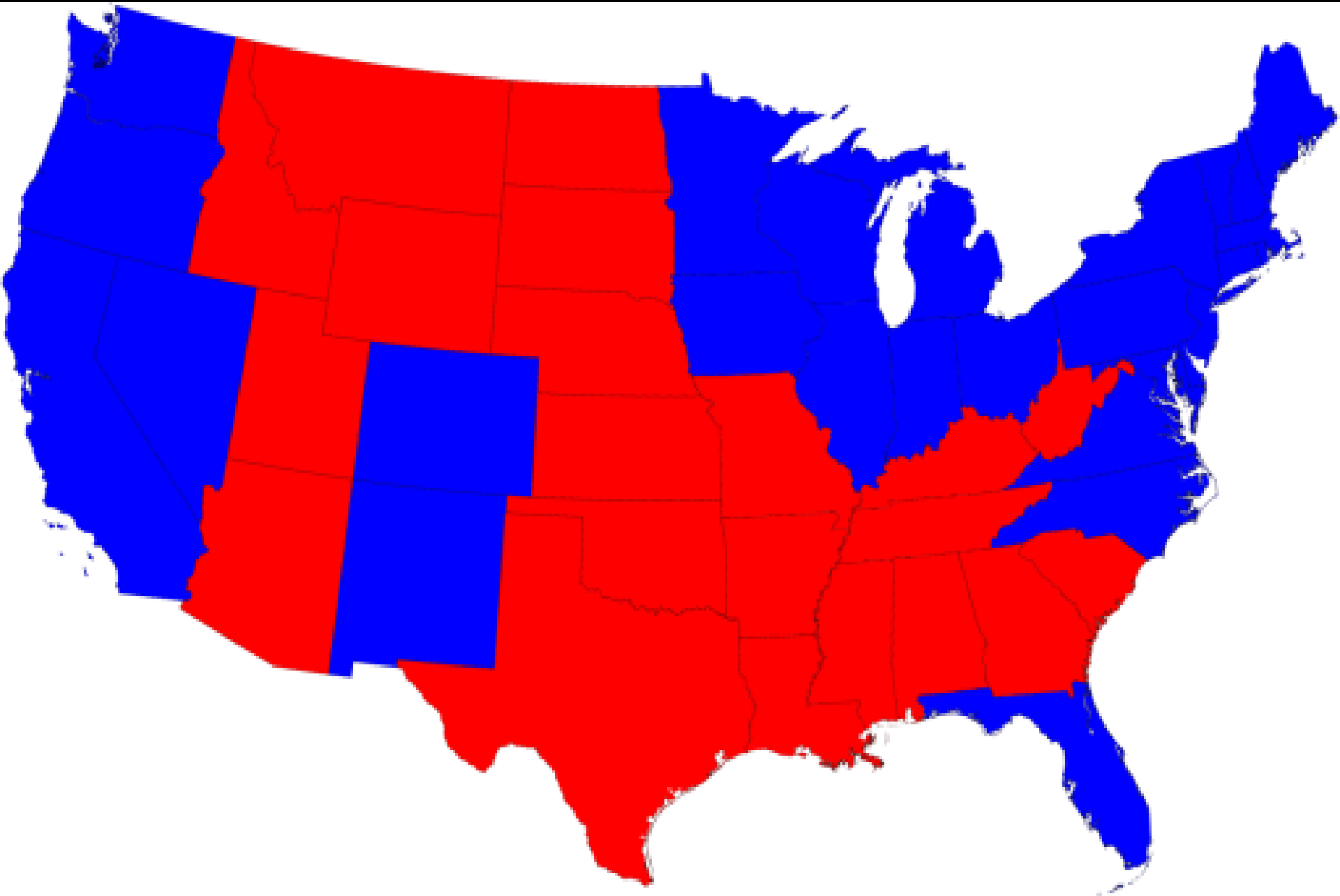


Percent of 1990 pop age 25+ with bachelor's degree



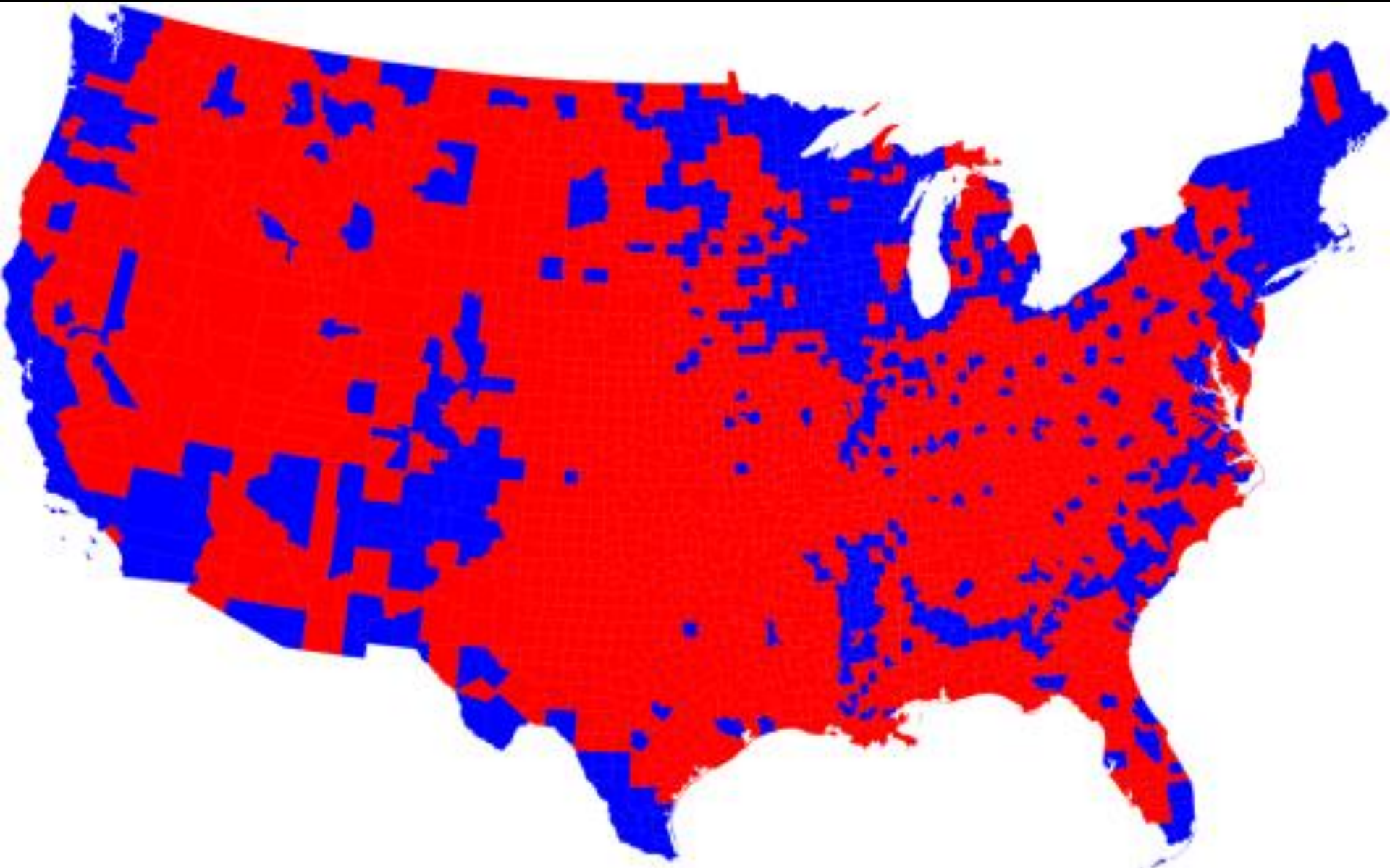
2008 Presidential Election

Red = Republican *Blue = Democrat*



2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*

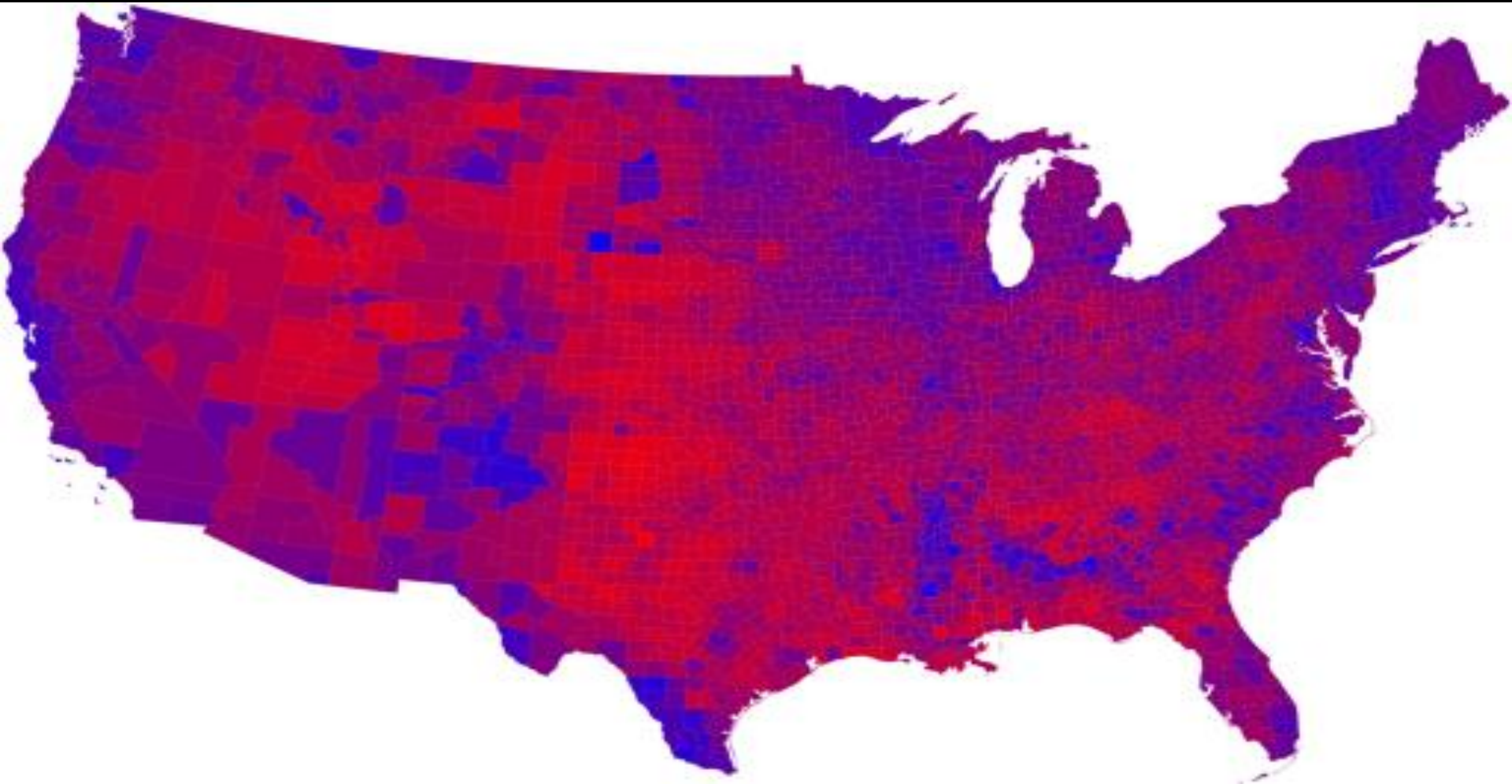


2008 Presidential Election

Red = Solidly McCain (70% +)

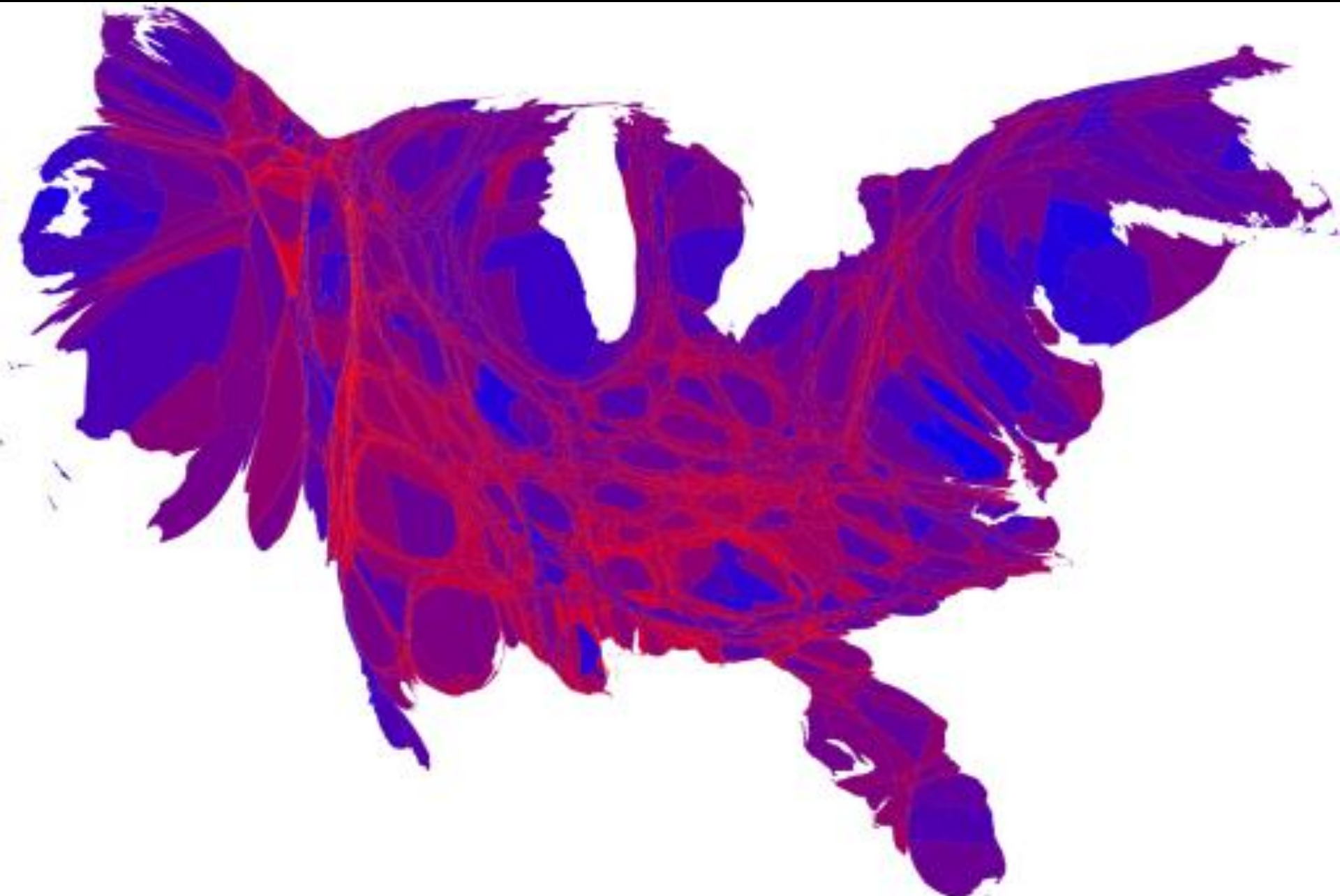
Purples = divided ... redder = McCain majority; bluer = Obama majority

Blue = Solidly Obama (70%+)



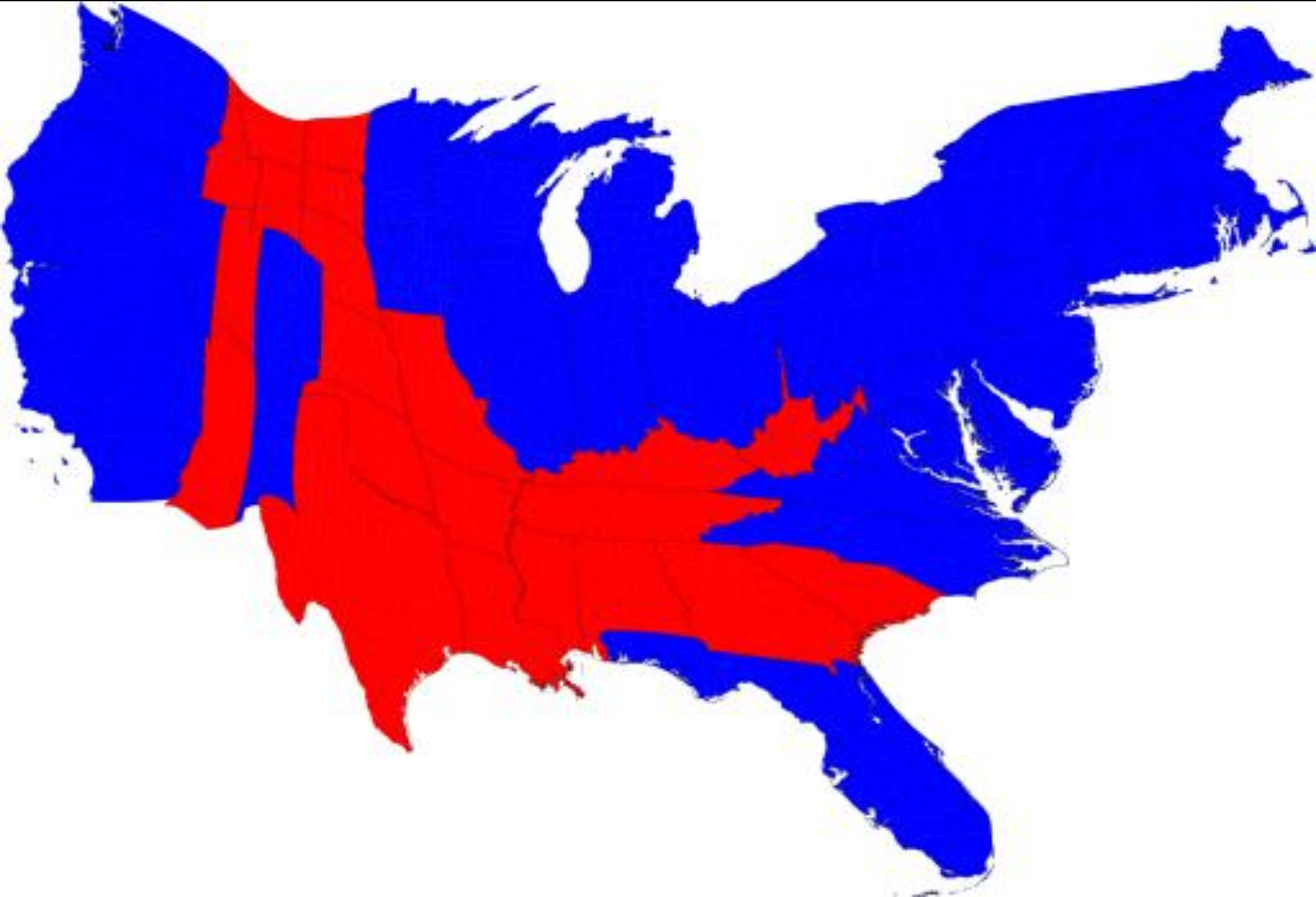
2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain Blue = Obama

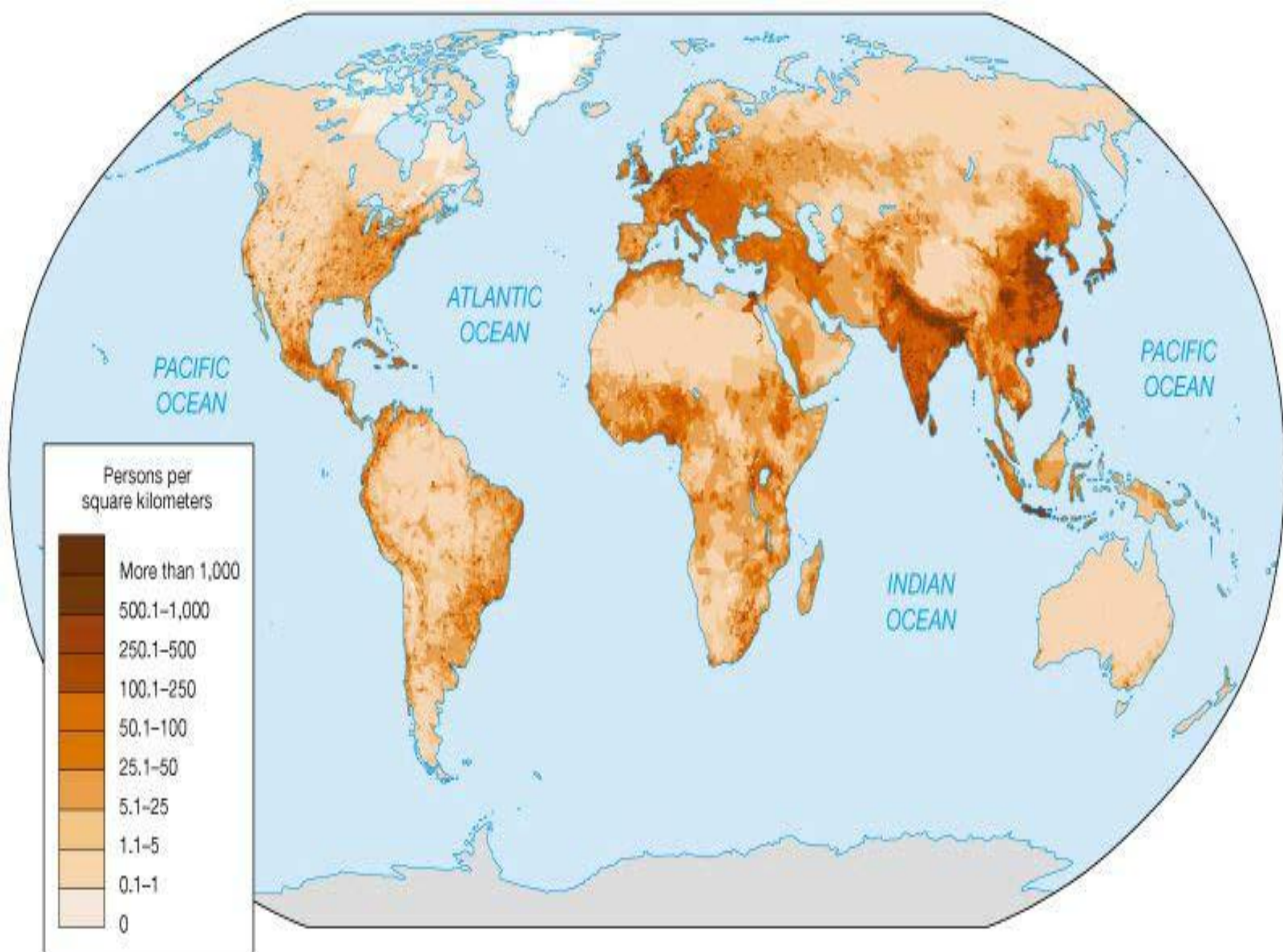


2008 Presidential Election

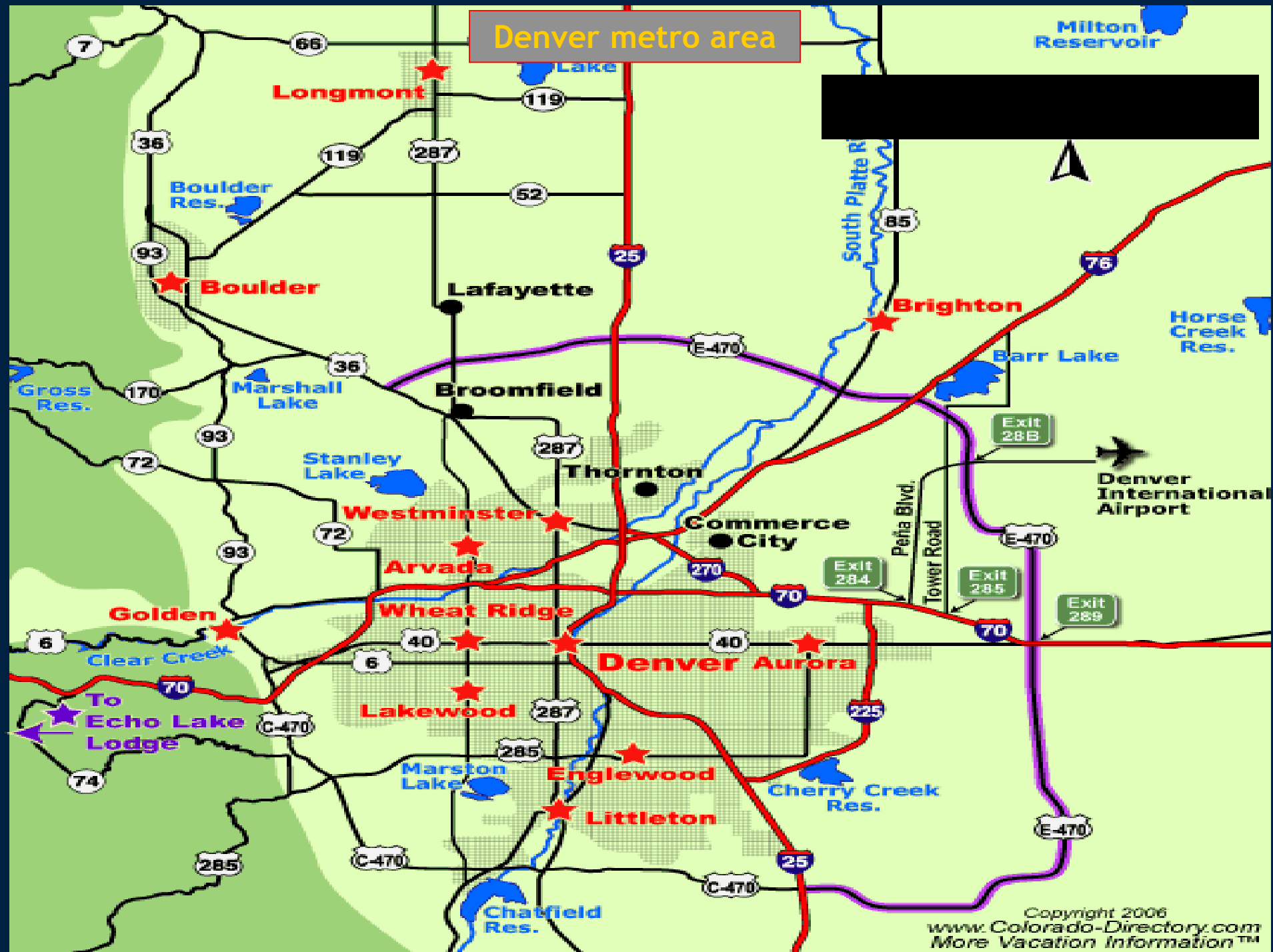
Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*







Denver metro area



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

D HUMID COLD CLIMATE

- Df No dry season
- Dw Dry winter

E COLD POLAR CLIMATE

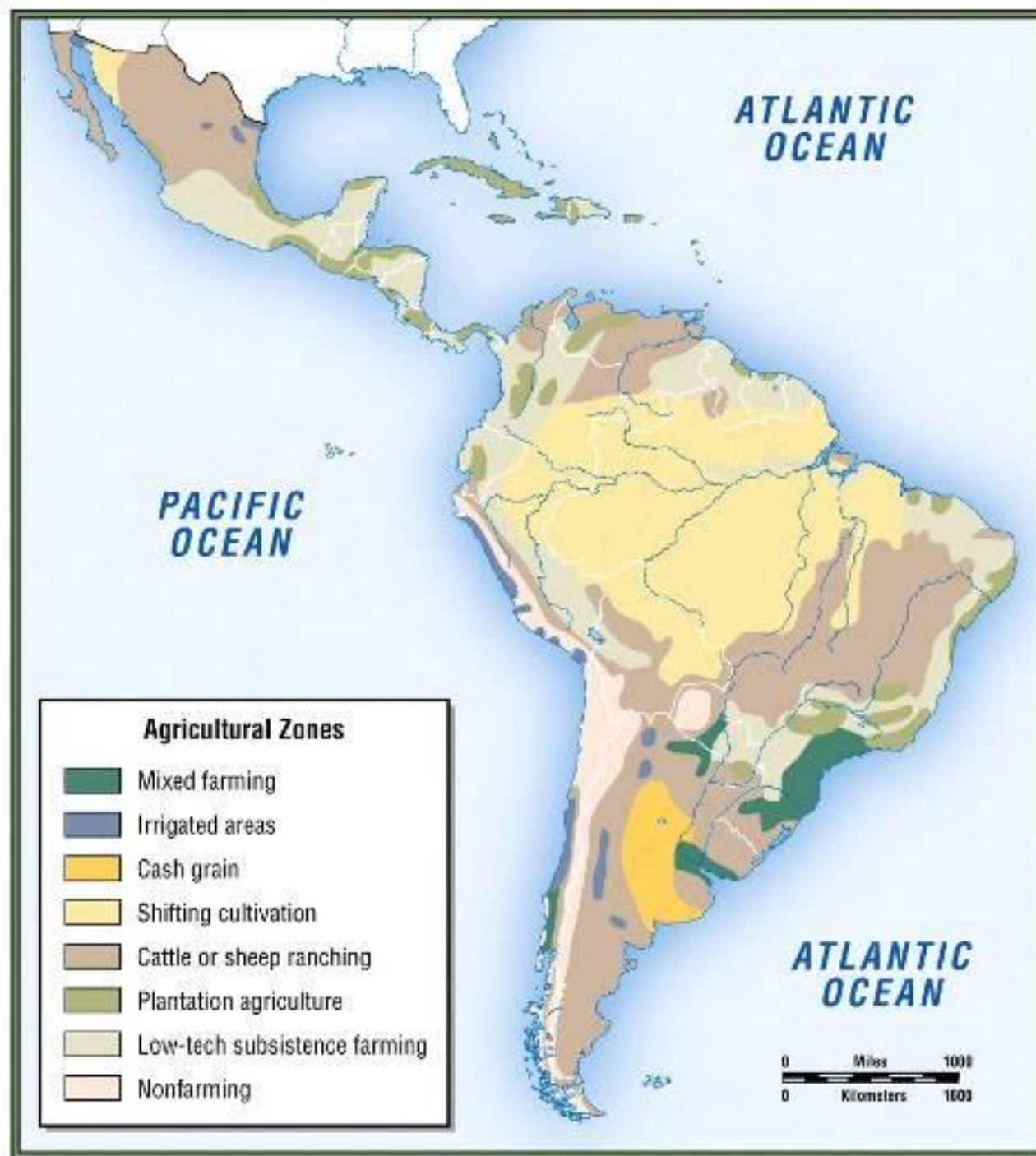
- E Tundra and ice

H HIGHLAND CLIMATE

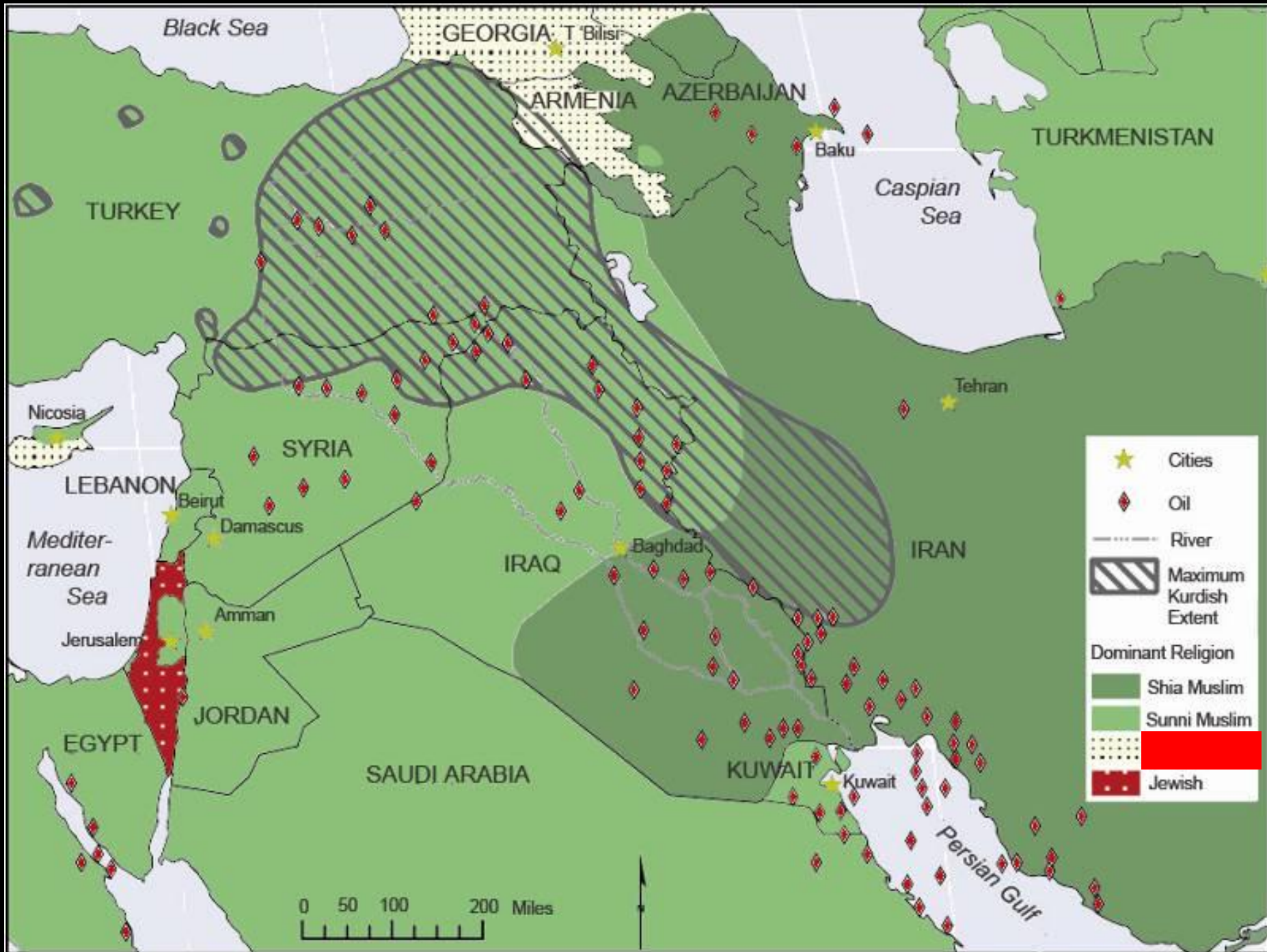
- H Unclassified highlands

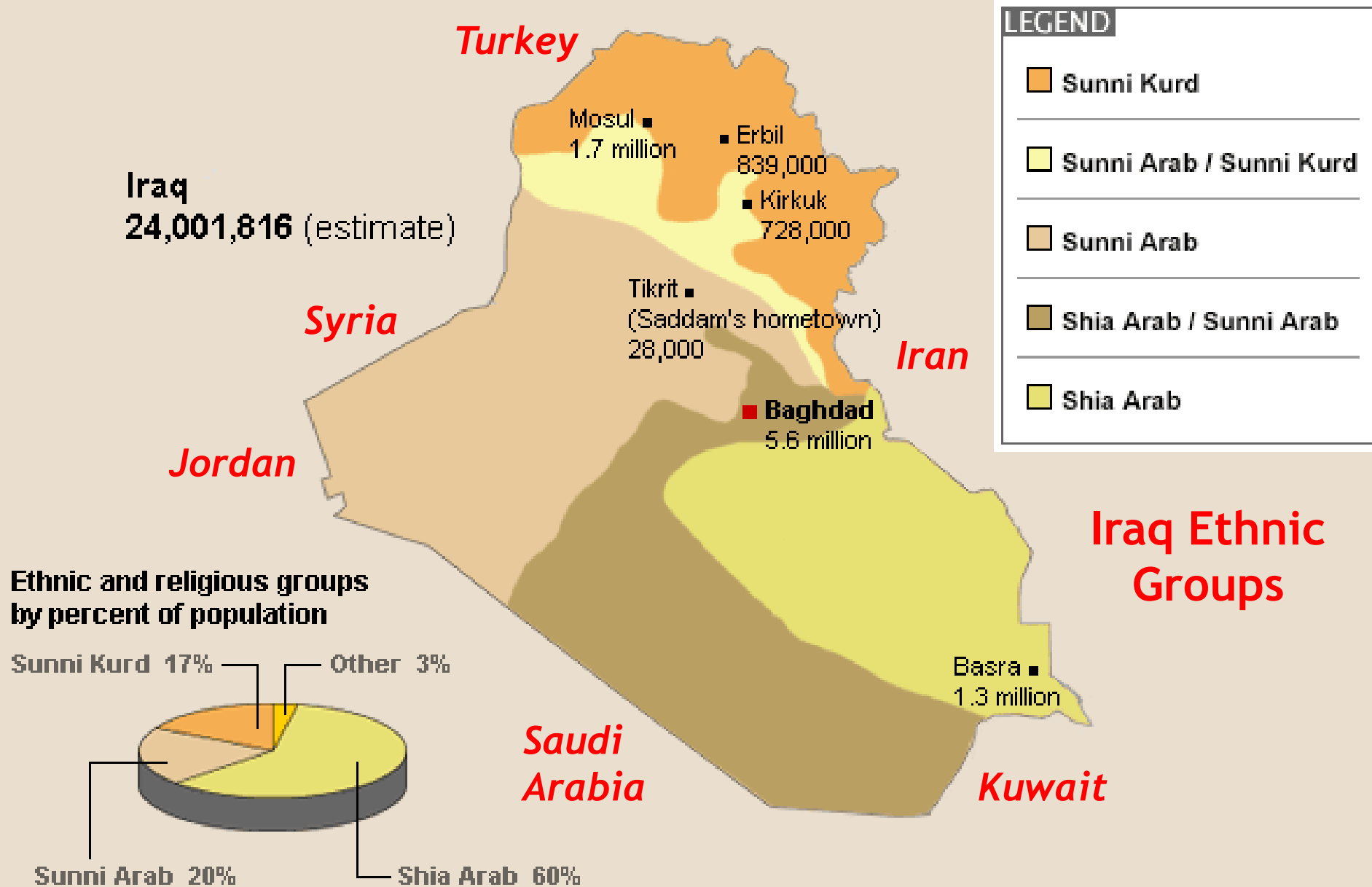


0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers
 0 1000 2000 Miles









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.

64. Relative Direction

- A culturally based locational reference, such as Far West, the Old South or the Middle East.
- “Middle” is relative to where you are in the world.

65. Absolute Direction

- Direction given by the cardinal east, west, north south reference points.

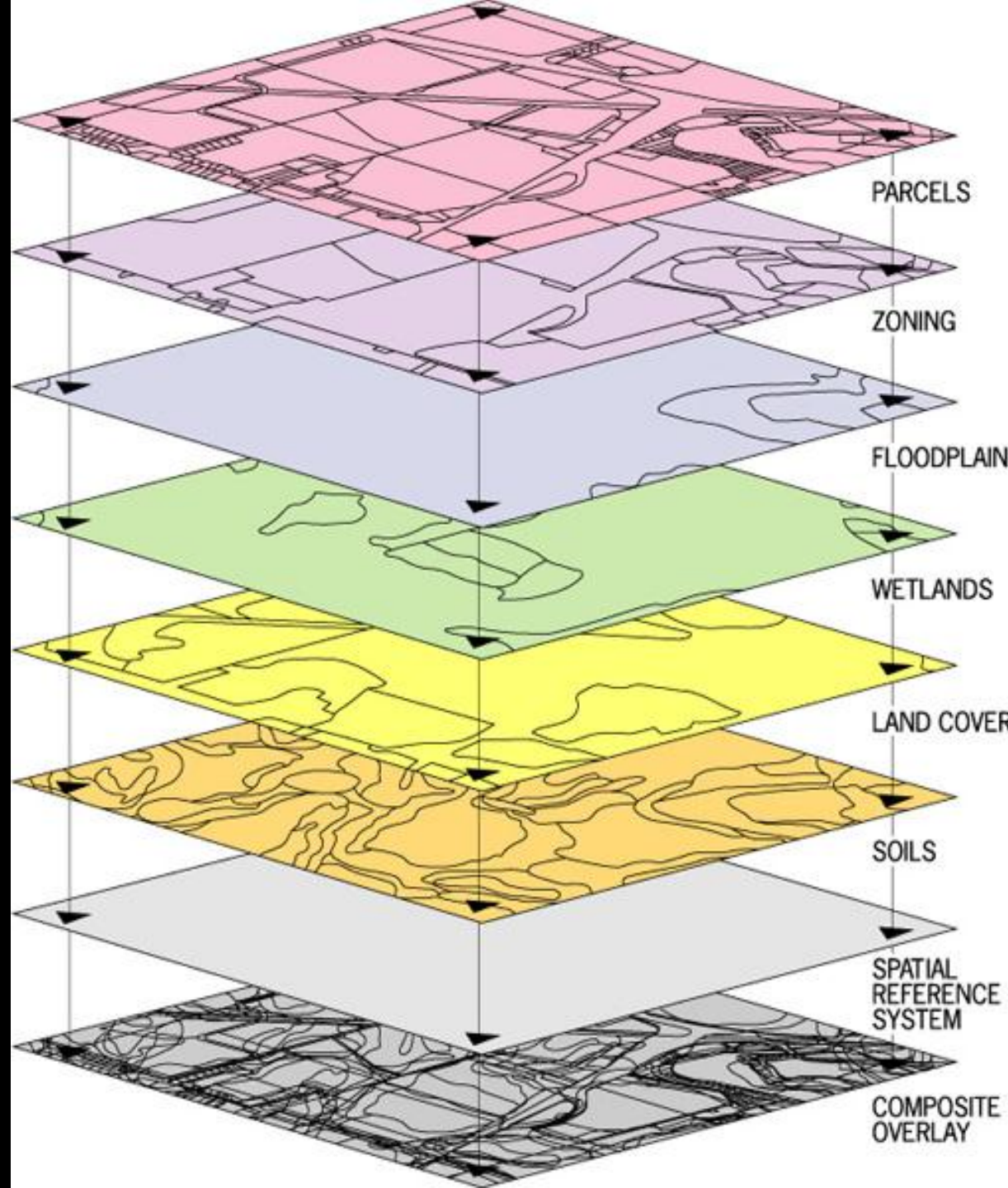
66. Remote Sensing:

a method of collecting data by instruments that are physically distant from the area of study.



67. Geographic Information System:

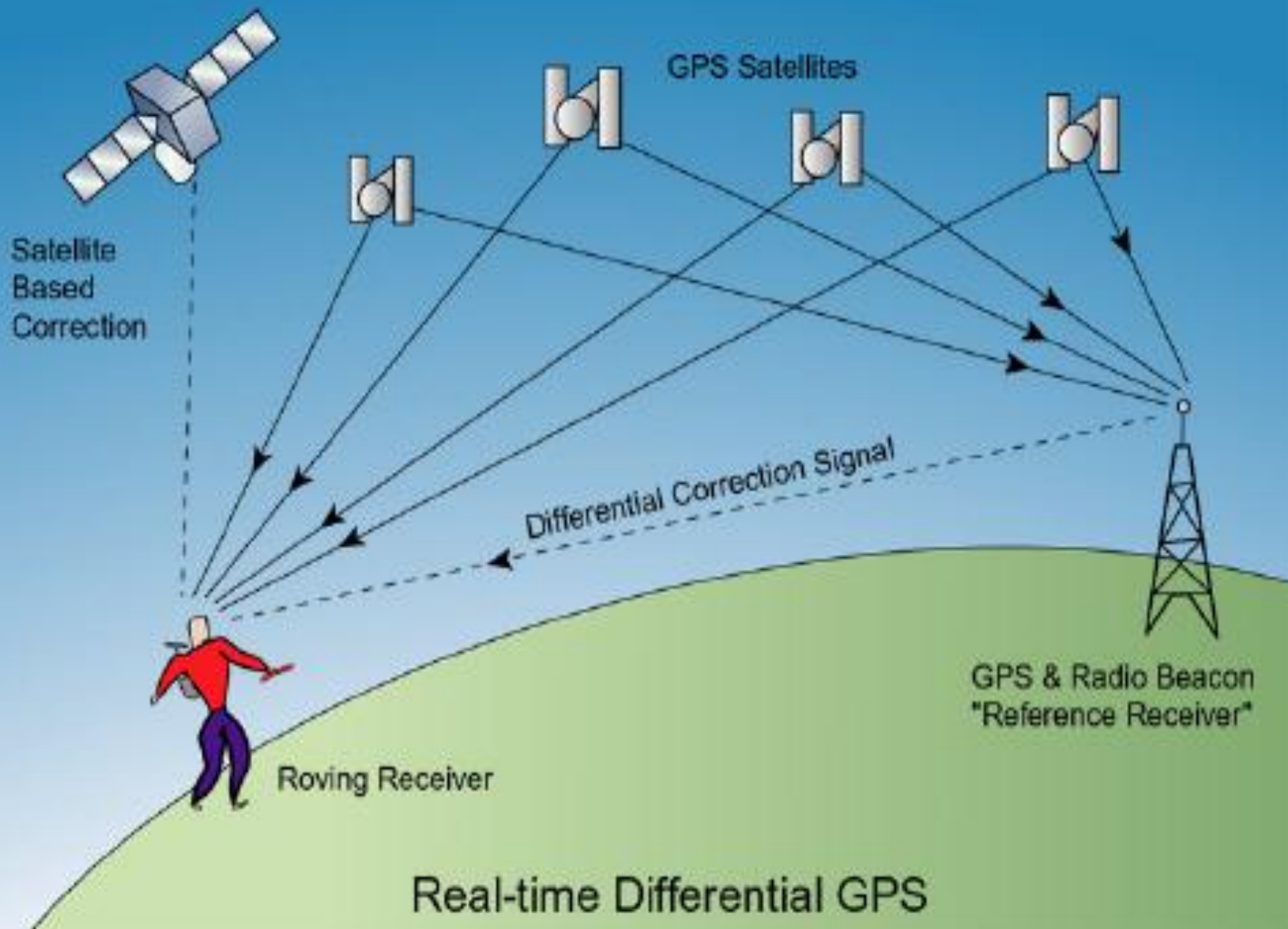
a collection of computer hardware and software that permits storage and analysis of layers of spatial data.





68. GPS: Global Positioning System

- a satellite navigation system used to determine ground position and velocity (location, speed, and direction)



69. 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.

TIME – SPACE COMPRESSION

DISTANCE DECAY

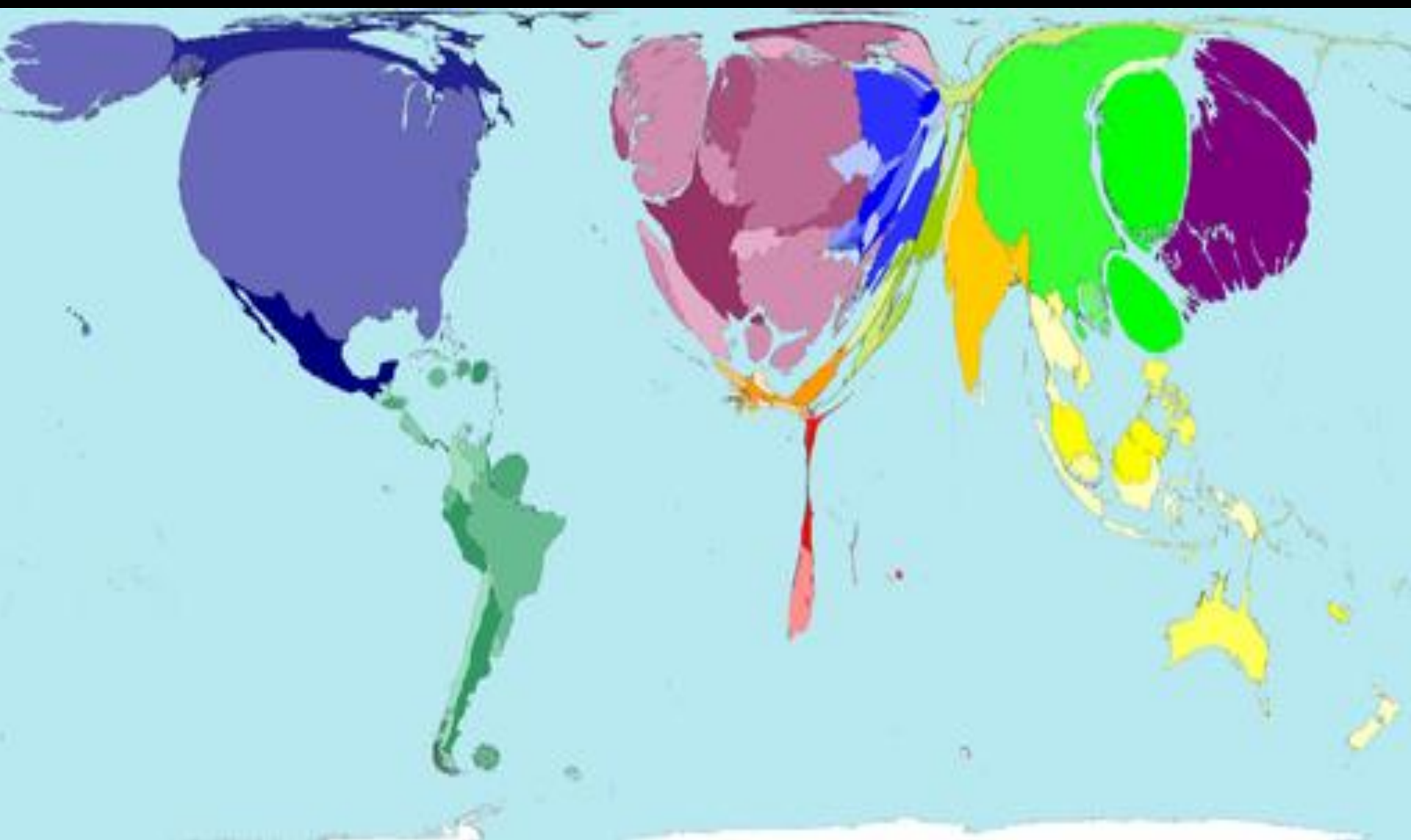
GLOBALIZATION

70. 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 observations we make and the context we see vary across scales, such as:

- local**
- regional**
- national**
- global**



KEYS TO THE FRQ

- STATE THE OBVIOUS - THAN BE BRILLIANT
- **ALWAYS** GIVE EXAMPLES
- WHEN DO YOU GIVE EXAMPLES – **ALWAYS**
- **ALWAYS**

ADD 1 PRINCIPLE

- EVERY ESSAY WILL EXPECT YOU TO GIVE EXAMPLES (WHEN – ALWAYS) TO SUPPORT YOUR EXPLANATION
- IF IT ASKS FOR ONE EXAMPLE GIVE TWO
- IF IT ASK FOR THREE EXAMPLES GIVE FOUR
- GIVE YOUR BEST EXAMPLE FIRST

- A. **Identify** the main source areas and **explain** two key push factors associated with the early twentieth century peaks
- B. **Discuss** how changes in the economic structure of the US promoted immigration in the early 20th century
- C. **Identify** the main source areas and **explain** two key push factors associated with the late twentieth century peaks

- Organize response into sections, using the structure of the question.
- Clearly label each section
- Begin each question/section on a new page
- **WRITE LEGIBLY**

B. Discuss how changes in the economic structure of the US promoted immigration in the early 20th century

- **Identify change in US economic structure (1 point)**
 - Shift to secondary sector (agriculture to industry)
 - Shift to manufacturing/industrialization (Fordism)
- **Explain / describe the process (1 point)**
 - Increased demand for labor
 - Impact of industrialization on construction, transportation and related industries
 - Impact of industrialization on city growth
- **2 POINTS TOTAL - SECTION B**

C. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the late twentieth century peaks

- **Identify main source areas (1 point)**
 - Asia
 - Latin AmericaOR a specific country from the region
- **Explain push factors (1 point each)**
 - End of cold war
 - Political instability (must provide example)
 - Poverty/poor economic conditions
 - Population pressure in source areas
 - Religious/ethnic strife
 - Environmental problems
- **3 POINTS TOTAL FOR SECTION C**

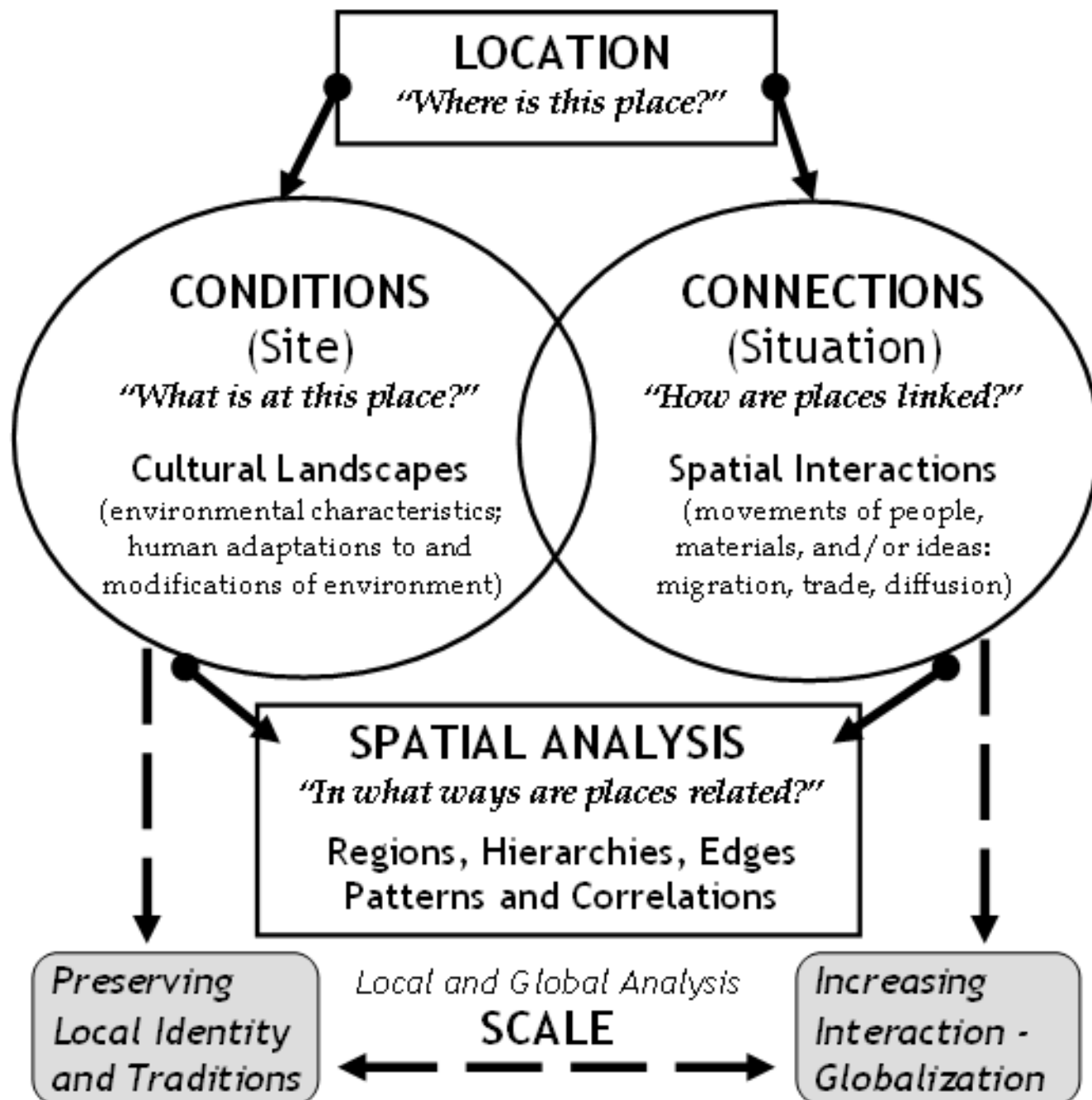
PRACTICE FRQ – UNIT 1

- Geographers use regions to help define and explain similarities and differences in places
 - A. Define the concepts of distance decay and friction of distance.
 - B. Give one real world example of distance decay.
 - C. Discuss the impact of globalization on distance decay. Cite one real world example to help illustrate your explanation.

PRACTICE FRQ - SCORING

Definition of Distance Decay	1 pt	The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from it's point of origin.
Definition of Friction of Distance	1 pt	A measure of the restricting effect of distance on spatial interaction. The greater the distance the greater the friction and the less interaction will occur.
Real world example of distance decay	1 pt	Any specific example
Discussion of globalization and distance decay	2 pt	Discussion should focus on how globalization is decreasing the friction of distance. Should include the concept of time space compression.
Real world example	1 pt	Any specific example

Questions Underlying the Geographic (Spatial) Perspective



- **Three Columns**
- **Divide Vocab (Calendar)**
 - Complete Understanding
 - Sort of Understand
 - Do not Understand at all