

Part 1: What are the five themes of geography? Explain the meaning of each and give an example.

1. Movement

What does this mean? the reason people, ideas, and goods go from one location to another

Here is an example: People moved to Michigan during the 1920's for job opportunities, freedom, and to own land.

2. Region

What does this mean? Characteristics that an area has in common

Here is an example: The Great Lakes region shares the characteristic of lots of water. The Midwest region shares the characteristic of lots of flat land.

3. Human-Environment Interaction

What does this mean? describes how humans impact their environment and how the environment impacts humans

Here is an example: Tornadoes destroy homes. Land is cleared to build a mall.

4. Location

What does this mean? describes the position of a place "where it's at"

Here is an example: 1234 Candy Cane Lane; MI is one state north of Ohio

5. Place

What does this mean? describes the characteristics of a location "what it's like"

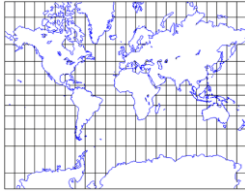
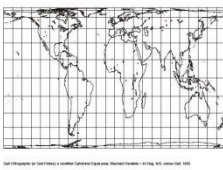
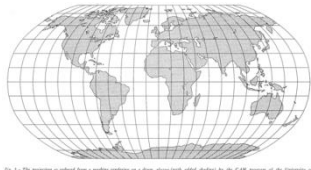
Here is an example: Miami is a warm, humid climate. It is a crowded city. Most people there speak English or Spanish.

Part 2 Maps

- Why might a geographer choose to use a globe over a map? What limitations do globes have?

Because globes are three-dimensional, they are a more accurate representation of Earth. No distortion.

Know the pros and cons of the given map projections.

Type of Map Projection		Pros	Cons
Mercator		Shapes and directions are accurate	Size of continents are not accurate
Gall-Peters		Sizes of continents are correct.	Shapes of continents are not accurate.
Robinson		Shapes and sizes of continents are more accurate.	Directions aren't quite right and areas near the poles are distorted

When looking at maps of a similar area, will a large scale map or small scale map show the user more detail? Explain.

A large scale map is going to zoom in on a particular area to show more detail. A small scale map will be zoomed out, so it can show more area but not as much detail. (See right)

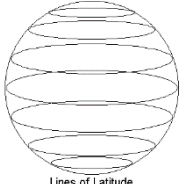
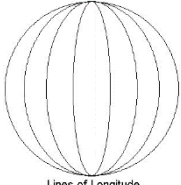

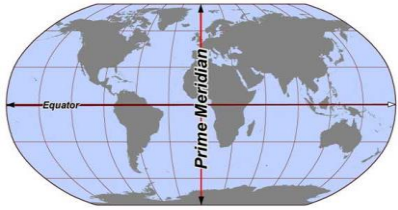


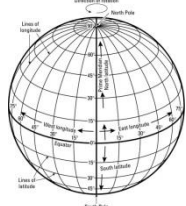

Challenges and Opportunities of Natural Features

Name some challenges and opportunities related to each feature below:

	Rivers	Lakes	Oceans and Seas
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible flooding Tsunami Typhoons/hurricanes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Recreation Drinking water Hydroelectric power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Recreation Drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Recreation

Geographic Skills

	Information	Diagram
Latitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imaginary lines that run east to west they measure the distance north and south of the equator they never intersect 	 <p style="text-align: center;">Lines of Latitude</p>
Longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imaginary lines that run north to south they measure the distance west and east of the Prime Meridian 	 <p style="text-align: center;">Lines of Longitude</p>
Equator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line of latitude that is equal to 0 degrees splits the Earth into the north and south hemispheres 	
Prime Meridian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line of longitude that is equal to 0 degrees splits the Earth into west and east hemispheres runs through Greenwich, England 	

Global Grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all the latitude and longitude lines We use these lines to divide up the earth's surface, so we can give absolute locations of places. 	
Absolute Location	The exact point where a place is located on Earth	Example: 25°N and 120°W 4296 Monster Lane
Relative Location	Where a place is compared to someplace else	Example: The mall is 2 miles southwest of Julio's house.
Hemisphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ½ of Earth Northern and Southern (split by equator) or Western and Eastern (split by Prime Meridian) places on Earth are located in two different hemispheres 	

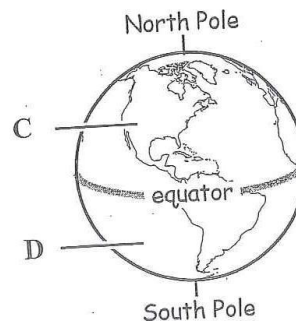
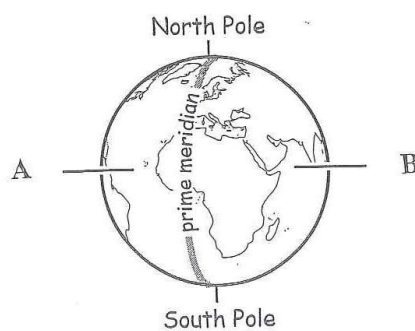
- What hemisphere is indicated by each letter below?

A - Western

C - Northern

B - Eastern

D - Southern

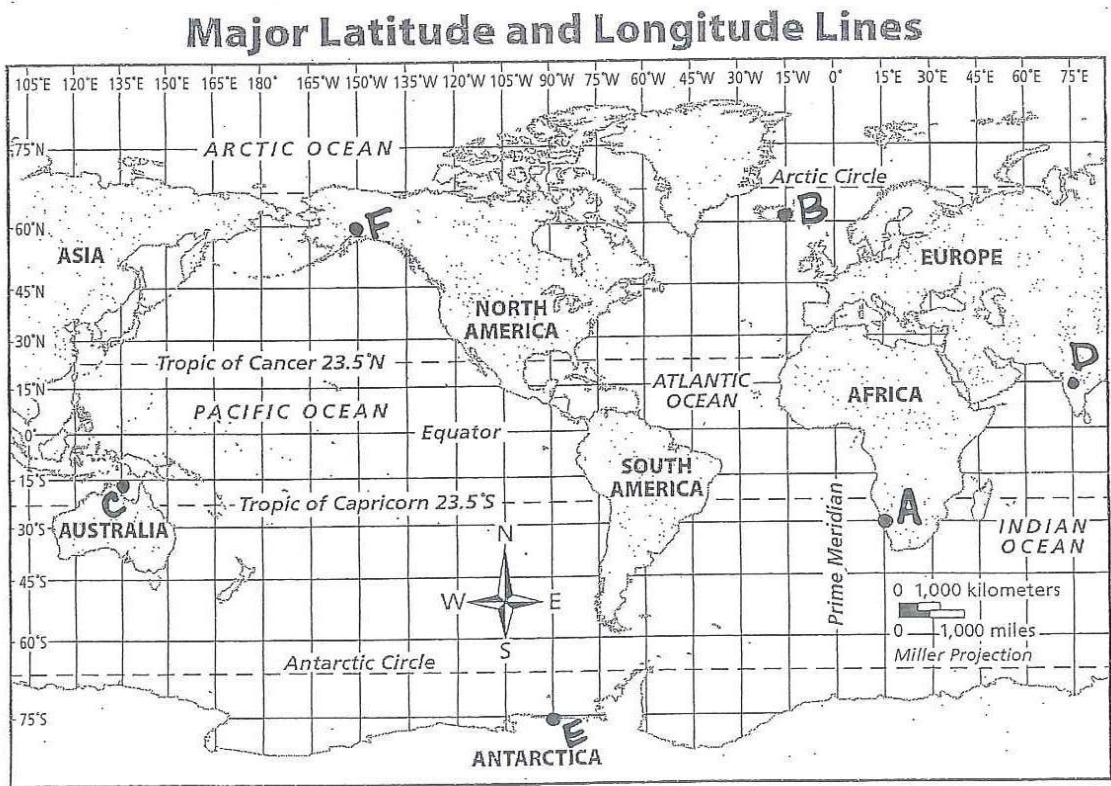


Use the map below to give the absolute locations of each labeled point on the map below.

Point on Map	Latitude	Longitude
A	30°S	15°E
B	60°N	15°W
C	15°S	135°E
D	15°N	75°E
E	75°S	90°W
F	150°W	60°N

Name the continent at each of the locations given:

Latitude	Longitude	Continent
15° N	0°	Africa
30°S	150° E	Australia
60° N	135° E	Asia
45° N	105° W	North America
75° S	60° E	Antarctica
60° N	30° E	Europe
45° S	70° W	South America



Population and Migration

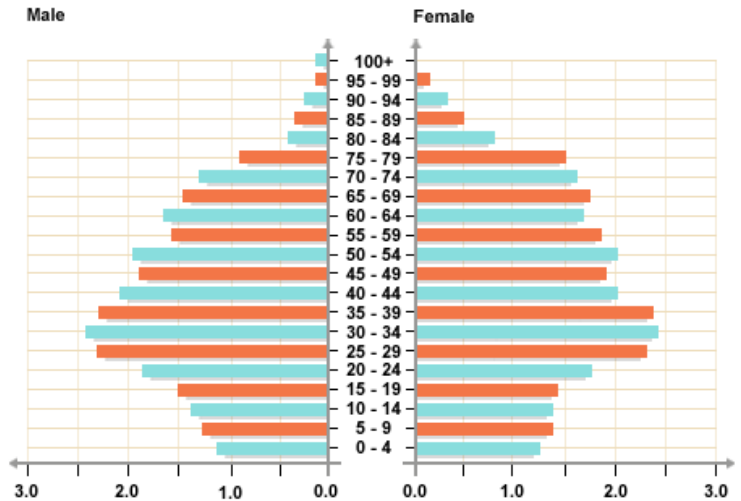
Is the population of this country growing, shrinking, or stable?

Shrinking

Are there more males or females between the ages of 65 and 69?

Females

At what age range are the greatest number of people in this country? **30-34**

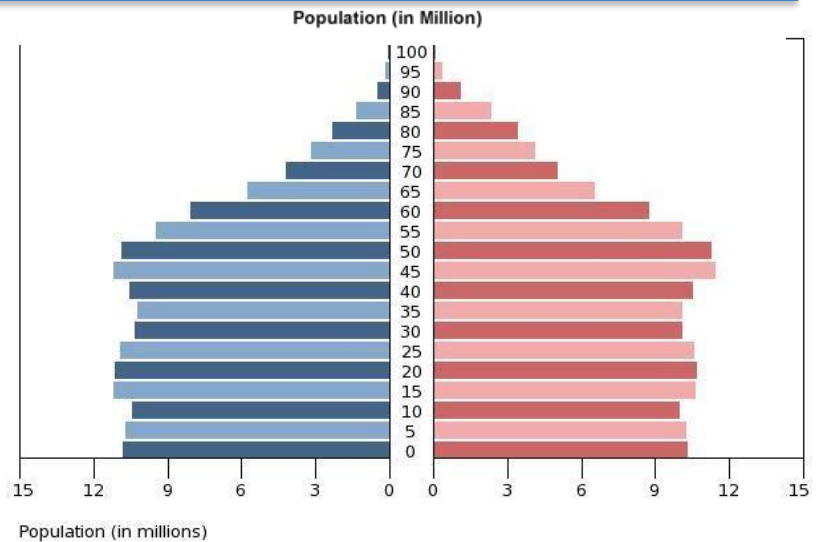


Is the population of this country growing, shrinking, or stable?

Stable

Are there more children under 20 or adults over 70 in this country?

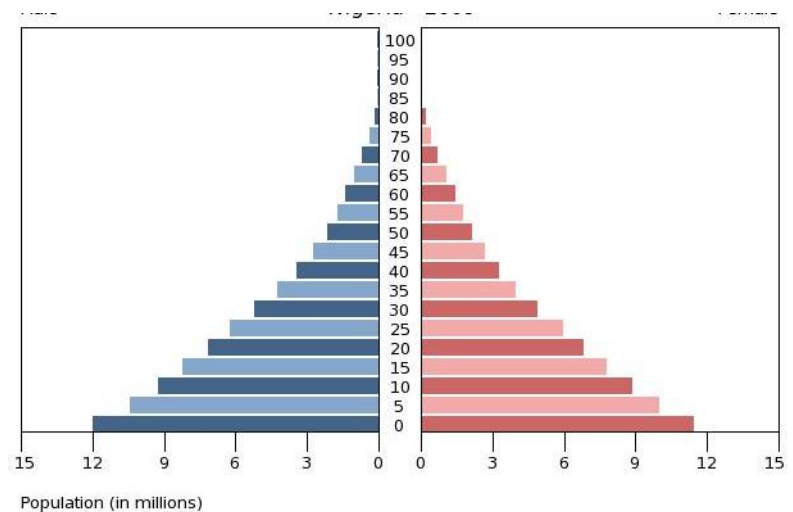
Children



Is the population of this country growing, shrinking, or stable?

Growing FAST

At what age range are the greatest number of people in this country? **0-4**



If a country's total fertility rate is above its replacement rate, is its population growing or shrinking? **Growing, since more than two children are being born per couple.**

If a country's total fertility rate is below its replacement rate, is its population growing or shrinking? **Shrinking, because the children do not replace their parents.**

Population & Migration Vocabulary

- **Population density** - the number of people in a defined area such as a square mile.
- **Life Expectancy** - the average age that a person in a given population can expect to live to.
- **Fertility Rate** - the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime in a given population.
- **Developed Nation** - a country with a highly developed economy, including significant industrial and service sectors of the economy.
- **Developing Nation** - a fairly poor country with an agriculturally-based economy.
- **Mega City** - an urban area with a population of 10 million or more.
- **Refugee** - a person who has been forced to leave his or her country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.
- **Artifact** - material evidence from the past that are left for us to study.
- **Push Factor** - something that encourages people to leave a place behind.
- **Emigrating** - the process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence.
- **Archeologist** - a social scientist that studies ancient cultures through the examination of artifacts, buildings, and other remaining material evidence.
- **Pull Factor** - something that encourages people to move to a new place.
- **Immigrating** - the process of entering one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence

Comparison Data

Type of data	Germany	Canada
Population to nearest thousand	82,600	31,900
Area (in square miles)	137,830	3,849,670
Arithmetic population density	599	8
Percent of people who own their own homes	43%	68%
Average Daily Commute Time	42	26

- What country has a higher population? **Germany**
- Who has a higher density? **Germany**

Unit 4 - Culture

Concepts

Answer the follow essay questions in complete sentences. Most questions will require 3-5 sentences.

Lesson 1

How is culture connected to history and geography?

Each culture is the way it is because of their physical geographic environment. Depending on the landscape and weather of a place the people will adapt and change their culture to survive. Also the history of a people will form their language, values, laws, buildings.

Lesson 3

How would a culture with a lot of arable land be different from one on a steppe with no arable land? How would people live differently? Please use examples and key terms.

If an area does not have arable land then the people must import food or be nomadic and move around follow the food source. Mongolian herders are a good example of nomadic people. They live in temporary and movable structures that can withstand strong winds called gers. If a culture has a lot of arable land they can build permanent structures since the food source is reliable and they will not need to move around. In either example both will need to adapt to their environment.

How has culture helped humans survive in all parts of the world?

Since culture is learned and people pass down how they eat, build, hunt, farm, communicate, and simply survive in their environment they need culture live all over the world. Without culture people would not know how to adapt to their environment quickly enough. Just imagine taking a person that lives in the jungle and taking them to northern Canada. That person would not know how to build appropriate shelter, or hunt, or craft clothes to survive below zero temperatures.

Name 3 examples in of cultural adaptation to the geography of Mongolia. Explain how each is an adaptation.

Ger – Mongolia is a cold and windy place. Gers are warm and round. They are also portable.

Diet – Mongolians mostly eat meat, milk, and vegetables. Most of the land is not for farming (not arable) so they animals are a big food source.

Lesson 6

Why doesn't McDonalds sell beef burgers in India?

Hindus do not allow the killing of cows. This social barrier stops certain meals to diffuse to India.

McDonalds adapts by creating other menu options.

Lesson 8

Explain why some people think Mongolia's herding culture might die out.

Large multinational corporations have created good paying jobs in Mongolia. Many children are leaving the old way of life of herding and taking these jobs.

Unit 4 – Vocab

Cultural trait - an idea or way of doing things that is common in a certain culture

Cultural diffusion - the spread of cultural traits from one culture to another

Cultural hearth - a place where cultural traits develop

Physical barrier – something that physically stop a cultural trait from spreading. Examples: Oceans, Mountains

Social barrier - something that people control that stops a cultural trait from spreading. Examples: Language, religion, laws

Globalization - the process by which people, businesses, and countries throughout the world become more connected and interdependent, often resulting in more similarities

What is speeding up globalization? Technology, trade, and large companies have all lead to increase globalization. Technology seems to be the largest reason of the three.

Explain why some people think Mongolia's herding culture might die out. Globalization: Large companies are providing more attractive opportunities. Also, people are much more connected to the outside world through technology.

Unit 5 Study Guide

Give Examples of how humans interact with the environment on different scales:

- Local: Building a bridge to cross a river
- State: Building highway systems and cutting down large forests.
- Global: Increased Carbon emissions causing climate change

Natural Resources

- What are they? Anything natural that has value to humans.
- Who uses them? Who uses most of them? Every country uses them. Richer countries like the US are using much more than poor countries.
- How fast are we using them? All countries are using resources at a faster and faster pace.

What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable energy sources? Non-renewable cannot be used over and over again. Coal can only be burned once, but renewables energy like wind will never be used up.

What are the results of an increase of natural resources? Extinction of species, global warming, more pollution
Explain water bottles use so harmful to the environment. In-between every stage of production transporting the bottles requires us to burn fuel. Also, once a bottle is used it can be recycled, thrown into the trash, or might be thrown in the river. If it is recycled it will still end up in the trash someday, where it will break up and pollute the water table. If it gets into a river it will end up breaking up and fish will eat the particles which can be deadly.

Unit 6 - Economics

Lesson 1 - Define

Consumption - the process of using natural resources or goods and services

Production - the process of making goods and services

Distribution - moving goods and services directly to or near consumers

Command Economy - an economic system in which the three main economic questions are answered by the government

Market Economy - an economic system in which the three main economic questions are answered by the interaction of buyers and sellers

Monopoly - a situation in which one company controls an industry or is the only provider of a product or service

Gross Domestic Product – the total value of all goods and services produced in a country

Quality of Life - the well-being of a person or a group

Unit 7 – Government: Use your current study guide!