**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY**

**KNOW**

Carl Sauer

Cartography

concentration

contagious diffusion

Conic Projection

cultural ecology

Cultural Landscape

culture

density

diffusion:

distance-decay

distribution

environmental determinism

equator

expansion diffusion

formal region

functional region

GIS

GPS

hierarchical diffusion

hearth

International Date Line

Latitude (parallels)

Longitude (meridians)

Mercator Projection

possibilism

Prime Meridian

projection

relocation diffusion

remote sensing

Robinson Projection

scale

site

situation

space-time compression

spatial analysis

stimulus diffusion

time zones

toponym

Tobler’s first law of Geography: *Friction of Distance*

uneven development

vernacular/perceptional region

**BE ABLE TO**

* define *geography* and *human geography*.

* identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections. (Mercator, Robinson, Conic)
* list different types (models) of diffusion and provided examples/illustrations of each in the real world.
* distinguish between different types of mapped information (topographic, dot distribution, isoline, choropleth, etc.) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each.
* Aristotle, Ptolemy and Eratosthenes’ contributions to geography

READING ASSIGNMENTS

1. Rubenstein, Chapter 1: *Thinking Geographically*

*2. Optional: Chapter 1: Baron’s AP Human Geography*