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| Connections and Summary | Chapter 1 Section 1 p.2: KEY ISSUE 1: Essential Question: HOW DO GEOGRAPHERS DESCRIBE WHERE THINGS ARE? |
| 1. Significant Points (4)  2. Vocabulary: (4)  3. Questions (2)  a. How does the geographic grid work and what is the purpose?  b. How are time zones determined?  4. Image (1) | **Geographers: Describing Where Things Are**   * When in it comes to the description of where things are geographers focus on the following concepts;  1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** refers to the physical gap or pause/ break between two objects. 2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is a specific point or position on Earth, distinguished by a set of particular traits. Every place occupies a unique geographic location or position on the Earth’s surface.**\_\_\_\_\_\_**: can be described as the characteristics at the immediate location, for example structures, soil type, and climate. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**refers to the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places. Ex: The Coachella can be found at the base of the San. Jacinto Mountains. 3. **Region:** is an area of Earth defined by one or more defining feature. EX: Midwest, Southwest regions of the US. 4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** is the relationship between the portion of Earth being studied and Earth as a whole. (Large-Scale or Small Scale) 5. **Connection:** refers to relationships among people and objects across the barrier of space.   **A Unique Place**   * The \_\_\_\_\_basic concepts that are used by geographers to explain what makes a certain place unique is \_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_. * **Place:** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_point or position on Earth, distinguished by a set of particular\_\_\_\_\_\_. Every place occupies a unique geographic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_or position on the Earth’s surface. Region, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help geographers describe the uniqueness of a place. * Region: is an area of Earth defined by one or more defining feature.   **Characteristics of place:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: natural features – what nature provides – climate, landforms, vegetation, etc. * Human (cultural) place: features added by humans – distinctive dress, architecture, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, religion, burial practices, agricultural practices, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_etc. * By describing a place you answer the question “What is it like there?” * Geographers describe a place on Earth by identifying its location, the position that something occupies on Earth’s surface. * A place has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ location.   **A Unique Place**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: is a description of where something is in relation to other things. * It is often described in terms of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; how well two locations are tied together, and accessibility; how quickly and easily people in one location can interact with people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_location.   EX: “I live near Date Palm and Vista Chino” or “I live two blocks south of the Palm Springs airport”  **A Unique Place**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ location: is the precise spot where something is according to some system. (Address, Lot number) * The most widely used system is the Geographic Grid * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Grid is a system of imaginary arcs drawn in grid pattern on Earth’s surface. * Any place on earth can be described using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and longitude (absolute location)   **A Unique Place: Geographic Grid**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**– arcs drawn between North and South poles- Also known as lines of longitude.  **Parallels –** circles drawn around the globe, parallel to the equator  1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**passes through Greenwich, England, and is 0 degrees longitude  2. **International Date Line** is opposite the Prime Meridian and is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees longitude  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**– circles drawn around the globe, parallel to the equator-Also known as lines of latitude- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_poles are 90 degrees latitude  3. **Equator** is 0 degrees latitude (middle)  **A Unique Place: Time Zones**   * Earth as a sphere is divided into 360º of longitude. * Divide 360º by \_\_\_\_ time zones (one for each hour of day) equals 15º. Each \_\_\_\_\_ band of longitude is assigned to a standard time zone. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) * Located at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(0º longitude). Passes through Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England Master reference time for all points on Earth   **Geographers: Relationship Between Places**   * To explain the relationships between places, geographers employ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basic concepts: scale, space, and connection. * **Scale** is the relationship between the portion of Earth being studied and Earth as a whole.   -Geographers study a variety of scales, from \_\_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_\_.   * **Space** refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or interval between two objects. * **Connection** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among people and objects across the barrier of space.   **Geographers: Relationship Between Places**  In regards to connection geographers focus on distance to understand the connections between places.   * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is a measurement of how far or how near things are to one another. (Miles, feet etc)   -It’s an important part of geographic perspective and spatial approach.   * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** indicates the degree of nearness. * **Time-Space Compression:** is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time distance between locations because of improved methods of transportation and communication. * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** indicates that when things farther apart they tend to be less well connected. * **Distance Decay**: inverse of friction of distance, the close things are the more connected they are. * **Geographic Information Science** involves the development and analysis of data about Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through satellite and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_information technologies. * Collecting Data: **Remote Sensing**: Acquisition of data about Earth’s surface from a satellite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Earth or from other long distance methods is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as remote-sensing.   **Global Positioning System (GPS)**   * System that accurately determines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_position of something on Earth * GPS in the U.S. includes three elements * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ placed in predetermined orbits * Tracking stations to monitor and control satellites * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that can locate at least four satellites, figure out its distance from each, and use the information to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_its precise location   **Layering Data: GIS**   * A **geographic information system** (GIS) is a computer system that captures, stores, queries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and displays geographic data. * Data are stored in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * Layers can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to show relationships among different kinds of information. * Data can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in one GIS from a variety of different sources through a process known as a mashup. |
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