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| Connections | Notes: Chapter 1 Section 1-1-1/1-1-2  **HOW DO GEOGRAPHERS DESCRIBE WHERE THINGS ARE?**  **Highlight People, Places and Vocabulary** |
| 1.Vocabulary: (Define 4 Terms from Notes)    2. **List  individuals**: (contributions within the notes that can be noted)    3. **Image:** (Find two images that can be used to represent the information in the notes)    4. **Significant**: (4 Points that are significant to highlight from the notes)    5. Clarify: ( Identify two things that you may still not understand) | **How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?**   * The word geography was invented by the ancient Greek scholar Eratosthenes. * **Geography** is the study of where things are found on Earth’s surface and the reasons for the locations. * Human geographers ask two simple questions…   1. Where are people and activities found on Earth?   2. Why are they found there? * Themes geographers focus on; Place, Region, Location, Human Environment-Interaction, Movement   **Maps:**   * Geography’s most important tool for thinking spatially about the distribution of features across Earth is a map. * A **map**is a two-dimensional or flat-scale model of Earth’s surface, or a portion of it. * **Cartography** is the science of mapmaking. * Maps serve two purposes:   1. As a reference tool to identify an object’s absolute and relative location.   2. As a communications tool to convey the distribution of human activities or physical features.   **Types of Maps:**   * **Physical** – show physical features such as lakes, deserts, mountains * **Political** – show boundaries and major cities * **Thematic** – colored, drawn, or labeled according to a certain theme   + 1. Cartogram     2. Choropleth     3. Dot density     4. Graduated symbol     5. Isoline   **Cartogram Map:**  Characteristics:  -Thematic; Population, GDP, Distance  -The geometry or space of the map is distorted.  - Conveys information in an alternate and variable manner.  -They are primarily used to display emphasis and for analysis  **Choropleth Map:**  Characteristics:  -Is a thematic map  -Areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map.(Pop. GDP, Per-Capita)  -Choropleth maps provide an easy way to visualize how a measurement varies across a geographic area or show the level of variability within a region.  **Dot Density Map:**  Characteristics;  - thematic map  -Uses dots or other symbols on the map to show the values of one or more numeric data fields.  - Each dot on a dot-density map represents some amount of data.  -In a dot-density map, areas with many dots indicate high concentrations of values for the chosen field and fewer dots indicate lower concentrations.  **Graduated Symbol Map:**  Characteristics;  -thematic mapping  -the cartographer selects a symbol and alters its size based on the data values  **Isoline:**  Characteristics;  -Thematic map  -There are different types of isoline maps.Contour lines, Isotherms, Isobars,Isotachs and Iso-seismal lines.  -connects points of equal value.  -Most commonly used to represent weather, and height.  **Projection:**   * The scientific method of transferring locations on Earth’s surface to a flat map is called a **projection***.* * Earth’s spherical shape causes distortion when drawing it on a flat piece of paper.   + Four types of distortion can result when projecting Earth’s surface:     1. **Shape** of an area can be distorted.     2. **Distance** between points may become increased or decreased.     3. **Relative size** of different areas can be altered.     4. **Direction** between points can be distorted.   **Three types of map projections:**   1. **Mercator**    * **Shapes of countries are fairly accurate, direction is consistent**    * **Greatly distorted toward poles** 2. **Robinson**    * **Allocates space to oceans**    * **Land areas appear much smaller than they actually are** 3. **Peters**    * **“Equal area” map – all countries are the correct size**    * **Shape is greatly distorted** |
| **Essential Question: (ACE Format)**  Explain the debate of projection according to Mercator, Robinson and Peters. In your opinion should maps project accurate representation? | **Summary: (Brief explanation of the notes in your own words 4-5 sentences)** |