**Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?**

***1.1.1 Learning Outcome: Explain differences between early maps and contemporary maps.***

***1.1.2 Learning Outcome: Understand how cartography developed as a science.***

1. Which Greek scholar invented the word geography?
2. What does the term Geography mean?
3. How do geographers explain the uniqueness of a place?
4. How do geographers explain why different places are interrelated?
5. What is the most important tool for thinking spatially about distribution of features that geographers use?
6. Define ***map:***
7. What is the science of mapmaking called?
8. What are the **two** purposes that maps serve?
9. Provide examples of how each of the following people contributed to the study of Geography.

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| --- | --- |
| **Thales of Miletus**  |  |
| **Pythagoras**  |  |
| **Aristotle**  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Ptolemy** |  |

***1.1.2 Learning Outcome: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.***

1. Explain how each of the following tools helps geographers.
2. Global Positioning:
3. Geotagging:
4. Remote Sensing:
5. Geographic Information System:
6. Geographic Information Science (GIScience):
7. ***Define Map Scale:***
8. What are the three ways in which map scale is presented on a map? r
9. What is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth’s surface – like a neighborhood – that is, a ***large-scale map***?
10. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a ***small-scale map***, have?
11. When geographers convert the round Earth to a flat map, they use a **projection.** All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the **four** things that typically become distorted in various projections and explain the distortion.
12. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson.** Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

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|  | **Mercator** | **Robinson** |
| **Advantages** |  |  |
| **Disadvantages** |  |  |

16. Draw a Model of the Geographic Grid and explain each component.