**Study of Geography:**

Geography: “Mother of all Sciences.” Combines different sciences.

**Geography has two subfields :**

Physical Geography

Human Geography

**5 Themes of Geography:**

Location, Region, Movement, Place,

Human Envir. Interaction

**Subfields: Areas of study**

Population, Culture,

Economics, Urban Areas, Politics

Maps: 3 Types of Maps

1.Physical Maps

2. Political Maps

3. Thematic Maps

Cartogram Map

Choropleth Map

Dot Density Map

Graduated Symbol Map

Isoline Map

**Maps Serve Two purposes:**

Reference Point

Communication tool

I**ssues with Maps:**

Large Scale v. Small Scale

Projection: Shape, distance, relative size, direction,

**Debate over Projection:**

Mercator, Peters, Robinson

**Geographic Grid:**

Longitude, Latitude,

Equator, Prime Meridian, International Date Line, Greenwich Mean Time.

**Earth’s Rotation:**

Daily Rotation

360 degree lines of longitude

15 degrees= I hour of time

24 different time zones

**Location measurement**

**Absolute location**

**Contemporary Tools:**

Geographic Information Science (GIScience)

Remote Sensing

Global Positioning Systems

Geographic Information System (GIS)

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| GeographySpatial Perspective (Approach) Physical Geography Human Geography Location Absolute Location Relative Location Place Physical Place Human (Cultural) Place Movement Material Things Non-Material Things Regions Formal Regions Functional Regions Human/Envir. Interaction Human Adaptations Changes Made by Humans Population Culture Economics Urban Areas Politics  | Map Cartography Projection**Issues w/ projection** Shape, distance, relative size, direction Physical Map Political Map Thematic Map Cartogram Map Choropleth Map Dot Density Map Graduated Symbol Map Isoline Map Scale Large Scale Small Scale  | Meridian Latitude Equator Longitude Prime Meridian International Date LineTime Zones Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) | Geographic Information ScienceRemote Sensing Global Positioning Systems Geographic Information Systems  |

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| **Palmer Vocabulary:** 1. *Region*: A group of places in the same area that share a characteristic form a region
2. *Site:* can be described as the characteristics at the immediate location ex: soil type, climate, labor force
3. *Situation*: refers to the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.
4. *Sense of Place*: humans perception of a places characteristics. Ex: a local describing the desert v. A vacationer staying temporarily/visiting.
5. *Distance:* is a measurement of how far or how near things are to one another.
6. *Proximity:* indicates the degree of nearness ex: miles, meters, kilometers
7. *Friction of Distance:* indicates that when things are farther apart, they tend to be less well connected
8. *Distance Decay*: inverse relationship between distance and connection. Ex: weakening of a radio signal as it travels across space away from a radio tower. Natural Characteristics: waves, earthquakes and storm systems
9. *Cultural Ecology*: how humans adapt to the environment
10. *Environmental Determinism*: belief that landforms and climate are the most powerful forces shaping human behavior and social development.
11. *Possibilism*: a view that acknowledges limits on the effects of the natural environment and focuses more on the role that human culture plays.  Ex; different cultures may respond to the same natural environment in diverse ways depending on beliefs, goals, and available technologies. (Natives v. Europeans)
12. *Landscape Analysis:* the task of defining and describing landscapes

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