**AP Human Geography – KBAT Chapter 1 Study Guide: Basic Concepts**

**Essential Question: How does the way geographers view the world differ from other scientists?**

**KNOW These Core Concepts and Vocabulary Terms:**

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| Core Concepts | Academic Vocabulary |
| **Key Issue 1: How do geographers describe where things are?****Geography**: How is it different than history?**Map**: What is it? How is it used? How is one constructed?**Cartography**: Key People such as Eratosthenes, Ptolemy, M al-Idris, Ornelius**Map Scale**: Different types such as Ratio / Fractional v. Written v. Graphic**Map Projection**: Types (+ and – of each), Geographic Grid, -Mercator v. Robinson v. Goode-Distortion types: Shape, Distance, Relative Size, Direction-Meridian, Prime Meridian, Longitude, Parallel, Equator, Latitude, Int’l Date Line, Time Zone**Current technology: GIS, GPS, remote sensing** | AftermathContemporarySustainabilityVulnerablePredominantCumbersomeLandmassPixelResolution Component |
| **Key Issue 2: Why is each point on the earth unique?****Place**: Location via **Toponym, Site**, & **Situation****Region**: Cultural Landscape, what determines it?-**Formal** [Uniform] v **Functional** [Node] v **Vernacular**Culture: What makes it? What does it value? What does it take care of?Spatial Association / Analysis: What happens as the scale changes?   | GeneralizationEncompass |
| **Key Issue 3: Why are different places similar?****Scale**: Local v Regional v National v Global Developed v Developing Nations-Uneven DevelopmentSpace: **Density**, **Concentration**, **Distribution Pattern (Clustered v Dispersed)**-Connection: Hearth, **Diffusion** by Relocation v Expansion [Expansion types] -**Hierarchical v Contagious v Stimulus**-Spatial Interaction: **Distance Decay**, **Space-Time Compression** | GlobalizationHousing BubbleEscalateDerelictTransnational CorporationPersistFlourishSegregationPhenomenon |
| **Key Issue 4: Why are some human actions not sustainable?****Sustainability**: **Substance v Resource**, what is the difference?-**Renewable v Nonrenewable Resources**-Brundtland Report [1987]: Source? Main ideas?-Three Pillars of Sustainability: Environment, Economy, Society – Roles? -**Preservation v Conservation**Earth’s Systems: Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere-**5 Climate Zones**: Tropical, Dry, Warm & Cold Mid Latitude, Polar-Erosion v Depletion**-Environmental Determinism [A. Humboldt] v Possibilism** | CommodityHectareEcosystemEcologyDikeLevee |

**Be Able To:**

* Define and explain geography, human geography and spatial perspective
* Explain & give examples of geographical concepts such as place, location, scale, space, pattern, region, network, distribution
* Identify types of scale & projections used in mapmaking, explain advantages / disadvantages of each
* List types of diffusion and provide real world examples
* Define and explain cultural ecology, possibilism and environmental determinism
* Identify how symbolization, simplification and categorization are used in mapmaking

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**Free Response Qs for Assignment B (TWO are required):**

1. Scale is a crucial concept in geography because spatial relationships appear to vary depending upon the scale at which they are measured.
	1. Define scale & briefly explain the role of scale in interpreting geographic information
	2. Define globalization & briefly explain ONE example of the globalization of culture
2. Map projections generally include some sort of distortion.
	1. Identify the FOUR types of distortion two-dimensional maps portray
	2. Identify the THREE most common types of map projections & briefly explain ONE type of distortion for each
3. The geographic perspective consists, in part, of concepts relating to place / location and distance.
	1. Identify & briefly describe ONE similarity between the absolute location and the site of a city.
	2. Identify & briefly describe ONE similarity between the relative location and the situation of a large, urban sports stadium.
	3. Define the concept of distance-decay & briefly explain ONE real world example
4. Review a picture of the United States at night that reveals electricity usage, which is related to distribution, density and patterns. [https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/archive/nightglow/states\_night.html].
	1. Describe the geographic patterns (clustered v dispersed) & population distribution of the USA
	2. Identify THREE regions / metropolitan areas of the USA that are densely populated and ONE region that is sparsely populated

**Chapter 1 – Basic Concepts – Homework Grid – 50 Points – Choose the Projects & Build Your Grade**

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| A. **Complete a Dated Chapter Reading Log** or a paragraph summary of your daily learning from the reading notes / in-class lecture, activity or discussion. A paragraph requires 5-7 sentences. (5 points per day) | B. Construct well-written paragraph responses of about 5-7 sentences to the **Free Response Questions** provided in the KBAT Study Guide. **Fully** answer all parts of the Q AND indicate each portion of the answer.**NOTE: TWO REQUIRED** (5 points per SAQ)  |
| C. **Analyzing Source Material**. Read & analyze THREE (3) of the sources listed below. For EACH document complete an ESPeN worksheet (on the “Class Documents” tab) to demonstrate your analysis:- Any in-class Activity Documents you completed- Hurricane Katrina (p. 7) - Figure 1-11 Time Zones (p.11) - Figure 1-22 Globalization (p.21)- Figure 1.33 Text Messaging (p.27)- Figure 1-39 Climate Regions (p.32)- Google Earth 1-2 Aerial view of New Orleans (p.38) (15 points, 5 each) | D. **Form a Study Group & Execute an Effective 1-hour Study Session. (ONLY ONE ALLOWED)** Download the Group Study Session form from the Class Documents tab, engage in a focused study session where you discuss, use the academic vocabulary and clarify specific content such as:-In what ways do geographers describe where things are? -In what ways is each point on Earth unique?-Why are different places around the world similar?-How does human interaction impact the Earth? -Why are some human actions not sustainable? -Quiz yourselves on vocabulary, make flashcards if needed FULLY COMPLETE THE FORM to verify your learning. Each person completes their own form & includes a photo of the group in action. (10 Points) |
| E. Use the information in the text, inset readings & other primary sources to **create an acrostic** that uses **GEOGRAPHIC BASICS** as the stem to summarize this era. Each line should be a unique & complete sentence AND should have either a vocabulary term from the KBAT Study Guide (highlight or underline these terms). All sentences must be to the right of the initial stem letter and no lines may be repeated (15 points)  | F. **Create a** proposal that utilizes your unique talents to express a key concept of the chapter. Present it to the class, post it on-line, perform it… then write and submit a paragraph that explains and clarifies the information you chose to communicate and why you chose to express it this way. Depending on the proposal this can be a small (up to 4 people) group project. You must get approval prior to doing this.(15 Points) |