

Thinking Geographically - Reading Guide 1.2

Chapter 1 (Rubenstein 9th, pp. 14 – 30 & Appendix, pp. 488-493)



I. Directions: Read the second issue of the chapter. While reading, define the following terms and give an example or explanation or a drawing of the term in your own words or pictures.

Term	Definition	Example/Explanation/Drawing
Toponym		
Site		
Situation		
International Date Line		
Time zones		
Environmental Determinism		
Cultural Ecology		
Possiblism		
Region		

II. Short Answers: Answer the following short answer questions in complete sentences.

1. a) Identify four ways in which places can receive names.

- b) Identify three reasons for which places sometimes change names

- c) List some site characteristics.

2. Complete the chart below which details **types of regions** identified by geographers.

	FORMAL REGION	FUNCTIONAL REGION	VERNACULAR REGION
Also called			

Name:

Period

Due Date:

Definition			
Example			

3.
 - a) Where and why were standard time zones first adopted? How many time zones are there?
 - b) How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided? Give an example.
 - c) How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one “hour” of time (one time zone)?

4. What role do familiar places have understanding **situation** of unfamiliar places?

5.
 - a) One contemporary (current) approach to studying the cultural landscape is called the **regional studies approach**. What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?

 - b) Geographers using the regional studies approach argue that that distinctive landscapes of different regions result from what two things?

6.
 - a) How many major types of **climates** do geographers identify? In what major way does climate influence human activities? (Give an example.)

 - b) List the four major **biomes**, or **major plant communities**, found naturally on earth.

 - c) What are the two major problems with which geographers are concerned, as far as **soil** is concerned?

Essential question(s) How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are “spatially associated,” that is, that they bear some sort of cause and effect relationship?

After completing this chapter you should be able to:

- Define *geography*, *human geography*, and explain the meaning of the *spatial perspective*.
- Explain how geographers classify each of the following and provide examples of each:
 - a) distributions
 - b) locations
 - c) regions

- Identify how each of the following plays a role in mapmaking:
 - a) induction
 - c) simplification
 - b) symbolization
 - d) categorization

- Identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections.

- List different models of diffusion and provide examples/illustrations of each in the real world.

- Distinguish between different types of mapped information (dot distribution, choropleth, etc.) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each of the following types of maps: a) dot distribution b) choropleth c) proportional symbol d) isoline