

## **APHUG Vocabulary List**

### **Chapter 1 "This is Geography"**

| <b>Key Issue 1: Why is Geography a Science?</b>   | <b>Key Issue 2: Why is Each Point on Earth Unique?</b>   | <b>Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?</b>  | <b>Key Issue 4: Why are Some Actions Not Sustainable?</b>   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Place</li> <li>-Region</li> <li>-Scale</li> <li>-Space</li> <li>-Connection</li> <li>-Map</li> <li>-Cartography</li> <li>-Global Positioning System</li> <li>-Geotagging</li> <li>-Geographic Information System</li> <li>-Remote Sensing</li> <li>-Volunteer geographic Information</li> <li>-Mashup</li> <li>-Map Scale</li> <li>-Projection</li> <li>-Meridian</li> <li>-Longitude</li> <li>-Parallel</li> <li>-Latitude</li> <li>-Prime meridian</li> <li>-Greenwich Mean Time</li> <li>-International Date Line</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Toponym</li> <li>-Site</li> <li>-Situation</li> <li>-Cultural Landscape</li> <li>-Formal Region (uniform region)</li> <li>-Functional Region (nodal region)</li> <li>-Vernacular region (perceptual region)</li> <li>-Culture</li> <li>-Spatial Association</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Globalization</li> <li>-Transnational</li> <li>-Corporation</li> <li>-Distribution</li> <li>-Concentration</li> <li>-Pattern</li> <li>-Poststructuralist</li> <li>-Geography</li> <li>-Humanistic Geography</li> <li>-Behavioral Geography</li> <li>-Uneven development</li> <li>-Assimilation</li> <li>-Acculturation</li> <li>-Syncretism</li> <li>-Diffusion</li> <li>-Hearth</li> <li>-Relocation diffusion</li> <li>-Expansion Diffusion</li> <li>-Hierarchical diffusion</li> <li>-Contagious diffusion</li> <li>-Distance Decay</li> <li>-Space-time compression</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Resource</li> <li>-Sustainability</li> <li>-Renewable Resource</li> <li>-Non-renewable resource</li> <li>-Conservation</li> <li>Preservation</li> <li>-Biotic</li> <li>-Abiotic</li> <li>-Atmosphere</li> <li>-Hydrosphere</li> <li>-Lithosphere</li> <li>-Biosphere</li> <li>-Climate</li> <li>-Ecosystem</li> <li>-Ecology</li> <li>-Cultural Ecology</li> <li>-Environmental determinism</li> <li>-Possibilism</li> <li>-Polder</li> </ul> |

## **Key Issue 1: Why is Geography a science?**

**Pages 4-13**

### **Introducing Geography: (4-5)**

1. Define the following terms and explain how they are grouped in the textbook:

**Place:**

**Region:**

**Scale:**

**Space:**

**Connection:**

2. Explain how Luxembourg illustrates the five concepts listed above.

**Cartography (6-7)**

1. Define *map*:
  
2. What is the science of mapmaking called?
  
3. What are the two purposes that maps serve?
  
4. Who first used the term "geography"?
  - a. What does the term "geography" mean? (You may have to look it up!)
  
5. Provide examples of developments in geography for each of the following:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Chinese</b>  |  |
| <b>Muslims</b>  |  |
| <b>Age of Discovery<br/>(16<sup>th</sup> Century)</b> |  |

**Contemporary Geographic Tools (8-9)**

6. Define *remote sensing*:

7. List several things that geographers can map using remotely sensed data.

8. Complete the following regarding a *Global Positioning System*

| Elements/Components | Uses/Implementation |
|---------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                     |

9. Geographers use GIS (Geographic Information System) to store “layers” of data. Give **four** examples of types of data stored in a single layer.

10. Explain a *mashup* in relation to geography and GIS.

**Interpreting Maps (10-11)**

11. Define *map scale*:

- a. 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*?
  
- b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a *small-scale map*, have?

12. 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.

13. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson**. Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

|                      | <b>Mercator</b> | <b>Robinson</b> |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Advantages</b>    |                 |                 |
| <b>Disadvantages</b> |                 |                 |

### The Geographic Grid (12-13)

14. What place is designated as 0 degrees longitude?
  
15. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?
  
16. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees latitude?
  
17. How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided?
  - c. Give an example.
  
18. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one "hour" of time (or one time zone)?
  
19. How many time zones are there?
  
20. Using an outside source, find out which country first adopted time zones and when that occurred.
  
21. What is the longitude of the International Date Line?
  
22. Use page 11 and the information in the reading to annotate the map below.
  - d. Draw the **Prime Meridian** and **International Date Line**.
  - e. Label the country that moved the International Date Line in 1997.

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## **Key Issue 2: Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?**

**Pages 14-19**

**Place: A Unique Location (14-15)**

1. Define **toponym**:
2. Identify **four** ways in which places can receive names
3. Define **site**:
4. List some **site characteristics**:
5. Complete the following sentence about site:
  - a. Humans have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ the characteristics of a site.
  - b. Give an example:
6. Define **situation**:
7. What role to **familiar places** have in understanding **situation of unfamiliar places**?
8. Think of a creative way that you and your classmates can remember the difference between site and situation! We'll vote on the best idea!



**Region: A Unique Area (16-17)**

9. A **region** is an \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ defined by one or more \_\_\_\_\_.
10. 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?

11. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers:

|             | <b>Formal Region</b> | <b>Functional Region</b> | <b>Vernacular Region</b> |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Also Called |                      |                          |                          |
| Definition  |                      |                          |                          |
| Example     |                      |                          |                          |

**Culture Regions (18-19)**

12. What two meanings of culture do geographers study?



### Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?

Pages 20-31

Scale: Global and Local: (20-21)

1. Define *globalization*:
2. In what ways is globalization of culture manifested in the landscape? Provide an example.
3. In what ways has the **communications revolution** played a role in globalization?
4. Why might some group(s) of people oppose globalism or globalization?

### Space: Distribution of Features (22-23)

5. Space is the \_\_\_\_\_ or interval \_\_\_\_\_  
two objects.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a feature in \_\_\_\_\_ is known as its  
**distribution**.
7. Define *density*:
8. The way in which a feature is spread over space is known as **concentration**. What are the  
opposite ends of the spectrum of concentration?
  - a.
  - b.
9. In the boxes below, draw 10 dots in each so that the density is the same in each, but illustrate  
and label the two different kinds of concentration.

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

10. List the two different types of **pattern** given in the text.

**Space: Cultural Identity (24-25)**

11. In what ways does each of the following play a role in geography?

| Ethnicity | Sexual Orientation | Gender |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|
|           |                    |        |

**Space: Inequality (26-27)**

12. Define the following terms:

Poststructuralist Geography:

Humanistic Geography:

Behavioral Geography:

13. Explain why there is an increasing economic gap between regions in the world. (AKA: **uneven development**).

**Connections: Diffusion (28-29)**

14. **Diffusion** is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion, define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following:

| <b>Diffusion</b>            |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Hearth</b>               |                               |
| <b>Relocation Diffusion</b> |                               |
| <b>Expansion Diffusion</b>  | <b>Hierarchical Diffusion</b> |
|                             | <b>Contagious Diffusion</b>   |
|                             | <b>Stimulus Diffusion</b>     |

15. In the past, most interaction between places required what?

**Connections: Spatial Interaction (30-31)**

16. Describe the phenomenon known as **distance decay**.

17. What is **space-time compression**?

18. How has interaction between places changed? (think **networks**)

19. Give some examples of things that retard interaction among groups.

20. Global culture and economy are increasingly centered in the 3 core (**hearth**) regions of:

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a.

b.

c.

21. What are the three major reasons for these three areas being hearths?

d.

e.

f.

## Key Issue 4: Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

Pages 32-40

### Geography, Sustainability, and Resources (32-33)

1. Explain the difference between **renewable resources** and **nonrenewable resources**.
2. What are the **two** major misuses of resources geographers observe?
3. Define **sustainability**:
4. In the table below, explain and give a bulleted list of details about each of the **pillars of sustainability**

| 3 Pillars of Sustainability   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Environment</b><br><i>(focus on conservation vs. preservation)</i> |  |
| <b>Economy</b>  |  |
| <b>Society</b>  |  |

5. Explain **two** major criticisms about sustainability

### Sustainability and Earth's Physical Systems (34-35)

6. What are the types of **climates** geographers identify? (by letter and name)
7. In what major way does climate **influence** human activities? (Give an example)

**Geography, Sustainability and Ecology (36-37)**

8. Why are human geographers interested in ecosystems involving interaction of humans with the biosphere and abiotic spheres?
  - a. For example- soil: What are the **two** major problems with which geographers are concerned as far as soil is concerned?
  
9. Very carefully define the following terms:
  - a. ***Cultural Ecology***
  
  - b. ***Environmental determinism***
  
  - c. ***Possibilism***

**Sustainable Environmental Change (38-40)**



10. Complete the two case studies below using pages 38-40 which describe human modifications of and adaptations to the local environment. To do so, annotate the blank maps and bullet in brief notes to the right of each.

**a. The Netherlands**



**b. Southern Florida**

