

## Geography Test Unit 1 Study Guide

### Skills

- Identify Longitude and Latitude
- Identify Continents of the World
- Identify Time Zones
- Equator
- Prime Meridian
- Hemispheres
- Map Requirements
- Oceans
- Compare US/Mexico/Canada

### Terms to Know

- culture region
- government
- geography
- economics
- interdependence
- NAFTA
- culture
- resources
- market
- thematic map
- map projection
- natural regions
- cartographer
- reference map
- erosion

### USA

- Rocky Mountains
- Mississippi River
- Rio Grande River
- Missouri River
- climate
- Appalachian Mountains
- globalization
- unlimited government
- patriotism
- equal opportunity

- democracy
- profit
- citizenship
- Bill of Rights
- consumers
- federal government
- political process
- values

### Canada

- prime minister
- imports
- Francophone
- constitutional monarchy
- multiculturalism
- national identity
- transportation barriers
- refugees
- Parliament
- transportation corridors
- exports
- separatists
- Rocky Mountains
- Tundra
- Canadian Shield
- Population Near Border
- Hudson Bay
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### Mexico

- Columbian Exchange
- Tropical Zone
- Hernán Cortés
- Yucatan Peninsula
- Baja Peninsula
- Sierra Occidental
- Sierra Oriental
- Mexico City
- Sept 18<sup>th</sup>
- Cinco de Mayo
- Caribbean Sea
- Gulf of Mexico
- Maya

- Aztecs
- Tenochtitlan
- War on Drugs

- South America
- Brazil
- Portugal
- Olympics
- World Cup
- Carnival
- Amazon River
- Amazon Rain Forest
- Biodiversity
- Causes and Effects of Deforestation
- Layers of Rain Forest
- Debt for Nature Swap
- Rio
- Religion

**General Geography:**

**Map Requirements: Name, Grid, Scale, Compass, Key**

**Every meridian is the same length and has the same beginning and end**

**Highest population density: most in numbers**

**Highest concentration: closest together**

**Five Themes of Geography:**

**Location:**

- **Relative location**
- **Absolute location**

**Place:**

- **Human Characteristics**
- **Physical Characteristics**

**Human-Environmental Interaction:**

- Cultures within Mexico
- El Chapo
- Infrastructure
- Maquiladoras

- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Portuguese
- Land reform
- Deforestation
- Inca
- Quipu
- Machu Pichu
- Junta
- Dictatorship
- Push and Pull Factors
- Terraced Farming
- Llanos
- Pampas
- Andes
- Cultures of South America

**Humans adapt to the environment**  
**Humans modify the environment**  
**Humans depend on the environment**

**Movement**  
**People**  
**Goods**  
**Ideas**

**Regions**  
**Formal (uniform)**  
**Functional (nodal)**  
**Vernacular (perceptual)**

**Culture:**  
**Customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a group of people in tradition**

**Acculturation:**  
**The spread of cultural traits from one society to another**

**Globalization of Culture:**

**Globalization due to interchanging beliefs and customs**

**Globalization of Economy:**

**Globalization due to business**

**Reference Maps:**

**Regular maps showing cities, boundaries, mountains, or roads**

**Thematic Maps:**

**Maps highlighting a particular feature or a single variable such as temperature, city, size, or acreage in potatoes (Gives extra information)**

**Dot Maps:**

**Use a dot to represent the occurrence of some phenomenon in order to depict variation in density in a given area**

**Cartograms:**

**Maps that have distorted population**

**Resolution:**

**The amount of details or depth of a map**

**Scale:**

**Generally, the relationship between the portion of Earth being studied and Earth as a whole, specifically the relationship between the size of an object on a map and the size of the actual feature on Earth's surface**  
**The three main types of scales are ratio (fraction) scales, bar scales, and written scales**

**Small Scale:**

**Depicts a large area (such as the state of Arizona) but with less detail**

**Large Scale:**

**Depicts a small area (such as downtown Phoenix) with great detail**

**Cartography:**

**The science of making maps**

**Projection:**

**The system used to transfer locations from Earth's surface to a flat map**  
**The most common type is the Robinson Projection**  
**However, maps depicting the entire world can distort shape, distance, relative size, and direction**

**Situation:**

**The location of a place relative to other places (relative location)**

**Meridian:**

**An arc drawn on a map between the North and South poles (longitude)**  
**The two main meridians are the Prime Meridian and the International Date Line**

**Parallel:**

**A circle drawn around the globe parallel to the equator and at right angles to the meridians (latitude)**

**Time Zones:**

**There are four major time zones in the United States (Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific). The time zones are based on Greenwich, England because at the time England was the most powerful country. There is a new time zone every 15 degrees longitude. One degree longitude is 69 miles, so there is a new time zone every 1,035 miles. If you go east you go forwards in time. If you go west you go back in time.**

**Greenwich Mean Time:**

The time in that time zone encompassing the prime meridian, or zero degrees longitude.

**International Date Line:**

An arc that for the most part follows 180 degrees longitude, although it deviates in several places to avoid dividing land areas. When you cross the International Date Line heading east (toward America), the clock moves back 24 hours, or one entire day. When you go west (toward Asia), the calendar moves ahead one day.

**Spatial Association:**

The distribution of one phenomenon that is related to another phenomenon. (The reason two things are placed where they are – if they're related they will probably be close)

**Spatial Distribution:**

The arrangement of phenomenon across the Earth's surface

**Environmental Determinism:**

A nineteenth- and early twentieth-century approach to the study of geography that argued that the general laws sought by human geographers could be found in the physical sciences. Geography was therefore the study of how the physical environment caused human activities. (States the physical terrain of the world dictates how the humans survive).

**Possibilism:**

The theory that the physical environment may set limits on human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment and

choose a course of action from many alternatives. (States people can overcome the physical problems/features – humans conquer land instead of land conquering humans).

**Distribution:**

The arrangement of something across Earth's surface

**Concentration:**

The spread of something over a given area

Concentration tells you where something is

Can be clustered or dispersed

**Diffusion:**

The spreading of a feature or trend from one place to another over time

**Toponym:**

A name given to a place on earth.

**Scale:**

The relationship to a feature's size on a map to its actual size on earth.

Fractional Scale – numerical ratio

1:24,000

Written Scale – description in words “1 inch equals 1 mile”

Graphic Scale – bar line showing distance

0 5 10 MILES

**Site:**

The physical characteristic of a place

**Situation :**

The relative location of a place

**Meridian:**

Lines of longitude running in the north-south direction ending at the poles

**Parallel:**

**Lines of latitude parallel to the equator**

**Time Zone:**

**Greenwich Mean Time – The time at the prime meridian**

**International Date Line – 180 degrees from Prime Meridian – 24 hours**

**Telling time from longitude – every 15 degrees. From Prime Meridian going**

**west lose 1 hour/15 degrees – east gain 1 hour/15 degrees**

**Regions:**

**Formal (Uniform) – Everyone shared distinct characteristics**

**Functional (Nodal) – Area organized around a focal point**