Key Issue 1: Why is Geography a Science?

**Pages 4-13**

1. Who first used the term “geography”?
   
   a. What does the term “geography” mean? (You may have to look it up!)

2. What two questions do human geographers ask?
   
   a. 
   
   b. 

3. What are the two main features of human behavior? ___________    ______________

To explain why every place is unique, geographers have two basic concepts:

4. Define: place

5. A region is an ________________ of ______________________ defined by one or more ______________________.

To explain why different places are interrelated, geographers have three basic concepts.

6. Scale:

7. Space:

8. Connection:

9. Fill out the following chart based on Luxemborg (p. 5)

| place |  
| region |  
| Scale |  
| Space |  
| Connection |  

10. Define map:

11. Name two purposes a map serves.
   a. 
   b. 

12. What is the science of mapmaking called?

13. Provide examples of developments in geography for each of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Mediterranean</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors outside Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Complete the following regarding a Global Positioning System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements/Components</th>
<th>Uses/Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
15. Geographers use GIS (Geographic Information System) to store “layers” of data. Give four examples of types of data stored in a single layer.

16. Define remote sensing:

17. Explain a mashup in relation to geography and GIS.

18. Define 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?

19. 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.
20. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson**. Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mercator</th>
<th>Robinson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. What place is designated as 0 degrees **longitude**?

22. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?

23. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees **latitude**?

24. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one “hour” of time (or one time zone)?

25. How many time zones are there?

26. Using an outside source, find out which country first adopted time zones and when that occurred.

27. What is the longitude of the International Date Line?