

Unit 1: Nature and Perspectives of Geography Learning Targets

By the end of this unit I can...

- 1. Explain the importance of geography as a field of study**
 - a. Explain how geography is a platform for inquiry about the world
- 2. Explain major geographical concepts underlying the geographic perspective**
 - a. Explain the importance of individual's sense of place
 - b. Identify and describe the 5 themes of geography
- 3. Use landscape analysis to examine the human organization of space**
 - a. Analyze images of the world using the geographic themes
- 4. Use and interpret maps**
 - a. Explain the difference between early and contemporary maps
 - b. Describe the role of map scale and projections in map making
 - c. Explain how latitude and longitude are used to locate points on Earth's surface
 - d. Explain the purpose of various types of thematic maps
- 5. Use concepts such as space, place, and region to examine geographic issues**
 - a. Identify characteristics of place including toponym, site, and situation
 - b. Describe the three pillars of sustainability
 - c. Explain how the biosphere interacts with Earth's three abiotic physical systems
- 6. Interpret patterns and processes at different scales**
 - a. Evaluate how changes in scale can effect interpretations
- 7. Define region as a concept, identify world regions, and understand regionalization processes**
 - a. Identify the major types of regions including formal, functional, and vernacular (Perceptual)
- 8. Explain and evaluate the regionalization process**
 - a. Explain how regionalism is impacted by scale including local, national, and global
 - b. Explain why development varies among countries including the developed world (1st world) vs. the developing world (3rd world)
- 9. Use and interpret geospatial data**
 - a. Identify and analyze data from contemporary tools like remote sensing, GPS, and GIS
 - b. Use GIS to demonstrate understanding of geographic concepts
 - c. Identify the three properties of distribution across space
 - d. Give examples of changes in economy and culture occurring at global and local scales
- 10. Analyze changing interconnections among places**
 - a. Describe how changing characteristics can spread across space over time and through diffusion
 - b. Explain how places are connected through networks and how inequality can hinder connections
- 11. Use quantitative and qualitative geographic data**
 - a. Describe the ways geographers approach aspects of cultural identity such as gender, ethnicity, and sexuality

Unit 1 Map Quiz: United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America

Map Quiz Date: Wednesday, September 14th

United States

1. **States:** All 50
2. **Cities:** Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington DC, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburg, Atlanta, Miami, New Orleans, St Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis- St. Paul, Kansas City, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Denver, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland (OR), Seattle, Honolulu
3. **Physical Features:** Mississippi River, Ohio River, Missouri River, Tennessee River, Rio Grande, Columbia River, Colorado River, Rocky Mountains, Coastal Range, Sierra Nevada Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Lake Okeechobee, Great Salt Lake, Great Lakes, Great Plains, Coastal Plains, Great Basin, Lake Champlain, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Keys, Cape Cod, Chesapeake Bay, Tampa Bay

Canada

1. **States:** 10 Provinces, 3 Territories
2. **Cities:** Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Ottawa
3. **Physical Features:** Canadian Shield, Coastal Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Vancouver Island, Baffin Island, Lake Winnipeg, Great Lakes, Great Slave Lake, Hudson Bay, James Bay, Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence River, Mackenzie River, Fraser River

Mexico and Central America

1. **Nation- States:** Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama
2. **Cities:** Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Acapulco, Veracruz, Belize City, Guatemala City, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa, Managua, San Jose, Panama City, Colon
3. **Physical Features:** Sierra Madres (Occidental, Oriental, del Sur), Baja California, Gulf of California, Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan Peninsula, Gulf of Panama, Panama Canal

Unit 1: Vocabulary and Concepts

Absolute location	Map as a communication tool	Aggregation
Accessibility	Map as a reference tool	Cultural Landscape
Alternative resources	Map projection	Earth's Graticule
Cartography	Mercator projection	Mental/ Cognitive
Choropleth map	Meridians	Map
Clustered	Migration diffusion	Physical Landscape
Complementarity	Nodal region	Time Zones
Concentration	Nonrenewable resource	
Conformal maps	Parallels	
Conservation	Pattern	
Contagious diffusion	Perceptual region	
Coordinate system	Place	
Cultural Ecology	Possibilism	
Density	Prime meridian	
Diffusion	Region	
Dispersed	Regional (cultural) landscape	
Distance decay	Relative location	
Distribution	Relocation diffusion	
Environmental determinism	Remote sensing	
Equal area projection	Renewable resource	
Equator	Robinson projection	
Erosion	Scale	
Expansion diffusion	Sense of place	
Formal region	Site	
Friction of distance	Situation	
Functional region	Small-scale map	
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Soil depletion	
Global Positioning System (GPS)	Space	
Globalization	Spatial association	
Globalizing forces	Spatial diffusion	
Goode Homolosine Projection	Spatial interaction	
Hearth	Spatial perspective	
Hierarchical diffusion	Stimulus diffusion	
Homogeneous region	Sustainability	
International date line	Thematic layers	
Interrupted map	Thematic map	
Intervening opportunities	Time-space compression	
Large-scale map	Tobler's First Law of Geography	
Latitude	Toponyms	
Local diversity	Transferability	
Location	Transnational corporations	
Longitude	Uniform region	
Map	Uninterrupted map	
	Vernacular region	