Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period# \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 1 Reading**

*The Spatial Perspective*

Pages 2 – 11

All material in this chapter is fair game for quiz questions, which includes vocabulary. This means that you need to **READ** the whole chapter and not just answer the questions.

**The Spatial Perspective**

1. Geography is the WHY of WHERE.
2. What distinguishes geography from all other fields?
3. What is spatial approach?
4. What are the SIX important considerations of spatial approach?

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**Geography as a Field of Study**

1. What is geography called?
2. Word breakdown…

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| **GEO** | **GRAPHY** |
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**Subfields of Geography**

1. What is physical geography?
2. What is human geography?
3. What is the concern of human geographers?
4. What are the FIVE subfields of human geography?

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1. What is the most important tool of a geographer?
2. What is cartography?
3. What are FOUR geospatial technologies?

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**Early History of Geography**

1. What THREE river valley civilizations created early maps?

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1. Who were the first TWO classical civilizations to formalize geography?

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1. Who calculated the circumference of Earth first?
2. Who was the first to study human – environment interaction?
3. What TWO scholars advanced geography in the Muslim world?

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**Modern History of Geography**

1. What Dutch geographer created the most used map?
2. Who inspired the idea that the world was a connected whole?
3. Who included human activity in geography?

**Concepts Underlying the Geographic Perspective**

1. Historians look through the lens of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Geographers look through the lens of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Location**

1. What is absolute location?
2. What are the TWO global grid lines used to pinpoint absolute location?

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1. What is latitude?
2. What is equator?
3. What degrees are the poles? Equator?

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| **Poles** | **Equator** |
|  |  |

1. What is longitude?
2. What is the Prime Meridian?
3. What degree is the Prime Meridian?
4. What is the International Date Line?
5. What is relative location?
6. What is connectivity?
7. What is accessibility?
8. Can relative location change?
9. Can absolute location change?

**Place**

1. What is place?
2. What is region?
3. What is site?
4. What are FOUR examples of site?

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1. What is situation?
2. What is sense of place?
3. What is placelessness?
4. What are toponyms?

**The Importance of Distance**

1. What is distance?
2. What is proximity?

**Distance and Time**

1. What is time – space compression?
2. What example of technology shrinks travel time?
3. What does time – space compression reduce?
4. Name THREE different inventions, besides air travel, that allow people to be more interconnected?

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**Distance and Connection**

1. What is spatial interaction?
2. In terms of human geography, what is an example of physical connection?
3. What is friction of distance?
4. What is distance decay?
5. What THREE things reduce friction of distance?

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1. What is less influential than it once was?

**Density and Distribution**

1. In terms of human geography, what is density?
2. How is population density calculated?
3. What is distribution?
4. What are linear phenomena?
5. What are circular phenomena?
6. What are geometric phenomena?
7. What are random phenomena?
8. What is spatial association?

**Human – Environment Interaction**

1. What is human – environment interaction?
2. What is cultural ecology?
3. What is environmental determinism?
4. What is possibilism?

**Landscape Analysis**

1. What is landscape analysis?

**Observation and Interpretation**

1. What TWO things do geographers do?
2. What is field observation?
3. What is spatial data?
4. What is aerial photography?
5. What happens to data once it is gathered?

**The Built Environment**

1. What FOUR things is part of the natural environment?

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1. What is built environment?
2. What are FOUR examples of built environment?

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1. What is cultural landscape?
2. What are FOUR levels of analysis?

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