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FINAL MAY REVIEW GUIDE- UNIT 1

Directions: Take notes for each topic below – use definitions, real-world examples, and summarize in your OWN words so YOU understand it.

Here are some recommended resources to help you if you get stuck on any of the content:

- **AMSCO** AP Human Geography review book
- **AP Daily Videos** on AP Classroom - there are videos for every unit topic! CLUTCH!!!
- [Mr. Sinn Videos](#) - he has videos (often shorter) on each unit topic as well!
- [Big Ideas Packet 2020](#) - a huge infographic of essential info for each unit all in one place!
- [Mr.B's One Stop Doc](#) - View the many resources I find helpful for the course.

<https://tinyurl.com/3prpt9px>



What I should know:	After reviewing the information to the left, summarize each section here. You can also put in any extra notes to help you review.
Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	
IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.	
1.1 Introduction to Maps	Learning Objective (IMP-1.A): Identify types of maps, the types of information presented in maps, and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.
I can identify the types of maps and types of information presented in maps. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Reference Maps● Thematic Maps	
I can identify spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Absolute and relative distance● Absolute and relative direction● Clustering● Dispersal● Elevation	

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<p>I can identify how map projections distort spatial relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● distance, direction, shape, and area	
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1.2 Geographic Data	Learning Objective (IMP-1.B): Identify different methods of geographic data collection.
<p>I can explain how data is collected by organizations or by individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Census Bureau	
<p>I can identify different geospatial technologies and how they are used to collect geographic data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Geographic information systems - GIS● Satellite navigation systems - GPS● Remote sensing● Online mapping and visualization.	
<p>I can identify various ways in which spatial information is gathered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Field observation● Media reports● Travel narratives● Policy documents● Personal interviews● Landscape analysis● Photographic interpretation	

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1.3 The Power of Geographic Data	Learning Objective (IMP-1.C): Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.
<p>I can explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Census data• Satellite imagery	
<p>I can explain how the above are used for decision-making purposes by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal• Business and organizational• Governmental	

1.4 Spatial Concepts	Learning Objective (PSO-1.A): Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.
<p>I can define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absolute and relative locations• Space• Place• Flows• Distance Decay	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time-space compression• Patterns	
1.5 Human Environmental Interaction	Learning Objective (PSO-1.B): Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.
I can explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainability• Natural resources• Land use	
I can explain theories about how humans interacted with natural environments. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental determinism• Possibilism	

What I should know:	After reviewing the information to the left, summarize each section here. You can also put in any extra notes to help you review.
1.6 Scale of Analysis	Learning Objective (PSO-1.C): Define scales of analysis used by geographers.
I can define scales of analysis used by geographers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global• Regional• National• Local	

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1.6 Scale of Analysis	Learning Objective (PSO-1.D): Explain what scales of analysis reveal.
I can explain that scales of analysis can reveal different interpretations and variations in data.	

1.7 Regional Analysis	Learning Objective (SPS-1.A): Describe different ways that geographers define regions.
I can describe different ways that geographers define regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One or more unifying characteristics• Patterns of activity	
I can identify and explain the types of regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formal• Functional• Perceptual/Vernacular	
I can explain how regional boundaries are transitional and often are contested and overlapping.	

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I can explain how geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.

Unit 1: Thinking Geographically

Be able to fully and confidently answer these questions.

1. Why do geographers study relationships and patterns among and between places?

2. How do geographers use maps to help them discover patterns and relationships in the world?

3. How do geographers use a spatial perspective to analyze complex issues and relationships?