

Directions: Follow the common directions distributed to you for “guided reading” assignments.

Rubenstein p 2 – 5 (Introduction)

1. While historians study something over time, geographers study phenomenon over _____.
2. People are being pulled in opposite directions by two factors. Identify and explain those two factors. _____

3. What is the etymology (how the word came to be) of the word “geography” _____

4. How does the study of physical geography differ from that of human geography? _____

5. What is a map? _____
6. Describe the two ways in which geographers (now you!!!) describe how a location is unique.
 - a. _____

 - b. _____

Rubenstein p 5 – 13 (Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers (you!!!) Describe Where Things Are?)

7. What do we call the science of mapmaking? _____
8. Describe the contribution of the following people to the study of Geography.
 - a. Aristotle _____
 - b. Eratosthenes _____

 - c. Ptolemy _____

9. What concept determines the amount of area covered on a map and the level of detail provided? _____
10. Three ways that this concept can be expressed are:
 - a. _____ or _____ Which unit is the numerator (on the right) in this type of representation, the distance on the map or on the Earth’s surface? _____.
 - b. Scale can be reflected as a _____ scale. Create this type of scale for the ratio scale of 1:300 in inches/miles.

 - c. What is a graphic scale? _____

Complete the “scale exercises” (2 pages) to understand the use of graphic scales. Due Sept. 6th .

To be completed during lecture/discussion (circle correct choice):

1 inch/3 miles = (small or large) scale = (small or large) area = (more or less) detail

1 inch/3,000 miles = (small or large) scale = (small or large) area = (more or less) detail

11. Why are all map “projections” somewhat inaccurate? _____

What are four types of distortion that result from projections?

- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

Equal area projections:

Benefits:	Distortions:
1.	1.
2.	2.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the following projections:

Projection	Advantages	Disadvantages
Robinson		
Mercator		

Examine the projections in figures 1-19, 1-13 and 1-23 and be able to visually differentiate between an equal area projection, Mercator projection and Robinson projection.

- What law divided much of the country into a system of townships and ranges to facilitate the sale of land to settlers in the west? _____
- What does GPS stand for? _____
From what does the GPS get its information? _____ from a method known as _____
- What does a GIS (geographic information system) do? _____
_____. Information in GIS is stored in _____

Rubenstein p 13 - 28 (Key Issue 2: Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?) Please keep in mind we will be discussing this Key Issue using a somewhat different methodology in class. This section however is still a valid introduction to the concept.

- Where a feature is on the Earth is known as its _____.
- What term refers to the name of a place on the Earth? _____.
- What is the “**site**” of a location related to? _____. List some of these characteristics: _____.
- What is the “**situation**” of a place? _____.
- Besides relative location, what else does a location’s situation tell us? _____
- Mathematical location can also be referred to as absolute or exact location. **Read this section (p 15 – 17). Print/complete the “latitude and longitude” exercises (8 pages) found under the link. Due Sept. 7th**
- What is a region? _____.
- A cultural landscape combines what three types of features? _____.
- What U.S. geographer defined the cultural landscape as an area fashioned from nature by a cultural group? _____
- What are the three basic types of regions? 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Summarize the information about these three types of regions in the chart below

Type	Synonym(s)	Definition	Examples (enough so you can recognize)
Formal			
Functional			
Vernacular		What is a mental map?	

- (lecture/discussion) The scale on which data is compiled and analyzed can vary. This spatial relationship between data and area can be defined as _____ or _____.

26. How do geographers define culture? _____
27. What is the geographic study of human-environment relationships? _____
28. What two German geographers urged human geographers to adopt the methods of scientific inquiry used by natural scientists? _____ and _____.
- They theorized that the physical environment caused social development. This theory is known as _____ . How do modern geographers regard this theory? _____
 - Modern geographers, rather, have adopted the theory of _____. Describe this theory. _____
29. What is climate? _____
- What German climatologist classified the Earth into five main climate zones? _____
 - What are those zones? A) _____ B) _____
C) _____ D) _____ E) _____
- This concept is closely related to the latitude exercises from #24, recognize this connection.
30. What is a biome? _____ What are the four main biomes?
1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____
31. What two other physical processes affect the distribution of human activities:
a. _____ b. _____

Rubenstein p 28 – 41 (Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar?)

32. What mathematical term defined earlier can ALSO mean the size across which something is being analyzed? _____
33. What is globalization? _____
- Globalization has produced a world that is more _____, _____, _____
 - What entities have been the leaders of economic globalization? _____

Read "Globalization of Culture" which will be discussed more in depth during a later unit.

34. What is distribution? _____
35. Complete the following chart with definitions and examples detailing the three main properties of distribution.

	Property	Definition	Types	Definition
Distribution	Density			
	Concentration			
	Pattern			
			Irregular or random	

Read "Gender and Ethnic Diversity in Space" which will be discussed more in depth during a later unit.

36. What term refers to the reduction in the amount of time it takes for something to reach another place?
_____.
37. What do we call the idea that the farther away one group is from another the less likely the groups are to interact and that this interaction diminishes and eventually disappears? _____
38. What is diffusion? _____
39. The place from which an innovation originates is called a _____.

40. Complete the following chart detailing the different types of diffusion

Type	Definition	Subtype	Definition	Examples
Relocation				
Expansion				

As you read de Blij Ch 1: Introduction to Human Geography make note of the following concepts and definitions that will supplement the learning you achieved using the Rubenstein chapter.

41. What is the difference between a “pandemic” and an “epidemic”? _____

42. What spatial perspective was introduced by four major geographical organizations and published by the National Geographic Society in 1986? _____
43. What are the five themes of geography?
 1. _____ 4. _____
 2. _____ 5. _____
 3. _____
44. What term refers to the layers of human impact left by each successive group of people in a place? _____
45. How are reference maps different from thematic maps? _____
46. What is “geocaching”? _____
47. What is your activity space? _____
48. What is “culture”? _____

- What is a single attribute of a culture? _____
 - What is a unique combination of cultural traits called? _____
 - What is independent invention? _____
 - What do we call restrictions that reduce the spread of ideas or innovations? _____

AP Human Geography

Ch. 9a: Development Guided Reading

Mr. Stepek

Rubenstein p 272 – 281 (Introduction/Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?)

- What is development? _____

- Into what two groupings are countries clustered on the continuum of development? _____

- Some analysts prefer to use _____ or _____ as terms for LDCs.

Using the information found in “Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?”, complete the graphic organizer on the next page. Please note that this methodology was revised in 2010 (see the shaded boxes) however understanding the previous method and some of the “other” items considered will help you to understand the concept of development and how it is measured.

Rubenstein p 288 – 293 (Introduction/Key Issue 3: Where Does Level of Development Vary by Gender?)

Gender is an important concept that will be analyzed spatially throughout the course. Once again, the United Nations has recently revised how it measures gender development. Read Rubenstein pgs 288 - 293 to understand some previous ways the UN used to measure gender development.

- 4. What is the GDI? _____
- 5. What are the major determinants of the GDI?
 - a. Economic _____
 - b. Social _____
 - c. Demographic _____
- 6. What is the GEM and what does it measure? _____
- 7. What are the major indicators of the GEM?
 - a. Economic _____
 - b. Political _____

Below is how gender development is currently measured. This will be discussed in lecture and you will have the opportunity to fill in this information at that time!

- 8. GII stands for the _____ which is based in three factors:
 - a. Reproductive health
 - i. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) = _____
 - ii. Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) = _____
 - b. Empowerment
 - i. Share of parliamentary seats = _____
 - c. Labor market participation = _____
- 9. Lower = _____
 - a. How is this distributed between LDCs and MDCs? _____

Welcome to AP Human Geography, keep up the good work!!!!