Know and be able to (KBAT) THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

KNOW

Cartography

Cartogram

Choropleth map

Contagious diffusion

Cultural ecology

Cultural Landscape

Culture

Density

Diffusion

Distance-decay

Distribution

Dot map

Environmental determinism

Equator

Expansion diffusion

Formal region

Friction of distance

Functional region

GIS

GPS

Geospatial technologies

Globalization

Graduated circle map

Hierarchical diffusion

Hearth

International Date Line

Isoline

Latitude

Location

Longitude

Map Projections

Mercator projection

Pattern

Perceptual region

Place

Possibilism

Prime Meridian

Projection

Relocation diffusion

Remote sensing

Robinson projection

Scale

Site

Situation

Space

Space-time compression

Spatial analysis

Spatial diffusion

Stimulus diffusion

Thematic Maps

Time zones

Toponym

Uneven development

Vernacular region

BE ABLE TO

* Define *geography* and *human geography* and explain the meaning of the spatial perspective.
* Explain how geographers classify each of the following and provide examples of each:

a) Distributions

b) Locations

c) Regions

* Identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections.
* List different types (models) of diffusion and provided examples/illustrations of each in the real world.
* Distinguish between different types of mapped information (dot distribution, choropleth, etc.) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each.
* Define and discuss cultural ecology, possibilism, and environmental determinism.

READINGS:

1. Rubenstein, Chapter 1: *Thinking Geographically* 2. Rubenstein, *Appendix*, pp. A1-A7