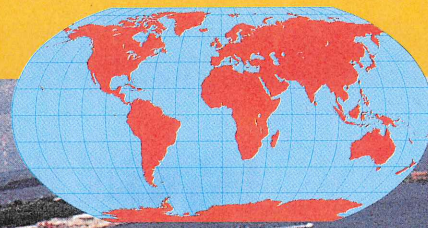


UNIT



1

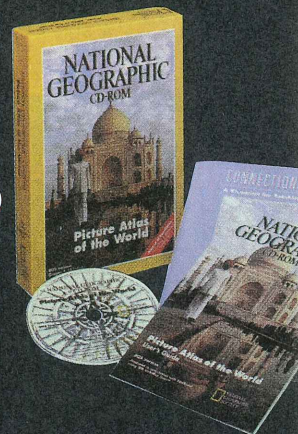
Looking at the World

GeoJournal Activity

Think like a geographer. Observe and describe the human and physical characteristics of places where you go. See how people have affected the environment and how the environment affects people.

Picture Atlas of the World CD-ROM

Create a file of ocean information. (See the *Picture Atlas of the World* User's Guide on how to use the Collector button.) Include the essays for all the oceans and the caption in the western Pacific Ocean off the coast of Ecuador. Then answer the following questions:



1. What is the largest and deepest ocean in the world?
2. What is the name of the mountains on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean?
3. Which ocean is ringed by North America, Europe, and Asia?

interNET CONNECTION

For more information about oceans visit the National Geographic Society's Web site.
www.nationalgeographic.com

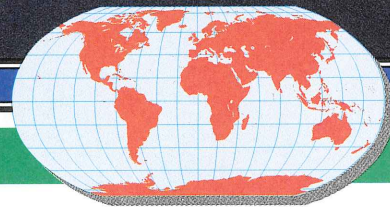
For a unit-based activity visit the Glencoe Social Studies Web site.
www.glencoe.com



A wide-angle, aerial view of the Annapolis (Maryland) Boat Show.

▶ A group of ethnically diverse people gather together.

How Geographers Look at the World



CHAPTER FOCUS

Geographic Setting

The surface of the earth varies from place to place in terms of its physical features, climate, and resources. The people who inhabit our world vary as well.



Geographic Themes

Geographers use five geographic themes to analyze the earth and its patterns:

LOCATION "Where is it?"

PLACE "What is it like there?"

HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT

INTERACTION "What is the relationship between people and their environment?"

MOVEMENT "How are people and places connected?"

REGION "How is a place similar to and different from other places?"

▲ **Photograph:** Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, California

Themes of Geography

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

- what geography is.
- how geographers see the world.
- how geography relates to other disciplines and to you personally.

Key Terms

- geography
- absolute location
- hemisphere
- latitude
- longitude
- grid system
- relative location
- interdependent
- culture

Identify and Locate

Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Prime Meridian

The study of the earth and of the ways people live and work on it is called **geography**. The word “geography” comes from the Greek word *geographia*, which means “a description of the earth.” Geographers are people who study the earth. They study the way places on the earth differ and the ways people organize themselves and use the earth’s resources. Geography also deals with the location of these places and the complex relationships between people and their environments.

Five Geographic Themes

The study of geography can be organized around five themes: location, place, human/environment interaction, movement, and region. These five themes offer a structured way of thinking about the world and can be used to study all kinds of geographic issues at local, national, and global levels.

Location

The theme of location is concerned with the question “Where is it?” Geographers study the location and distribution of almost

everything on the surface of the earth. The **absolute location** of a place—its precise position on the globe—is an important part of their study.

To determine absolute location, geographers use a network of imaginary lines around the earth. The Equator is an important line that circles the earth midway between the North Pole and the South Pole. It divides the earth into **hemispheres**, or two halves. The Northern Hemisphere includes all of the land and water between the Equator and the North Pole. The Southern Hemisphere includes all of the land and water between the Equator and the South Pole.

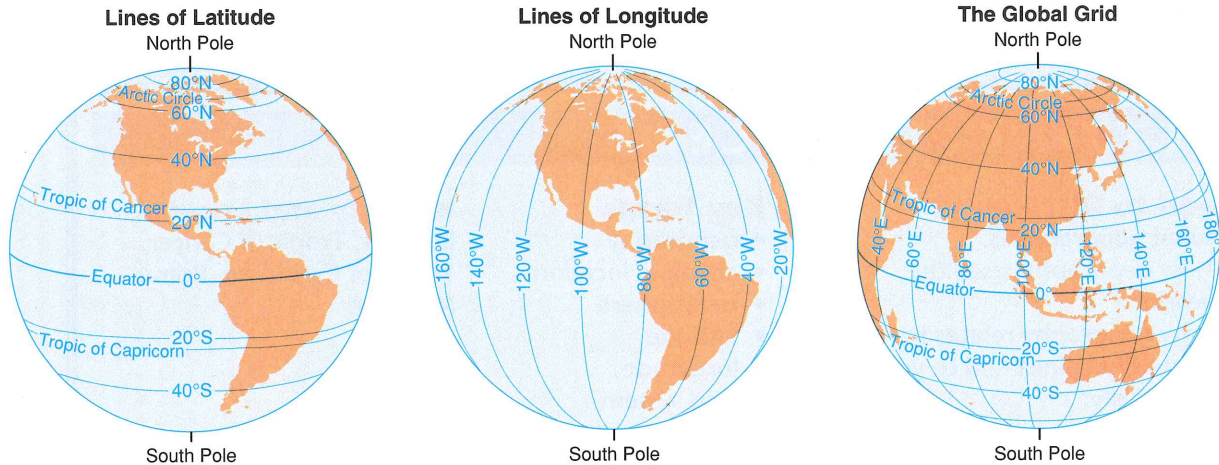
Latitude

Other imaginary lines called lines of **latitude**, or parallels, circle the earth parallel to the Equator and measure the distance north or south of the Equator in degrees. The Equator is measured at 0° latitude, while the Poles lie at latitudes 90° N (north) and 90° S (south).

Two lines of latitude are important indicators to geographers—the Tropic of Cancer located at 23½° N, and the Tropic of Capricorn at 23½° S. Because the earth is tilted 23½° in its revolutions around the sun, these two lines of



THE GLOBAL GRID



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES



- 1. Location:** At what lines of latitude on the globe are the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn located?
- 2. Location:** Between which lines of latitude is the Arctic Circle located?
- 3. Place:** What are the northern and southern extremities of the globe?

latitude mark the limits of the areas—called tropics—on the earth that receive the most heat from the sun.

Longitude

A second set of imaginary lines is called lines of **longitude**, or meridians. These lines from Pole to Pole measure distances east or west of the starting line, which lies at 0° longitude and is called the Prime Meridian. By international agreement, the Prime Meridian is the line of longitude that runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. Longitude is measured in degrees east and west of the Prime Meridian up to 180° in each direction.

Places east of the Prime Meridian up to 180° are known as east longitude. Places west of the Prime Meridian up to 180° are known as west longitude. It is important to indicate whether a location is east or west longitude. The distance between meridians is measured in degrees—the same as the distance between lines of latitude.

Absolute Location

The lines of latitude and longitude cross one another, forming a pattern called a **grid system**. This system makes it possible to find exact places on the earth's surface. Many places can be found along a line of latitude. Only one place, however, can be found at the point where a certain line of latitude crosses a certain line of longitude.

By using degrees and minutes, people can find the precise point where one line of latitude crosses one line of longitude. Thus, people can locate ships at sea, planes in the sky, and places on land. For example, a ship at sea might be located off the coast of Japan at latitude 36° N and longitude 144° E. Dallas, Texas, lies at latitude 32° N and longitude 96° W. Both of these examples pinpoint exact locations, or absolute locations, on the earth.

Relative Location

Absolute location is not the way people usually think about where a place is. Instead,



people tend to think of a place in relation to other places, or by its **relative location**. For example, New Orleans is located near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and St. Louis is located where the Missouri River flows into the Mississippi. Knowing the relative location of people, places, and things helps you to orient yourself in space and to develop an awareness of the geography of the world.

Place

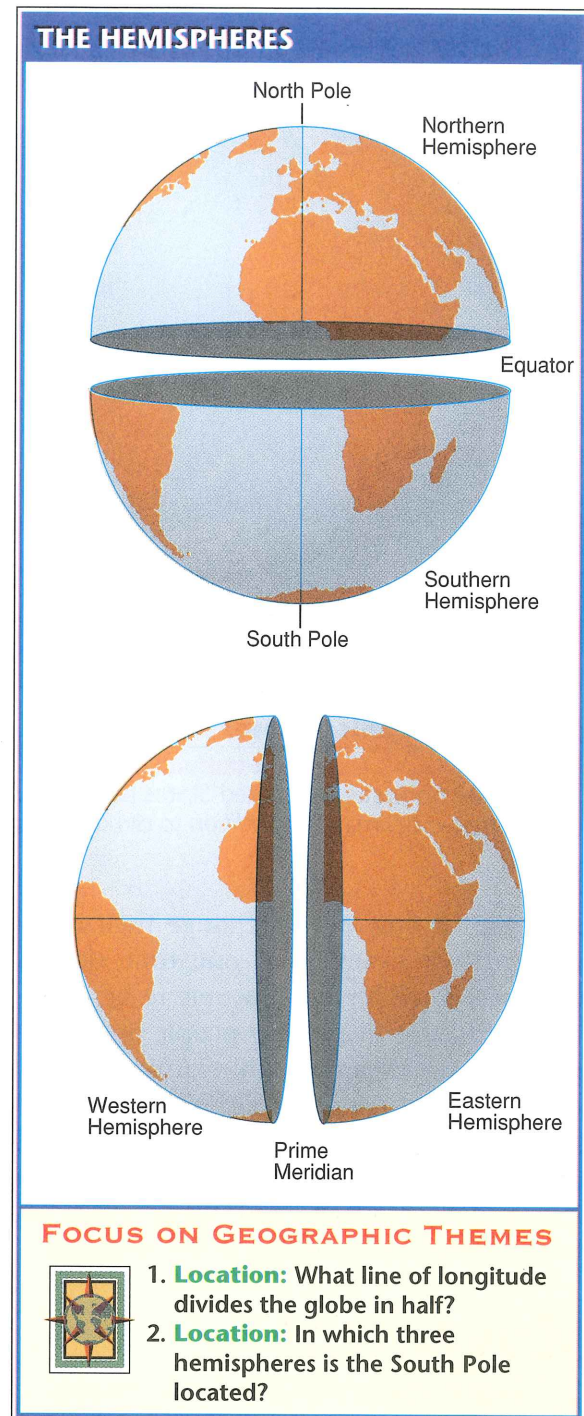
Another important geographic theme is place. Place is concerned with “What is it like there?” Each place on earth has its own physical features. It can be described in terms of its land, water, weather, soil, and plant and animal life.

Each place on the earth also has its own human features. It can be described in terms of the number and kinds of people who live there. Each place can also be described by the activities that take place there. People’s activities change the way a place looks. Thus, a place may look quite different depending on whether it is used for hunting and fishing, herding, farming, manufacturing, or shopping. People’s religions, languages, and cultural backgrounds also provide distinctive characteristics for places.

Human/ Environment Interaction

An important theme in geography is human and environmental interaction. It answers the question “What is the relationship between people and their environment?” Geographers strive to understand the relationships of places on the earth to people and to other places. All places have some desirable and some undesirable features.

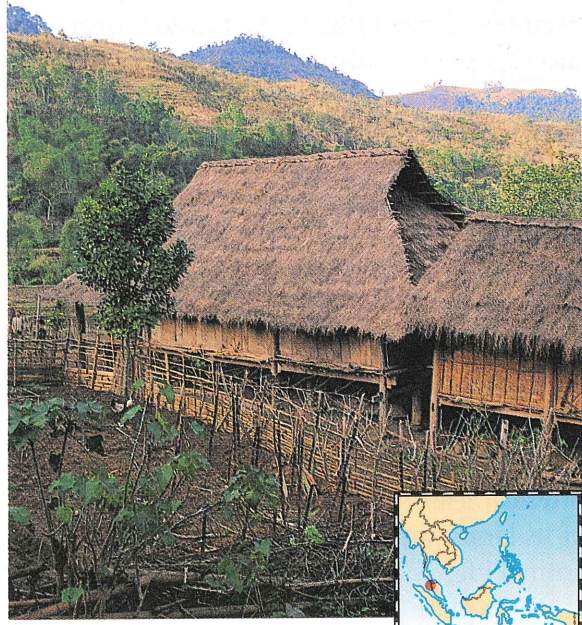
Places attract people for various reasons. People may be attracted to a place by an ocean, a river, or a lake. They may be attracted to a place by the amount of sunshine it receives. Different groups of people may use the



features of a place in different ways. For example, some people are interested in warm, sunny places for growing crops. Other people are interested in the same places for recreational activities.

Geographers are interested in how people adapt to their environment. For example, people wear light clothing in hot places and warm clothing in cold places. Geographers are also





Geographic Themes

Region: Northeastern United States and Southeast Asia

The northeastern United States has cold winters, while Southeast Asia has a year-round tropical climate. *In addition to climate, what other characteristics define regions?*

interested in how people change their environment. For example, at one time deserts were considered by many people to be undesirable places to live. Today people use irrigation to change desert land into farmland.

Geographers are also concerned with how people have created problems with their environment. Among these problems are air pollution, water pollution, and waste material, much of which is hazardous to living things.

Movement

Another important geographic theme is movement. This theme relates to the question “How are people and places connected?” Throughout history, there have been movements of large groups of people from one place to another. Groups have moved for different reasons—better land, religious freedom, a chance to earn a better living. Movement has now become a daily part of our lives. People use automobiles, buses, subways, and commuter trains to move from one place to another.

Geographers are also interested in the movement of goods, information, and ideas. Nearly everywhere, people are **interdependent**, relying on each other for goods, services, and ideas near and far. Geographers help us to understand the importance of these movements as well.

Region

Yet another important theme in geography is region. Geographers often divide the world into regions, or areas, based on physical features, such as land type or plant and animal life. Geographers also divide the world into regions based on human characteristics, such as the way people are governed or the language they speak.

There are two basic types of regions. One is a uniform region, which has boundaries determined by the distribution of some uniform characteristic. A uniform region could be the corn-hog-cattle belt centering on Iowa and Illinois or the irrigated-cotton belt in the Central Valley of California. A second type of



region is a functional region, an area that focuses on a central point with surrounding territory linked to that central point by arteries (roads, railroads) or by people's wants and needs (jobs, shopping, entertainment). The metropolitan area surrounding a city is a functional region. Regions make the study of geography more manageable.

Geography and Other Subjects

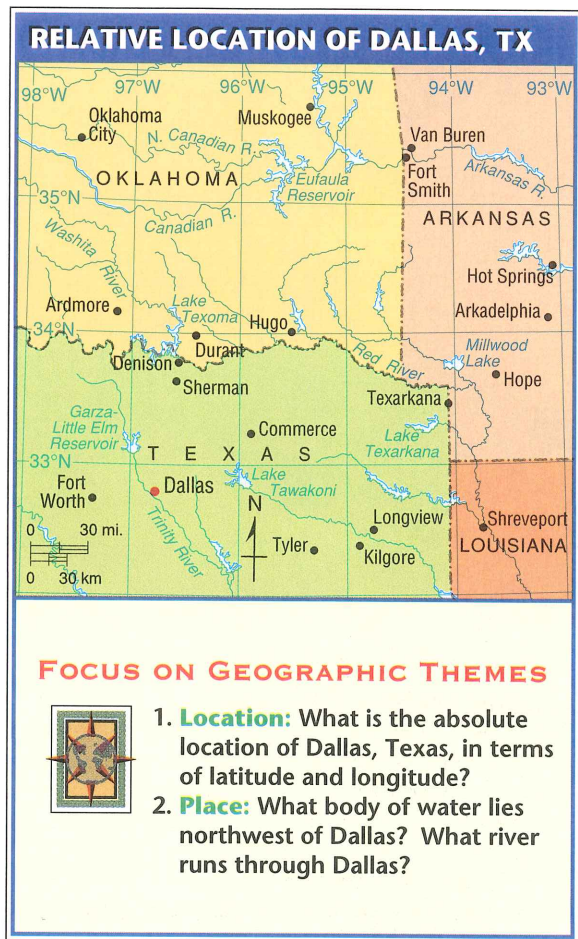
Geographers study both the physical and human features of the earth and analyze the patterns and relationships of each. In the process, these areas of geographic study are linked to other subjects, including science, history, economics, and sociology.

Science and Technology

Like all scientists, geographers observe, hypothesize, and collect data to prove or disprove their theories. Aiding them in their tasks are advanced technological tools such as satellites, remote sensors, and computers. Satellites orbiting the earth carry remote sensors, or high-tech cameras and/or radar, that collect information and photographs about such topics as the earth's environment, weather, human settlement patterns, and vegetation. This information is sent to computers on the earth. Computer programs known as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) process and organize the satellite images with other data collected through censuses, cartographers, and so on. The GIS technology is already invaluable to urban planners, engineers, and geographers, and it may some day help you plan your vacation!

History and Political Science

Geographers use history to help them understand the way places looked in the past. For example, geographers might want to know how Boston, Massachusetts, looked during colonial times. They might also wish to look at the changes that have occurred in Boston over the past two centuries.

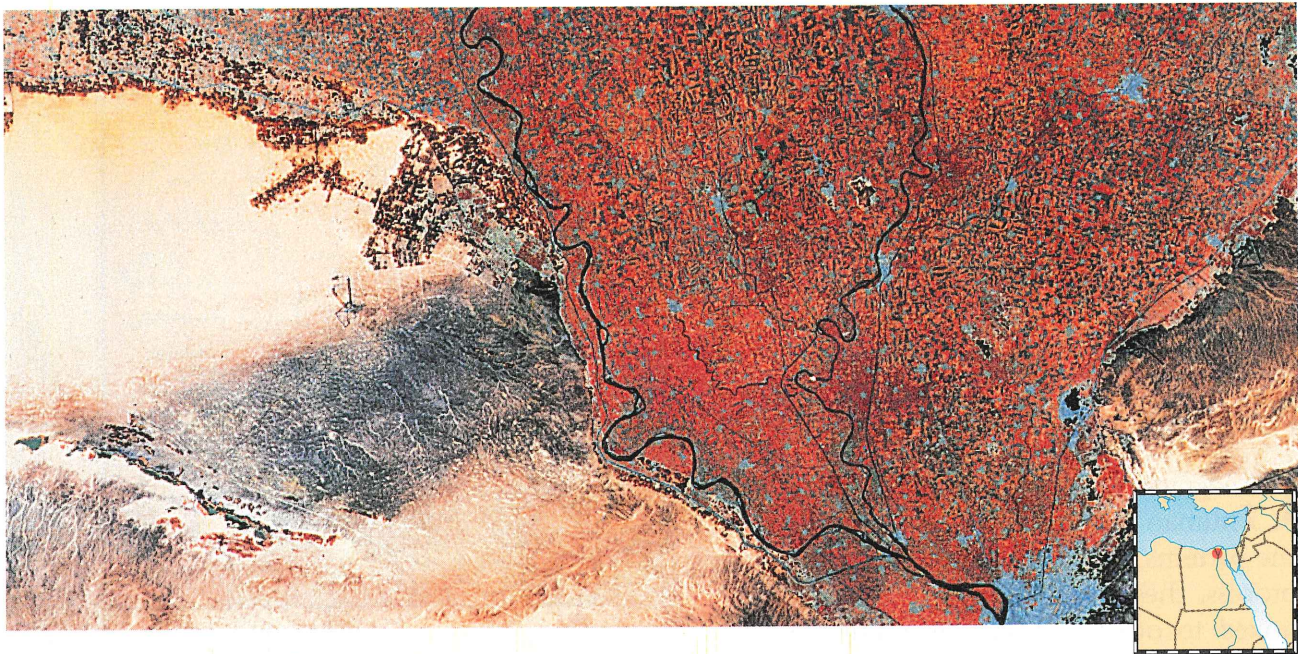


Geographic Themes

Place: Dallas, Texas

The city of Dallas lies on the rolling prairies of northeast Texas. Dallas is a major commercial and financial center. *How can a place like Dallas be described?*





Geographic Themes



Location: Nile River valley, Egypt

This image of Egypt's Nile River valley comes from satellite data. It enables geographers to study population and vegetation patterns. *Why are geographers considered scientists?*

Geographers use political science to help them see how people in different places are governed. They look at how political boundaries have been formed and how they have been changed. Geographers are also interested in how the natural environment has influenced political decisions.

Geographers are interested in how locations are chosen for various economic activities, such as farming, mining, manufacturing, and selling. They are also interested in the interdependence of people's economic activities throughout the world.

Sociology and Anthropology

Geographers use sociology to help them understand societies throughout the world. They study the relationships between the physical environment and social structure.

Geographers use anthropology to help them gain insights into the **culture**, or way of life, of people in different places. Geographers are interested in how the activities of people affect their physical environment.

Economics

Geographers use economics to help them understand how the location of resources affects the way people make, transport, and use goods. They are also concerned with how and where services are provided.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

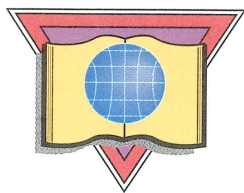
Checking for Understanding

- 1. Define** geography, absolute location, hemisphere, latitude, longitude, grid system, relative location, interdependent, culture.
- 2. Locating Places** State the absolute location of Dallas.
- 3.** What are the five themes of geography?
- 4.** Why do geographers use other fields of study?

Critical Thinking

- 5. Making Generalizations** What types of uniform regions do you live in?





Geography Skills Handbook

KNOWING HOW to use maps and graphs is an important skill in the study of geography—and in daily life. Maps and graphs are used during the nightly news on television and appear in magazines and newspapers. Maps and graphs are invaluable sources of information that can help you understand the world around you. This Geography Skills Handbook introduces you to the basic kinds of maps and graphs and explains how to use them. It will help you to get the most out of your textbook and will provide you with skills that you can use every day for the rest of your life.

Map Symbols Cartographers, or mapmakers, use symbols to present information on a map. In this way, maps can be read and understood by people throughout the world. Look at the chart of major map symbols on this page and the maps of Mexico City and France on pages 12 and 13. Note the different elements that are shown.



PARTS OF MAPS

Maps are important tools. They compare places and relate people's activities to the locations where they live. To read a map you must know the elements, or parts, of a map.

Road Map Symbols

Roads and Related Symbols:

Free limited access highways	.....
Under construction	.....
Other four-lane divided highways	.....
Principal highways	.....
Other through highways	.....
Other roads	.....
Unpaved roads	.....
Scenic routes	.....
Interstate highways	.....
U.S. highways	.....
State and provincial highways	.....

Cities and Towns:

National capital; state/provincial capital	.....
Cities and towns; county seats; neighborhoods	.....

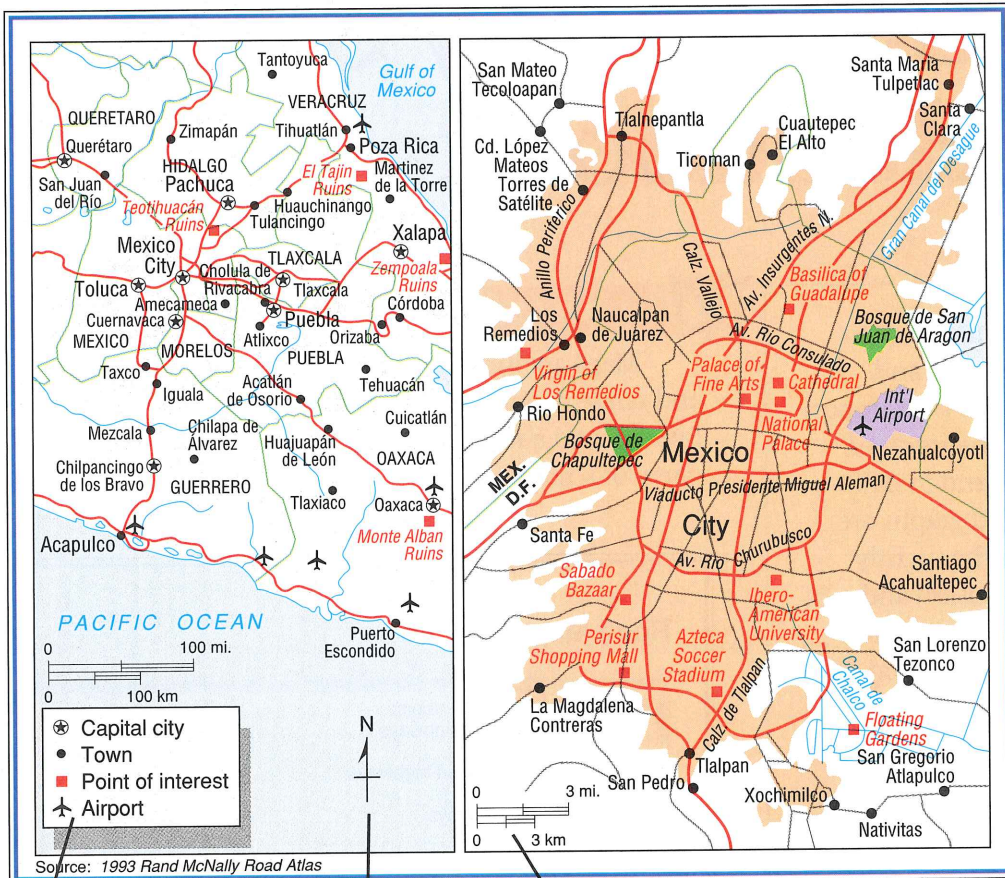
Parks, Recreation Areas, Points of Interest:

Parks; recreation areas	.....
Campsites	.....
Points of interest	.....

Other Symbols:

Airport	.....
Mountain peak; highest point in state	.....
Swamp	.....
Ferry	.....
Railroad	.....

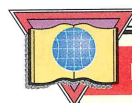
Source: Rand McNally Road Atlas



The Key explains the symbols used on a map. On this map, dots are used to indicate towns. A circle with a star means a capital city.

Scale A map can show a small area, such as a city block, or a large area, such as a continent. All maps are drawn to a certain scale. **Scale** means that a certain measurement on a map represents a certain measurement on the earth's surface. The scale bars found on maps give you this relationship. For example, on this map, the scale bar shows that $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the map represents 3 miles. The scale bar varies from map to map.

The Compass Rose is a direction marker that shows the cardinal directions—north, south, east, west. It may show the intermediate directions—northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. Sometimes, the compass rose may point in only one direction because the locations of the other directions can be determined in relation to the given direction. On the map above, north is given.



MAP SKILLS REVIEW

1. What is the symbol for principal highways?
2. What is the symbol for an airport?
3. What is the purpose of a map key?
4. How far is Toluca from Mexico City?



TYPES OF MAPS

GENERAL PURPOSE MAPS

Maps that show a wide range of general information about an area are called **general purpose maps**. Two of the most common are physical and political maps.

Physical maps show landforms and bodies of water, while political maps show national and regional boundaries and cities.



Physical Map A general purpose map that shows **topography**, or the shape of physical features of the earth's surface, is usually called a physical map. It presents the earth's **relief**, or the differences in elevation, or height, of landforms in a particular area. It also shows such physical features as rivers and valleys. Some physical maps also have **contour lines** that connect all points of land of equal elevation.

Political Map Another general purpose map is a political map. This map shows the boundaries between countries and often smaller divisions, such as states or counties. Capitals and cities are also frequently shown.

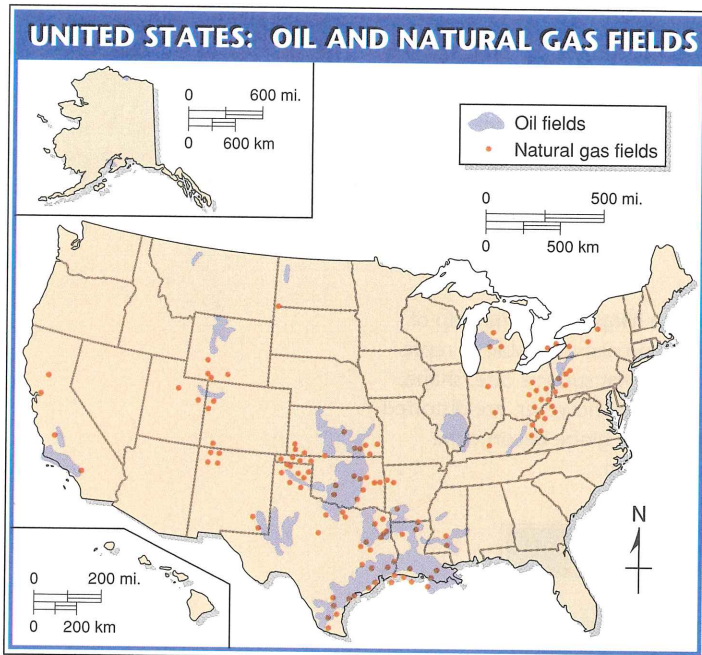


SPECIAL PURPOSE MAPS

Maps that emphasize a single idea about an area are called **special purpose maps**. There are many kinds of special purpose maps. There are road maps, natural resource maps, economic activity maps, and time zone maps, to name a few. Each map serves a different purpose. For example, a resource map provides the location of natural resources in a country or region, while an economic activity map

focuses on different kinds of economic activities in which people participate and where these activities take place.

Special purpose maps often use different colors and symbols to show the location or distribution of a product or resource in a region or in the world. Colors also may indicate how much of a product or resource is grown or manufactured by certain areas.



Natural Resource Map

One interesting kind of special purpose map is a natural resource map. The map to the left is a natural resource map that shows the distribution of oil and natural gas fields in the United States.

MAP SKILLS REVIEW

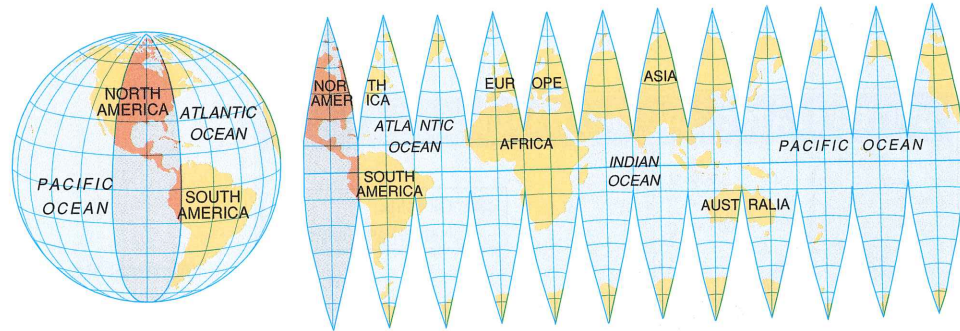
1. What areas of Mexico have the lowest elevation?
2. What do the thin lines in the key for the political map of Mexico represent?
3. Compare both physical and political maps. Of the four cities shown on the political map of Mexico, which has the highest elevation?
4. In what parts of the United States is oil a major industry?
5. How many states have both major oil and natural gas industries?



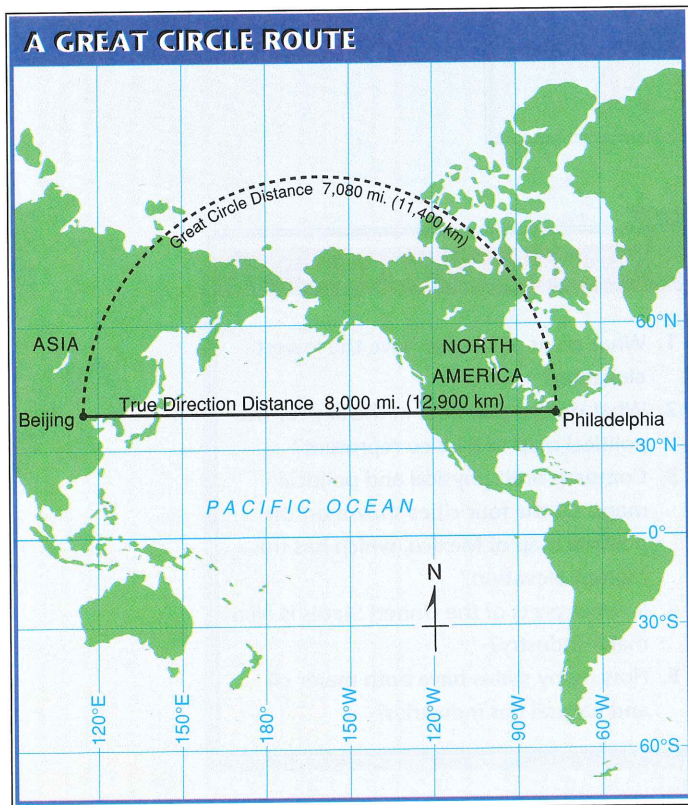
COMPARING MAPS AND GLOBES

A map is a symbolic representation of the earth or a part of the earth on a flat piece of paper. A globe shows the earth's continents and oceans, but it is round in shape. Because it is a scale model of the earth, a globe is a

truer representation of the earth than a map is. A map, however, can be folded and easily stored or taken from place to place. A globe cannot be.



From Globes to Maps With the help of mathematics, mapmakers are able to represent the earth on a flat surface. Size, shape, distance, and/or area, however, are distorted when the curves of a globe become the straight lines of a map.



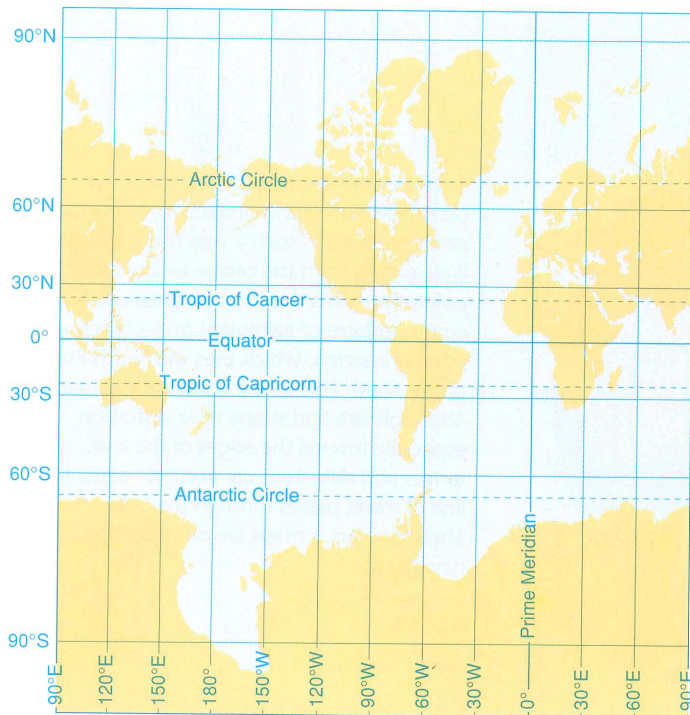
A Great Circle Route Because of their round shapes, globes can accurately show great circle routes. A **great circle** is the shortest possible distance between any two places on the earth's surface. Ships and airplanes often follow the curve of the great circle. By following great circle routes, ships and airplanes use less fuel, and passengers and cargo reach their destinations sooner.



MAP PROJECTIONS

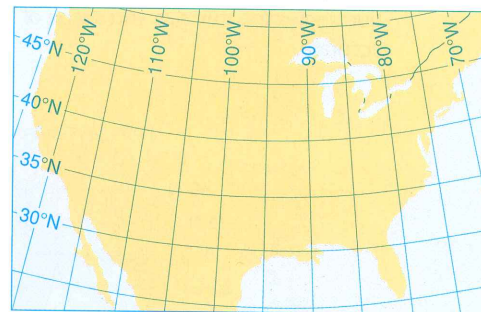
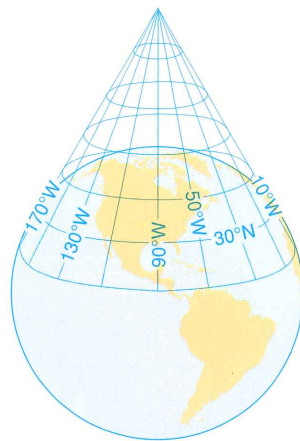
The curved surface of the earth cannot be shown accurately on a map because such a surface must be stretched and/or broken in some places as it is flattened. For this reason, mapmakers use map projections. A **map projection** is a way of representing the round

earth on a flat surface. No map projection, however, can show the earth as accurately as a globe does. Each kind of projection—and there are several—has some distortion, or inaccuracy. Typical distortions involve distance, direction, shape, and/or area.

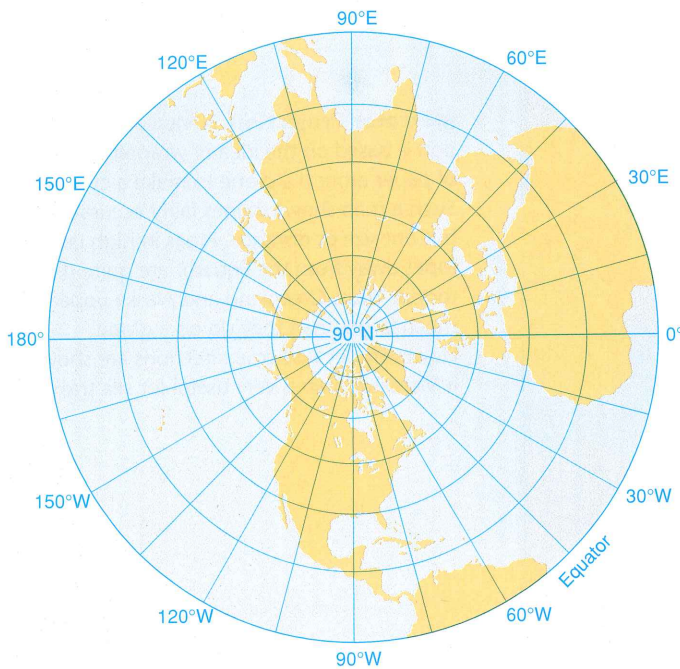
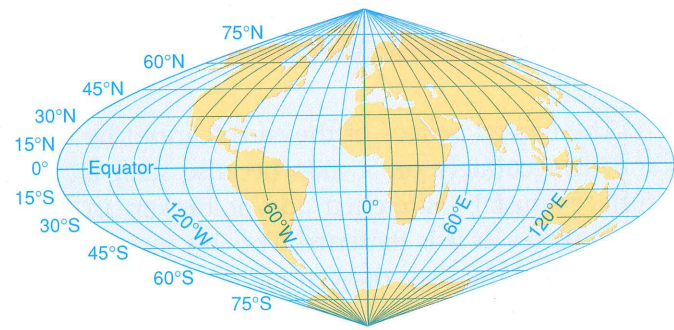


Mercator Projection A Mercator projection is based on the idea of wrapping a piece of paper around a globe to make a cylinder. Such a map shows shapes fairly accurately, but not size or distance. Areas in high latitudes away from the Equator are quite distorted. Thus, Greenland and Alaska appear much larger than they do on a globe. However, because true directions are shown, a Mercator map is very useful for sea travel.

Conic Projection A conic projection comes from the idea of placing a cone over part of a globe. This type of map is accurate for showing small east-west areas in the middle latitudes. Distances and directions on this kind of map are fairly accurate.

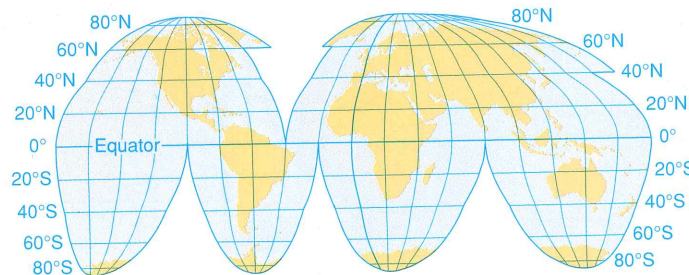


Sinusoidal Projection In a sinusoidal (siy•nyuh•SOYD•uhl) projection, all parallels and the central meridian are straight lines, with the other meridians curved. Shapes are fairly accurate in the center but have increasing distortion toward the edges. This kind of map has no lines of true distance.

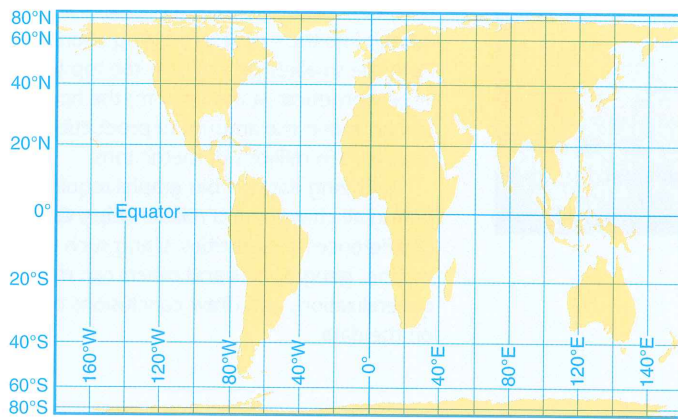
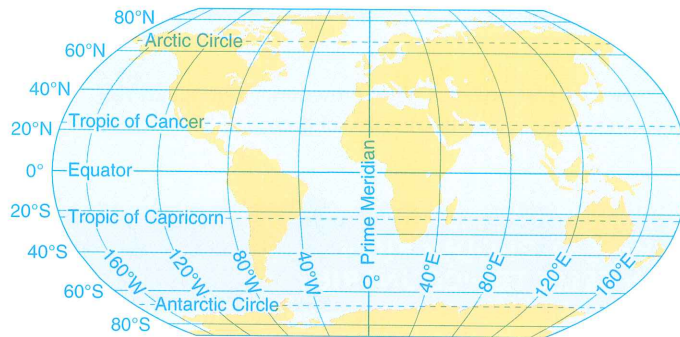


Azimuthal Projection An azimuthal (az•uh•MUHTH•uhl) projection shows the earth centered in such a way that a straight line coming from the center to any other point represents the shortest distance. A common form of azimuthal projection is a polar projection, which uses the North Pole or the South Pole as the center of the map. Although size and shape have distortion, especially toward the edges of the map, distances and directions are accurate when the line of travel passes through the Pole. Therefore, polar maps are often used in air navigation.

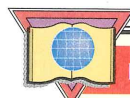
Goode's Interrupted Equal-Area Projection The Goode's Interrupted Equal Area projection shows the true size and shape of the earth's landmasses, but distances are generally not accurate.



Robinson Projection A Robinson projection has minor, but not major, distortions. The sizes and shapes near the eastern and western edges of the map are accurate, and the outlines of the continents appear much as they do on a globe. However, the shapes of areas near the poles appear somewhat flat.



Gall-Peters Projection A Gall-Peters projection has standard parallels of 45 degrees. The sizes of landmasses are accurate. In particular, South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia are shown in their correct size relationship to Europe and North America. Their shapes, however, are greatly distorted. Distances also are inaccurate.



MAP SKILLS REVIEW

1. Why are there different map projections?
2. Why is the Mercator projection useful to navigators?
3. What map projection would best show Antarctica?
4. What projection has shapes that are fairly accurate in the center but have increasing distortion toward the edges?
5. What projection shows true size and shape of landmasses, but inaccurate distances?
6. How does the size of South America on the Gall-Peters projection map compare with its size on the Mercator projection map on page 17?

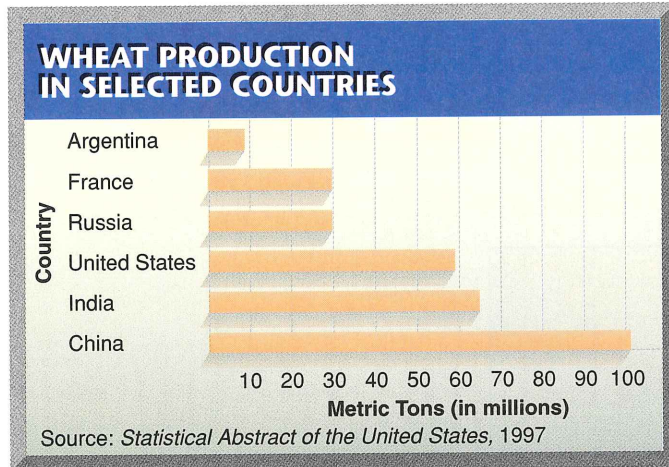


GRAPHS, CHARTS, AND DIAGRAMS

Graphs, charts, and diagrams are important tools for gaining and interpreting data related to geography. They provide geographers

with much valuable information in ways that are well organized and easy to read.

Graphs are convenient ways of presenting information visually. There are many different kinds of graphs.



Bar Graphs show comparisons, making highs and lows stand out clearly.

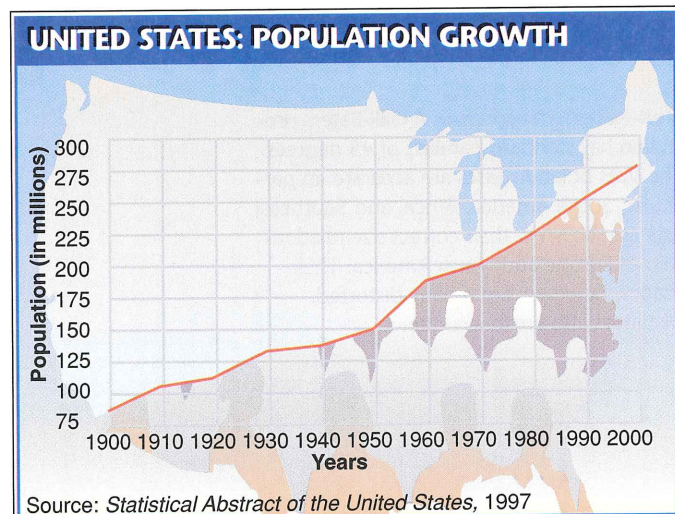
The bar graph to the left shows wheat production in selected countries of the world. Like all bar graphs, it shows two sets of data, one displayed along the vertical axis and the other displayed along the horizontal axis.

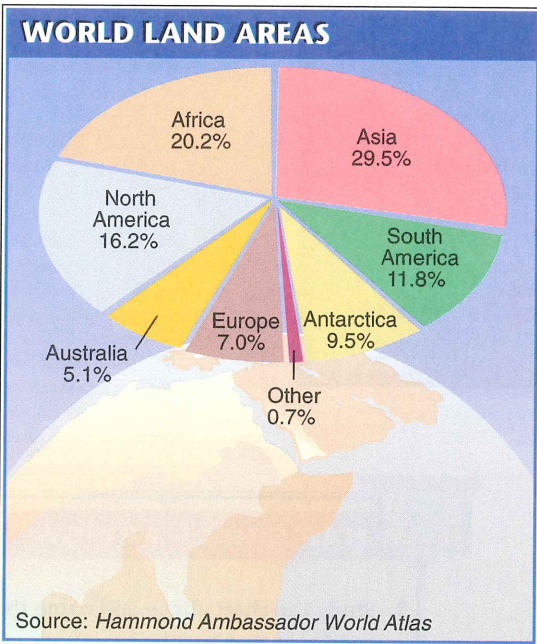
Labels on these axes identify the data and units of measurement. In this case, the vertical axis lists the wheat-producing countries from the smallest producer at the top to the largest producer at the bottom; the horizontal axis shows the amount of production measured in millions of metric tons.

Analyzing data on bar graphs requires noting all changes and relationships, especially differences in quantities. Using such information, geographers and others can make generalizations and draw conclusions based on the data.

Line Graphs show changes in two variables, or changing sets of circumstances. They generally show changes over periods of time. The line graph to the right shows how the population of the United States has changed since 1900. The vertical axis lists population in millions, while the horizontal axis indicates the passage of time at ten-year intervals from 1900 to 2000.

Analyzing data on line graphs involves studying changes and trends and drawing conclusions based on the information.



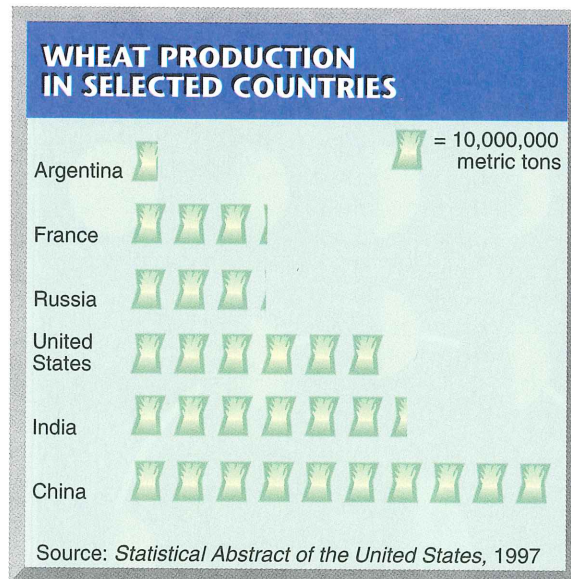


Circle Graphs use percentages to show how the parts of the whole compare. Because of their shape, circle graphs sometimes are called pie graphs. The circle graph to the left shows the land areas of the world's continents and other landforms. The information indicates the relative sizes of the areas.

Studying data on circle graphs involves noting the relationships of areas to each other and to the whole.

Pictographs are special graphs using a picture of the subject to present important information. Like bar graphs, pictographs show comparisons. The pictograph to the right illustrates wheat production in selected countries of the world. The countries are arranged in order from the smallest producer to the largest producer. Each symbol is a bag of wheat and stands for 10 million metric tons.

As in the case of bar graphs, analyzing the data on pictographs requires analyzing differences in quantities.



THE CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

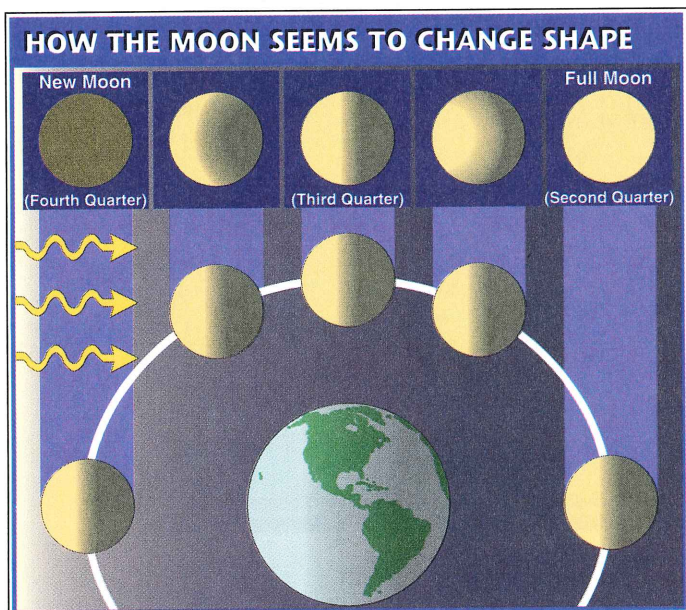
Continent	Population*	Land Area
Africa	763,000,000	11,707,000 sq. mi. 29,267,500 sq. km
Antarctica	—	5,500,000 sq. mi. 14,245,000 sq. km
Asia	3,604,000,000	17,128,500 sq. mi. 44,362,815 sq. km
Australia	18,700,000	2,966,136 sq. mi. 7,682,300 sq. km
Europe	728,000,000	4,057,000 sq. mi. 10,507,630 sq. km
North America	301,000,000	9,363,000 sq. mi. 24,250,170 sq. km
South America	500,000,000	6,875,000 sq. mi. 17,806,250 sq. km

*Estimated to nearest million. Antarctica has no permanent population. Europe's population includes Russia, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine. South America includes Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.
Source: 1998 *World Population Data Sheet* and *Hammond Ambassador World Atlas*

Charts and Tables are useful tools that show facts arranged in columns and rows. They present information in an organized way, providing easy access to data and making comparisons easier to see.

Diagrams are drawings that show what something is or how something is done. Often, diagrams have several parts that show the steps in a process. When you buy an unassembled bicycle, for example, the instructions usually include diagrams to make it easier to assemble the bike.

The diagram below shows how the moon appears to change shape. Note that as the moon revolves around the earth, it goes from the full moon phase—when it appears as a giant orb—to the new moon phase—when it is all but invisible.



MAP SKILLS REVIEW

1. Study the chart above and name the continent that has the largest population.
2. Look at the pictograph on page 21 and the bar graph on page 20 and list the countries that have the largest and smallest wheat production.
3. Study the line graph on page 20. What was the population of the United States in 1900? In 1930?
4. Study the circle graph on page 21. What percentage of the earth's land area is occupied by Africa?
5. Study the diagram on this page. When is the moon not seen from the earth?

1

SECTION

Themes of Geography

KEY TERMS

SUMMARY



geography (p. 5)
absolute location (p. 5)
hemisphere (p. 5)
latitude (p. 5)
longitude (p. 6)
grid system (p. 6)
relative location (p. 7)
interdependent (p. 8)
culture (p. 10)

Dallas, Texas

- The five themes of location, place, human/environment interaction, movement, and region are important to the study of geography.
- Geographers use themes to help them locate places and to understand relationships among places and between people and places.
- Geographers also use information from the fields of history, political science, sociology, anthropology, and economics to help them understand the interactions of people with their environments.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS HANDBOOK

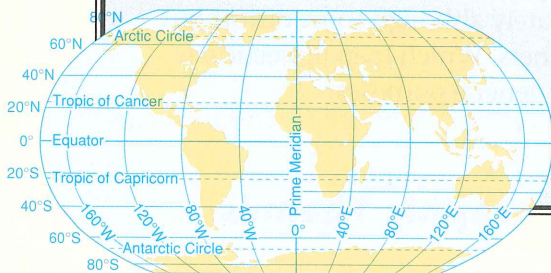
KEY TERMS

SUMMARY

key (p. 12)
compass rose (p. 12)
scale (p. 12)
general purpose maps (p. 14)
topography (p. 14)
relief (p. 14)
contour lines (p. 14)
special purpose maps (p. 15)
great circle (p. 16)
map projection (p. 17)
graph (p. 20)
chart (p. 22)
table (p. 22)
diagram (p. 22)

- Geographers use maps and graphs to gather, interpret, and analyze geographic information. Charts, graphs, and diagrams are also important tools of geographers.
- Reading a map requires you to know the elements or parts of a map. Those parts include the key, the compass rose, the scale, and a global grid.
- The curved surface of the earth is difficult to represent accurately on a flat map. Different projections show the round earth on flat maps with some distortion.

Robinson projection



Reviewing Key Terms

Choose the vocabulary term that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- geography (p. 5)
- absolute location (p. 5)
- hemisphere (p. 5)
- latitude (p. 5)
- longitude (p. 6)
- grid system (p. 6)
- relative location (p. 7)
- interdependent (p. 8)
- culture (p. 10)
- scale (p. 12)
- map projection (p. 17)

SECTION 1

1. A _____ is one of the two halves of the earth divided by the Equator.
2. A global network of horizontal and vertical lines is called a _____.
3. _____ refers to a place's position on the globe.
4. _____ is the study of the earth and the ways people live and work on it.
5. Telling where a place is in relation to another place is describing its _____.
6. _____ refers to a people's way of life.
7. Because of improved transportation and communications links, countries in today's world are _____.
8. Lines of _____ are used to locate places north and south of the Equator.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS HANDBOOK

9. Lines of _____ are used to locate places east and west of the Prime Meridian.
10. A line or bar on a map that translates distance on the earth to distance on the map is called its _____.
11. A _____ is a way of showing the round earth on flat paper.

Reviewing Facts

SECTION 1

12. Why are location and place important geographic themes?
13. Why is movement an important part of geography?
14. What are two ways that every place on the earth can be located?

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS HANDBOOK

15. What kind of map would you use to study the boundaries between countries and distance between the capital cities of those countries?
16. What kind of graph would you use to best show the change in the volume of trade between the United States and Japan since 1945? Why would this kind of graph be better than the alternatives available?
17. Which of the map projections available shows the true size and shape of the earth's landmasses?

Critical Thinking

18. **Drawing Conclusions** Of what value to geographers are the five themes of geography?
19. **Expressing Problems Clearly** All map projections distort and show the earth inaccurately although some distort less than others. Which map projection is best for general purposes?



Geographic Themes

20. **Place** What are the physical and human characteristics of your community?
21. **Location** Which map projection would be best to plan a sea voyage around the world?

Projects

Individual Activity

Collect a variety of maps used in newspapers and newsmagazines. Watch the television news and write descriptions of the maps used to illustrate some features. Organize these into a map scrapbook. Write a definition of a map based on your collection and summarize why maps are useful.

Cooperative Learning Activity

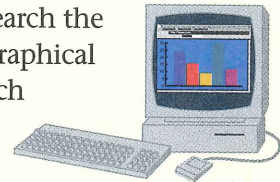
Working in a group of five, describe the geography of your community using the five themes. Each group member should take a theme. Use the following five skills to organize your description: collect information, present it, analyze it, and draw conclusions to make generalizations.

Writing About Geography

Description Using the material in your journal, write a two-page letter describing the geography of your community. Base the organization of your letter on the five geographic themes. Describe where you are, how people in your community make a living, how you get to school every day, and other items of interest.

Technology Activity

Using the Internet Search the Internet for recent geographical news. Narrow your search by using words such as *geography* and *National Geographic Society*. Summarize your findings into a visual display on a poster.



Locating Places

THE WORLD: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Match the letters on the map with the places and physical features of the earth. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. North America | 6. Australia |
| 2. South America | 7. Antarctica |
| 3. Africa | 8. Indian Ocean |
| 4. Asia | 9. Atlantic Ocean |
| 5. Europe | 10. Pacific Ocean |

