

know and be able to  
**GEOGRAPHICALLY**

**THINKING**

**KNOW**

cartography	GIS	remote sensing
contagious diffusion	GPS	Robinson projection
cultural ecology	Gravity Model	scale
culture	hierarchical diffusion	site
density	hearth	situation
diffusion	International Date Line	space-time compression
distance-decay	latitude	spatial analysis
distribution	longitude	stimulus diffusion
environmental determinism	Mercator projection	time zones
equator	model	Tobler's First Law
expansion diffusion	possibilism	toponym
formal region	Prime Meridian	uneven development
friction of distance	projection	vernacular region
functional region	relocation diffusion	

**BE ABLE TO**

- ✓ define geography and human geography and explain the meaning of a spatial perspective.
- ✓ explain how geographers classify each of the following and provide examples of each:
  - distributions
  - locations
  - regions
- ✓ identify how each of the following plays a role in mapmaking:
  - simplification
  - symbolization
  - categorization
  - induction
- ✓ identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections.
- ✓ explain, apply, and analyze data produced using the Gravity Model.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Explain the difference between three uses of scale: cartographic, analytic, and geographic
- ✓ define and discuss cultural ecology, possibilism, and environmental determinism.

**CASE STUDIES**

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