**Unit 1 KBAT**

Introduction to Geography

**KNOW**

Geography

Absolute location

Relative location

Hemisphere

Equator

Prime meridian

Latitude (Parallels)

Longitude (Meridians)

Place

Formal region

Functional region

Perceptual region

Geographic information systems

Global positioning system

Scale

Planar (azimuthal) projection

Conical projection

Mercator projection

Homolosine projection

Robinson projection

Physical map

Political map

Thematic maps

**BE ABLE TO**

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| P. 6-9 | * Explain the difference between absolute and relative location.
* Identify the differences between latitude and longitude.
* Describe the meaning of the theme place, and identify various examples.
* Define region and explain the differences between formal, functional, and vernacular regions, listing examples of each.
* List examples of human-environment interaction.
* Describe the theme movement, noting differences between the three types of distance.
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| P. 10-13 | * Explain why maps are often preferable to globes.
* Define map projection and describe various types of projections (p. 18-19).
* Explain the difference between reference and thematic maps, noting examples of each.
* Describe the differences between Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS).
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| P. 15-23 | * Identify elements commonly used to read and understand maps.
* Describe the difference between ratio scale and bar scale.
* Explain the difference between a small scale and large scale map.
* Using the images on pages 18-19, identify the various map projections and note characteristics of each.
* Identify the difference between physical and political maps.
* Describe the purpose of different types of thematic maps: qualitative maps, cartograms, and flow-line maps.
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