Essential Questions

1. What is Geography?
2. How do geographers describe where things are?
3. Why is each point on Earth Unique?
4. Why are different places similar?

KABAT's (Know and Be Able To)
By the end of this unit, you should be able to answer yes to the following statements:

1. I can describe the evolution of key geographical concepts and models associated with notable geographers.
2. I can identify and give examples of various sources of geographical ideas and data: the field, census data, and satellite imagery.
3. I can explain how geographers use maps to describe where things are.
4. I can explain how geographers use new geographic technologies, such as GIS, remote sensing, and GPS.
5. I can explain and give examples of the five themes of geography (movement, region, location, interaction, and place).
6. I can describe why scale, space, and connections help geographers find similarities among different places or regions.
7. I can demonstrate the following key geographical skills
8. How to use and think about maps and spatial data
9. How to understand and interpret the implications of associations among patterns and processes
10. How to recognize and interpret at different scales the relationships among patterns and processes.
11. How to define regions and evaluate the regionalization process
12. How to characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places.
13. Draw and label the world and it's major features.

EQ#1

Place
Region
Scale
Space
Spatial perspective
Tobler's First Law of Geography
Human Geography
W.D. Pattison's 4 Traditions
Five Themes of Geography

EQ #2

Cartography
Map
Scale
Large scale v Small scale
Projection
(*Gall-Peters, Goode's, Winkel Tripel, Mercator, Robinson, Polar/Azimuthal*)
Map types
(*Thematic, Statistical, Cartogram, Dot, Choropleth, Isoline*)
Map Analysis: TODALSIG
Distortion
Land Ordinance of 1785
Geographic Model
Global Positioning System (GPS)
Remote sensing
Geographic Information System
(GIS)
Thematic Layers
Eratosthenes
Ptolemy
Thales
Alexander von Humboldt & Carl
Ritter
Qualitative vs Quantitative Data

EQ#3

Location
(*mathematical/absolute v relative*)
Toponym/ place name
Site
Situation

Grid/Coordinate system

Meridian/Longitude
Prime Meridian
Parallel/Latitude
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
Time Zones
International date line

Direction (*Absolute v Relative*)
Distance (*Absolute v Relative*)

Cultural/Built Landscape
(*Carl Sauer*)
Sequent occupance
Region
Formal/uniform region
Functional/nodal region
Vernacular/perceptual region
Sense of place
Mental map Gould & White
Spatial association
Culture
Cultural ecology
Environmental determinism
Possibilism
Anthropogenic

EQ#4

Distribution
Globalization
Dispersed/scattered
Clustered/agglomerated
Density
Arithmetic density
Physiological density
Agricultural density
Concentration
Pattern
(*linear, centralized, random*)

Spatial Interaction
Friction of distance
Network
Connectivity
Accessibility
Space-time compression
Distance decay
Cultural diffusion (Carl Sauer)
Hearth
Relocation diffusion
Expansion diffusion
Hierarchical diffusion
Contagious diffusion
Stimulus diffusion
Uneven development
Transnational corporation