

# AP Human Geography

Rubenstein Chapter 1: Thinking Geographically

## Guided Reading Questions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What two questions do human geographers ask?
2. What two categories is geography divided into?
3. What is geography's most important tool?
4. What two important decisions do cartographers make when creating a map?
5. What two purposes do maps serve?
6. Level of detail for maps and amount of area covered depends on what?
7. Explain what 1:24,000 mean?
8. Why does the earth's shape pose a problem for cartographers?
9. Explain the Robinson projection (positives & negatives).
10. Explain the Mercator projection (positives & negatives).
11. Name two important technologies that have developed in terms of accurately mapping the Earth's surface.

12. Explain the value of GIS.
13. How is remote sensing primarily used?
14. What two basic concepts help geographers explain why every point on Earth is in some ways unique?
15. Give a local example of a toponym.
16. What is "site?" Important characteristics of a site? Why do people disagree about this?
17. What is "situation?" Why is it valuable?
18. What is the difference between longitude & latitude?
19. Why does the 0° longitude run through Greenwich?
20. What did Carl Sauer and Robert Platt argue?
21. What is the most important agent of change of the Earth's surface?
22. Define formal region and give an example.
23. Define functional region and give an example.

24. Define vernacular region and give an example.

25. How can different conclusions be reached concerning a region's characteristics depending on SCALE?

26. What are the two meanings of "culture?"

27. What is the difference between environmental determinism and possibilism?

28. What influences human activities, especially production of food?

29. What two basic problems contribute to the destruction of soil?

30. What is geomorphology?

31. People prefer to live where? Why?

32. How is the Netherlands an example of environmental modification?

33. How is Florida an example of environmental modification?

34. How has globalization made the scale of the world shrink?

35. How has globalization heightened economic differences among places?

36. How do transnationals decide where to produce things?

37. How are historians and geographers different?

38. Why does segregation still exist in part?

39. How does space-time compression promote rapid change?

40. How does a hearth emerge?

41. Give an example of relocation diffusion.

42. Give an example of expansion diffusion.

a. Give an example of hierarchical diffusion.

b. Give an example of contagious diffusion.

c. Give an example of stimulus diffusion.