

What is...

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Y

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Geography is _____.

Movement

Critical Questions:

- Why and how do people travel from place to place?
- How do people exchange good and ideas?

Regions

Critical Questions:

- What physical features are similar in the area?
- What human features are similar in the area?

Human-Environment Interaction

Critical Questions:

- How do people adapt to their environment?
- How do people change their environment?

Location

Critical Questions:

- Where is it?
- Where did it happen?
- Why is it there?

Place

Critical Questions:

- What is it like?
- What are the physical and human features of a place?

Movement

Movement is people, places, goods, or ideas moving from one location to another.

People: Movement of people is called _____, which is moving to a new location for the purpose of _____.

push - pull factors are the causes of movement and can be:

forced: _____

voluntary: _____

Goods: Movement of goods is referred to as trade and includes:

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

Ideas: Movement of ideas happens as humans _____ / _____ ideas and knowledge with / from one another

Cultural baggage: An invisible suitcase each person carries that contains all the things that make us who we are: thoughts, speech, behaviors, etc.

Regions

A region is a specific geographical area grouped by having specific common features.

Common, unifying characteristics may be _____ or _____.

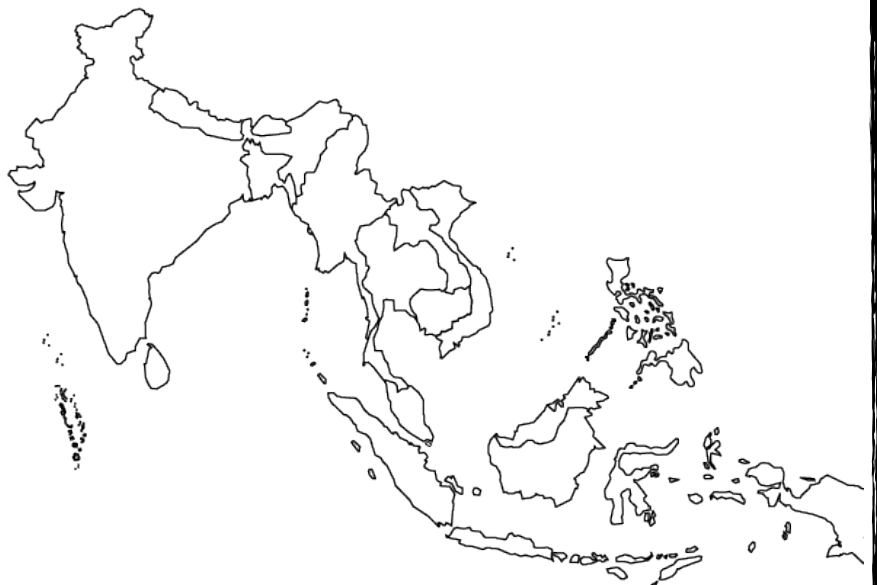
☐ _____

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Human- **E**nvironment Interaction

Human-Environment Interaction is how humans & the environment affect each other.

Modify: Humans _____ their environment to meet their needs.

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Adapt: Humans make _____ in their _____ to
meet their needs

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Depend: All _____ are met by our environment.

For example:

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Location is a description of where something is found.

Location

Absolute Location: the _____ position of a place on the earth;
precise, using _____

Ex. latitude: distance (degrees °)

_____ or _____ of
the **equator**



Ex. longitude: distance (degrees °)

_____ or _____ of
the **prime meridian**



Relative Location: the position of a place _____ or in comparison to another place Ex. near, beside, under, next to, south of, etc.

Note: Relative location can change, shrink, or expand with time.

Place

Place is the special spot where something exists; it is one of a kind.

Physical Characteristics: naturally occurring features of the environment

<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
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Human Characteristics: come from human ideas and actions that result in changes to the environment

<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
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Image: comes from people's intellectual (how they think) and emotional (how they feel) response to a certain place

LATITUDE & LONGITUDE

Earth is basically a sphere turning on an axis, much the way a top spins. The North Pole is at one end of the axis. The South Pole is at the other end. Between the poles—exactly in the middle—is an imaginary line called the equator.

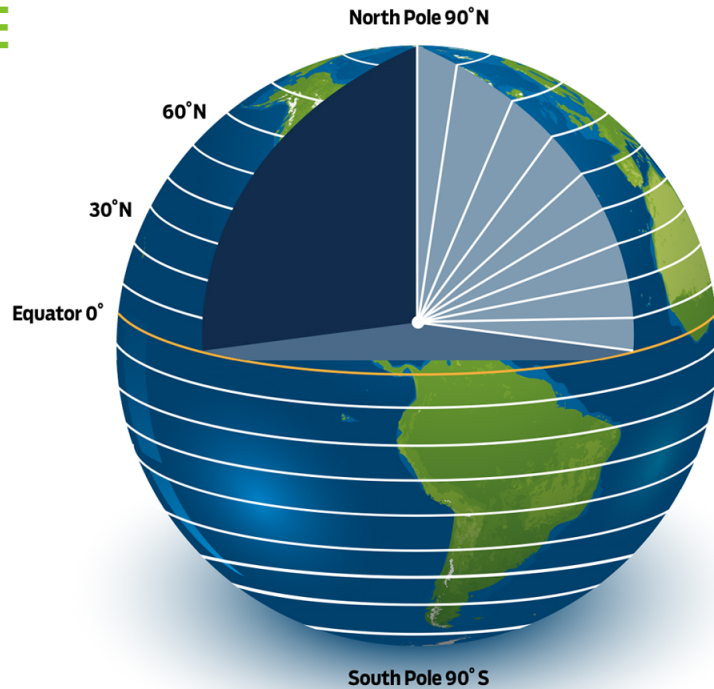


LINES OF LATITUDE

The latitude of a place is its distance north or south of the equator.

The equator itself is zero degrees latitude (0°). The degree of latitude is the same as the degree of the angle formed between the equator and points north and south. Imagine you could draw a line from the North Pole into the center of Earth and from the center straight to the surface. The lines would form a 90° angle. That's why the North Pole has the latitude 90° N, and the South Pole has the latitude 90° S.

Lines of Latitude run parallel to the equator and are often referred to as parallels.



LINES OF LONGITUDE

Lines of longitude, which run the length of Earth (think long), go from the North Pole to the South Pole and intersect lines of latitude at right angle.

Imagine Earth as a circle. Like all circles, it can be divided into 360 degrees. Each degree is a line of longitude. There are 180 degrees to the east and 180 degrees to the west. Lines of longitude are closest together near the poles and farthest apart at the equator.

