

Name _____ Quiz Date _____ Due Date _____

1.2 - Guide

Write the **Key Issue Question** from the beginning of the section. (Title of section)

Write the **Check-In Statements** from the end of the section. (In the yellow box at end of section)

✓ _____

✓ _____

✓ _____

-
- On a separate piece of paper, define the following **12 terms**. Please staple once complete.
 - Please create a complete sentence.

Example → Cultural landscape is the fashioning of a natural landscape by a cultural group.

- | | |
|--|--|
| -> cultural landscape | -> culture |
| -> formal region(or uniform or homogeneous region) | -> functional region (or nodal region) |
| -> location | -> mental map |
| -> place | -> region |
| -> regional (or cultural landscape) studies | -> site |
| -> situation | -> toponym |

Learning Outcome 1.2.1

Identify geographic characteristics of places, including toponym, site, and situation.

• _____

Describing the features of a place is an essential building block for geographers to explain _____

Identify at least SIX ways to name a place. (Simple List)

Important site characteristics include _____

Give examples of how humans modify the characteristics of a site. (Requires Paragraph)

Situation is a valuable way to indicate _____, for two reasons – **finding an unfamiliar place** and **understanding its importance**.

type → description	concept applied to Hug High School
(situation 1) finding unfamiliar place →	
(Situation 2) importance of a place →	

Learning Outcome 1.2.2

Identify the three types of regions.

- _____

Geographers most often apply the concept of region at one of two scales:	
1. ->	
2. ->	

Provide FOUR examples of formal regions	
Example	Reasons why
1. -> Antarctica	is a defined continent with no indigenous human habitation and is defined by a polar climate.
2. ->	
3. ->	
4. ->	

Define **node**. (Requires Sentence)

What methods connect a functional region to a node? (Requires Sentence)

Define **range (of a service)**. (page 435) (Requires Sentence)

Provide Three examples of functional regions – At least one must be economic.	
Example	Reasons why
1. -->TV Station	The signal is strongest at the center of service area (where station located). The greater the distance from this node the fewer people are watching this station.
2. -->	
3. -->	

Provide Three examples of vernacular regions.	
Example	Reasons why
1. -->The American South	climate, low educational attainment, cotton production, and the prevalence of Baptist churches.
2. -->	
3. -->	

Learning Outcome 1.2.3

Describe two geographic definitions of culture.

- _____

Describe the etymology of *culture*. (Requires Sentence)

Two geographic meanings of culture. Include type and description.
1.
2.

Identify and describe the THREE primary elements of Culture: What People Care About
1.
2.
3.

Geographers divide the world into regions of _____ countries and regions of _____ countries.

Define **MDC**. (Page 300) (Requires Sentence)


Define **LDC**. (Page 300) (Requires Sentence)

Define each and give examples. (Page 302)		
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

Most people in _____ are engaged in agriculture, whereas most people in developed countries earn their living through performing _____ in exchange for _____ .

Describe Spatial Association. (Requires Paragraph)

For each map in Figure 1-21 (page. 19) write a question about the data on the map at that scale.

	Map	Question you create
<p>Smallest Scale</p>  <p>Largest Scale</p>	United States	
	Maryland	
	Baltimore	
<p>How do your questions change as the map's scale changes? Be detailed in your answer.</p>		
<p>Why is the United States map considered the smallest scale and the Baltimore map considered the largest scale? (Requires Sentence)</p>		