

Hunter College-CUNY
Department of geography
GEOG 101: People and their Environment

STUDY GUIDE for EXAM I

The exam is scheduled for Tuesday, February 25, 2020.

Be sure to bring a **No. 2 pencil with an eraser** for the Scantron answer sheet.

Information is on the Course Home Page not on BlackBoard.

Be familiar with general concepts and definitions. Remember, there is a *glossary* of terms at the back of the textbook. This exam will focus on the material covered during the first third of the term by syllabus topics:

Topic I - Introduction: What is Geography

Topic II - Geographers' Tools

You are responsible for the information contained in class lectures (PowerPoint presentations 1-8), **textbook Chap. 1, and the definitions in the atlas extra credit exercise.**

There will be multiple choice and true/false short answer questions, some of which will be aimed at a map and/or a diagram.

SUMMARY:

- ✓ Part I focused on basic introductory conceptual material for the field of Geography and the tools used by geographers to study the earth.
- ✓ Geography is defined as the study of people living on the surface of the earth and maps are geographers' special tools.
- ✓ Geography, along with history, is considered to be at the start of all formal knowledge from which other fields of study (with their specialties) developed.
- ✓ Geography is not a purely descriptive study nor is it the rote memorization of place names. The origins of geography came about by human natural curiosity.
- ✓ Geography is an analysis of location and place asking the question: Why?
- ✓ The physical environment (*Natural Landscape*) sets the stage for peoples' decisions about usage. The imprint made by people as they interact with nature (human features) results in the *Cultural Landscape*.
- ✓ The *Five Fundamental Themes of Geography* (location, place, movement, region and human-environment interaction) sum up the principles of the field of study. The *Earth Science Tradition* is added to the Five Themes to explain earth processes.
- ✓ The concept of *Region* helps us to study the earth by focusing our attention on a grouping of unique characteristics of place.
- ✓ The *History of Geography* can be divided into two sections: Classical and Modern. The mid-1700s is considered the transition point. Classical Period starts with the Ancients and extends through the Renaissance in Europe. Modern Period starts after the European Voyages of Discovery. It includes the evolution of the field of study, its division into areas of study, and the specializations that developed within

it from then through the present. During both phases there were and continue to be non-Western contributions to geographic knowledge.

- ✓ *Geographic methodologies* assist us in doing geographic research.
- ✓ *Spatial Distribution* is the essence of geography. It includes density, concentration, pattern, spatial interaction and diffusion.
- ✓ *Cartography* is the art and science of map making. Maps give us a wealth of information at the glance but we need to be aware of map-making techniques, their limitations and the map-maker who selects the information and means of portrayal.
- ✓ *Location Systems* assist us in positioning places on the earth's surface and portraying them on maps. The grid system is composed on lines of latitude and longitude. While latitude can be determined astronomically, longitude is found by using time differential calculations.
- ✓ *Time Zones and the International Date Line* are man-made inventions whose need came about when faster means of communication became available to people.
- ✓ *GPS – Global Positioning System* – uses satellite technology to accurately calculate the latitude, longitude, time of day and elevation above sea level for any spot on the earth linked to the GPS satellite system.
- ✓ To overcome the difficulty in converting the huge 3-D Earth to a small 2-D map, the map maker employs three techniques: *projection, scale and symbolization*. Each has multiple unique positive and negative characteristics.
- ✓ *Mapped information* can be presented using 5 different formats: *point symbols, iso-line, flow line, choropleth and cartogram*. Each is unique.
- ✓ Gathering information for geographic research studies involves researching existing sources, doing field work, taking photographic and electronic imagery, and using data obtained remotely from satellite and other electronic devices.
- ✓ *Spectral signatures* from the electromagnetic spectrum are the key in identifying objects using electronic gathering methods. This includes visible light, non-visible light, RADAR, LIDAR and thermal radiation. They are stored in data dictionaries.
- ✓ *Automated mapping techniques* allow us to draw and revise maps through digitization. *Raster* and *vector* are the two formats used.
- ✓ *Georeferencing* allows us to convert old maps digitally by matching modern-day designated control points found on the old maps. They can be corrected by using the “rubber-sheeting” technique.
- ✓ *Computer-generated 3-D and animated maps* are created when the “time” factor is added to latitude-longitude positioning in the programming instructions.
- ✓ *GIS – Geographic Information Systems* – takes us beyond automated cartography by allowing the management, manipulation, and analysis of data using interactive programming software. Models can be created and “What if ...?” scenarios established. This has led to “smart maps” that can react to preprogrammed models and send out instructions to the identified location to “fix” a situation.

TERMINOLOGY/DEFINITIONS for Exam One:

Below is a list of terms presented in class and in the textbook. Consult the Power-Point lecture slides and the glossary at the back of the textbook for definitions.

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Accessibility |
| Atlas |
| Automated cartography |
| Back to Basics movement |
| Cartogram |
| Cartographic authorship |
| Cartographic classification |
| Cartographic generalization |
| Cartographic induction |
| Cartographic simplification |
| Cartography |
| Choropleth map |
| Computer cartography |
| Concentration |
| Connectivity |
| Contributions, Arab |
| Contributions, Chinese |
| Contributions, Greek |
| Contributions, Renaissance Europe |
| Contributions, Roman |
| Contributions, Scandinavian |
| Control points |
| Cultural landscape |
| Data dictionary |
| Data points |
| Density |
| Diffusion |
| Diffusion - Contagious |
| Diffusion - Expansion |
| Diffusion - Hierarchical |
| Diffusion - Relocation |
| Digitizer |
| Distance |
| Distance decay |
| Distribution |

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Dot map |
| Earth Science |
| Equator |
| Eratosthenes |
| Five Fundamental Themes of Geography |
| Flow line map |
| Formal region |
| Fraction or ratio scale |
| Functional region |
| Geocoding |
| Geographic methodologies |
| Geographic research sequence |
| Geography |
| Geography of the Future |
| Geography of the Past |
| Geography of the Present |
| Geography, Analytical |
| Geography, Classical |
| Geography, Descriptive |
| Geography, Human |
| Geography, Modern |
| Geography, Physical |
| Geography, Regional |
| Geography, Topical |
| Georeferencing |
| GIS/Geographic Information Systems |
| Globe |
| GMT/Greenwich Mean Time |
| GPS/Global Positioning System |
| Graduated symbol map |
| Graphic or bar scale |
| Grid system |
| Herodotus |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Human-Environment Interaction |
| IDL/International Date Line |
| Isoline map |
| Large scale map |
| Latitude |
| LIDAR |
| Line of latitude |
| Linear distance |
| Location |
| Longitude |
| Map |
| Map legend or key |
| Map projection |
| Map projection, conical |
| Map projection, cylindrical |
| Map projection, interrupted |
| Map projection, planar |
| Map projection, AuthaGraph |
| Mental map |
| Meridian of longitude |
| Movement |
| Network |
| Non-photography |
| North Pole |
| Parallel of latitude |
| Pattern |
| Perceptual Region |
| Photogrammetry |
| Photography |
| Physical landscape |
| Pixel |
| Place |
| Planning |
| Point symbol |
| Prime Meridian |

| |
|------------------------|
| Psychological distance |
| Ptolemy |
| RADAR |
| Raster data |
| Region |
| Regional hierarchy |
| Relative location |
| Remote sensing |
| Rubber sheeting |
| Satellite resolution |
| Scale |

| |
|----------------------|
| Site |
| Situation |
| Small scale map |
| South Pole |
| Spatial analysis |
| Spatial distribution |
| Spatial Interaction |
| Spectral signature |
| Strabo |
| Symbolization |
| Thematic map |

| |
|-------------------------|
| Thermal imaging |
| Time distance |
| Time zone |
| Tribute to Yu |
| Tropic of Cancer |
| Tropic of Capricorn |
| Vector data |
| Verbal or written scale |
| Vernacular region |
| Voyages of Discovery |

COUNTRY PLACE NAME LIST for Exam One:

Know the **map location** of the place names for **Europe and Africa** on the **Place Name List** (see next page) and the location of the **countries listed below**. This will in the form of a matching question. Consult the appropriate maps in an atlas and the world maps attached to the front and back pages of the textbook to locate these places. Also consult the web sites for the location of the countries and physical features, as www.googleearth.com

| AFRICA | | | EUROPE | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Senegal | Botswana | Egypt | Ukraine | Spain | Latvia |
| Somalia | Morocco | Niger | Great Britain | Finland | Austria |
| South Sudan | Mali | Chad | Bulgaria | Netherlands | France |
| South Africa | Libya | Kenya | Germany | Switzerland | Greece |
| Uganda | Liberia | Nigeria | Sweden | Belarus | Poland |
| Angola | Algeria | Ethiopia | Italy | Norway | Denmark |

GEOG 101 PHYSICAL FEATURES PLACE NAME LIST for EXAM ONE

Each exam will have a place name location map section based on the list below, plus countries and political units. Consult the appropriate maps in an atlas and the pull-out map attached to the back page of the textbook to locate these places. **Exam I will focus on place names from Europe and Africa.** This section of the exam will be in the form of a matching question. You will match the names to numbers on a map.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| I. CONTINENTS | Europe | Africa | | | |
| II. OCEANS | Atlantic | Arctic | Indian | | |
| III. EUROPE | | | | | |
| Seas/Gulfs/Bays/ Fjords: | North Sea Baltic Sea Mediterranean Sea | Adriatic Sea Barents Sea | Aegean Sea Black Sea Fjords of Norway | Ionian Sea Bay of Biscay | Norwegian Sea Sea of Azov |
| Islands: | Crete Azores | Ireland Sicily | Corsica Iceland | Sardinia British Isles | Mallorca Malta |
| Straits/Canals: | Dardanelles Bosporus | Skagerrak English Channel | Strait of Gibraltar | | |
| Rivers: | Rhine Rhone | Danube Loire | Volga Seine | Ebro Dnieper | Vistula Elbe |
| Mts./Highlands/ Plains: | Pyrenees Carpathians | Alps Caucasus | Urals Apennines | Scandinavian Highlands North European Plain | |
| Peninsulas: | Iberia Scandinavia | Crimea Jutland | Balkan Italian | Peloponnesus Gibraltar | |
| IV. AFRICA | | | | | |
| Seas/Gulfs/Bays/ Lakes: | Red Sea Lake Victoria | Lake Chad Lake Nyasa | Gulf of Guinea Lake Tanganyika | Gulf of Aden | |
| Islands: | Cape Verde Comoros | Madeira Seychelles | Madagascar Canary | | |
| Straits/Canals: | Suez Canal | Bab el Mandeb | Mozambique Channel | | |
| Rivers: | Nile | Niger | Congo | Orange | Zambezi |
| Mts./Plateau/High- lands/Rift Zone: | Atlas East African Rift (aka Great Rift Valley) | Tibesti | Katanga | Ethiopian | Drakensberg |
| Peninsulas/Capes: | Sinai | Cape of Good Hope | | Somali Peninsula | |
| Deserts: | Sahara | Namib | Kalahari | | |

E U R O P E (countries)

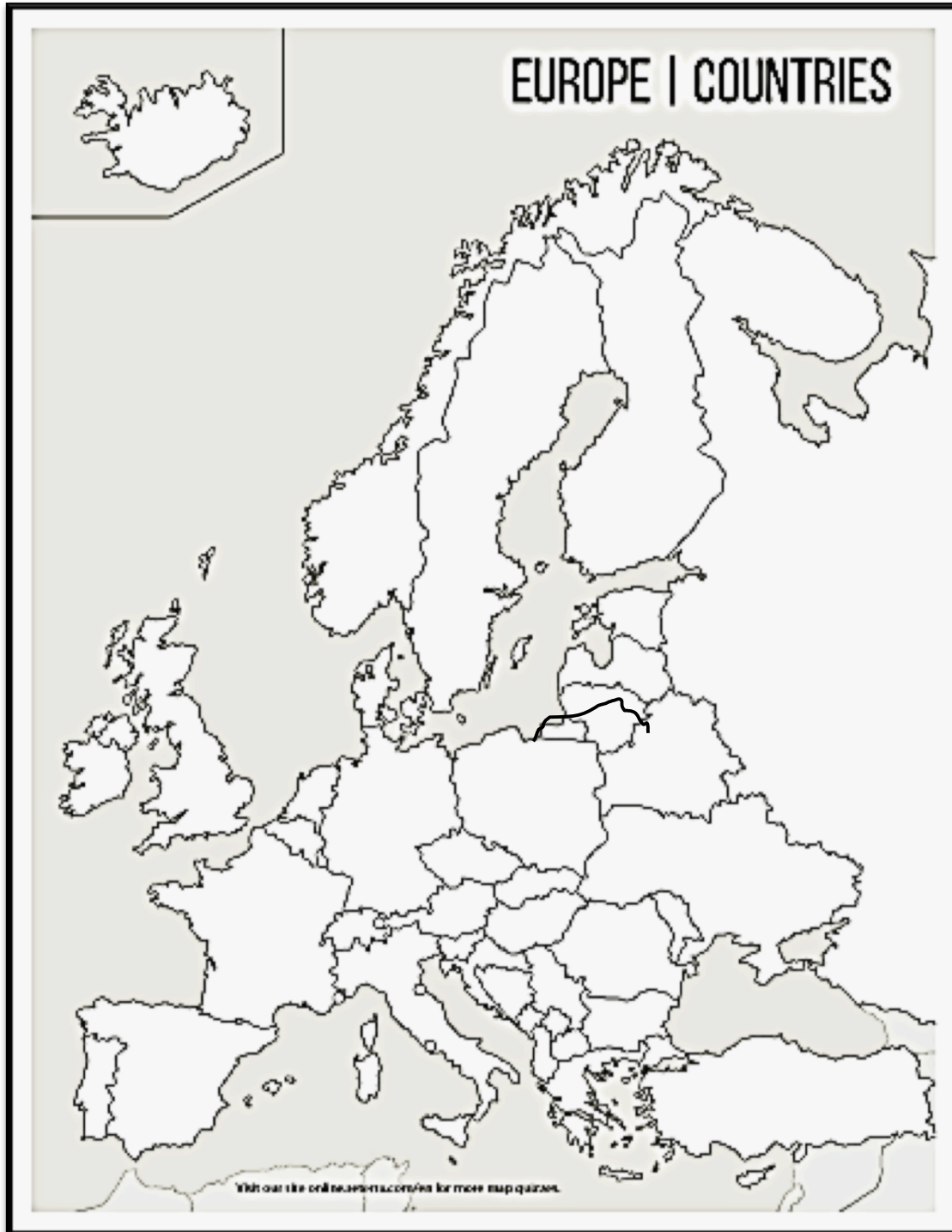


E U R O P E (Water areas: rivers, seas and ocean)



E U R O P E and A F R I C A composite outline map

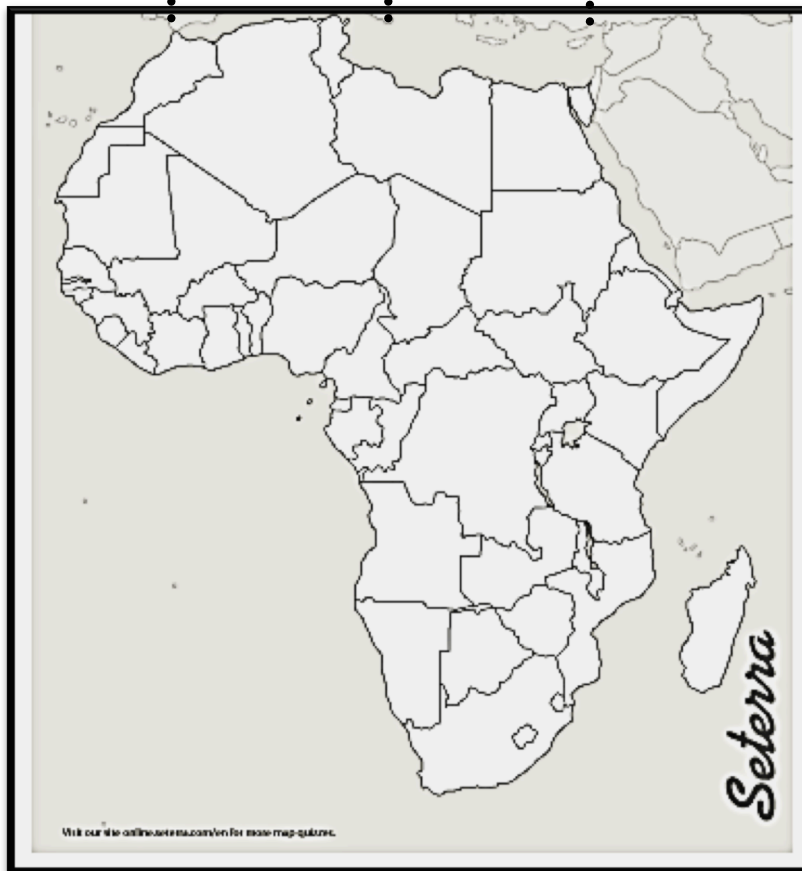
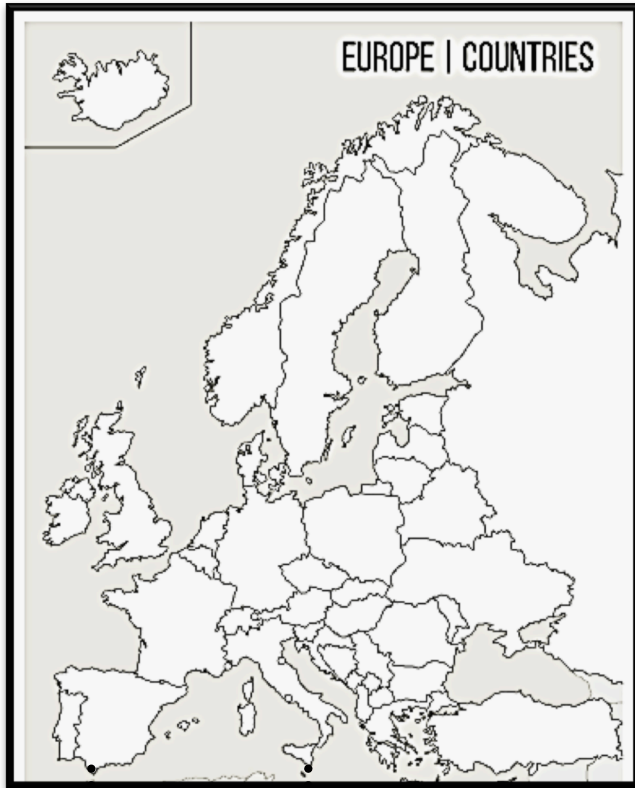




<https://lizardpoint.com/geography/europe-quiz.php>



<https://lizardpoint.com/geography/africa-quiz.php>

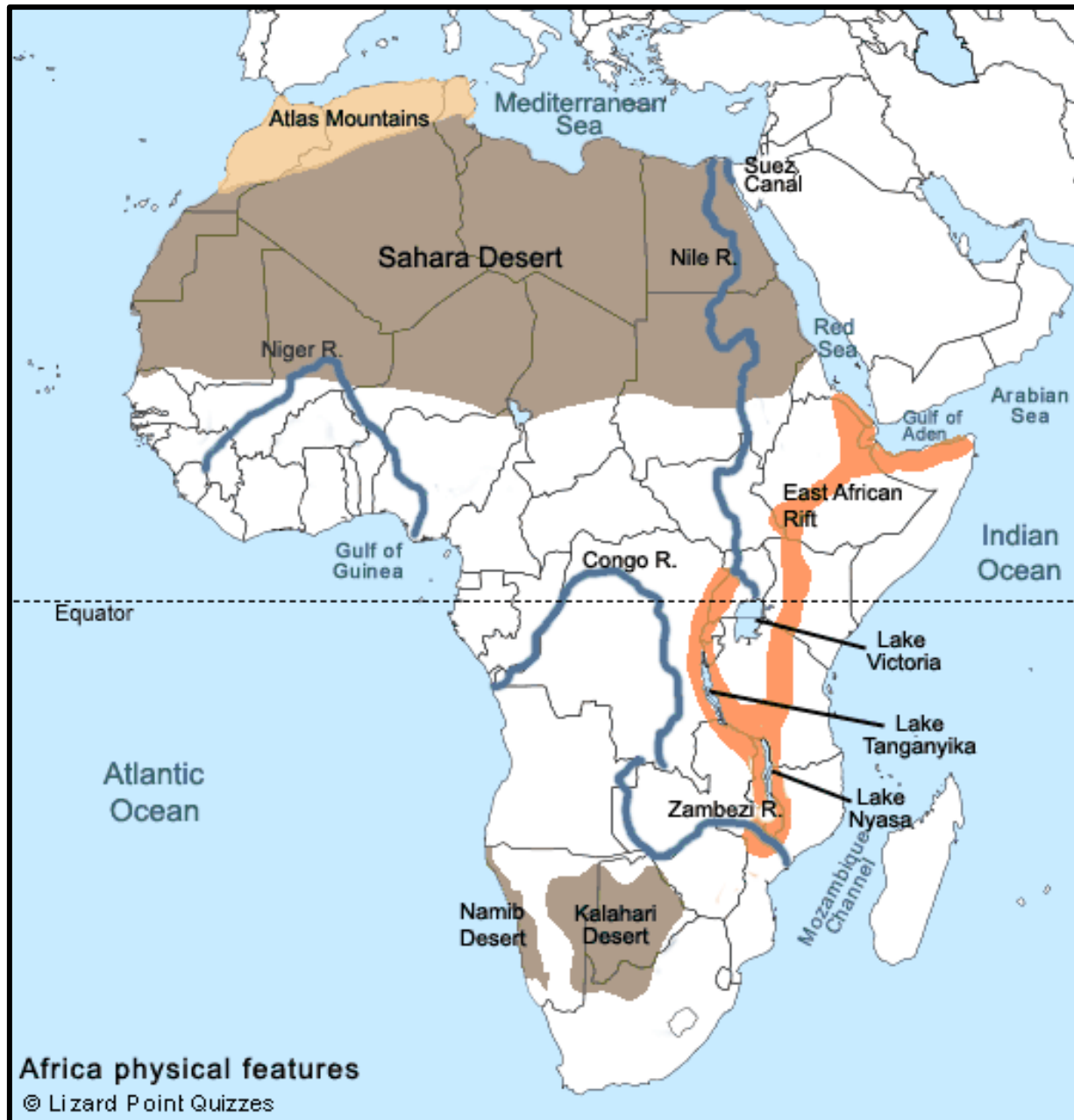


AFRICA | COUNTRIES

AFRICA: Physical features



AFRICA: Selected physical features



EUROPE: Physical features



EUROPE: Selected physical features

