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

**Geography Notes:**

I. **Geography**: The study of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and how they affect the people who live there.

* Two main questions geographers try to answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*To help answer these questions, they use the:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II. **5 Themes**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Geographers begin to study a place by finding where it is, or its location.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Geographers study the physical and human features of a location.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Geographers study how people affect or shape physical characteristics of their natural surroundings and how their surroundings (environment) affect the people.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Helps explain how people, goods, and ideas get from one place to another.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Geographers compare the climate, land, population, or history of one place to another. They group similar areas together.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Geographer’s Tools**:

* The two main tools used by a geographer would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The most accurate portrayal of the earth would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Maps try to show the earth on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface which causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV: Types of Maps**:

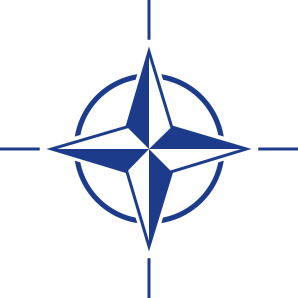
* There are different types of maps depending on what they show.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ map shows borders and capitals.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ map shows landforms and elevation.

\*(See pages R2-R13 for examples of political and physical maps.)

**V: The Parts of a Map**:

1. **Compass Rose:** A compass rose tells the cardinal directions, which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill in the compass rose:**



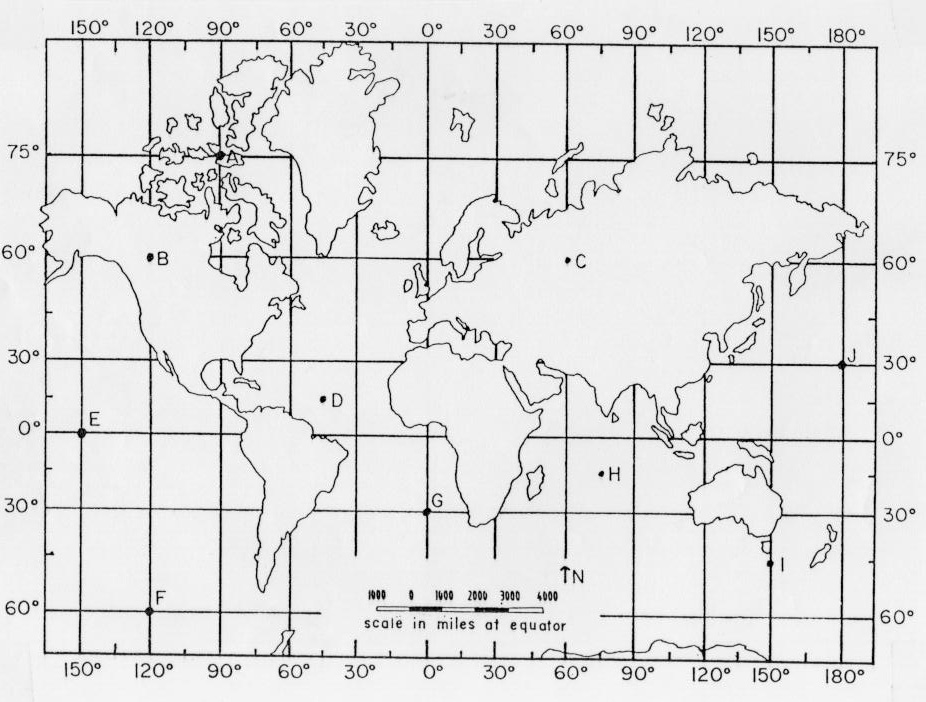
1. **Scale**: The scale on a map tells you the relative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the map to the real world. **For example**:, a map’s scale may tell you that one inch on the map equals one mile in the real world. (See Scale Worksheet)
2. **Key**: The key, or legend, on a map explains what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **For example**: The symbolmeans that a city is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Grids**: Many maps use a grid of parallels and meridians. These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines help to determine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ location or your global \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Longitude and Latitude:**

1. **Latitude lines:**
   * run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (“Lat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
   * Are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they never touch each other.
   * Used to measure distances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the EQUATOR.
   * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is 0◦ (degrees) latitude.
   * The Tropic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Tropic of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines that are 23 ½ ◦ north and south of the equator.
2. **LONGitude lines**:
   * run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (LONG)
   * Are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of longitude.
   * Used to measure distances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the PRIME MERIDIAN.
   * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is 0◦ (degrees) longitude.
   * All lines of longitude meet at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Poles.

\*\*If you’re given coordinates to find a location on a map just use your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Place on finger on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line and one on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line. Then bring your fingers together slowly until they meet.

**Latitude and Longitude Practice:**



A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ F: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ H: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

J: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_