The background of the image is divided into three diagonal sections by two lines that intersect. The top-left section is white, the bottom-left section is a light taupe color, and the right section is a darker taupe color. The text is positioned in the white section, following the diagonal line.

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

CHAPTER 1 BASIC CONCEPTS

Key Issue 1: How do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?

- Maps
- Contemporary Tools

WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY?

Who can tell me what Geography is?

- It is the scientific study of the location of people & activities across the earth and the reasons for their distribution.
- Eratosthenes (Greek Scholar) first to say *Geo-graphy*

Geography asks two questions:

- 1) **WHERE** things are and
- 2) **WHY** they are there

-Geographers organize things by place

-Historians organize things by time.

Something happening here can affect what's happening there.

GLOBALIZATION VS. LOCAL DIVERSITY

Globalization pulls the world together

- Internet has made us a global community

Local Diversity pushes us to be unique

- Express cultural traditions and economic practices

This push and pull can lead to conflict, what could they be?

- Political, economic, and pollution to name a few

BIG 2: WHERE AND WHY

-Where are people and activities found on Earth?

-Why are they found there?

HUMAN ASPECT: (Our focus)

- Religions, cities, businesses

PHYSICAL ASPECT: (Can't Forget)

- Climate, land formation, vegetation

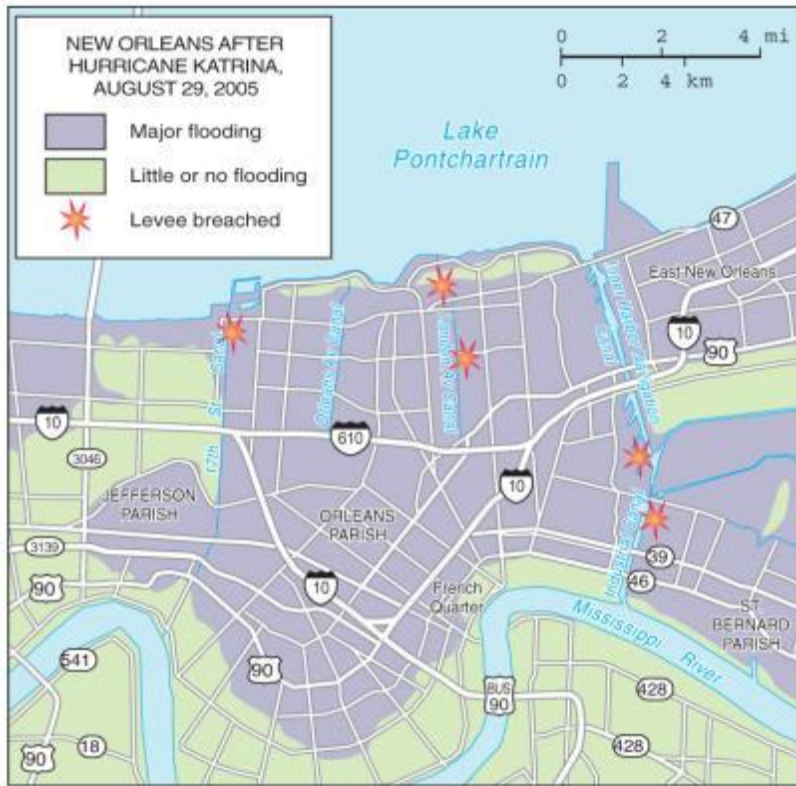
DON'T FORGET ABOUT PHYSICALITY

Why should we not forget about the physical aspect of Geography?

- All physical aspects affect the human side.
- People and their environments

Examples???

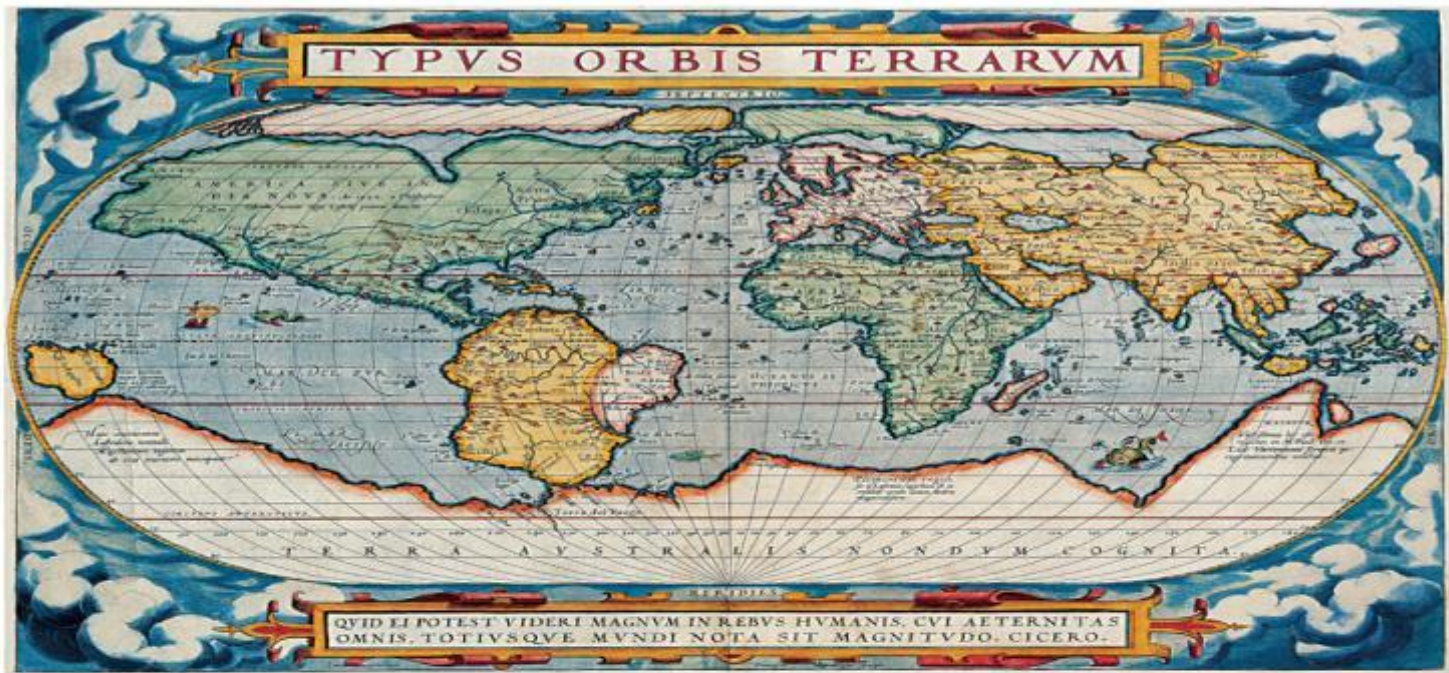
HURRICANE KATRINA (2005)



Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 1.1: Most of the area of New Orleans flooded after Hurricane Katrina was majority African American. Physical and political geography intersect in analyzing the impacts of the natural disaster





MAPS

Early Mapmaking

- Babylonians ~ 2300 B.C.
- Aristotle demonstrates E was spherical (384-322 B.C.)
- Roman & Greek Contributions


Map Scale

- Large scale = less detail, Smaller scale = more detail
- **Scale: relationship of a feature's size on a map to its size on Earth**
 - Fraction/ratio, written, bar scale

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Patriot+High+School/@34.022527,-117.4197794,11929m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m1!1s0x80dcb50865a44b6d:0xa0f37b860e3c1123>

SCALE AND PROJECTIONS

**Two confusing things about
maps...**

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of several overlapping triangles in shades of brown and tan, creating a geometric pattern.

PART 1: SCALE

Sizing the Earth onto a Map

A SIMPLE MATH PROBLEM...

Which number is larger?

$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

A SIMPLE MATH PROBLEM...

Which number is larger?

$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

A SIMPLE MATH PROBLEM...

Which number is larger?

$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{1,000}$ or $\frac{1}{10,000}$

A SIMPLE MATH PROBLEM...

Which number is larger?

$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{1,000}$ or $\frac{1}{10,000}$

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

- **1:100 vs. 1/100**

- **What does this mean on a map?**

1:10,000

TWO MAPS

- **Scale of Map 1 - 1:10,000**
- **Scale of Map 2 - 1:100**

Which map has a bigger scale?

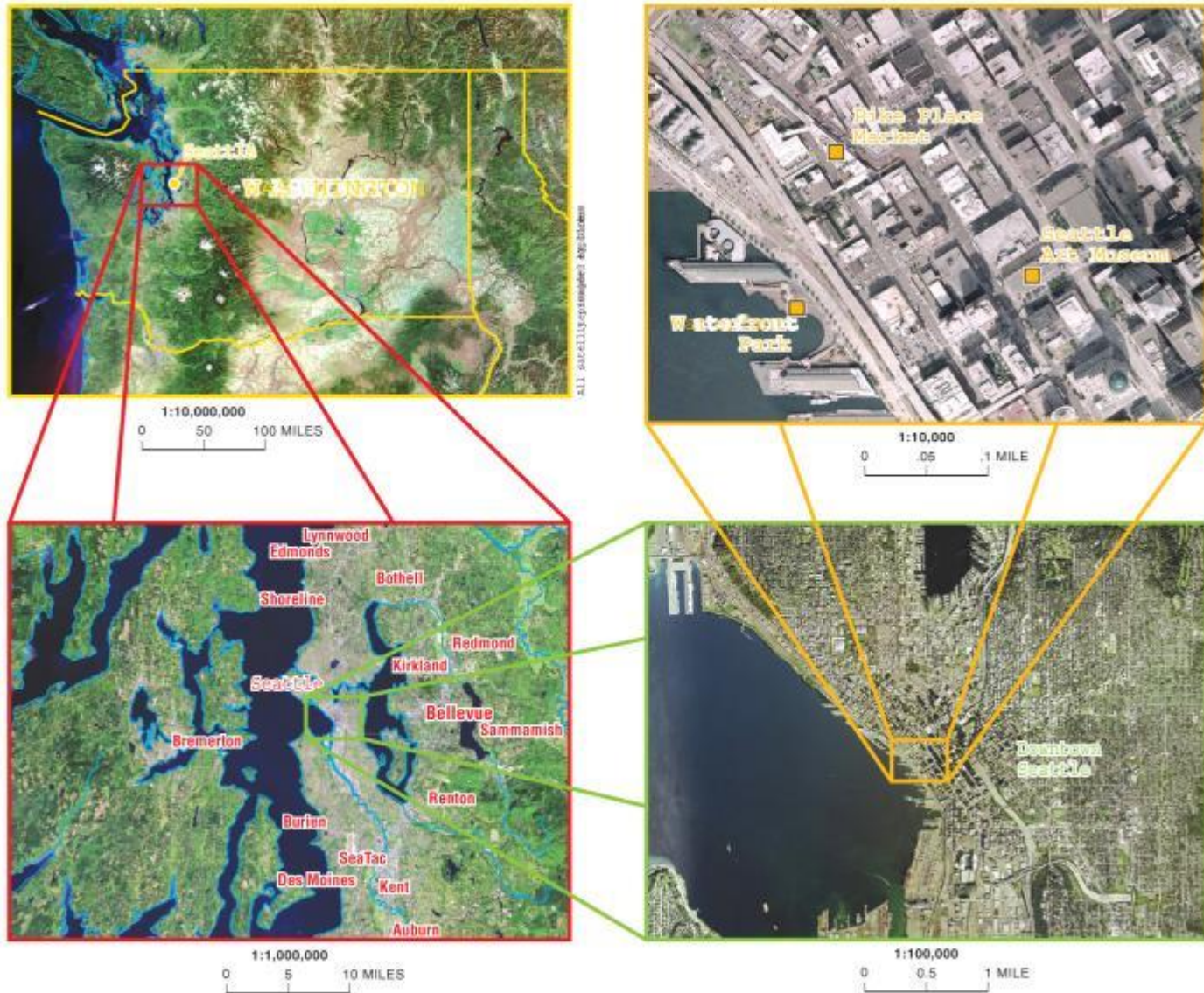
Which map has a bigger view of the earth?

TWO MAPS...

- Which map has a smaller scale?



SCALE DIFFERENCES: MAPS OF WASHINGTON STATE



WASHINGTON STATE (1:10 MILLION SCALE)



All data provided by GlobeXpress

1:10,000,000



Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

WESTERN WASHINGTON

(1:1 MILLION SCALE)

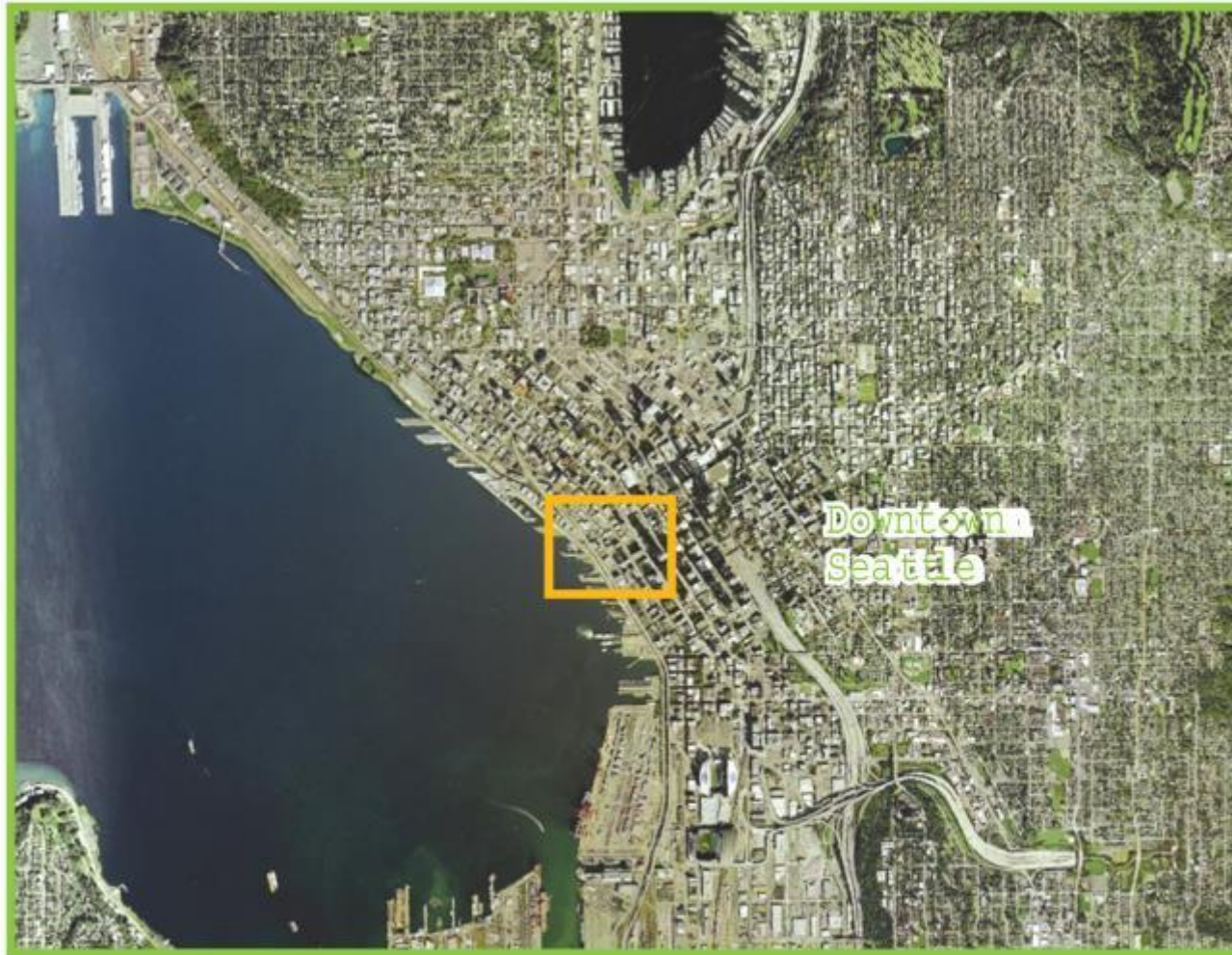


1:1,000,000



Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

SEATTLE REGION (1:100,000 SCALE)



1:100,000

0 0.5 1 MILE

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

DOWNTOWN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

(1:10,000 SCALE)



1:10,000

0 .05 .1 MILE

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

THE TAKE-HOME MESSAGE...


- **Zoomed out maps (larger areas) have small scales.**
- **Zoomed in maps (smaller areas) have large scales.**

PART 2: PROJECTIONS

**(what happens when something
spherical is made flat)**

The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping geometric shapes in shades of brown and tan, creating a layered, abstract design.

WATCH CLOSELY AS I MAGICALLY CONVERT THIS
BALL INTO A PIECE OF PAPER...
WHAT BECOMES DISTORTED?

- **Shape**
 - **Distance**
 - **Relative size**
 - **Direction**
- 
- The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping geometric shapes. On the left, there is a large, light-brown triangle pointing downwards. To its right, there is a smaller, darker brown triangle pointing upwards. The rest of the bottom section is filled with a solid, medium-brown color.

MAPS

Projection: method of transferring locations on Earth's surface to a flat map.

- 4 types of distortion
 1. *shape*: elongated or squat
 2. *distance*: + or –
 3. *relative size*: appears bigger than reality
 4. *direction*: one place to another

WORLD GEOGRAPHIC GRID

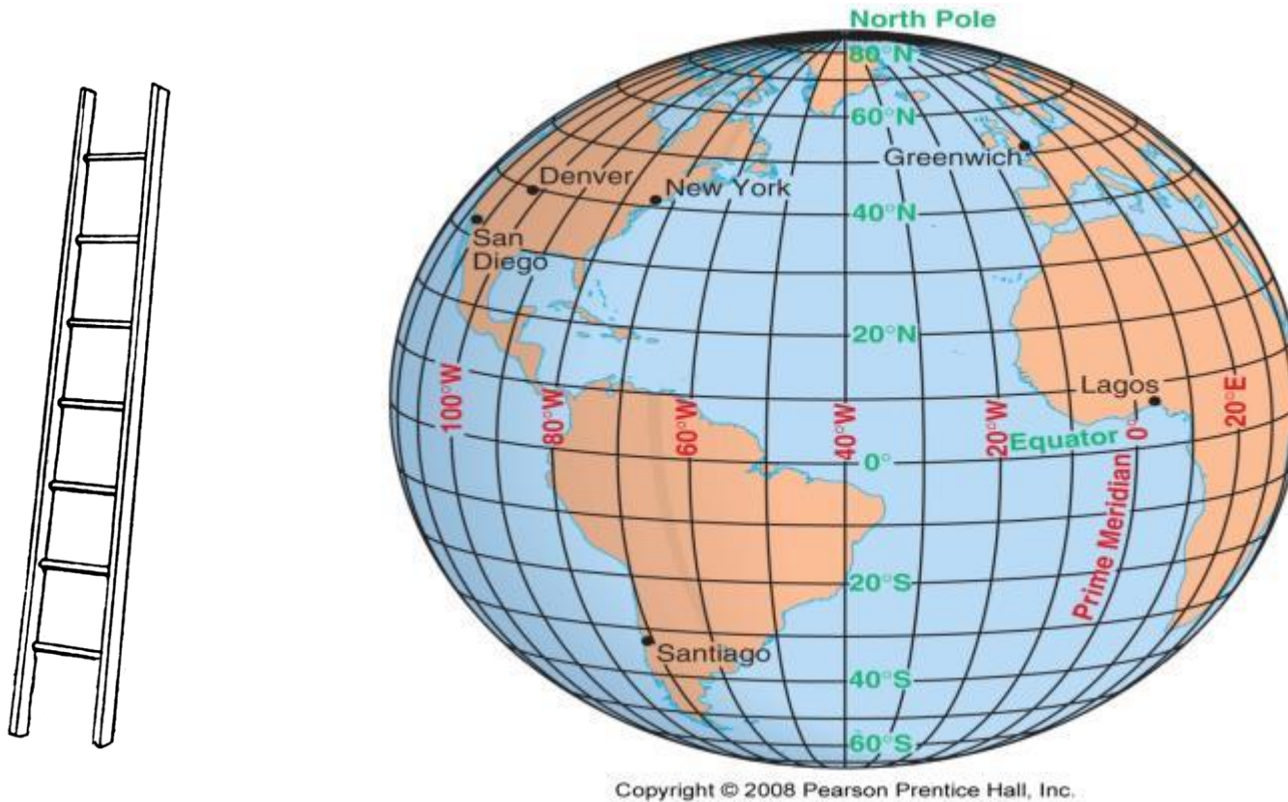


Fig. 1-8: The world geographic grid consists of meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude. The prime meridian (0°) passes through Greenwich, England.

WORLD TIME ZONES

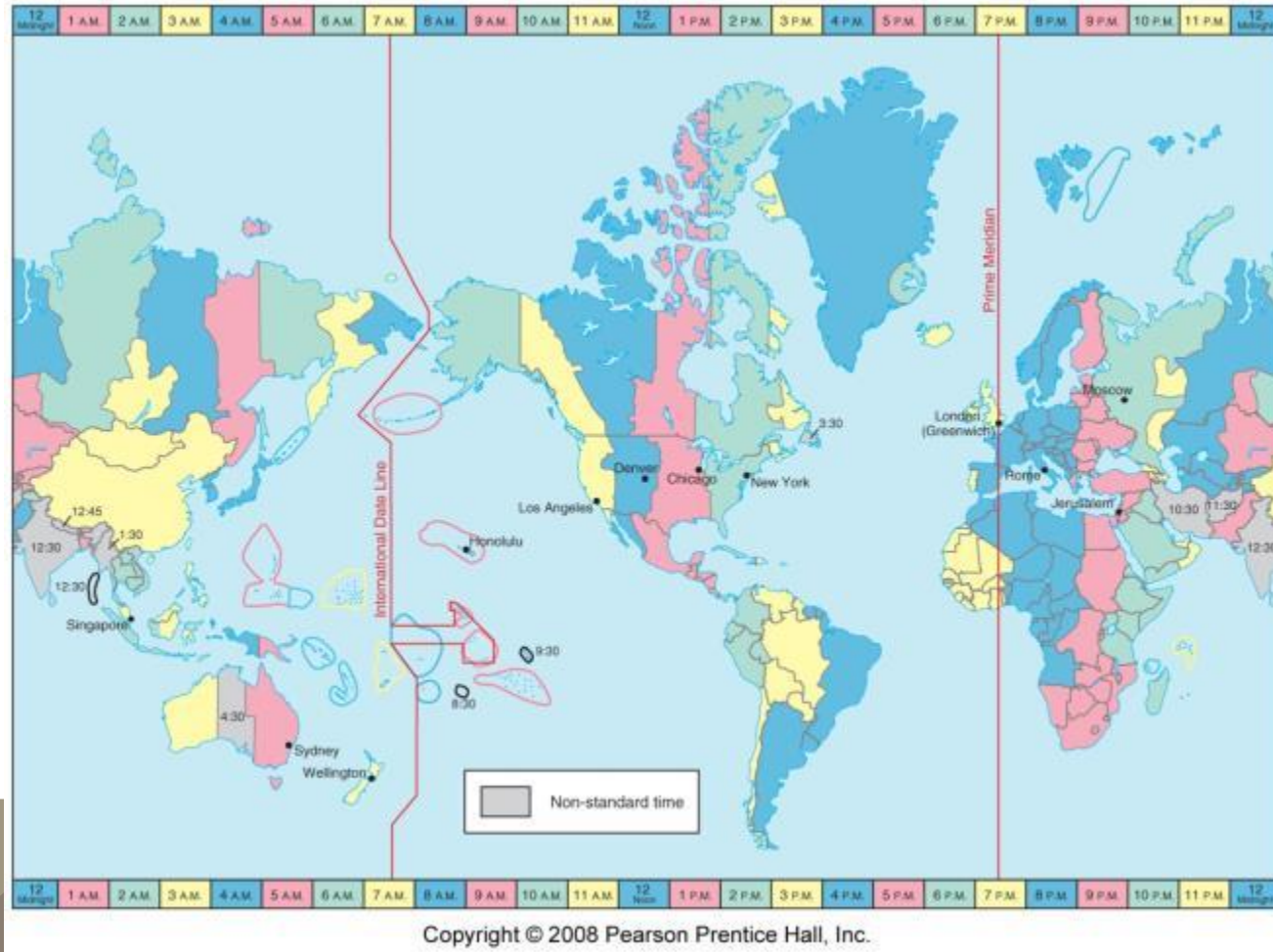


Fig. 1-9: The world's 24 standard time zones each represent about 15° of longitude. They are often depicted using the Mercator projection.



Twig



[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=UW6
QQCMCFM8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UW6QQCMCFM8)

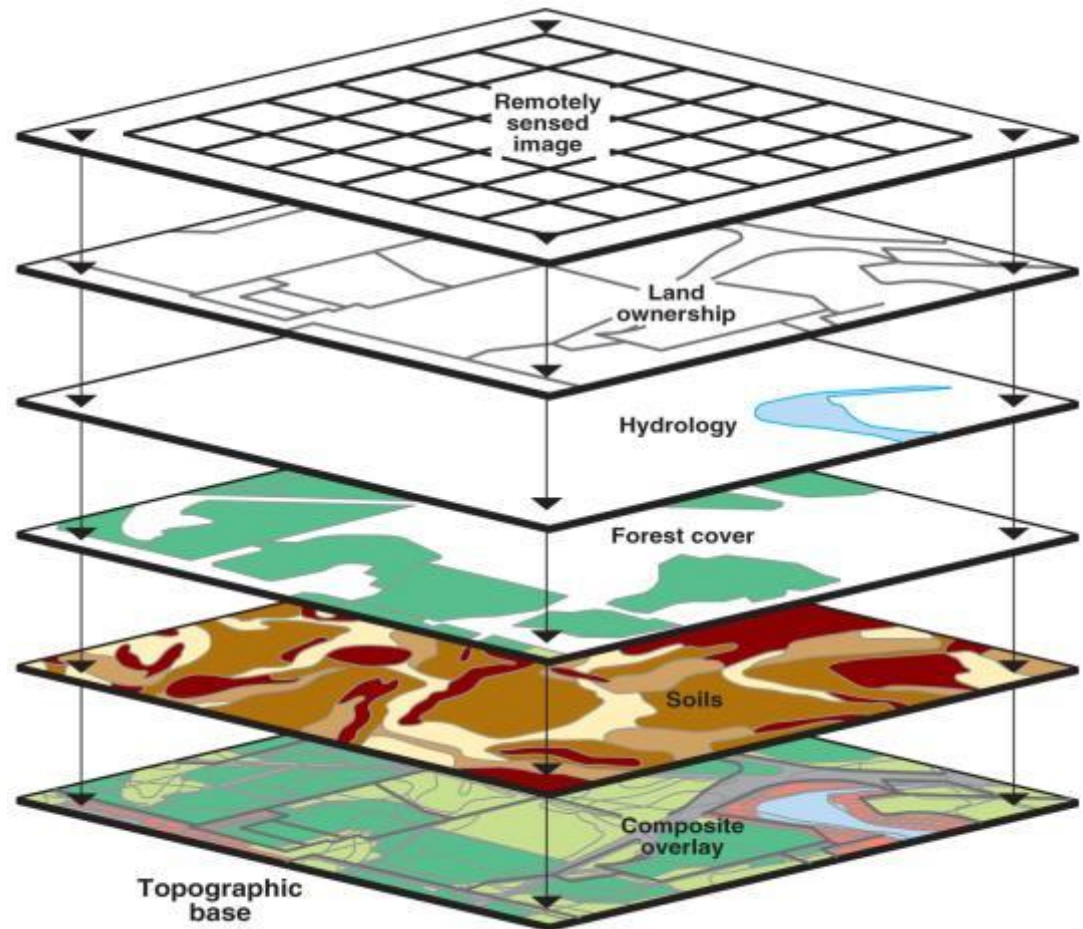
1 minute 30 seconds-China exception

CONTEMPORARY TOOLS

GIS: (Geography Information Systems)- the position of any object on Earth can be measured and recorded with mathematical Precision

- What can GIS be used for or prevent?
- Info can be stored in layers (like Photoshop)
- Boundaries, water, roads, climates, etc.
- Shows relationships among different info as well
- Farming practices, H₂O/O, vegetation, development

LAYERS OF A GIS



Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fig. 1-5: A geographic information system (GIS) stores information about a location in several layers. Each layer represents a different category of information.

CONTEMPORARY TOOLS

Remote Sensing: collection of data about Earth's surface from an orbiting satellite

- Essentially a grid containing many rows of pixels
- Primarily used for environmental issues

GPS: (Global Positioning System): determines the precise position of something on Earth

- Google Maps, Yelp, etc.

GOOGLE MAP

MCDONALD'S IN JURUPA VALLEY

