

## THE THEME OF LOCATION

### I. ABSOLUTE LOCATION

Absolute location is the exact location in terms of the latitude and longitude of a place.

A. Map Key-

B. Grids-

1. used for small areas
2. lines running top to bottom are identified by numbers
3. lines running left to right are identified by letters

C. Global Grid- used to locate places in the world; imaginary lines that circle the globe

1. Parallels: imaginary lines that run \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

2. Meridians: imaginary lines that run \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

3. Hemisphere: \_\_\_\_\_ of the globe

4. Equator: divides Earth into \_\_\_\_\_

- center point of parallels

- latitude lines are those north and south of Equator

5. Prime Meridian: divides Earth into \_\_\_\_\_

- center point of meridians

- longitude lines are those east and west of the Prime Meridian

### II. RELATIVE LOCATION

Relative location is the location of a place in relation to other places.

A. Important because it provides information about a place.

B. Location of a place affects the "personality" of the people as a group

## THE THEME OF PLACE

Geographers use natural/physical features and cultural/human features to describe places.

A. Physical features-mountains, lakes, forests, weather

B. The Earth's surface is made up of 4 landforms:

- Mountains
- Hills
- Plains
- Plateaus

- Landforms are created when giant slabs of the Earth's crust move in different directions. This movement is called Plate Tectonics. This force builds up the earth.

- Forces that wear the Earth down to create new landforms come in the form of Erosion.

C. Climate- as a physical feature, weather over a long period of time

1. Geographers divide world into 6 Climate regions:

- Hot/Tropical climates:
  - occur in tropics
  - either hot and wet all year or hot with wet and dry season
- Dry Climates:
  - located throughout the world
  - driest climates called deserts
- Mild climates:
  - usually located near water
  - not too hot or too cold
- Continental climates:
  - usually found in centers of continent
  - have hot summers and cold winters
- Cold/Polar climates:
  - located near the poles
  - cold all year; winter very long and severe
  - few people live in these regions
- Vertical climates:
  - in mountain regions
  - lower elevations have warmer climates
  - higher elevations have cooler climates

2. Location of climates is affected by latitude, water, and elevation.

Climate and Latitude:

- Places at or near the Equator have hottest climates because the sun's rays are shorter.
- Places near the North or South Pole have coldest climates because the sun's rays are longer.

Climate and Water:

- In summer, places near water are cooler than places in center of continent
- In winter, places near the water are warmer because the water still carries the warmth of the sun.

Climate and Elevation:

- The higher the elevation, the colder the temperature
- Two cities at the same latitude can have different temperatures due to different elevations.

Climate and Vegetation:

- Climate determines plant life.

#### D. Human Features

1. Population:

- urban- cities and heavily populated areas around them.
- rural- farms, forests, and towns

2. Culture: what people bring to the natural world (beliefs, values, languages)

- values and customs affect how people live
- cultural region- a part of the world that has human characteristics that are different from other regions and that unify the region.

## THE THEME OF INTERACTION

- When we talk about **interaction** (pg. 52) we are talking about how people's lives are affected by where they live.
- Every place on earth has certain \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ that make life easy or difficult.
- **Natural Resources** (pg. 60): \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Some countries have a lot of natural resources; other countries have very little natural resources. This is called **uneven distribution of resources**.
- People use their creativity and technology to change the land and solve environmental problems. Examples of this are: irrigation, canals, dams, water treatment plants, etc.
- People can work to reverse negative results of their interaction with the environment. Some of these negative results are: global warming, acid rain, industrialization.

## THE THEME OF MOVEMENT

- Movement explains how people from one place interact with people from another place.
- Movement explains how people, goods, and ideas move from one place to another.
- People move from one place to settle in another for all kinds of reasons.

- o **Pull factors** (pg. 77) are: \_\_\_\_\_

- o **Push factors** (pg. 77) are: \_\_\_\_\_

- o Movements can be temporary, such as \_\_\_\_\_ or permanent, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- The movement of people can change the culture of a region.
- When people move, they take with them their cultural "baggage" (pg. 78), which is their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Barriers can affect movement.

- **Natural barriers** (pg. 80), like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, have separated people for centuries

- People can also be separated by **cultural and political barriers**, which are their differences in \_\_\_\_\_.

- **Cultural Diffusion** (pg. 84): \_\_\_\_\_

- o With technology and time the world has become more connected.
  - o Some places are more affected by changes than others.
  - o Events in one country can bring changes to others.

## THE THEME OF REGIONS

- The basic unit of geographic study is the region.
- A **region** (pg. 94) is: \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Geographers use regions so they can compare areas.
- The study of regions helps you see the Earth as a system of places that are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The most familiar type of region is the political region. A \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ is a political region.
- Regions can be formed by other \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ features as well.
- Regions have common characteristics.
- A place can belong to more than one region. (ex. Illinois is part of the Midwest region, an agricultural region, and a moderate climate region)
- The boundaries between regions are not sharp lines. Instead, boundaries tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 97), which include characteristics of both regions.
- A region can change over time for many reasons.