

## Geography Map Test Knowing the World

Label the following places on a blank map. You are being graded on accuracy, spelling, neatness, and legibility. Be sure to include your name, date, and period at the top of your map. This test is worth 35 points.

North America  
South America  
Central America  
Asia  
Africa  
Europe  
Australia  
Antarctica

Indian Ocean  
Pacific Ocean  
Atlantic Ocean  
Arctic Ocean

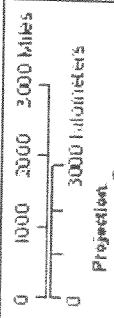
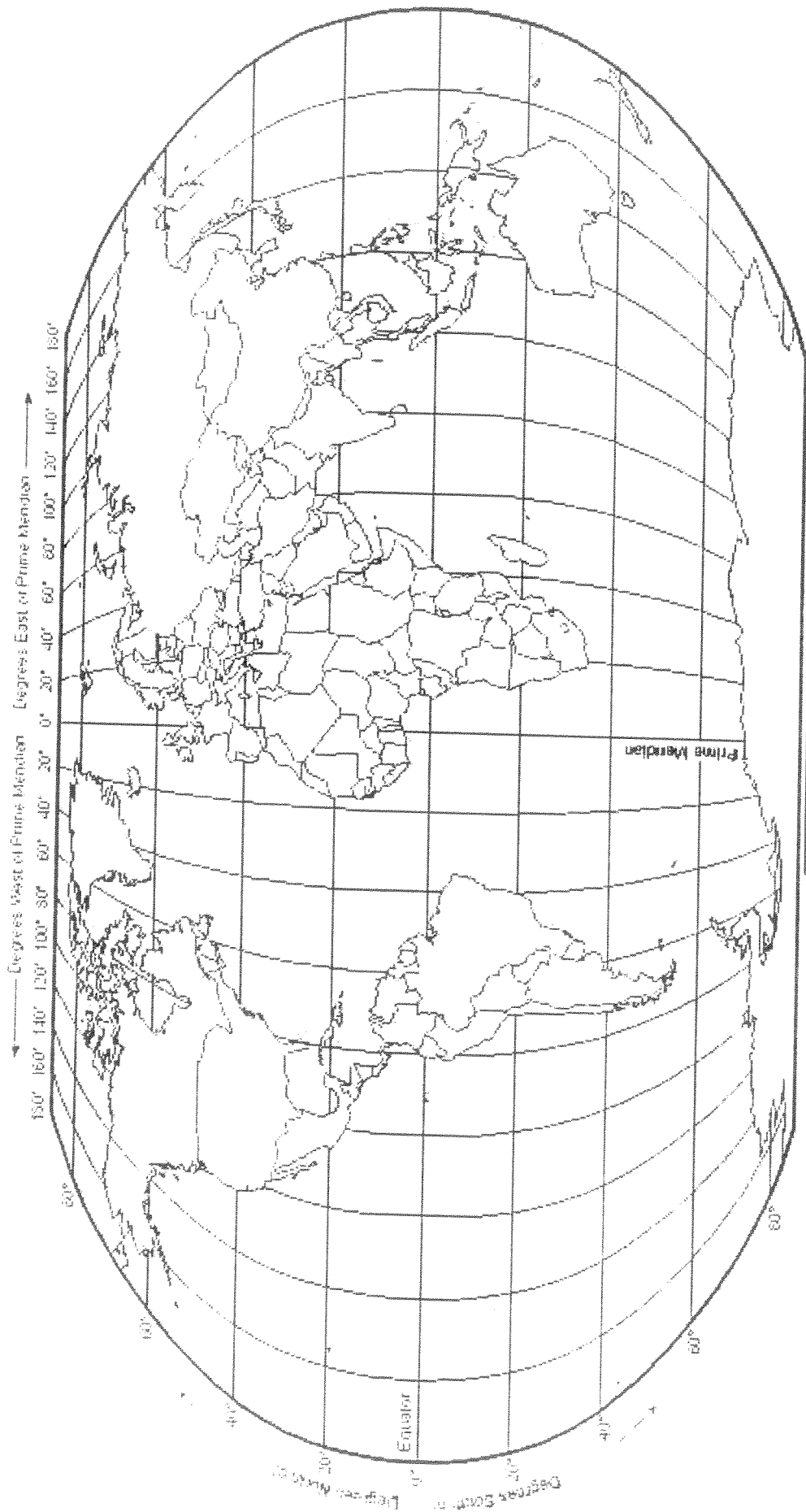
Canada  
United States  
Mexico  
Panama  
Brazil  
United Kingdom  
Spain  
Italy  
Liberia  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Saudi Arabia  
Russia  
Afghanistan  
India  
China  
Japan

Identify the following places on the map. Use *Goode's World Atlas* to help you, page: 154-161.

Rhine River  
Strasbourg  
Ukraine  
France  
Hungary  
Slovakia  
Danube River  
London  
Poland  
Czech Republic  
England  
Portugal  
Norway  
Denmark  
Austria

Spain  
Germany  
Liverpool  
Randstad  
Mediterranean Sea  
Black Sea  
North Sea  
Atlantic Ocean  
Greece  
Italy  
Ireland  
Iceland  
Sweden  
Finland  
Switzerland

# World



**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE**  
 CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

Course: **Geography**  
 Author: **Geography Alliance**  
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 Item: **Geography**

## Geo Quiz

Cape Tribulation was named by Captain James Cook after his ship was damaged there in 1770. The cape is along the coast of what continent?

Which island of the Greater Antilles is east of Hispaniola?

In 1976, which North African country on the Atlantic Ocean annexed land to the south to gain control over phosphate resources?

Mechlin is a center of lace production in which country?

Put these countries in order according to the length of their coastlines, from longest to shortest: Pakistan, Cambodia, China.

In what country is the Yenisey River?

The Corinth Canal allows ships to cross an isthmus that is part of which European country?

What island country off the east coast of Africa is home to about 80,000 people?

Identify the only national capital city along the coast of Central America.

What is Ethiopia's most populous city?

Gezira is a region between the Blue Nile and White Nile rivers in which country?

**Dealing With Projections**  
**Use Goode's World Atlas**

Regardless of the care and precision of the cartographer, map projections inevitably involve some distortion. Read about map projections on pages ix, x, and xi. Answer the following questions.

1. Which of the map projections described on pages ix, x, and xi is used for the map on pages 2 and 3?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Which two qualities of the earth's surface are represented accurately by Figure 10 on page x?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Which map projection is used for the map on pages 104 and 105?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Compare the Robinson and the Mercator projections. Look closely at the shapes and sizes and compare the land areas they show:
  - a. Near the equator
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. North of 50 degrees North latitude.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Describe a polyconic projection.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Describe a Goode's Interrupted Homolosine projection.

## Chapter 1- Goode's Maps

1. **Absolute distance-** The distance that can be measured with a standard unit of length, such as a mile or kilometer.
2. **Absolute location-** The exact position of an object or place, measured within the spatial coordinates of a grid system.
3. **Azimuthal projection-** A map projection in which the plane is the most developable surface.
4. **Breaking point-** The outer edge of a city's sphere of influence, used in the law of retail gravitation to describe the area of a city's hinterlands that depend on that city for its retail supply.
5. **Cartograms-** A type of thematic map that transforms space such that the political unit with the greatest value for some type of data is represented by the largest relative area.
6. **Choropleth map-** A thematic map that uses tones or colors to represent spatial data as average values per unit area.
7. **Cognitive map-** An image of a portion of the earth's surface that an individual creates in his or her mind. Cognitive maps can include knowledge of actual locations and relationships between locations as well as personal perceptions and preferences of particular places.
8. **Coordinate system-** A standard grid, composed of lines of latitude and longitude, used to determine the absolute location of any object, place, or feature on the earth's surface.
9. **Dot maps-** Thematic maps that use points to show the precise locations of specific observations or occurrences, such as crimes, car accidents, or births.
10. **Fuller projection-** A type of map projection that maintains the accurate size and shape of landmasses but completely rearranges direction such that the four cardinal directions—north, south, east, and west—no longer have any meaning.
11. **Geoid-** The actual shape of the earth, which is rough and oblate, or slightly squashed; the earth's circumference is longer around the equator than it is along the meridians, from north-south circumference.
12. **International Date Line-** The line of longitude that marks where each new day begins, centered on the 180<sup>th</sup> meridian.
13. **Isoline-** Map line that connects points of equal or very similar values.
14. **Large-Scale-** A relatively small ratio between map units and ground units. Large-Scale-maps usually had higher resolution and cover much smaller regions than smaller-scale maps.
15. **Latitude-** The angular distance north or south of the equator, defined by lines of latitude, or parallels.
16. **Location Charts-** On a map, a chart or graph that gives specific statistical information of a particular political unit or jurisdiction.
17. **Longitude-** The angular distance east or west of the prime meridian, defined by lines of longitude, or meridians.

18. **Map Projection-** a mathematical method that involves transferring the earth's sphere onto a flat surface. This term can also be used to describe the type of map that results from the process of projecting. All map projections had distortions in either area, direction, distance, or shape.
19. **Mercator projection-** a true conformal cylindrical map projection, the mercator projection is particularly useful for navigation because it maintains accurate direction. Mercator projections are famous for their distortion in area that makes landmasses at the pole appear oversized.
20. **Meridian-** a line of longitude that runs north-south. All lines longitude is equal in length and intersect at the poles.
21. **Parallel-** an east-west line of latitude that runs parallel to the equator and that marks distance north or south of the equator.
22. **Preference Map-** a map that displays individual preferences for certain places,
23. **Prime Meridian-** An imaginary line passing through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England, which marks the 0 degrees line of longitude.
24. **Proportional symbols map-** a thematic map in which the size of a chosen symbol- such as a circle or triangle – indicates the relative magnitude of some statistical value for a given geographic region.
25. **Reference Map-** a map type that shows reference information for a particular place, making it useful for finding landmarks and fro navigating.
26. **Resolution-** A map's smallest discernable unit. If for example, an object has to be one kilometer long in order to show up on a map, then that map's resolution is one kilometer.
27. **Robinson projection-** a projection that attempts to balance several possible projection errors. It does not maintain completely accurate area, shape, distance, or direction, but it minimizes errors in each.
28. **Scale-** The ratio between the size of an area on a map and the actual size of that same area on the earth's surface.
29. **Site-** The absolute location of a place, described by local relief, landforms, and other cultural or physical characteristics.
30. **Small –Scale-** map scale ratio in which the ratios of units on the map to units on the earth is quite small. Small-scale maps usually depict large areas.
31. **Thematic map-** A type of map that displays one or more variables- such as population, or income level- with in a specific area.
32. **Topographic Maps-** Maps that use isolines to represent constant elevations. If you took a topographic map out into the field and walked exactly along the path of an isoline on your map, you would always stay at the same elevation.
33. **Visualization-** Use of sophisticated software to create dynamic computer maps, some of which are three-dimensional or interactive.

***How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are?***

Rubenstein, pp. 5-12

1. Define map:

2. Define cartography:

3. Give two examples of early mapmaking and its (unusual?) materials for the maps.

(a)

(b)

4. Who first demonstrated that the earth was round? How?

5a. Who was the first to use the term "geography?" When?

5b. List three of his contributions in geography at that time.

(a)

(b)

(c)

6. Provide an example of developments in geography for each of the following:

Chinese	
Muslims	
Age of Discovery (16 <sup>th</sup> century)	

7. Define scale:

8a. What is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface, like a neighborhood (a large-scale map)?

8b. What is the advantage of a map which shows the entire globe (a small-scale map)?

9. When geographers convert the round earth to a flat map, they use a projection. All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the four things that typically become distorted in various projections.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

10. Two important projections are the Mercator and the Robinson. Complete the table below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

	ROBINSON	MERCATOR
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

11a. With regard to the Land Ordinance of 1785, which became the official survey system for the United States, define the following:

- a) township
- b) range
- c) sections

12. Geographers use a GIS (Geographic Information System) to store "layers" of data. Give three examples of types of data stored in a layer.

- a.
- b.
- c.

12b. Why would a geographer want to show all three layers at once on a map?

13a. Define remote sensing:

13b. What is the primary application of remote sensing? Why?



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**PLACE: UNIQUE LOCATION OF A FEATURE**

1. Define **toponym**:
2. Identify four ways in which places can receive names.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
3. Identify three reasons for which places sometimes change names.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
4. Define **site**:
5. List three site characteristics:
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
6. Complete the following sentence about site:

*"Human actions can \_\_\_\_\_ the characteristics of a site."*
7. Define **situation**:
8. Give directions to David Douglas High School based on its situation.
9. What place is designated as 0 degrees longitude?
10. What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?
- 11a. How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided?
- 11b. Give an example.
12. How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one "hour" of time (or one time zone)?

## REGIONS: AREAS OF UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS

17. A region is an \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ defined by one or more \_\_\_\_\_

18. One contemporary (current) approach to studying the cultural landscape is called the regional studies approach. What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?

19. Geographers using the regional studies approach argue that that distinctive landscapes of different regions result from what two things?

a.

b.

20. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers.

	FORMAL REGION	FUNCTIONAL REGION	VERNACULAR REGION
Also called			
Definition			
Example			

21. How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are 'spatially associated,' that is, that they bear some sort of cause and effect relationship?

22. Precisely define the following terms so that their meanings are distinguishable from each other:

**A. Cultural Ecology**

**B. Environmental Determinism**

**C. Possibilism**

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• **SCALE: FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL**

1. Define *globalization*:
2. How has modern technology played a role in globalization?
3. In what ways is globalization of culture apparent in the landscape?
4. In what ways has the communications revolution played a role in globalization?
5. Make three bulleted statements about reactions against globalism and globalization.
  - (a)
  - (b)
  - (c)

• **SPACE: DISTRIBUTION OF FEATURES**

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a feature in \_\_\_\_\_ is known as its distribution.

7a. Define *density*:

7b. What is *arithmetic density*?

7c. What is *physiological density*?

8a. The way in which a feature is distributed over space is known as *concentration*. What are the opposite ends of the spectrum of concentration?

- a.
- b.

8b. Draw 10 dots in each of the boxes below so that the *density* is the same in each, but the *concentration* is different. Illustrate and label the two different kinds of concentration.

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9. List three different types of *pattern* given in the text.
- - 
  -

10. In what way do each of the following play a role in geography?

ETHNICITY	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER

• **Connections Between Places**

11. What is *space-time compression*?
12. In the past, most interaction between places required what?
13. How has this changed?
14. Give some examples of forces that slow or prevent interaction among groups.
15. Describe the phenomenon known as *distance-decay*.
16. *Diffusion* is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion, define and give an example of each of the following.

		DIFFUSION
Hearth		
Relocation diffusion		
Expansion diffusion	Hierarchical diffusion	
	Contagious Diffusion	
	Stimulus Diffusion	

**Patterns of Population**  
**Goode's World Atlas**

Complete the following exercises using the outline map of the world and the world population density map on pages 30 and 31.

1. Identify the following places on the world map:

Europe	Africa
East Asia	South America
South Asia	North America
  
2. Among the three regions on the earth with the largest population concentrations, one is western Europe. What are the other two?
  
3. Which place, east Asia or south Asia, has a population density of more than 100 people per square kilometer?
  
4. Using the birth rate map on page 32 of the atlas, locate the regions of the world that have the highest two categories for birth rate (high and moderately high).
  
5. Next, using the death rate map on page 32, find the death rate for the same regions.
  
6. How do you think the total population will change in those regions?
  
7. What data does the natural increase map on page 33 present to verify your conclusions?
  
8. Which countries have the highest levels of population increase?
  
9. Population density partly depends on the ratio of people living in urban (city) areas to the number of people living in rural (farm) areas. What is the urban to rural ration for the following countries? (You will find this information on page 31.)

	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.
a. China:		
b. Japan:		
c. United Kingdom:		
d. United States:		
e. Australia:		
f. Russia:		
  
10. Color the 4 major population clusters we know of in the world today. Use a bright contrasting color like red.

## Using Maps to Understand Culture

Using *Goode's World Atlas*, answer the following questions in a thorough and thoughtful manner. Quality work is always appreciated and graded accordingly.

1. Toponymy is the study of the place names that tell about the cultural and historical development of a place. One example is 'Athens. Using the index of geographical names beginning on page 262 of the atlas, look up the cities in the United States names Athens, a classical Greek city name. Locate them in the atlas and on your outline map. What does the frequent use of the Athens place name suggest about the desire of people in earlier generations to identify with 'ancient Greece? What ideas might these people have had regarding democratic ideals?
2. Names also reveal information about the economy, the perceptions that people have, and the history of a place. For example, Corn Belt suggests an agricultural regions specializing in corn production. The Manufacturing Belt is the area of the United States where traditional smokestack industries are located. While those names do not appear in the atlas, they do appear in news media. Locate the places from the key terms listed below on your outline map of the United States.
  - a. Manufacturing Belt
  - b. Sun Belt
  - c. Silicon Valley
  - d. Corn Belt
  - e. Big Apple
  - f. Windy City
3. Using the languages map of Europe on pages 152-153 answer the following questions.
  - a. What does the languages map of Europe show about cultural diversity on the continent?
  - b. Identify five languages that you would find spoken in Europe.
  - c. Give two examples that show the ways in which human characteristics of European countries differ. (Example: the language of Italy is based on the Romantic language group and the language of Austria is based on the Germanic language group. This example cannot be used for your answer.)
4. Using the maps of the Central Asian Region on pages 183, 187, 188, 189,192, 193,194, 195, 196, and 197, answer the following questions.
  - a. What are the three major ethnic groups located in this region?
  - b. Which ethnic group is the most widely dispersed?
  - c. From what two countries do most of the ethnic groups in Southwest Asia come?
  - d. How do you explain the presence of ethnic Russians in each of the central Asian countries?

# Cultural Hearths: Then & Now

## Historic Culture Hearths

culture hearth & date	river valley	climate	writing system	leadership	art/architecture	contributions

## Modern Nations

nation	population	language/religion	government	per capita GDP	contributions

# FIVE MAJOR WORLD RELIGIONS

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

	JUDAISM	HINDUISM	BUDDHISM	CHRISTIANITY	ISLAM
SYMBOL					
LOCATION/ REGION WHERE RELIGION BEGAN					
STRUCTURE					
FIGURE					
HOLY BOOK					
BELIEFS					
DIFFUSION WHERE?					
DIFFUSION WHY?					



AP Human Geography

Match the description with the Key Term.

- A. Ethnicity
- B. Ethnic group
- C. Multi-ethnic state
- D. Multinational state
- E. Nationality
- F. Nationalism
- G. Nation
- H. Nation-state
- I. Race
- J. State

1. \_\_\_\_\_ An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with control over its internal and foreign affairs.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A culturally distinctive group of people occupying a specific territory and bound together by a sense of unity arising from shared ethnicity, beliefs, and customs.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ A state whose territory is identical to that occupied by a particular ethnic group or nation.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnic quality; affiliation with a group whose racial, cultural, religious, or linguistic characteristics or national origins distinguish it from a larger population within which it is found.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ People sharing a distinctive culture, frequently based on a common national origin, religion, language, or race.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ A subset of human population whose members share a certain distinctive inherited biological characteristics.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Identity with a group of people that share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular place as a result of being born there.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Loyalty and devotion to a particular nationality.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ State that contains more than one ethnicity.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ State that contains two or more ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination that agree to coexist peacefully by recognizing each other as distinct nationalities.

## Maps & Map Practice

Fun Brain!!! Practice and play games with maps!!! GREAT practice!!  
<http://www.funbrain.com/where/index.html>

Need a map? Find country and regions maps here.  
[http://go.hrw.com/atlas/norm\\_hm/world.htm](http://go.hrw.com/atlas/norm_hm/world.htm)

Quiz practice!!! Excellent resource!!!  
<http://www.mccollam.com/fun/geoquiz/>

Outline Maps for practice with or without labels  
<http://www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/>

Practice your map quizzes here!!  
<http://www.lizardpoint.com/fun/geoquiz>

Maps and map tests  
<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/testmaps/maps.htm>

Outline Map of the continents  
<http://www.teachervision.fen.com/tv/printables/scottforesman/SSMAP002.pdf>

Map of Eastern Hemisphere  
<http://www.teachervision.fen.com/tv/printables/scottforesman/SSMAP006.pdf>

## Identifying Boundaries

Use an atlas to find two examples for each type of political bou

Geometric Boundaries:

1. Straight borders running north/south:
2. Straight borders running east/west:
3. Straight borders not running east/west or north/south:
4. Borders drawn to avoid dividing islands:
5. Borders that divide lakes:

Physical Boundaries:

6. Mountain ranges as borders:
7. Mountain states with borders on foothills:
8. Rivers as borders: