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AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Thinking Geographically

UNIT 1
REVIEW

the note ninja

SPATIAL FACTORS

Space: Geometric surface of Earth

Spacial association: Connectedness/relationship between variables over space

Toponym: Place name (can describe anything about the place)

Place: Area of some human importance

Sense of place: Feelings associated with distinctive characteristics associated with a place

Site: Physical features

Situation: Place's interrelatedness with other surrounding factors

Density: Number of things in a specified area

Distribution: How spread out things are

Flow: Movement/interaction between places

Small scale: Zoomed out

Large scale: Zoomed in

Scale of analysis: Observation of data within context (boundaries matter)

Node: Central plac

2

DISTANCE

Absolute distance: Can be measured in metrics (like km)

Relative distance: Distance between a place in relation to another place

Connectivity: Relationships & interactions between places/things across barriers of space

Distance decay: Farther places are = less connected they will be

Tober's law: Places are connected, closer ones more so than farther ones

Time-space compression: Technology has improved connectivity between places although their distances may be the same (ex: People in the US are more connected to people across the globe due to modern advancements in tech like airplanes)
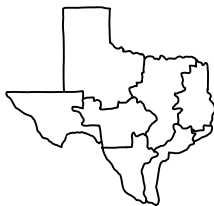
REGIONS

Regionalization: Separating areas into subunits

Functional (nodal) regions: Areas with a central place (node)

Vernacular (perceptual) regions: Based on perception, informal sense of place, or stereotypes

Formal (uniform) regions: Regions defined formally (cities) or that have a homogenous characteristic

Uniform region

Perceptual region

Nodal region

4

MAPS

Reference maps: Show where something is in space

– **Political**: Man-made boundaries (states)

– **Physical**: Natural features

– **Road**: Streets, alleys, highways

– **Plat**: Property lines and land ownership

– **Locator**: Used to show specific locations

Thematic maps: Show spatial aspects of info or phenomenon

– **Chloropleth**: Color variations to represent data

– **Isoline**: Connected lines (topographic maps)

– **Dot**: Distributed dots

– **Cartograms**: Simplified "carts" to show real-world places (differentiates size)

– **Graduated symbol**: Symbols of varying size

Physical map

Plat map

Political map

5

PROJECTIONS

(S = strengths, W = weaknesses)

Mercator:

Use: Navigation

S: Directions

W: Poles seem larger

Robinson:

Use: General use

S: No major distortions (looks like a globe)

W: Size, shape, direction are distorted

Peters:

Use: Spatial distributions related to an area

S: Correct size of landmasses

W: Distorted shape near poles

Conic:

Use: General use for mid-latitudes

S: Realistic size and shape

W: Direction not constant

Conic

Shaped like a sideways "c"

Peters

Distorted near poles

6

TECHNOLOGIES

GIS (geographic information systems): Computer system
analyzing, storing, and displaying info from digital maps
(hardware/software for urban planning)

GPS (global positioning systems): Determine the exact
location of something (locating
borders for mapping lines)

Remote sensing: Cameras on satellites collect
digital images of Earth's
surface (infrared sensors for monitoring weather)