THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

KNOW
- cartography
- contagious diffusion
- cultural ecology
- culture
- density
- diffusion
- distance-decay
- distribution
- environmental determinism
- equator
- expansion diffusion
- formal region
- functional region
- GIS
- GPS
- hierarchical diffusion
- hearth
- International Date Line
- latitude
- longitude
- Mercator projection
- possibilism
- Prime Meridian
- projection
- relocation diffusion
- remote sensing
- Robinson projection
- scale
- site
- situation
- space-time compression
- spatial analysis
- stimulus diffusion
- time zones
- toponym
- uneven development
- vernacular region

BE ABLE TO
- define geography and human geography and explain the meaning of the spatial perspective.
- explain how geographers classify each of the following and provide examples of each:
  - distributions
  - locations
  - regions
- identify how each of the following plays a role in mapmaking:
  - a) induction
  - b) symbolization
  - c) simplification
  - d) categorization
- identify types of scale and projections used in mapmaking - identify advantages and disadvantages of different projections.
- list different types (models) of diffusion and provided examples/illustrations of each in the real world.
- distinguish between different types of mapped information (dot distribution, choropleth, etc.) and provide explanations of strengths and weaknesses of each.
- define and discuss cultural ecology, possibilism, and environmental determinism.

READING ASSIGNMENTS
1. Rubenstein, Chapter 1: Thinking Geographically
2. Rubenstein, Appendix, pp. 488-493