

Terms, People, and Places

Five Themes of Geography:

Three Kinds of Maps:

Natural Resources:

Land Terms:

Water Terms:

Lesson Objectives

- Explain how geography impacts human development
- Analyze how human activity impacts our natural world
- Identify key terms and themes of geography

Summary

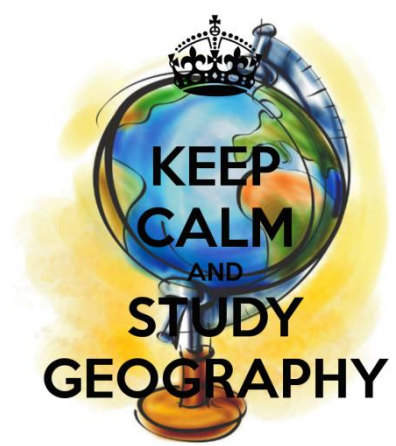
“Geography and Its Impacts”

The study of geography helps us understand its impacts on human development. Human activity greatly impacts the natural world we live in.

Aim #1b: How does geography impact us?



What is geography?



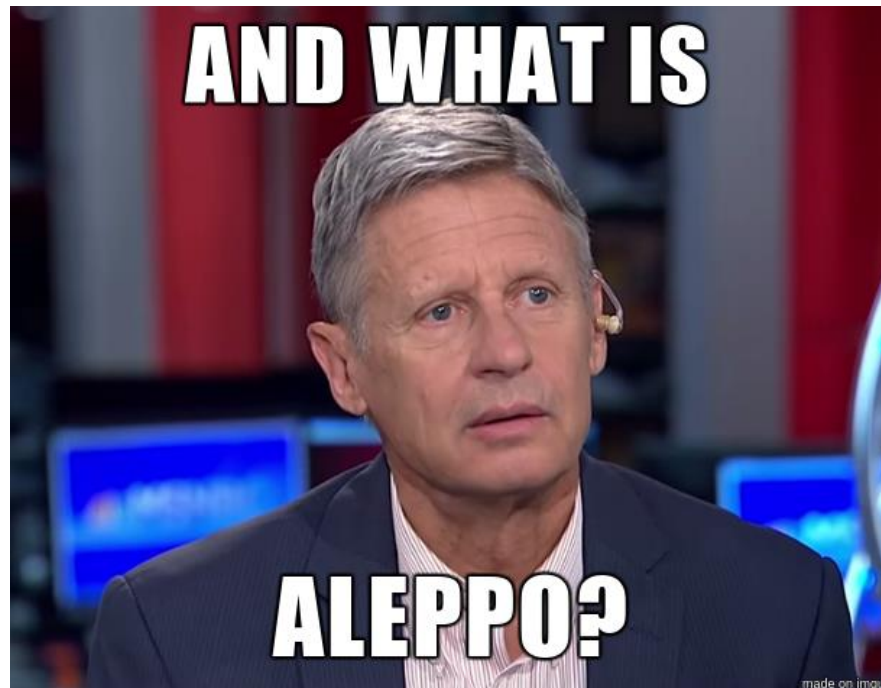
Natural resource- any material in nature that people use and value.



Some examples of natural resources would be air, water, sun, trees, plants, soil, rocks, minerals, oil and coal.



Why study geography?





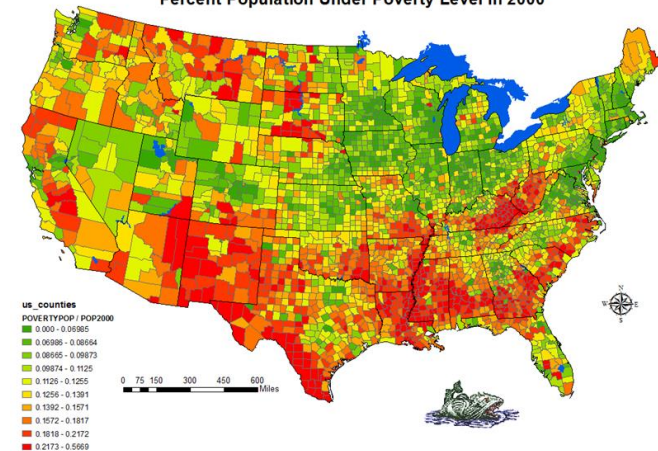
Checkpoint

Why is geography important in studying the world?

Kinds of Maps

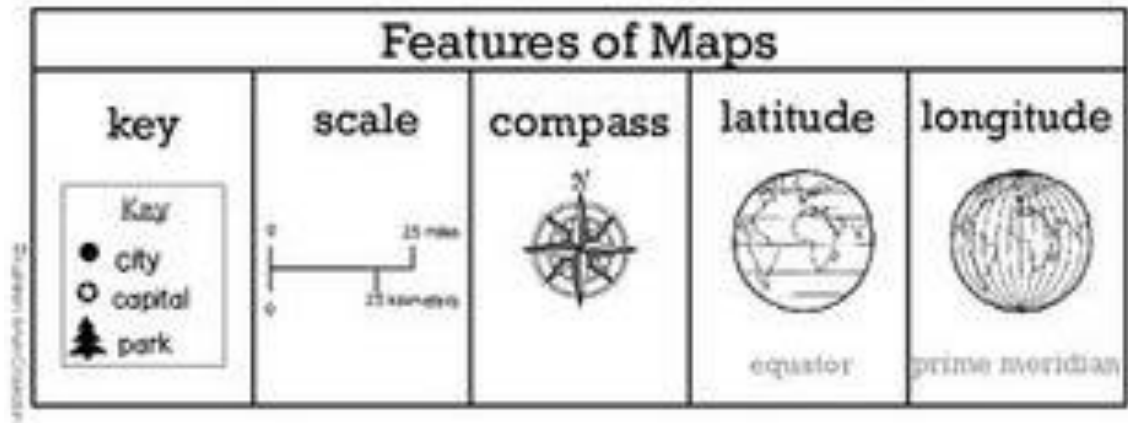


Percent Population Under Poverty Level in 2000



Features of a Map

- Title
- Compass Rose
- Colors/Symbols
- Key/Legend
- Scale
- Grid: Longitude/Latitude





Checkpoint

What are the different types of maps and what purpose does each serve?

Five Themes of Geography

Tools to analyze geographic information given in photographs, charts, & maps



Region

Areas of the world that have common characteristics are called **regions**.

The climate in an area can define a region. An area that receives very little rainfall would be considered a desert region.

Other regions are defined by physical aspects. Areas along an ocean, for example, are considered coastal regions.

Some regions are defined by economic activities. For example, the region in the United States where large amounts of corn are produced is called the Corn Belt.

Location

There are two kinds of location.

The **absolute location** of an area is its exact location on the earth. People use lines of latitude and longitude to determine absolute location.

Lines of latitude go around the earth in an east-west direction above and below the equator.

Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction and meet at the poles.



The **relative location** of a place refers to its position when compared to a known landmark. People often use relative location when giving directions. For example, you might tell a friend that your home is three blocks west of your school.

Place

Place refers to the physical and human characteristics of an area. These characteristics affect what it's like to be in the area.



Movement

The way people, goods, and ideas travel from place to place is called **movement**.

Today people move in hundreds of ways, from walking next door to flying in jets to faraway countries.



Goods move by many modes of transportation, including trains, airplanes, and trucks.



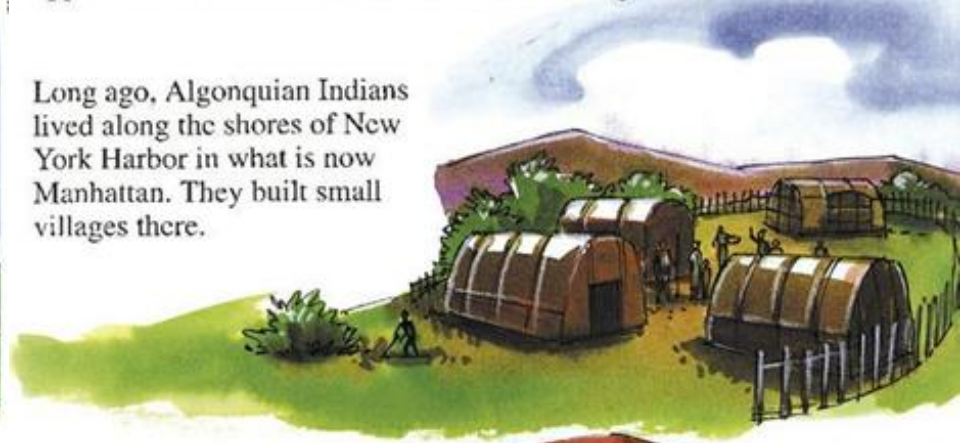
Newspapers, televisions, computers, and telephones are just a few of the many ways that ideas can move from place to place.



Human-Environmental Interaction

Human-environmental interaction refers to the way the earth appears as a result of how humans have changed it.

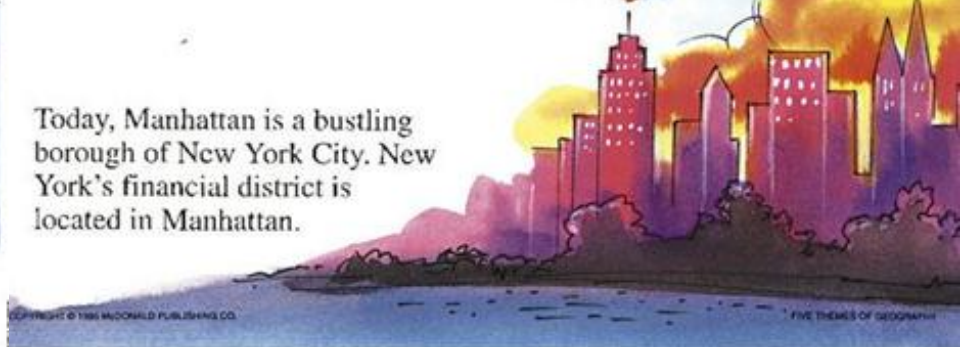
Long ago, Algonquian Indians lived along the shores of New York Harbor in what is now Manhattan. They built small villages there.



During the 1600s a Dutch settlement called New Amsterdam began in what is now Manhattan. The people there built wooden houses along dirt streets.



Today, Manhattan is a bustling borough of New York City. New York's financial district is located in Manhattan.



The Five Themes of Geography



Learning about places is an important part of history and geography. **Geography** is the study of Earth's surface and the ways people use it.

When geographers study Earth, they often think about five main themes, or topics. Keep these themes in mind as you read. They will help you think like a geographer.



Location

Everything on Earth has its own **location**—the place where it can be found.



Place

Every place has physical and human characteristics, or features, that make it different from all other places. **Physical features** are formed by nature. **Human features** are created by people.

GEOGRAPHY



THEMES



Human-Environment Interactions

The environment may affect people, causing them to **adapt**, or adjust, to their surroundings.



Movement

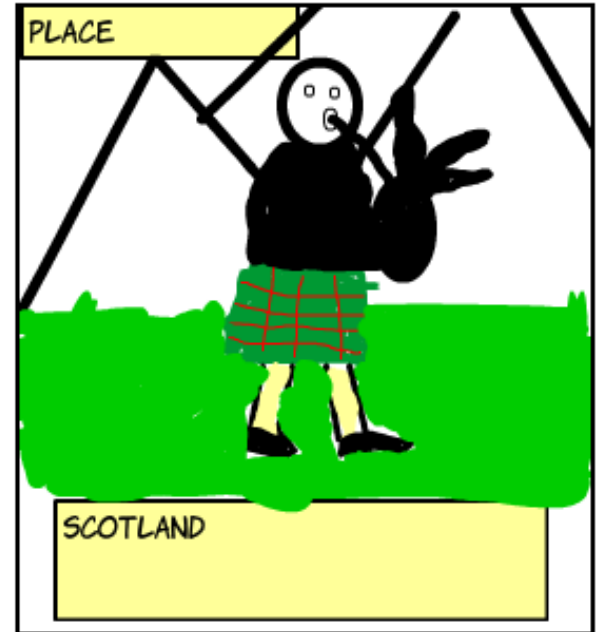
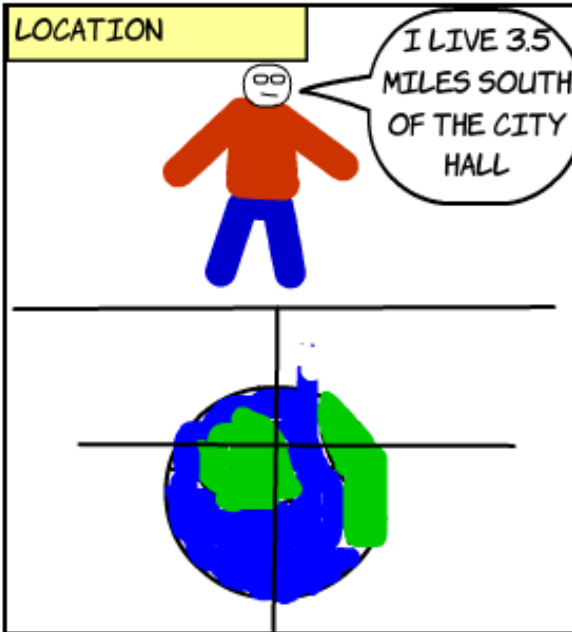
Each day, people in different parts of our country and around the world exchange products and ideas.



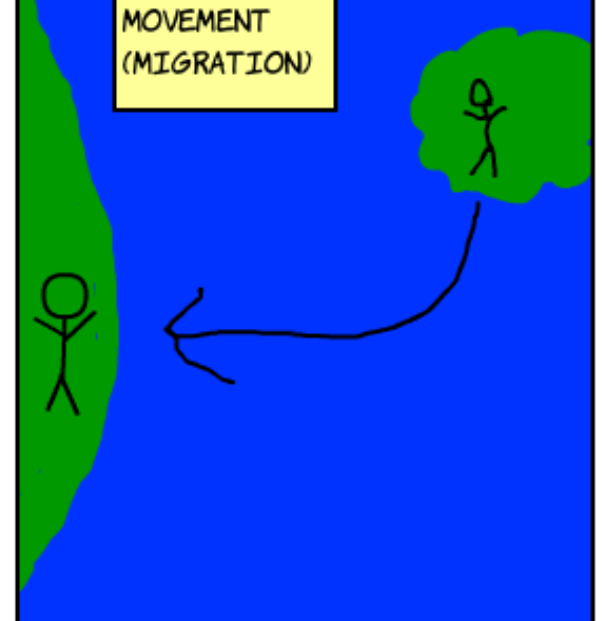
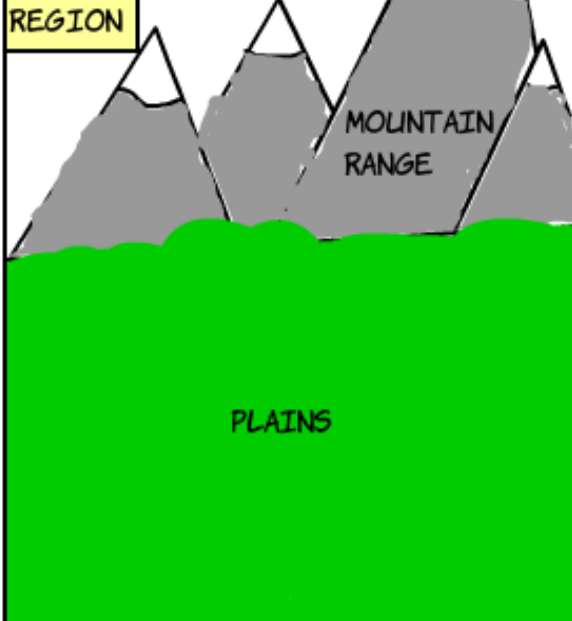
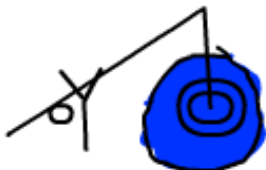
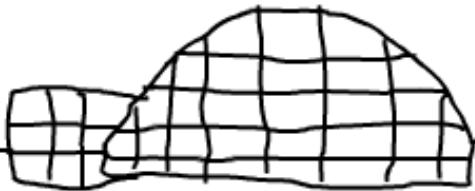
Regions

Areas of Earth that share features that make them different from other areas are called **regions**. A region can be described by its physical features or its human features.

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

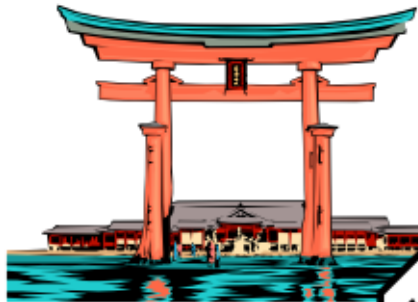


HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION



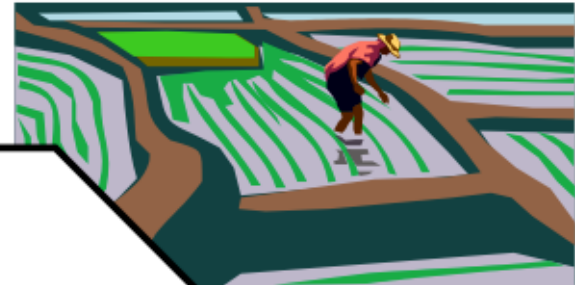
5 Themes of Geography: Japan

Torii Gate



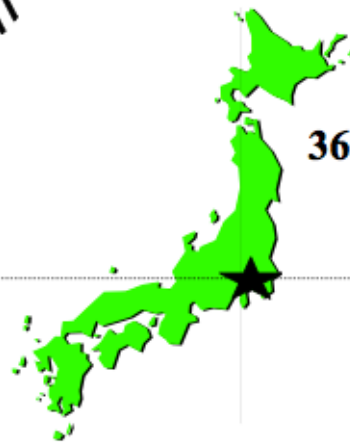
Place

Human Environment Interaction



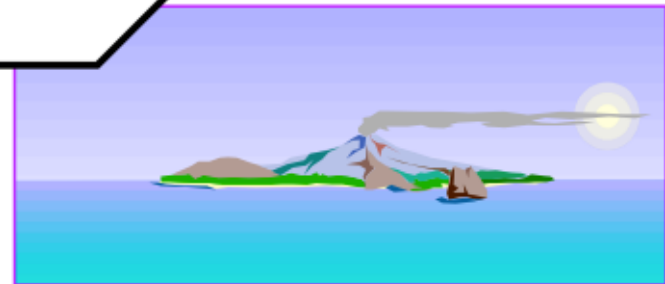
Rice Farming

Location



36°N, 140°E
Tokyo

Regions



Pacific Ring of Fire



Shinkansen

Movement

Kuropolitkin



Checkpoint

How are humans impacting and are being impacted by the environment?

Developing a Sense of Place...

- Circle every mentioned geographic feature
- Think about how that feature might impact the region it is next to.

Developing a Sense of Place...

Continents & Oceans

- Geographers divided land masses of world into separate areas called **continents**
 - 7 continents in order of size: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, & Australia
- N. America, S. America, & part of Antarctica make up **Western Hemisphere**
- Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, & part of Antarctica make up **Eastern Hemisphere**
- Most of Earth's surface is covered by water
 - **ocean**; extremely large body of salt water
 - 4 oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic



North America

- 3rd largest continent
- bordered by 3 oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, & Arctic
- S. of Mexico, land narrows into C. America, strip of land that connects to S. America
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - much of history, N. America's location separated it from civilizations of Africa, Asia, & Europe
 - Bec. of its large size, N. America has wide range of climates. To N. is extremely cold in winter, while to S., climate is generally hot
 - Fertile plains & protection of oceans helped the U.S. to develop a prosperous democracy in the past 200+ years



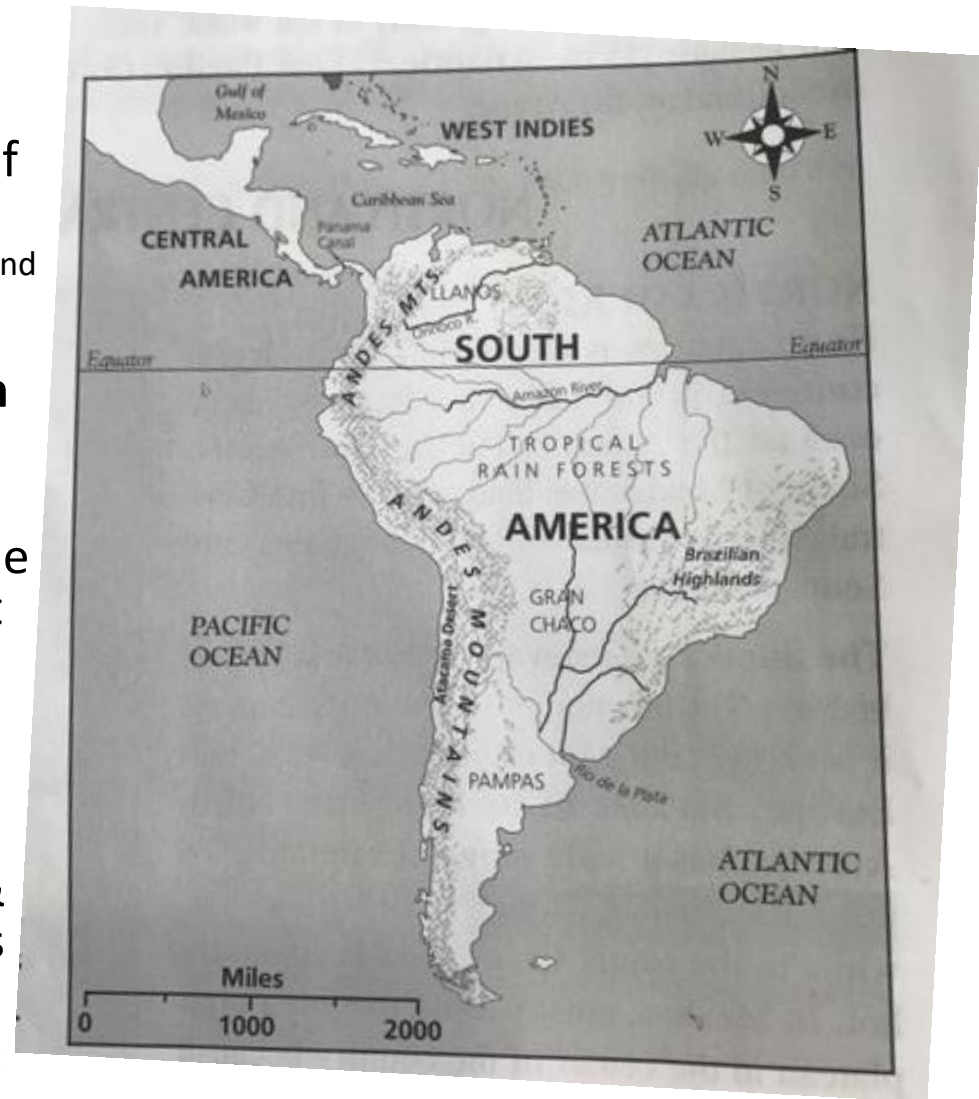
Central America & West Indies

- consists mainly of mountains & rain forests
- NE of C. America are West Indies, large number of islands in Caribbean; include Cuba & Jamaica
- At one time, these islands produced most of world's sugar
- Latin America often applied to Americas S. of U.S.; Mexico, C. America, W. Indies, & S. America
 - known as Latin America bec. the people mainly speak Spanish & Portuguese, languages derived from Latin



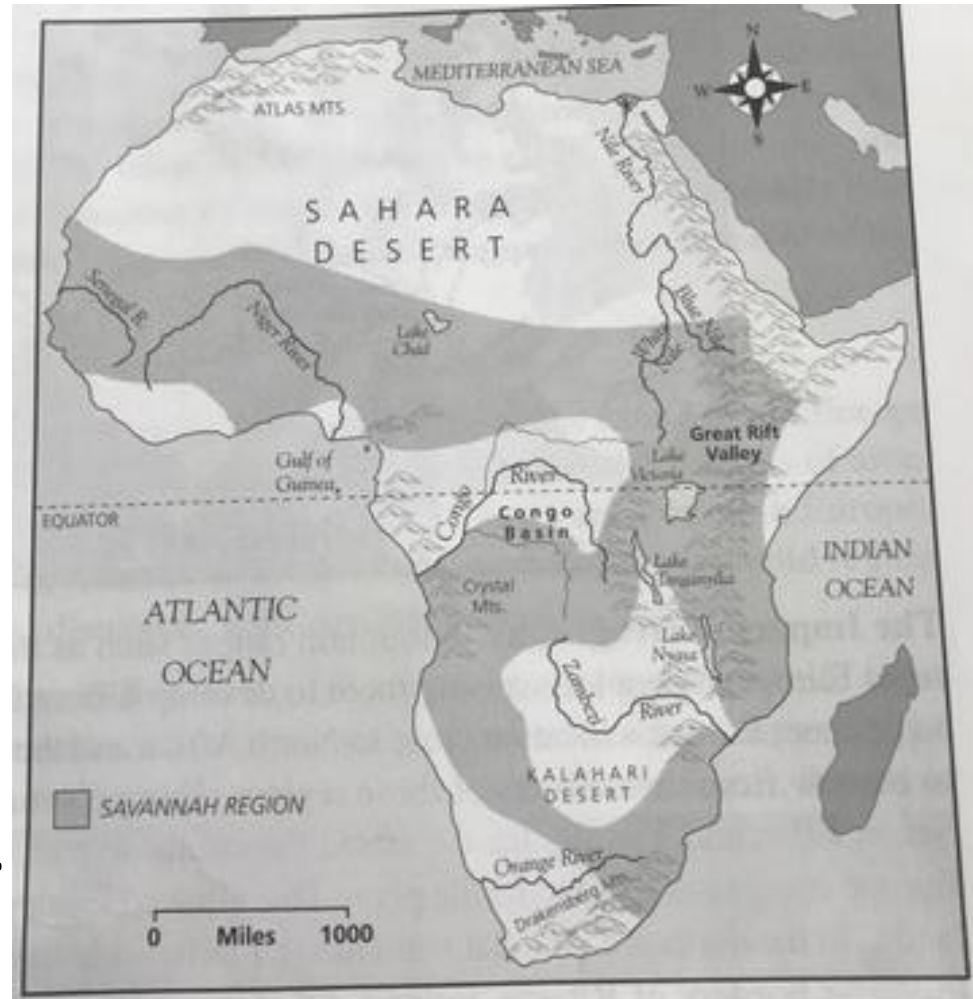
South America

- surrounded by Pacific & Atlantic Oceans, & connected to C. America by Panama
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - Much of S. America is warm bec. of location near **equator**
 - **Amazon**, most important river & 2nd longest river on earth
 - world's largest rain forest, **Amazon rain forest**, occupies most of NE S. America
 - **Andes Mountains** run along W. side of S. America & are among highest mountains on earth
 - Mountains, rain forests, & poor soils = S. America's land unproductive
 - 2 important exceptions; **pampas & Llanos**, large grassy, treeless plains in SE & NE
 - Most S. Americans live along coast or on these fertile plains



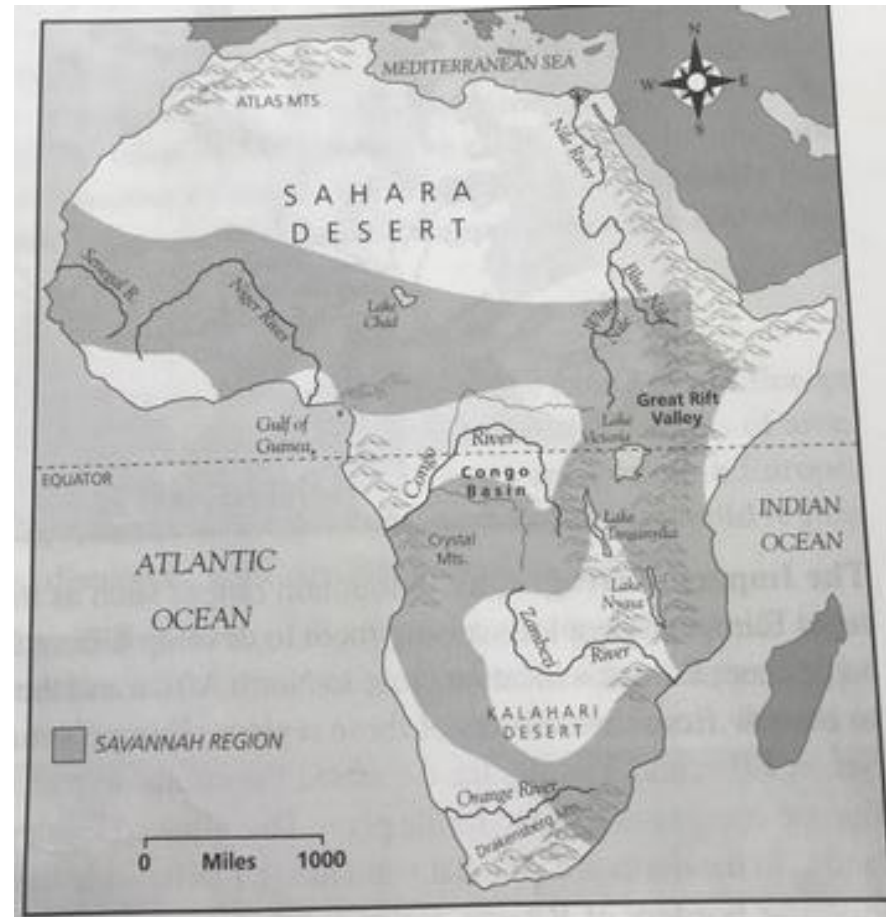
Africa

- 2nd largest continent; 50+ countries
- Most of Africa is a **plateau** w/ a narrow coastline
- divided into 2 separate regions: North Africa & sub-Saharan Africa
- **North Africa:** mainly ppl of Arab descent & Muslims
 - more closely tied to Middle East than to rest of Africa
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** area S. of Sahara Desert w/ very diff. climate & **topography** from N. Africa
 - W/ its non-Arab population, sometimes viewed as a separate & distinct region



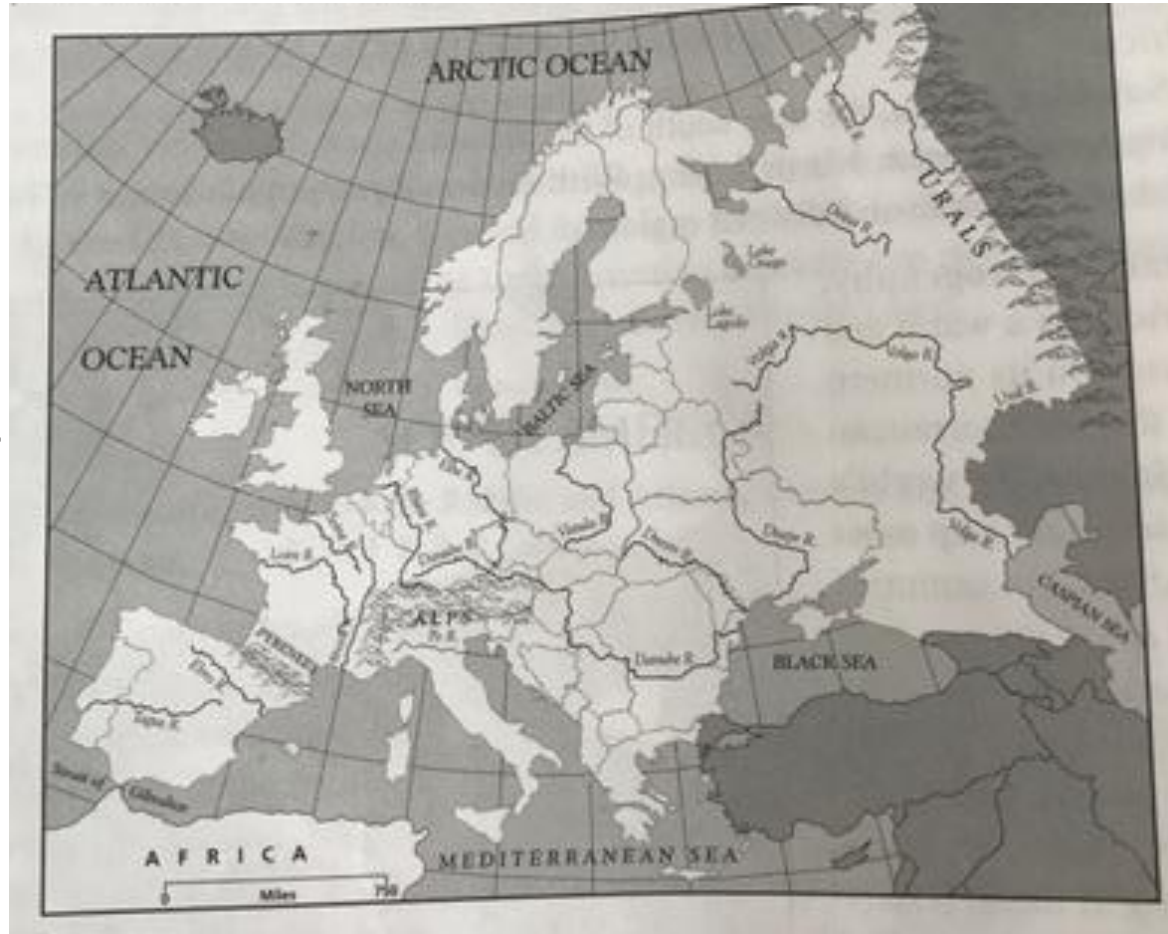
Africa; Impact of Geography

- N. Africa - warm & dry climate
- On N. border is Mediterranean Sea
- **Sahara**, world's largest desert, takes up most N. Africa; For centuries, acted as barrier separating ppl's N. & S. of it
- **Nile**, world's longest river, flows through N. Africa; made possible rise of ancient Egypt
- large part of sub-Saharan Africa is **savanna**; provides best land in Africa for growing crops & raising livestock
- In E. Africa, **Great Rift Valley** runs through highlands of Ethiopia & Kenya
- Africa's mountains, deserts, lakes, & rivers have kept diff. groups apart, causing them to develop separate cultures = tribalism
- nearness to ME & Europe led to spread of Islam & Christianity, slave trade & imperialism



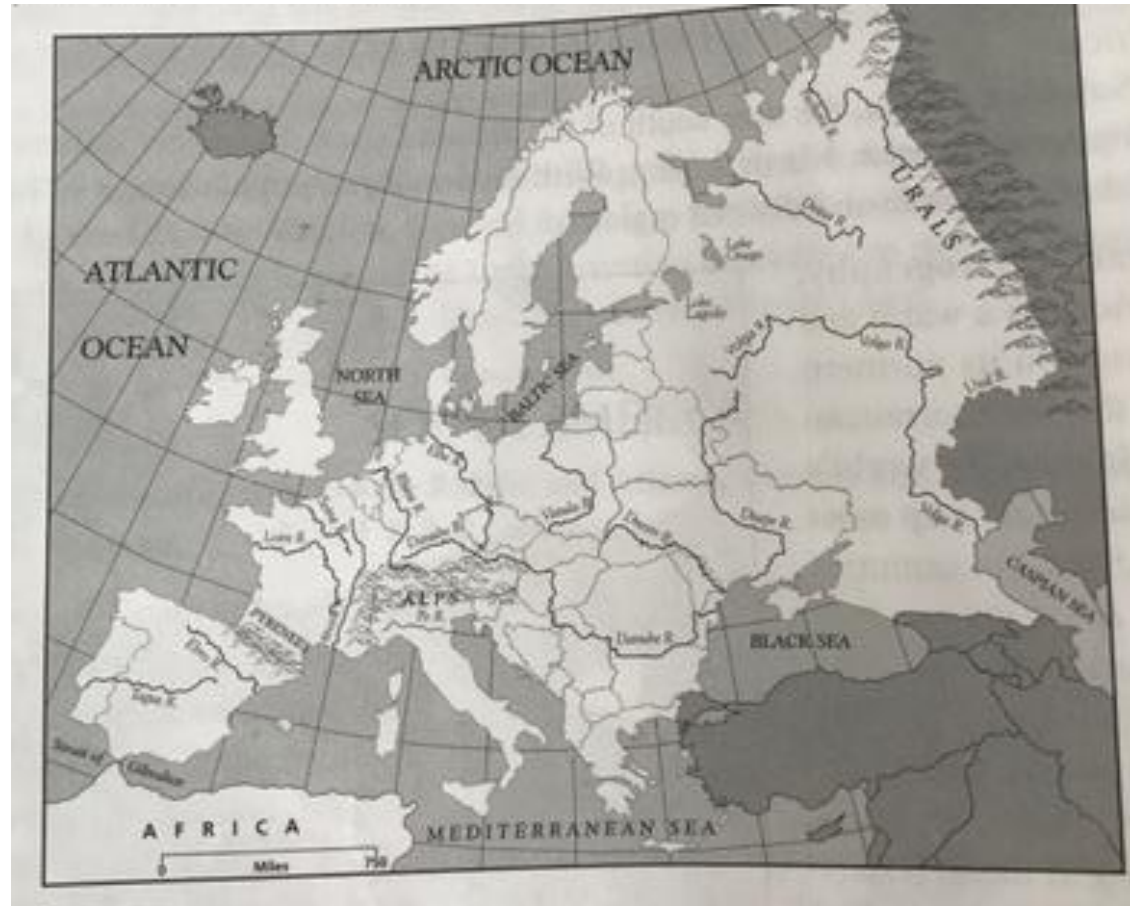
Europe

- Europe & Asia share same land mass; so large, geographers divided it into 2 continents
- dividing line bet. Europe & Asia runs through center of Russia, along Ural Mountains & Ural River into Caspian Sea & SW to Black Sea
- Europe is further bordered by Baltic, North Sea, & Arctic Ocean to N., Atlantic Ocean to W., & Mediterranean Sea to S.



Europe; Impact of Geography

- Mountain ranges - **Pyrenees** & **Alps** separated Europeans, causing development of diff. cultures
- location close to N. Africa & ME-borrow from those cultures
- major rivers, **Rhine, Danube, Seine, Elbe, & Vistula** enabled trade w/ each other
- Much of Europe consists of broad fertile plain, allowed development of prosperous farmlands
- To NE, this flat plain w/ few defensible frontiers, made constant shift of borders of Russia, Poland, & Germany
- Due to dense population, many cultures & diff. ethnic groups live close to one another = frequent warfare



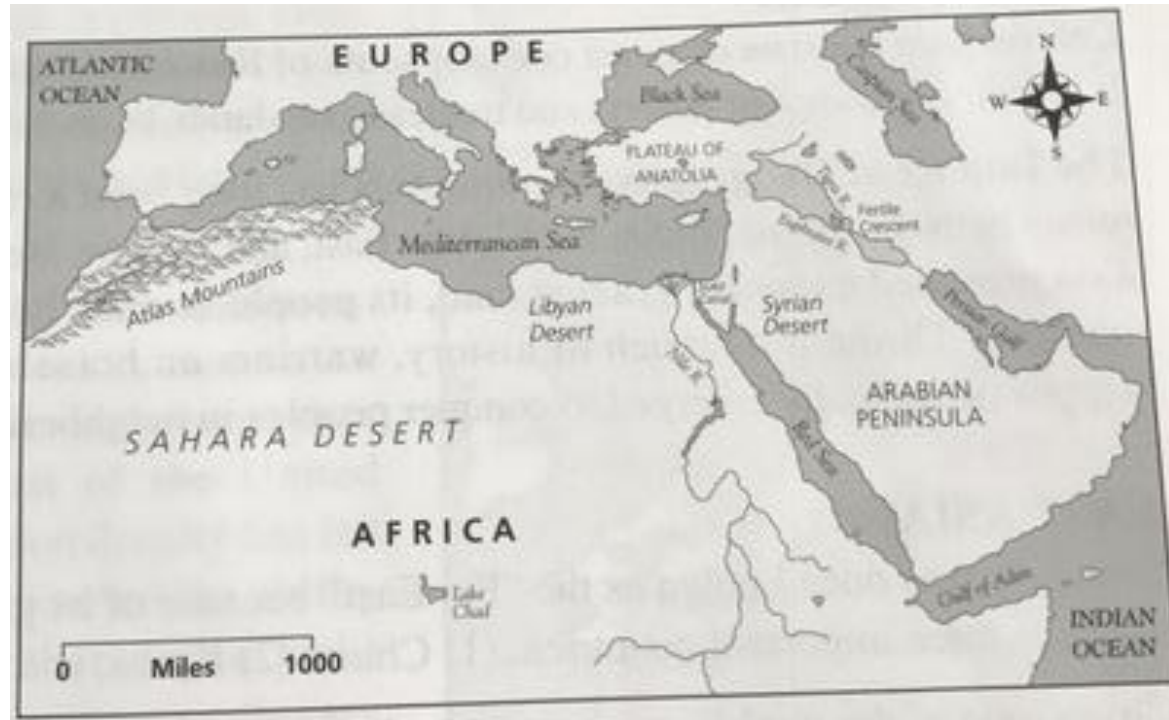
Asia

- largest continent
- Today, home to 2/3 of world's population
- Bec. of its immense size & diverse cultures, geographers usually think of Asia as consisting of several distinct cultural regions



Asia: Middle East

- located in SW Asia
- "crossroads of 3 continents"
- Some consider N. Africa as part of M. East
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - climate is very hot
 - Much of region is desert & lacks plentiful water
 - greatest population density is near coast & along major rivers-water supplies & growing crops
 - 2 major rivers; **Tigris & Euphrates**
 - Today, ME provides about half of world's oil supply



Asia: Northern

- occupied by Russia, stretches from E. Europe east to Pacific Ocean
- world's largest country
- Although $\frac{3}{4}$ of population, farmland, & industry are located in Europe, most of Russia's land area is in Asia
- Siberia, in NE Russia, is a cold region w/ forests, oil & gas deposits, diamonds, gold, & other precious metals
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - Most of Russia has long, cold winters & short mild summers
 - Northernmost Russia is **tundra**, ground frozen much of year
 - Arctic Ocean, N. of Russia, also frozen most of time
 - To the S., Russia is landlocked (access to sea is blocked by other countries)
 - need for ice-free port has been a major problem in its history, causing rulers to expand southward & westward
 - Bec. of Russia's great distance from W. Europe, its culture developed independently



Asia: Central

- consists of a vast **corridor** south of Russia & north of Iran, India, & China
- mainly an area of deserts & treeless grasslands known as **steppes**
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - has long been crossroads for overland trade routes bet. China, India, Middle East, & Europe
 - Bec. **steppes** of C. Asia provided excellent grazing land, its people became herders & excelled at horsemanship
 - Throughout much of history, warriors on horseback from steppes occasionally emerged to conquer peoples in neighboring lands



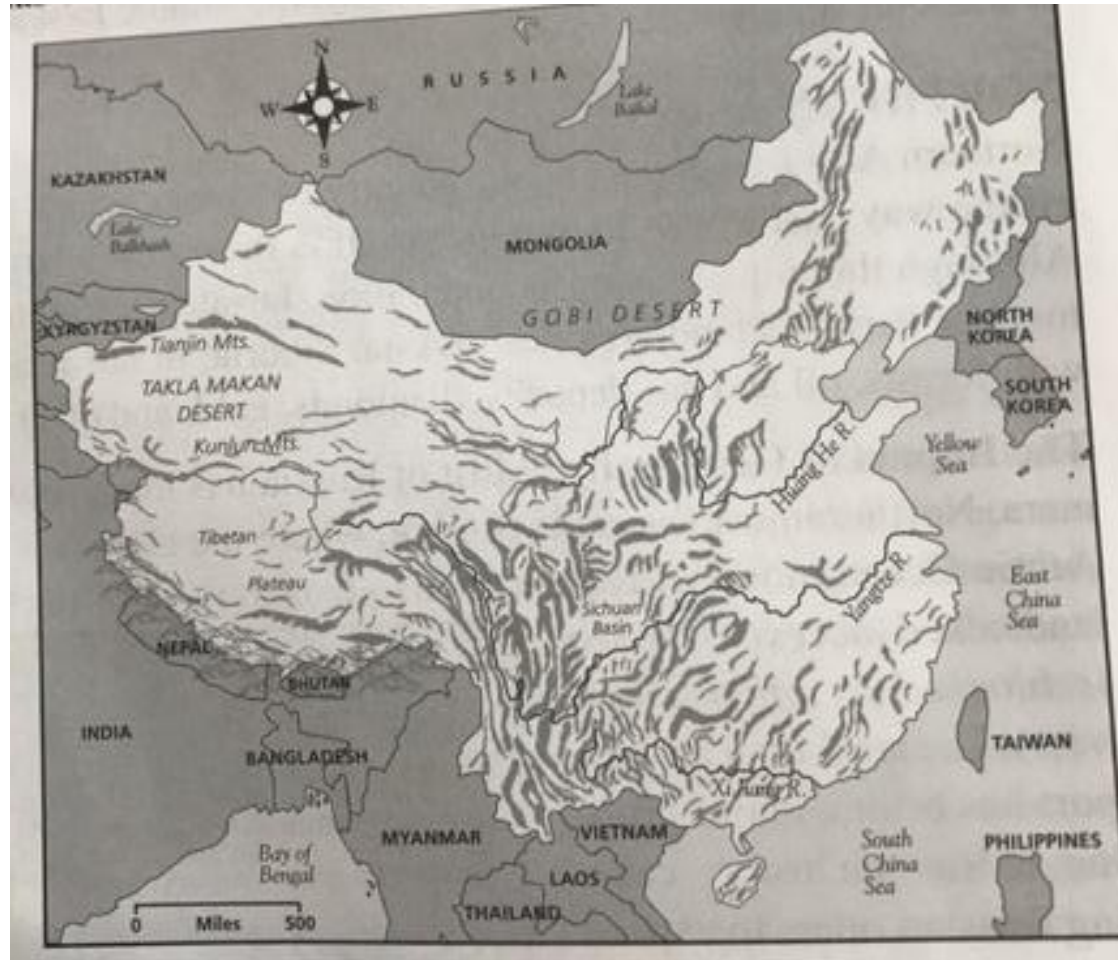
East Asia

- once known as "Far East" bec. of its great distance from Europe
- includes 3 important countries: China, Korea, & Japan
- **China**, one of world's most ancient civilizations, is third largest country
- Today, China is world's most populous nation
- **Korea**, a peninsula extending from NE coast of China
 - Situated bet. China & Japan, has been invaded & influenced by both



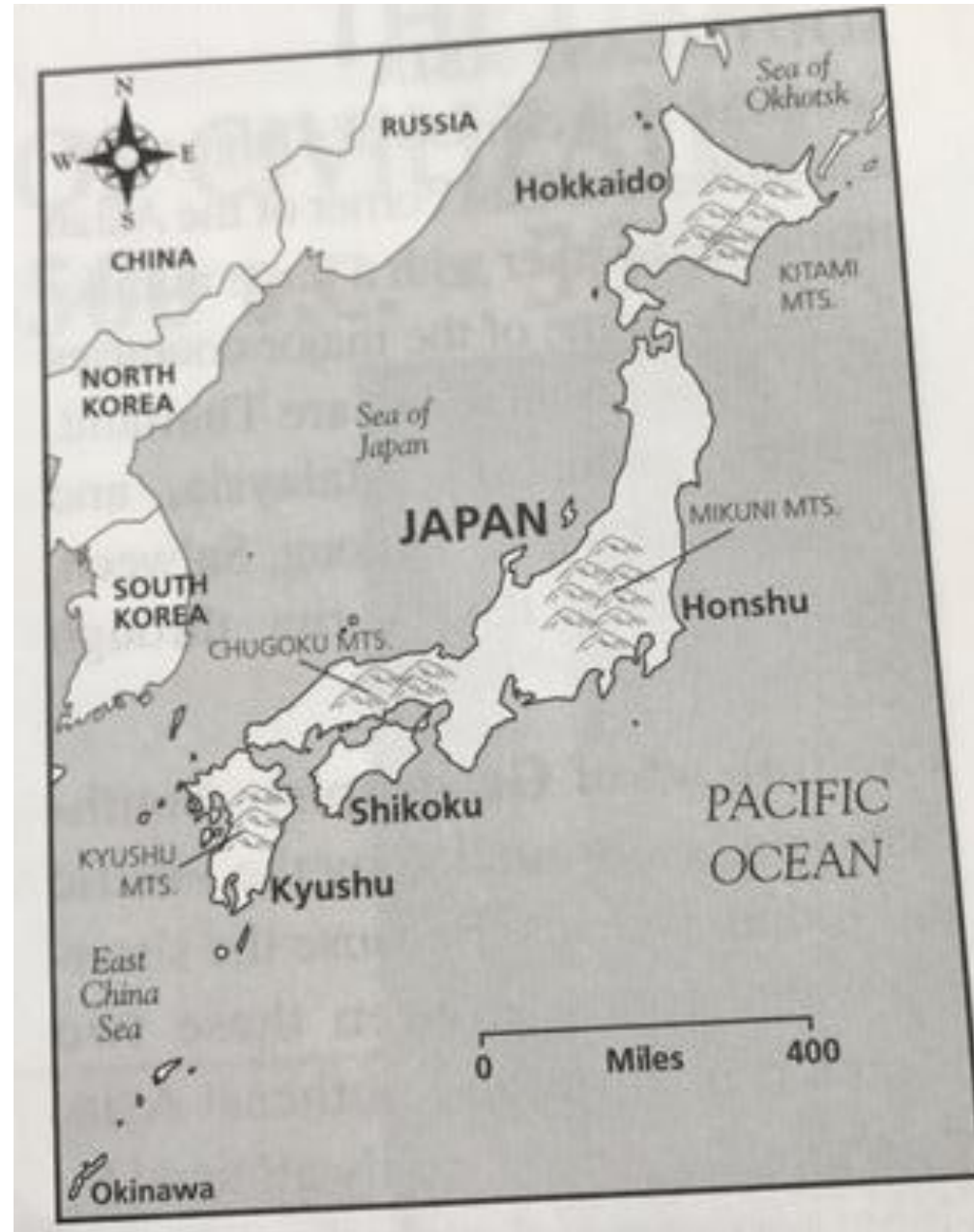
East Asia: China-Impact of Geography

- southern & western borders are ringed by some of world's highest & most rugged mountains-Himalayan, Kunlun, & Tianjin
 - protected & isolated China from outside world
- **Gobi Desert** to N. & Pacific Ocean to E. have further separated China
- E. China consists of a vast plain w/ fertile river valleys-most of population settled in this area
- mountains, deserts, & seas surrounding China permitted it to develop a uniform culture in isolation from other centers of civilization
- isolation encouraged a centralization of power & concentration of resources, made China one of world's most advanced civilizations for thousands of years



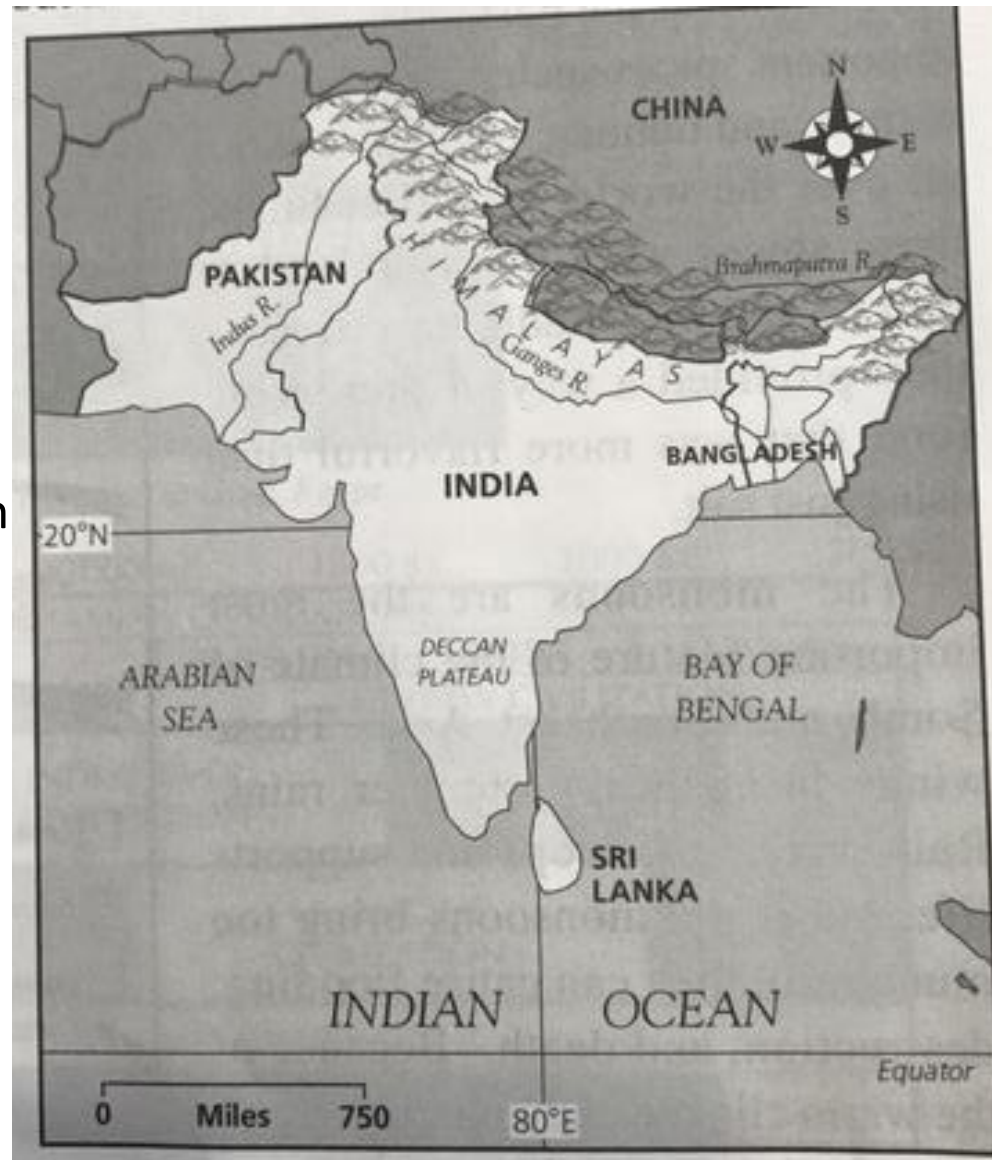
East Asia: Japan

- lies east of Asian mainland, separated by Sea of Japan
- **Archipelago**- 4 main islands & thousands of smaller ones, extending 1,500 miles
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - small country with 85% of land covered by mountains
 - high population density has led to a social closeness & promoted ability of its people to work together
 - lacks many important natural resources necessary for modern industry- caused Japanese to seek raw materials from other nations, either through peaceful trade or aggressive military conquest



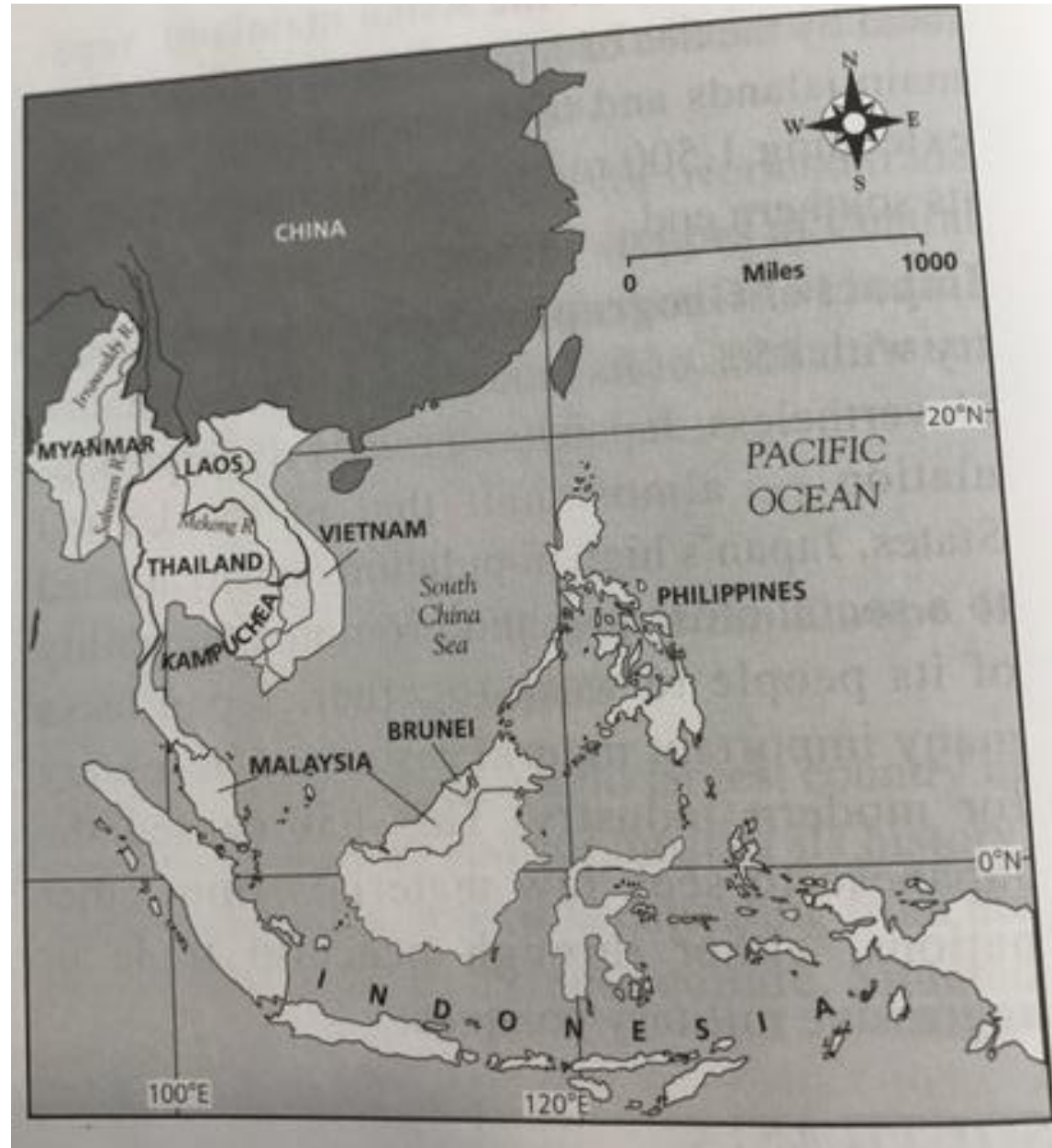
South Asia

- Indian **subcontinent** forms a triangle about half size of U.S., which juts out into Indian Ocean
- contains India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, & several smaller nations
- India has world's second largest population
- **Impact of Geography:**
 - **Himalayan** Mountains, highest in world, separate Indian subcontinent from rest of Asia
 - S. of Himalayas are fertile river valleys & coastal plains, w/ a warm & humid climate
 - main rivers, **Indus & Ganges**, gave rise to some of world's earliest civilizations
 - subcontinent's location close to Middle East led to later spread of Islam throughout much of region



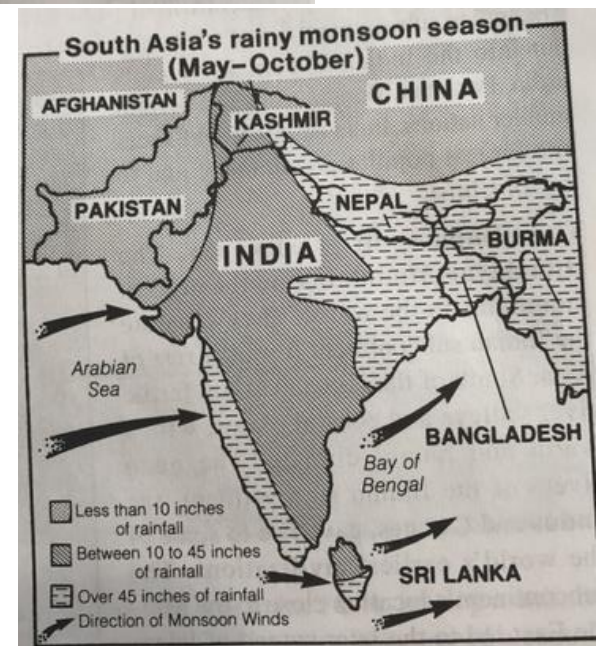
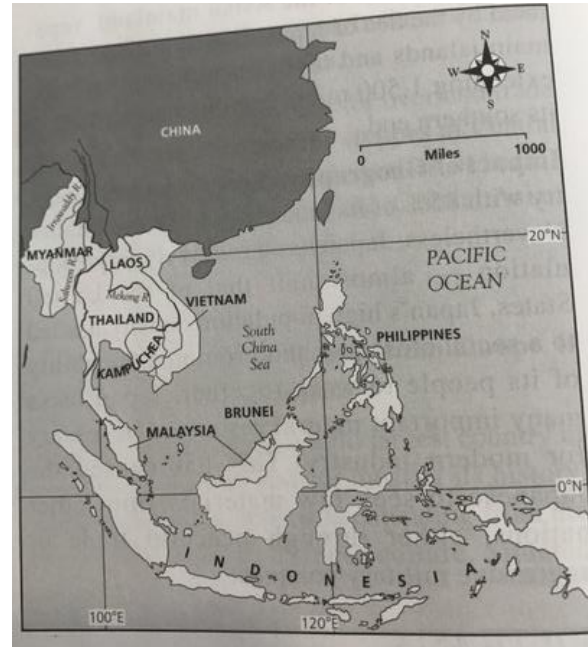
Southeast Asia

- consists of large peninsula on SE corner of Asian mainland together w/ a large number of islands
- Some of major countries; Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, & Philippines
- Mekong, Salween, Irrawaddy Rivers run through region



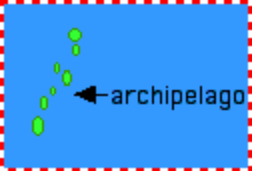
Southeast Asia: Impact of Geography

- surrounded by Pacific & Indian Oceans
 - bec. shortest water route bet. 2 oceans runs through SE Asia, region has been heavily affected by large mix of peoples
- islands of SE Asia, once known as **East Indies**, export important spices
 - In earlier times, these spices were highly prized in Europe & the ME bec. they provided preservation of food
- **monsoons**, most important feature of climate of South & SE Asia
 - seasonal winds bring heavy summer rains-waters crops & supports life
 - but if monsoons bring too much rain-flooding, destruction, & death
 - Bec. of warm climate & humidity, much of region is rain forest



Geographic Features





archipelago

An archipelago is a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.



bay

A bay is a body of water that is partly enclosed by land (and is usually smaller than a gulf).



canyon

A canyon is a deep valley with very steep sides - often carved from the Earth by a river.



cape

A cape is a pointed piece of land that sticks out into a sea, ocean, lake, or river.



cave

A cave is a large hole in the ground or in the side of a hill or mountain.

channel

A channel is a body of water that connects two larger bodies of water (like the English Channel). A channel is also a part of a river or harbor that is deep enough to let ships sail through.



cliff

A cliff is a steep face of rock and soil.



continent

The land mass on Earth is divided into continents. The seven current continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.



cove

A cove is small, horseshoe-shaped body of water along the coast; the water is surrounded by land formed of soft rock.

delta

A delta is a low, watery land formed at the mouth of a river. It is formed from the silt, sand and small rocks that flow downstream in the river and are deposited in the delta. A delta is often (but not always) shaped like a triangle (hence its name, delta, a Greek letter that is shaped like a triangle).



desert

A desert is a very dry area.



equator

The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth, halfway between the north and south poles.



estuary

An estuary is where a river meets the sea or ocean.



glacier

A glacier is a slowly moving river of ice.



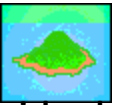
gulf

A gulf is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay).



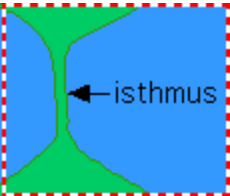
hill

A hill is a raised area or mound of land.



island

An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.

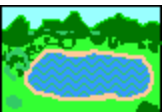


isthmus

An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.

lagoon

A lagoon is a shallow body of water that is located alongside a coast.



lake

A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides. Really huge lakes are often called seas.



latitude

Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator to a particular location. The equator has a latitude of zero degrees. The North Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees North; the South Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees South.



longitude

Longitude is the angular distance east or west from the north-south line that passes through Greenwich, England, to a particular location. Greenwich, England has a longitude of zero degrees. The farther east or west of Greenwich you are, the greater your longitude. Midway Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) have a longitude of 180 degrees (they are on the opposite side of the globe from Greenwich).



mountain

A mountain is a very tall high, natural place on Earth - higher than a hill. The tallest mountain on Earth is Mt. Everest.



ocean

An ocean is a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent. Oceans cover more than two-thirds of the Earth's surface.



peninsula

A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.



pond

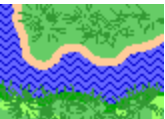
A pond is a small body of water surrounded by land. A pond is smaller than a lake.

plain

Plains are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.

plateau

A plateau is a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.



river

A river is a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.

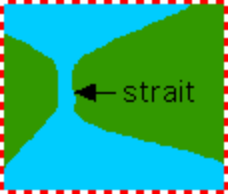
prairie

A prairie is a wide, relatively flat area of land that has grasses and only a few trees.



sea

A sea is a large body of salty water that is often connected to an ocean. A sea may be partly or completely surrounded by land.



strait

A strait is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.



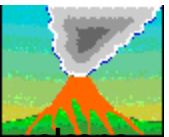
swamp

A swamp is a type of freshwater wetland that has spongy, muddy land and a lot of water. Many trees and shrubs grow in swamps.



valley

A valley is a low place between mountains.



volcano

A volcano is a mountainous vent in the Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, it spews out lava, ashes, and hot gases from deep inside the Earth.

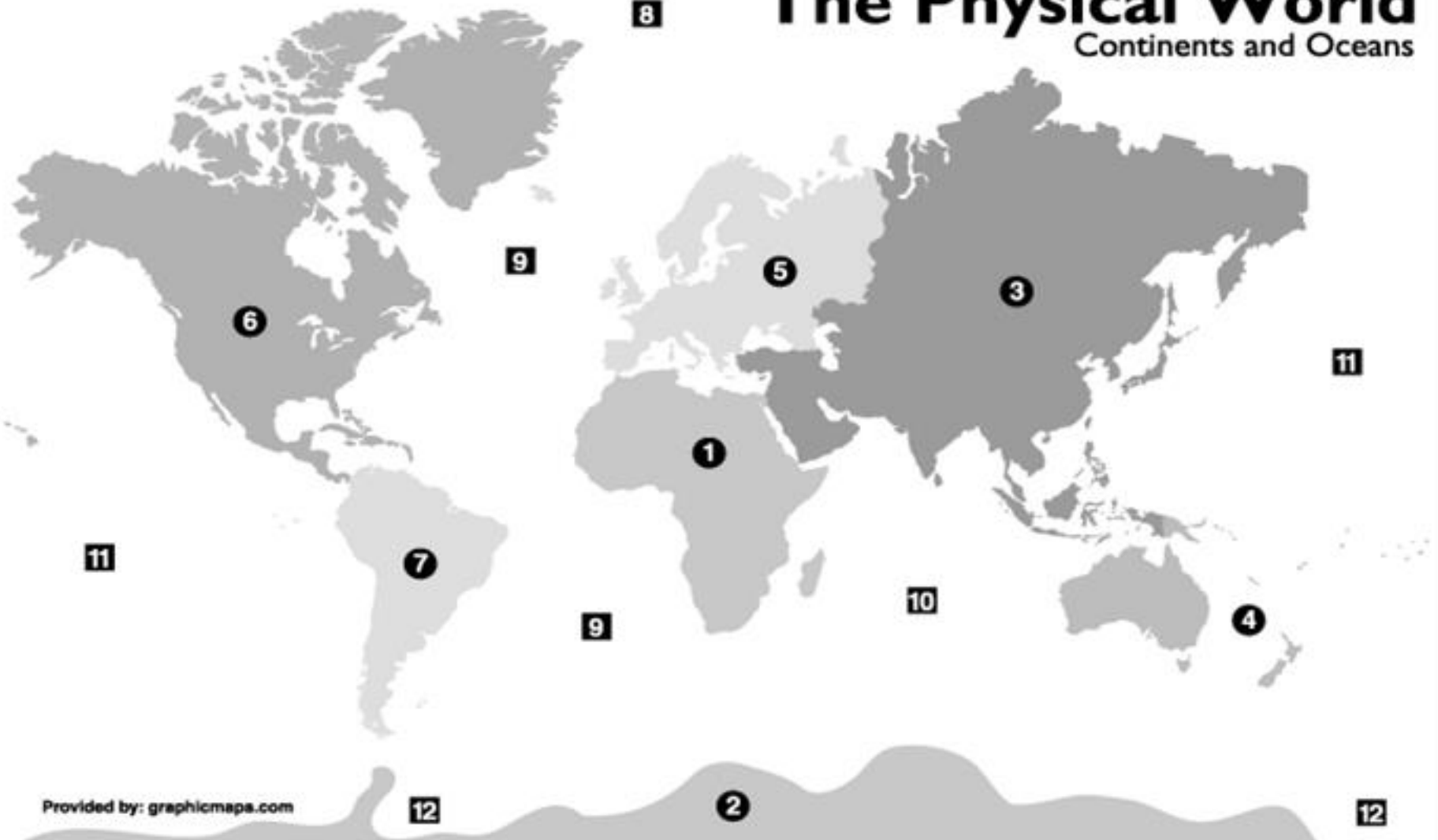


waterfall

When a river falls off steeply, there is a waterfall.

The Physical World

Continents and Oceans



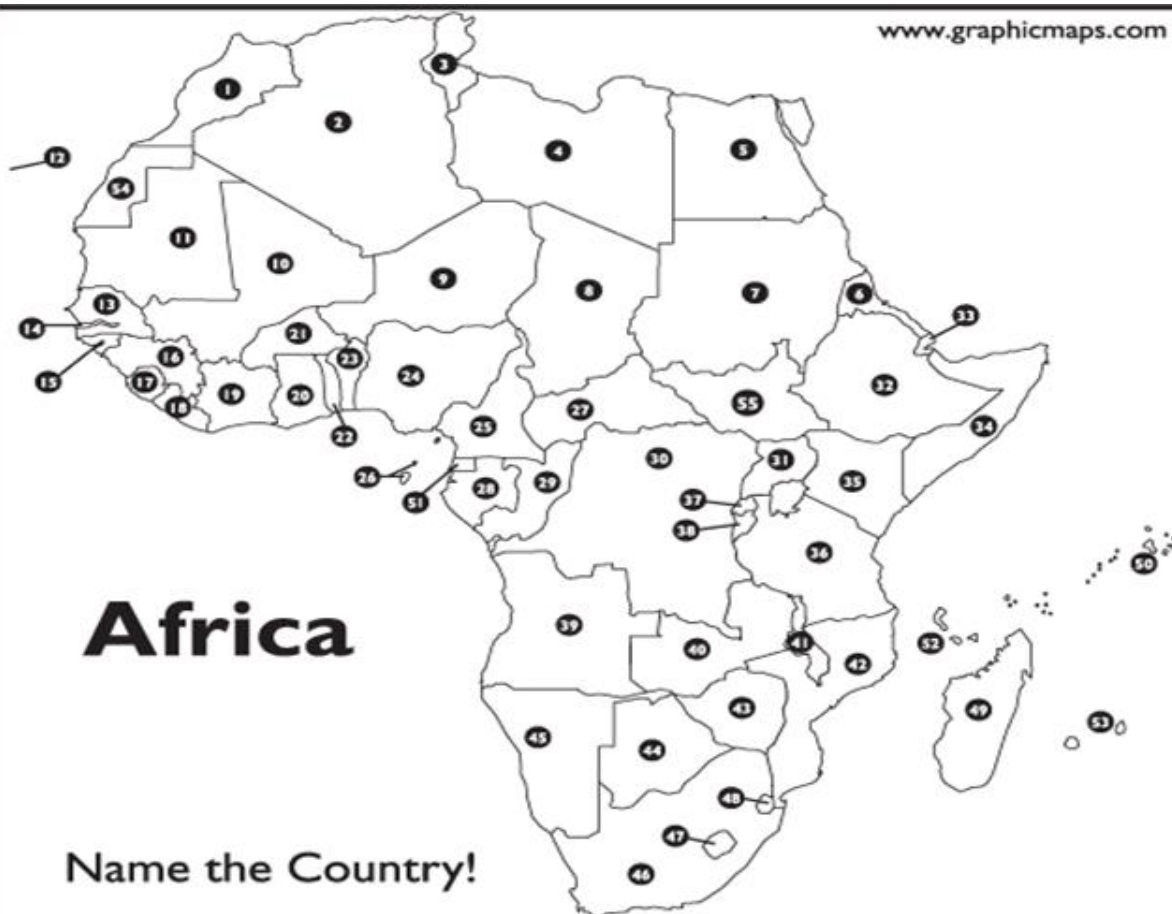
Provided by: graphicmaps.com

Name the Continents

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | | |

Name the Oceans

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 8 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 9 _____ | 12 _____ |
| 10 _____ | |



- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 15 | _____ | 29 | _____ | 43 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 16 | _____ | 30 | _____ | 44 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 17 | _____ | 31 | _____ | 45 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 18 | _____ | 32 | _____ | 46 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 19 | _____ | 33 | _____ | 47 | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | 20 | _____ | 34 | _____ | 48 | _____ |
| 7 | _____ | 21 | _____ | 35 | _____ | 49 | _____ |
| 8 | _____ | 22 | _____ | 36 | _____ | 50 | _____ |
| 9 | _____ | 23 | _____ | 37 | _____ | 51 | _____ |
| 10 | _____ | 24 | _____ | 38 | _____ | 52 | _____ |
| 11 | _____ | 25 | _____ | 39 | _____ | 53 | _____ |
| 12 | _____ | 26 | _____ | 40 | _____ | 54 | _____ |
| 13 | _____ | 27 | _____ | 41 | _____ | 55 | _____ |
| 14 | _____ | 28 | _____ | 42 | _____ | | |

Europe

Asia

This country cropped for space considerations



Name the Country!

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 13 _____ | 25 _____ | 37 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 14 _____ | 26 _____ | 38 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 15 _____ | 27 _____ | 39 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 16 _____ | 28 _____ | 40 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 17 _____ | 29 _____ | 41 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 18 _____ | 30 _____ | 42 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 19 _____ | 31 _____ | 43 _____ |
| 8 _____ | 20 _____ | 32 _____ | 44 _____ |
| 9 _____ | 21 _____ | 33 _____ | 45 _____ |
| 10 _____ | 22 _____ | 34 _____ | 46 _____ |
| 11 _____ | 23 _____ | 35 _____ | 47 _____ |
| 12 _____ | 24 _____ | 36 _____ | |

Europe



Name the Country!

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 13 _____ | 25 _____ | 37 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 14 _____ | 26 _____ | 38 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 15 _____ | 27 _____ | 39 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 16 _____ | 28 _____ | 40 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 17 _____ | 29 _____ | 41 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 18 _____ | 30 _____ | 42 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 19 _____ | 31 _____ | 43 _____ |
| 8 _____ | 20 _____ | 32 _____ | 44 _____ |
| 9 _____ | 21 _____ | 33 _____ | 45 _____ |
| 10 _____ | 22 _____ | 34 _____ | 46 _____ |
| 11 _____ | 23 _____ | 35 _____ | 47 _____ |
| 12 _____ | 24 _____ | 36 _____ | 48 _____ |
| | | | 49 _____ |

This country cropped for space considerations

This land cropped for space considerations

North America



For a map test of the Caribbean Island Countries see our separate test for the area!

Name the Country!

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 4 | _____ | 7 | _____ | 10 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 5 | _____ | 8 | _____ | 11 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 6 | _____ | 9 | _____ | | |

South America

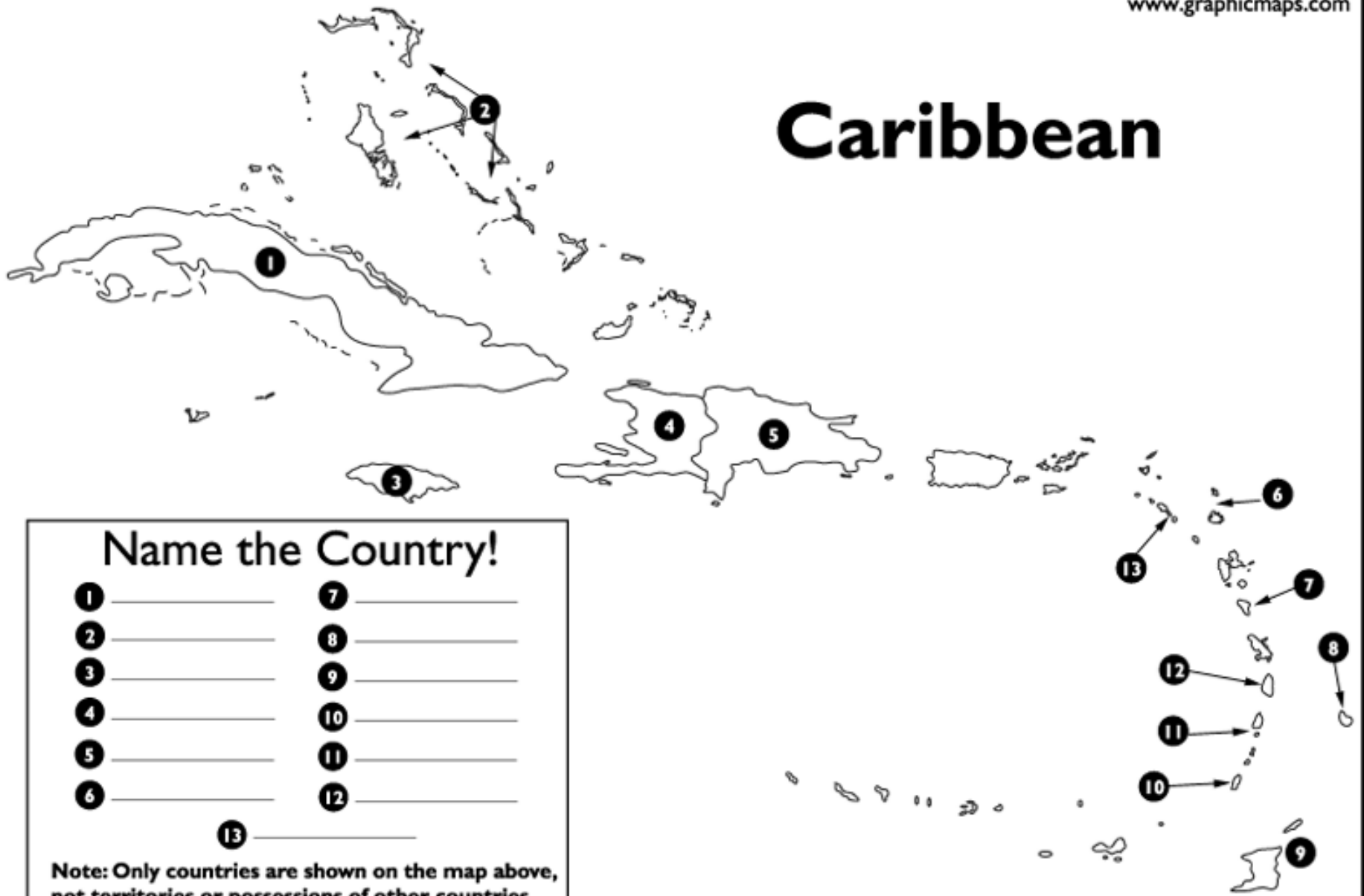


Name the Country!

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 6 | _____ | 11 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 7 | _____ | 12 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 8 | _____ | 13 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 9 | _____ | 14 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 10 | _____ | 15 | _____ |

Note that #'s 13, 14 and 15 are territories of other countries

Caribbean

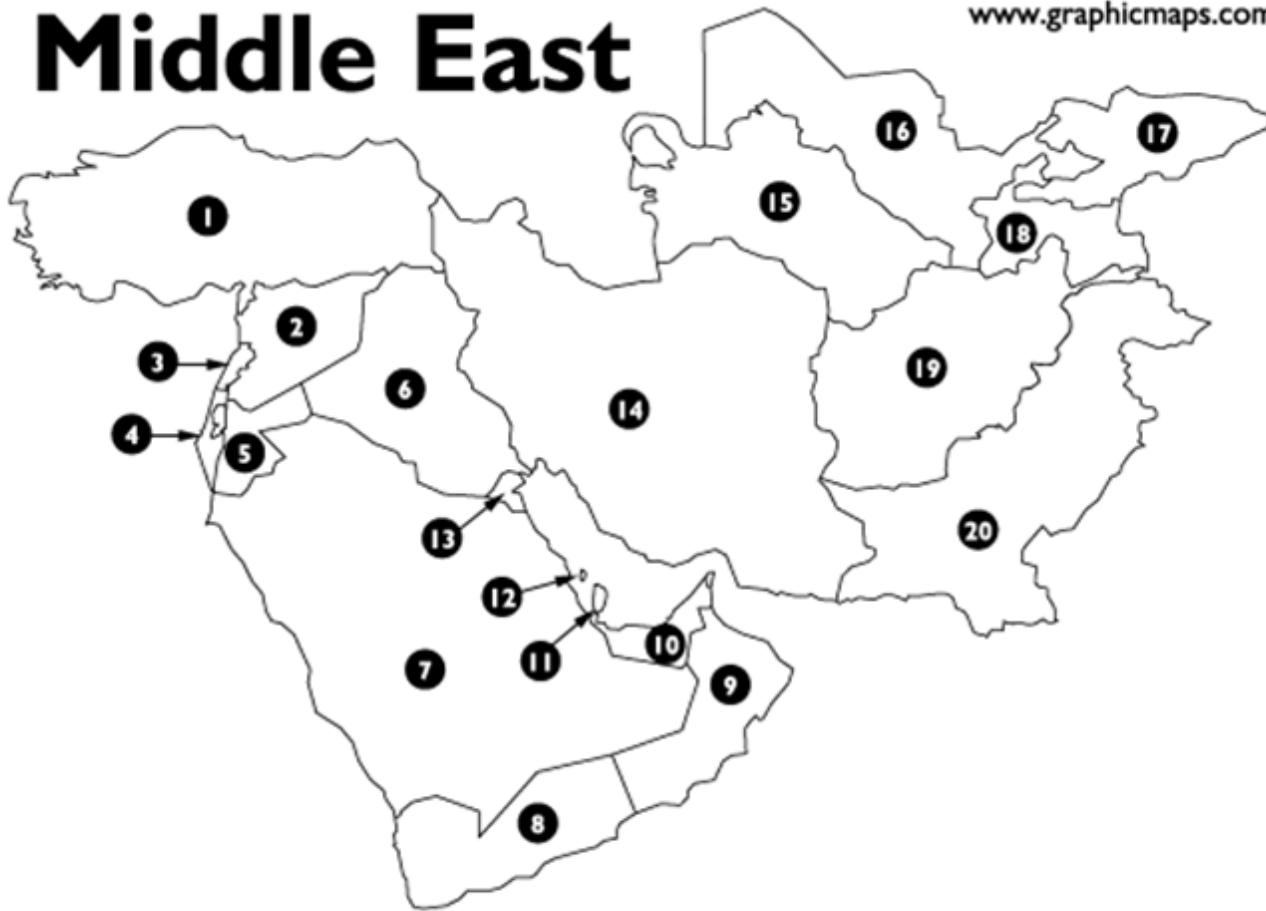


Name the Country!

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 7 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 8 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 9 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 10 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 11 | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | 12 | _____ |
| | | 13 | _____ |

Note: Only countries are shown on the map above, not territories or possessions of other countries.

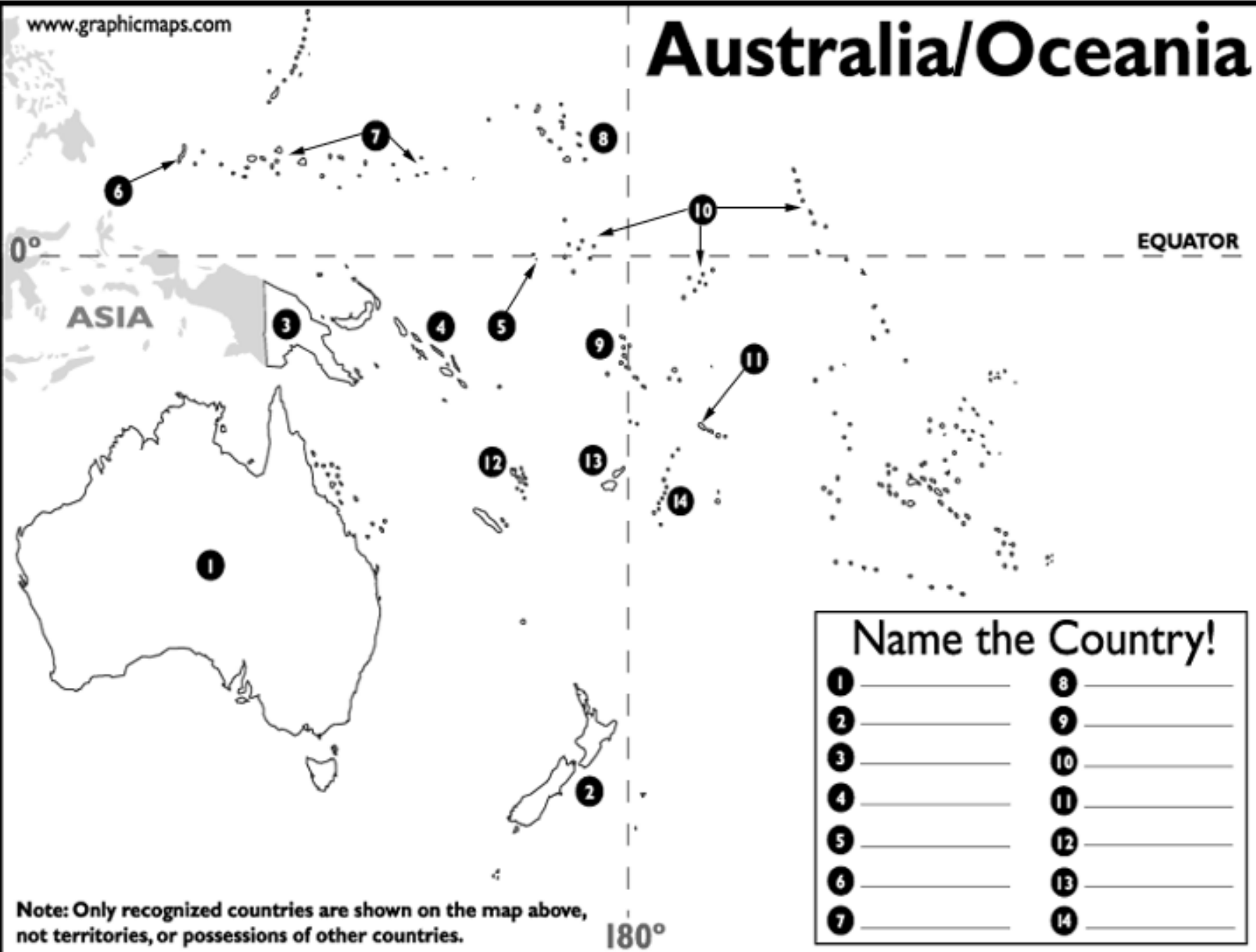
Middle East



Name the Country!

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 6 | _____ | 11 | _____ | 16 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 7 | _____ | 12 | _____ | 17 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 8 | _____ | 13 | _____ | 18 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 9 | _____ | 14 | _____ | 19 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 10 | _____ | 15 | _____ | 20 | _____ |

Australia/Oceania



Note: Only recognized countries are shown on the map above, not territories, or possessions of other countries.

Name the Country!

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 8 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 9 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 10 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 11 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 12 | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | 13 | _____ |
| 7 | _____ | 14 | _____ |

United States of America

Name the State!



- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 13 _____ | 25 _____ | 37 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 14 _____ | 26 _____ | 38 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 15 _____ | 27 _____ | 39 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 16 _____ | 28 _____ | 40 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 17 _____ | 29 _____ | 41 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 18 _____ | 30 _____ | 42 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 19 _____ | 31 _____ | 43 _____ |
| 8 _____ | 20 _____ | 32 _____ | 44 _____ |
| 9 _____ | 21 _____ | 33 _____ | 45 _____ |
| 10 _____ | 22 _____ | 34 _____ | 46 _____ |
| 11 _____ | 23 _____ | 35 _____ | 47 _____ |
| 12 _____ | 24 _____ | 36 _____ | 48 _____ |

49 _____

50 _____



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.