Hunter College-CUNY
Department of geography
GEOG 101: People and their Environment

STUDY GUIDE for EXAM I

The exam is scheduled for the 4-day period beginning Friday, February 26, 2021 at 9 AM and ending on Monday, March 1, 2021 at 9 PM.

IMPORTANT:

- You will find Exam 1 on BlackBoard.
- Every student will have just one opportunity to take the exam.
- Everyone sees the same questions but every time the exam is opened, the order in which the questions appear is scrambled as are the multiple-choice answers.
- Once opened you will have 1 hour 15 minutes to complete it. It shuts down automatically.
- Because you taking the exam unsupervised, there will be a tendency to use your notes, study guide and textbook. Remember it takes time to look up the answers while the countdown clock is ticking. On any multiple-choice answer test, your first inclination is usually the correct one. I have seen too many answers changed to the wrong choice.
- If the BlackBoard response time is slow, do not close the exam or try to reboot your workstation (desk top/laptop/tablet/iPad/smart phone) before the exam is finished. YOU WILL BE LOCKED OUT and prevented from reentering the exam.
- If you are locked out you will need to contact me for a replacement exam that will be in a different format.

Be familiar with general concepts and definitions. Remember, there is a *glossary* of terms at the back of the textbook. This exam will focus on the material covered during the first third of the term by syllabus topics:

Topic I - Introduction: What is Geography
Topic II - Geographers' Tools

You are responsible for the information contained in class lectures (PowerPoint presentations and summaries 1-8), **textbook Chapter 1, and the material in the Atlas Extra Credit I: Exercise 2-Latitude & Longitude, and Exercise 3-Time.** Look them over even if you did not hand them in for extra credit. *(Exercise 1 is just to get you familiar with an atlas.)*

There will be multiple choice and true/false short answer questions, some of which will be aimed at a map and/or a diagram.

STUDY GUIDE INDEX:

SUMMARY:

- ✓ Part I focused on basic introductory conceptual material for the field of Geography and the tools used by geographers to study the earth.
- ✓ Geography is defined as the study of people living on the surface of the earth and maps are geographers' special tools.
- ✓ Geography, along with history, is considered to be at the start of all formal knowledge from which other fields of study (with their specialties) developed.
- ✓ Geography is not a purely descriptive study nor is it the rote memorization of place names. The origins of geography came about by human natural curiosity.
- ✓ Geography is an analysis of location and place asking the question: Why?
- ✓ The physical environment *(Natural Landscape)* sets the stage for peoples' decisions about usage. The imprint made by people as they interact with nature (human features) results in the *Cultural Landscape*.
- ✓ The *Five Fundamental Themes of Geography* (location, place, movement, region and human-environment interaction) sum up the principles of the field of study. The *Earth Science Tradition* is added to the Five Themes to explain earth processes.
- ✓ The concept of *Region* helps us to study the earth by focusing our attention on a grouping of unique characteristics of place.
- ✓ The *History of Geography* can be divided into two sections: Classical and Modern. The mid-1700s is considered the transition point. Classical Period starts with the Ancients and extends through the Renaissance in Europe. Modern Period starts after the European Voyages of Discovery. It includes the evolution of the field of study, its division into areas of study, and the specializations that developed within it from then through the present. During both phases there were and continue to be non-Western contributions to geographic knowledge.
- ✓ *Geographic methodologies* assist us in doing geographic research.
- ✓ *Spatial Distribution* is the essence of geography. It includes density, concentration, pattern, spatial interaction and diffusion.
- ✓ *Cartography* is the art and science of map making. Maps give us a wealth of information at the glance but we need to be aware of map-making techniques, their limitations and the map-maker who selects the information and means of portrayal.
- ✓ *Location Systems* assist us in positioning places on the earth's surface and portraying them on maps. The grid system is composed on lines of latitude and longitude. While latitude can be determined astronomically, longitude is found by using time differential calculations.
- ✓ *Time Zones and the International Date Line* are man-made inventions whose need came about when faster means of communication became available to people.
- ✓ *GPS – Global Positioning System* – uses satellite technology to accurately calculate the latitude, longitude, time of day and elevation above sea level for any spot on the earth linked to the GPS satellite system.
- ✓ To overcome the difficulty in converting the huge 3-D Earth to a small 2-D map, the map maker employs three techniques: *projection, scale and symbolization*. Each has multiple unique positive and negative characteristics.
- ✓ *Mapped information* can be presented using 5 different formats*: point symbols, isoline, flow line, choropleth and cartogram*. Each is unique.

- ✓ Gathering information for geographic research studies involves researching existing sources, doing field work, taking photographic and electronic imagery, and using data obtained remotely from satellite and other electronic devices.
- ✓ *Spectral signatures* from the electromagnetic spectrum are the key in identifying objects using electronic gathering methods. This includes visible light, non-visible light, RADAR, LIDAR and thermal radiation. They are stored in data dictionaries.
- ✓ *Automated mapping techniques* allow us to draw and revise maps through digitization. *Raster* and *vector* are the two formats used.
- ✓ *Georeferencing* allows us to convert old maps digitally by matching modern-day designated control points found on the old maps. They can be corrected by using the "rubber-sheeting" technique.
- ✓ *Computer-generated 3-D and animated maps* are created when the "time" factor is added to latitude-longitude positioning in the programming instructions.
- ✓ *GIS – Geographic Information Systems* – takes us beyond automated cartography by allowing the management, manipulation, and analysis of data using interactive programming software. Models can be created and "What if …?" scenarios established. This has led to "smart maps" that can react to preprogramed models and send out instructions to the identified location to "fix" a situation.

TERMINOLOGY/DEFINITIONS for Exam One:

Below is a list of all terms presented in class and in the textbook. Consult the PowerPoint lecture slides and the glossary at the back of the textbook for definitions.

Accessibility
Atlas
Automated cartography
Back to Basics movement
Cartogram
Cartographic authorship
Cartographic classification
Cartographic generalization
Cartographic induction
Cartographic simplification
Cartography
Choropleth map
Computer cartography
Concentration
Connectivity
Contributions, Arab
Contributions, Chinese
Contributions, Greek
Contributions, Renaissance Europe
Contributions, Roman
Contributions, Scandinavian
Control points
Cultural landscape
Data dictionary
Data points
Density
Diffusion
Diffusion - Contagious
Diffusion - Expansion
Diffusion - Hierarchical
Diffusion - Relocation
Digitizer
Distance
Distance decay
Distribution

Dot map
Earth Science
Equator
Eratosthenes
Five Fundamental Themes of Geography
Flow line map
Formal region
Fraction or ratio scale
Functional region
Geocoding
Geographic methodologies
Geographic research sequence
Geography
Geography of the Future
Geography of the Past
Geography of the Present
Geography, Analytical
Geography, Classical
Geography, Descriptive
Geography, Human
Geography, Modern
Geography, Physical
Geography, Regional
Geography, Topical
Georeferencing
GIS/Geographic Information Systems
Globe
GMT/Greenwich Mean Time
GPS/Global Positioning System
Graduated symbol map
Graphic or bar scale
Grid system
Herodotus

Human-Environment Interaction
IDL/International Date Line
Isoline map
Large scale map
Latitude
LIDAR
Line of latitude
Linear distance
Location
Longitude
Map
Map legend or key
Map projection
Map projection, conical
Map projection, cylindrical
Map projection, interrupted
Map projection, planar
Map projection, AuthaGraph
Mental map
Meridian of longitude
Movement
Network
Non-photography
North Pole
Parallel of latitude
Pattern
Perceptual Region
Photogrammetry
Photography
Physical landscape
Pixel
Place
Planning
Point symbol
Prime Meridian

Psychological distance	Site	Thermal imaging
Ptolemy	Situation	Time distance
RADAR	Small scale map	Time zone
Raster data	South Pole	Tribute to Yu
Region	Spatial analysis	Tropic of Cancer
Regional hierarchy	Spatial distribution	Tropic of Capricorn
Relative location	Spatial Interaction	Vector data
Remote sensing	Spectral signature	Verbal or written scale
Rubber sheeting	Strabo	Vernacular region
Satellite resolution	Symbolization	Voyages of Discovery
Scale	Thematic map	

COUNTRY PLACE NAME LIST for Exam One:

Know the **map location** of the place names for **Europe and Africa** on the **Place Name List** (see next page) and the location of the **countries listed below.** This will in the form of a matching question. Consult the appropriate maps in an atlas and the world maps attached to the front and back pages of the textbook to locate these places**.** Also consult the web sites for the location of the countries and physical features, as www.googleearth.com

AFRICA			EUROPE		
Senegal	Botswana	Egypt	Ukraine	Spain	Latvia
Somalia	Morocco	Niger	Great Britain	Finland	Austria
South Sudan	Mali	Chad	Bulgaria	Netherlands	France
South Africa	Libya	Kenya	Germany	Switzerland	Greece
Uganda	Liberia	Nigeria	Sweden	Belarus	Poland
Angola	Algeria	Ethiopia	Italy	Norway	Denmark

GEOG 101 PHYSICAL FEATURES PLACE NAME LIST for EXAM ONE

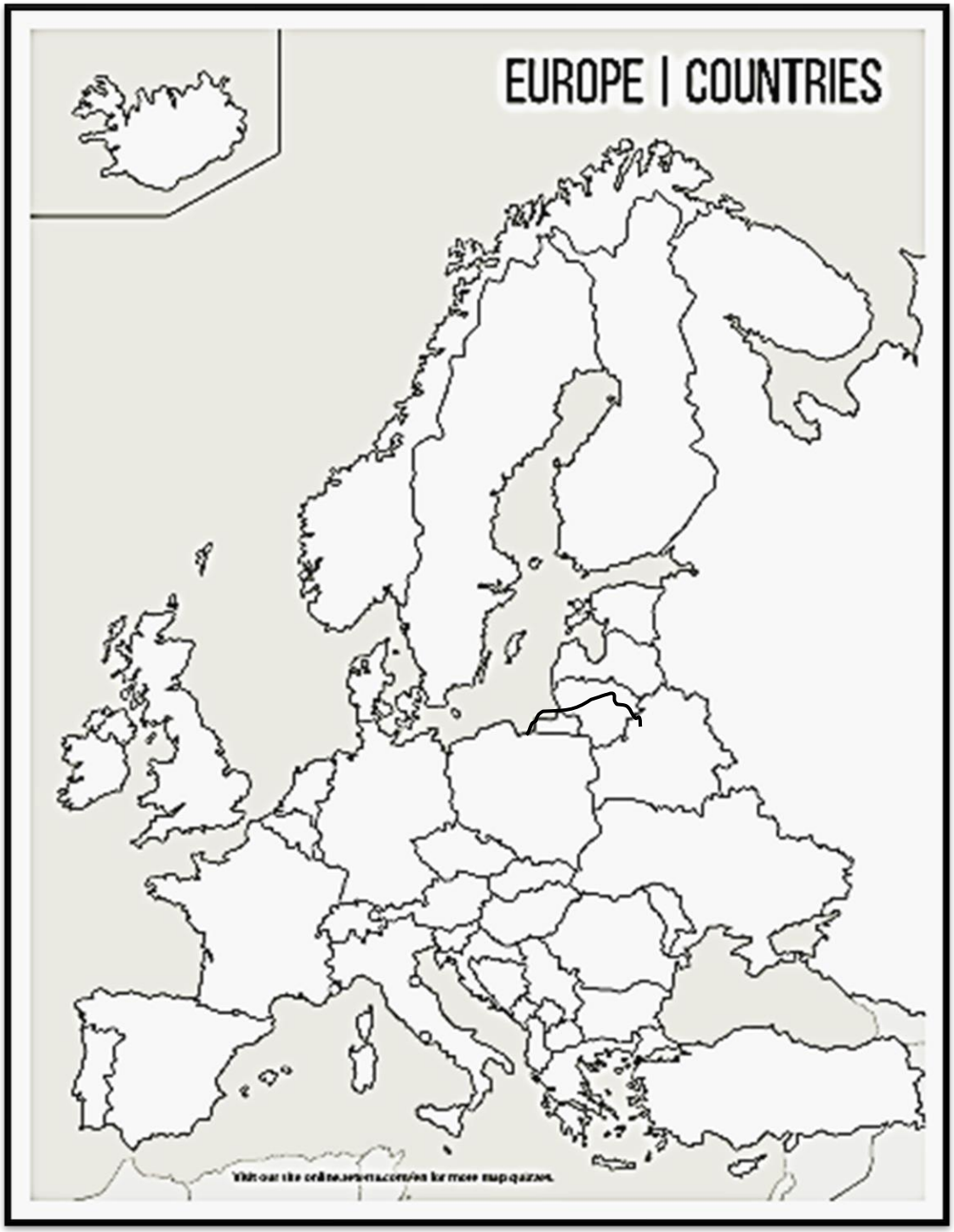
Each exam will have a place name location map section based on the list below, plus countries and political units. Consult the appropriate maps in an atlas and the pull-out map attached to the back page of the textbook to locate these places**. Exam I will focus on place names from Europe and Africa.** This section of the exam will be in the form of a matching question. You will match the names to numbers on a map.

I. CONTINENTS	Europe	Africa			
II. OCEANS	Atlantic	Arctic	Indian		
III. EUROPE					
Seas/Gulfs/Bays/ Fjords:	North Sea Baltic Sea Mediterranean Sea	Adriatic Sea Barents Sea	Aegean Sea Black Sea Fjords of Norway	Ionian Sea Bay of Biscay	Norwegian Sea Sea of Azov
Islands:	Crete Azores	Ireland Sicily	Corsica Iceland	Sardinia British Isles	Mallorca Malta
Straits/Canals:	Dardanelles Bosporus	Skagerrak English Channel	Strait of Gibraltar		
Rivers:	Rhine Rhone	Danube Loire	Volga Seine	Ebro Dnieper	Vistula Elbe
Mts./Highlands/: **Plains:**	Pyrenees Carpathians	Alps Caucasus	Urals Apennines	Scandinavian Highlands North European Plain	
Peninsulas:	Iberia Scandinavia	Crimea Jutland	Balkan Italian	Peloponnesus Gibraltar	
IV. AFRICA					
Seas/Gulfs/Bays/ Lakes:	Red Sea Lake Victoria	Lake Chad Lake Nyasa	Gulf of Guinea Lake Tanganyika	Gulf of Aden	
Islands:	Cape Verde Comoros	Madeira Seychelles	Madagascar Canary		
Straits/Canals:	Suez Canal	Bab el Mandeb	Mozambique Channel		
Rivers:	Nile	Niger	Congo	Orange	Zambezi
Mts./Plateau/Highlands/Rift Zone:	Atlas East African Rift (aka Great Rift Valley)	Tibesti	Katanga	Ethiopian	Drakensberg
Peninsulas/Capes:	Sinai	Cape of Good Hope		Somali Peninsula	
Deserts:	Sahara	Namib	Kalahari		

E U R O P E (countries)

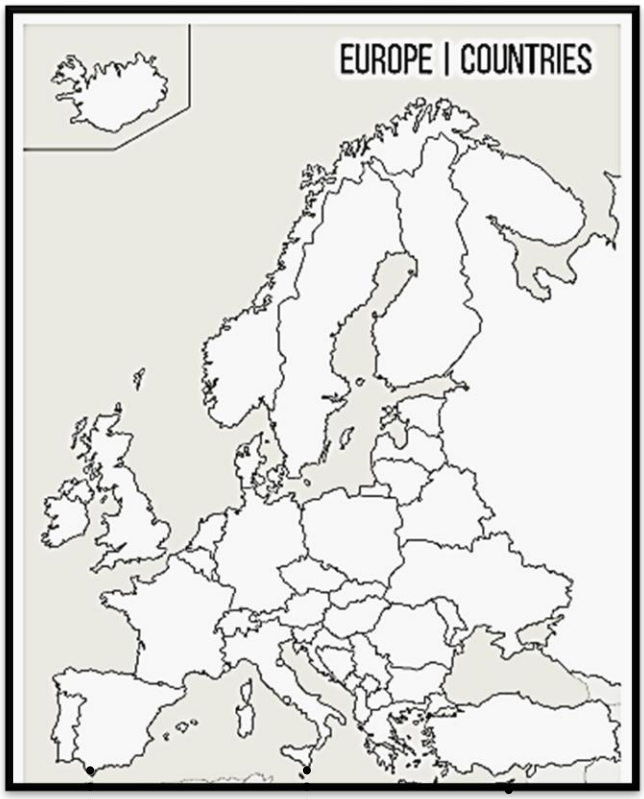
E U R O P E (Water areas: rivers, seas and ocean)

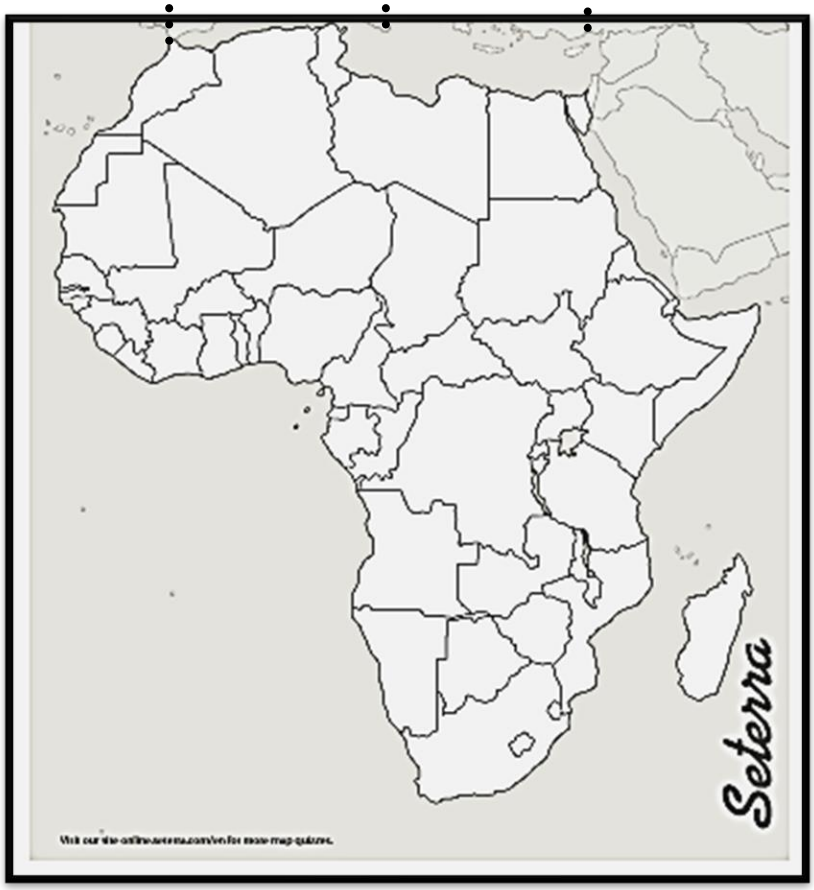
E U R O P E and A F R I C A composite outline map



https://lizardpoint.com/geography/europe-quiz.php

https://lizardpoint.com/geography/africa-quiz.php

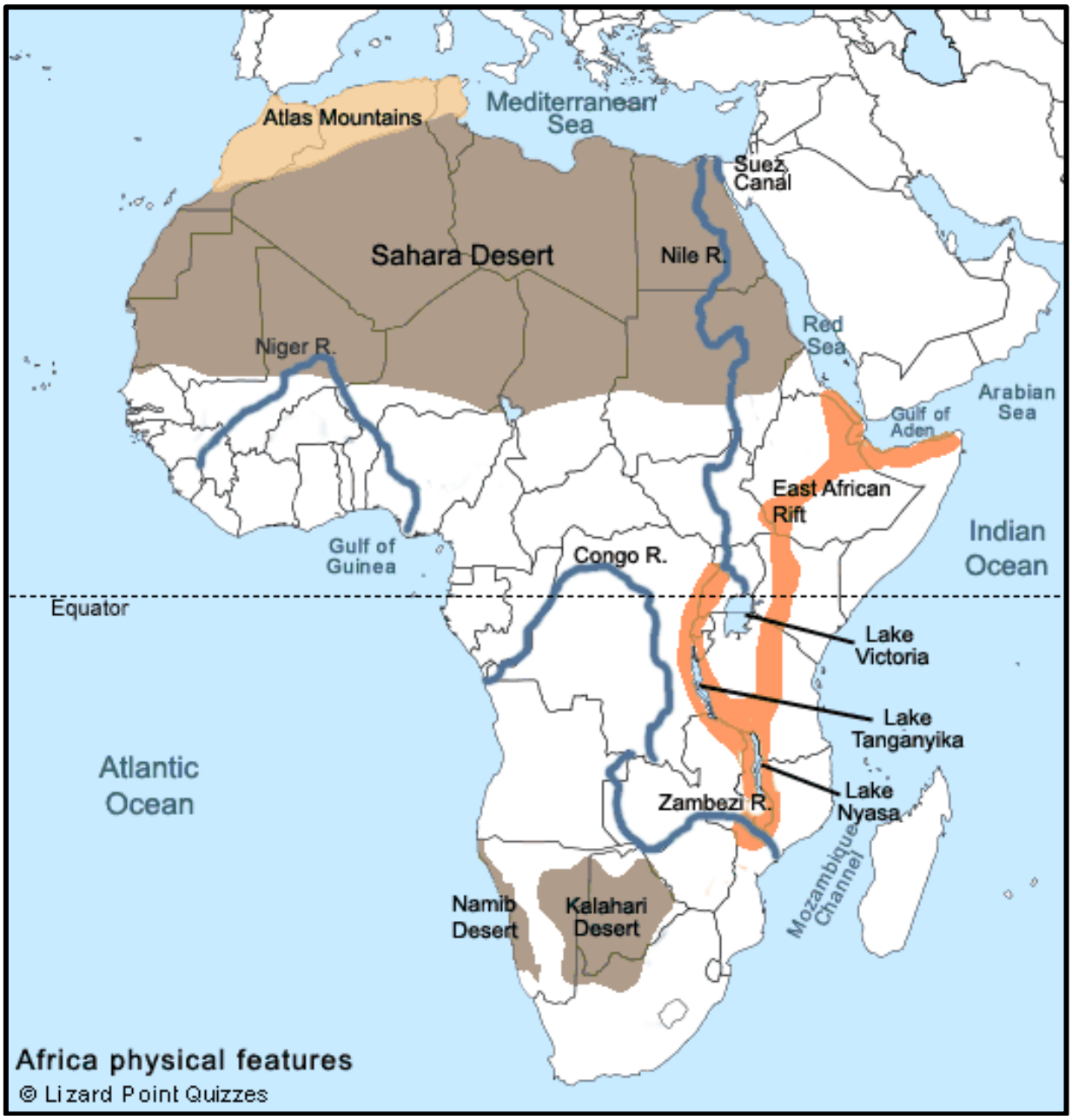




AFRICA | COUNTRIES

AFRICA: Physical features

AFRICA: Selected physical features



EUROPE: Physical features

EUROPE: Selected physical features