

Chapter 1 Study Guide

Key Terms

- **Globe**- a model of the Earth.
- **Latitude**- imaginary lines that circle the Earth from east to west.
- **Scale**- the side of an area on a map as compared to the area's actual size.
- **Geography**- the study of the Earth.
- **Longitude**- imaginary lines that circle the globe from north to south.
- **Prime Meridian**- a line of longitude that runs through Greenwich, England.
- **Equator**- imaginary line that circle the globe halfway between the North and South poles.
- **Cardinal Directions**- north, south, east, or west.

Main Ideas

- Physical relationship between the Earth and Sun.
 - The Earth rotates completely every 24 hours.
 - The side of the Earth that faces the sun has daylight, while the opposite has night.
 - The Earth is tilted on its axis.
 - The Earth revolves around the sun; certain parts of the planet receive more direct sunlight than others.
 - The Earth orbits the sun, the areas getting the most direct sunlight change, creating the seasons.
 - The sun provides heat and light to the Earth.
- Geographic themes:
 - **Place**- human and physical features of the location.
 - **Location**- describes where the place is. Has relative (describing places near it) and absolute location (latitude and longitude)
 - **Human-Environment Interaction**- how people adapt to and modify their environment.
 - **Region**- places that have unifying characteristics such as climate, land, population, or history.
 - **Movement**- how goods, people, and ideas get from one place to another (helps geographers understand the relationship among places).
- Maps:
 - **Grid**: the breaking down of the parts of a map into equal sections by using lines of latitude and longitude or by using numbers and letters. Helps making locating a place easier.
 - No map is perfect because it attempts to show the rounded surface of the Earth on a flat piece of paper.

- Different types of maps are created to help make them as useful as possible for specific purposes.
- Globe: three-dimensional model of the entire Earth. Makes seeing the location and relative size of continents and oceans accurate.
- Map: flat representation that can be of the Earth or a specific area (town or city).
- Distortion: affects the size, shape, and distance of continents and oceans on a map.
- Geographers:
 - Two basic questions:
 - Where are things located?
 - Why are they there?
 - Learn how Earth and its people interact and affect each other.