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| human geography | a division of geography, spatial analysis of human population, cultures, activities, and landscapes |
| globalization | expansion of economic, political, and cultural processes to the point that they are global in scope, effect all levels |
| fieldwork | study of phenomena by visiting places and observing how people interact and thereby change those places |
| physical geography | the branch of geography that studies structures, processes, and location of the Earth's natural phenomena (climate, soil, plants, animals, topography) |
| spatial | pertaining to space on the Earth's surface, |
| spatial distribution | physical location of geographic features across space |
| medical geography | study of health and disease from a geographic context and perspective |
| pandemics | worldwide outbreak of disease |
| epidemic | disease particular to a locality or region |
| spatial perspective | observing variations in geographic phenomes across space |
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| location theory | logical attempt to explain the location & patter of an economic activity and how producing areas are related |
| sense of place | state of mind derived from the infusion of a place with meaning and emotion from memories |
| perceptions of place | belief or understanding about a place from books, movies, stories, or pictures |
| spatial interaction | degree of flow of people, ideas, and goods among places |
| distance | measurement of the physical space between 2 places |
| accessibility | degree of ease with which it is possible to reach a location from elsewhere, varies place to place, can be measured |
| connectivity | connectedness of a node in the world economy to other nodes |
| landscape | overall appearance of an area, usually naturally and human induced |
| cultural landscape | visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape, sequentially imprinted |
| sequent occupance | successive societies leave their cultural imprint on a place, each adding to the cumulative cultural landscape |
| cartography | science of map making |
| reference maps | map that shows absolute location of a place and geographic features |
| thematic maps | maps that tell stories, usually one attribute or movement |
| absolute location | position on earth's surface, usually by latitude and longitude |
| Global Positioning system | system for determining the absolute location of places or features, often with satellites |
| geocaching | a hunt for a cache, the GPS coordinates which are placed on the internet by other geocachers |
| relative location | regional position of a place (situation), relative to other places |
| mental map | image or picture based on perceptions and impressions |
| activity spaces | space in which one's daily activities take place |
| remote sensing | use of planes or satellites to collect data or information from places physically distant |
| geographic information systems | collection of pc software and hardware that allows spatial data to be collected, recorded, stored, and utilized |
| rescale | change the scale or area of study to gain support |
| formal region | region that has one or more shared physical or cultural traits |
| functional region | region defined by a set of activities or interactions |
| perceptual region | region that exists as an idea and not based on a physical entity |
| culture | sum of knowledge, attitudes, and habitual behaviors shared amongst a group |
| culture trait | an element of a culture |
| culture complex | set of cultural traits |
| cultural hearth | origin of a culture |
| independent invention | The independent development of a cultural feature in different societies. |
| cultural diffusion | expansion and adoption of a cultural element |
| time-distance decay | declining acceptance of an idea the farther it is from the hearth |
| cultural barriers | attitude that refuses the adoption of another culture's traits |
| expansion diffusion | spread of innovation or idea through a population, increased the numbers involved |
| contagious diffusion | spread by immediate and direct contact person to person |
| hierarchical diffusion | idea that passes from the hearth to the most connected nodes (people or places) |
| stimulus diffusion | an accepted cultural trait with adaptations |
| relocation diffusion | trait carried by people who move from one location to another |
| isotherms | lines connecting similar values like temperature or elevations on a topographic map |
| possiblism | environment influences culture but man is the final decision maker |
| cultural ecology | interactions and relationships between a culture and its' environment |
| environmental determinism | environment determines culture and development |
| political ecology | study of nature and society relationships and reflects as a result of political and socioeconomic contexts |
| meridians | lines of longitude |
| parallels | lines of latitude |
| Azimuthal Projection, https://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/az.gif | Shows poles, used by pilots |
| Mercator Projection, https://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/mer.jpg | used for ship navigation, right directions, wrong land mass areas |
| Fuller Projection https://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/fl.gif | right size and shape of land, distorted compass |
| Robinson Projectionhttps://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/r_b.gif | used by Nat Geo, nothing is accurate but all errors are minimized |
| Cartogramhttps://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/cart.png | thematic map where the unit is shown larger due to importance than actual size |
| choropleth map | thematic map that uses colors of tones or such to represent a particular data |
| dot maphttps://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/dot.gif | shows a thematic map with locations marked of a particular idea or occurrence |
| proportional symbols map https://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/sym.jpg | thematic map where size of symbols denotes importance or size of the given attribute |
| isoline maps (contour lines) https://www.quia.com/files/quia/users/newellta/iso.png | has lines used to show areas that are relatively equal |
| reference maps | used to navigate from one place to another |
| political maps | shows borders and capitals |
| Times Zones | change 1 hour per 15 degrees |
| small scale maps | show large area, little detail |
| large scale maps | show small area in great detail |