Hello, Hallâ, Hallo, Hola, Olà, Hej, Hei...¹

Success in AP Human Geography requires an extensive and discipline-specific vocabulary. Complete this summer assignment to familiarize yourself with key terms from our first unit of study. You can access these terms at our class website: www.pmsageo.weebly.com. Or, simply refer to the list included with these instructions. For each vocabulary term, provide a definition followed by an example. The examples are essential, as they best indicate how well you grasp the meaning of each term. When appropriate, the examples may be images or maps.

Much of the vocabulary can be found in the first chapter of The Cultural Landscape, your school-issued textbook that we refer to as Rubenstein. Definitions are also available on-line. Students often visit quizlet.com, which is full of various AP Human Geography vocabulary lists. Some are relevant and accurate. Many are not. I urge you to refer solely to Rubenstein and other credible sources. Also, students frequently collaborate on this vocabulary assignment. Yet, each student is responsible for submitting their own finished product. Likewise, unit exams as well as the summative AP test are administered to individuals. In other words, only work with others in the interest of deeper understanding. Avoid careless and seemingly opportune shortcuts. Be diligent.

Your complete Unit I Vocabulary assignment will be collected August 23rd, the first Friday after we return school.² Please type this assignment and number each term, similar to the examples below. Make note of any difficult or confusing terms so that we can address them in class. If you have any questions or concerns, e-mail me at scolwell@pths209.org. I check my e-mail throughout the summer. Also, feel free to browse the web site for a closer look at what this course has to offer.

See you in August!

Mr. Colwell

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18) Geographic Information System (GIS): a computer system that organizes, analyzes and displays multiple layers of geographic data. e.g., zillow.com

10) Proportional Symbol Map: a map that uses symbols of various sizes to display different quantities of a mapped feature. e.g.,
Do you see the pattern?

2 Failure to complete your summer assignment may result in a variety of unpleasant consequences, such as a disturbingly-low grade and not being invited on class field trips.
# Key Terms

## Cartography
- baseline
- meridian v. parallel
- metes and bounds
- mash up
- toponym
- cartogram
- choropleth map
- dot map
- isoline map
- proportional symbol map
- mental map
- map projection
- map projections e.g., Mercator, Polar, Peters, etc.
- distortions i.e., shape, area, distance, and direction

## Geographic Information
- field work
- quantitative data v. qualitative data
- geospatial data
- geog. information system (GIS)
- global positioning system (GPS)
- remote sensing
- sense of place
- ethnocentrism

## Diffusion
- diffusion
- hearth
- expansion diffusion
- contagious diffusion
- hierarchical diffusion
- stimulus diffusion
- relocation diffusion

## Geographic Distribution
- density
- arithmetic density
- physiological density
- agricultural density
- concentration
- clustered
- dispersed

## Miscellany
- environmental determinism v. possibilism
- globalization v. localism v. glocal
- Less Developed Country (LDC) v. More Developed Country (MDC)
- sequent occupance
- time-space compression
- regionalization
- regionalism
- flows
- networks
- accessibility
- connectivity
- natural resource
- sustainability
- carbon footprint
- cultural landscape
- landscape analysis
- spatial analysis
- space
- place
- scale
- situation or relative location

## Region
- formal region or uniform region
- functional region or nodal region
- vernacular region or perceptual region

## Historical Figures
- Aristotle
- Eratosthenes
- Ptolemy
- Ibn-Battutah
MODELS & CONCEPTS. let's generalize while we think systematically

Cultural Ecology  Julian Steward

Landscape Theory  Carl Sauer

Possibilism  Paul Vidal de la Blanche

Environmental Determinism  Ellsworth Huntington & Ellen Churchill Semple

Regional Geography  Carl Ritter

Systematic Geography or Thematic Geography  Alexander von Humboldt

Time-Space Compression  David Harvey

Vernacular Regions  Wilbur Zelinski

Climate Classification  Vladimir Köppen

First Law of Geography  Waldo Tobler

THE BIG IDEAS  according to the College Board

• geography as a field of inquiry

• fundamental concepts
  ◦ location  ◦ space  ◦ place  ◦ scale  ◦ pattern  ◦ nature & society  ◦ globalization  ◦ gender issues

• skills and understandings
  ◦ use of maps, photos and geospatial data for landscape analysis
  ◦ appreciate how space may be perceived differently according to class, gender, race, age, etc.
  ◦ interpreting relationships among patterns and processes at different scales
  ◦ define regions and understand the regionalization process
  ◦ characterize and analyze changing interconnection among places
  ◦ use geospatial technologies such as GIS and remote sensing

• sources of geographical information and ideas
  ◦ the field  ◦ census data  ◦ online data  ◦ aerial photography  ◦ satellite imagery

• identify world regions