

Step 3: Chapter 1 Guided Worksheet (Created by Parisa Watson)

Name: _____ Period _____ Date _____

Directions: As you read the chapter, fill in the blanks on the guided worksheet.**FIELD NOTE—AWAKENING TO WORLD HUNGER**

1. Much of Kenya's income comes from _____ and _____ production.
2. It is estimated that even today, _____ of the world's population is malnourished.
3. The vast majority of the _____ malnourished people on Earth are women and _____, who have little _____ and even less _____.

WHAT IS HUMAN GEOGRAPHY?

4. Human geographers study _____ and places. The field of _____ focuses on how people make places, how we organize space and society, how we interact with each other in places and across space, and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our localities, regions and the world.
5. Advances in communication and _____ are making places and people more _____.
6. The set of processes that are increasing interactions, heightening interdependence, and depending relationships is called _____.

WHAT ARE GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS?

7. While human geography is the study of the spatial and material characteristics of human places and people found on the Earth's surface, _____ asks similar questions about the natural environment. Mikesell once gave a shorthand definition of geography as the "_____ of _____."
8. Geographers interest in the arrangement of places and phenomena, including its layout is known as the _____ perspective.
9. Cholera is an example of a _____, or worldwide outbreak of a disease. _____ found the source of cholera in London's water pumps.
10. While cholera has not been completely defeated, people now know that cholera can be contacted by eating food or contaminated _____.
11. An _____ disease is a regional outbreak of a disease.
12. The five themes of geography are: _____.
13. Studying the impact of the drainage of part of the Florida Everglades would focus on the theme of _____.
14. Infusing a place with meaning and emotion gives it a _____ of _____.
15. Our perception of place is influenced by _____. In a student survey, responses indicated that there was a strong bias for their _____.

16. The degree of linkage between locations in a network is called _____.
17. _____ refers to the imprints of occupants, whose impacts are _____ one on top of the other, each layer having some impacts on the next.
18. The _____ is a term coined by Carl Sauer and refers to the visible imprint of human activity on the landscape.

WHY DO GEOGRAPHERS USE MAPS, AND WHAT DO MAPS TELL US?

19. Map making is known as _____. Absolute location involves using both _____ and _____ to know the exact spot of a place.
20. _____ describes the location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.
21. _____ allows individuals to locate places on the Earth. It has also created a relatively new hobby called _____.
22. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway changed Chicago's _____.
23. A map that we carry in our mind is called a _____. Places we routinely travel in our day are known as our _____.
24. When geographers monitor the Earth from a distance, it is called _____.
25. _____ involves maps that have layers that can be added or subtracted to analyze data.

WHY ARE GEOGRAPHERS CONCERNED WITH SCALE AND CONNECTEDNESS?

26. Geographers study patterns at a variety of scales: _____, _____, _____ and _____.
27. The concern of geography with space puts _____ at the center of its agenda.
28. A _____ region is marked by visible uniformity or a shared trait. A _____ region involves interactions such as commuting, while a _____ is mainly in people's minds.
29. _____ tackled defining and delimiting perceptual regions in the United States and Canada by analyzing telephone directories.
30. The _____ was the region analyzed that was unlike any of the others.
31. One single attribute of a culture is called a _____. Several aspects of culture combined are called _____.
32. An area where a culture began is known as a _____. The spreading of culture is known as _____.
33. The idea that innovations are less accepted the longer it takes to reach its adopters is known as _____.
34. Not all cultural traits or innovations diffuse. Some cultures prohibit the consumption of _____ beverages or certain kinds of _____ and other foods. Prescriptions cultures make about behavior act as _____ and can pose powerful obstacles to the spread of ideas or innovations.

35. The two main types of diffusion are _____ and _____.
36. Expansion diffusion involves three different types of diffusion: _____, _____, and _____.
37. A type of diffusion where nearly all of the people nearby are affected is _____.
38. _____ diffusion occurs when there is a certain order to who gets what is diffused first, depending on what is diffused (fax machine to offices, Crocs).
39. A third form of expansion diffusion is _____. The _____ in India is an example of this type of diffusion.
40. _____ diffusion involves an individual moving and carrying the idea with migrants.

WHAT ARE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS, AND HOW ARE THEY USED IN ANSWERING GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS?

41. Huntington and Cushing suggest _____ is the critical factor in how humans behave. _____ holds that human behavior is affected by the environment, while _____ argues that nature doesn't control decisions but limits the range of choices.
42. _____ is concerned with the study of human cultures and their ability to adapt and exist within a particular physical environment. The fundamental doctrine point is that human societies are diverse and the _____ will is too powerful to be _____ by _____.