

Chapter 1 Introduction to Geography

God's Creation, God's Gift

Give short answers to the questions below. (pgs 1 – 2)

1. What do the physical features of a place often shape? _____

2. List two benefits of knowing more about the physical places where history was made.

- _____
- _____

3. What is geography? _____

4. What is the meaning in Greek for these parts of the word "geography"?
geo _____ *graph* _____

Reading Maps

1. List two ways in which maps can be useful. (pgs 2 – 4)

- _____
- _____

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word list below.

Maps are _____ of the world. A _____ is a _____ map of the entire earth, just as we would see it from space. A _____ map is easier to carry around, but it does not show the earth in its most accurate form. It is difficult to transfer a rounded shape to flat surface without some _____.

A _____ flat map shows the earth as curved and is more accurate than a _____ flat map. Maps that just show the physical characteristics of a place – like mountains and rivers – are called _____ maps. Maps that show just the location of cities and boundaries of countries and states are called _____ maps. Most maps show _____.

both
round
political
photographs

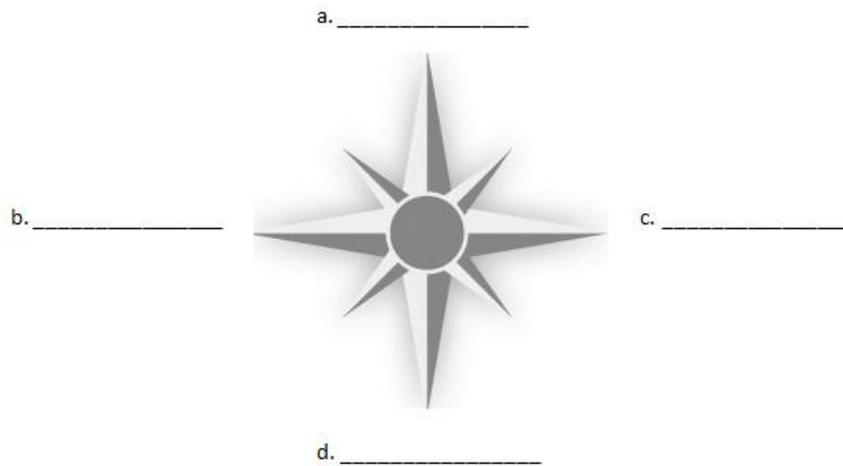
Mercator Projection
Robinson Projection
drawings
physical

flat
globe
distortion
parchment

3. Match the columns. (pgs 4 – 7)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| A. atlas | [] | imaginary line running east to west |
| B. earth | [] | imaginary circle that cuts the earth in half |
| C. legend | [] | horizontal bar on a map that shows distance |
| D. axis | [] | direction the sun rises |
| E. poles | [] | book of maps |
| F. east | [] | sphere that spins as it moves around the sun |
| G. west | [] | direction the sun sets |
| H. prime meridian | [] | imaginary pole around which the earth spins |
| I. latitude | [] | imaginary line running north to south |
| J. longitude | [] | a longitude line |
| K. meridian | [] | the ends of the axis |
| L. equator | [] | small box that shows what the symbols on a map mean |
| M. scale | [] | the imaginary circle that passes through the north and south poles and Greenwich, England |

4. Fill in the blanks with the directions on the compass rose as it is drawn on most maps. (pg 7)



5. Give short answers to these questions.

- Are there any physical landmarks (such as mountains, rivers, lakes, valleys, etc) in the area where you live that would help direct someone to you? _____.
- If you wrote “yes”, what is it? _____
- If you wanted to find out what the boundaries of your state are, would you need a physical map or a political map? _____
- If you wanted to travel down the Mississippi River, would a physical map or political map be more helpful? _____

Our Moving Continents

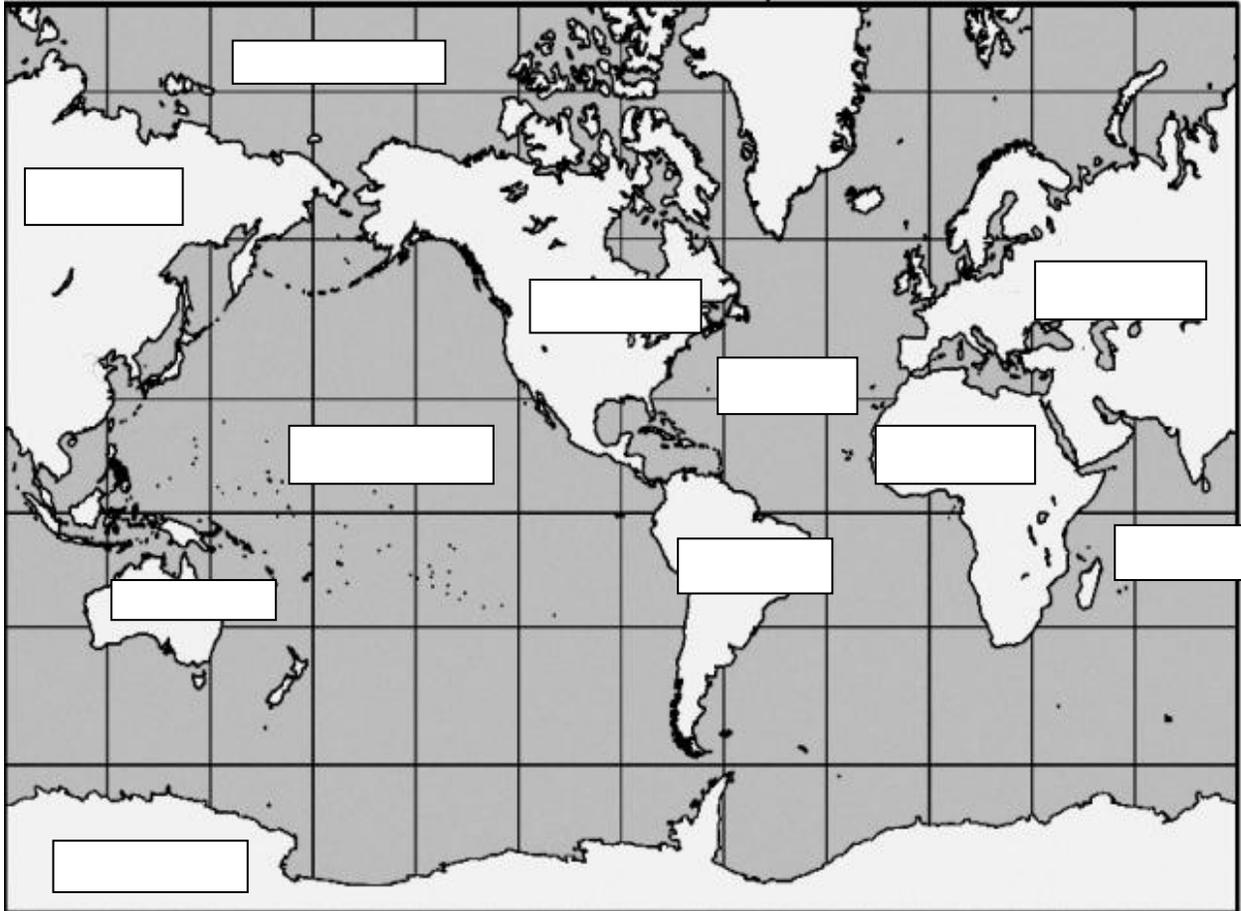
1. List the seven continents. *(pgs 8 -14)*

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. List the four oceans. *(pgs 14 – 15)*

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Now label the map with all the continents and oceans. *(pgs 8 – 15)*



Name _____ Date _____

4. Give short answers to these questions.

- a. On what continent do you live? _____
- b. To what ocean are you closest? _____
- c. What continent would you like to visit? _____
- d. What direction would you have to travel to get there? _____

5. Check the correct answer for each question. (pgs 9 – 14)

a. Europe is separated from Asia by:

- Ural Mountains
- Caspian Sea
- Caucasus Mountains
- all of the above

b. Mexico and Central America are part of:

- Panama
- South America
- North America
- United States

c. The largest island on the earth is:

- Iceland
- Greenland
- Australia
- Ireland

d. Land surrounded on three sides by water, but connected on the fourth to land is a:

- isthmus
- continent
- peninsula
- island

e. An example of a peninsula is:

- Italy
- England
- Panama
- Japan

f. Land with very little or no water is a:

- plain
- savannah
- desert
- prairie

g. A large area of land without any mountain ranges is called a:

- desert
- plain
- island
- peninsula

h. A kind of plain is a:

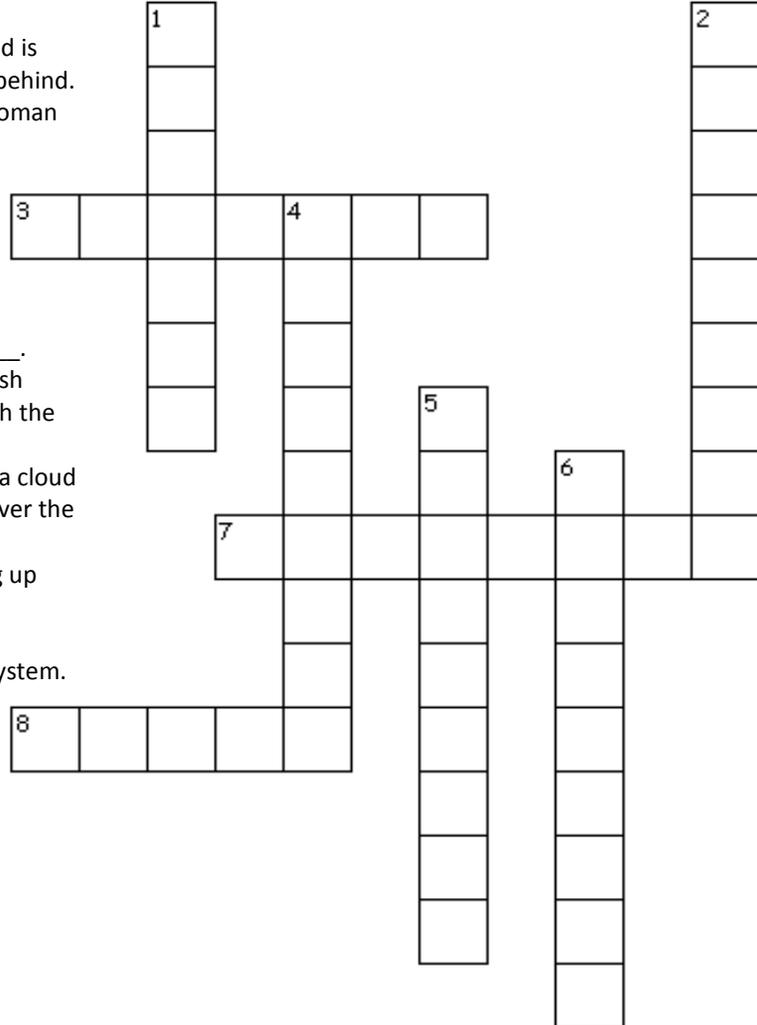
- steppe
- savannah
- prairie
- all of the above

6. Explain the theory of continental drift. What is the one thing that gives evidence to this theory? (pgs 8 – 9) _____

7. Complete the crossword puzzle. (pgs 11 - 13)

Across

- 3. Some of the best ____ land in the world is produced by ash that volcanoes leave behind.
- 7. ____ erupted in A.D. 79, burying the Roman town of Pompeii in ash.
- 8. ____ is molten rock material beneath the earth's surface



Down

- 1. The world's tallest mountain is Mt. ____.
- 2. ____ are formed by molten rock and ash erupting out of the hot magma beneath the earth's crust.
- 4. The eruption of Krakatoa in ____ sent a cloud into the atmosphere that left ash all over the world.
- 5. ____ are often made by plates shoving up against each other, cracking, and then reconnecting.
- 6. ____ is the world's largest mountain system.

8. Match the columns. (pgs 14 – 16)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Nile River | [] the longest river in Asia |
| B. Amazon River | [] the longest rivers in Europe |
| C. Yangtze River | [] the longest river in the United States |
| D. Mekong River | [] the second longest Asian river |
| E. Mississippi River | [] longest river in the world |
| F. Danube and Rhine Rivers | [] at some places it is so wide you cannot see across it |

Climates

1. Circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement. (pgs 16 – 19)

- a. All weather conditions and temperature are relevant to the concept of **(rainfall/climate)**.
- b. Latitude, altitude, the amount of **(water/minerals)** in an area, and wind pattern all affect climates.
- c. The farther a region is from the equator the **(warmer/cooler)** it is.
- d. The Gulf Stream is a **(water/wind)** current that affects the climate of England.
- e. Deserts can undergo extreme **(wind/temperature)** changes, even in a single day because of their lack of **(water/plant life)** .
- f. The tropic of Cancer and the tropic of **(Capricorn/Scorpio)** are at the center of the globe.
- g. The tropic of **(Scorpio/Capricorn)** runs through the continents of Australia, South America, and southern Africa, while the tropic of **(Cancer/Capricorn)** runs through Asia, North America and northern Africa.
- h. Most of human history has occurred in the **(polar/ temperate)** zones because these regions are more **(hospitable/challenging)** to human living.
- i. Through all of human history, the climate of the earth has **(remained basically the same/ changed dramatically)**.
- j. The Ice Age occurred **(before/after)** human beings began writing and recording their history.

2. What were the most important climate events in human history? (pgs 18 – 19)

3. True or false? *The climate map on page 18 in your textbook will help you with some of the questions.* (pgs 16 – 19)

- a. _____ The Gulf Stream carries fresh water from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico.
- b. _____ The Gulf Stream carries warm water from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Isles.
- c. _____ Water changes less in temperature than air.
- d. _____ A temperate climate has extreme temperature changes.
- e. _____ The areas farthest from the equator are the coldest.
- f. _____ The lands near the equator are the driest.
- g. _____ Some parts of Africa are cool and wet.
- h. _____ Currents from the Arctic can carry cooler air to the south.
- i. _____ North America and South America have the same climate.
- j. _____ Latitude is not the only thing that determines the weather of an area.
- k. _____ Glaciers changed northern Africa from a fertile grassland into a barren desert.