**KNOW**

1. absolute location
2. cartography
3. contagious diffusion
4. cultural ecology
5. cultural landscape
6. culture
7. density
8. diffusion
9. distance decay
10. distribution
11. environmental determinism
12. equator
13. expansion diffusion
14. formal region
15. friction of distance
16. functional region
17. GIS
18. Globalization
19. GPS
20. hierarchical diffusion
21. hearth
22. International Date Line
23. latitude
24. longitude
25. Mercator projection
26. possibilism
27. Prime Meridian
28. Map projection
29. relative location
30. relocation diffusion
31. remote sensing
32. Robinson projection
33. scale
34. site
35. situation
36. space‐time compression
37. spatial analysis
38. stimulus diffusion
39. time zones
40. Tobler’s First Law
41. toponym
42. vernacular region

**BE ABLE TO**

 Define Geography and explain the meaning of spatial analysis.

 Explain the importance of Geography as a field of study

* Methods used to collect geographic data
* Types of geospatial technology
* Uses and applications of geographic data at different scales

 Identify the information presented by maps

* Types of maps and their strengths and weaknesses
* Map scale ratios
* Projections used in mapmaking and their advantages and disadvantages
  + Types of distortion (SADD)
* Use Todalsigs to evaluate maps
* Spatial patterns and relationships (distribution, dispersal, time-space compression etc.)

 Discuss global processes as related to geography:

* Types of diffusion and examples/illustrations of each
* Explain scale from global to local
* Human-environment interaction including sustainability issues
* Regionalization including types of regions, major world regions, and regional analysis.
* Globalization

 Define and discuss cultural ecology, possibilism, and environmental determinism.