

Map Skills & Geography Test Review

Terms to Know:

1. **Absolute Location:** the exact spot on Earth where a place is found.
2. **Relative Location:** the location of one place in relation to other places.
3. **Latitude:** a measure of distance north or south of the equator. These lines run from east to west and are parallel with the equator.
4. **Longitude:** a measure of distance east or west of a line called the prime meridian. These lines run from north to south and are parallel to the prime meridian.
5. **Prime Meridian:** line that runs from the North to the South Pole through Greenwich, England
6. **Equator:** The imaginary great circle around the earth's surface, 0 degrees latitude.
7. **Compass Rose:** shows north, south, east, and west on the map
8. **Scale:** compares a unit of length on the map and a unit of distance on Earth
9. **Key/Legend:** this "unlocks" the code to the symbols and colors on a map

Know the 5 Themes of Geography *(Be sure to study the notes that we took in class)*

Location: Where is it located?

Absolute location is the *exact* location on Earth. For example, street addresses or latitude & longitude.

Relative location is the location in relation to another place. For example, Mexico's relative location is in the Northern Hemisphere, south of the United States and north of Central America.

Place: What is it like there? What are its unique physical and human-made features? Tell me about the mountains, rivers, lakes, buildings, statues, etc. Is it crowded? Are there open spaces? Is the climate hot or cold?

Human/Environment Interaction: Humans depend on, adapt to, and modify (change) the world around them. People affect their environment and their environment affects them. For example, settlers clear an area for farming. Earthquakes and hurricanes destroy homes.

Movement: People, goods, and ideas move from one place to another. The internet moves ideas. People and animals migrate. For example, People moved to Michigan during the Great Migration of the 1920's for job opportunities, for freedom, and to own land.

Regions: Regions are groups of places that have physical or human characteristics in common. For example, Michigan is in the Great Lakes Region. A school district is a region defined by a common school system.