



Wayne E. Sirmon

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Aug 23	Online Quiz – Chapter 2
Aug 31	1st paper topic selection due
Sept 2	Map Exam
Sept 18	Smithsonian Museum Day
Oct 5	1st Paper DUE
Oct 7	Lecture at USS Alabama – biography of Bob Gilliland – 1st to fly the SR-71

Kick Start Questions for next time:

August 19

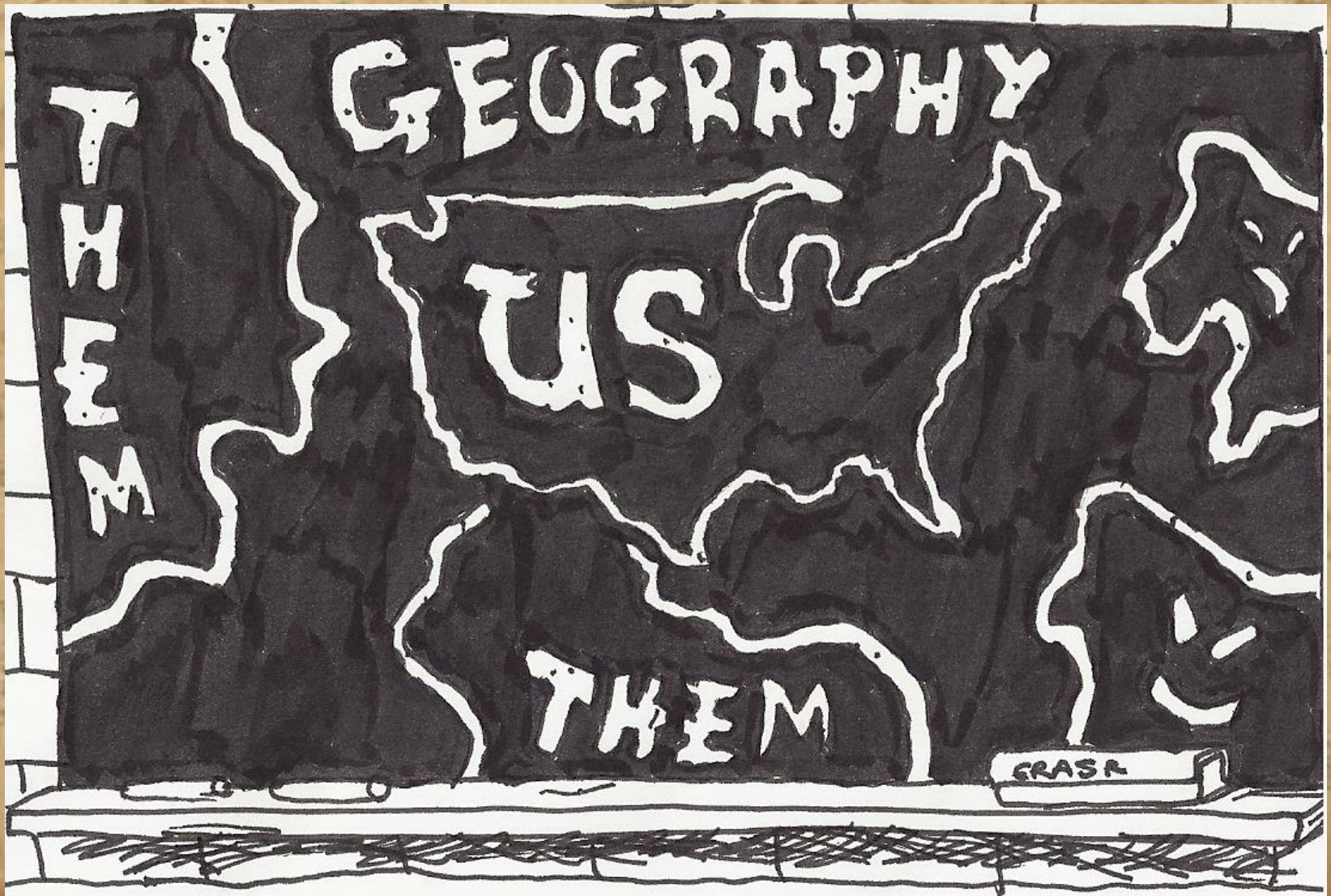
REGIONS— Discuss the differences and uses of “formal region”, “functional region”, and “vernacular region”.

MAPS— Name the various types of maps you have used. What are maps weaknesses and strengths.

TOBLER'S FIRST LAW OF GEOGRAPHY— Tell me about it. Who, what, when, where, and why do we care.

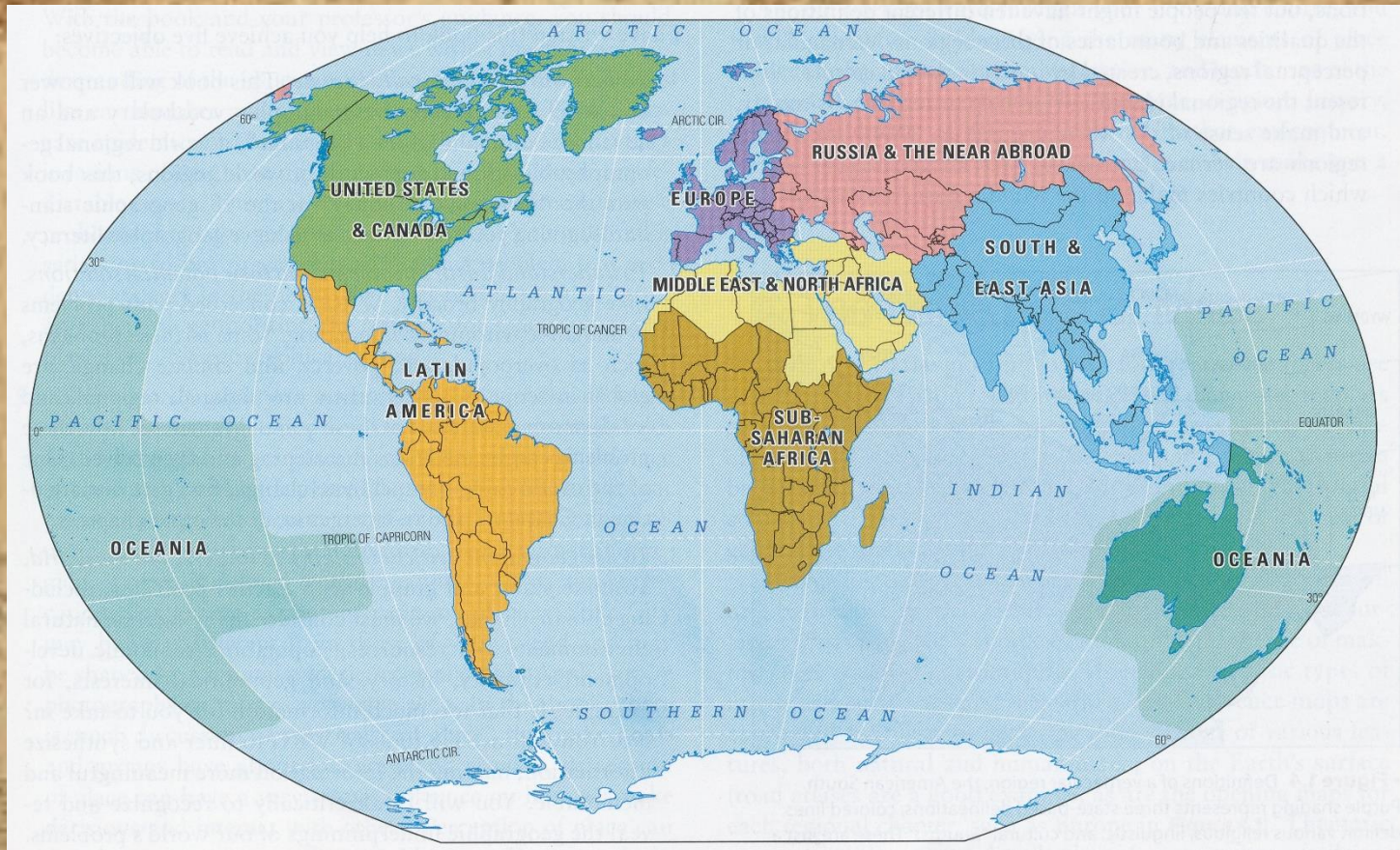
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World Regional Geography



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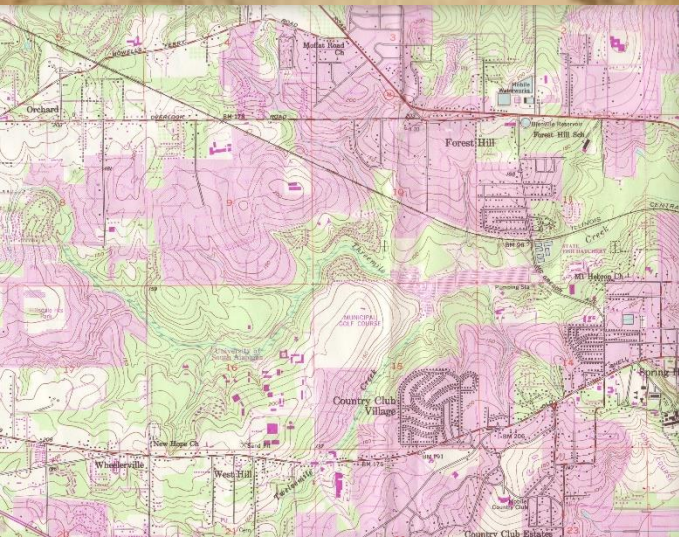
Europe
Russia and the Near Abroad
Middle East and North Africa
South and East Asia

Oceania and Antarctica
Sub-Saharan Africa
Latin America
United States and Canada

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MAP: A graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface down to scale, as seen from above.



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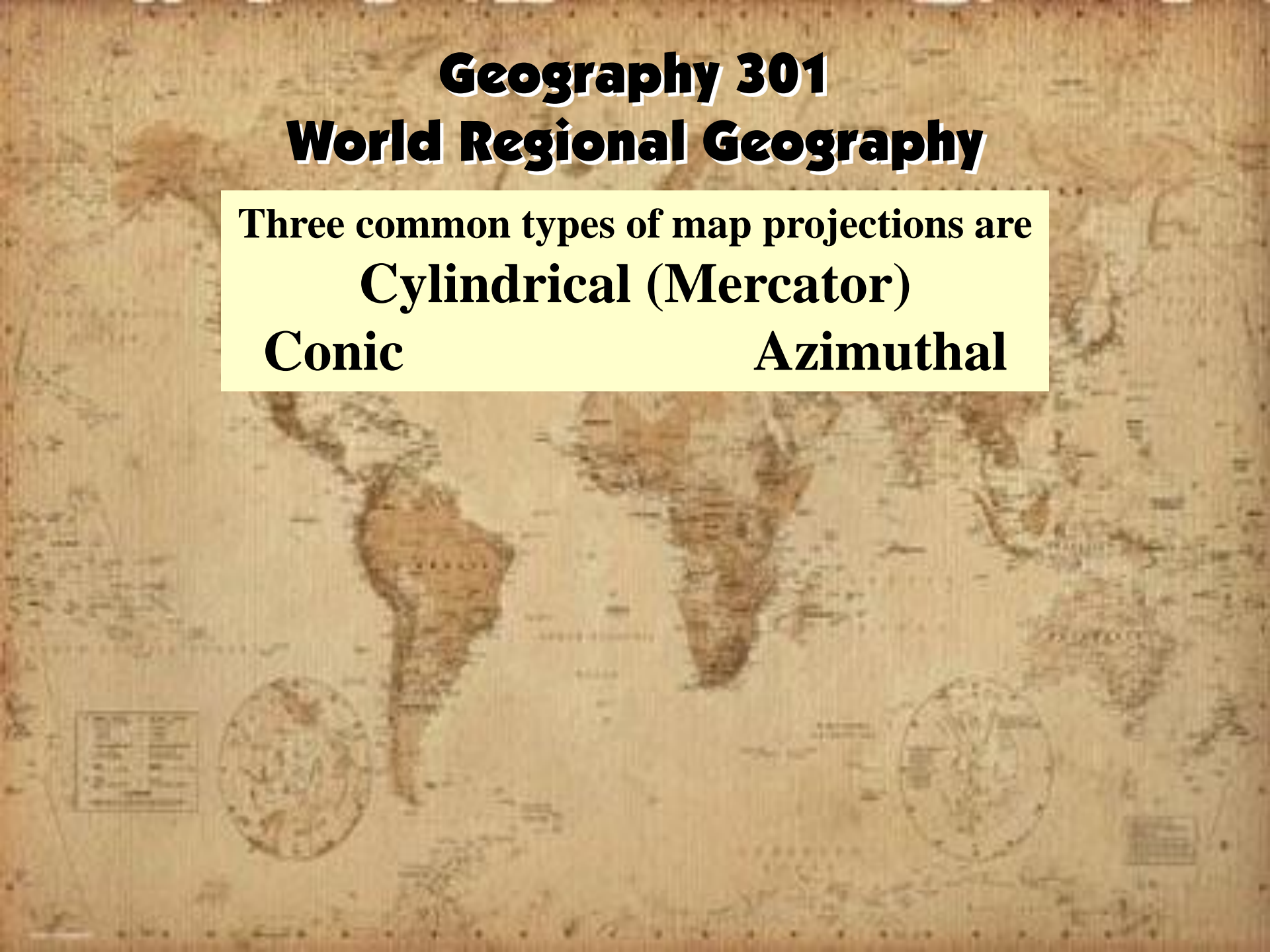
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Three common types of map projections are

Cylindrical (Mercator)

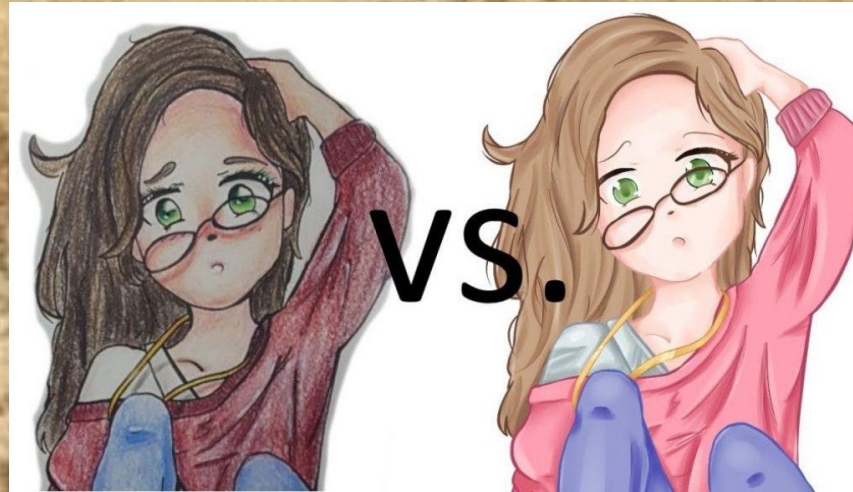
Conic

Azimuthal



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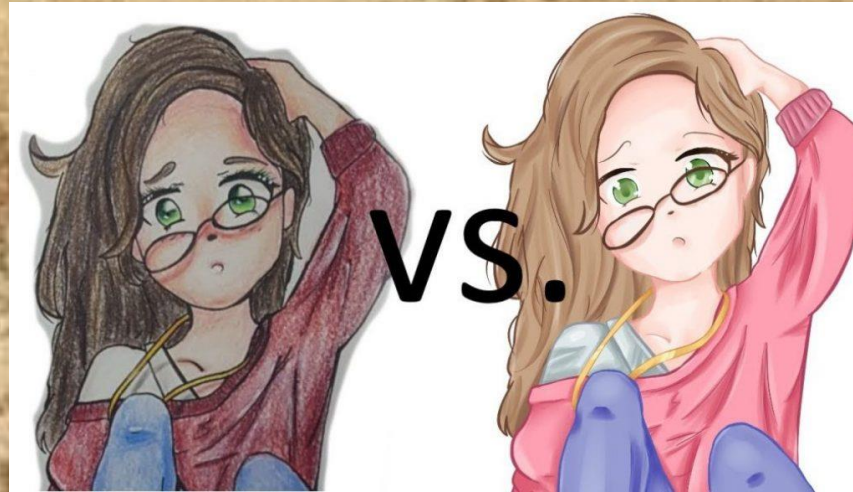


Compare the relative sizes of:

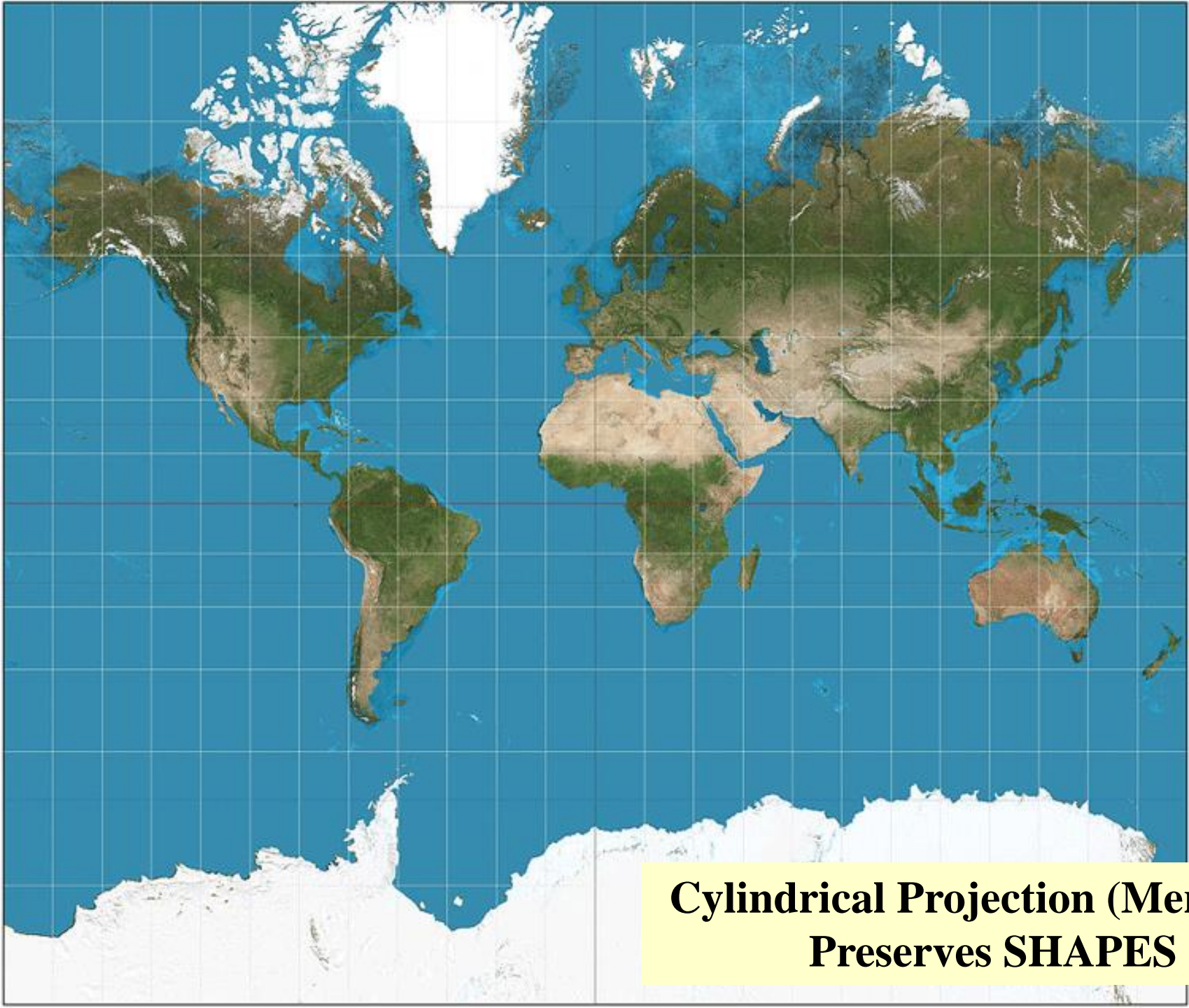
Greenland
United States
Africa

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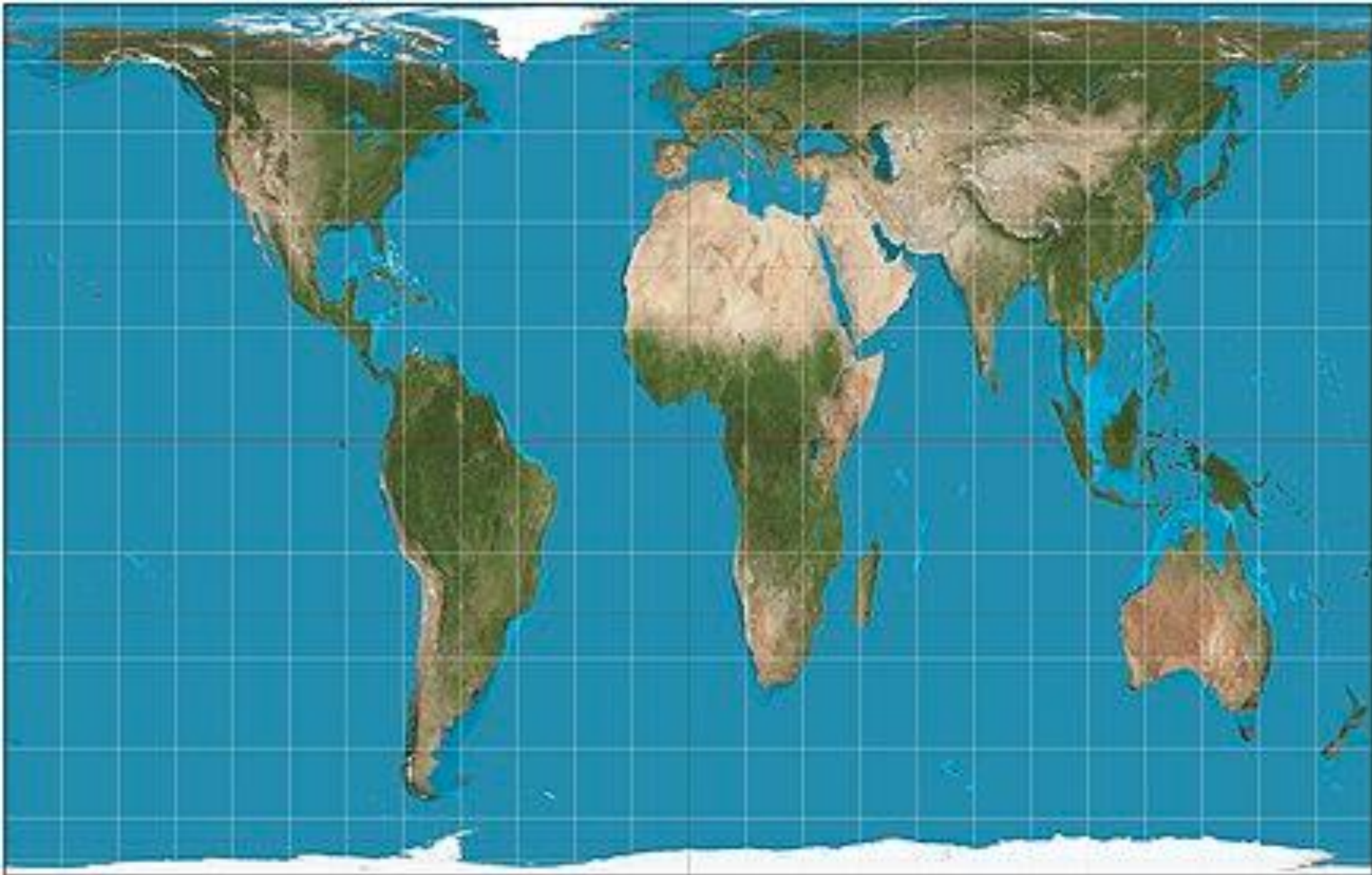
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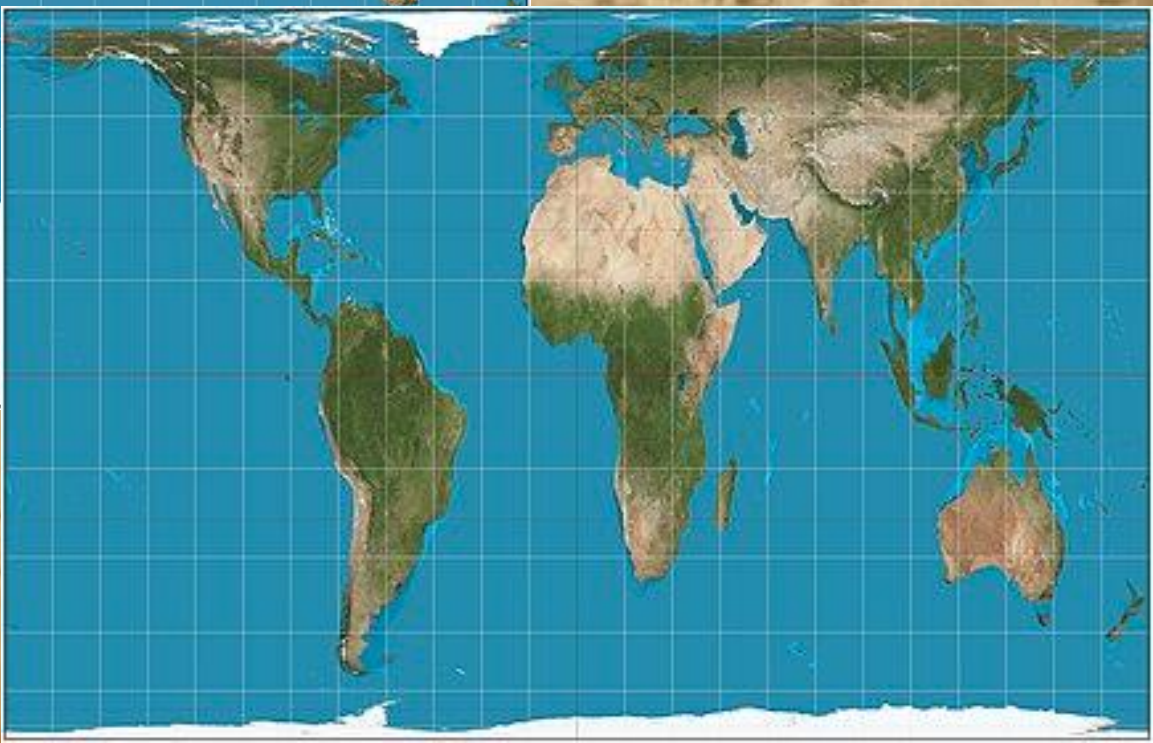
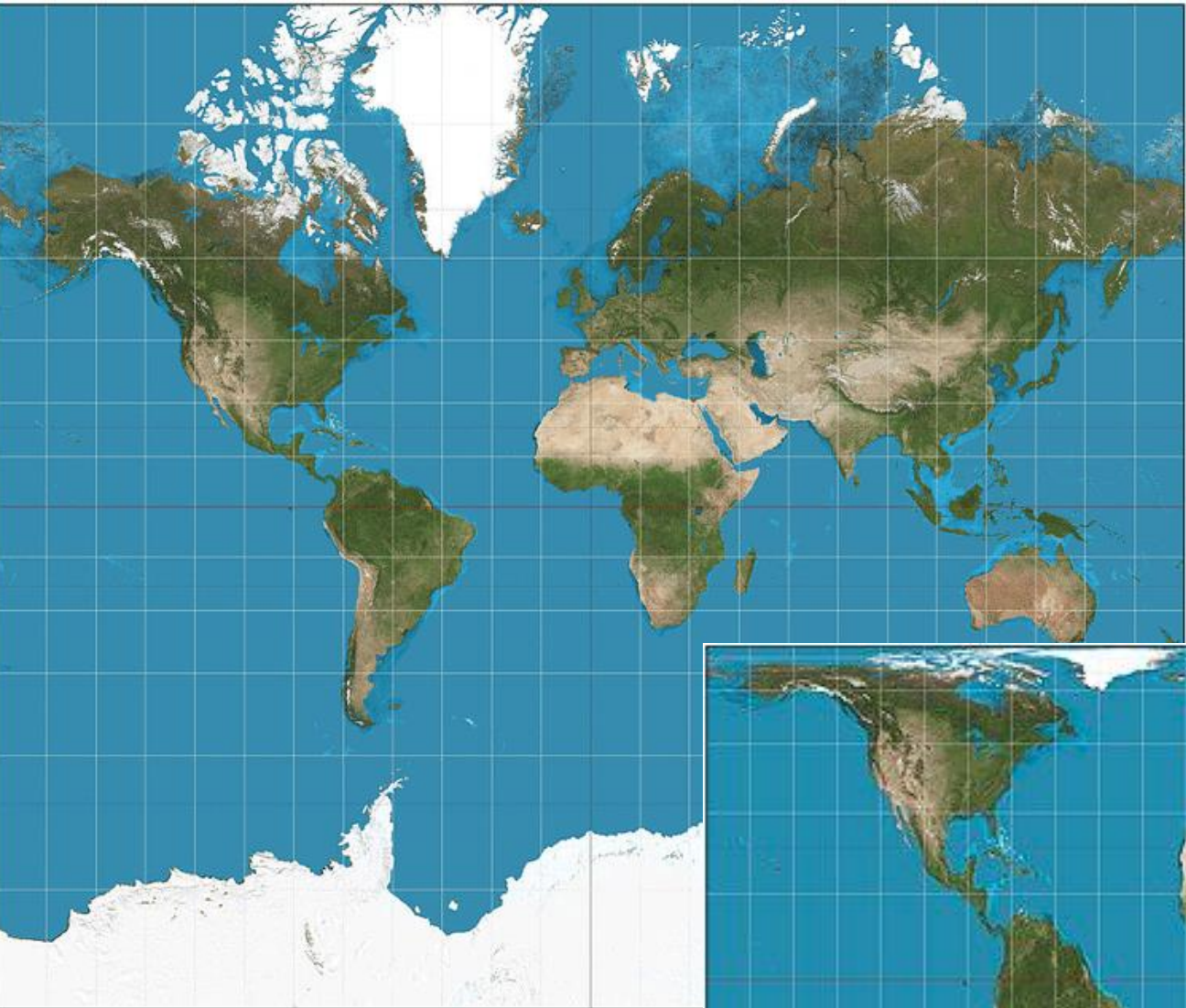
Greenland	836,300 mi²
United States	3,797,000 mi²
Africa	11,730,000 mi²

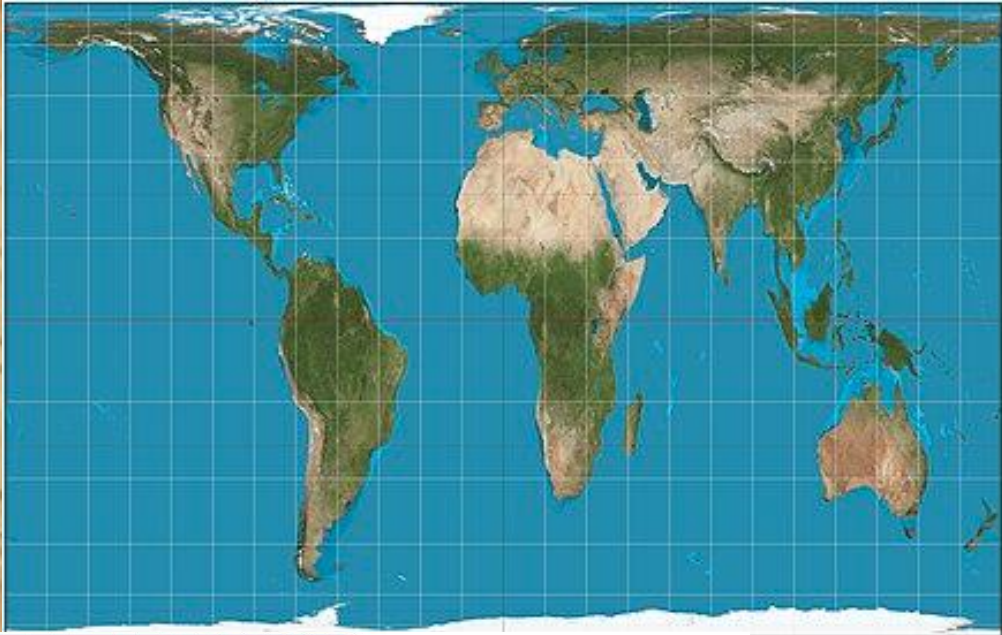
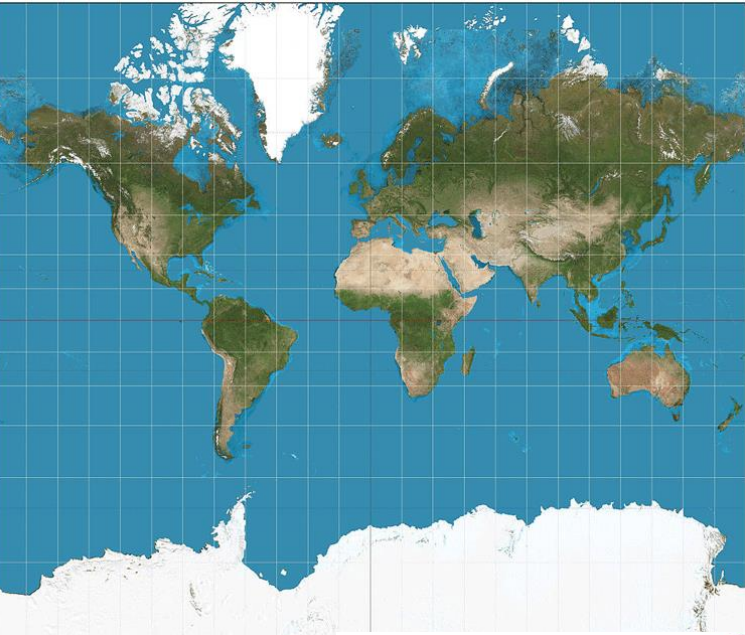


**Cylindrical Projection (Mercator)
Preserves SHAPES**

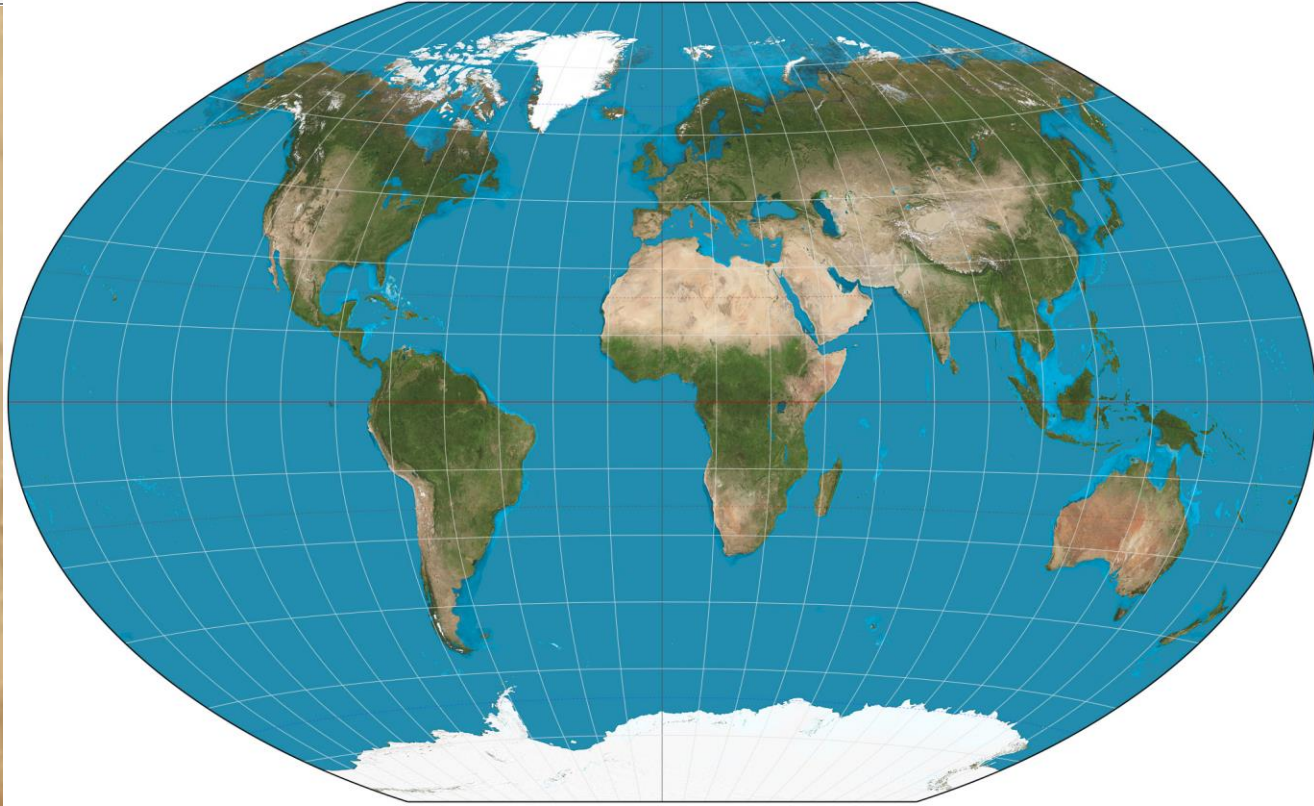


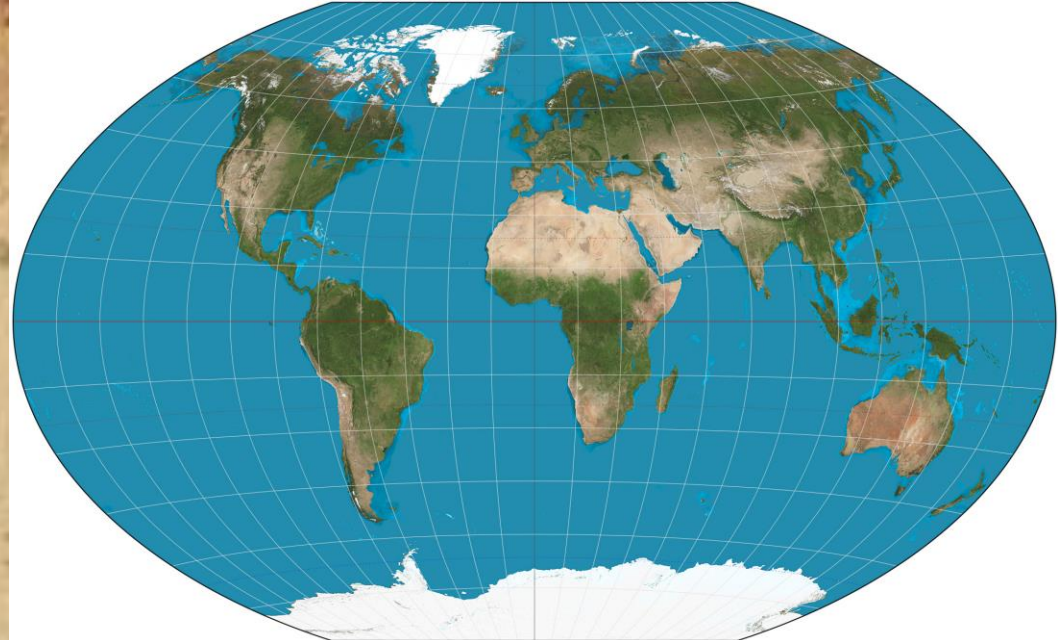
**Equal Area Projection (Gall-Peters)
Preserves AREA**





**Textbook
Uses
Winkel Tripel
Comprise
Projection**



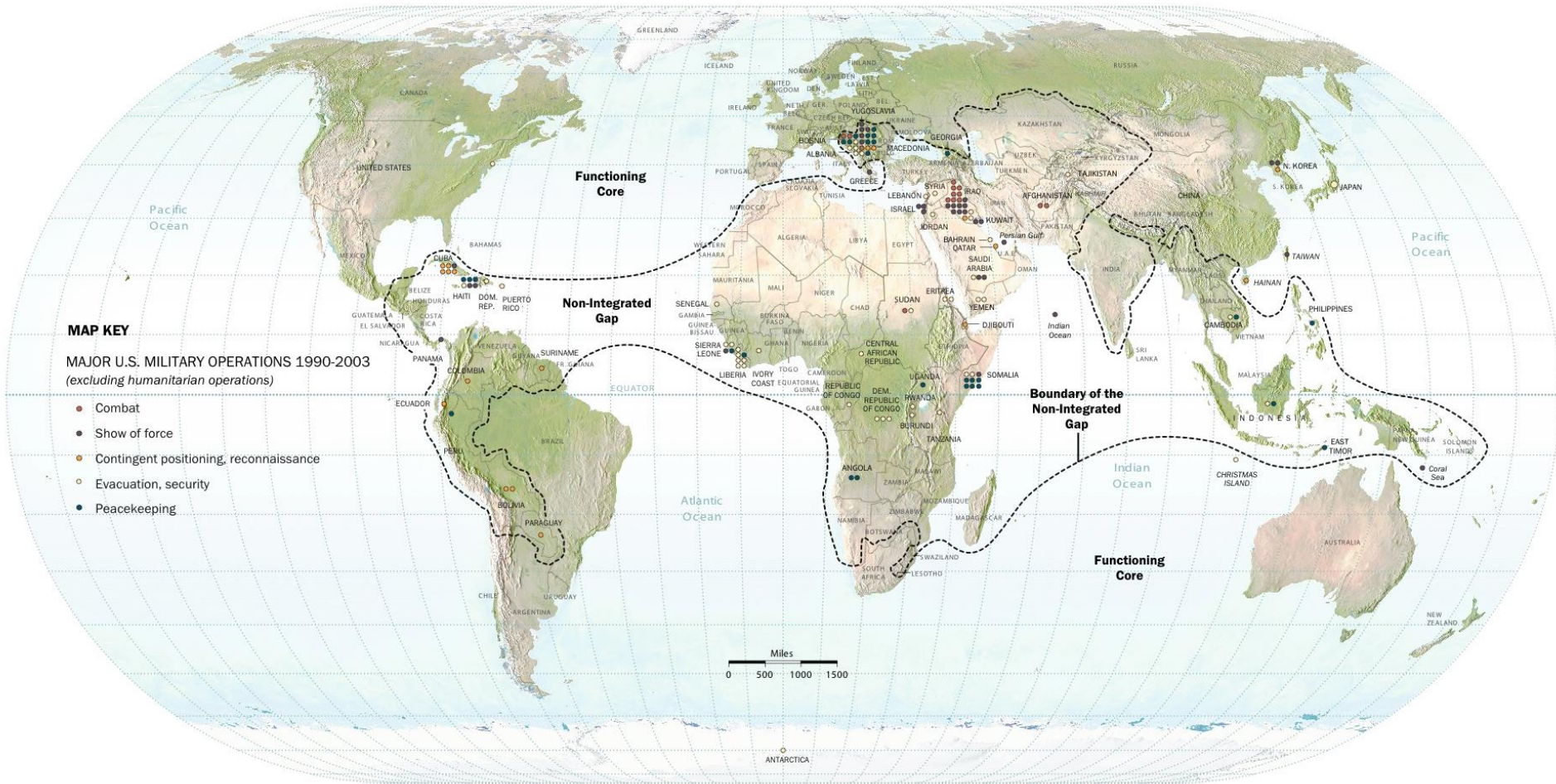


WHEREAS, the earth is round with a coordinate system composed entirely of circles, and
WHEREAS, flat world maps are more useful than globe maps, but flattening the globe surface necessarily greatly changes the appearance of Earth's features and coordinate systems, and
WHEREAS, world maps have a powerful and lasting effect on people's impressions of the shapes and sizes of lands and seas, their arrangement, and the nature of the coordinate system, and
WHEREAS, frequently seeing a greatly distorted map tends to make it "look right",
THEREFORE, we strongly urge book and map publishers, the media and government agencies to **cease using rectangular world maps** for general purposes or artistic displays. Such maps promote serious, erroneous conceptions by severely distorting large sections of the world, by showing the round Earth as having straight edges and sharp corners, by representing most distances and direct routes incorrectly, and by portraying the circular coordinate system as a squared grid. The most widely displayed rectangular world map is the Mercator (in fact a navigational diagram devised for nautical charts), but other rectangular world maps proposed as replacements for the Mercator also display a greatly distorted image of the spherical Earth.

Resolution adopted in 1990 by seven North American geographic organizations

Functioning Core vs. Non-Integrated Gap

The Pentagon's New Map:
War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century

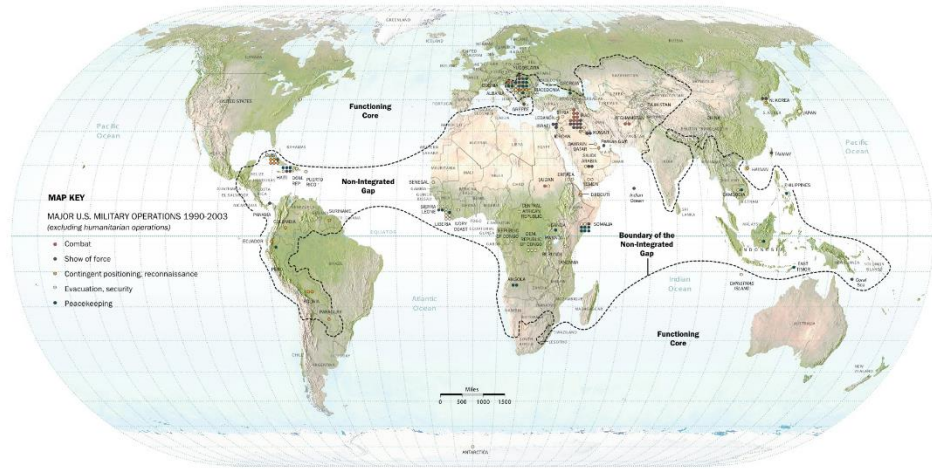


Response data source: U.S. Military Services via
Dr. Henry Gaffney Jr. / The CNA Corporation

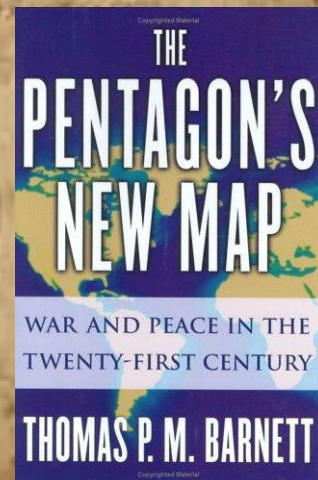
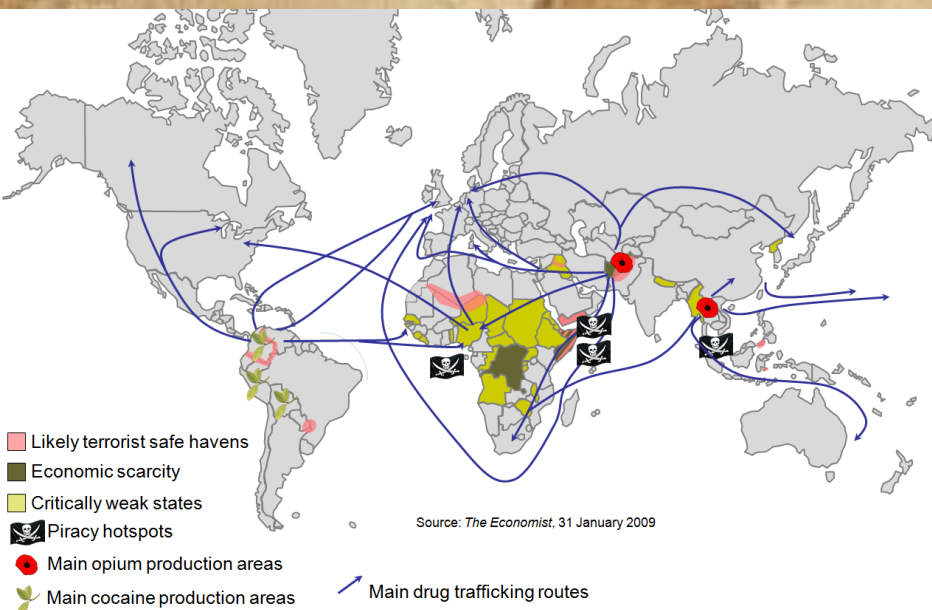
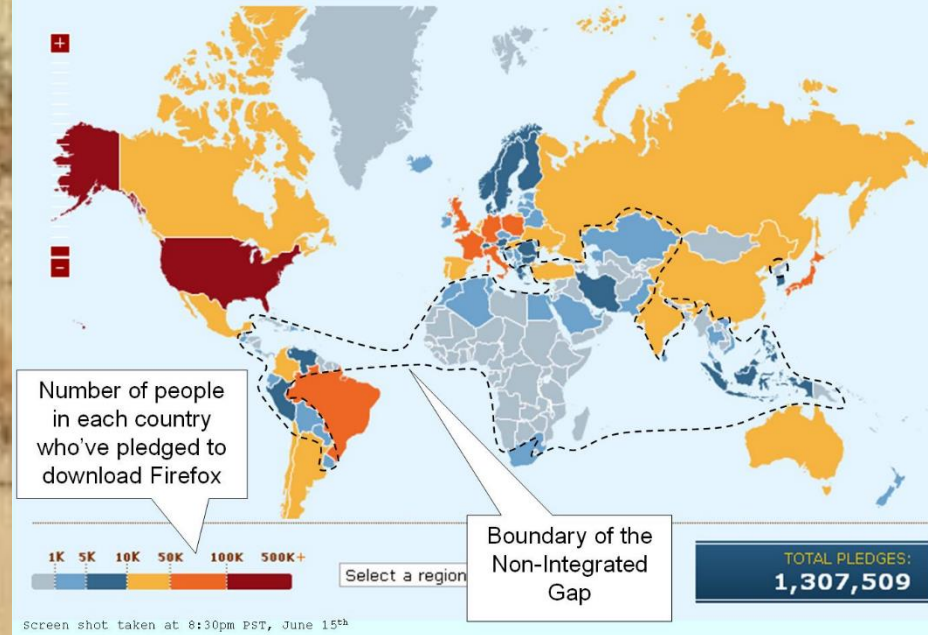
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Functioning Core vs. Non-Integrated Gap

The Pentagon's New Map:
War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century



People who've pledged



Topographical Maps



Topographic Symbols

Six Basic Colors:

Black: Cultural (Man-Made) Features Other Than Roads

Blue: Duh

**Brown: All Relief Features- Contour lines on Old Maps-
Cultivated Land on Red-Light Readable Maps**

Green: Vegetation

**Red: Major Roads, Built Up Areas, Special Features on
Old Maps**

**Red-Brown: All Relief Features and Main Roads on Red-
Light Readable Maps**

**Any Additional Information Will Be Contained in the Map
Legend**

Terrain Features

Five Major:

Hill, Valley, Ridge, Saddle, Depression

Three Minor:

Draw, Spur, Cliff

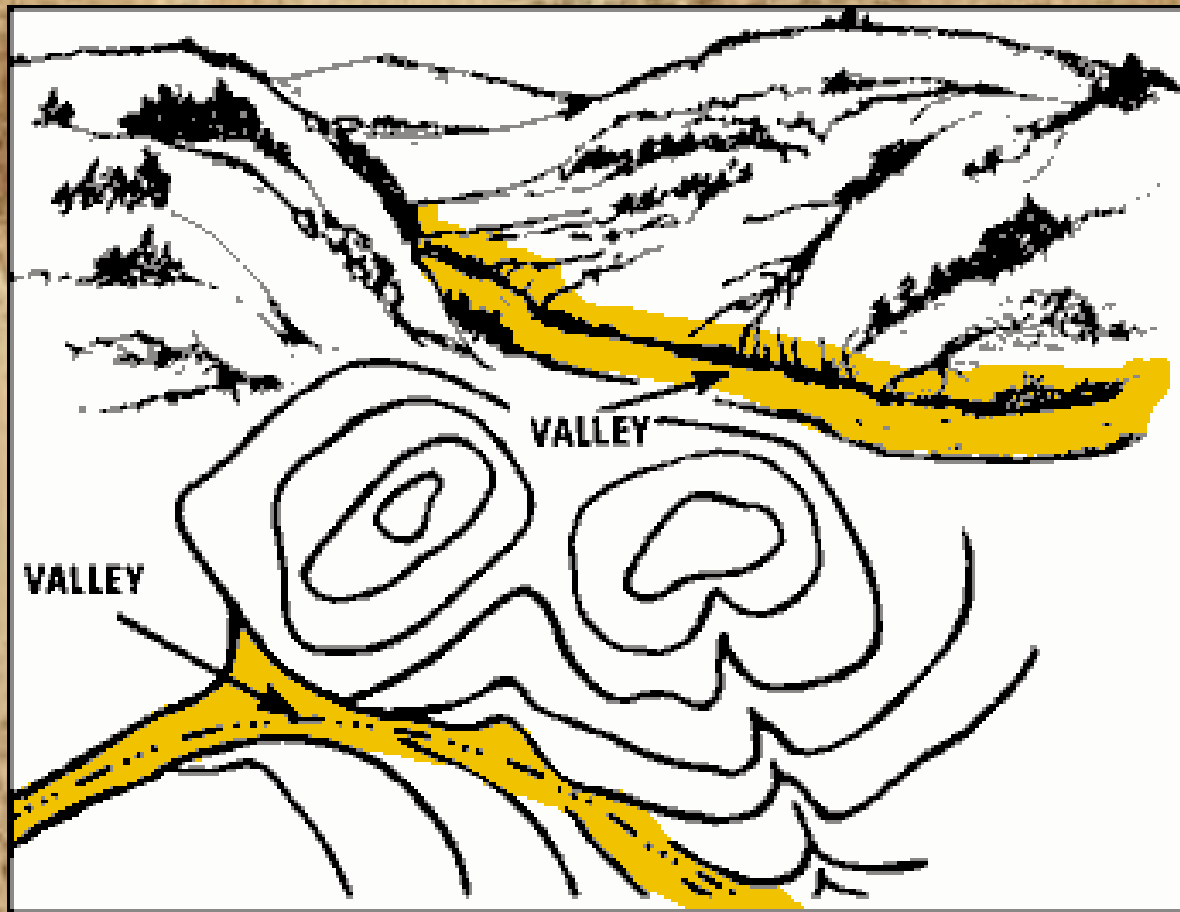
Two Supplemental:

Cut, Fill

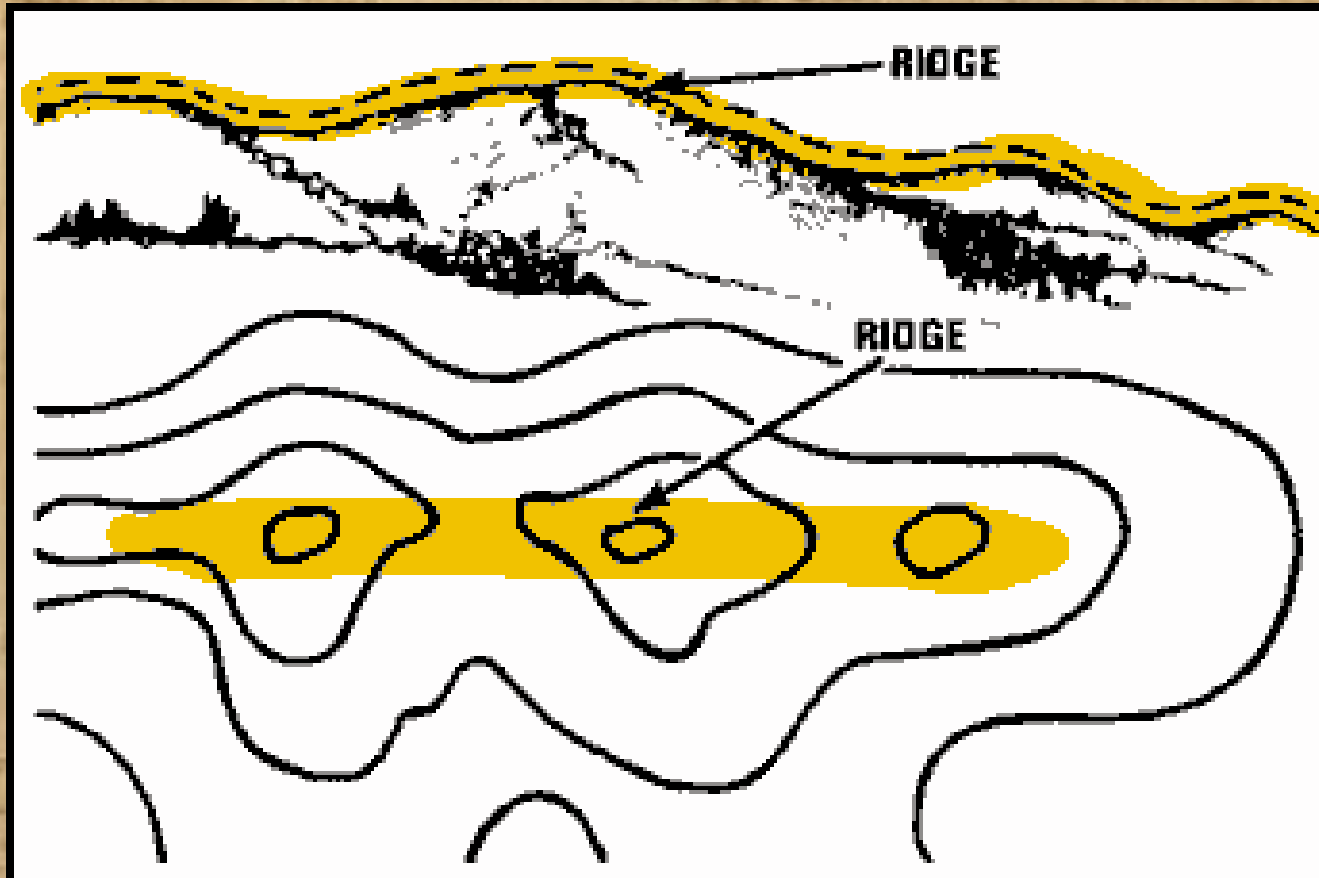
Hill



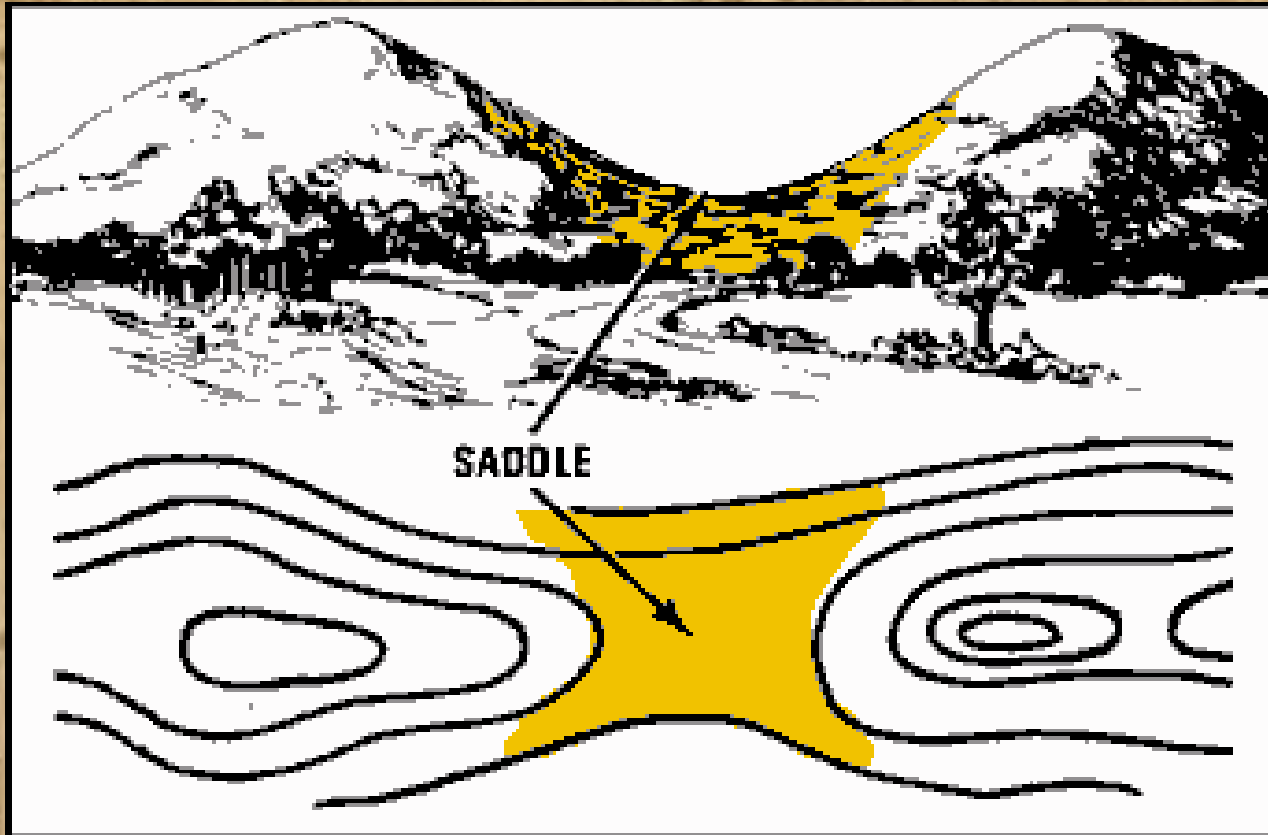
Valley



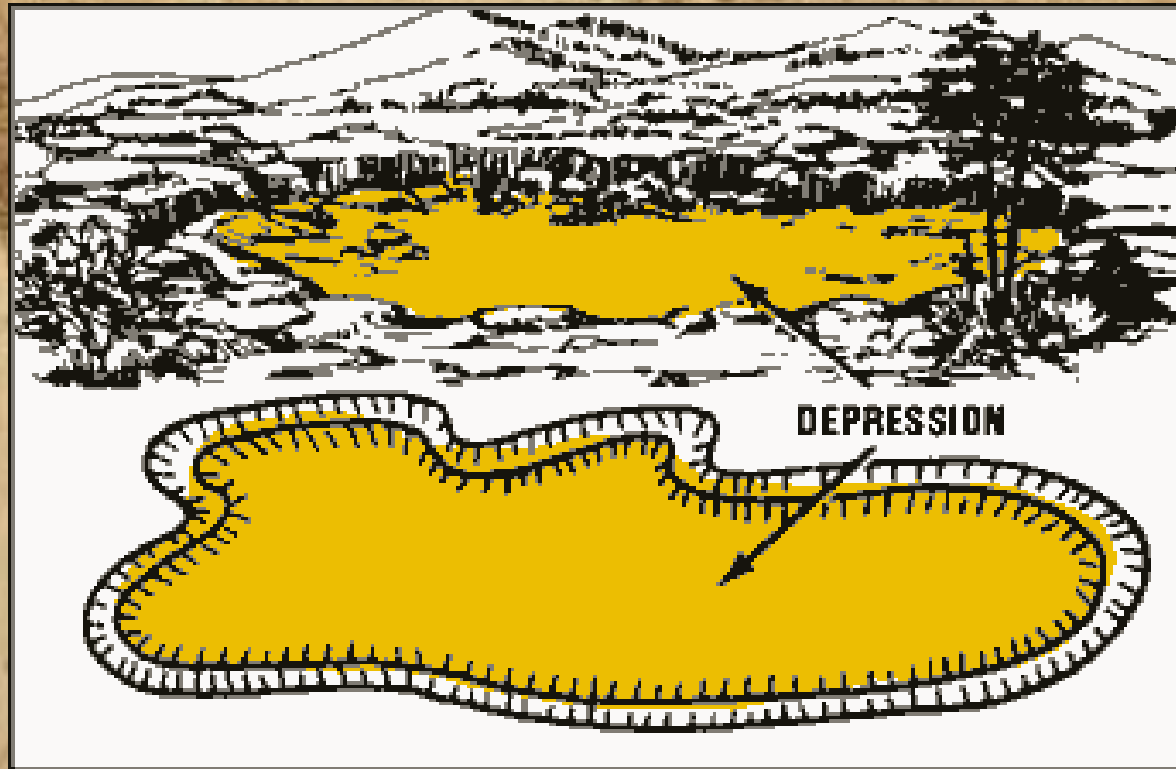
Ridge



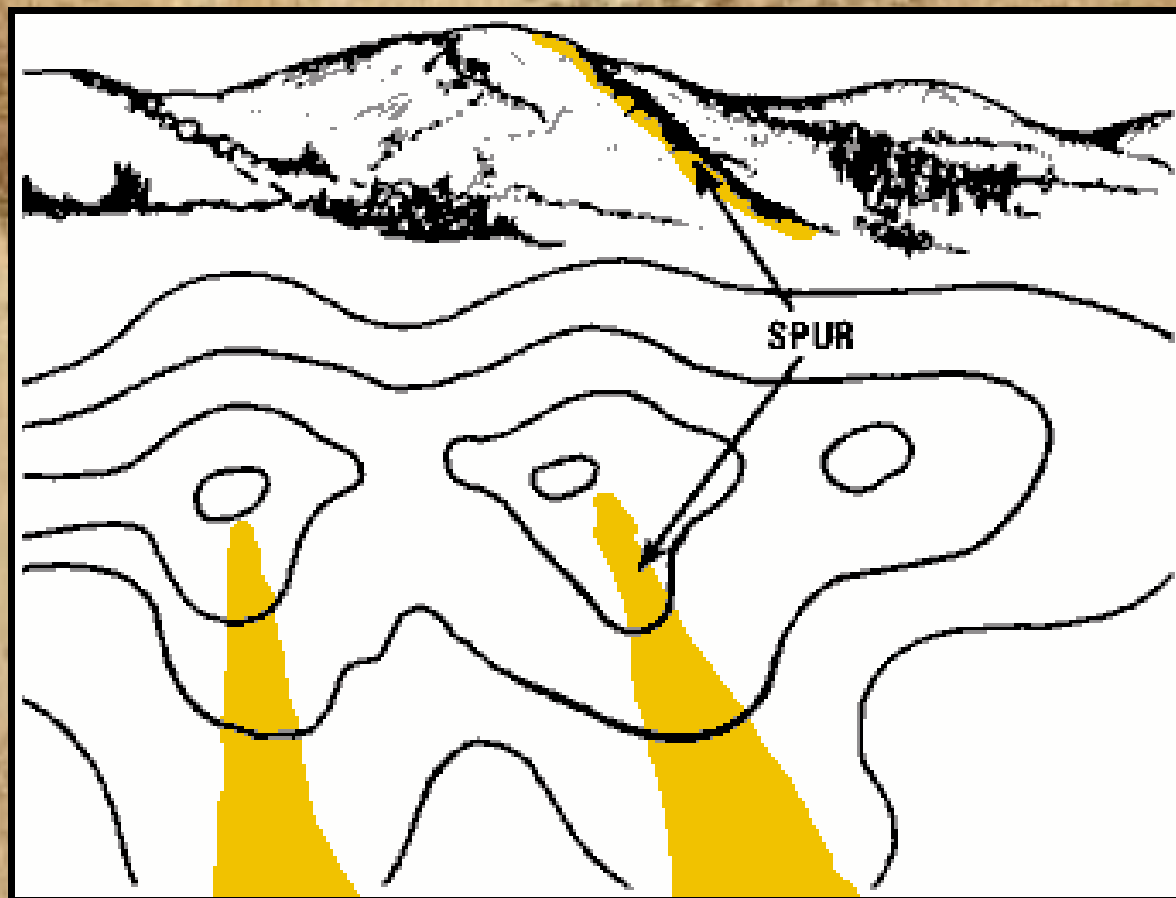
Saddle



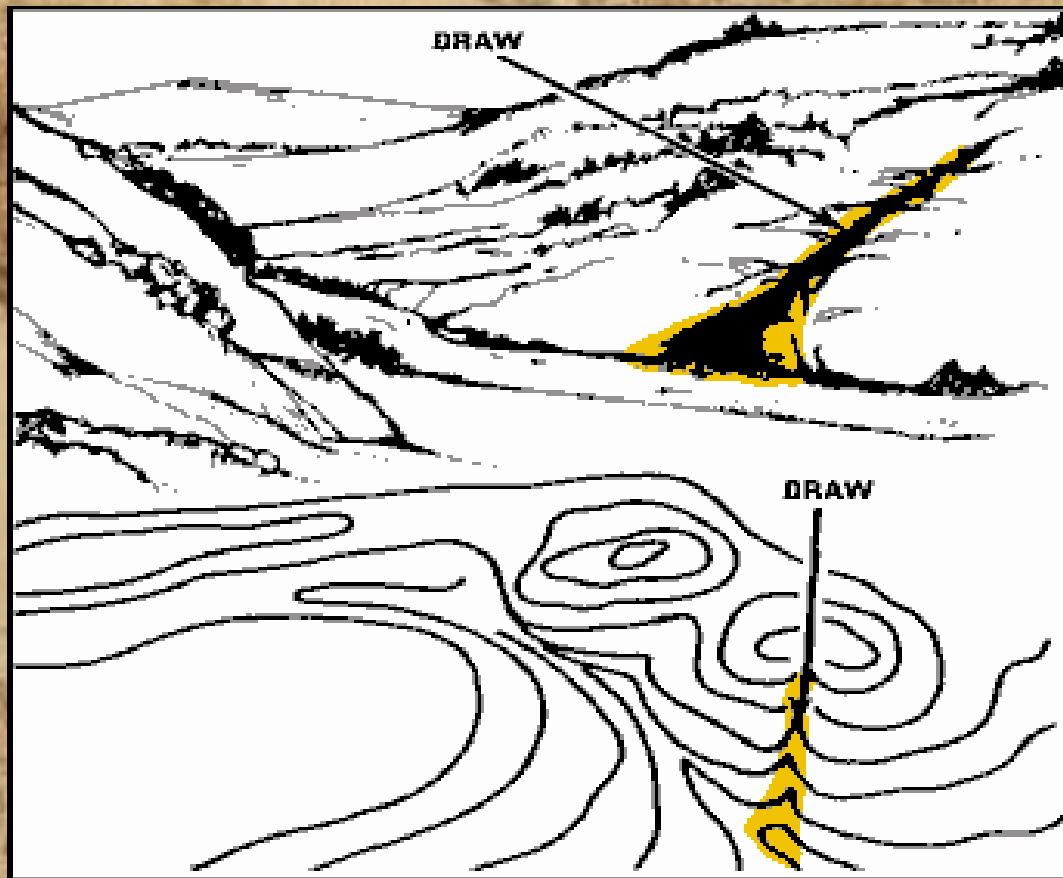
Depression



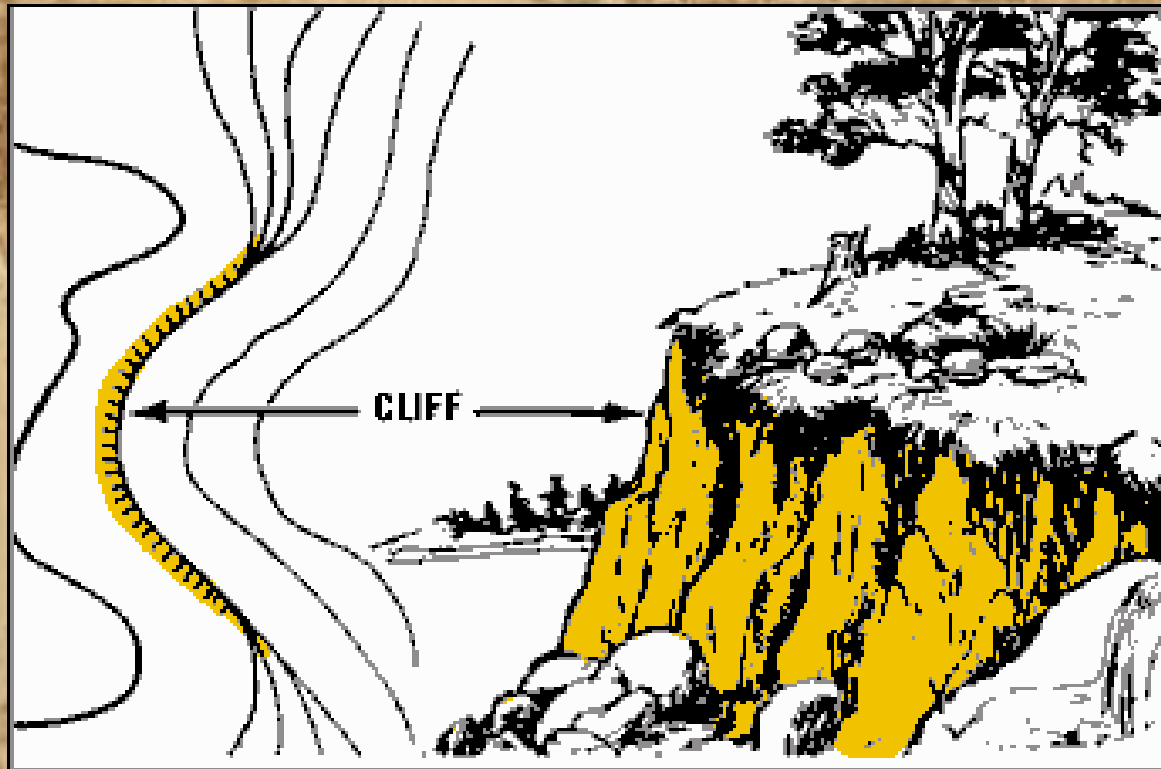
Spur



Draw



Cliff



Terrain Features

Five Major:

Hill, Valley, Ridge, Saddle, Depression

Three Minor:

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Two Supplemental:

Cut, Fill

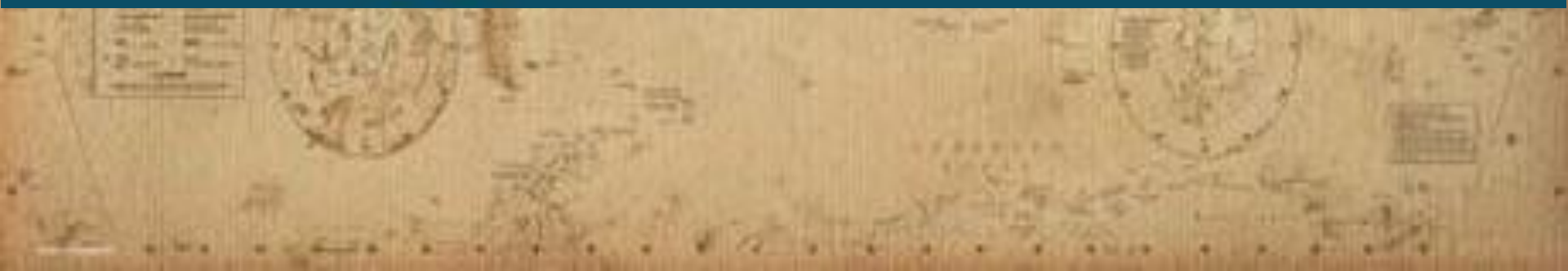
WHAT IS GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SCIENCE (GIS)?

GIS is an information technology field that gathers, manages, analyzes, and visualizes data focusing on geographic and spatial contexts

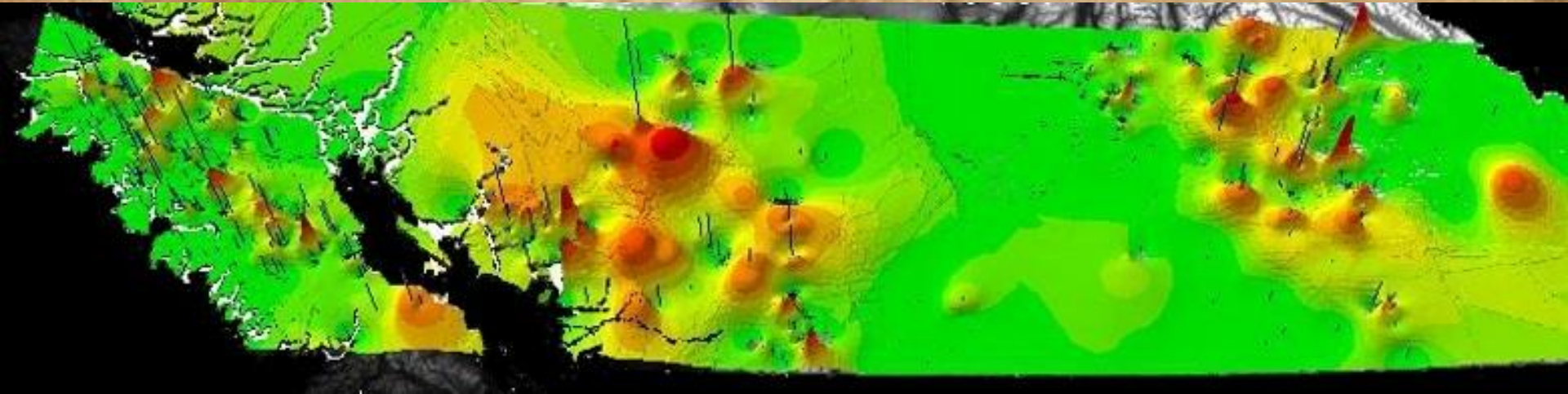


It uses this information about geographical features to evaluate real-world problems and devise solutions

Common examples are: GPS, demographic and remote sensing data



GISc



Geographic Information Systems

answers the “what” and “where”

Geographic Information Science is

concerned with the “how”

GISc



“I remember when you used to look for answers using your astute powers of deduction.”

GIGO

Beware of the overreliance on computer generated solutions.

A key is to ask the right question.

Is the solution offered an answer to the original question?

NEXT



Geography 301

Chapter Two – Physical Processes and World Regions

Kick Start Questions for next time:

August 24

What is the history of “Plate Tectonics?”

WORLD CLIMATES — The Koppen climate classification system

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE — Is water the earth’s most critical resource?