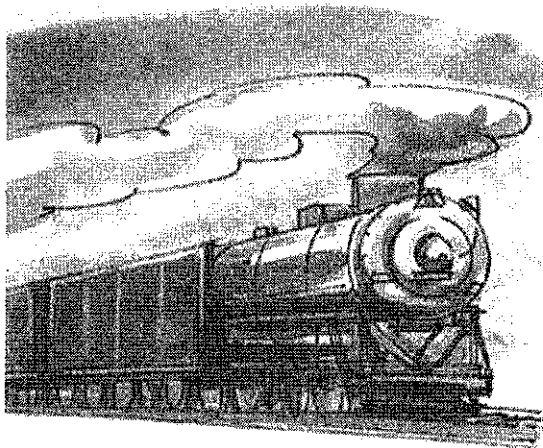


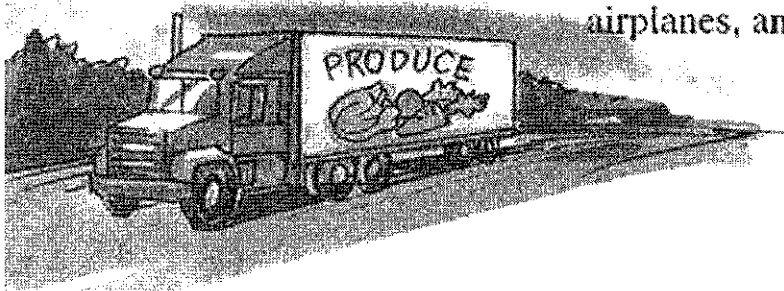
Movement

The way people, goods, and ideas travel from place to place is called **movement**.

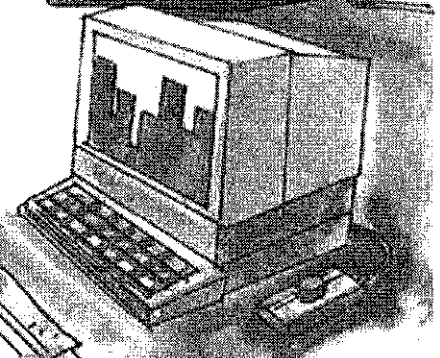
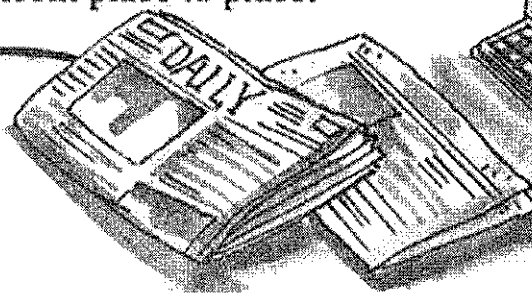
Today people move in hundreds of ways, from walking next door to flying in jets to faraway countries.



Goods move by many modes of transportation, including trains, airplanes, and trucks.



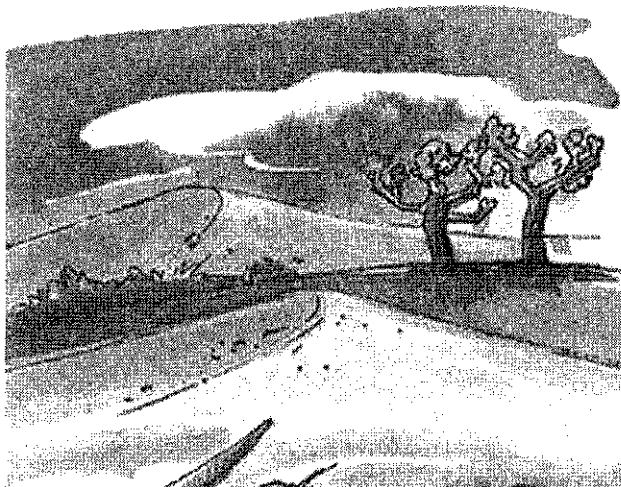
Newspapers, televisions, computers, and telephones are just a few of the many ways that ideas can move from place to place.



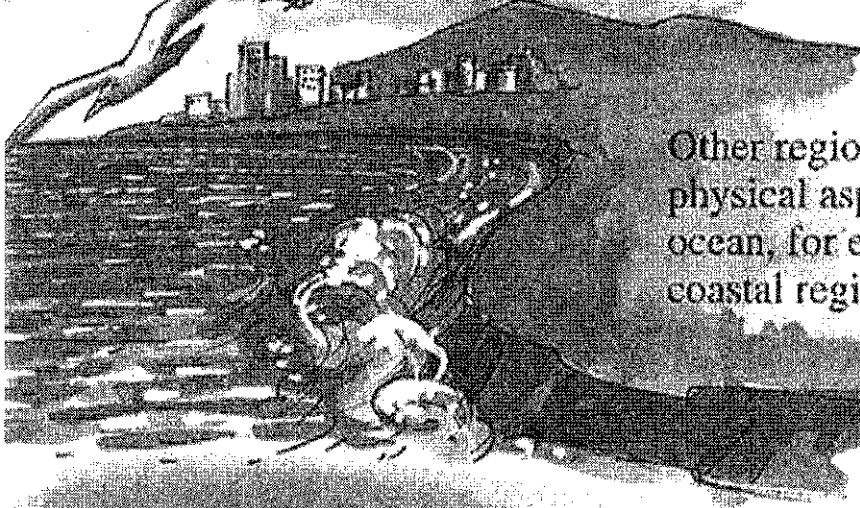
Question: What is the difference between the 2 types of movement **Migration** and **Immigration**?

Region

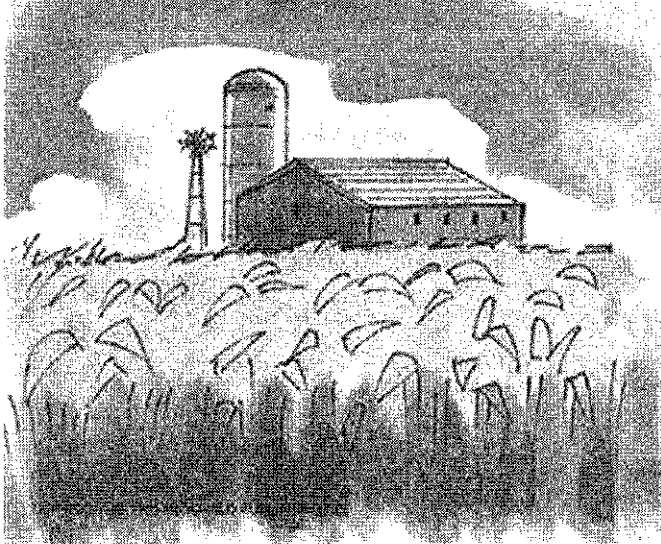
Areas of the world that have common characteristics are called regions.



The climate in an area can define a region. An area that receives very little rainfall would be considered a desert region.



Other regions are defined by physical aspects. Areas along an ocean, for example, are considered coastal regions.



Some regions are defined by economic activities. For example, the region in the United States where large amounts of corn are produced is called the Corn Belt.

Human-Environmental Interaction

Human-environmental interaction refers to the way the earth appears as a result of how humans have changed it.

Long ago, Algonquian Indians lived along the shores of New York Harbor in what is now Manhattan. They built small villages there.

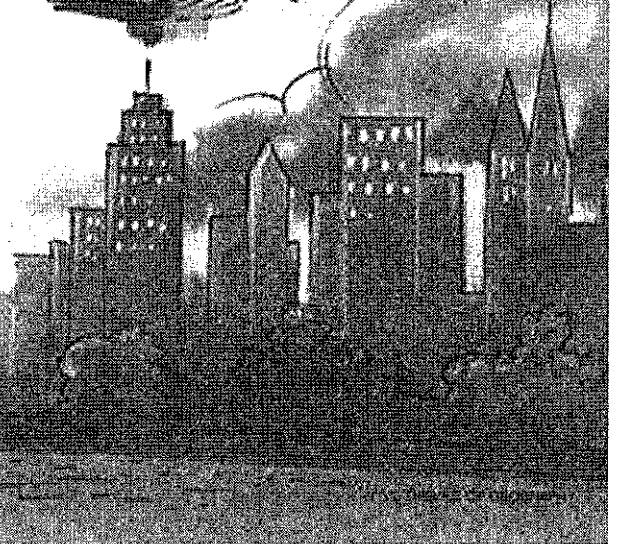
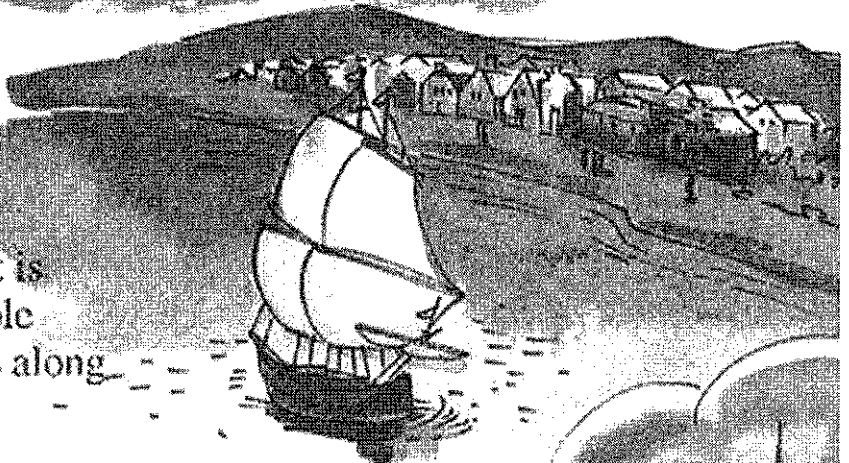
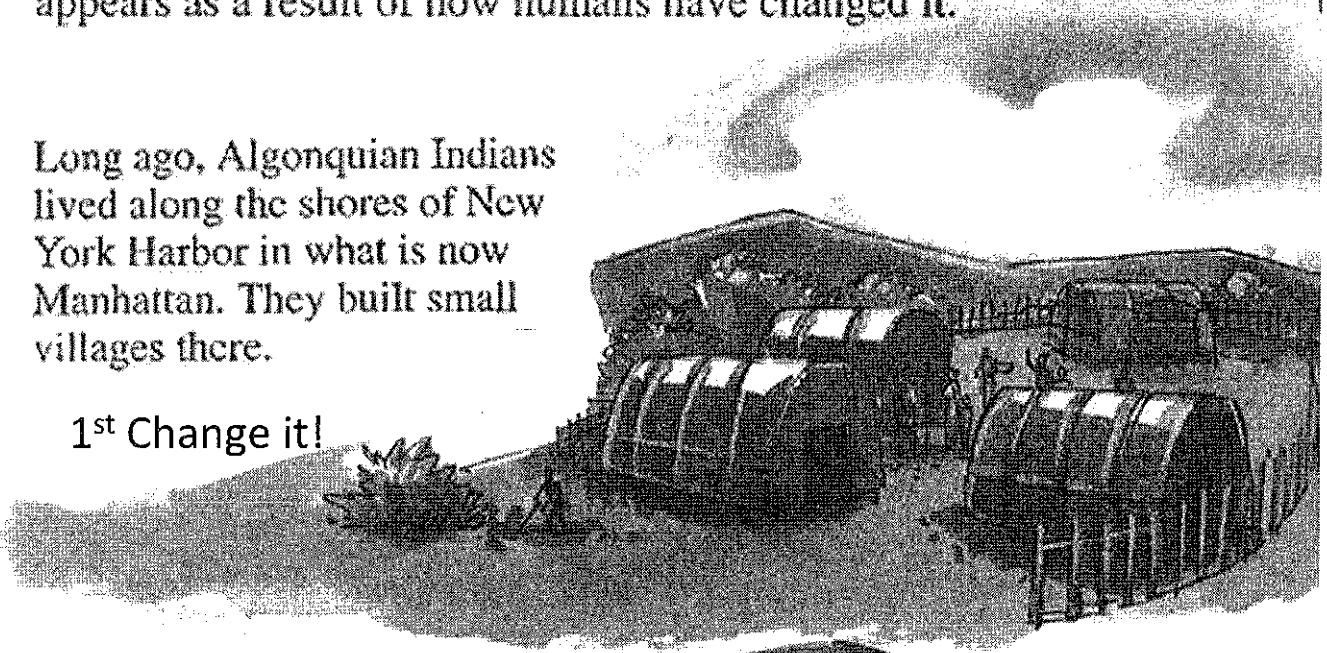
1st Change it!

During the 1600s a Dutch settlement called New Amsterdam began in what is now Manhattan. The people there built wooden houses along dirt streets.

2nd Change it!

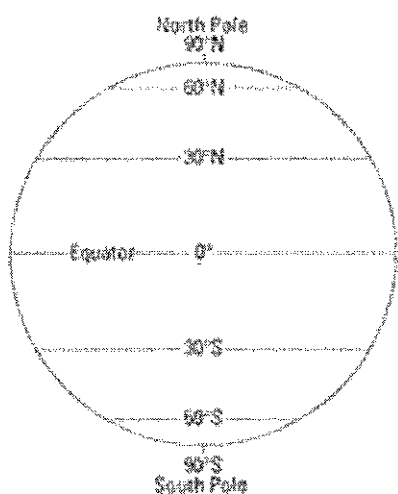
Today, Manhattan is a bustling borough of New York City. New York's financial district is located in Manhattan.

3rd Adapt to it



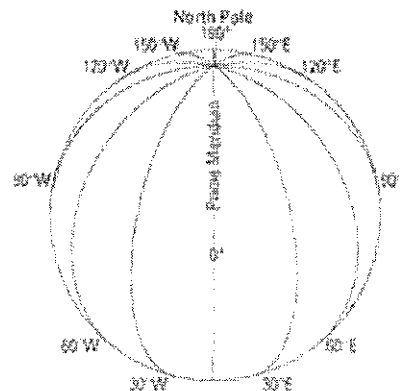
Location, Location, Location

A key geographical question throughout the human experience has been, "Where am I?" In classical Greece and China, attempts were made to create logical grid systems of the world to answer this question. The ancient Greek geographer Ptolemy created a grid system and listed the coordinates for places throughout the known world in his book *Geography*. But it wasn't until the middle ages that the latitude and longitude system was developed and implemented. This system is written in degrees, using the symbol $^{\circ}$.



When looking at a map, latitude lines run horizontally. Latitude lines are also known as parallels since they are parallel and are an equal distant from each other. Each degree of latitude is approximately 69 miles (111 km) apart; there is a variation due to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere but an oblate ellipsoid (slightly egg-shaped). To remember latitude, imagine them as the horizontal rungs of a ladder ("ladder-tude"). Degrees latitude are numbered from 0° to 90° north and south. Zero degrees is the equator, the imaginary line which divides our planet into the northern and southern hemispheres. 90° north is the North Pole and 90° south is the South Pole.

The vertical longitude lines are also known as meridians. They converge at the poles and are widest at the equator (about 69 miles or 111 km apart). Zero degrees longitude is located at Greenwich, England (0°). The degrees continue 180° east and 180° west where they meet and form the International Date Line in the Pacific Ocean. Greenwich, the site of the British Royal Greenwich Observatory, was established as the site of the prime meridian by an international conference in 1884.



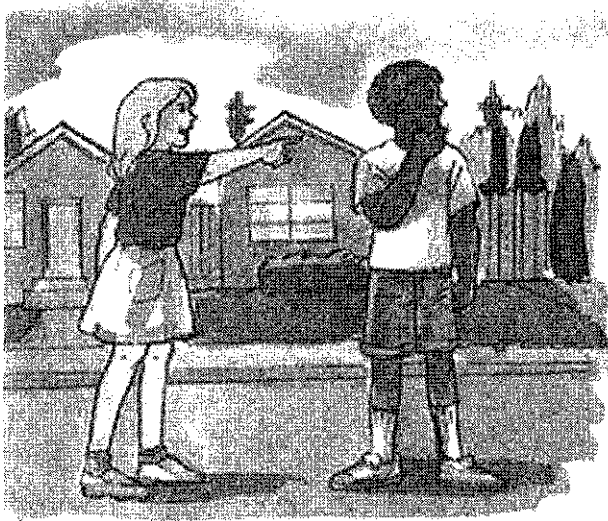
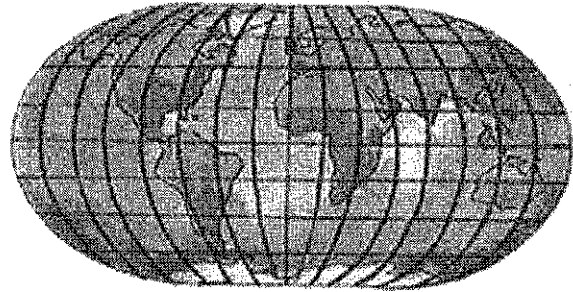
Location

There are two kinds of location.

The **absolute location** of an area is its exact location on the earth. People use lines of latitude and longitude to determine absolute location.

Lines of latitude go around the earth in an east-west direction above and below the equator.

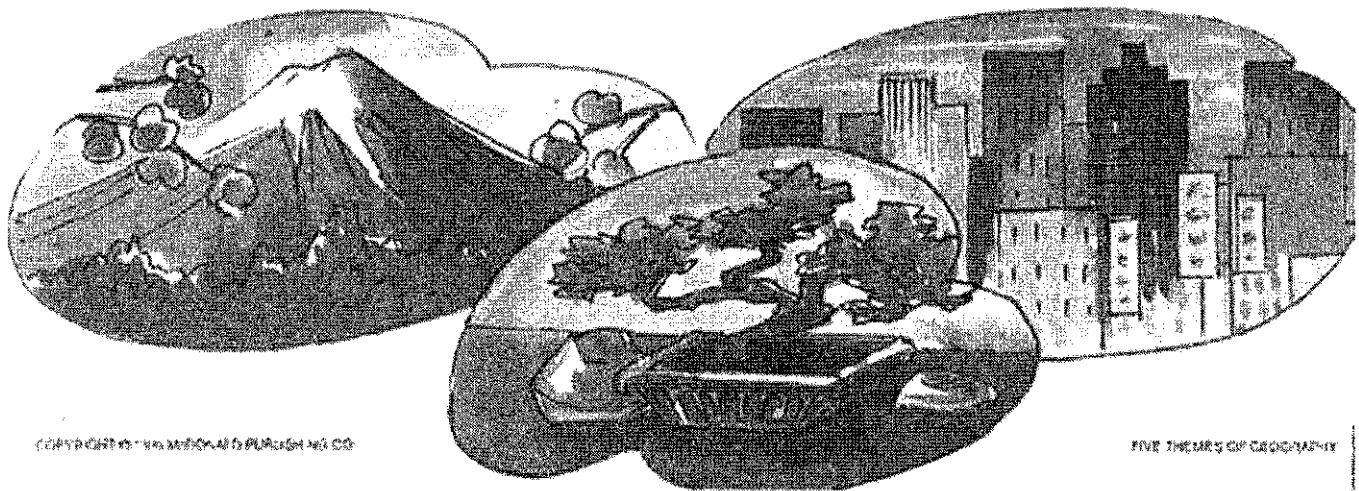
Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction and meet at the poles.



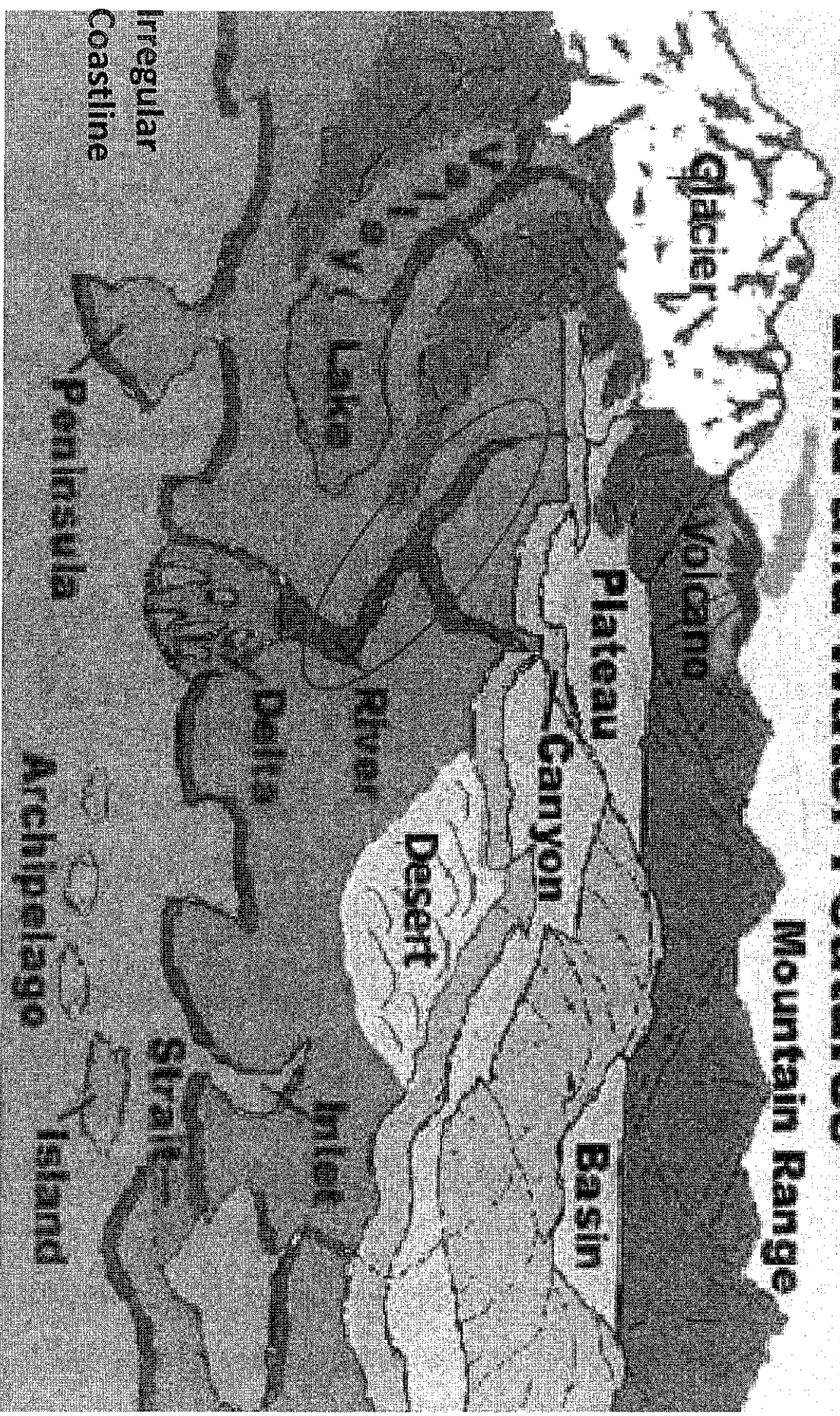
The **relative location** of a place refers to its position when compared to a known landmark. People often use relative location when giving directions. For example, you might tell a friend that your home is three blocks west of your school.

Place

Place refers to the physical and human characteristics of an area. These characteristics affect what it's like to be in the area.



Land and Water Features



Not Pictured: A **Regular Coastline** (Opposite of an Irregular Coastline)

An **Isthmus** (Similar to Strait but on Land)

Circle= A **River Valley** relates to the land itself not depth