Human Geography Short Introduction 2nd edition Short Test Bank

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1. Which cosmographer made several contributions to cartography and map projections?
a) Euclid
b) Humboldt
*c) Ptolemy
d) Picard

2. Which cosmographer accurately measured the circumference of the Earth?
a) Mercator
*b) Eratosthenes
c) Ptolemy
d) Humboldt

3. What is TRUE about the shift from cosmography to geography?
a) Over the past 500 years Geography strengthened its cosmographic focus.
b) Early cosmographers/geographers were never interested in magic or alchemy.
*c) Over the past 500 years Geography diverged from its cosmographic focus.
d) Early cosmographers/geographers pursued science and theology concurrently.

4. Who is considered the last of the cosmographers and the first modern geographer?
*a) Alexander von Humboldt
b) John Dee
c) Gerard Mercator
d) Jean Picard

5. What type of map shows the geographic distributions of measurements that were taken from observations made during Alexander von Humboldt's expeditions?
a) Conic
*b) Isothermal
c) Cosmographic
d) Latitude and longitude

6. What geographic concept is interested in the social connections, political arrangements, and economic conditions that structure places and spaces?
a) Absolute location
b) Latitude and longitude
*c) Relative location
d) Geographic profiling

7. What is NOT an example of “moral statistics” from the 19th century?
a) Crime incidence
b) Poverty
c) Educational instruction
*d) Disease

8. What term represents the assumption that criminal activity is place-specific and that typically criminals stay close to home?
a) Psychological profiling
b) Relative space
*c) Geographic profiling
d) Environmental racism

9. In what historical/geographic context did the use of mapping to analyze the spread of disease occur?
*a) Industrial cities
b) International migration
c) Agricultural communities
d) Scientific expeditions

10. What term describes the situation that Geographer Andrew Lawson revealed in a set of maps showing how minority and low-income children in South Carolina were more likely to live in areas with lead-contaminated soils?
a) Disease mapping
*b) Environmental racism
c) Geographic profiling
d) Health inequality

11. What organization successfully lobbied the Illinois State Legislature to pass a bill of child labor laws and compulsory education laws, which became the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act of 1916?
*a) Hull House
b) National Child Labor Committee
c) ACLU
d) The Juvenile Protective Association

12. What statement is the best example of the more socially sensitive environmentalism that is found in modern Geography?
a) Rise and fall of ancient civilizations had nothing to do with changing environment.
b) Due to the Tropics’ extremely hot conditions, social conflict is more common.
c) Technological advances can eliminate environmental impacts on human societies.

*d) Social change is embedded and embodied in environmental relations.

13. Sir Halfred Mackinder has been attributed for saying that Geography is an aid to statecraft. What statement best explains his meaning?
a) Geography should not be intimately connected to the interests of powerful groups.
b) Producing geographical knowledge is loosely connected to national economic interests.
*c) Geography could help frame geopolitical strategies for the nation-state.
d) He developed a heartland theory that argues that whoever ruled Britain ruled the world.

14. David Harvey argued for a new approach to the city, seeing it as an important element that mediates and expresses social processes. What term is used to describe major shifts of understanding in scholarship?
a) Geographic profiling
*b) Epistemological break
c) Anarcho-communist
d) Geographical imagination

15. What is NOT one of the turns or critiques concerned with getting away from the domination of objectivity?
a) Subaltern geographies
b) Humanist critique
c) Postmodernism
*d) Quantitative turn

16. What is Tobler's Law?
a) The observation that climate conditions create culture.
*b) Near things are more related than things far away.
c) Criminal activity is place-specific and close to home.
d) Geopolitical strategies should support statecraft.

17. Review the following list: Times Square; New York State; Northeast USA; North America. What term is representative of all items in the list?
a) Space
b) Territory
*c) Place
d) Diffusion

18. What is NOT one of the essential spatial categories that are used in geography?

a) Density
b) Location
c) Movement
*d) Surface

19. What is NOT an aspect of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS)?
a) Spatial database
b) Data manipulation
*c) Spatial manipulation
d) Data representation

20. What example represents how geographic tools have become democratized and opened up?
a) A national intelligence team uses drones to collect aerial imagery of ISIL-held lands.
*b) US disaster relief volunteers publicly post real-time data of a flooded city in India.
c) A multinational corporation creates a map of its global supply chain as a marketing item.
d) Diffusion data of oil spilled in the Gulf of Mexico was not publicized by federal agencies.