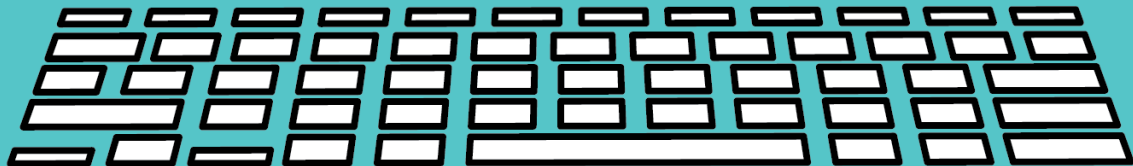
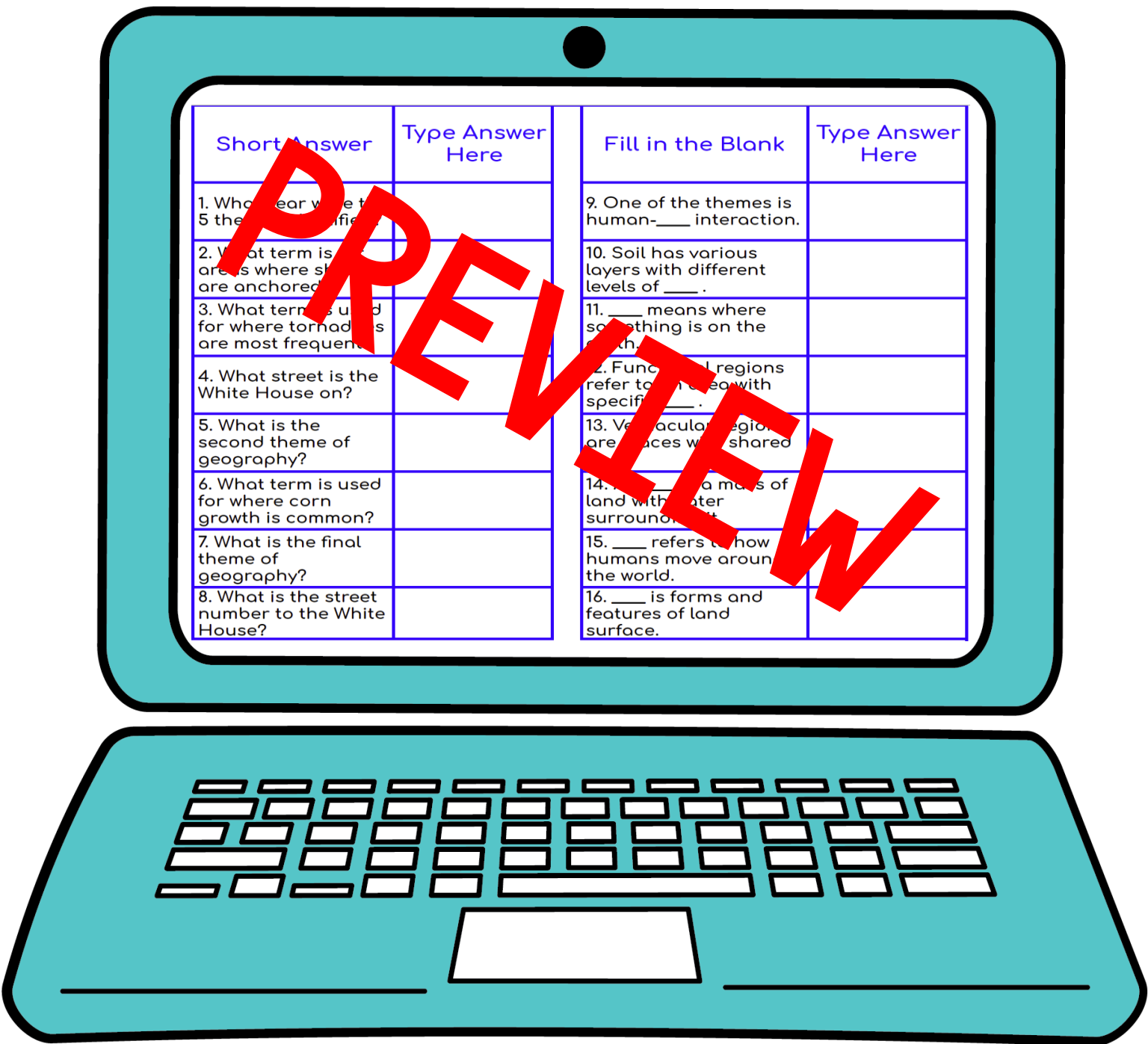


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year were the 5 themes identified?	
2. What term is for areas where ships are anchored?	
3. What term is used for where tornadoes are most frequent?	
4. What street is the White House on?	
5. What is the second theme of geography?	
6. What term is used for where corn growth is common?	
7. What is the final theme of geography?	
8. What is the street number to the White House?	





Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year were the 5 themes officially adopted?		9. One of the themes is human-____ interaction.	
2. What term is used for areas where structures are anchored?		10. Soil has various layers with different levels of ____.	
3. What term is used for where tornadoes are most frequent?		11. ____ means where something is on the earth.	
4. What street is the White House on?		12. Functional regions refer to an area with specific ____.	
5. What is the second theme of geography?		13. Vernacular regions are places we shared.	
6. What term is used for where corn growth is common?		14. ____ is a mass of land with water surrounding it.	
7. What is the final theme of geography?		15. ____ refers to how humans move around the world.	
8. What is the street number to the White House?		16. ____ is forms and features of land surface.	

5 THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Geography is the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and how human behavior and activity and how it relates to places. In 1944, the National Council for Geographic Education and the Association of American Geographers listed five themes of geography: location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region.

Location means where something is on the earth. The location portion of geography relates to the absolute and relative location. The absolute location is the exact spot on a map. It does not change. Latitude and longitude coordinates on a map or an address show absolute location. For example, the absolute location of the White House is 38° 53' 31" N, 77° 02' 19" W.

- The White House's absolute location is 38° 53' 31" N, 77° 02' 19" W.
- The White House's address is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20503.

The relative location compares a place to another place on a map or describes a place with respect to its environment. Measuring the approximate distance between Boston and New York City is an example of relative location. Other relative location examples include:

- Washington, D.C. is about 40 miles away from Philadelphia, Maryland.
- The middle-school gymnasium is in the second building on the left.
- The theatre is on the corner of 34th Street and Broadway in New York City.

Place, the second theme of geography, refers to the human and physical characteristics of an area. Physical traits include landforms, mountains, rivers, beaches, animal and plant life, topography (forms and features of land surface), and climate. These physical descriptions paint the picture of the location.

Specific examples of physical characteristics:

- A freezing desert has glaciers and penguins.
- An island is a mass of land above water with water surrounding it.
- Soil has various layers with different levels of acid.

Human characteristics include jobs, religion, politics, food, culture, land use, transportation, styles of architecture, and more. Specific examples of human characteristics:

- New Orleans is famous for jazz music and foods like jambalaya.
- Amish communities use a horse and buggy for transportation.
- People may not own cars in an area with many public transportation options.

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Human-environment interaction is the next theme of geography. This theme explains how humans adapt to an environment. It also shows how humans change the setting of an area with both positive and negative effects. For example, Boston filled in the land by the coast (called the Back Bay neighborhood) around 1830. Owners of local wharves (where ships are anchored) wanted to fill in the cove and wharves to build railroads. Some other examples include:

- People wear protective clothing in polar regions.
- Humans build dams on rivers to direct water flow.
- Companies extract ingredients from plants for medicines and natural remedies.
- Citizens in cold climates mine coal or drill for natural gas to heat homes.
- Solar or wind power is developed from harvesting the sun's rays and wind.

Movement is the next theme of geography. Movement refers to how humans move around the world. It also includes how resources, fads, ideas, communities, and goods travel the world. Immigration, populations, and distribution are all part of the movement theme. Examples of movement include:

- Immigration from Ireland between 1842 to 1924.
- The growth and expansion of cell phone reception worldwide.
- From 1945 to 2020, 900,000 Vietnamese migrated due to civil war.
- The final theme of geography, region, means an area with similar characteristics. Regions can be subnational, metropolitan cities, districts, provinces, countries, or continents are all forms of regions. Functional regions are an area with specific boundaries. Vernacular regions are places with shared traits. Specific examples of regions include:
 - The Northeast includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.
 - The Pacific Northwest includes Washington State, Oregon and the northern half of California.
 - "Tornado alley" is the states where tornadoes are most frequent (Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri).
 - The "corn belt" is an area where corn is the main crop. In the United States, this would be from the Midwest through Indiana.

Geography makes connections between different areas and helps us understand how people have impacted that area.

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