Unit 1: Cartography
Quiz Revision

Course introduction (notes)
As a discipline, Geography is divided into:

- **Physical geography**: the study of the natural features of the earth's surface, especially in its current aspects, including land formation, climate, currents, and distribution of flora and fauna. Also called *physiography*.

- **Human geography**: deals with population and human settlement, our use of natural resources and *how, where and why* we reshape the landscape and what the consequences are. Broadly, it includes industrial, commercial, and political geography, and that part of ethnology which deals with distribution and physical environment.

- **Regional geography**: the study of world regions. Attention is paid to unique characteristics of a particular region such as natural elements and how mankind’s activities in combination with the natural environment give rise to geographic regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANDSCAPE</th>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>An area with a special character. If it hasn’t been changed by humans it’s a <em>natural landscape</em>. If it has been, it’s called a <em>human or cultural landscape</em>.</td>
<td>Anything that is useful to us humans. A resource becomes a resource when we are in <em>need</em> of it. A natural resource is anything on or below the face of the Earth. Natural resources are often used as raw material.</td>
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**Introduction of Cartography (handout)**
- Geography deals with processes, descriptions, changes and *the face of the Earth*.
- The word “Geography” comes from Greek and means “description of the Earth”.

A fundamental resource for geographers when they are discussing and showing geography is a map. A map=depiction of the face of the earth (*depiction*=portrayal, *presentation*). A map should always contain the following 3 things:

- **A scale** to be able to compare the measures of the map with reality. A scale can be said in 2 ways:
  - as a *fraction*, for example 1:50 000