* **Geography** is the study of the world's people and places.
* Geography uses many tools to study the main branches of geography - **human**and **physical.**
* Geographers organize the study of geography into the **5 Themes of Geography**
	+ 1. Location,
	+ 2. Place
	+ 3. Movement
	+ 4. Human Environment & Interaction
	+ 5. Region
* The theme of **Location** describes where something is.
* **Absolute Location** is a specific location (address, longitude and latitude coordinates).
* **Relative location** is a general description.
* The theme of **Place r**efers to the area's landscape, the features that define the area and make it different from other places (example…land, climate and people).
* The theme **of Human -Environment Interaction** examines how people interact with their environment and how people and their physical environment affect each other.
* The theme of **Movement** examines why and how people move.
* The theme of **Region**divides the world into regions to help study places much more closely and make comparisons among regions.
* **Cartography**is the science of map making. A cartographer is a map maker.
* **Latitude**is a map feature that measures the distance north or south of the equator.
* **Longitude** is a map feature that measures the distance east or west of the prime meridian.
* A**map**is a flat drawing that shows all or parts of the Earth.
* The **Prime Meridian** is an imaginary line that runs through Greenwich, England (0 degrees longitude).
* The **equator**is an imaginary line of latitude that circles the globe halfway between the North and South Poles.
* A **globe** is a spherical, or ball-shaped, model of the entire planet.
* The world's people have many cultures, which differ from place to place and change over time**. Culture** is a set of beliefs, values and practices that a group of people has in common.