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Formal region example geography

Geography is a spatial study of the Earth's surface (from the Greek geo, which means Earth and graphene, which means write). Geographers study the physical characteristics of the Earth, its inhabitants and cultures, phenomena such as the climate, and the place of the Earth in the universe. Geography explores the spatial relationship between all physical and cultural phenomena in the world. Geographers also look at how the land, its climate and its landscapes are changing due to cultural interference. The first known use of this word of geography was the erastostens of Kieren (modern Libya in North Africa), an early Greek scholar who lived between 276 and 194 BC. He developed one of the first systems of longitude and latitude and calculated the circumference of the Earth. He also created one of the first maps of the world based on the knowledge available at the time. Around the same time, many ancient cultures in China, south Asia, Polynesia and the Arabian Peninsula also developed maps and navigation systems used in geography and cartography. The discipline of geography can be broken down into two main areas: physical geography and human geography. These two main areas are similar in that they both use spatial perspective, and they both include studying the place and comparing one place with the other. Physical geography is a spatial study of the natural phenomena that make up the environment, such as rivers, mountains, land forms, weather, climate, soils, plants and any other physical aspects of the earth's surface. Physical geography focuses on geography as a form of Earth sciences. It tends to emphasize the main physical parts of the Earth - the lithosphere (surface layer), the atmosphere (air), the hydrosphere (water) and the biosphere (living organisms) - and the relationship between these parts. The main forms of study within the framework of physical geography include the following: Geomorphology (study of surface features of the Earth) Glaciology (study of glaciers) Coastal geography (coastal research) Climatology (climate and climate change research) Biogeography (study of geographical models of species distribution) Some physical geographers study the place of the Earth in the solar system. Others are environmental geographers, part of an emerging field that explores spatial aspects and cultural perceptions of the natural environment. Ecological geography requires an understanding of both physical and human geography, as well as an understanding of how people conceptualize their environment and physical landscape. Physical landscape is a term used to describe natural terrain anywhere on the planet. The natural forces of erosion, weather, tectonic plate and water formed the physical features of the Earth. Many U.S. state and national parks keep unique physical landscapes for the public to enjoy, such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon. Human geography is the study of human activity and its connection with the Earth's surface. Human geographers study the spatial distribution of human populations, religions, languages, nationalities, political systems, economy, urban dynamics and other components of human activity. They study patterns of interaction between human cultures and different environments and focus on the causes and consequences of human settlements and their distribution across the landscape. Although the economic and cultural aspects of humanity are the main focus of human geography, these aspects cannot be understood without describing the landscape on which economic and cultural events take place. A cultural landscape is a term used to describe parts of the earth's surface that have been altered or created by humans. For example, a city's urban cultural landscape may include buildings, streets, signs, parking lots or vehicles, while rural cultural landscapes may include fields, gardens, fences, barns or estates. Cultural forces unique to the site, such as religion, language, ethnicity, customs or heritage, influence the cultural landscape of the place at a given time. The colors, sizes and shapes of the cultural landscape usually symbolize a certain level of importance of social norms. Spatial dynamics help to identify and evaluate cultural differences between places. Traditionally, the field of mapping, or mapping, has been a vital discipline for geographers. While mapping is still an extremely important part of geography, geographers also look at spatial (space) and temporal (temporary) relationships between many types of data, including physical landscape types, economics and human activities. Geography also explores the relationship between people and the processes of their physical and cultural environment. Because maps are powerful graphic tools that allow us to illustrate the attitudes and processes taking place in the world, cartography and geographic information systems have become important in modern sciences. Maps are the most common method of illustrating different spatial qualities, and geographers create and use maps to transmit spatial data about the Earth's surface. Geospatial methods are tools used by geographers to illustrate, manage, and manage spatial data. Cartography is the art and science of mapping, which illustrate data in a spatial form and is invaluable in understanding what is happening in a particular place at a given time. Creating maps and checking locations have become more accurate with the development of Positioning Systems (GPS). The GPS device can receive signals from orbiting satellites and calculate the exact location in latitude and longitude. Useful for determining where one is on the ground or for checking the point on the map. GPS units are standard equipment for many transportation systems and have found their way into products such as mobile phones, laptops, fish finders, and other mobile equipment. GPS technology is widely embedded in the transportation of people, goods and services around the world. Remote sensing technology receives data on the Earth's surface using aerial photographs taken from aircraft or images from satellites orbiting the Earth. Remotely encircled images allow geographers to identify, understand, or explain a particular landscape or determine the land use of a particular location. These images can serve as important components in the mapping (cartographic) process. These technologies provide the means to study and analyze changes on the Earth's surface caused by natural or human forces. Google Earth is a perfect example of a computer tool that illustrates remotely felt images of places on earth. Figure 1.1 Low Rise Air Photo Cultural Landscape in Morehead, Kentucky. Photo by R. Bergley - CC BY-NC-SA. Geographic Information Science (GIS), often referred to as geographic information systems, uses a computer program to assimilate and manage many layers of mapping, which then provide specific information about a particular location. GIS data is usually digitally located in layers. A GIS computer program can sort or analyze layers of data to illustrate a specific function or activity. GIS programs are used in a wide range of applications, from determining the habitat of a particular bird species to mapping the home of university students. Figure 1.2 Illustration of layers in the GIS process by GIS specialists often create and analyze geographic information for government agencies or private businesses. They use computer programs to obtain raw data to develop the information these organizations need to make vital decisions. For example, in business applications, GIS can be used to determine a favorable location for a retail store by analyzing spatial data levels such as population distribution, road or street organizations, and the location of similar stores or competitive institutions. GIS can integrate a number of maps into one to help analysts understand the place relative to their own specific needs. GIS also focuses on storing information about the Earth (both cultural and natural) in computer databases that can be extracted and displayed as specialized maps for specific purposes or analysis. GIS needs knowledge about computer and database systems. Over the past two decades, GIS has revolutionized mapping: almost all cartography is now done with GIS software. In addition, the analysis of various cultural and natural The use of GIS software and specialized maps is an important part of urban planning and other social and physical sciences. GIS can also refer to the methods used to represent, analyze, and predict spatial relationships between different phenomena. Geography is a much broader area than many people realize. Most people think of the field of research as well as the whole geography. In fact, geography is the study of the Earth, including how it was changed by human activity. Geography includes studies that are much broader than just understanding the shape of earthly forms. Physical geography includes all the physical systems of the planet. Human geography includes research into human culture, spatial relationships, interactions between humans and the environment, and many other areas of research that include various subfields of geography. Students interested in careers in geography would be well served to study geospatial techniques and gain skills and experience in GIS and remote sensing, as they are areas in geography where employment opportunities have grown the most over the past few decades. When determining a region or location on Earth, the first step is to understand its relative and absolute location. Relative location is the location on the Earth's surface with reference to other places, taking into account features such as transport access or terrain. Relative location helps to compare the benefits of one location with the advantages of another. The absolute location, on the other hand, refers to the exact point on the Earth's surface without regard to how this point is connected to any other place. Absolute location is vital for the mapping process and human activity, which requires a coherent method of determining a place or point. Just as you are taught in geometry that there are 360 degrees in a circle or sphere, the Earth also has 360 degrees and they are measured using a mesh pattern called graticule. Latitude and longitude lines allow any absolute location on Earth to have an identifiable address of degrees to the north, south, east and east or west, allowing geographers to accurately locate, measure, and study spatial activity. Geographers and cartographers organize places on earth using a number of imaginary lines that surround the globe. The two main lines are the equator and the main meridian. From these lines are formed systems of longitude and latitude, allowing to find themselves anywhere in the planet. The line is the longest when you travel along in a direction from east to west. At the equator, the sun is directly above at noon on the two equinoxes, which occur in March and September. Figure 1.3 The main longitude line and latitude Figure 1.4 marked the equator latitude line is the largest latitude circle on Earth. The equator divides the earth into The northern and southern hemispheres are called 0 degrees latitude. Other latitude lines are measured from 0 to 90 degrees, with them in the direction of each of the poles. The lines north of the equator to the North Pole are north latitude, and each number is followed by the letter N. Lines south of the equator to the south pole are the south latitude, and each number is followed by the letter S. The equator (0 latitude) is the only latitude line without a letter following the number. Note that all latitude lines are parallel to the equator (they are often referred to as parallels) and that the North Pole is 90 degrees N and the south pole is 90 degrees S. The marked parallels include both the Cancer Tropic and the Capricorn Tropic, which is 23.5 degrees from the equator. At 66.5 degrees from the equator are the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle near the North and South Poles respectively. The main meridian sits at 0 degrees longitude and divides the earth into the Eastern and Western Hemisphere. The main meridian is defined as an imaginary line that runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England, a suburb of London. The Eastern Hemisphere includes the continents of Europe, Asia and Australia, while the Western Hemisphere includes North and South America. All meridians (longitude lines) east of the main meridian (0 and 180) are measured from 1 to 180 degrees east (E); lines west of the main meridian (0 and 180) are measured from 1 to 180 degrees west (W). Lines 0 and 180 do not have an attached letter. Meridian at 180 degrees is called the International Date Line. The international date line (180 degrees longitude) is opposite the main meridian and indicates the beginning of each day (Monday, Tuesday, etc.). Each day officially begins at 12:01 on the International Date Line. Don't confuse the International Date Line with the main meridian (0 longitude). The actual international date line does not exactly follow the 180-degree meridian. A number of changes have been made to the International Date Line, taking into account political agreements to include an island or country on either side of the line. The Earth is tilted on its axis at 23.5 degrees. As it orbits the sun, the Earth's axis slope provides different climatic seasons due to changes in the angle of direct sunlight on the planet. Places receiving more direct sunlight experience a warm climate. Elsewhere, the increased angle of incoming solar radiation near the Earth's poles leads to more reflected sunlight and thus a cooler climate. The northern hemisphere experiences winter when sunlight bounces off the Earth's surface and less sun energy is absorbed due to a clearer angle from the sun. Tropic of cancer is parallel at 23.5 degrees north the equator, which is the northernmost place on Earth, receiving direct sunlight during the summer in the Northern Hemisphere. Remember that the earth is tilted at 23.5 degrees, which explains the seasonal fluctuations in the climate. The Capricorn Tropic is a parallel at 23.5 degrees south of the equator and is the southernmost place on Earth, receiving direct sunlight during the summer in the southern hemisphere. The tropics (Cancer and Capricorn) are two imaginary lines directly above which the sun shines on two solstices that occur on June 20 or 21 (summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere) and December 21 or 22 (winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere). The sun is right above the tropics of cancer at noon on June 20 or 21, marking the beginning of summer in the Northern Hemisphere and the beginning of winter in the southern hemisphere. The sun is directly above the tropics of Capricorn at noon on December 21 or 22, marking the beginning of winter in the Northern Hemisphere and the beginning of summer in the southern hemisphere. Solstices are the extreme ends of seasons when the direct sun's line is either the farthest north or the furthest south it has ever passed. The region between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is known as the tropics. This area does not experience sudden seasonal changes because the amount of direct sunlight received does not vary much. Higher latitudes (north of the tropics and south of the Tropic of Capricorn) are experiencing significant seasonal climate change. Figure 1.5 Road sign south of Dakhla, Western Sahara (declared Morocco), marking the tropic of cancer. This sign was installed in this desolate place by the participants of the Budapest-Bamako rally. The non-English part is in Hungarian because of the European participants in the race. The Commons is in the public domain. The Arctic Circle is a 66.5 degree latitude line. This is the furthest point to the north, which receives sunlight during the winter season (90 N and 23.5 and 66.5 N). In winter, the North Pole is away from the sun and does not get much sunlight. At times, it's dark for most of twenty-four hours a day. In summer in the Northern Hemisphere, the North Pole looks more at the sun and can receive sunlight for twenty-four hours. The Antarctic Circle is an appropriate latitude line of 66.5 degrees to the south. It is the farthest place in the south, which receives sunlight during the winter season in the southern hemisphere (90 S and 23.5 and 66.5 S). When winter is in the north, it's summer in the south. Polar and Antarctic circles mark the limbs (southern and northern, respectively) of the polar day (twenty-four hours of the sunny day) and night (twenty-four hours without sun night). North of the Arctic Circle the sun is above the horizon for twenty-four continuous hours at least once a year and below the horizon for twenty-four continuous hours at least once a year. This is true also near the Antarctic Circle, but occurs south of the Antarctic Circle, to the south pole. Equinoxes, when the line of direct sunlight hits the equator and days and nights of the same length, occur in the spring and fall or around March 20 or September 21 and 22 or 23. Figure 1.6 Graphics four seasons Photo by R. Bergley - CC BY-NC-SA. Time zones Universal Time (UT), Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), Greenwich Average Time (GMT), or Time of the zulu (Yap): all four terms can be defined as local time at 0 degrees longitude, which is the main meridian (location of Greenwich, England). At the same time, many military operations, international radio broadcasts and air traffic control systems operate throughout the world. UTC is set between zero and twenty-four hours, as opposed to two twelve-hour time periods (00:00 and 00:00). The designations of a.m. and p.m. regarding the central meridian: a.m. refer to the ante by meridian, or until noon, and p.m. refers to the post meridiem, or afternoon. UT, UTC, GMT and q are part of the same 24-hour time system that helps bring together the common time for global operations. For example, all air flights use a 24-hour time system so that pilots can coordinate flights in time zones and around the world. The Earth orbits its axis once every twenty-four hours at a rate of 15 degrees per hour (15 × 24 and 360). Time zones are set approximately every 15 degrees of longitude, so that local time corresponds to similar hours of day and night. With this system, the sun is usually overhead at noon in each time zone, which follows a 15-degree entire system. The continental United States has four major time zones (see table 1.1 The four main time zones in the continental United States and its central meridians and Figure 1.7 of the world's major time zones). Table 1.1 Four major time zones in the continental United States and their central meridians U.S. Time zones of the Central Meridian Eastern Standard Time zone 75 degrees W Central standard time zone 90 degrees W The standard time zone is 105 degrees W Standard time zone 120 degrees W Figure 1.7 Major time zones of the world Twenty-four time zones are based on the basic meridian in respect of universal coordinate time (UTC) , The average time of Greenwich (GMT), or zulu time (Z), which all work on twenty-four hour hours time. Local time zones plus or minus are determined by the distance from the main meridian. Figure 1.8 Chart illustrating the width of the time zone. In this chart, 75 W is the central meridian for eastern standard time zone in the United States. The eastern standard time zone is five hours earlier than the time in Prime Meridian (UTC) because it is about 75 degrees west of 0 degrees (5 × 15 and 75). For example, if it's noon in London, it's 7am in New York. If it's 1 p.m. in New York, it's 10 a.m. in San Francisco, which has three-fold zones in the west. Since there are twenty-four hours a day, there are twenty-four time zones on Earth. Each time zone is 15 degrees wide. The problem with 15-degree time zones is that zones do not necessarily follow state, regional or local boundaries. The result is that time zones are rarely exactly 15 degrees wide and tend to have different boundary lines. In the United States, the boundaries between different time zones are incompatible with longitude lines; in some cases, time zones zigzagging state lines or keeping cities within a single time zone. Other countries have reacted differently to this problem. China, for example, is as large in land area as the United States, but operates only in one time zone for the entire country. The region is the main unit of geography study, a unit of space characterized by such traits as common government, language, political situation or form of land. The region may be a formal country governed by political borders such as France or Canada; The region can be defined by the shape of land, such as a drainage basin of all the water that flows into the Mississippi River; and the region can even be defined by the area served by the shopping center. Cultural regions can be defined by similarities in human activity, traditions or cultural attributes. Geographers use a regional unit to map features of particular interest, and data can be compared between regions to help understand trends, identify patterns, or help explain a particular phenomenon. Regions are traditionally defined by internal characteristics that provide a sense of place. Their boundaries vary depending on the type of region, whether formal, functional or popular; Each type has its own meaning and purpose. The formal region has a governmental, administrative or political border and may have political as well as geographical boundaries that are not open to debate or debate. Formal borders can separate states, provinces or countries from each other. Physical regions can be included in official boundaries such as the Rockies or New England. The official border, such as the national park boundary, can be considered a formal border. School districts, cities and county governments have formal boundaries. Natural physical geographical features have influence on where the political boundaries of formal regions are established. If you look at the map of the world, you will learn that many political boundaries are natural features, such as rivers, mountains of mountains and big lakes. For example, between the United States and Mexico, the Rio Grande is part of the border. Similarly, between Canada and the United States, much of the eastern border lies along the Sea of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Alpine mountain ranges in Europe create borders, such as the border between Switzerland and Italy. While geographical features can serve as convenient formal boundaries, political disputes often erupt in surrounding areas, especially if valuable natural or cultural resources are within geographical features. Oil drilling off the coast of a sovereign country, for example, can cause a dispute between countries that have power over oil resources. The exploitation of marine fisheries can also be challenged. The Neolithic mummy of a man who died in 3300 BC has caused tension between Italy and Switzerland: the body was originally delivered to Innsbruck, Switzerland, but when it was found that the body was found about 90 meters (180 feet) on the Italian border, Italian officials claimed the body. Functional regions have boundaries related to the practical function within the area. When the area function ends, the functional region ends and its boundaries cease to exist. For example, a functional region can be defined by a newspaper service or delivery area. If the newspaper goes bankrupt, there will be no more functional region. Church wards, shopping malls, and business services are other examples of functional regions. They are operational to serve the region and may have set limits for the boundaries of the area where they will provide services. An example of a common service area, i.e. a functional region, is the region to which the local pizzeria will be supplied. People's regions have poorly defined boundaries based on people's perceptions or thoughts. People's regions can be liquid, meaning different people may have different opinions about regional boundaries. People's regions include concepts such as the region called the Middle East. Many people have an approximate idea of the location of the Middle East, but do not know exactly which countries make up the Middle East. Also, in the United States, the terms of the Midwest or South have many variations. Everyone can have a different idea of the boundaries of the South or Midwest. Whether Kentucky belongs in the Midwest or the South may be a matter of individual perception. Similarly, various regions of the United States have been named the Rust Belt, the Solar Belt, or the Bible Belt without clearly defining their boundaries. The national limit is more a matter of perception than of any officially agreed criteria. However, most people recognize the common area Using one of the local local in conversation. Comparing one formal political region to another, it is often useful to use a familiar country, state, province or political unit as a guide or guide. Wherever you are, you can explore statistics for a formal region familiar to you to provide a common link. One example of this is the American state of Kentucky, which can be used to compare official political regions. Kentucky ranks close in the middle range of fifty U.S. states in terms of its population of 4.3 million people. Kentucky is also within the median range of fifty states in the overall physical area. The state of 40,409 square miles of physical area occupies the thirty-seventh largest in the United States. Kentucky is not as great in the physical area as the western states, but more in the physical field than many of the eastern states. Kentucky includes part of the rural peripheral area of Appalachia, but the state also has cosmopolitan major urban centers such as Lexington and Louisville. Kentucky is also bordered by the capital city of Cincinnati. The rural peripheral areas of the state are home to agriculture and mining. Urban main areas are home to industry and service centers. Other U.S. states can also be used as examples. Determining the geographic attributes of the state provides readers both in the United States and beyond, a comparison indicator for geographic purposes. Figure 1.9 Of Kentucky can be used as a guide for comparison to understand other official political regions around the world. The world's regional geography is different from the rest of the world. Factors for comparison include both the physical and cultural landscape. The main questions are: who lives there? What is their life like? How will they heal? Physical value factors may include location, climate type, and terrain. Human factors include cultural traditions, ethnicity, language, religion, economics and politics. The world's regional geography focuses on regions of different sizes throughout the Earth's landscape and seeks to understand the unique nature of the regions in terms of their natural and cultural characteristics. Spatial studies can play an important role in regional geography. The scientific approach may focus on the distribution of cultural and natural phenomena in regions divided by various natural and cultural factors. The focus is on spatial relationships in any field of research, such as regional economics, resource management, regional planning and landscape ecology. Again, this textbook adopts a regional focusing on themes that illustrate the process of globalization, which in turn helps us better understand our global community. Regions studied in the world's regional geography can be merged into larger parts called spheres. Areas are large areas of the planet, usually with regions that share the same overall geographical location. Regions are cohesive areas in each area. The following eleven areas are outlined in this text: Europe (Eastern Europe and Western Europe) Russian Region (Russian Republic of the Former Soviet Union) North America (United States and Canada) Middle America (Caribbean, Mexico, Central America) North Africa, Middle East and Central Asia Sub-Saharan Africa (Africa south of the Sahara Desert) South Asia (India and its neighbors) East Asia (China) , Mongolia, Japan, and Korea) Southeast Asia (mainland and island region) Australia and Pacific (including New) Figure 1.10 Highlights World realms Key Takeaways Geography of spatial study of the Earth's surface. The discipline of geography connects social sciences with the physical sciences. The two main sectors of geography include physical geography and human geography. GIS, GPS and remote sensing are tools that geographers use to study the spatial nature of physical and human landscapes. The grid system, called graticule, divides the Earth along latitude and longitude lines, which allow to determine the absolute location on the Earth's surface using geometric coordinates measured in degrees. There are twenty-four time zones that are set at intervals of 15 degrees each and organize time intervals around the world. The tilt of the Earth's axis at 23.5 degrees helps to create seasonal transitions of the Earth, absorbing or reflecting the energy of the Sun. The direct sunlight line always hits the ground between 23.5 degrees north (Tropic of Cancer) and 23.5 degrees south (Tropic of Capricorn), depending on the time of year. The region is the main unit of geography training. The three main types of borders define the region: formal, functional and folk. World regional geography is the study of a certain group of regions or areas of the world compared to the rest of the world. Discussion and study How does the discipline of geography provide a bridge between social and physical sciences? How does the cultural landscape help to learn the differences between a rich neighborhood and a poor neighborhood? How can remote sensing technology help determine what people will heal? What is the significance of the tropics of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn? Which professions depend on the knowledge of the seasons for their success? If it's 4 p.m. in San Francisco, what's the time in London, England? How will GIS, GPS or remote sensing technologies be used to assess the devastation caused by tornadoes in Oklahoma? How does the cultural landscape depend on the physical landscape? Can you list a formal region, a functional region and a national region that will include where you live? What are the methods, themes or would it be useful to include in the study of world geography? Events Use Google Earth to find your current school or residence. Draw a map of your home state or province and include latitude and longitude lines. Make statistics about your home state, province or territory for use in comparison to official political regions. Regions.

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