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Unit 1 Geography : It's nature & perspectives

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| **Across****1.** Humboldt and Ritter concentrated on physical environment causes social development.**3.** Conducts research, operates factories and sells products in many countries, not just where the headquarter and share holders are located. **7.** A square of 6 miles on each side.**8.** Something that is divided and numbered and can be from last to west and north to south**10.** A piece of land that is created by draining water from an area.**31.** The second way that geographers describe locations of a place.**33.** Relationships among people and objects across the barrier of space.**35.** An arc drawn between the north and south poles.**37.** A circle drawn around the globe parallel to the equator and at right angles to the meridian.**39.** The extent of a feature's spread over space.**40.** The frequency with which something occurs in space.**41.** To describe a features place on earth.**42.** The physical gap or interval between two objects.**43.** The increasing gap of economic conditions between regions and core.**44.** An imaginary line of longitude on the Earth's surface located 180 degrees east of Greenwich Meridian.**46.** Training off phenomenom **47.** The relationship between the portion of earth being studied and earth as a whole.**48.** The spread of an underline principal even tho a characteristic itself apparently fails to defuse.**49.** The contemporary cultural landscape approach in geography.**50.** The spread of an idea from person or node of authority or power. | **Down****2.** A computer system that can capture store, query, analyze, and display geographic data.**4.** A name give to a place on earth. **5.** An area of earth distinguished by a distinctive combination of cultural and physical features.**6.** The spread of an idea through physical movement of people from place to another. **9.** A region drives its unified character. **11.** It divided much of the country into a system with townships and ranges to facilitate the sale of land t settlers in the west. **12.** The system that accurately determines the precise position of something on earth**13.** Describes the reduction in time it takes for something to reach another place.**14.** The arrangement of a feature in space**15.** The location of each meridian is identified on earths surface by a numbering system.**16.** The third property of distribution, which is the geometric arrangements of objects in space.**17.** The scientific method of transferring locations on earth surface to a flat map.**18.** The process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time. **19.** The rapid, widespread dissuasion of a characteristic of a population .**20.** The spread of feature from one place to another in a snow balling process. **21.** A force or process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope.**22.** A perceptual region that people believe exists as part of their culture identity. **23.** An area organized around a node or focal point. **24.** North-south lines used for survey control in a large region which divides two townships. **25.** The north-south lines separating townships.**26.** Geographic study of human-environment relationship.**27.** People have the ability to adjust to human environment.**28.** Tp perfect the science of map making by using computers and satellite imagery. **29.** The acquisition of data about the earth surface from a satellite orbiting earth or from other long distance methods.**30.** An area which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics. **32.** The location of a place relative toothed places. **34.** Numbering system to indicate the location of a parallel. **36.** a model of the real world.**38.** East-west lines separating townships **45.** A specific point on earth distinguished by a particular characteristic. |