File: Chapter 02 Geography through the Ages

Multiple Choice

[QUESTION]
1. The meaning of the phrase *terra incognita* is essentially
a. Great black dinosaur.
b. Unknown land.
c. Knowledgeable woman.
d. Beautiful island.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2A
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
2. According to the authors, the oldest known world map
a. was made in China.
b. portrayed Europe in much detail.
c. was from Babylonia.
d. showed Columbus's voyages to the new world.
Answer: c.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2A
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
3. Versions of Ptolemy's maps (from about 100 A.D.)
a. were used 1500 years later.
b. showed the Americas as one land mass.
c. portrayed Japan with an accurately detailed coastline.
d. were always in black and white.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2A
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
4. Eratosthenes measured the circumference of the earth by
a. figuring an angle as a fraction of the total circumference of the Earth.
b. traveling half of the earth and multiplying by 2.

c. observing shadows on the moon through a magnifying glass.
d. meditating in a dark cave.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2A
Figure: 2A.04
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
5. In the Middle Ages geography often took a backseat to
a. Christian meanings about surroundings.
b. Agricultural diffusion and understandings of the use of seeds.
c. Contemporary medical practices then popular.
d. The philosophical quotations of the late Greeks.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2B
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
6. The T-O map is an expressly religious representation showing water bodies as the body of
Christ on the cross with Jerusalem as the head of the body. In this map type, the top was often
a. the Mediterranean Sea.
b. the Orient (or east, thus the word "orienting" for maps used today)
c. the European region.
d. Africa, or as called in that day, "Libya".
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Unclear Historical Perspectives
Section: 2B
Figure: 2B.01
Bloom's Level: Apply

[QUESTION]
7. Muslim and Chinese thinkers tried to understand geographic and physical processes like
a. How one can navigate using wind patterns.
b. How atmospheric pressure leads to changes in weather.
c. How migration is the result of push and pull factors.
d. How mountains erode and the effects of water on landscape.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2B
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
8. Prince Henry, the Navigator of Portugal, funded expeditions that
a. proved that the foundations of T-O maps were baseless.
b. showed there was no uninhabitable 'torrid' zone in the tropics.
c. led to American naval supremacy 100 years later.
d. financed the Euro currency throughout Europe.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
9. Christopher Columbus had several figures for the size of the earth. The one he chose to sell to the Spanish court, however,
a. would have placed China about where Poland is today.
b. would have placed Japan about where California is today.
c. would have required Columbus to sail around the Americas to get to China.
d. would have focused Spanish trade on Philippines–close to what really happened.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Figure: 2C.02
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
10. Navigation in the 1400s and 1500s was particularly problematic because
a. sky and star observations made latitude calculations difficult.
b. a good clock to measure longitude had not yet been invented.
c. belief in the tropical 'torrid' zones inhibited exploration southward.
d. the Chinese were consistently ahead of the Europeans in world discovery.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
11. Scurvy, a debilitating disease caused by the lack of vitamin C in a diet did not affect sailors until
a. they reached Africa which did not have many fruits.
b. they finally reached Japan which had no medical knowledge to speak of.
c. they started taking fruit with them on voyages (which became rotted).
d. they started venturing out farther into oceans and away from coasts.

Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
12. The need to accurately measure longitude in the 1600s and 1700s eventually led to
a. the invention of the clock.
b. the invention of diesel power.
c. the construction of London's Crystal Palace.
d. the conglomeration of British colonies in Africa.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
13. The phenomena of the 'Columbian Exchange' has to do with
a. The wives and slaves that Columbus brought back from the New World.
b. The fact that most Spanish sailors took their families to the New World.
c. The 'exchange' of cultural elements between Europe and the Americas.
d. The finances of northern South American and trade with the south.
Answer: c.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
14. Which of the following is the best example of goods or products spread from the New World
to the Old?
a. Apples, horses, and diseases.
b. Peppers, potatoes, and tomatoes.
c. Beer, hops, and wheat.
d. Iron working, steel making and, finally, Automobiles.
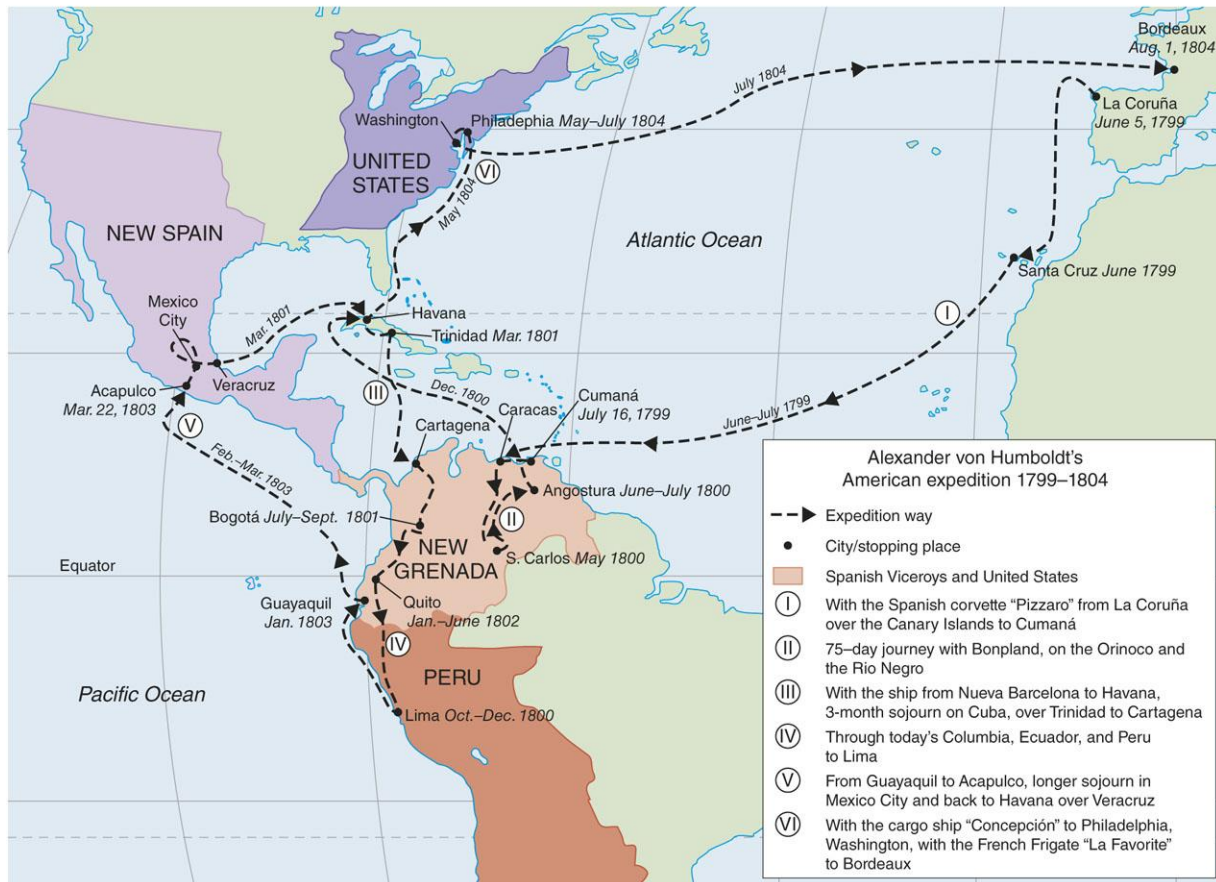Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2C
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]

15. An analysis of the map of Alexander von Humboldt's travels shows

a. Most of his journeys took place along the eastern Seaboard of the United States.
b. He visited several volcanoes in northern Africa.
c. His trips to Russia solidified his feelings about climate change.
d. Most of his journeys were made to areas of Spanish colonial influence.
Answer: d
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2D
Figure: 2D.01
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
16. The teachings of Carl Ritter seemed to focus
a. on observation and discerning processes.
b. on developing advanced theories.
c. on collecting facts.
d. on accumulating trivia.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives

[QUESTION]
17. The idea that nature is the driving force in what people do and how they live is called
a. possibilism.
b. environmental determinism.
c. processism.
d. locationism.
Answer: b.

[QUESTION]
18. Environmental determinism says that the environment 'determines' peoples' actions. How does 'possibilism' vary from this?
a. Anything is possible out in the environment.
b. Most cultural alternatives are not possible.
c. What is possible is not probable.
d. Environmental effects lead to different possible results.
Answer: d.

[QUESTION]
19. Many of the studies of Carl O. Sauer, at UC Berkeley
a. Emphasized travel and observation.
b. Stressed changes in processes and landscape over time.
c. was based in teleology, the idea that God is the center of all knowledge.
d. focused on the diffusion of ideas.
Answer: b.

[QUESTION]
20. Which would be the best characterization of regional geography?
a. The study of physical, cultural and economic pattern in southern Africa.
b. The analysis of many maps to understand banking patterns in Europe.
c. An in-depth study of banana plantations during the early 1900s.

d. A religious study of Mormons in the inter-mountain west in the U.S.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2E
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
21. The Gravity Model
a. is a simple and useful tool for understanding population interactions through space.
b. is a result of possibilism.
c. is one of Carl O. Sauer's most effective tools.
d. is an understandable analysis using quantitative maps.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2E
Figure: 2E.03
Bloom's Level: Apply

[QUESTION]
22. Geography studies the earth in many different ways, but the idea that geography is a 'spatial science' was a main trait of
a. the industrial revolution.
b. the possibilism era.
c. the quantitative revolution.
d. cultural landscape.
Answer: c.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2E
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
23. Behavioral geography
a. focuses on psychological processes behind spatial decisions.
b. uses monkeys in laboratories similar to the discipline of psychology.
c. is one step away from Huntington's brand of environmental determinism.
d. cannot be used to understand cultural landscape.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2F
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]

24. A map of a child's (or a few children's) views of central Boston might be called
a. a choropleth map.
b. a topographic map.
c. a cartogram.
d. a mental map.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2F
Figure: 2F.01
Bloom's Level: Apply

[QUESTION]
25. Mental maps are used to understand people's
a. concrete decisions in their environment.
b. journey to work commuter patterns people use everyday.
c. environmental decisions related to health.
d. preferences, ideas, concerns, beliefs, and attitudes.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Historical Perspectives
Section: 2F
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
26. Partially, humanistic geography developed out of
a. a reaction to some geographers' attempts to analyze everything scientifically.
b. the fundamentalist religious trends sweeping the developed world at the time.
c. attempts to map everything using 'hard' data.
d. finding out that quantitative analysis was probably the best approach to understanding spatial relationships.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2F
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
27. Topophilia and topophobia were
a. two Greek philosophers instrumental in developing geographic ideas.
b. discussed by Yi-Fu Tuan and signify 'love' or 'fear' of place.
c. brought into this world by the ancient Babylonians.
d. nearly identical to the landscape morphology ideas of Carl O. Sauer.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories

Section: 2F
Figure: 2F.02
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
28. In geography, structuralism
a. says that humans have very little control over the environment around them.
b. is the idea that cultural patterns are the result of deeper social structures that cannot be easily identified.
c. is in many ways the opposite of 'agency' where people have influence in the world around them.
d. all of the above are examples of structuralism.
Scrambling: Locked
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2G
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
29. According to the figure, structuralists

SUPERSTRUCTURE
The world around us
The cultural landscape

INFRASTRUCTURE
The unseen "machine" that creates the superstructure
Cultural, economic, and political systems
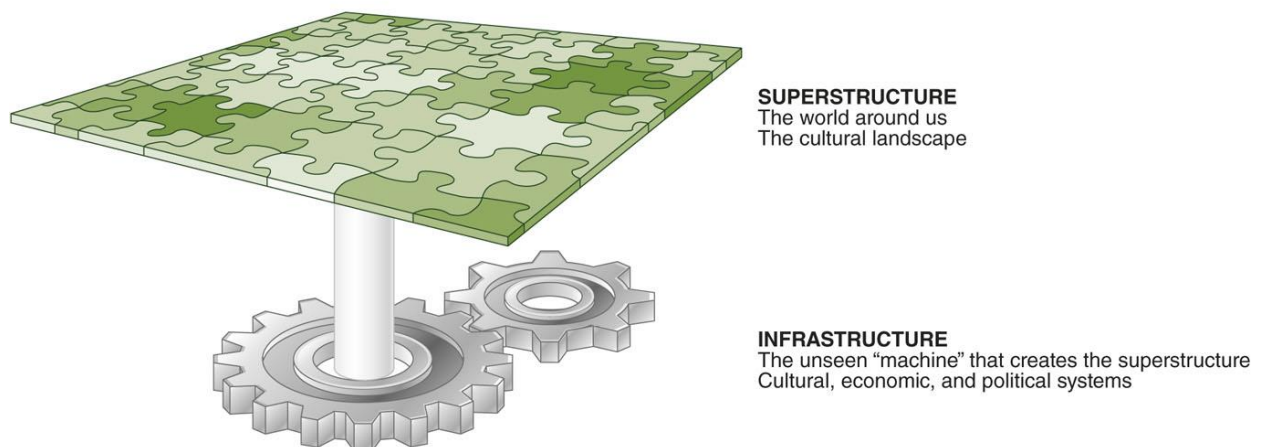
a. try to make culture appear like a big jigsaw puzzle.
b. try to make theories about the underlying machine which makes the jigsaw puzzle.
c. try to analyze gears and machinery in the geography of factories.
d. see the puzzle of the landscape as easily theorized.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2G
Figure: 2G.01
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
30. Anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss's structuralist theory consists of
a. a superstructure and an infrastructure.
b. a megastructure and a microstructure.
c. infrared levels and superred levels.
d. levels that cannot be ascertained by people.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2G
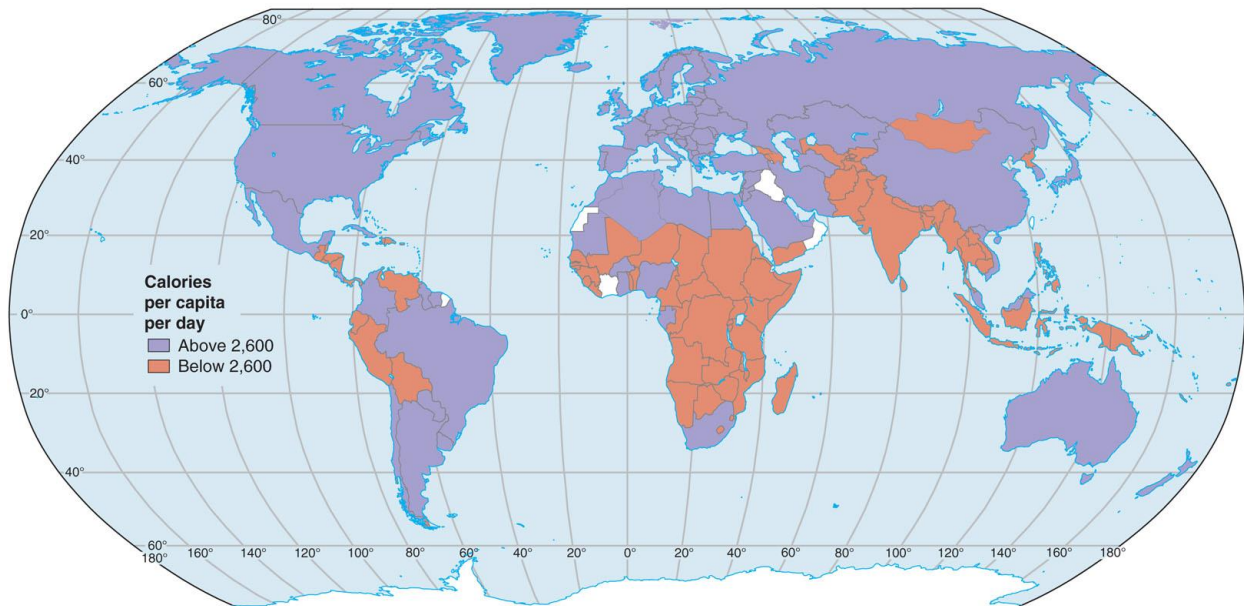Figure: 2G.01
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
31. According to Marxist theory, the map of calories per capita per day shows that

a. there is not enough food in the world for everyone.
b. the problem is not lack of food, rather the improper distribution of it.
c. the food is only going to last if we grow crops somewhere else (like in space).
d. the superstructure of the map points to an infrastructure we cannot easily understand.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
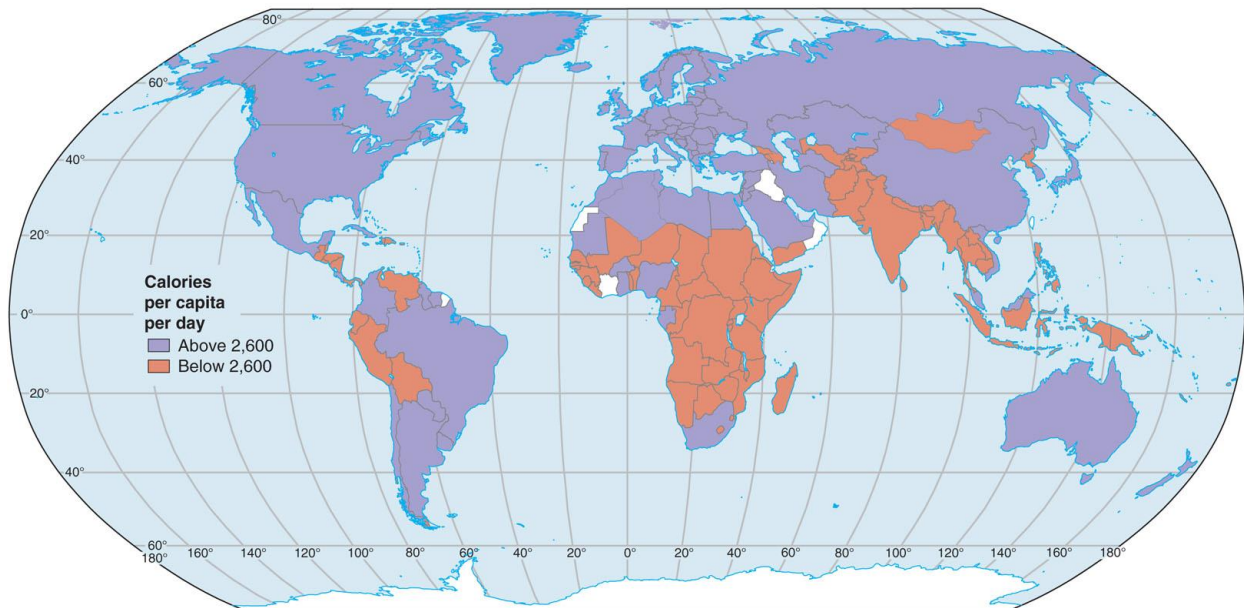Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2G
Figure: 2G.02c
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]

32. According to the map of calories per capita per day shows that

a. lower caloric intake in the Americas overall.
b. higher caloric intake in Southern Asia overall.
c. lower caloric intake in Europe and Russia overall.
d. lower caloric intake in Africa and parts of Asia.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Maps and Mapping Techniques
Section: 2G
Figure: 2G.02c
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
33. Cultural geography today often focuses on theories while in the late 1800s and early 1900s
a. post-modernism was popular.
b. post-structuralism was popular.
c. local absolutism was dominant.
d. exploration and environmental determinism were often seen.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2H
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]

34. The building on the right within the figure

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a. is more modernist, because of its squarish, rectilinear shape.
b. is more post-modernist because of its odd angles and shapes.
c. is more structuralist because the underlying steel cannot be seen.
d. is more Marxist because this building led to worker revolt.
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2H
Figure: 2H.01
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
35. Up until only a few years ago most computers
a. could perform about what computers can perform today.
b. could not be operated with complicated algorithms by normal users.
c. were very small and very compact.
d. none of the above.
Scrambling: Locked
Answer: b.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Contemporary Geographic Issues
Section: 2H
Figure: 2H.02
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]

36. Poststructuralists
a. don't generally try to understand the infrastructure.
b. don't have the spatial knowledge of Marx and Engels.
c. are virtually the same as postmodernists.
d. generally have little sense of place.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2H
Bloom's Level: Analyze

[QUESTION]
37. Modern GIS applications allow geographers to understand information
a. in different layers.
b. in single, individual printed maps.
c. solely in printed form.
d. only in tables and charts–maps are not a part of GIS.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Maps and Mapping Techniques
Section: 2H
Figure: 2H.03
Bloom's Level: Evaluate

[QUESTION]
38. The work of Michel Foucault is most directly related to
a. Postmodernism.
b. Structuralism.
c. Environmental determinism.
d. Poststructuralism.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories
Section: 2H
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
39. Saudi women do not have as broad a geographic scope as men. Such gender studies emphasizing equal rights and the female perspective are covered under the name of
a. Hembraism.
b. Dadaism.
c. Mormonism.
d. Feminism.
Answer: d.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Geographic Theories

Section: 2H
Bloom's Level: Remember

[QUESTION]
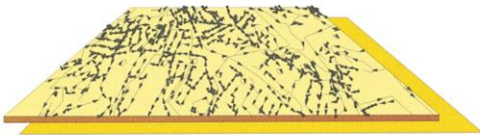40. Which of the following is not information used in the base map?
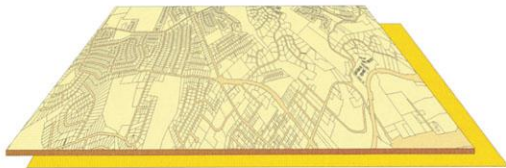
Terrain Models

Network
• Street center lines
• Drainage network

Utilities
• Sanitary sewer lines
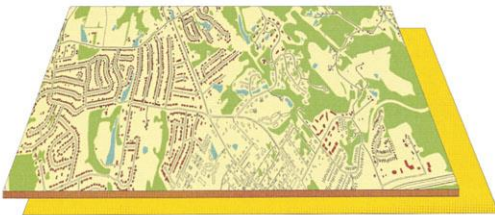• Water lines
• Telephone
• Gas/electric

Lots/Ownership
• Lot lines
• Property lines

Zones/Districts
• Comprehensive plan
• Municipal zoning
• Voting precincts
• School districts
• Census tracts/blocks

Base Mapping
• Road pavement
• Buildings/structures
• Fences/parking lots
• Drainage
• Wooded areas
• Spot elevation
• Contour lines
• Recreational facilities

a. Zoning and land use categories.
b. Spot elevations and contour lines.
c. Buildings and other structures.
d. Roads.
Answer: a.
Type: Multiple Choice
Topic: Maps and Mapping Techniques
Section: 2H

Figure: 2H.03
Bloom's Level: Evaluate