Earthquakes are caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to temperature and conditions in a particular place in a particular time.

Why does a **globe** more accurately reflects the relative size and location of places on earth?

A **compass rose** on a map helps you figure out what?

What **is one drawback** of the Homolosine Projection?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps geographers to divide the Earth east from west and determine longitude.

**GPS** (Global Positioning System) technology relies on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the scientific name of modern people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age is the era when farming developed.

What might a historian use to learn about **early humans**? **artifacts diaries speeches photographs**

MAP SKILLS: Study the map on p. 21.

* Be able to identify what type of map it is.
* Understand how to use the map key/legend to get information from the map.

INTERPRETING CHARTS: Know how to read and interpret a chart, such as the one on pages 28-29.

* Be able to understand the timeline BC to present

ESSAY TOPICS: You’ll choose **one** topic. Start your response with a ***thesis statement*** (restate the question).

* How did improvements in mapmaking change exploration after 1569? P. 22-23
* What earlier maps were like
* What improvements were made to maps
* How explorers may have used these new maps

**OR**

* How did the discovery of Lucy change scientists’ view of early humans? p. 30-31
* What was unique about Lucy
* What people previously believed about australopithecines
* What new evidence Lucy presented