

Pioneers and Innovations in Human Geography

Human Geography · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Who is widely credited as the 'Father of Human Geography' for his 19th-century work establishing the discipline's foundation?

- A) Friedrich Ratzel
- B) Carl Ritter
- C) Alexander von Humboldt
- D) Paul Vidal de la Blache

2. What is the name of the map projection created in 1569 that allowed navigators to plot straight-line courses?

- A) Robinson Projection
- B) Mollweide Projection
- C) Mercator Projection
- D) Gall-Peters Projection

3. Which ancient Greek scholar is credited with coining the term 'geography' and being the first to calculate the Earth's circumference?

- A) Ptolemy
- B) Anaximander
- C) Herodotus
- D) Eratosthenes

4. In which city was the first modern census, as understood in the context of systematic population counting, conducted in 1790?

- A) London
- B) Philadelphia
- C) Paris
- D) Rome

5. Which invention in the mid-19th century first allowed for the mass production of detailed, accurate topographic maps?

- A) Lithography
- B) The printing press
- C) Aerial photography
- D) The sextant

6. The first use of 'thematic mapping' (using maps to visualize data like disease or poverty) is attributed to which 19th-century physician mapping cholera?

- A) John Snow
- B) Louis Pasteur
- C) Robert Koch
- D) Florence Nightingale

7. Who published the first global 'Human Development Report' in 1990, introducing the Human Development Index (HDI)?

- A) World Bank
- B) International Monetary Fund
- C) United Nations Development Programme
- D) World Health Organization

8. What technological advancement in the 1960s first allowed geographers to analyze land use patterns from orbit?

- A) GPS
- B) Remote Sensing (Landsat)
- C) GIS
- D) RADAR

9. Which scholar introduced the concept of 'possibilism' in human geography, challenging the deterministic views of the time?

- A) Halford Mackinder
- B) Ellen Churchill Semple
- C) Paul Vidal de la Blache
- D) Walter Christaller

10. What was the primary purpose of the Domesday Book commissioned by William the Conqueror in 1086?

- A) To map trade routes
- B) To record land ownership and resources for taxation
- C) To document migratory patterns
- D) To establish city boundaries

11. Which German geographer formulated the 'Central Place Theory' in 1933 to explain the size and spacing of cities?

- A) August Lösch
- B) Walter Christaller
- C) Alfred Weber
- D) Johann von Thünen

12. The first successful implementation of a computer-based Geographic Information System (GIS) was developed in which country in the 1960s?

- A) United States
- B) Canada
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Germany