

Foundations of Human Geography

Human Geography · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Who is credited with coining the term 'geography' and calculating the circumference of the Earth with remarkable accuracy in the 3rd century BCE?

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

2. Which scholar is recognized for publishing the first modern 'Atlas' in 1570, titled 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'?

- A) Gerardus Mercator
- B) Abraham Ortelius
- C) Sebastian Münster
- D) Bernhardus Varenius

3. In 1897, who introduced the concept of 'Heartland Theory' in a paper presented to the Royal Geographical Society?

- A) Halford Mackinder
- B) Friedrich Ratzel
- C) Alfred Mahan
- D) Nicholas Spykman

4. Which 19th-century geographer is considered the 'father of human geography' for his work 'Anthropogeographie'?

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

5. What was the first major international organization established in 1922 to foster cooperation among professional geographers?

- A) International Geographical Union
- B) Royal Geographical Society
- C) National Geographic Society
- D) American Association of Geographers

6. Who developed the 'Central Place Theory' in 1933 to explain the size and spacing of human settlements?

- A) August Lösch
- B) Walter Christaller
- C) William Bunge
- D) Peter Haggett

7. The first known use of 'choropleth' mapping to represent statistical data by area was attributed to which French engineer in 1826?

- A) Charles Minard
- B) Charles Dupin
- C) Jacques Bertin
- D) Pierre-Simon Laplace

8. Which map projection, introduced in 1569, was the first to allow navigators to plot a constant compass bearing as a straight line?

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

9. In 1798, which economist published 'An Essay on the Principle of Population', marking the first formal attempt to link population growth with food supply?

- A) David Ricardo
- B) John Stuart Mill
- C) Thomas Malthus
- D) Adam Smith

10. Which invention in the mid-20th century, first used for geographical analysis in the Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) in 1963, revolutionized spatial data?

- A) Remote Sensing
- B) Global Positioning System
- C) Geographic Information System
- D) Satellite Imagery

11. Who is credited with producing the first 'world map' based on a grid system using latitude and longitude in his work 'Geographia'?

- A) Ptolemy
- B) Hipparchus
- C) Marinus of Tyre
- D) Anaximander

12. The 'Gravity Model' of human interaction, first applied to trade flows by Henry Charles Carey in 1858, is derived from which law of physics?

- A) Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation
- B) Einstein's Theory of Relativity
- C) Hooke's Law
- D) Coulomb's Law

13. In 1953, who published 'The Earth and Its Inhabitants', being one of the first comprehensive attempts to organize human geography by regional cultural units?

- A) Elisée Reclus
- B) Vidal de la Blache
- C) Jean Brunhes
- D) Carl Sauer

14. What was the first city to be categorized as a 'megacity' (population over 10 million) in the United Nations' demographic records in 1950?

- A) Tokyo
- B) New York City
- C) London
- D) Shanghai

15. Which scientific expedition (1831-1836) significantly influenced the development of 'Possibilism' by documenting human adaptation to diverse environments?

- A) HMS Beagle
- B) HMS Challenger
- C) Vasco da Gama's voyage
- D) Magellan's expedition

16. Who was the first geographer to argue that 'geography is the science of places rather than the science of people', shifting the discipline toward 'Possibilism' in the early 20th century?

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

17. The 'Distance Decay' principle, which describes the inverse relationship between distance and interaction, was first mathematically formalized by whom in 1946?

- A) John Q. Stewart
- B) George Zipf
- C) Walter Isard
- D) Edward Ullman

18. Which 1925 essay by Carl Sauer introduced the concept of the 'Cultural Landscape' as the primary focus of human geography?

- A) 'The Morphology of Landscape'
- B) 'Man and Nature'
- C) 'The Earth as Modified by Human Action'
- D) 'Human Geography'