

**Unit
1**

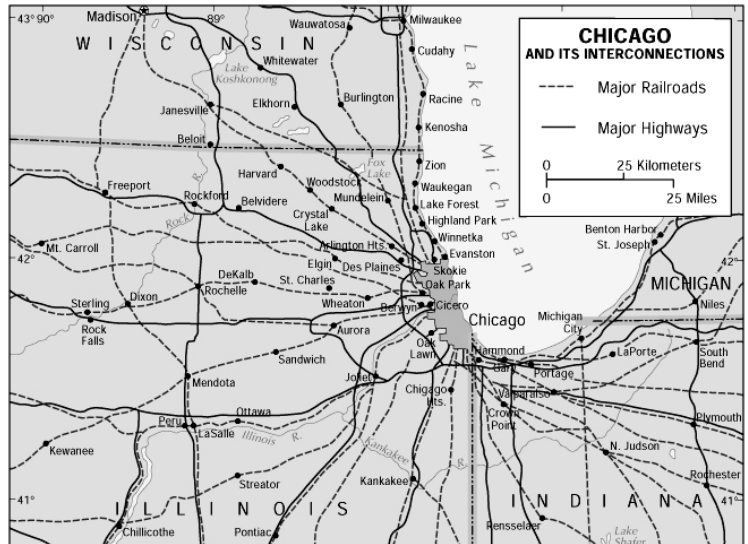
**Nature and Perspectives of
Human Geography**

AP Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 1 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. All of the following data in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Use this acronym as a base to analyze any map:

- T - _____
- O - _____
- D - _____
- A - _____
- L - _____
- S - _____
- I - _____
- G - _____



*not all elements of TODALSIG are represented in the map to the right

- One-_____ of the world population is malnourished. Even though enough food is produced for everyone to have plenty to eat, food consumption is currently distributed - _____.
- List **THREE** major causes of world malnourishment:

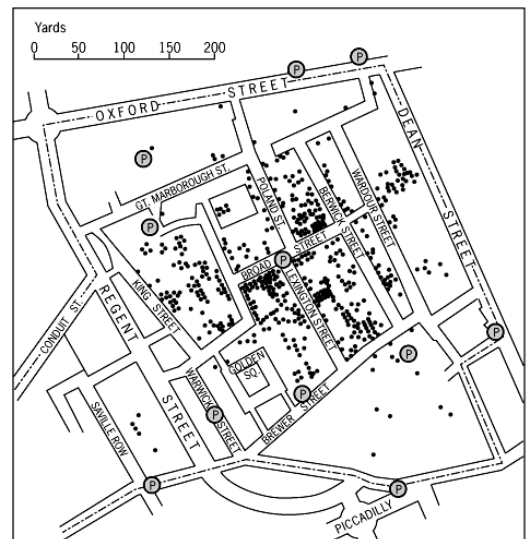
- Of all the land classified as _____, some is much more productive than others. It doesn't end there; hunger also depends on what is produced, and who owns the land...
- In the case of Kenya, who owns the most fertile and productive land? What is produced there?

What is Human Geography?

- _____ geography is the study of physical phenomena on Earth (not a focus of this course).
- Define human geography (in your own words):

- _____ is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to country borders. Discussions on this issue focus on the pull between the _____ and _____.
- What happens at other _____ (local, regional, national,...) helps create the processes of globalization and shape its outcomes.
- _____ is the physical location of geographic phenomena across *space*.

- In _____ geography, mapping the distribution of a disease is the first step to finding its cause. _____ is a term that denotes a set of diseases in which diarrhea and dehydration are the chief symptoms; _____ prevents it (e.g. boiling water) – this fact was first discovered in England by Dr. John _____ in the 1850s; he mapped out the reported cases, and saved hundreds of lives.



Fill in the table below with the appropriate terms:

| PATTISON'S FOUR TRADITIONS | FIVE GEOGRAPHIC THEMES |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| • | N/A |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| N/A | • |
| N/A | • |

Three Parts of the Geographical Perspective

- _____ – associations among phenomena *in* an area
- _____ – spatial relationships *between* people, places, and the environment
- _____ – reveals how much of the real world has been reduced to fit on the page or screen on which it appears; in _____ = ratio of map distance to ground distance (indicated as a fraction (1:10 or 1/10), bar graph, and/or verbal statement)
 - _____ scale = large detail, smaller area; _____ scale = small detail, larger area
 - _____ is scale-dependent; phenomena you study at one scale (e.g. local) may well be influenced by developments at *other* scales (e.g. regional, national, or global)

Cultural Aspects

- Cultural _____ = “forms superimposed on the physical landscape by human activity” (Carl Sauer)
- _____ = when an area has been inhabited – and transformed – by a succession of culture groups, each of which leaves a lasting imprint. Examples:

Using the Spatial Perspective

- _____ maps show locations of places and geographic features.
- _____ maps tell stories, typically showing the degree of some attribute or the movement of a geographic phenomenon.
- _____ maps are what we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have merely heard of.
- _____ - latitude and longitude (parallels and meridians), mathematical measurements mainly useful in determining exact _____ and _____ (maps); _____ (GPS) allow us to locate things accurately.
- _____ - location of a place relative to other human and physical features on the landscape (situation)
- _____ is a method of collecting data or information through the use of instruments (e.g., satellites, airplanes) distant from the area or object of study.
- By combining layers of spatial data into a computer, _____ (GIS) enables users to create new insights into geographic patterns and relationships.
- Scale, an essential element of geographic study, has *two meanings* in particular – what are they?

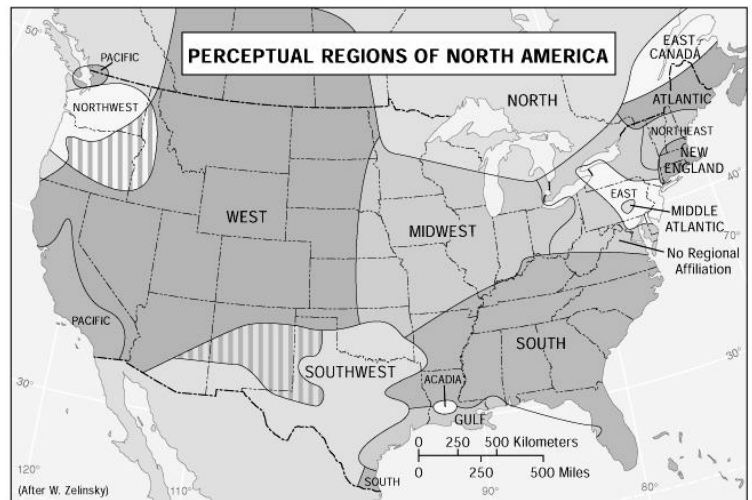
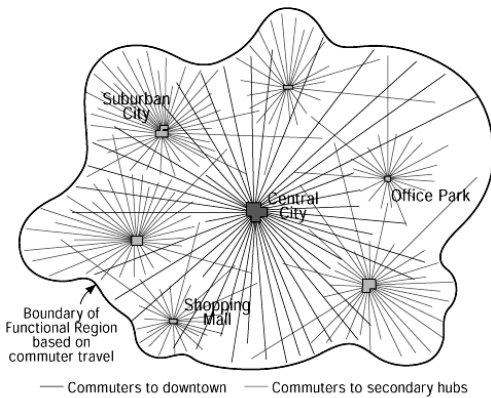
Unit 1

Nature and Perspectives of Human Geography (cont'd)

AP Human Geography

Regions

- _____ – an *area* on the Earth’s surface marked by some degree of homogeneity of some phenomenon (linked to scale and detail); used to organize humans and human activity geographically.
 - _____ (a.k.a. uniform, homogeneous) - visible and measurable homogeneity (may be defined by physical criteria or cultural traits).
 - _____ - product of interactions and movement of various kinds; usually characterized by a _____ and _____ (e.g. a city and its surrounding suburbs)

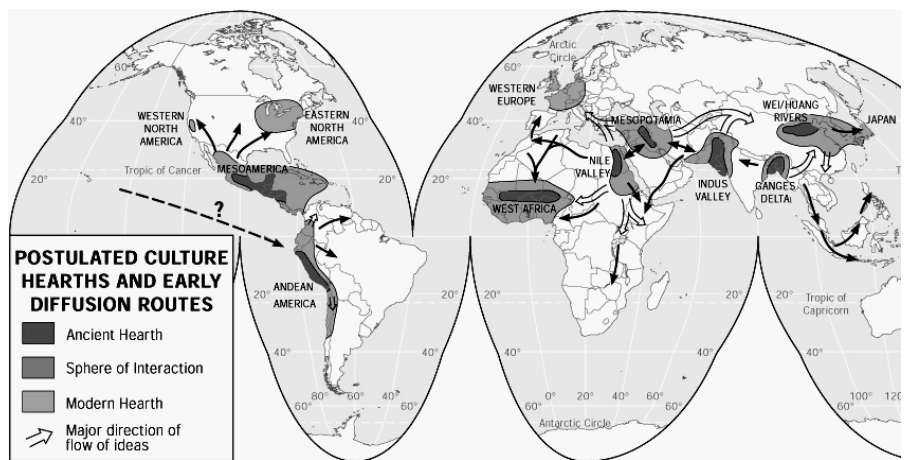


- _____ (vernacular) – intellectual constructs designed to help us understand the nature and distribution of phenomena; they primarily exist in the minds of people, based on accumulated knowledge; your _____ (e.g., Sunbelt).

- In 1980, Wilbur Zelinsky defined and delimited the perceptual regions of the U.S. and Canada. According to the map, “South Florida” is part of the South – do you agree or disagree with this? What cultural elements have emerged in our area over the past few decades?

Culture (The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and patterns shared or transmitted by the members of a society)
 Noted anthropologist, E. Adamson Hoebel defined culture as: *[the] integrated system of learned behavior patterns which are characteristic of the members of a society and ... not the result of [genetics] ... it is noninstinctive ... [culture] is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communication and learning.*

- Culture _____ = a single attribute of a culture. Examples:
- Culture _____ = a related set of culture traits. Examples:
- Cultural _____ = a source of civilization, outward which radiated ideas, innovations, and ideologies of a particular culture. Examples (ancient and modern):



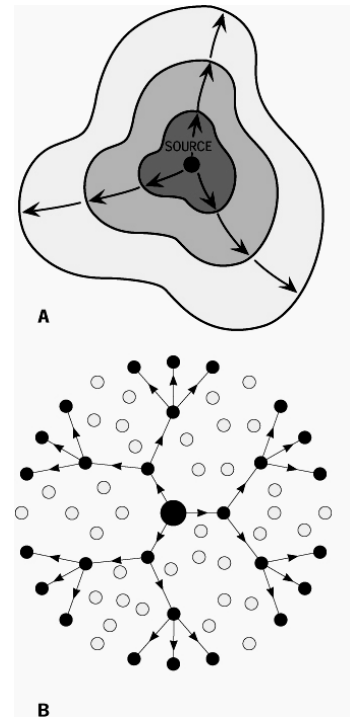
Cultural Diffusion (the spread of an idea or innovation from its source area to other cultures)

FACTORS THAT WORK AGAINST DIFFUSION:

- _____ - _____ - declining degree of acceptance of an idea or innovation with increasing time and distance from its point of origin or source.
- _____ - prevailing cultural attitudes rendering certain innovations, ideas or practices unacceptable or unadoptable in that particular culture.
List a few prohibitions or taboos that exist in certain cultures:

TYPES OF DIFFUSION:

- _____ diffusion = an innovation or idea develops in a source area and remains strong there while also spreading outward.
 - _____ diffusion = nearly all adjacent individuals are affected. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = the main channel of diffusion spreads to those who are susceptible to (or adopting) what is being diffused. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = spreading of an underlying idea or principle; some ideas are too vague, too unattainable, too different, or too impractical for immediate adoption. Examples:



Refer to the diagram to the right: 1) What type of diffusion does A represent? 2) What type of diffusion does B represent?

- _____ diffusion = involves the actual movement of individuals who have already adopted an idea or innovation, and carry it to a new locale in which they proceed to disseminate it.
 - _____ = when a less dominant culture adopts elements of the practices and ideas of a more dominant culture through interaction. Examples:
 - _____ = a rare occurrence in which both cultures function as sources and adopters, and therefore share particular traits. Examples:
 - _____ = process through which people lose originally differing traits (dress, speech, mannerisms,...) when they come into contact with another culture. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = when an idea or innovation originates somewhere and enjoys a strong, but brief, adoption there; when it reaches distant places, it has already lost its strength at its core. (moves like a “slinky”) Examples:

Further Geographic Concepts

- _____ - human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by – even controlled or determined by – the physical environment. Examples:
- _____ - the natural environment merely serves to limit the range of choices available to a culture.
- _____ - the multiple interactions and relationships between a culture and the natural environment (also part of political ecology).