Unit 1.1 Intro to Human Geography

1 pgs.1-16 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

Field Note: Kenya

- Why do farmers in Kenya grow coffee and tea while many starve? ______________. In a __________ world, __________ are many and simple __________ are few!
- Take the total annual __________ in the world, divide it by the world’s __________ and the result shows that we have __________ of food for everyone. But ______ of the world’s population is __________. The vast majority of the _____ billion malnourished people are __________ and __________.
- Although there is __________ of food, it is __________ - __________ receiving the least.
- Inadequate __________ in the first six months of life can damage __________ & __________ for life.
- Food sources rich in __________ are in short supply.
- It takes ______ to raise animals that cannot be spared because it is needed to sustain the _______
- The major causes of malnourishment are __________, the failure of the __________, and __________ favor men over women and children.
- Do the best-fed countries have the most arable (farmable) land? ______ Explain & Give examples from the text.
- In Kenya only _____ of the land is arable, and the most productive lands are owned by ________________. Small farms are ______________ to the point that they are uninhabitable (unproductive). __________ work the land, but they cannot ______ the land by ______
- Geographers use __________ to learn what people are doing, observing how their actions & reactions vary across __________.

What is Human Geography?

- Human Geography focuses on how people make __________, how we organize __________, how we interact in __________ and across __________, & how we make __________ and ourselves in our localities, regions, and the world.
- __________ processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to __________.
- Geographers use __________ to understand interrelationships. What happens at the ________ affects the ________ but also the __________, __________, & __________.

What are Geographic Questions?

- Human Geography is the study of __________ on Earth.
- __________ - is the study of physical phenomena on Earth
- The cultural geographer, __________, defined the spatial perspective as the “______” (Why do things occur where they do? How do things in one place influence things in other places?)

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• ___________ arrangements of places and phenomena, how they are laid out, organized, and arranged on the earth, resulting in patterns of distribution. (AP Hug is ___________!)
  - Medical Geographers map the distribution of ___________ to find its cause. Dr. Snow plotted the residences of the cases of cholera in London (see map) in relation to the area’s ___________. By shutting down the water pump nearest the most cases, the new cases of cholera fell dramatically.
  - ___________ - a worldwide outbreak of a disease
  - ___________ - a regional outbreak of a disease.
  - ___________ - a disease contained to certain area or group.

The Nature and Importance of Geographic Inquiry
• ___________ & ___________ have much in common.
  - To understand history, one must consider how events, circumstances, and ideas came together at a particular ___________ to produce certain outcomes.
  - German philosopher ___________ said we should study the perspectives of ___________ (history) and ___________ (geography) rather than just subject matter.
  - Human geographers use a ___________ to study diverse topic from ___________ to ___________ & ___________ to ___________ music.

• The National Geographic Society published the ___________ of ___________ in 1986. These are widely used to teach geographic concepts. (See Five Themes Wkst)
  - ___________ shows how the position of people or things affects what happens. Why are villages, towns, and cities spaced the way they are? (Christaller) Where should a super Target be built based on the current neighborhood? (Weber)
  - ___________ interaction – the relationship between humans and the physical world. Geographers study the ___________ relationship between humans and environment. (e.g. How the draining of the Everglades altered the Florida environment.)

• ___________ - features or phenomena concentrated in a particular area.
• ___________ - the unique human and physical features and the special character and meaning of places. A ___________ of ___________ has ___________ & ___________. ___________ of ___________ are a result of informal association by books, movies, pictures, etc.

The maps to the right show the living preferences for Californian and Pennsylvanian students. The results reflect the geographic principle that near things effect things more than far things and that large population centers have a bigger draw than smaller population centers.

• ___________ - the mobility and interconnectedness of people, goods, and ideas across space. ___________ depends on ___________, ____________, and ____________ (linkage) among places.

Cultural Landscape
• ___________ - the material character of a place, natural features, human structures, and tangible objects that give a place form.
• ___________ ___________ - the visible imprint of human activity on the landscape
• ___________ - American Geographer, professor at Berkeley 1929 (know this guy) argued the cultural landscapes are made up of the “forms superimposed on the physical landscape” by human activity.
  - ___________ used the term ___________ to explain the sequential imprints of occupants, layered one on top of the other. (e.g. Dar es Salaam – Arab, German, British, & Indian – four stages of cultural sequences remains imprinted on the cultural landscape. Most layers of change to the cultural landscape occur after a major event - ___________, ___________, ___________ ___________.

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