

Unit 1.2 Intro to Human Geography

1 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. P.16-33

AP Human Geography

Why Do Geographers Use Maps, and What Do Maps Tell Us?

_____ = the art and science of making maps. _____ maps show locations of places and geographic features. _____ maps tell stories, showing migrations or the degree of some attribute (e.g. votes cast, population density, amount of corn produced, etc.)

Using the Spatial Perspective

- The spatial analysis of geographers is best expressed with _____. Locations on the earth using latitude and longitude are called _____, while the relationship of a place to other places on the map are called _____.



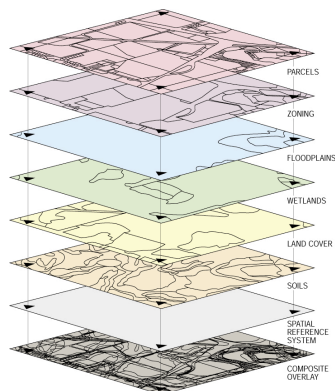
- Chicago has great _____ where the cross-country railroads met in the 1800s and due to its proximity to _____ and _____ markets in the Midwest. **Its relative location was greatly improved in 1959 with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.**
- _____ locations do not change, but _____ locations are constantly modified and change over time.

Mental Maps

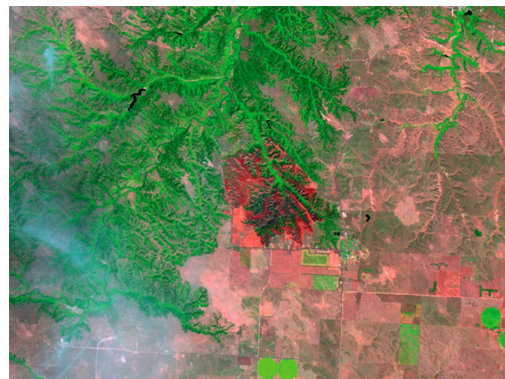
- _____ (also called cognitive maps, or maps in your mind) are a fundamental part of our knowledge that we use constantly. Mental Maps of places within our _____ are more accurate than places we have never been.
- All maps are _____ because it is impossible to include every detail.

Remote Sensing & GIS

- _____ = monitoring the Earth from a distance using satellites, airplanes, balloons, etc which produce data that is almost instantaneously available.



_____ is a web based set of _____ that can easily be accessed by computer.

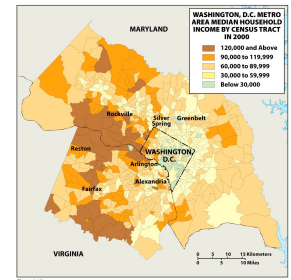
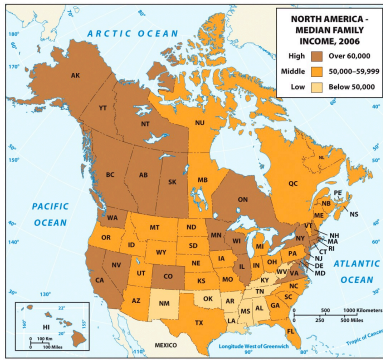


This data can be studied over time revealing changes to the Earth.

- _____ (GIS) = use computer technology to combine layers of _____ data and create maps in which patterns and processes are superimposed to give insight and help problem solve relationships on the Earth. (E.g. Political geographers use GIS to layer maps showing voters, party registration, race, income, etc to draw voting districts.)
- _____ = an emerging research field studying the use of geospatial concepts and techniques to examine geographic patterns and processes.

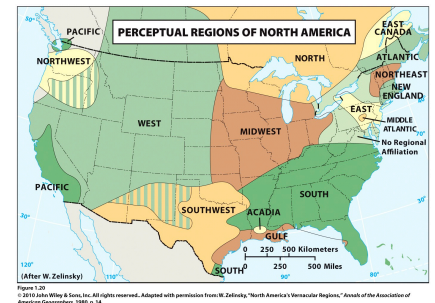
Why are Geographers Concerned with Scale and Connectedness?

- _____ = distance on the map to distance on the Earth
- _____ = territorial extend of something (local, regional, national, international) Because the level of detail and patterns change as the _____ changes, geographers must be sensitive to their _____ of analysis and question research that generalizes about a people or place at a particular scale with out consideration at other scales.
- Victoria Lawson uses the term _____ to describe _____, or taking a product global while retaining all rights to profit by it through intellectual property laws, negating other regional or local views.



Region

- _____ - serve as formal frames of reference, they have some spatial extent and share one or more common traits..
- _____ regions can be defined by cultural criteria, such as an area where French is spoken.
- _____ regions are the product of interactions such as a city and the surrounding region within which workers commute.
- _____ regions are harder to define and primarily in the minds of people.
- _____ analyzed telephone directories to identify “North America’s Vernacular Regions” coming up with ____ major perceptual regions.
- The South is a perceptual region that has been defined by many traits, including food, language, religion, and music, but perceptual regions are not _____. Images of the South are changing and the perceptions of the South will also change over time.
- Regions – formal, functional, or perceptual – are ways of _____.



Culture

- Cultures = music, literature, & art, but also styles of _____, routine living habits, _____ preferences, architecture, agricultural practices, education, government, and law. It is _____ of the tangible lifestyle and prevailing _____ and _____.
- _____ = a single attribute of a culture (e.g. wearing a turban)
- _____ = a discrete combination of traits (e.g. the Masaai of E. Africa herd cattle, and consume the blood and milk of the cattle as a part of their unique diet.)
- _____ = area where cultural traits develop and from which they _____ (e.g. Islam began in Mecca and diffused across SW Asia and N. Africa)
- _____ = term for trait with many hearths the developed independently

Connectedness through Diffusion

- _____ = the spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other places.
- _____ (remember cultural landscape) looked at *Agricultural Origins and Dispersals* in which he defined the ancient _____ of agriculture and traced the _____ of agricultural practices from their hearths.
- In 1970 _____ research revealed how _____ and _____ affect individual behavior and the diffusion of people and ideas. The _____ a place is from the hearth, the _____ likely an innovation will be adopted.
- Time and distance cause _____ in the diffusion process.

Expansion & Relocation Diffusion

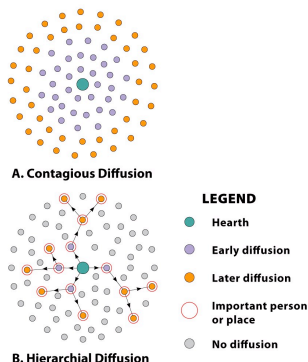


Figure 1.22
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- _____ = idea or innovation develops at the hearth and remains _____ while spreading outward (e.g. Islam)
- _____ = a form of expansion diffusion in which nearly all adjacent people or places are affected. (e.g. some diseases)
- _____ = diffusion is spread by those who are susceptible to what is being diffused (early adopters) e.g. Crocs – boaters, gardeners, American public, especially children.



Figure 1.23a
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- _____ = idea is not directly adopted, but instead triggers some new form (e.g. veggie burgers in India's McDonalds instead of a hamburger)
- _____ = actual movement of a person who takes ideas or innovations with them to a new locale, most frequently through _____.
 - **Acculturation** = when a less dominant culture adopts elements of the practices and ideas of a more dominant culture through interactions. (e.g. language or religion)
 - **Transculturation** = a rare occurrence where both cultures function as sources & adopters, and share particular traits. (e.g. Spanish influence in Mexico & Mexico's influence in Spain)
 - **Assimilation** = process through which people lose originally differing traits (dress, speech, mannerisms,.) when they come into contact with another culture. (e.g. Anglo-American)
 - **Migrant diffusion** = when an idea or innovation originates somewhere and enjoys a strong, but brief adopter there; when it reaches distant places, it has already lost its strength at its core (e.g. flu, pandemic, - spreads & then dies out)

What are Geographic Concepts, and How Are They Used in Answering Geographic Questions?

- Geographic research = thinking of a question with spatial or landscape components, choosing a _____ of analysis, and applying it to one or more _____.
- Geographers use _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ & _____ techniques to explore _____ among _____ & _____.
- _____ = belief that human behavior is strongly affected by (or controlled by) the _____ environment. It suggests that _____ is the critical factor.
- Reaction to _____ produced counterarguments and an approach called, _____ emerged. This theory argues that the _____ only _____ the range of choices available to a culture. (**Air conditioning overcame heat & mosquitoes!**)
- Geographers increasingly _____ the doctrine of _____, while increasingly discredited _____.
- Research today focuses on _____ & _____ humans alter the environment.
- _____ = how cultures adapt to and alter the environment.
- _____ = the environmental consequences of _____ - _____ arrangements and understandings

Human geographers are employed in such jobs as location analysts, urban planners, diplomats, remote sensing analysts, geographic information scientists, travel consultants, intelligence officers, cartographers, educators, park rangers, and environmental consultants.