



Ptolemy's First World Map, c. AD 150



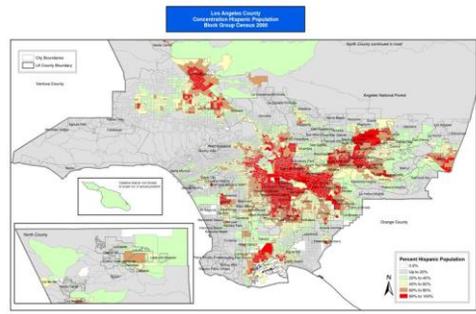
What is Geography

What is Geography?

□ Geography is the study of what is where and why it's there



Maps



What is Human Geography?

- **Human Geography**
 - Population
 - Settlements
 - Economic Activities
 - Transportation
 - Recreational Activities
 - Religion
 - Language
 - Political Systems
 - Social Traditions
 - Human Migration Patterns
 - Agricultural Systems
- **Physical Geography**
 - Rocks and Minerals
 - Landforms (geomorphology)
 - Soils
 - Animals/Plants (biogeography)
 - Water Resources
 - Atmosphere
 - Rivers and Other Water Bodies
 - Environment
 - Climate and Weather (climatology)

What is Human Geography?

- **Human geography** - is the branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape human interaction with the environment, with particular reference to the causes and consequences of the spatial distribution of human activity on the Earth's surface

Fields of Human Geography

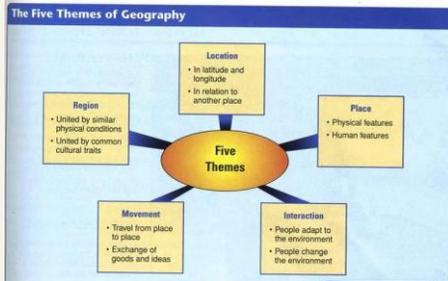
- ❑ **Cultural Geography** - is the study of cultural products and norms and their variation across and relations to spaces and places.
- ❑ **Development Geography** - is the study of the Earth's geography with reference to the standard of living and quality of life of its human inhabitants.
- ❑ **Economic Geography** - is the study of the location, distribution and spatial organization of economic activities across the Earth.

Fields of Human Geography

- ❑ **Political Geography** - is concerned with the study of both the spatially uneven outcomes of political processes and the ways in which political processes are themselves affected by spatial structures.
- ❑ **Population Geography** - is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places.
- ❑ **Urban Geography** - is the study of urban areas, which have a high concentration of buildings and infrastructure

Five "Key Spatial Themes"

Five “Key Spatial Themes”



Location

- Most geographic study begins with learning the location of places
 - ▣ **Absolute location** – provides a definite reference to locate a place
 - ▣ The reference can be latitude and longitude or a street address
 - ▣ **Relative location** – describes a place with respect to its environment and its connection to other places

Place

- Place describes the human and physical characteristics of a location
- ▣ **Physical characteristics** – include a description such things as the rivers & topography
- ▣ **Human characteristics** – include the human-designed cultural features of a place, from land use and architecture to forms of livelihood, to food and folk ways

Movement

- Humans move, a lot
- In addition, ideas, fads, goods, resources, and communication all travel distances
- This theme studies movement and migration across the planet

Region

- Region divides the world into manageable units for geographic study, which usually have some sort of characteristic that unifies the area
- Regions can be formal, functional, or vernacular.
 - **Formal regions** – are those that are designated by official boundaries, such as cities, states, counties, and countries.
 - For the most part, they are clearly indicated and publicly known.

Region

- **Functional regions** – are defined by their connections. For example, the circulation area for a major city area is the functional region of that newspaper
- **Vernacular regions** – are perceived regions, such as "The South," "The Midwest," or the "Middle East;" they have no formal boundaries but are understood in our mental maps of the world

Interaction

- This theme considers how humans adapt to and modify the environment
- Humans shape the landscape through their interaction with the land; this has both positive and negative effects on the environment

Geography of Breakfast

The Geography of Breakfast

- A geographic thinking demonstration
 - Take a minute to write down everything ate for breakfast or lunch today



Coffee

- ☐ Top Ten Coffee Growing Countries shown in yellow



Chocolate

- ☐ Chocolate was “discovered” for Europe by Christopher Columbus, but it’s commercial possibilities were recognized by Hernan Cortez who was served a drink made from cocoa beans by Moctezuma, leader of the Aztecs (whom he later executed)
- ☐ The cacao tree, like coffee, grows only in the tropics
- ☐ Today it is grown primarily for export to the U.S. and Europe.

Chocolate



Breakfast Foods

Food	Place of Origin	Current Production
Coffee	Ethiopia	Tropics
Oranges	South Asia, India	US, Mediterranean
Pork	China, South Asia	Worldwide
Wheat	Near East	US, Russia, Argentina
Tea	China	Asia
Oats	Near East	Temperate Climates
Pepper	South America	America, Asia



Fieldwork: Geographers as Modern Explorers and Observers

Regions

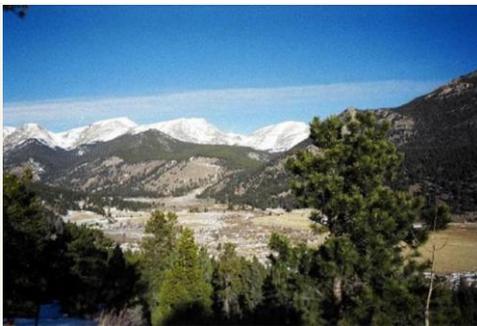
Rarotonga, Cook Islands



Mt. San Jacinto State Park, Idylwild, CA



Rocky Mountain National Park



Northern Baja Rest Stop

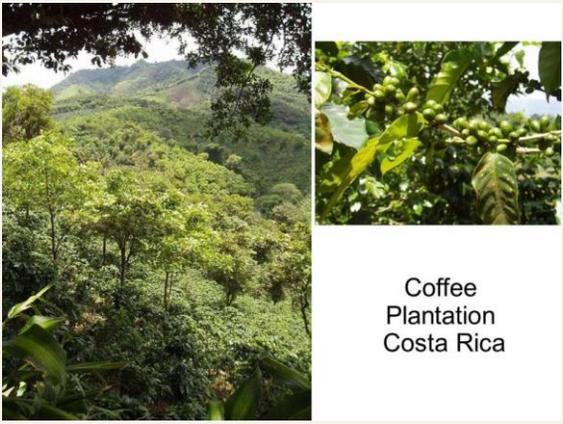


Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica





Costa Rica



Coffee
Plantation
Costa Rica



Big Sur, California



Milford Sound, New Zealand

Honolua Bay, Maui, Hawaiian Islands



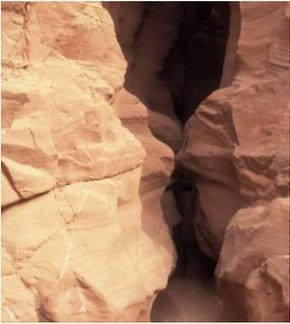
Sugar Cane Field, Maui



Taos, New Mexico



Antelope Canyon, Navajo Nation



Virga, Colorado



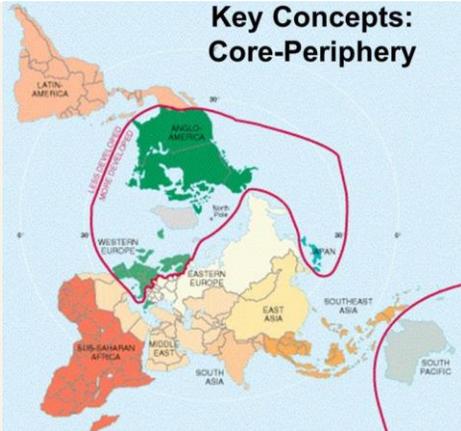
Shanghai Smog, China



Summer Palace, Beijing, China



Key Concepts: Core-Periphery



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- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Core □ U.S., Europe, Japan, Australia □ Wealthy □ Powerful □ Controls Media and Finance □ Technologically advanced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Periphery □ Less Developed □ Poor □ Dependent upon Core countries for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Education ■ Technology ■ Media ■ Military Equipment |
|---|---|

Globalization

- The increasing interconnectedness of different parts of the world through common processes of economic, political, and cultural change
- The economic, cultural, and environmental effects of globalization are highly contested