

Hunter College of the City University of New York
GEOG 101 Part Three: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

I. Introduction to Human Geography

- A. Environmental perception** (recognition and use)
- B. Cultural landscape** (human imprint on the Earth's surface)

II. Living on the Earth (Ch. 6 and parts of Ch. 8: 10th ed. pp. 272-73, 281-91; 9th ed. pp. 284-85, 292-302)

- A. Sub-disciplines of Study**
- B. Earth as a Home for People** (habitat; perception; push-pull factors; carrying capacity)
- C. Demography** (population data and growth rates)
- D. Medical Geography** (well-being and habitat; health and nutrition; age and sex make up)
- E. Dealing with Population Growth**

III. Cultural Geography (Ch. 7: 10th ed. pp. 218-38, 242-45, 257-64; 9th ed. pp. 226-50, 253-56, 268-76)

- A. Cultural diversity: spatial expression of human differentiation** (language, religion, clothing style, architecture, field patterns, etc.).
 - 1. Cultural traits (technology, sociology, ideology)
 - 2. Cultural hearths (source regions)
 - 3. Cultural diffusion (spread from the hearths)
 - 4. Acculturation (adoption and blending of cultural traits)
- B. Cultural realms** (regions of having a unique blend of cultural traits)
- C. Toponymy** (study of place names)

IV. Economic Geography (Ch. 10 and parts of Ch. 8: 10th ed. pp. 269-71, 275-80, 291-96; 9th ed. pp. 281-83, 286-92, 302-07)

- A. Introduction: Tools and Principles**
- B. Geographic Spatial Analysis**
 - 1. Location factors (site, situation, nodes, hierarchy, comparative advantage)
 - 2. Transportation (routes, networks, accessibility, time/distance, cost)
 - 3. Spatial patterns (distribution, land use patterns, spatial interaction)
 - 4. Economic factors (resources, environmental costs, supply and demand)
- C. Geographic Decision-making Variables**
 - 1. Comparative advantage (best-suited)
 - 2. Human elements (cultural, political, historical, social, economic, technological)
 - 3. Agglomeration (clustering)
 - 4. Environmental concerns (perception)
 - 5. Transport characteristics (infrastructure; dependability)
- D. Economic development**
 - 1. Analysis of productivity, consumption, income, structure of work force
 - 2. Development in relation to population, resources and the environment.
 - 3. Sustainable development
- E. Economic activities** (physical aspects, cultural/social aspects, environmental concerns)
- F. Resources** (10th ed. Ch. 5: pp 135-37, 169-72; 9th ed. Ch. 11: pp. 401-03, 425-30, 438-41)
Natural resources; food resources; resource management

V. Urban Geography (Ch. 11: 10th ed. all **except** pp. 421-26; 9th ed. all **except** pp. 477-84)

A. Settlement

B. Geographic city

1. Unique characteristics (urban functions)
2. Site and situation
3. Economic base
4. Shape

C. Urban Hierarchy

1. Central place
2. Sphere of influence

D. Urban Landscape

1. Urban Development
 - a) Reasons for its creation/growth/stagnation/demise/resurgence
 - b) Effect of mechanization and industrialization
2. Urban Patterns
 - a) Social Geography
 - 1) Land use and zoning (functional areas within the city)
 - 2) Neighborhoods
 - b) Physical Geography
 - 1) Climate (micro-climate)
 - 2) Hydrology (surface and underground flow)
3. Urban Problems (as crowding, sanitation, health, crime, pollution, water supply)

VI. Political Geography (Ch. 9: all **except** 10th ed. pp 316-322; 9th ed. pp. 3236-34)

A. Control and/or delineation of an area

1. Location, size, shape
2. Boundaries

B. Needs of a population

1. Perception (forces that unite or divide)
2. Resource base
3. Alignments (economic, political, military)

C. Geography in World Affairs

1. Past (historic influences)
2. Present (current events)
3. Future