

**Hunter College-CUNY
Department of Geography**

GEOG 10100

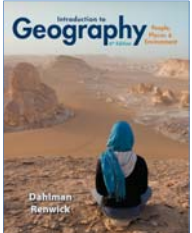
**People and their Environment:
An Introduction to Geography**

Section 003 Code 3477
Section EC12 Code 5402
Spring 2018 Tue/Fri 11:10 AM-12:25 PM

Prof. Anthony Grande

See syllabus for contact information.
E-mail is best: agrande@hunter.cuny.edu

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The 6th edition is the latest edition.
Ok to get a used copy of the 5th ed.

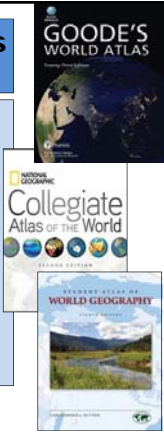
Textbook for the Course

REQUIRED TEXT:
Introduction to Geography: People, Places & Environment, 6th Edition
by Carl H. Dahlman and William H. Renwick
Published by Pearson
Copyright © 2014
Published Date: Sept. 30, 2013
Also available as an e-book and rental.

Atlas Recommendations for the Course

You need to have access to a world atlas that includes thematic maps such as:

- **Goode's World Atlas by Rand McNally**
- **National Geographic Collegiate Atlas of the World**
- **Student Atlas of World Geography** by Allen and Sutton



Grading for the Course

❖ **Exams:**

- Exam 1 = 30% of your grade
- Exam 2 = 30% of your grade
- Exam 3 (final) = 30% of your grade
- **Required essays** = 10% of your grade (2 essays at 5% each)

➤ **Extra credit options are available:**

- **Atlas-based exercises** from the course home page.
- **Geographic essays** from textbook chapters.
- **Other options** as a discussion or research paper, may be offered, including your own project suggestion with **my prior approval**.

✓ **Attendance will be taken.**

- Poor attendance usually equals poor exam grades.

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Required Essays Assignment

Select any 2 of the 3 options
Due no later than Tuesday, March 27, 2018

For detailed instructions see the handout on the course home page.

Option 1: Contributions to the field of geography.

Option 2: Relationship of climate change to a current event topic.

Option 3: People interacting with nature: when a natural process becomes a natural hazard.

- **Read textbook chapters** applicable to the topic. *You can't use any example discussed in class or featured in the textbook.*
- **Research the topic.**
 - **DO NOT** use *Wikipedia* as your main (only) source.
 - Always check a 2nd or 3rd source to verify information.
- **Stay focused on the topic.**
- **Use footnotes** and list all your sources at the end of each essay

If you do all three you may designate ONE ESSAY for EXTRA CREDIT.

Semester Calendar for this Course

Meeting Times:
Tuesdays and Fridays
11:10 AM – 12:25 PM.
Exam dates and work submission deadlines are subject to change.

- Tue., Jan 30 **First class meeting.**
- Tue., Feb 20 is a **MONDAY** schedule at CUNY. **NO CLASS for us.**
- Tue., Feb 27 **Tentative Date for EXAM I**
- Tue., Mar 27 Last day to submit required essays without late penalty
- Fri., Mar 30 **NO classes scheduled.**
- Tue., Apr 03 **NO classes scheduled.**
- Fri., Apr 06 **NO classes scheduled.**
- **Wed., Apr 11 is a FRIDAY schedule at CUNY. We Meet.**
(We meet 3 times this week Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday)
- Fri., Apr 13 **Tentative Date for EXAM II**
- Tue., May 15 **Last NYS class lecture.**
Last day to submit extra credit essays or project.
- Tue., **May 22 FINAL EXAM** from 9 AM-11 AM in Rm. 1036HN
- **NOTE THE EARLIER TIME**
 - **Do not make plans to be away on May 22!!**

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ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL

1. Access G101 course home page via the Geography Dept web site. **It is NOT on BlackBoard.**
<http://www.hunter.cuny.edu> >Academic depts >Geography
<http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/cwpages.html> : direct link to course listings
2. Click on Course Syllabi
3. Course Syllabi & Web Pages
GEOG 10100
4. Scroll to our course/section number and click on the link.

ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL

5. Access the links to get the material you wish to view or copy, including **Power Point** lecture slides, hand-outs and assignments.
http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/geog101_grande/
 Direct link to home page (also printed on the syllabus)

Sequence of Topics for the Course

I. Introductory Material

- A. Field of Geography
- B. Geographers' Tools

EXAM 1 will cover Topics I A-B from Chapter 1 and non-textbook material

III. People, Societies and Development: Human Geography

- A. Population
- B. Culture
- C. Agriculture
- D. Urbanization
- E. World of States
- F. Economic Development

EXAM 3 (the Final) will cover Topics III A-F using selections from Chapters 6-12

II. Environment and Resources: Physical Geography

- A. Weather and Climate
- B. Landforms
- C. Biosphere
- D. Earth Resources

EXAM 2 will cover Topics II A-D from Chapters 2-5

Learning Outcomes

❖ **By the end of the course you will be able to define and describe:**

1. The field and scope of geography and identify its major subfields.
2. Its chief concepts, especially location, place, movement, region and interaction.
3. Natural earth processes and how aspects of land, air and water affect people.
4. Human-environment interaction and recognize it around us (social, economic, political).
5. Tools used for geographic data collection and presentation.
6. Maps including their parts and presentation (i.e. map reading).
7. Types of mapped information and understand how it is communicated and perceived.
8. The geographic point of view and apply it to local, regional and world situations.
9. Location analysis, employing geographic tools to do so (critical thinking).
10. Develop the skills to read and write critically about the subject.

Responsibilities

- **Attendance is important.** Material outside of the textbook will be covered.
- **All exams must be taken and required assignments submitted in a timely manner.** Missed requirements count as zero points.
- **A lateness penalty will be assessed.**
- **Extra credit assignments are optional.**
- **Prior approval is required for any extra credit project.**
- **Neatness counts.**
- **All College rules and regulations are enforced.**
- **Incomplete Grade.** An IN grade is given at my discretion documented circumstances
- **Withdrawals and Drops.** You are responsible to adhering to the guidelines: **WU = F.**
- **Special Accommodations.** You must be registered with the Office of AccessABILITY to receive them.
- **Academic Dishonesty.** Cheating/plagiarism are grounds for course failure and college disciplinary actions.
- **Sexual Misconduct is not tolerated.** Report any form of sexual violence, harassment, retaliation or inappropriateness to 911 or to the Campus Public Safety Office.

Part One: Introduction to the Field of Geography

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Syllabus Review
- B. What is Geography?
 1. Definition
 2. Landscapes
 3. History of Geography
 4. The Five Fundamental Themes
- C. Regions
- D. Methods of Study
 1. Geographic Dualisms
 2. Geographic Research
 3. Spatial Analysis

II. GEOGRAPHERS' TOOLS

- A. Introduction: Collection and Portrayal of Data
- B. Cartography
- C. Location Systems
- D. Maps
- E. Remotely Sensed Info
- F. Automated Cartography
- G. Geographic Information System (GIS)

What is Geography?

Comes from the Greek: **Description of the earth.**
But it is NOT pure description nor an inventory of places.

- ✓ It is an **analysis** of place >>> of location. *(We need to name places and know where they are to make a coherent analysis.)*
- ✓ It asks the question: **Why?**
- ✓ We practice geography everyday by making **location decisions.**
- ✓ Many of those decisions are based on our **perception** (instantaneous analysis) of place.

Why are you sitting where you are in this classroom?

Definition of Geography

1. It is the study of the earth's **surface**.
2. It is the study of the earth's **physical features** (natural) and **human features** (man-made/cultural).
3. It is the study of the **distribution** of these features (*Where on earth?*).
4. It is the study of human/environment **interrelationships**.
(Nature sets the stage which is studied in physical geography and people act on it which is studied in human geography!)
5. **Maps** are geographers' special tool, *both for display and analysis.*

Development of a Cultural Landscape

How does a cultural landscape come about?

To answer this question we need to be versed in the study of the social science of **interrelationships**.

- Geography is the study of people living on the surface of the earth **interacting** with the natural environment.
- There is a **sequence of actions** that people have taken since the beginning of time.

❖ **Place names in geography are tools for analysis, not the core premise of geographic literacy.**

To study people in their environment, we need to be able to **locate features and identify them by name or category** – so we can find them again and know what we are discussing.

Development of a Cultural Landscape

1. **The natural** (physical) **landscape sets the scene.**
 - ✓ People analyze component parts.
 - ✓ Environmental factors influence people but **DO NOT** control destiny.
 - *Environmental determinism vs. Possibilism*
2. **People are aware of their environment.**
 - ✓ They **think**. They create **mental images**.
 - ✓ There is a **perception** of their surroundings (environment).
 - *Mental interaction with place leads to an assessment of its potential.*

Development of a Cultural Landscape

3. **People interact with and exploit** (use) **the environment.**
 - a. **Mental images**: preconceived and potential.
 - b. **Cultural values**: respect for the environment.
 - c. **Utilization**: making use what is there.
 - d. **Technological ability**: coping with and/or manipulating what is there. *(Higher levels of technology allow people to cope with harsher environments.)*
 - e. **Movement**: toward or away from a place (*migration*); based on our likes and dislikes and our perception (assumption) of survival.

Development of a Cultural Landscape

4. **This results in the creation of the cultural landscape.**

Defined as the: **“Human imprint on the natural landscape.”**

*It gives personality to the earth's surface.
It makes areas unique.*

Village in a valley of Italy's Dolomite Alps, with its buildings and fields, forms a cultural landscape in sharp contrast to the natural landscape of the region.



Changing Landscapes

Miami, FL 1913



Miami, FL 2000



(93) © Historical Museum of Southern Florida, (94) © South Florida Water Management District

Change over time:
Manmade changes to waterways over a 87 year period.

Changing Landscapes

Change over time:
In October 2012, natural forces (Superstorm Sandy) changed a natural feature in just 24 hours.

After the Storm
Nov. 4, 2012



Before the Storm
2010




Old Inlet
Old Inlet Florida Island High Dune Wetlands of the Silver Beach National Seashore

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Changing Landscapes

Change over time:
Urbanization in Tucson, AZ.
Tucson has spread in the last 150+ years from its original core along the river. In the 1960s much of the historic downtown area was erased as the city underwent urban renewal.


1864



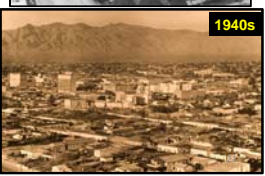
1900



2010s



1940s

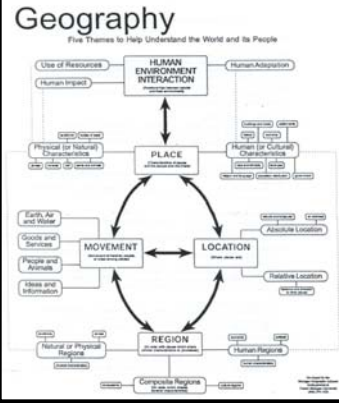


Flow Diagram

The Five Fundamental Themes of Geography

Source: Michigan Geographic Alliance

Geography
Five Themes to Help Understand the World and Its People



This handout is available for viewing and printing on the course homepage.

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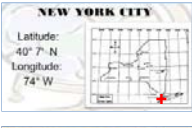

Five Fundamental Themes

1. LOCATION

Addresses the question: Where?
There are 2 types of location:

A. SITE: absolute location
This is exact placement on earth's surface: *latitude and longitude or another grid-based system.*

B. SITUATION: relative location
This is location in relation to other sites: *includes aspects of accessibility, connectivity, change through technology, strategic positioning.*

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Five Fundamental Themes

2. PLACE

Addresses the special features or characteristics of a location that make it unique.

Includes:

- Size** (how large or small)
- Land surface** (terrain, river systems, coastlines)
- Physical characteristics** (climate, geologic features, soils, water bodies, ecosystems)
- Human characteristics** (population, ethnicity, land use, architectural styles, transportation networks)




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Five Fundamental Themes

3. MOVEMENT

Addresses the idea of mobility to, from and within a location.

- ✓ Studies the flow and repositioning of people, wildlife, disease, goods and ideas on the earth's surface.
- ✓ Analyzes diffusion (or spread) from a point of origin.



How the Zika virus spread around the world

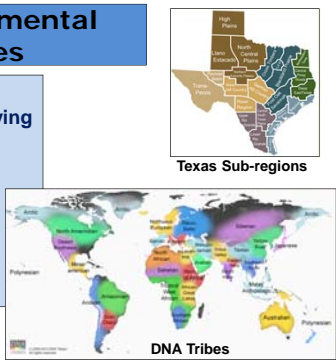
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Five Fundamental Themes

4. REGION

Addresses the unifying factors of location.

- Identifies similar characteristics.
- Studies formation.
- Tracks change over time.



Texas Sub-regions

DNA Tribes


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Five Fundamental Themes

5. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Addresses the relationships within locations between people and the physical environment.

- > Perception
- > Technology
- > Land use decisions
- > Impact



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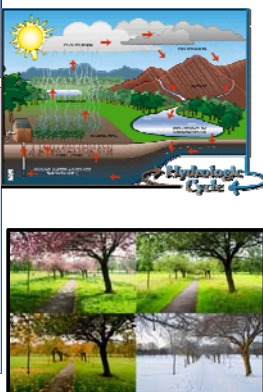
Five Fundamental Themes Plus One

To the Five we add the **Earth science tradition of geography.**

Addresses the processes, cycles and systems that constantly modify the natural world and therefore influence people.

These include:

- geologic and atmospheric processes.
- seasonal and ecological cycles.
- biomes and ecosystems.



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NEXT

History of Geography

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