Hunter College-CUNY Department of Geography

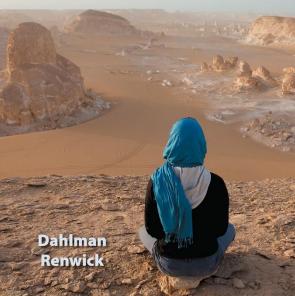
GEOG 10100 People and their Environment: An Introduction to Geography Section 03 Code 12279 Section ECI2 Code 14007 Spring 2019 Tue/Fri 11:10 AM-12:25 PM

#### **Prof. Anthony Grande**

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

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#### The 6<sup>th</sup> edition is the latest edition. OK to get a used copy of this book.

# Textbook for this 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 this Course

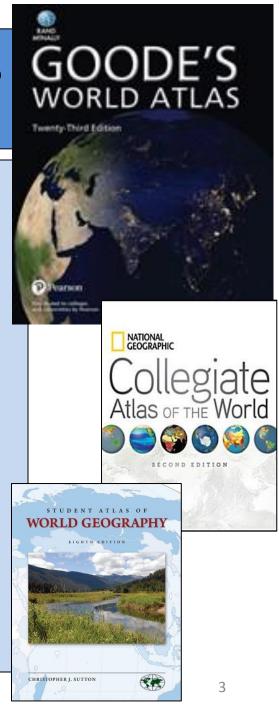
You need to have <u>access to a world</u> <u>atlas</u> that includes thematic maps:

# The Rand McNally Goode's World Atlas is best.

Also good are:

- National Geographic Collegiate Atlas of the World
- Student Atlas of World Geography
  by Allen and Sutton

The atlas supplements class lectures and is the basis of extra credit exercises that may increase exam grades.



### **ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL**

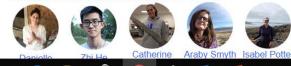
#### This course is NOT on BlackBoard.

Access GEOG 101 course material via the <u>Course Home Page</u> through the Hunter College Geography Department web site. Department of Geography Huter Coles

CITIES AND GLOBALIZATION. DIGITAL MAPPING, GIS, AND GEOINFORMATICS. SUSTAINABILITY. EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE. HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF EARTH SYSTEM. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.

#### **ALUMNI & STUDENT SPOTLIGHT**

Students and alumni share on 'Why GEOGRAPHY and ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES?'

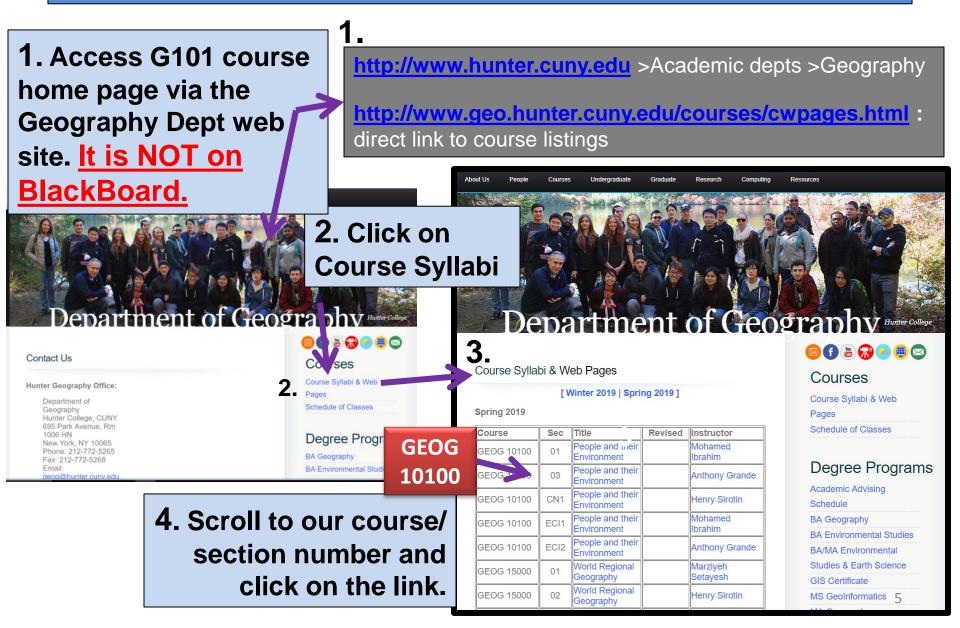


Courses Course Syllabi & Web Pages Schedule of Classes

#### Degree Programs

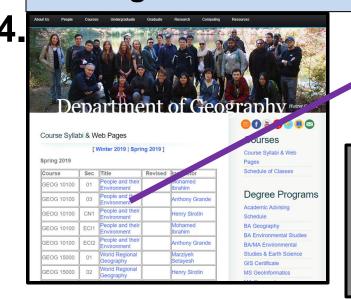
Academic Advising
Schedule
BA Geography
BA Environmental Studies
BA/MA Environmental
Studies & Earth Science
GIS Certificate
MS GeoInformatics
MA Geography
MA TEP Earth Science
MA TED Social Studios

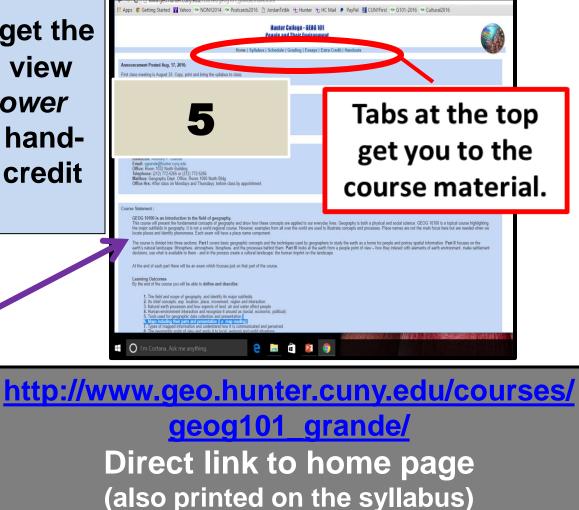
### **ACCESSING COURSE MATERIAL**



#### **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 atlas extra credit assignments.





### **Grading for the Course**

#### **\*Exams:**

- **Exam 1** = 30% of your grade
- Exam 2 = 30% of your grade
- **Exam 3** (the 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 discussion essays from textbook chapters.
- Other options may be offered (including your own project or research suggestion) with my approval in advance.

#### ✓ Attendance will be taken.

Poor attendance usually equals poor exam grades.

### **EXAM FORMAT**

- \* All 3 exams have the same format and weight (30% ea).
- ✓ The format is short answer multiple choice.
- Exams are non-cumulative; each one covers the material from just that third of the course
- ✓ Each includes questions aimed at diagrams/illustrations.
- ✓ Each one has a <u>place name section</u> focusing on different world regions. Exam 1: Europe and Africa; Exam 2: North America, South America and Antarctica; Exam 3: Asia, Australia and Oceania.
- Atlas extra credit exercises may add a maximum of +8 points to your exam grade based on exercise score.
- The missed exam make-up test format is written responses to questions and terminology + place names. (Students tend not to do as well on make up exams).

#### Required Essays Assignment Select any 2 of the 3 options

Due no later than Tuesday, APRIL 9, 2019

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 in bibliographic format.

If you do <u>all three</u> you may designate ONE ESSAY for EXTRA CREDIT.

### Semester Calendar for this Course

#### Meeting Times: Tuedays and Fridays 11:10 AM – 12:25 PM.

Exam dates and work submission deadlines are subject to change.

- Fri Jan 25 First class meeting.
- Tue Feb 12 No classes scheduled college closed
- Tue Feb 26 Tentative Date for EXAM I
- Fri Apr 05 Tentative Date for EXAM II
- Tue Apr 09 Last day to submit required essays without late penalty.
- Fri Apr 19 NO classes scheduled- Spring recess.
- Tue Apr 23 NO classes scheduled- Spring recess.
- Fri Apr 26 NO classes scheduled- Spring recess.
- Tue May 14 Last class lecture.

Last day to submit extra credit essays or project.

- Tue May 21 FINAL EXAM: 9 AM-11 AM in this room: 1036HN NOTE THE EARLIER TIME from class lectures!
- > Do Not Make Travel Plans for the Final Exam Period!

### **Sequence of Topics for the Course**

I. <u>Introductory Material</u> A. Field of Geography B. Geographers' Tools

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

II. <u>Environment and Resources:</u> <u>Physical Geography</u>

- A. Weather and Climate
- **B.** Landforms
- C. Biosphere
- **D. Earth Resources**
- EXAM 2 will cover Topics II A-D

from Chapters 2-5

III. People, Societies and Development: Human Geography **Population A**. **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

### **Learning Outcomes**

- By the end of the course you will be able to define and describe:
- 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 and tested.
- 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 on past-due essays.
- Extra credit assignments are optional. No late submissions accepted.
- Prior approval is required for any special extra credit project
- Neatness counts.
- All Hunter College/CUNY rules and regulations are enforced.

#### See syllabus for details.

- **Incomplete Grade.** An **IN** grade is given at my discretion with documentation from you.
- 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 is not tolerated. 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 HC 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 Systems (GIS)

\*\*\* EXAM 1 \*\*\*

Exam 1 covers material in Textbook Chapter 1 plus all the PowerPoint lecture slides.

### What is Geography?

#### Comes from the Greek: **Description of the earth.**

But it is NOT pure description nor is it an inventory of places.

- ✓ It is an <u>analysis</u> of place of <u>location</u>. (We need to name places and know where they are to make a coherent analysis.)
- ✓ It asks the question: <u>Why?</u>
- ✓ 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, especially if you had a choice of seats when you first came in?

### **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. <u>Maps</u> are geographers' special tool. (They are used for both <u>display of information</u> and <u>data analysis</u>).

#### How does a cultural landscape come about?

To answer this question we need to be versed in the study of the social science of <u>interrelationships</u>.

- Geography is the study of people living on the surface of the earth <u>interacting</u> with the natural environment.
- There is a <u>sequence of actions</u> 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.

1. The natural (physical) landscape sets the scene.

✓ People analyze component parts.

- ✓ Environmental factors influence people but
   **DO NOT** control destiny.
  - Environmental determinism vs. Possiblism
- 2. People are aware of their environment.
  - ✓They think. They create mental images.
  - ✓ There is a <u>perception</u> of their surroundings (environment).
    - Mental interaction with place leads to an assessment of its potential.

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

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

- 4. This results in the creation of the <u>cultural landscape</u>.
- Defined as the: "Human imprint on the natural landscape."
- It gives personality to the earth's surface. It makes areas unique.
- People utilize an area based on what is there.
- This area turns with the seasons from farming to skiing.







### Changing Landscapes



Miami, FL 1913

Miami, FL 2000

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



(á) © Historical Museum of Southern Florida; (b) © South Florida Water Management District

### 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



Old Inlet Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness in Fire Island National Seashore

### Changing Landscapes

#### Change over time: Urbanization in Tucson, AZ.

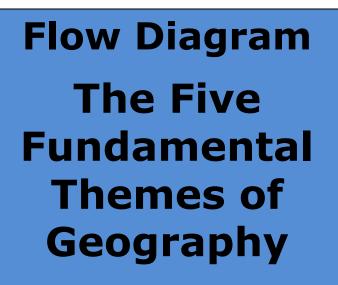
Tucson has spread in the last 150+ years from its original core along the river. In the 1960s much of the historic downtown area was erased as the city underwent urban renewal.





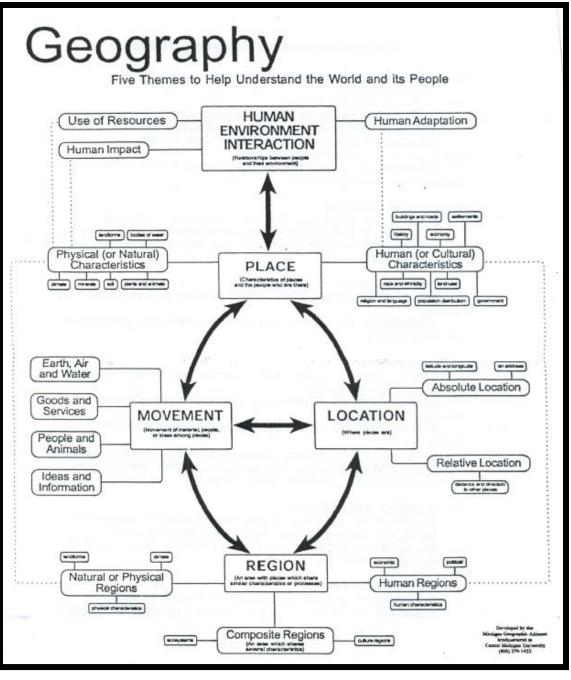






Source: Michigan Geographic Alliance

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



### **Five Fundamental Themes**

#### **1. LOCATION**

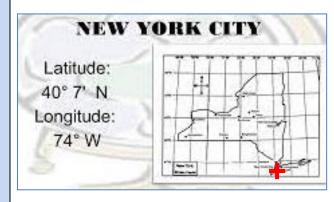
Addresses the question: Where? There are 2 types of location:

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.* 





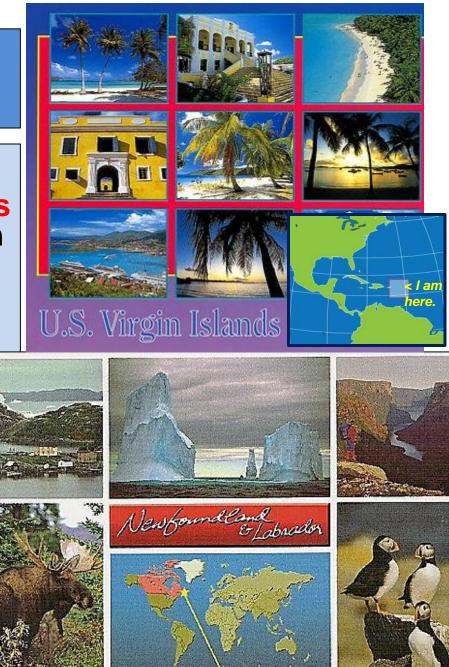
#### Five Fundamental Themes

#### 2. PLACE

Addresses the special features or characteristics of a location that make it <u>unique</u>.

#### Includes:

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



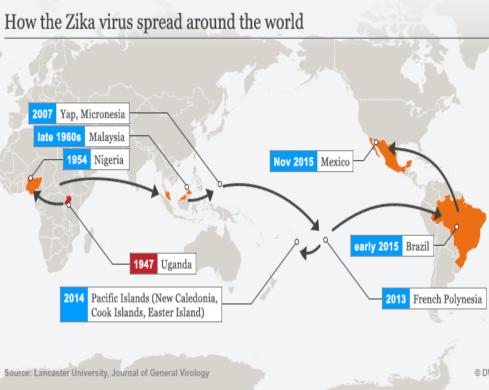
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### **Five Fundamental Themes**

#### **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.



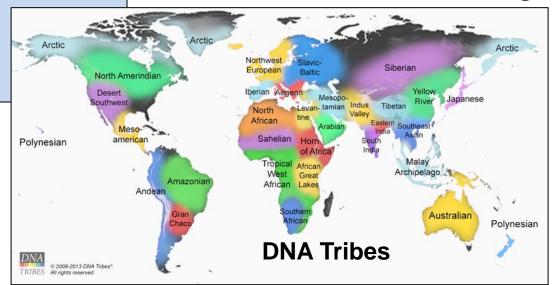
#### Five Fundamental Themes

#### 4. REGION

# Addresses the unifying factors of location.

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





"Popular" Deep North regions of the USA High Plains

#### Texas Sub-regions

### **Five Fundamental Themes**

#### **5. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**

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

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



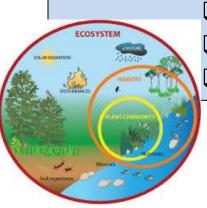
### Five Fundamental Themes Plus One

#### To the Five we add the

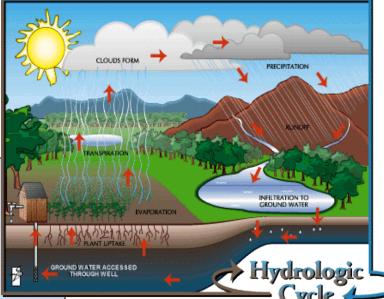
# Earth science tradition of geography.

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

#### These include:



Geologic/atmospheric processes
 Seasonal and ecological cycles
 Biomes and ecosystems





### ΝΕΧΤ

## **History of Geography**