


REMINDERS	<p>❖ Extra Credit: "Think Geographically" Essays from <u>any five</u> of Chapters 4-12 - O R -</p> <p>❖ The 3rd topic from required essay list plus 4 chapter essays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Last day to submit is May 12 but it is best to do them as you finish reading a chapter. – Deadline to submit a proposal for any other form of extra credit has passed.
<p>➤ Two required essays (10% of your grade) were due on April 17.</p> <p>✓ Late penalty now applies (better than a zero!).</p> <p>✓ Must submit missing essays by May 12, 2020 to avoid a ZERO grade.</p>	
<p>EXAM II was April 21. If you missed it, please contact me.</p>	<p>➤ Any extra credit may be submitted before the deadline.</p> <p>➤ Don't wait for the night before to write them.</p>


GEOG 101 PART III	
19 Intro. to Human Geography People, Society and Development Chapters 6-12 (selected parts)	
Prof. Anthony Grande Hunter College Geography	

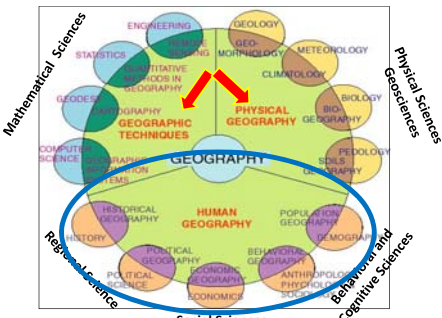
Lecture design, content and presentation GAUG 04/2020
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Main Lecture Topics for Part III	<p>Not all the material in each chapter will be covered in class.</p> <p>***</p> <p>The study guide for the final exam will have specific textbook pages to review.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Focus on the concepts and terminology presented in class.</p> <p>Extra credit exercise for Exam III will focus on Political Geography and Chapter 11.</p>
<p><i>Human Geography focuses on people.</i></p> <p><i>Major topics are included under:</i></p> <p>Ch. 6: Population Geography</p> <p>Ch. 7 and 8: Cultural Geography</p> <p>Ch. 9 and 12: Economic Geography</p> <p>Ch. 10: Urban Geography</p> <p>Ch. 11: Political Geography</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #000;"/> <p>EXAM 3 (the final exam) will cover these Topics as Presented in Class</p>	

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Focus Areas for Part III	<p>I: Intro. to Human Geography: Focus is on people interacting with earth environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Environmental Perception B. Cultural Landscape C. Cultural Realms and Diversity D. Toponymy: Place names E. Geog. in World Affairs/Current Events <p>II: Living on the Earth: Focus is on spatial aspects of populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Habitat B. Demography C. Medical geography D. Biogeography/Ecology <p>III: Economic Geography: Focus is on spatial aspects of economic activities leading to the accrual of wealth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Tools and principles B. Spatial Analysis/Decision-making Variables C. Economic activities and development <p>IV: Urban Geography: Focus is on people living in non-rural settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Settlement types B. Geographic City C. Urban hierarchy/landscape <p>V: Political Geography: Focus is on spatial aspects of politics and resultant geographical patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Designation/control/use of space B. Nation building C. Geopolitics: world, regional, local affairs
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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	<p>Part of the Five Fundamental Themes of Geography</p> <p>❖ Studies people's interaction with the elements of the physical environment and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat evaluation • Choice of location • Use and look of space • Resultant spatial patterns • Demarcation of space • Spread from points of origin • Unifying characteristics • Changes over time
	

Relationship of Human Geography to other Disciplines	
	

From several sources

CULTURE

❖ **Culture** is the essence of human geography because it affects all aspects of life on earth.

- ✓ Learned behaviors of people
- ✓ Material items created by a society
- ✓ Society's collective beliefs, symbols, organization
- ✓ Society's unique use of space (decision-making)

➤ **Culture leaves its imprint on the natural environment through the works of people.**

Cultural Landscape is created.

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Cultural Landscape

❖ **Cultural Landscape** is the human imprint on the physical environment.

- ✓ Can be seen.
- ✓ Can be minimal or destructive.
- ✓ Can be created by the use of technology.
- ✓ Can be created by the application of law (zoning).
- Cultural landscapes are not static; they change over time.

The appearance of an area (landscape) changes as people react to new events of the physical environment and to other cultural stimuli or as people with a different cultural background settle there.



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Changing Waikiki Honolulu, Hawaii



Early 2000s

Early 1900s

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CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

❖ **Cultural Geography** studies the distribution of social and political systems and the diffusion of ideas, beliefs and technology.

❖ **Behavioral Geography**, a subfield of cultural geography, studies the actions and perceptions of people in relation to their environment.

- Includes languages, customs, religions, food supplies and cuisine, clothing styles, writing styles, music, architecture, farming methods, trade, tools and settlement.



For Chapters 7 and 8, read the "chapter review and summary." Focus on the maps, photographs and diagrams to get the essence of the chapters.

PLACE NAMES

❖ **TOPONYMY:**

The origin and meaning of place names.

It is a revealing tool in historical geography.

How are places named? (home-land/honoring something or someone/classical)

What do the names signify? (perception/commemoration/possession/fantasy)

Some are mistakes: Ink, Arkansas; Lasker, North Carolina

Hunter College
New York
Long Island
Rocky Mountains
Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania
New London, CT
Pleasant Valley
Battle Creek
Old Forge
St. Louis
Johnson City
Washington County
Harlem
Syracuse, NY
Rome, NY
Brooklyn
Great Falls
Little Falls
West Indies
Brazil

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CULTURAL ECOLOGY

The relationship between a cultural group and the natural environment.

Historically people have adapted their ways to what is available to them.

Many traditions and methodologies are related to observed natural processes, including planting rituals.



Traditional "slash and burn" field preparation: Working with nature as to not have a negative impact.

- Soil is naturally fertilized through decomposition of organic forest material.
- Burning provides the soil with additional nutrients that **leach** (soak) back into the soil when mixed with rain water.
- When fertility wanes, the field is abandoned; nature reclaims it.



FOLK CULTURE EXPLAINED



Intoxicating fumes escaping from fault lines put the Oracle into a trance who then seemed to speak with the voice of the gods.

Hidden Faults Revealed

Two faults have been discovered to intersect below the temple where the oracle prophesied, and chemical traces indicate that the geology could have produced intoxicating fumes.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ToVeoUzhR0Q> 2 min

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CULTURAL DIVERSITY

CULTURAL DIVERSITY: Spatial expression of human differentiation as displayed in:

language religion field patterns
clothing style architecture cuisine

Where did "XYZ" originate?

How did "XYZ" come about?

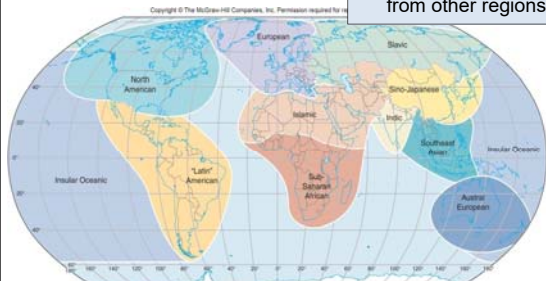
Where is "XYZ" found now?

How has "XYZ" changed over the years?

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WORLD CULTURAL REALMS

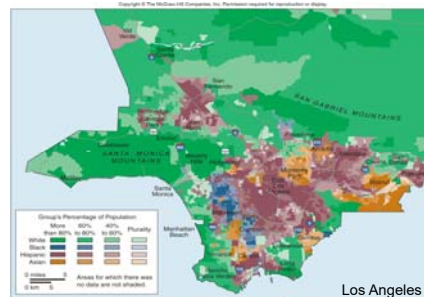
❖ **Cultural Realm:** a region with a unique blend of traits that makes it stand out from other regions.



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LOCAL CULTURAL REALMS

Neighborhoods/ethnic districts are local cultural realms.

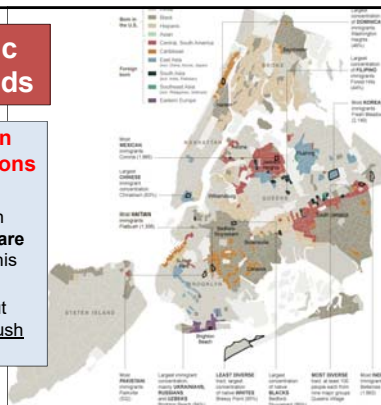


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NYC's Ethnic Neighborhoods

Neighborhoods can become mini-versions of world regions.

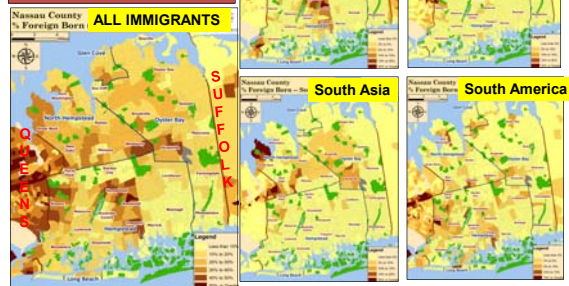
- ✓ People congregate in areas where things are **familiar to them**. This is a pull factor.
- ✓ Others may move out **because** of this: A push factor.



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Foreign Born Residents Nassau Co., NY

2010 Census Data






CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

❖ **There are 4 aspects culture:**

1. **TRAIT:** learned behavior usually a result of technology, sociology or ideology.
2. **HEARTH:** source area
3. **DIFFUSION:** spread from point of origin
4. **ACCULTURATION:** change by the blending and adopting of traits from other cultures.


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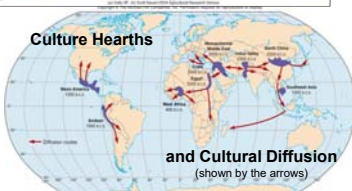
CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Cultural traits

Acculturation
Above: *Baseball in Japan*
Below: *Sushi restaurant, East Setauket, LI*



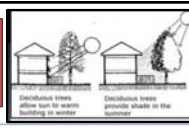


Culture Hearths and Cultural Diffusion
(shown by the arrows)

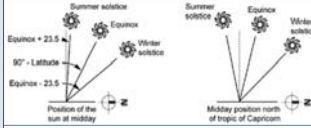
Designing for Local Weather and Climate Conditions

People interacting with an aspect of earth environment: path of sun in sky.

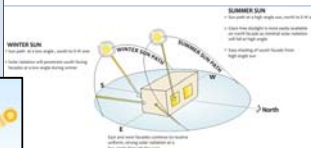
- Taking this into account, structures and landscaping at a specific latitude can be architecturally designed and oriented for optimum sunlight and temperature, especially in areas with notable seasonal variations.



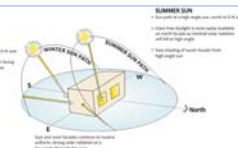
Deciduous trees allow sun to warm building in winter. Deciduous trees provide shade in the summer.



Summer solstice
Equinox + 23.5
90° = Latitude
Equinox - 23.5
Position of the sun at midday



WINTER SUN
Low angle of winter sun, cold weather, and short days. Buildings and landscaping should be designed to capture as much solar energy as possible.



SUMMER SUN
High angle of summer sun, warm weather, and long days. Buildings and landscaping should be designed to provide shade and reduce solar heat gain.

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Traditional Architectural Designs

Hot and wet



Hot and dry






Air flow and water protection

Shadows and breezeways



Traditional Architectural Designs

Cold and wet designs



A steep angle roof lessens the weight of snow.



Turf roof for insulation.



Predominant wind direction. Low windowless, wind-facing wall keeps the house warmer in winter.




Raised areas and porches keep snow away from windows and doors.


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FIELD PATTERNS

A cultural phenomena created by people in response to their surroundings.

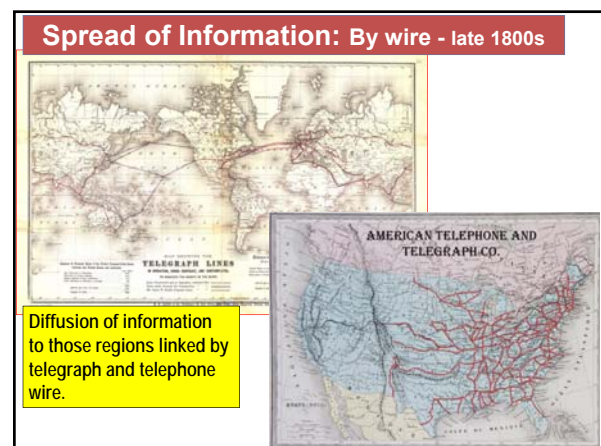
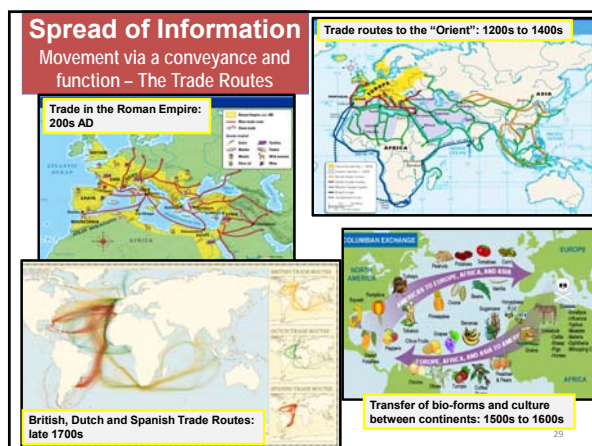
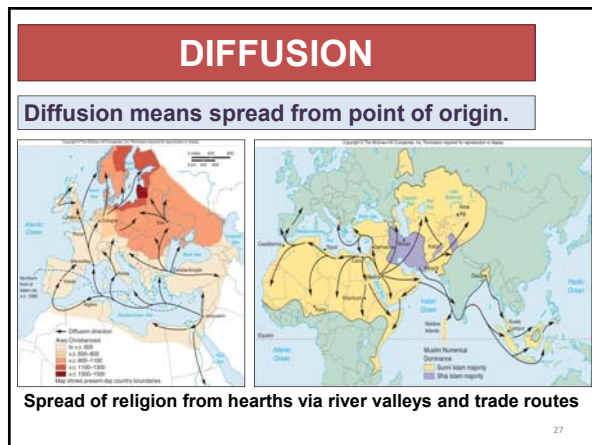
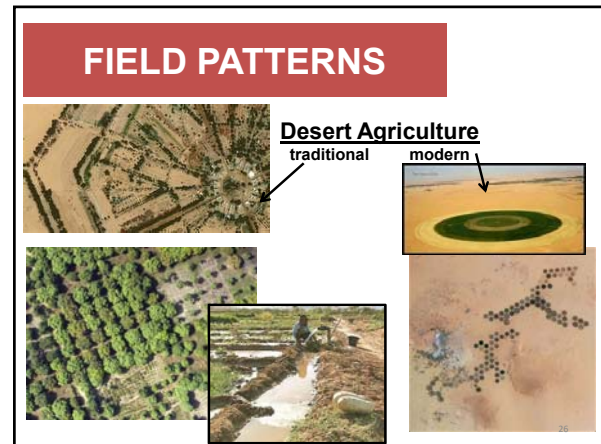
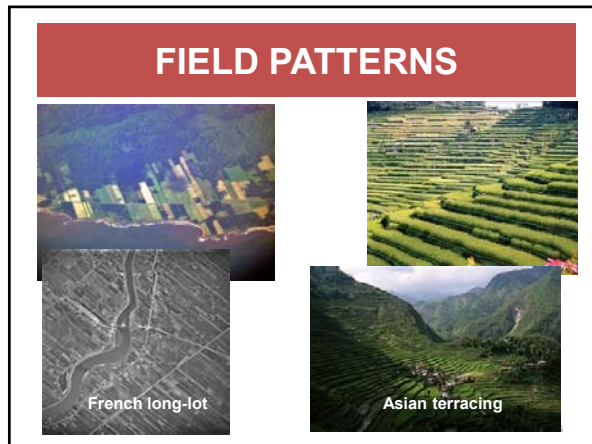


American squares with pivot irrigation circles

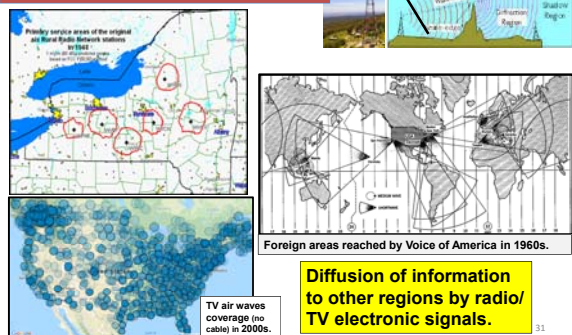


English metes and bounds

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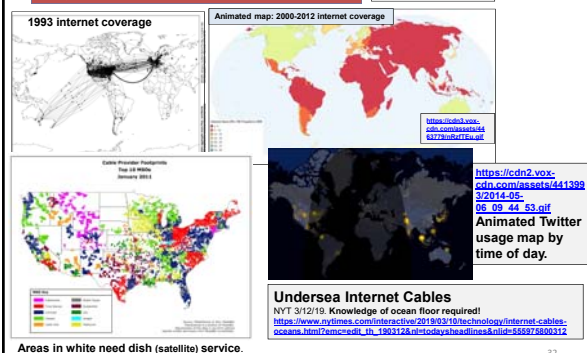


Spread of Information: Broadcast Radio and Television in the mid 1900s



Spread of Information: by Internet since the 1980s

<https://www.vox.com/a/internet-maps/Story-of-the-internet-in-40-maps>



Cybergeography

❖ Cybergeography:

Branch of geography that studies the Internet as a virtual place.

- It looks at locations within cyberspace, computer networks and human interaction within that structure.
- Online spaces can be mapped and linked to real people and real places.
 - Amazon, Apple, Google, Facebook, et al, know where you are, esp. when your devices are GPS enabled.
 - Geospatial intelligence gathering.

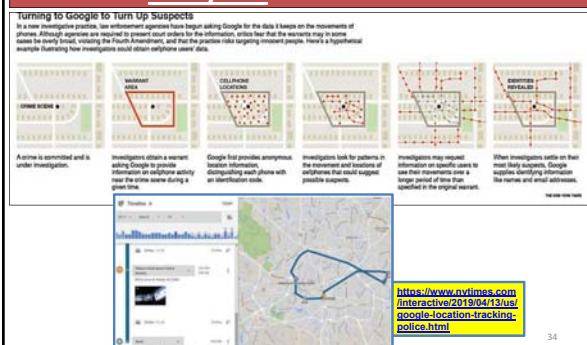
➤ Cybergeography is also used to study cultural diffusion using electronic communication.

- ✓ "Americanization" of users world who view primarily US sources.
- ✓ The diffusion of popular culture as portrayed in Internet sites, as *YouTube*
- ✓ The spread and wide-spread acceptance of "text-speak" in written communication that uses standard abbreviations, acronyms and emojis.

Gr8. LOL.



Finding Suspects by Tracking Cell Phone Data of Everyone near the Crime Scene

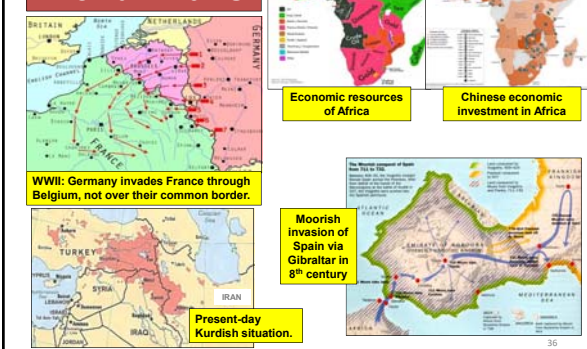


Geography in World Affairs: Past and Current Events

- ✓ The influence of physical and human geography can be seen throughout world history. (Check out any historical atlas.)
- ✓ Site and situation have been influential players in world and local events.
- ✓ Many current events have geographical components or are influenced by aspects of location.

Economic geography / military geography / political geography / behavioral geography / medical geography

Geography in World Affairs



N E X T

**Life on Earth:
POPULATION
GEOGRAPHY**

Read chapter 6.

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