

EXAM INFORMATION

❖ **Exam One is Tues, Mar 7th.**

- **Bring:** #2 pencil, eraser, pen.
- **Format.** Multiple choice questions on material covered through Human Geog III; some aimed at maps/diagrams and a choice of 2 of essay topics.
- **See Study Guide.** Includes definition and place name lists.

➤ **Missed exam make-up.** All essay format.

➤ **The Extra Credit for Exam One is due by the start of the exam on March 7.**

- ✓ Provide examples from all 8 coordinates for maximum extra points.
- ✓ All other non-exam extra credit on the syllabus is due by the end of the semester.


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Human Geography III of the United States and Canada


SETTLEMENT and the Changing Landscape

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Jamestown, VA: first permanent English settlement in North America.



<http://www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/why-settle-on-jamestown.htm>

SETTLEMENT

❖ **An area occupied by a person or persons for the purpose of living there** (home base).

Settlements are categorized by:

- ✓ **site** and **situation:** location factors (why there?)
- ✓ **size:** number of people present
- ✓ **spacing:** distance from each other, as a regional center
- ✓ **function:** reason for people grouping/staying there
- ✓ **character:** unique aspects of place (culture+landuse+impact = visual imprint)

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HIERARCHY of SETTLEMENT

As the number of settlers (people) increase from the single **dwelling** (house) >> **hamlet** (group of houses) >> **village** >> **town** >> **city**, a **hierarchy of form and function** is created as an area is altered.

Chapters 14, 17, 18, 19 in *Making of the American Landscape*.

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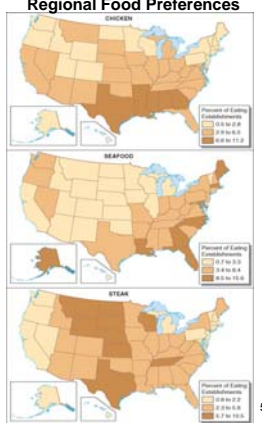
Culture

Culture: People's assemblage of beliefs and learned behavior.

- Impact on landscape (human imprint).
- Variations/uniqueness:
 - Language
 - Sports
 - Architecture
 - Food

Acculturation: borrowing and blending of cultures (melting pot)

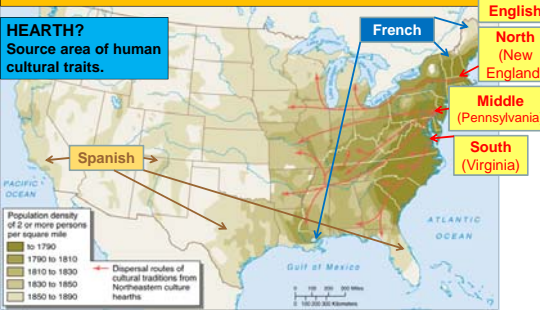
Regional Food Preferences



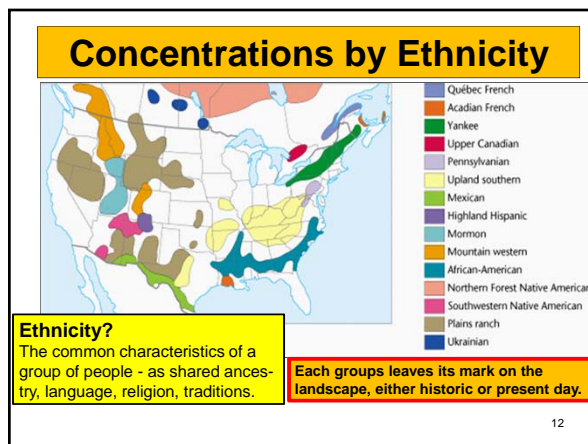
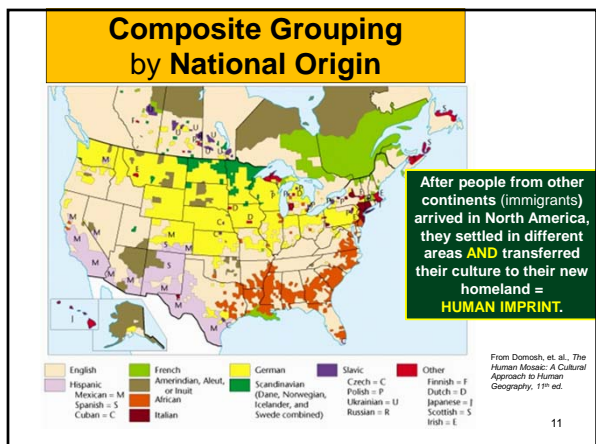
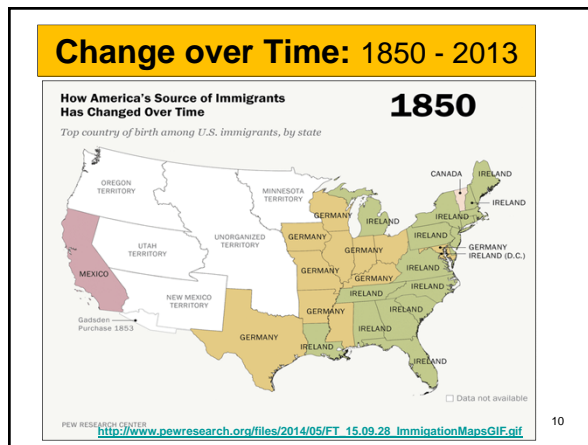
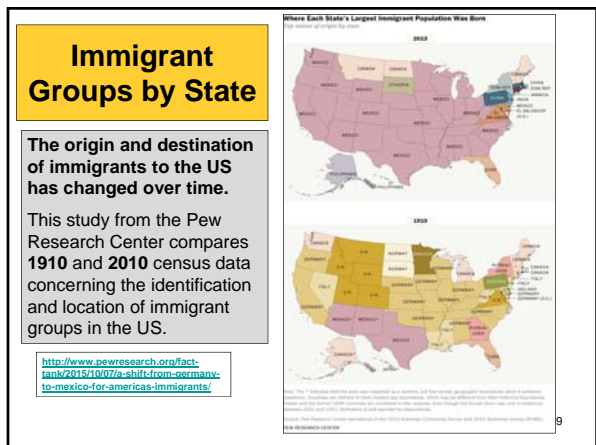
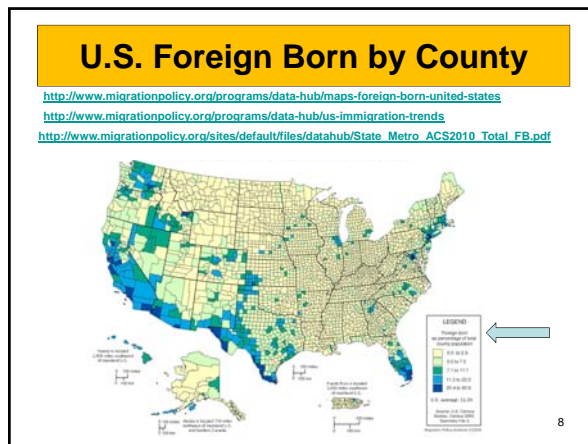
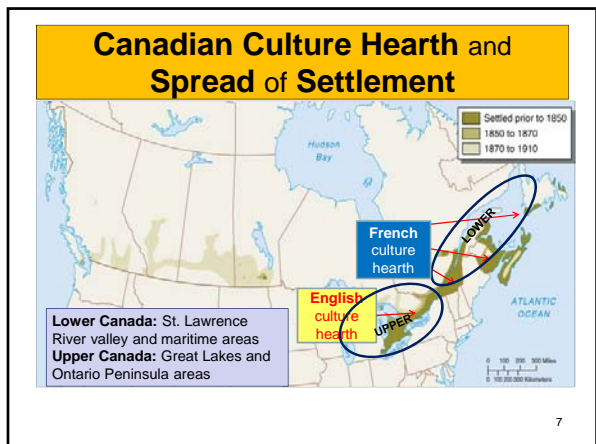
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U.S. Settlement and its Diffusion from Culture Hearths

HEARTH? Source area of human cultural traits.



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Languages-Spoken Interactive Map

Remade in America
Immigration Explorer
Select a foreign born group to see how they settled across the United States.

Place names and signage reflect past and present languages spoken within an area, both locally and regionally.

Source: NY Times Immigration Explorer, 2009 13

Clues on the Landscape

- How do we identify the origins of people who settled an area?
- What are some of the clues (cultural) that people create and leave behind?
- **Not foolproof.**
 - ✓ Critical mass needed to affect an imprint.
 - ✓ People change over time (acculturation/assimilation).
- Can we map their distribution?
 - YES. But clustering is needed to create the visual landscape.

1. Place names
2. Architecture (houses, barns, fences)
3. Religious symbolism
4. Cemeteries
5. Landscaping (gardens)
6. Land division
7. Farming practices
8. Crops grown
9. Sports/music/cuisine/fashion

Chapter 11 in *Making of the American Landscape.* 14

CLUES

2-level barn built into a New England hillside.

"Virginia" zig-zag fencing.

Landscaped property with a main house and summer kitchen in PA.

Nat'l Park Service HISTORIC SITES:
 Grant-Kohrs Ranch, MT
 Ft Union Trading Post, ND
 El Morro, NM
 C&O Canal, MD-DC
 Castillo de San Marcos, FL
 Pecos, NM
 Homestead of America, NE
 Ft. Larned (Santa Fe Trail), KS
 Hopewell Furnace, PA
 Lowell, MA
 Salem Maritime, MA
 Nez Perce, ID-WA

Built Landscapes of Religion

Where are these structures?
Who built them?

Chapter 12 in *Making of the American Landscape.*

Hypothetical Political Subdivisions of the U.S. based on Culture

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FACE of the LAND: Land Division

As settlers select land to live on, they mark their territory first with boundary markers and then, fences.

Pattern of land division is **cultural and political**.

Three distinct North American land divisions:

- a) **Metes and Bounds**
- b) **Long Lot**
- c) **Township and Range.**

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LAND DIVISION

The first settlers in an area claimed the best land, marked boundaries to enclose it and recorded (mapped) these boundaries.

Metes and bounds uses visual objects and compass directions to create a border.

Metes and Bounds Survey Method

Using Landmarks

Using Compass

Metes and bounds uses visual objects and compass directions to create a border.

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LAND DIVISION

Long Lot division is composed of parallel elongated lots each with access to a public-use river or road.

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LAND DIVISION

Township and Range uses base lines of latitude and longitude to create square parcels of equal area.

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Public Land Survey System (PLSS)

Township 2 South Range 3 West

Section 14

Section 14 shows both normal division of the section into aliquot parts and the fractional division into government lots.

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FIELD PATTERNS

Agricultural landscapes are a result of physical, historical and technological circumstances.

Alberta: straight line plowing

Wisconsin: contour plowing

Louisiana Minnesota Kansas Tennessee

URBAN LANDSCAPE

What is your definition of an urban area? How do you characterize it?

- ✓ Large number of people.
- ✓ High concentration (density) of people and buildings (usually in tall buildings).
- ✓ Numerous functions (activities/services) for the people (both to provide and use).

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Postcards from Urban America

Seattle

NEW YORK CITY

Los Angeles

El Paso

TORONTO

Miami

URBAN SETTING

URBANIZED area (city) is surrounded a **SUBURB** (less than urban) that is **dependent** on and **tributary** to the urban area and an **EXURB** (beyond the city and suburb) where residents live in a rural setting but are **city oriented**.

EXURB: Rural area where people live on a farm or former farmland, but work and play in the city.

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URBANIZATION

1. Urbanization is tied to **changes** in economic activities **away** from agriculture.
2. It also results in **changes to the appearance** of the landscape (built structures replace open land).
3. It allows people to develop a **social order with a division of labor** – specialists, craftsmen, merchants, etc. – that supports the activities of other people.
4. **Service sector** of economy grows.
5. **People will travel** for goods/services they need.
6. **Roads and other conveyances link settlements** creating a transportation pattern (network of linked points).

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Historic Favored SITE Factors

(remember these when we look at the regions)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile river valley • Freshwater source ✓ Island ✓ Hilltop ❖ River crossing ❖ Crossroads ❖ Confluence of two rivers ❖ Portage point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sheltered bay ○ Head of navigation ➤ Source of waterpower ➤ Mineral location ❑ Strategic overlook ❑ Area near entrance to a natural feature as a gap, mountain pass, strait
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Urban Landscape Development

The development of an urbanized area takes on a life cycle.

1. Creation (reason for being) → 2. Growth → 3. Stagnation → 4. Demise → 5. Resurgence

Resurgence leads to the creation of a new identity.

Historic Unique FUNCTIONS

(remember these when we look at the regions)

Activities that draw people include:

- Defense (fort)
- Government (administration)
- Transportation conveniences (ford, crossroads, fork)
- Commerce and trade (market)
- Manufacturing (raw materials to finished product)
- Recreation (resorts)
- Culture (education/religion/the arts)
- Special activity (mining/forestry/fishing)

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SITE & SITUATION

The original location aspects of an urban place's physical and cultural environments are related to function (reason for being; why there?), accessibility to resources, and transportation pattern.

BUT

The quality of location changes with time.

The rise and fall of an urban place can be documented by the changing quality of its location.

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ECONOMIC BASE

A city can only survive if it has an economic base.

❖ **Economic base** of a city is a mix of manufacturing and service activities that satisfy the needs of the city and **earn income** for the city.

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Economic Base

The **basic sector** earns money from outside the city by selling goods and services.

The **non-basic sector** services the resident workers with grocery stores, retail shops, repair shops, schools, local transit, health care, etc.

Multiplier Effect: On average, **2 non-basic workers** are needed for every **1 basic worker**. Non-basic workers are needed to support other non-basic workers. (But the reverse happens, too.)

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Urban Economic Landscapes

Urban Residential Landscapes

THE SUBURBS

Suburbanization began in Nassau County, NY (1950s) as people wanted a better life while still working in NYC. **This was at the expense of farm land.**

Levittown, Nassau Co., NY

Conzin Chapters 14 and 17

MALL LANDSCAPE

LENOX SQUARE - ATLANTA

See Chapter 19: Consumer Landscapes

Urbanization and Agricultural Land

- **Changes related to land availability:**

Production shifts to table or specialty crops:

- High value, perishable: dairy products, fruits, and vegetables; horticulture; floriculture
- Requires considerably less land

- **Changes in land value**

- Valued for more intense uses
- Rise in property taxes
- Greatest impact along lines of interurban access



REMINDER

❖ **Exam 1 is on Tuesday, March 7.**
Covers material only through this lecture.

➤ Next we will begin the regional survey of landscapes with the Northlands.

Northlands **WILL NOT** be included on Exam 1.