

REMINDE RS

➤ Part III required essays are due no later than May 13.

✓ Late penalty now applies (better than a zero!) for missing Part I and Part II essays.

✓ Must submit any missing essays by May 17, 2021 to avoid a ZERO for missing required work.

❖ Extra Credit: "Think Geographically" Essays from any five of textbook chapters

- O R -

❖ One additional topic from the required essay list **plus** TG chapter essays (max. 5 total).

- 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**.

EXAM II was April 16-19. If you missed it, please contact me.

✓ Don't wait for the night before to write them.

GEOG 101

PART III

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Intro. to Human Geography

People, Society and Development

Chapters 6-12 (selected parts)

Prof. Anthony Grande
Hunter College Geography

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Main Lecture Topics for Part III

Human Geography focuses on people. Major topics are included under:

- Ch. 6: Population Geography**
- Ch. 7 and 8: Cultural Geography**
- Ch. 9 and 12: Economic Geography**
- Ch. 10: Urban Geography**
- Ch. 11: Political Geography**

EXAM 3 (the final exam) will cover these Topics as Presented in Class

Not all the material in each chapter will be covered in class. ***

The study guide for the final exam will have specific textbook pages to review. ***

Focus on the concepts and terminology presented in class.

Extra credit exercise for Exam III will focus on Political Geography and Chapter 11.

Focus Areas for Part III

I: Intro. to Human Geography:
Focus is on people interacting with earth environment.

- A. Environmental Perception
- B. Cultural Landscape
- C. Cultural Realms and Diversity
- D. Toponymy: Place names
- E. Geog. in World Affairs/Current Events

II: Living on the Earth: Focus is on spatial aspects of populations

- A. Habitat
- B. Demography
- C. Medical geography
- D. Biogeography/Ecology

III: Economic Geography: Focus is on spatial aspects of economic activities leading to the accrual of wealth.

- A. Tools and principles
- B. Spatial Analysis/Decision-making Variables
- C. Economic activities and development

IV: Urban Geography: Focus is on people living in non-rural settings.

- A. Settlement types
- B. Geographic City
- C. Urban hierarchy/landscape

V: Political Geography: Focus is on spatial aspects of politics and resultant geographical patterns.

- A. Designation/control/use of space
- B. Nation building
- C. Geopolitics: world, regional, local affairs

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Part of the **Five Fundamental Themes of Geography**

❖ Studies people's interaction with the elements of the physical environment and includes:

- **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.


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.

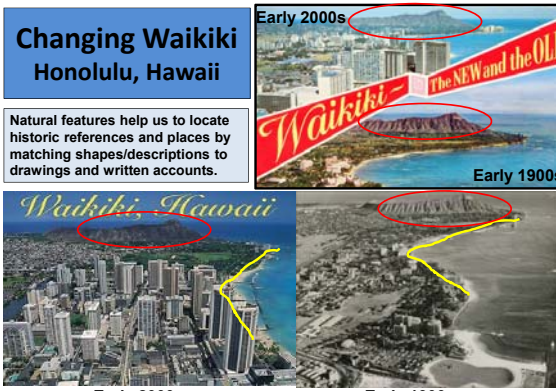


Man-made islands of Dubai, UAE

<https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse/>

Changing Waikiki Honolulu, Hawaii

Natural features help us to locate historic references and places by matching shapes/descriptions to drawings and written accounts.




Early 2000s Early 1900s

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?
(homeland/honoring something or someone/classical)

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

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

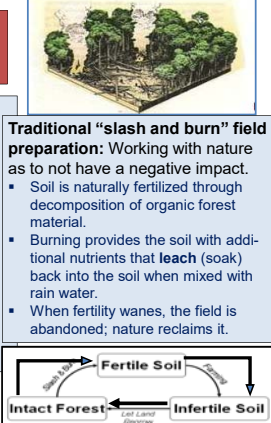
Hunter College
New York
Long Island
Rocky Mountains
Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania
New London, CT
Pleasant Valley
Battle Creek
Old Forge
St. Louis
Johnson City
Washington County
Harlem
Syracuse, NY
Rome, NY
Brooklyn
Great Falls
Little Falls
West Indies
Brazil

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.

Inside the Chamber
A woman who served as an oracle over the ages sits atop a tripod holding a bowl of water and a laurel leaf from Apollo's sacred tree. The most potent vapors from underground, scientists believe, were probably ethylene.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ToVeoUzhr0Q> 2 min

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

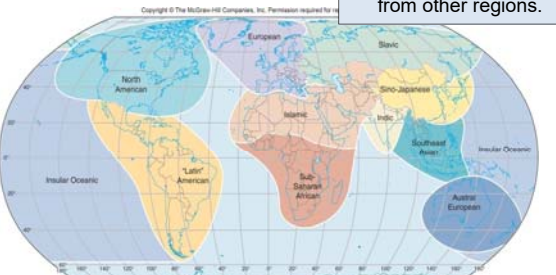
CULTURAL DIVERSITY: Spatial expression of human differentiation as displayed in:

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?

WORLD CULTURAL REALMS

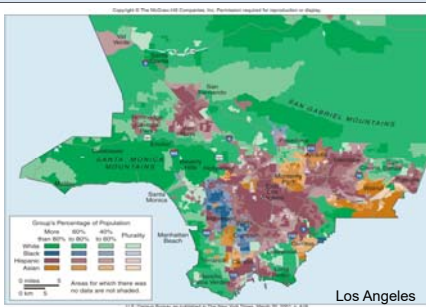
❖ **Cultural Realm:** a region with a unique blend of traits that makes it stand out from other regions.



✓ Cultural Realms are composed of smaller cultural regions, each with its own blend of traits that make it stand out within the larger region.

LOCAL CULTURAL REALMS

Neighborhoods/ethnic districts are local cultural realms.

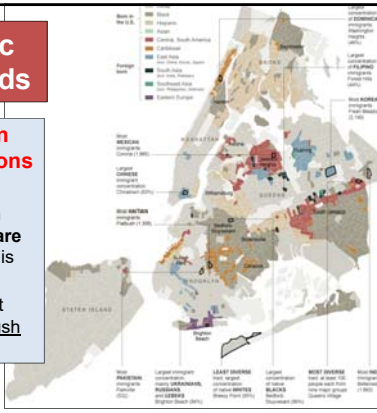


Los Angeles

NYC's Ethnic Neighborhoods

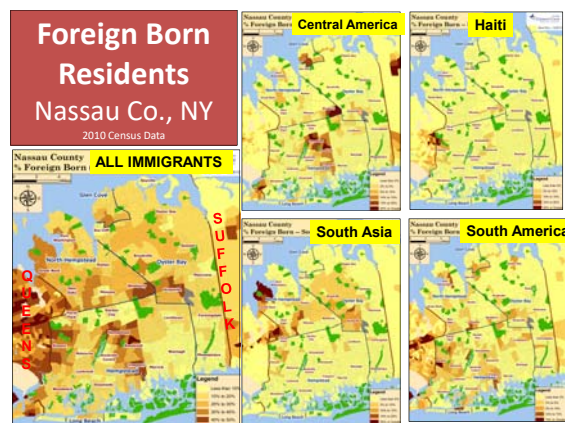
Neighborhoods can become mini-versions of world regions.

✓ 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.



Foreign Born Residents Nassau Co., NY

2010 Census Data



ALL IMMIGRANTS



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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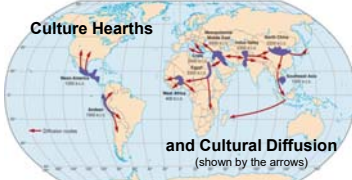
CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Cultural traits

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



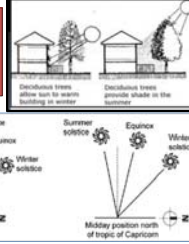


Culture Hearths and Cultural Diffusion
(shown by the arrows)

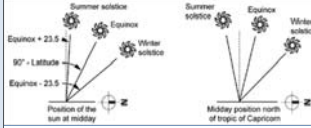
Designing for Local Weather and Climate Conditions

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

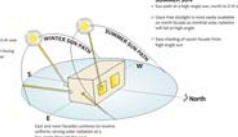
- Taking this into account, structures and landscaping at a specific latitude can be architecturally designed and oriented for optimum sunlight and temperature, especially in areas with notable seasonal variations.



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



Summer solstice
Equinox + 23.5
Equinox - 23.5
90° - Latitude
Position of the sun at midday
Midday position north of tropic of Capricorn



SUMMER SUN
In summer, the sun is high in the sky, and the rays strike the earth at a steep angle. The rays are spread over a larger area, so the heat is less intense. In winter, the sun is low in the sky, and the rays strike the earth at a shallow angle. The rays are concentrated over a smaller area, so the heat is more intense.

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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




American squares with pivot irrigation circles




English metes and bounds

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FIELD PATTERNS




French long-lot




Asian terracing




FIELD PATTERNS



Desert Agriculture
traditional

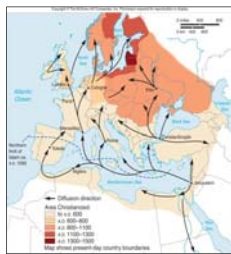
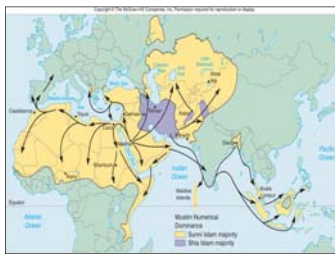


modern

DIFFUSION

Diffusion means spread from point of origin.

Spread of religion from hearths via river valleys and trade routes

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The Spread of Culture



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fwczm1bCCE>
spread of civilization (political units), 3 min



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyxvA5tz4>
spread of people (headcount) and agriculture, 1 min



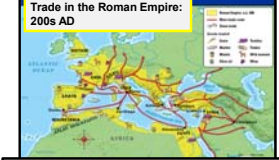
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvF16UBZL4>
spread of religion, 2.5 min

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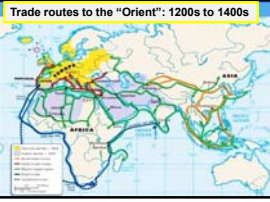
Spread of Information

Movement via a conveyance and function – The Trade Routes


Trade in the Roman Empire: 200s AD




Trade routes to the "Orient": 1200s to 1400s



British, Dutch and Spanish Trade Routes: late 1700s


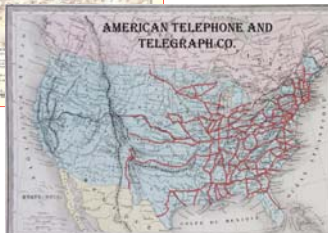


Transfer of bio-forms and culture between continents: 1500s to 1600s



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Spread of Information: By wire - late 1800s

Diffusion of information to those regions linked by telegraph and telephone wire.

N E X T

**Life on Earth:
POPULATION
GEOGRAPHY**

Read chapter 6.

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