Hunter College – CUNY

Department of Geography and Environmental Science

GEOG 101 People and their Environment:

An Introduction to Geography

STUDY GUIDE FOR EXAM III (FINAL)

FINAL EXAM is available on BlackBoard from 9 AM Friday, May 21 to 9 PM Monday, May 24, 2021

This exam will focus on the material covered during the last portion of the term by syllabus topics. Focus on your class notes from the PowerPoint lecture slides (copies are available on the Course Home Page and BlackBoard). Read textbook pages that correspond to the topics covered.

You are responsible for the material contained in class lectures, textbook assignments, and the atlas extra credit exercise. Also, the principles brought out during Parts I and II of the course can't be ignored and must be applied to any study of location analysis, diffusion and land use.

The format will be similar to Exams I and II. There will be multiple choice and true/false short answer questions, some of which will be aimed at a map and/or a diagram.

Know the map location of the **25 largest cities on the next page.** See the place name list for the **physical features and countries of Asia, Australia, and Oceania**. These will be presented as matching questions.

SUMMARY:

- ✓ Part III focused on Human Geography and the interrelationship of people to their environment and the spatial distribution of the works and needs of people.
- ✓ The five major topics were aspects of human culture, population issues, location analysis, economic development and urbanization. Political aspects of human geography were assigned as textbook reading supplemented by Extra Credit Exercise III.
- ✓ Cultural aspects of human geography were introduced at the beginning of Part III.
- ✓ The patterns we see on maps are an indication of the behind the scenes stories that have played out throughout history and in current events. Adding a geographic component to the analysis helps us to understand past (historical) and present (current) events. Recognizing the human imprint (cultural landscape) is key here, including architecture, clothing, field patterns, cuisine, land division, and the development of region-specific technology.
- ✓ Culture is a learned phenomenon. In many cases it is a result of people interacting with their surroundings. Cultural imprint is the alteration of the natural landscape by the works of people and their decisions to use physical space and/or adapt to physical conditions. Toponymy is the study of place names. Cultural ecology studies the relationship between a group of people and their natural surroundings. Cultural realms are unique areas of human cultural traits
- ✓ The four aspects of culture are trait, hearth, diffusion and acculturation.

- ✓ Cybergeography studies the internet as a virtual place including the source and development of traits (including information), the worldwide distribution of it and its adoption/acceptance by various culture groups.
- ✓ Population Geography studies people with regard to their habitat. Demography is the statistical study of a population. Biogeography studies the spatial aspects of all life forms other than humans and Ecology looks at the relationship between all living things. Biodiversity is directly related to aspects of earth environment.
- ✓ Human population is limited to small areas of the earth that can best accommodate them. Certain factors encourage settlement and higher densities.
- ✓ Human population has grown at an unprecedented rate, doubling in very short periods of time (J-curve) as humankind has become adept at slowing the death rate and making people healthier. Population dynamics is a complicated analysis of natural conditions, human perception and social factors. Population pyramids help us to understand and track the make-up of a population.
- ✓ Higher population densities occur where habitat conditions are good. Carrying capacity is a way to evaluate an area. Overpopulation is related to quality of the resource base and to local carrying capacity; it is **not** the same as crowding. Pull-Push-Stay factors help explain movements (migration) over time. The health and nutrition values associated with a population (as studied in medical geography) cannot be ignored. The drop in the death rate is a key factor worldwide.
- ✓ Medical Geography studies the well-being of people as an aspect of habitat. Epidemiology is the study of the cause, spread and control of a disease. Global climate change is an important part of these fields of study.
- ✓ Hunger and nutrition must take into account food production and food supplies, especially in light of climate change scenarios.
- ✓ Disease and illnesses need to be monitored and tracked. They can be studied spatially. GIS technology helps us gather, sort and present data quickly. The chief cause of death varies regionally and is usually linked to environmental and/or cultural factors. Endemic, epidemic and pandemic are labels applied to the spatial extent of diseases. Diseases are spread in manners categorized by methods of diffusion.
- ✓ Demographic Transition Model links population growth (birth rates and death rates) with economic development. Homeostatic plateaus indicate a balance between populations and resources (J-curve becomes an S-curve).
- ✓ When evaluating population growth and overpopulation, we need to take into account five scenarios: 1. Resource base, 2. Emigration, 3. Economic change, 4. Education and 5. Natural controls and balances.
- ✓ Economic Geography studies the spatial variations of activities related to the production, exchange and consumption of goods and services.
- ✓ The importance of location and linkages cannot be underestimated when analyzing economic development in all sectors of the economy – primary, secondary and tertiary – as goods, services and data are exchanged.
- ✓ The supply of food (agricultural activities) to the world's people is a major economic undertaking. It is dependent on conditions of the natural environment along with levels of technology. Science has helped us to produce and distribute more agricultural products. However, agriculture is still susceptible to global climate change.

- ✓ Manufacturing and service trades are indicators of an economy moving away from primary activities. As with primary activities it requires a robust transportation network and the flow of information.
- ✓ Globalization – cultural/economic/political – is a trend to treat the world as one place for the purpose of conducting an activity. Negative connotation: "vanilla-ization" of world regions, cultures and economies.
- ✓ Sustainable development seeks to encourage economic growth without depleting earth resources.
- ✓ Location-Location-Location: The seven Principles of Location Theory are part of any geographic spatial analysis/decision-making scenario. The seven Time-Distance Variables form key parts of this analysis.
- ✓ Urban Geography studies the location of great concentrations of people in a non-rural setting. It is an extension of the original settlement decision people made when arriving at a new location. A hierarchy of settlement exists stating from a house in a rural area to giant megalopolises where cities have merged into each other.
- ✓ Most of the world's people now live in urbanized areas and have to be provided with basic necessities: housing, food, clean water, sanitation and local transportation.
- ✓ The geographic city needs to be differentiated from the legal city because it contains the ramifications of peoples' choices. Urban function, site and situation, economic base and shape help to describe any urbanized area.
- ✓ Within an urbanized area a hierarchy of unique landscapes develop focusing on central places and lines of transportation, following an urban landscape cycle and evidentially, creating spatial patterns within the confines of urbanization, as microclimates, land use zones, neighborhoods and other social patterns.
- ✓ Concentrations of people create problems that can be mapped, studied and dealt with in a logical manner.
- ✓ Political Geography studies the interaction between political processes on the surface of the earth. The focus is on spatial aspects of politics and resultant geographical patterns, including the designation/control/use of space, nation building and geopolitics on the world, regional, and local stages.
- ✓ Site and situation have been influential players in world and local events throughout history. Many current events have geographical components or are influenced by aspects of location.
- ✓ All aspects of geographical study have a political component as including economic and natural resources issues, international trade, military planning and strategies, elections and voting, health, migration and other population issues.
- ✓ Geography is the study of people living on the surface of the earth. It is an analysis of location. It is the study of all the contributing factors that give and spot on the earth a unique character, both physical and cultural. Geography is the original environmental science. It bridges the physical and social sciences.
- ✓ Always remember the Five Fundamental Themes of Geography: Location, Place, Movement, Region and Human-environment interaction which are wedded to the earth science tradition, conservation movements and form the basis of environmental studies.

PLEASE NOTE:

1. **Consult the Syllabus for due dates of required and extra credit assignments. Many have already passed.**
2. If you missed an exam or a required essay, you will receive a grade of zero (0) for it and that grade will be used to compute your final term average.
3. IF YOU **MISSED 2 EXAMS**, YOU WILL RECEIVE AN **"F"** FOR THE COURSE.
4. **IF YOU ARE <u>ABSENT</u> FROM THE FINAL EXAM AND HAVE A TERM AVERAGE THAT IS LESS THAN 60% OR YOU MISSED EXAM 1 OR EXAM 2, YOU WILL RECEIVE A "F" FOR THE COURSE.** If you passed both Exams I and II but missed the final exam, you will get an **IN** grade for the course which the college turns to a **FIN** if a change of grade form is not submitted before the due date next semester.
5. **The Hunter College *Credit/No Credit/D* option has been revised because of the pandemic and on-line learning.** Consult the Hunter College and CUNY guidelines.
6. **The textbook reading list, country list, world cities list and list of terms are start below.**

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1. Textbook Reading List for the Final Exam:

Chapter 6: pages 209-210, 212-240, 252.
Chapter 7: pages 255-260, 264-266, 268-270, 290.
Chapter 8: just page 332; look at maps and photos
Chapter 9: pages 335-339, 341-342, 344-352, 355-60, 365, 366.
Chapter 10: pages 371-380, 385-389 (left), 396 (bottom)-400 (top), 406.
Chapter 11: pages 409-413, 417-418, 419-421 (top), 426-428, 438 (bottom)-441, 448.
Chapter 12: pages 451-461, 466-469 (bottom), 485 (bottom)-489 (bottom), 496.

2. COUNTRY LIST FOR THE FINAL EXAM:

Afghanistan	Pakistan	Nepal	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia
Philippines	North Korea	China	Mongolia	Turkey
Iraq	Israel	Syria	Yemen	New Zealand
Australia	Uzbekistan	Myanmar (Burma)	Kazakhstan	Singapore
India	Bangladesh	Indonesia	Japan	Russia
South Korea	Thailand	Vietnam	Iran	Sri Lanka

3. WORLD CITIES LIST FOR THE FINAL EXAM:

Be able to locate the following 25 urban areas (see Fig. 10.1 in textbook).
The map on the next page will be used on the final exam.

1. New York	2. Los Angeles	3. Mexico City	4. Rio de Janeiro	5. Sao Paulo	6. Buenos Aires	7. London
8. Lagos	9. Moscow	10. Istanbul	11. Cairo	12. Teheran	13. Karachi	14. Delhi
15. Mumbai	16. Calcutta	17. Dhaka	18. Jakarta	19. Manila	20. Beijing	21. Seoul
22. Guangzhou	23. Shanghai	24. Osaka	25. Tokyo			

4. TERMINOLOGY:

The following terms appear in the lecture slides and textbook readings.
There is a glossary of terms at the end of the textbook.

Accessibility
Agglomeration
Agrarian society
Agricultural hearth
Agriculture
Annexation
Aquatic food supplies
Arable land
Basic Sector
Behavioral Geography
Biogeography
Biotechnology
Birth rate
Boundary (border), political
Bycatch
Capital city
Carrying capacity
Central business district (CBD)
Central Place Theory
Centrifugal force
Centripetal force

Clustering
Colony
Commercial agriculture
Compact country
Comparative advantage
Complementarity
Conurbation
Critical distance
Cultural diffusion
Cultural diversity
Cultural ecology
Cultural Geography
Cultural landscape
Culture
Culture realms
Cybergeography
Death rate
Demographic Transition Model
Demography
Diffusion
Disease

Disease, Endemic
Disease, Epidemic
Disease, Pandemic
Distance, linear
Distance, perceptual
Distance, time
Division of Workforce (labor)
Ecology
Economic base of a city
Economic Geography
Economies of scale
Elongated country
Enclave
Epidemiology
Ethnic group
Exclave
Famine
Fish farming
Fishery
Food security
Fragmented country
Frictionless zone
Genetically modified organism (GMO)
Gentrification
Geographic city
Geopolitics
Green Revolution
Gross Domestic Product - GDP
Gross National Income/Product - GNI/P
Habitat
Hierarchy of need
Legal city (incorporated city)
Hinterland
Homeostatic plateau
Human Development Index - HDI
Human Geography
Hunger
Industrial society
Infant mortality
Innocent passage
International organization
Irrigated agriculture
J-Curve
S-Curve
Just-in-time Delivery
Labor force

Landlocked country
Life expectancy
Linkage
Network
Node
Route
Location Theory (LT)
LT: accessibility
LT: agglomeration
LT: comparative advantage
LT: diffusion
LT: distance
LT: spatial interaction
LT: transportation systems
Malthus, Thomas
Malthusian Theory
Manufacturing Geography
Margin of profitability
Market orientation
Medical Geography
Megacity
Megalopolis
Metropolitan area
Migration
Ministate
Monoculture
Multiplier effect
Nation
National boundary
Nation-state
Nomadic herding
Non-agricultural land
Non-basic Sector
Nucleated settlement
Nutrition:
- Malnutrition
- Chronic malnutrition
- Undernutrition
- Overnutrition
Overfishing
Overpopulation
Plantation
Political Geography
Polyculture
Population dynamics
Population explosion

Population Geography
Population growth, dealing with
Population pyramid
Post-industrial society
Primary activities
Secondary activities
Tertiary activities
Primate city
Prorupted country
Pull factor
Push factor
Stay factor
Ranching
Regional cooperation
Risk map
Rural
Sectoral analysis of an economy
Settlement
Spatial interaction
Subsistence agriculture
Suburban
System (in geography)
Time-Distance
Toponymy
Total fertility rate (TFR)
Transnational corporation
Transportation system
Urban
Urban function
Urban Geography
Urban hierarchy
Urban landscape
Urban Landscape Cycle
Urban Models
Urban problems
Urbanized area
Zero population growth (ZPG)
Zoning

5. Be sure to look at, copy and study the place name list for Asia, Australia and Oceania, along with the practice maps that are included in a separate entry on BlackBoard and the Course Home Page.