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.

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)

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.

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

U.S. Settlement and its Diffusion from Culture Hearths

HEARTH?
Source area of human cultural traits.
**Canadian Culture Hearth and Spread of Settlement**

- **Lower Canada**: St. Lawrence River valley and maritime areas
- **Upper Canada**: Great Lakes and Ontario Peninsula areas

**U.S. Foreign Born by County**


**Immigrant Groups by State**

The origin and destination of immigrants to the US has changed over time. This study from the Pew Research Center compares 1910 and 2010 census data concerning the identification and location of immigrant groups in the US.

**Change over Time: 1850 - 2013**

- [http://www.pewresearch.org/files/2014/05/FT_15.09.28_ImmigrationMapsGIF.gif](http://www.pewresearch.org/files/2014/05/FT_15.09.28_ImmigrationMapsGIF.gif)

**Composite Grouping by National Origin**

After people from other continents (immigrants) arrived in North America, they settled in different areas AND transferred their culture to their new homeland = HUMAN IMPRINT.

**Concentrations by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity? The common characteristics of a group of people - as shared ancestry, language, religion, traditions.

Each group leaves its mark on the landscape, either historic or present day.
Languages-Spoken Interactive Map

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

Source: NY Times Immigration Explorer, 2009


Clues on the 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

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.

CLUES

Virginia zig-zag fencing.

2-level barn built into a New England hillside.

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

Built Landscapes of Religion

Where are these structures? Who built them?

Nat’l Park Service
HISTORIC SITES:
Grinnell-Kohrs Ranch, MT
Ft. Union Trading Post, ND
El Morro, NM
C&O Canal, MD-DC
Castillo de San Marcos, FL
Homestead of America, NE
Ft. Larnard/Joyce in Iowa
HS National Park, LA
Lowell, MA
Salem Maritime, MA
Nez Perce, ID-WA

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

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.
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.

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

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

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

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).
**URBAN SETTING**

URBANIZED area (city) is surrounded by 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.

**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).

**Historic Favored SITE Factors**

- Fertile river valley
- Freshwater source
  - Island
  - Hilltop
  - River crossing
  - Crossroads
  - Confluence of two rivers
  - Portage point
- 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

**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**

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)

**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.
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.

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.)

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.

MALL LANDSCAPE

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.