

# Geography



OGT Notes

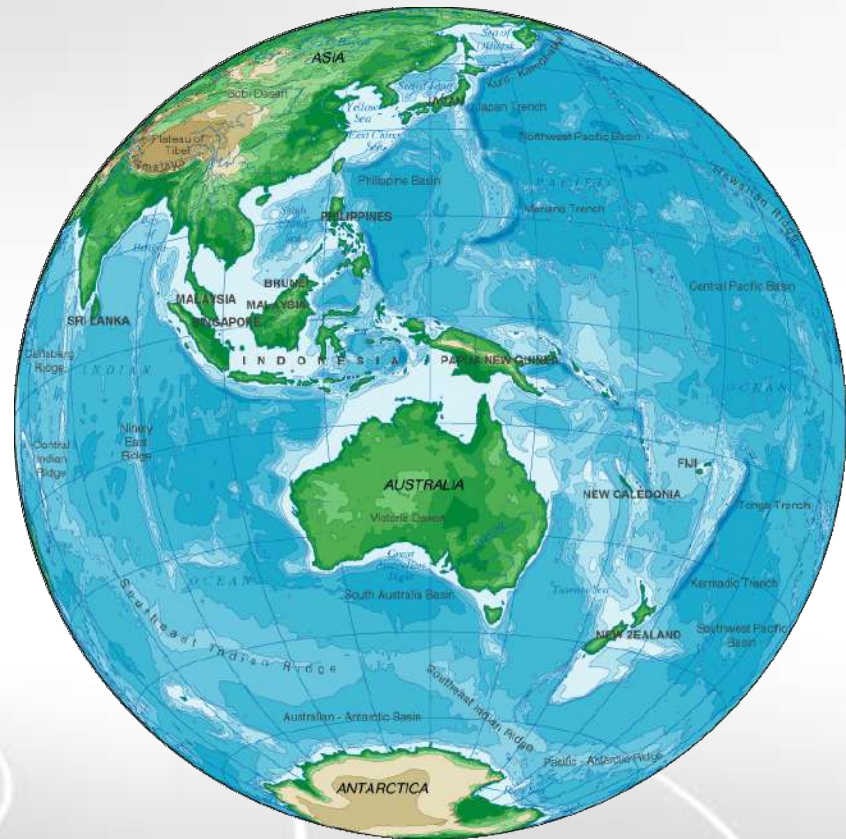
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# BASICS



# # 1

- Geography is the study of the earth including human activity and movement.



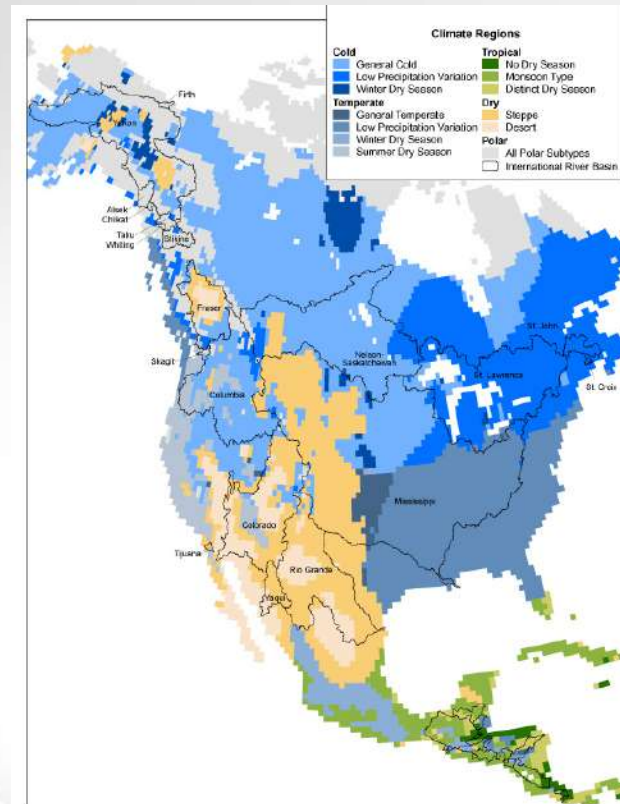
# # 2

- topography: the physical description of the land including landforms, water, plant, and animal life.



# # 3

- climate: the long term weather pattern of an area





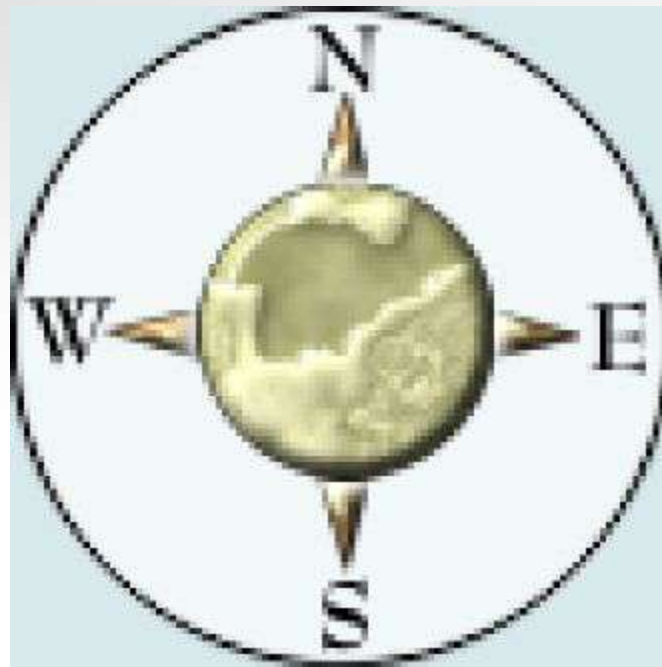
# #4

- The geography of an area plays a role in the culture (way of life- including clothing, food, and housing) of the indigenous (native) people of an area.



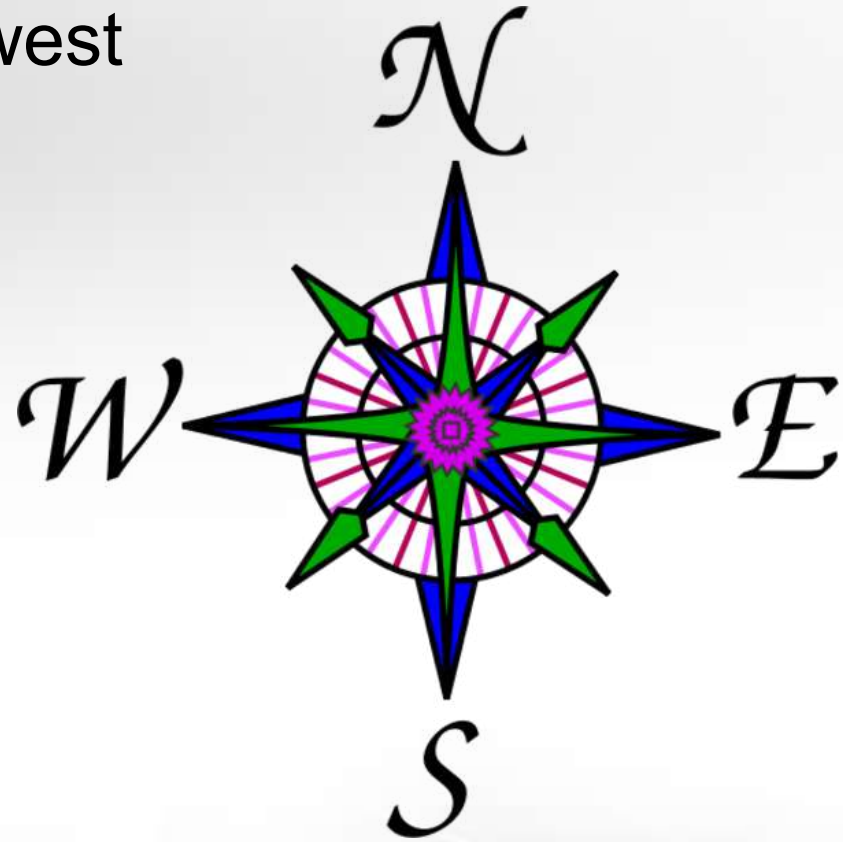
# # 5

- cardinal directions: north, east, south, and west



# # 6

- intermediate direction: northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest





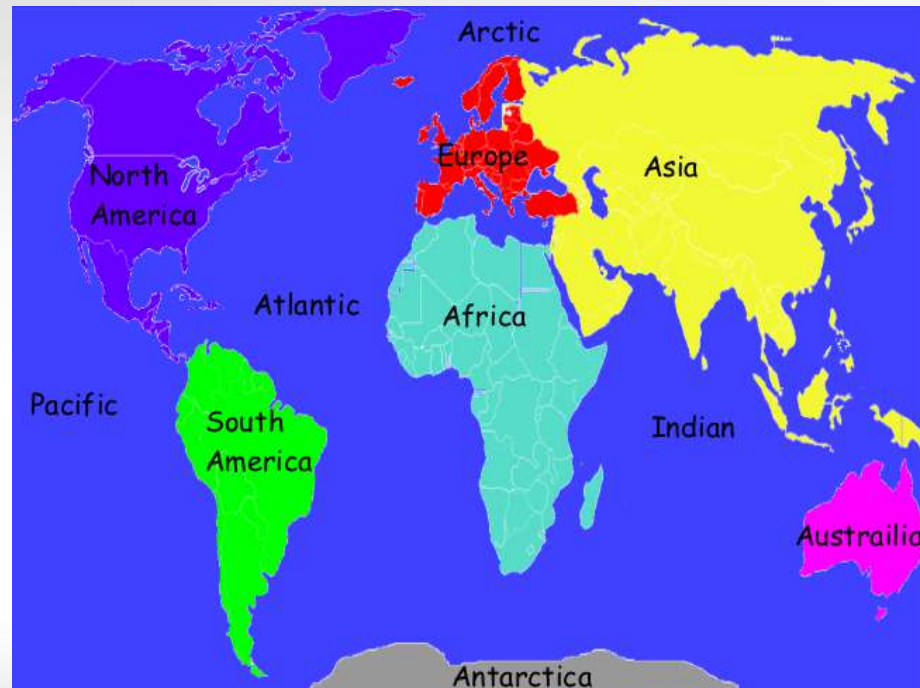
# # 7

- The earth is divided into continents and bodies of water.



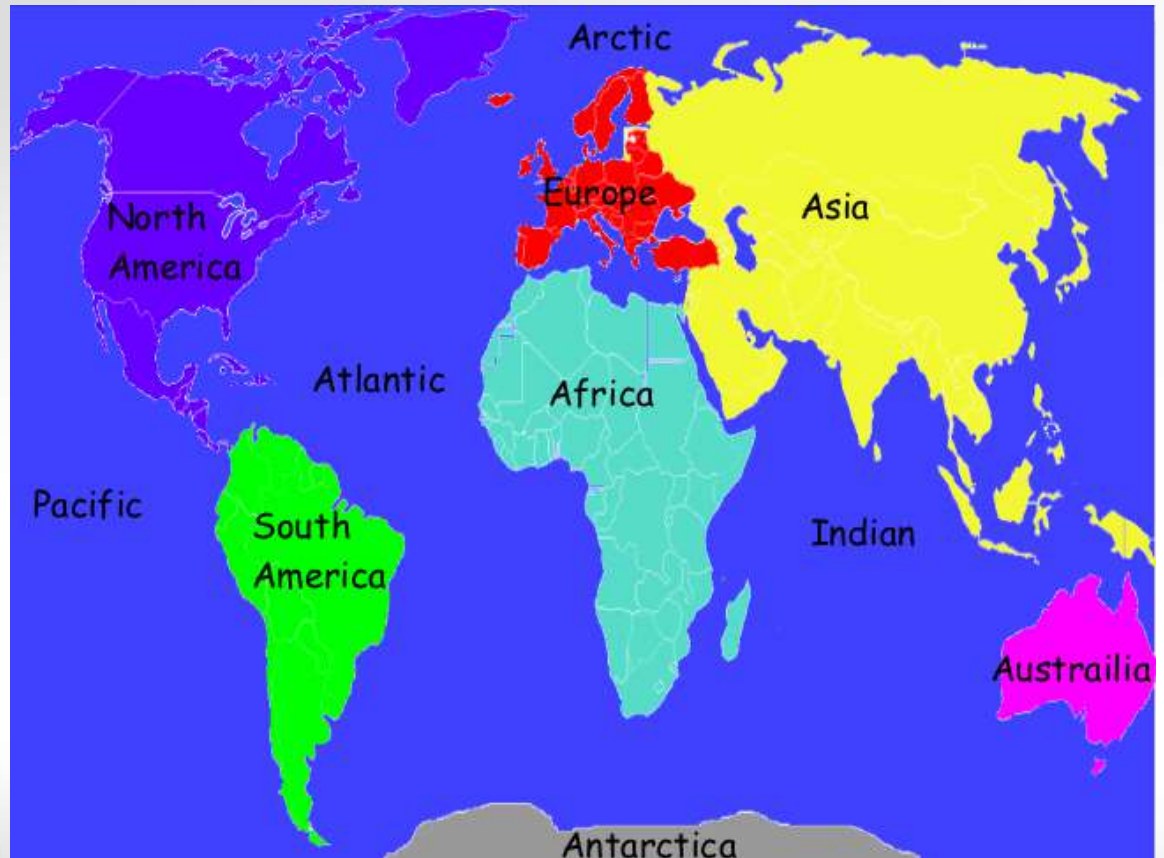
# # 8

- continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Antarctica



# # 9

- oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, and Indian



# # 10

- An island is land completely surrounded by water (Cuba).





# # 11

- A peninsula is land surrounded on three sides by water (Florida).





# # 12

- An isthmus is a narrow strip of land surrounded on two sides by water (Panama).



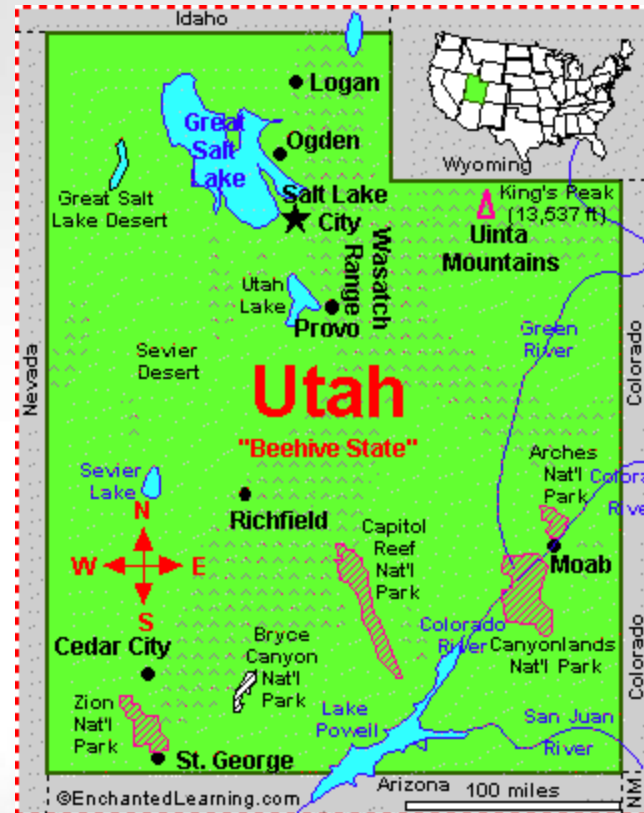
# # 13

- A sea is a smaller body of water than an ocean (The Caribbean Sea or the Mediterranean Sea).



# #14

- A lake is water completely surrounded by land (The Great Salt Lake).



# # 15

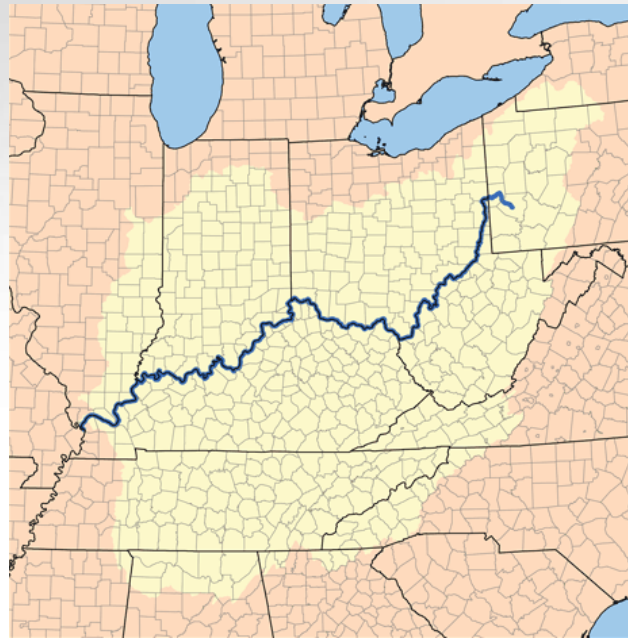
- A bay or gulf is water surrounded on three sides by land (Gulf of Mexico or Hudson Bay).





# # 16

- A river or a strait is a body of water surrounded on both sides by land (Ohio River).





# # 17

- The Bering Strait lies between Alaska and Russia (Asia).



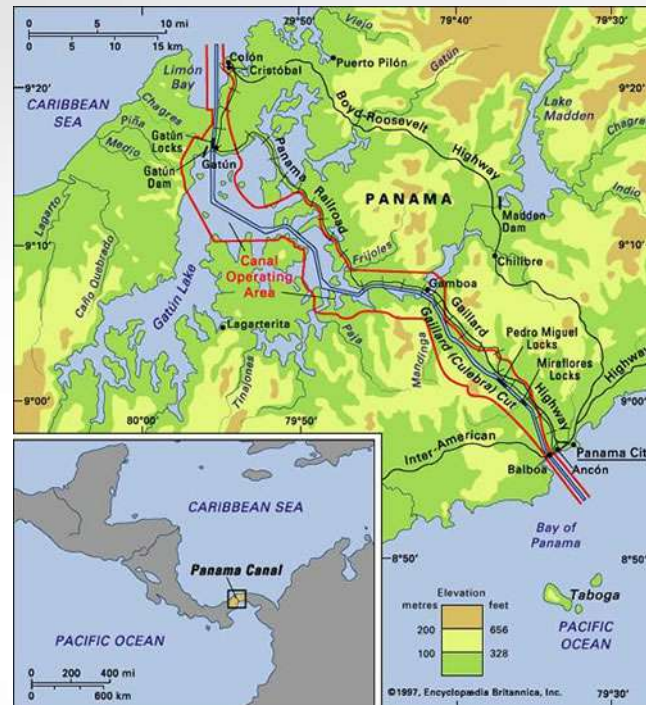
# # 18

- A canal is a man-made ditch (Panama and Suez).



# # 19

- The Panama Canal is the short-cut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.



# # 20

- The Suez Canal is the short-cut between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.





# # 21

- The Mediterranean Sea is the large body of water that lies between Europe in the north, Africa in the South, and Asia in the west.
- It was the most traveled body of water in Ancient times.





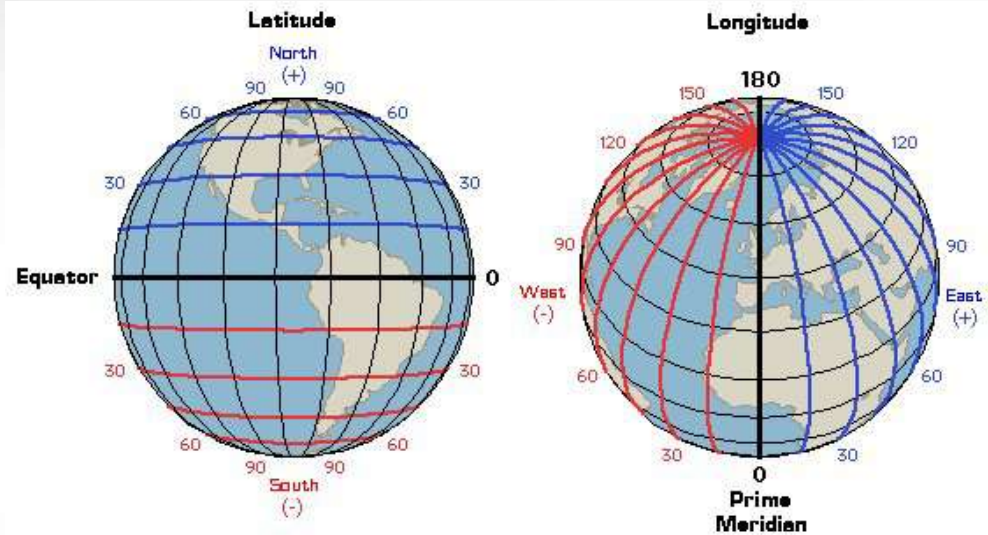
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# LOCATION



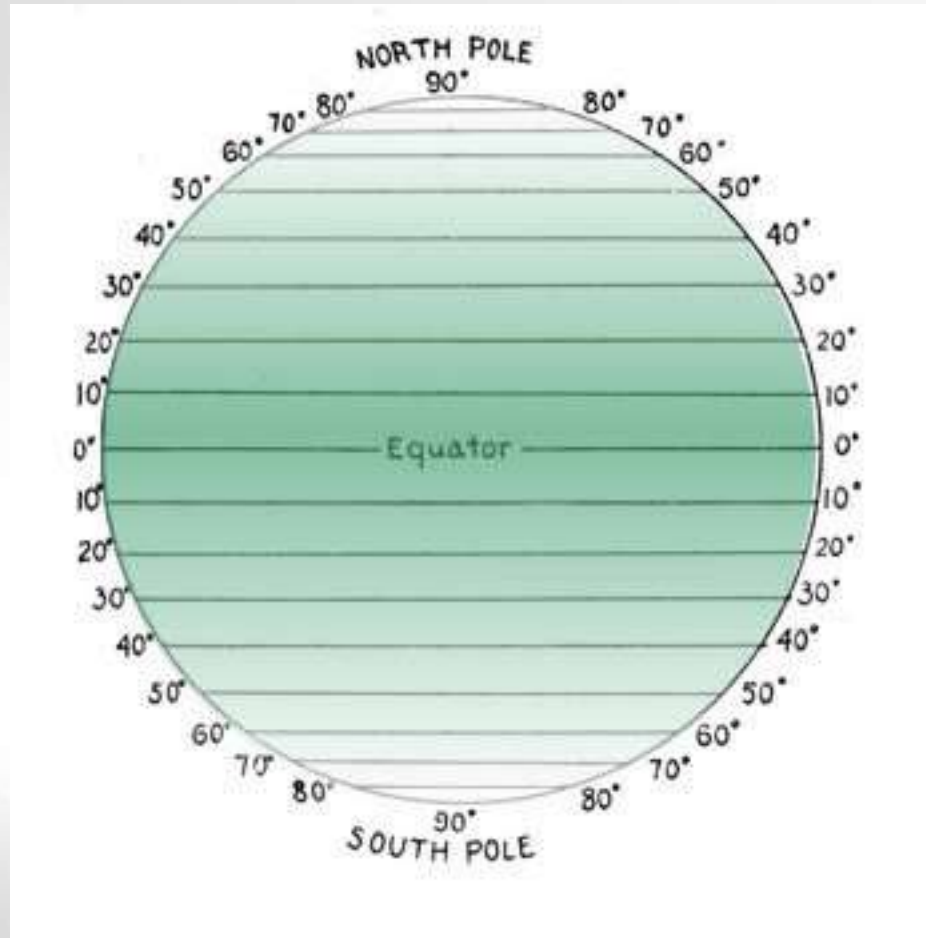
# # 22

- absolute location: the exact location of a place based on the imaginary grid system using latitude and longitude.



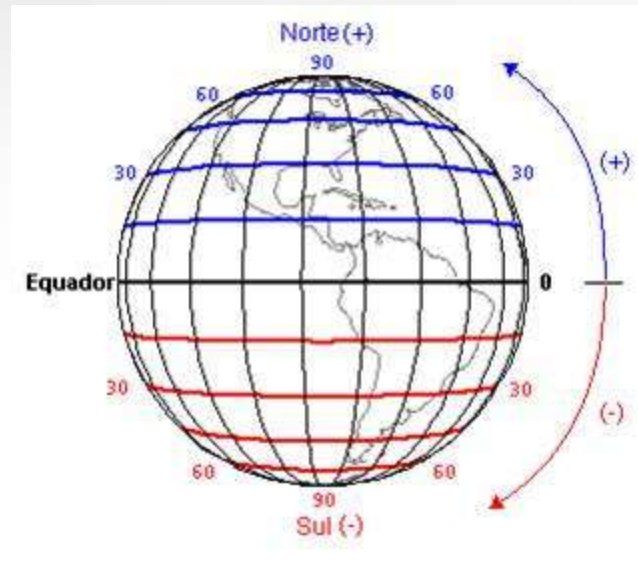
# # 23

- latitudes (parallels): lines that run around the earth.



# # 24

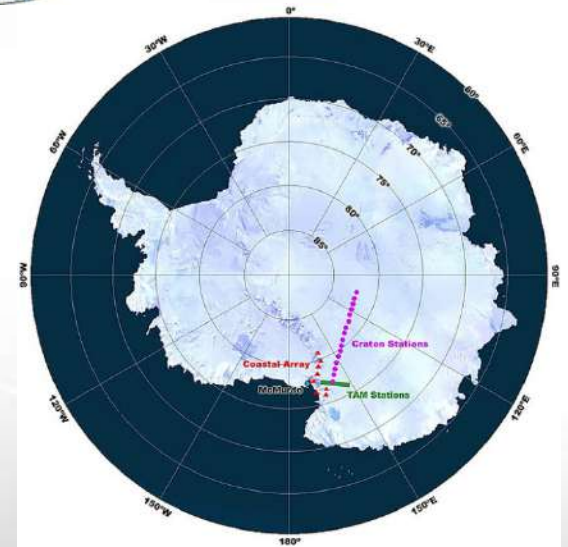
- The main latitudes are the Equator located at 0 degrees, the North Pole located at 90 degrees North, and the South Pole located at 90 degrees South.





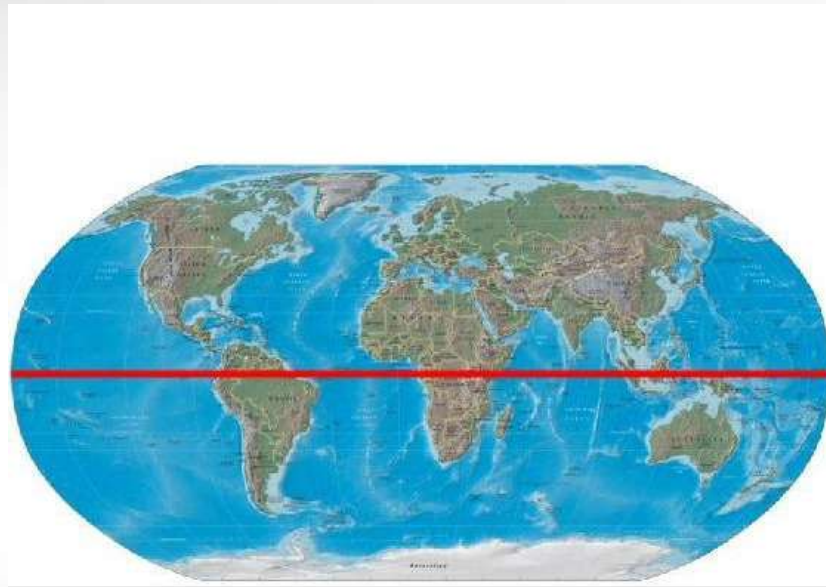
# # 25

- The climate of an area becomes colder the further it is away from the Equator.
- North Pole-Arctic Ocean
- South Pole- Antarctica



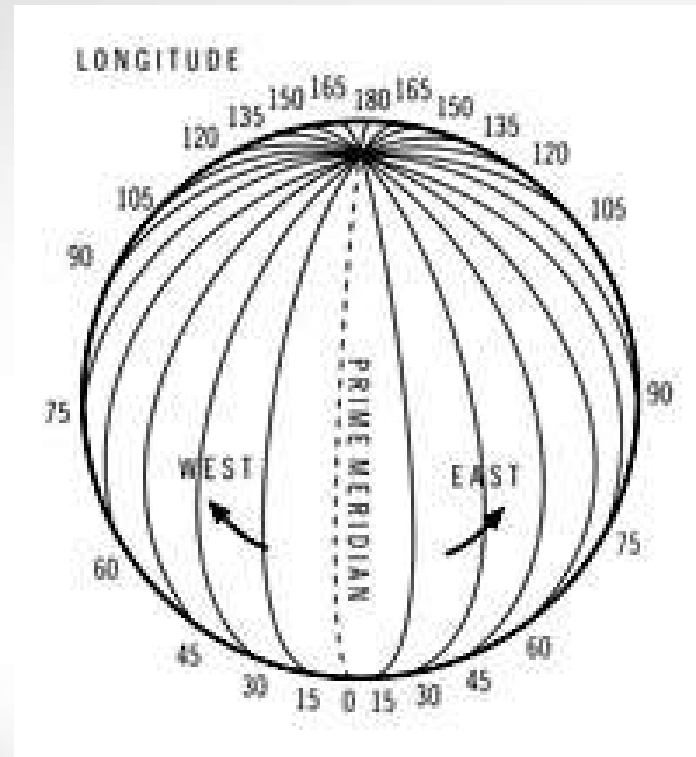
# # 26

- The Equator divides the Earth into a Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
- The United States is located in the Northern Hemisphere.



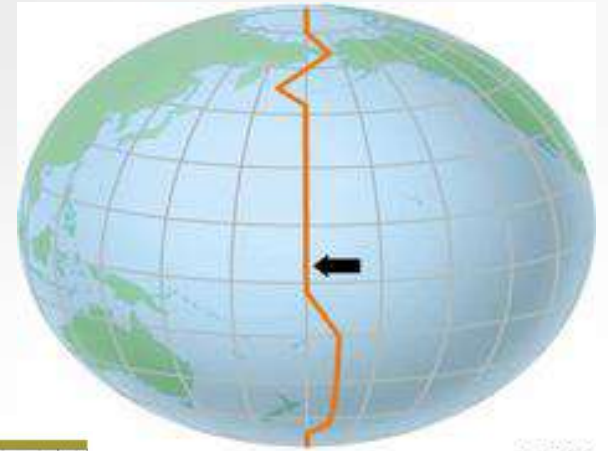
# # 27

- longitudes (meridians): lines that run down the Earth.



# # 28

- The main longitudes are the Prime Meridian located at 0 degrees and the International Date Line located at 180 degrees (time zones).



Jenny Melrose





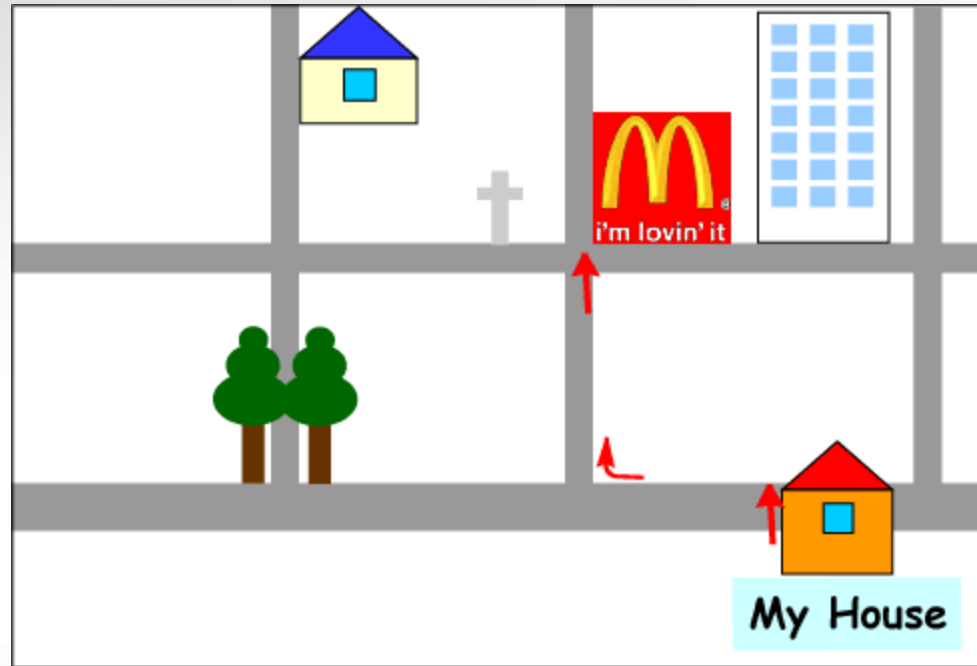
# # 29

- The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into a Western (to the left) and Eastern (to the right) Hemisphere.
- The United States is located in the Western Hemisphere.



# # 30

- Relative Location is the location of a place in relationship to another place.



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# THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES



# # 31



- The climate of the United States is diverse (different).
- Although most of the United States has a temperate (moderate) climate covered with deciduous (loses their leaves) forest, there are parts that include Arctic tundra (Alaska), deserts (Mojave in Arizona), savannahs (The Great Plains), swamplands (Florida) and tropical rainforests (Hawaii & Puerto Rico).





# # 32

- All the states except for Hawaii and Alaska are known as the Lower 48 states, the continental states, or the contiguous states.



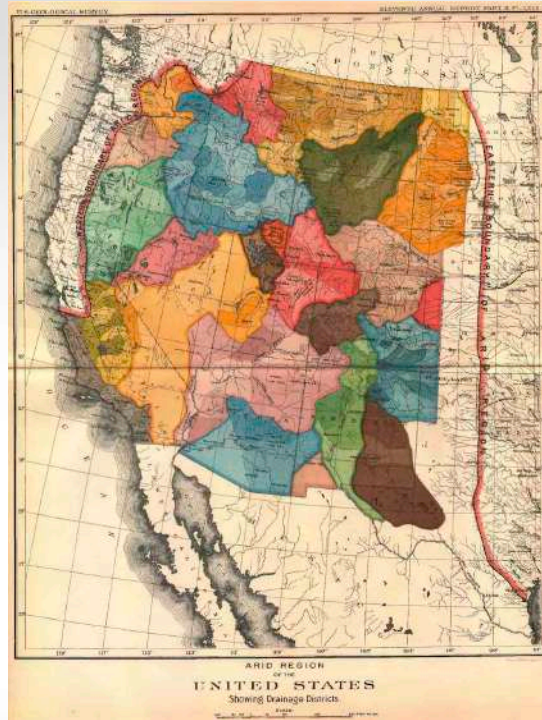
# # 33

- The Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains are on the east coast of the United States.



# # 34

- The Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains lie on the west coast of the United States.



# # 35

- The Arctic Ocean borders the United States (Alaska) on the north.





# # 36

- The Rio Grande River (separating the U.S. and Mexico) and the Gulf of Mexico make the southern borders of the United States.



# # 37

- The Great Lakes, the largest body of freshwater in the world lie between the U.S. and Canada.



# # 38

- The Mississippi is the longest river in the United States.
- It divides the United States into an eastern and western section.



# # 39

- The Great Plains lie between the Mississippi River in the east and the Rocky Mountains in the west.
- It is a vast grassland on which the buffalo used to roam but has fertile or arable (rich soil).





# # 40

- The highest point in the United States is Mt. McKinley in Alaska and the lowest point is Death Valley in California.





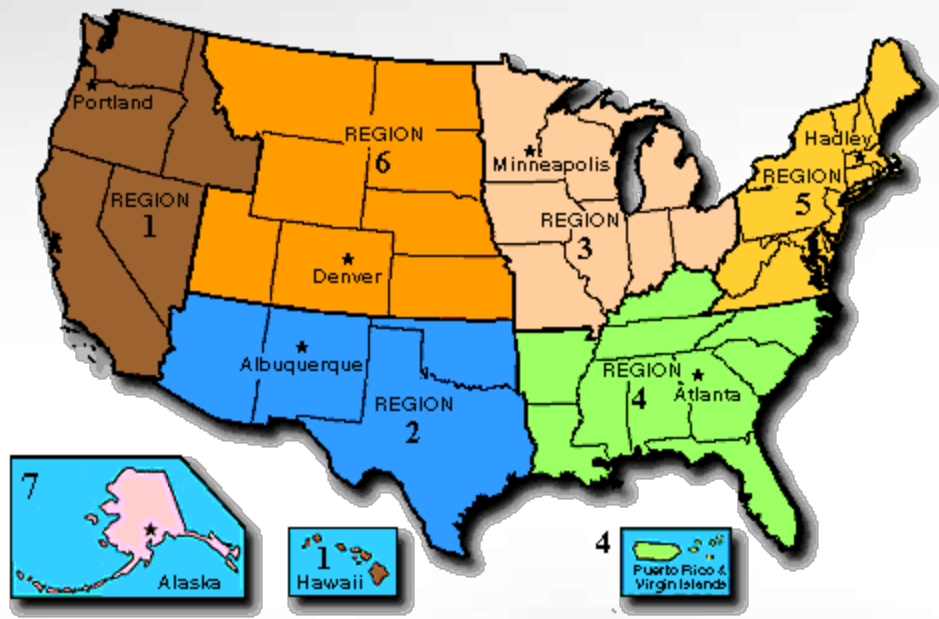
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# REGIONS



# # 41

- region: a geographic area with common characteristics that set it apart from surrounding areas.



**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regions**

# # 42

- Regions change over time for many reasons, sometimes from conflict or conquest.
- Even when the boundaries of a region stay the same, its characteristics may change.



# # 43

- physical regions: share common physical features (land forms such as mountains or trees), resources (water, coal, iron, gold), and wildlife (plants and animals); ecosystems (Ex. Sahara Desert, Amazon Rain Forest, the Alaskan Tundra)





# # 44

- cultural regions share common cultural characteristics, such as language, history, political institutions, or religion.
- Sometimes a physical region coincides with a cultural region because physical characteristics can influence lifestyles (Ex. Middle East, Latin America, and Appalachia)



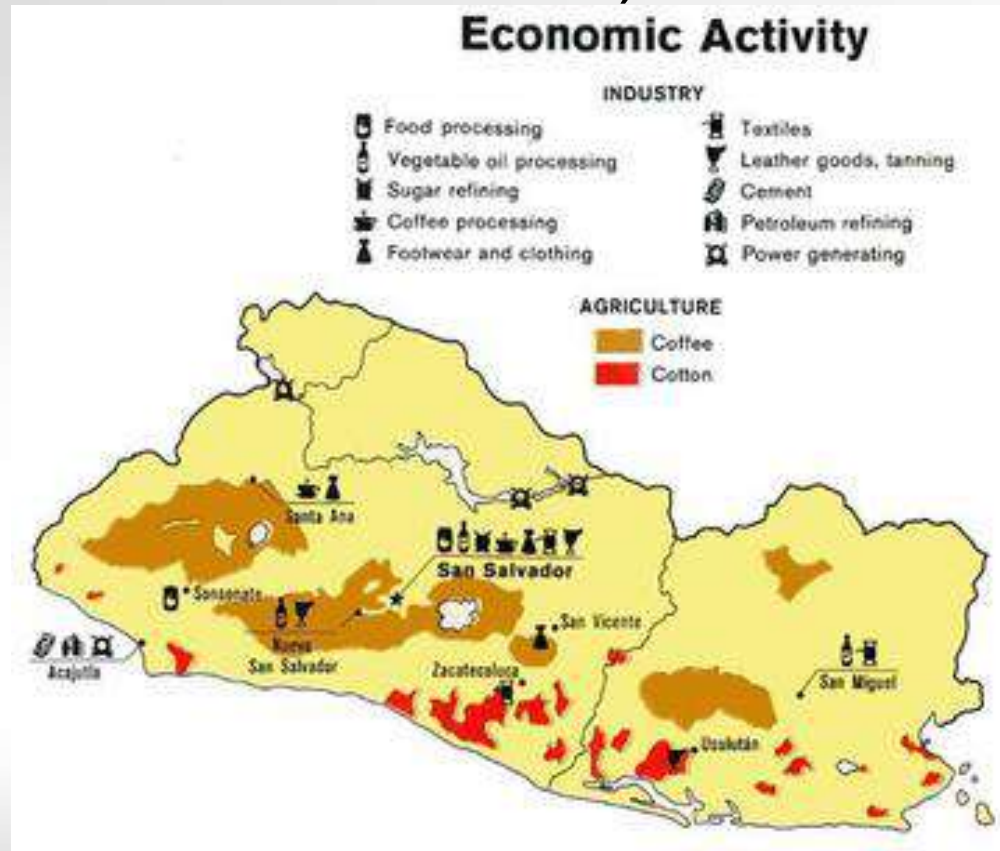
# # 45

- political regions have their own government, borders, and sovereign power (the right to rule); countries, territories, states, counties, towns, cities, villages



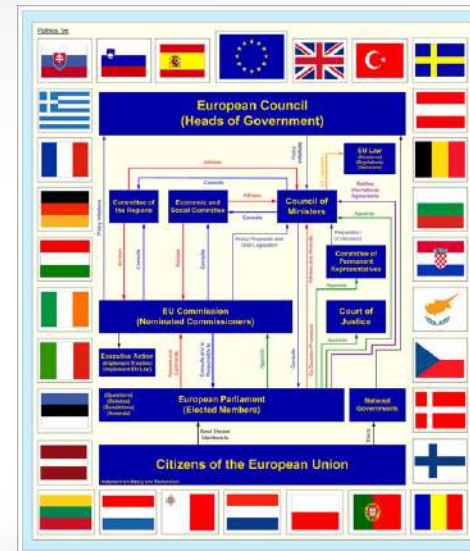
# # 46

- economic regions: share characteristics concerning money or trade. (Ex. EU and NAFTA).



# # 47

- European Union (EU): A agreement made up my many European country in which people can travel and work freely, goods move without paying customs duties (taxes), and they use the same currency—the Euro.





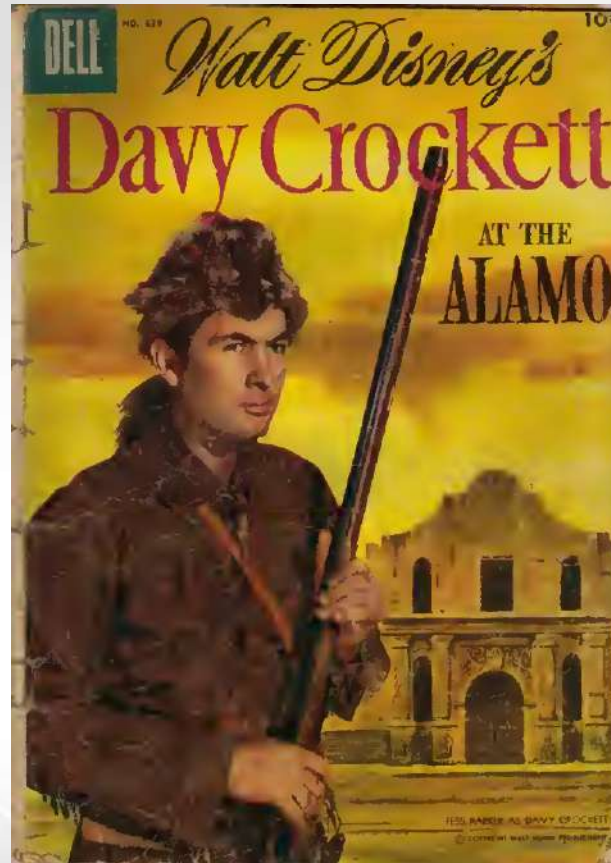
# # 48

- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement): The United States, Canada, and Mexico make up an economic region in which custom duties on many goods are lower when traded among the partners.



# # 49

- frontier areas: wilderness



# # 50

- rural areas: small towns, countryside areas, and/or farmland





# # 51

- urban areas: big cities; manufacturing areas





# # 52

- sprawl: the rise of the automobile allowed the growth of suburbs on the outskirts of the city.
- Levittown, Pennsylvania was one of the first suburban development that featured large numbers of similar houses that were built easily and quickly allowing them to be more affordable



# # 53

- suburbs: little towns around the big cities



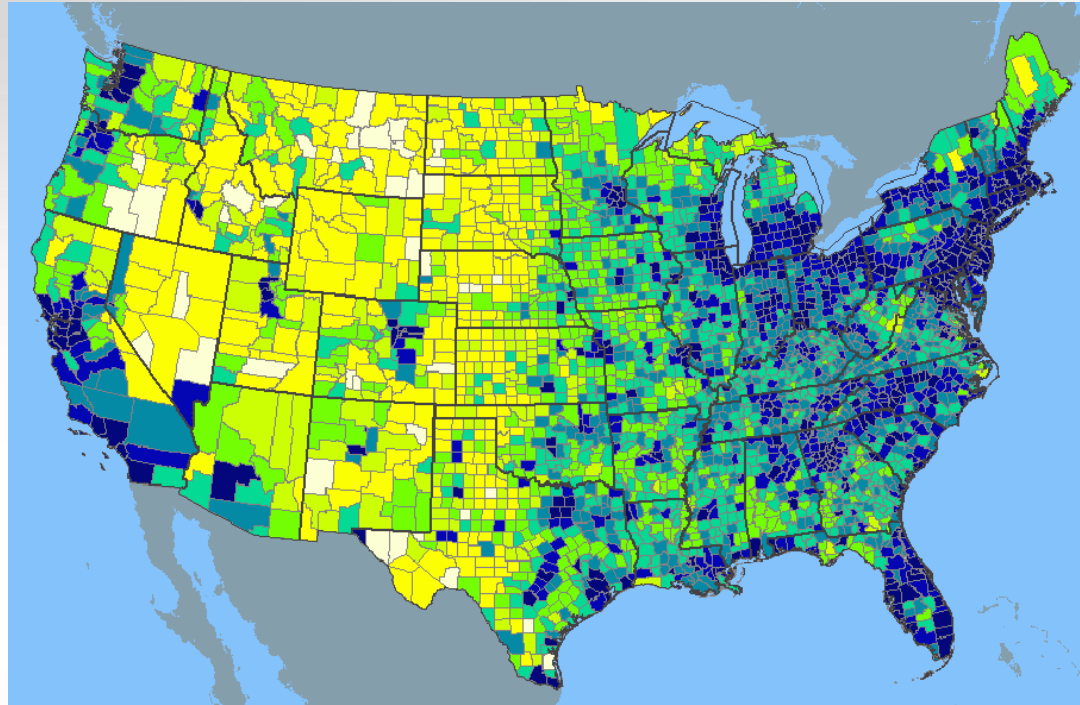
# # 54

- People work in big cities but because conditions are not great in big cities, they choose to live elsewhere; automobiles and highway systems helped suburbs to grow.



# # 55

- population density: how many people live in a given area





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# MOVEMENT



# # 56



- shift in US population: frontier to rural to urban to suburbs

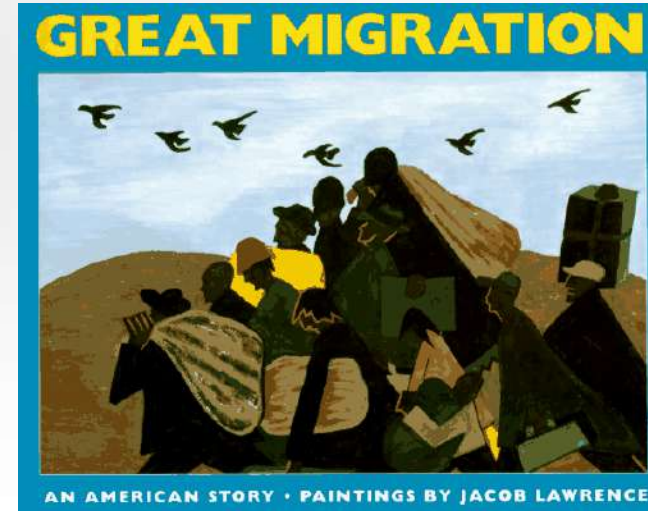


# # 57

- migration: moving (usually within a country or region)



AFRICAN AMERICAN MIGRATION NORTHWARD, 1910-1920





# # 58

- immigration: moving into a country



National Park Service: Statue of Liberty National Monument





# # 59

- emigration: moving out of a countryside



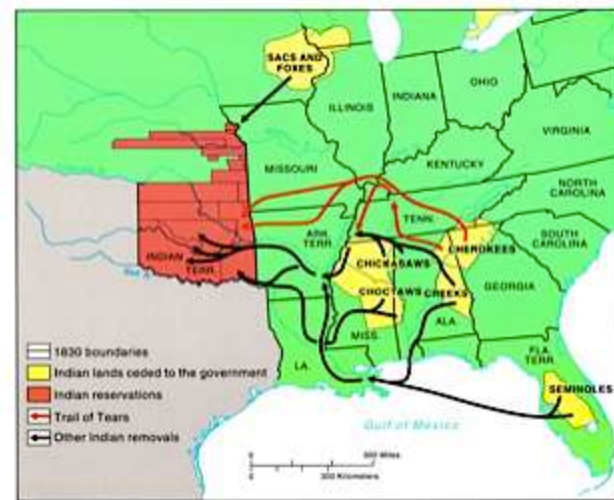
# # 60

- People are emigrants and immigrants at the same time.
- They leave one country to move into another.



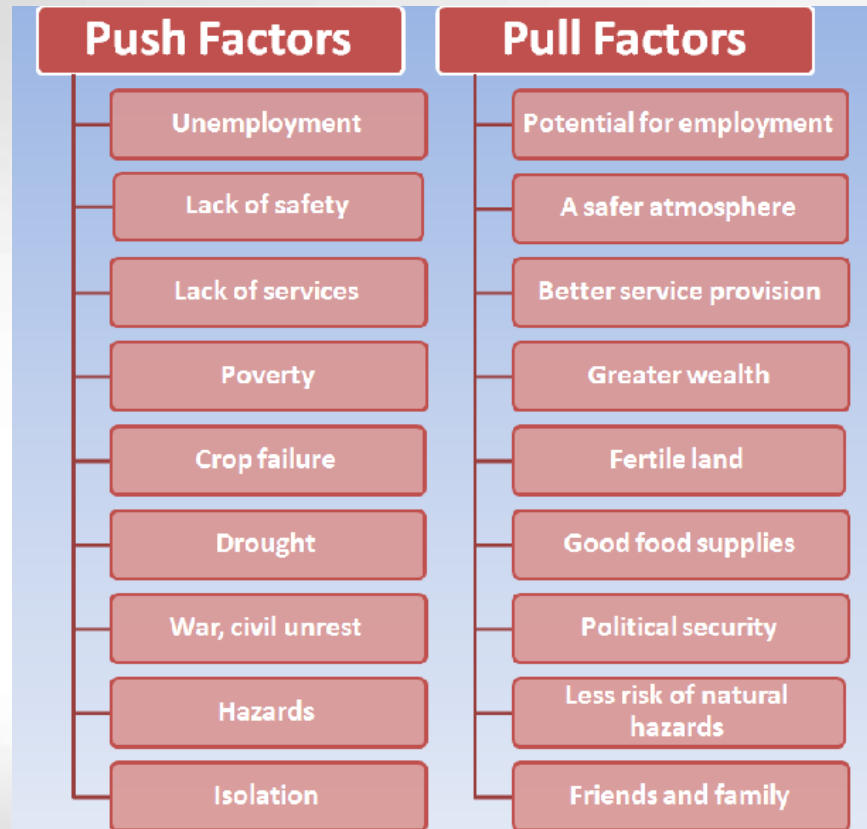
# # 61

- forced migration: involuntary movement of people (Native Americans and African slaves) push factors: those conditions that push people out of their old location



# # 62

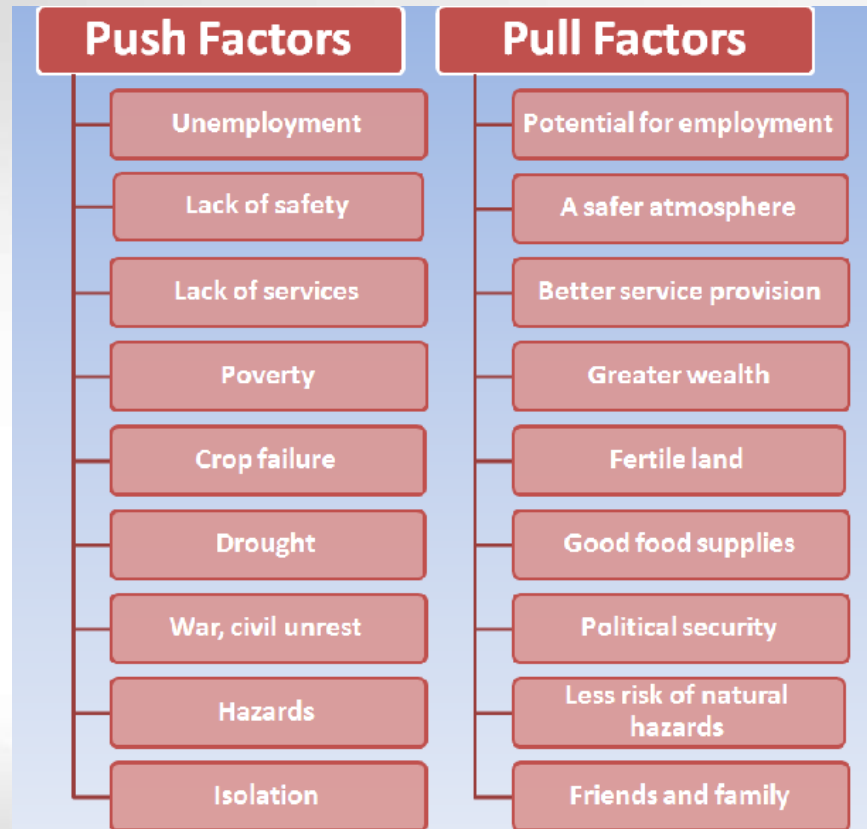
- push factors: those conditions that push people out of their old location: lack of freedoms





# # 63

- pull factors: those attractions that lure migration to a new location: seeking better jobs

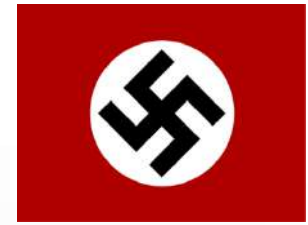


# # 64

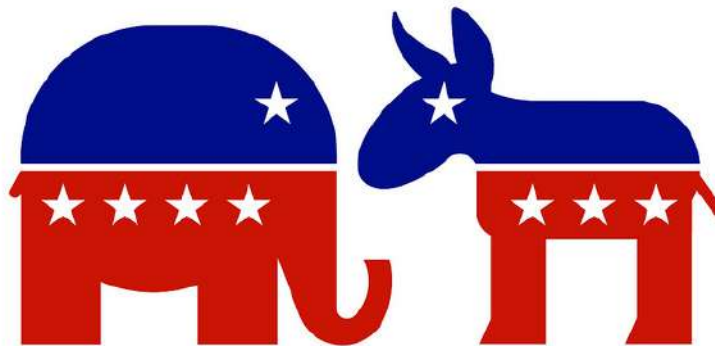
- social factors: related to culture such as overcrowding, unsanitary living conditions, crime, religious or ethnic persecution (Puritans, Pilgrims, Catholics, Hutus, Jews)



# 65



- political factors: persecuted for political beliefs or are attracted to a place where they can practice their political ideas (Ex. during Cold War, people fled Communist countries including East Germany and Cuba; the Taliban in Afghanistan)



# # 66

- economic factors: escape extreme poverty or seeking better jobs and living conditions including higher wages
- (Ex. Mexicans moving to U.S. today; during the Industrial Revolution immigrants moving to the U.S.)





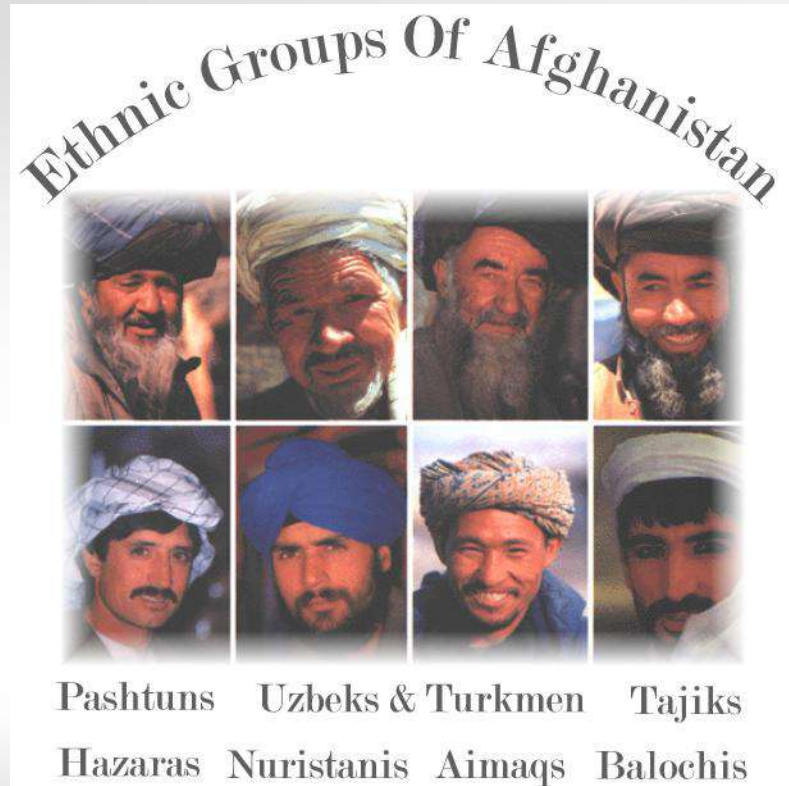
# # 67

- environmental factors: disasters such as floods, droughts, crop failures, and earthquakes (Ex. Irish Potato Famine, the Dust Bowl Migration, and Hurricane Katrina)



# # 68

- ethnic group: people who share culture, race, and/or histories (African Americans, Jews, Hutus and Tutsis)



# # 69

- refugees: people who leave their homeland because of revolution or war (fear for their lives or liberty)



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# CONTACT BETWEEN CULTURES





# # 70

- Contact between cultures can lead to cooperation and conflict.



# # 71

- cultural diffusion: spreading of cultural practices





# # 72

- parts of culture that spread: popular culture; housing patterns, language, educational systems, political affiliations, religion, and labor practices (labor unions)



# # 73

- infrastructure: the buildings and services needed by a community including schools, highways, and telephone lines





# # 74



- Improvements in communication (ways in which we exchange information such as satellites, internet, telephones, etc) and/or transportation (boats, autos, trains, airplanes etc) leads to exchange of cultural practices.
- In other words, any new invention or practice can make it faster, easier, cheaper to accomplish something or allow more people access to it.



# # 75

- Before the building of The Transcontinental Railroad, the only way to transport people and goods were through use of trails and roads (walking, beast of burdens, or wagons) and water (canals and rivers).

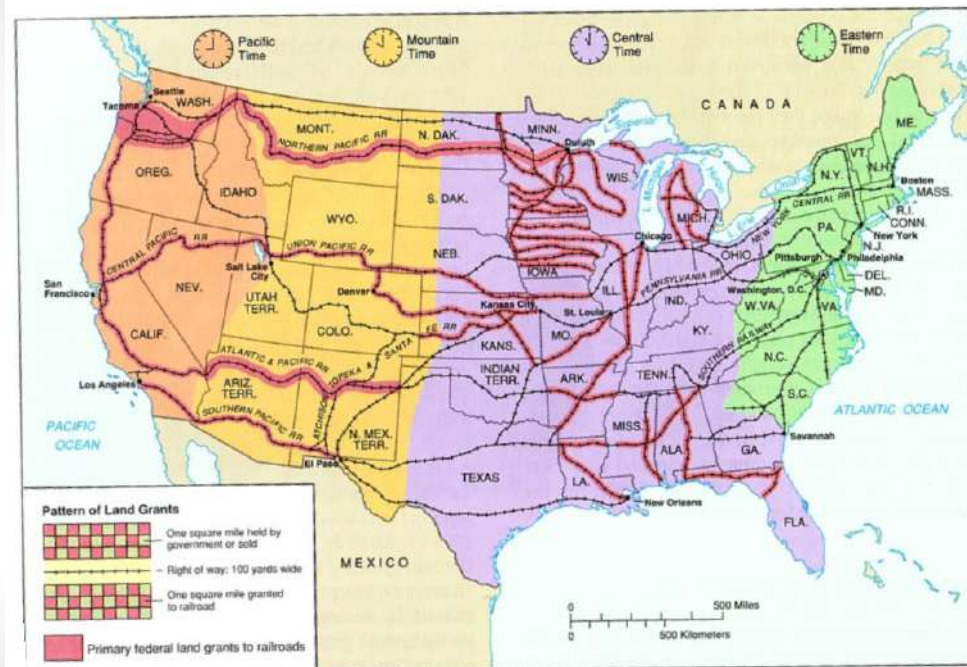


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# # 76

- The Transcontinental Railroad (built mainly by the minorities of the Irish, Chinese, and African Americans) connected the East Coast of the United States to the West Coast.



Transcontinental Railroads and Federal Land Grants, 1850-1900

Despite the laissez-faire ideology that prevailed...



# # 77

- The Panama Canal and the Suez Canal made shipping of goods and the transportation of people faster and easier which allowed the cost of transportation to go down allowing more people to be able to afford to travel or ship items.





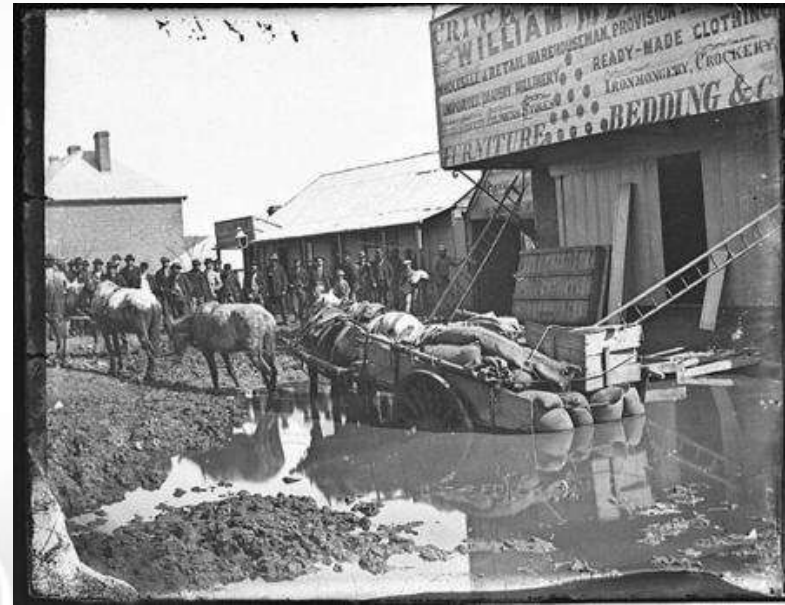
# # 78

- Changes in technology, transportation, and communications affect not only urbanization (moving to cities) but the location of economic activities generally.
- In other words, cities may grow over time or become ghost towns as natural resources/economic activities are discovered or used up.



# # 79

- boom towns: towns that seem to spring up over night (usually in the west due to finding of natural resources)



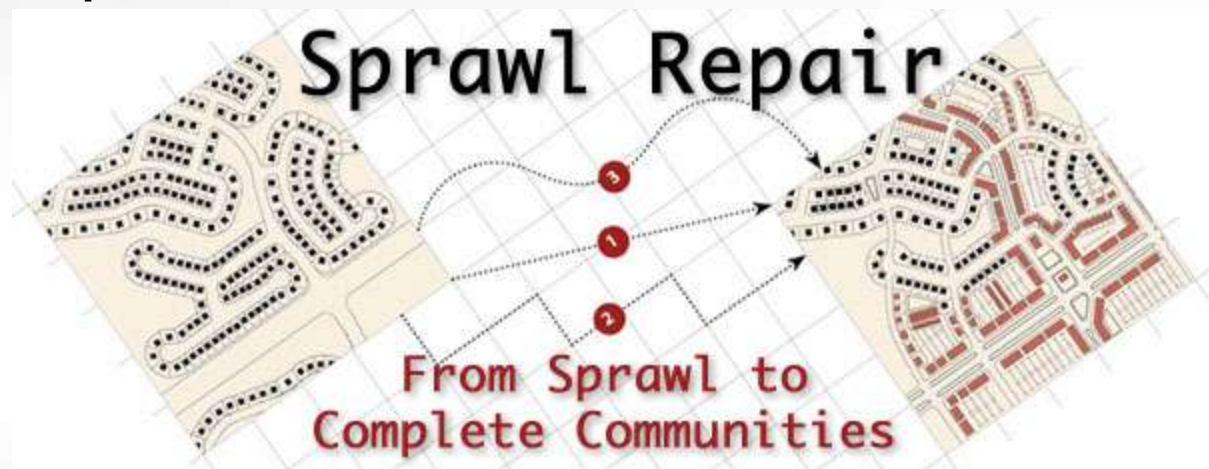
# # 80

- conservation: the act of guarding, protecting, or guarding, or use wisely



# # 81

- Cities and suburbs are built on land that used to be frontier land or farming areas.
- Land planning is important to make sure that the land and natural resources are being used wisely and not be depleted.





# # 82

- Advances in technology affects the environment.
- Natural resources are used and can be destroyed in the process and pollution of the air, land, and water.



# # 83

- Technology and conservation practices can also be used to limit destruction and allow more crops to be grown more efficiently.



# # 84

- deforestation: cleared of trees



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# IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S.





# # 85



- People left Europe to come to the U.S. for many reasons. Europe had become overcrowded. Few people could afford to live on farms.
- Most people had moved to the urban areas due to the factory jobs in the city. People lived in unsanitary conditions. Factory jobs were hard due to long hour and unsafe working conditions.
- People had few freedoms since most countries of Europe were ruled by monarchies.
- Environmental disasters and continual wars motivated other people to move.



# # 86



- People came to the United States hoping for social and economic betterment.
- Cheap and abundant farm land was available.
- The United States was booming because of the Industrial Revolution so there were more jobs with higher wages available.
- Since the United States is a democracy, there were greater political and religious freedoms.



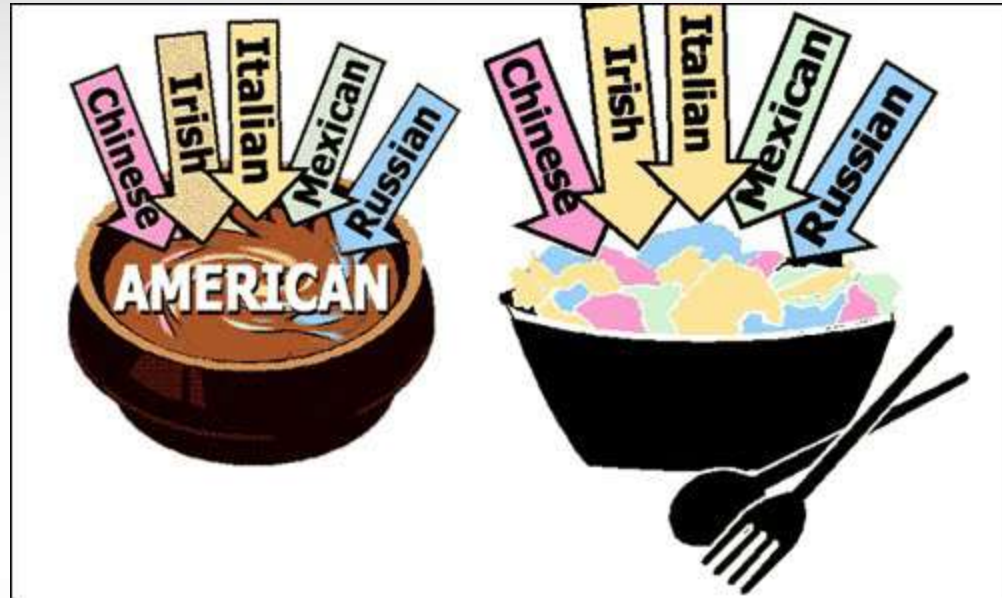
# # 87

- Immigrants bring their cultural practices with them.
- They either retain some cultural practices while assimilating (adopting new practices).



# # 88

- America has been referred to as “The Melting Pot” or “The Salad Bowl” because many different ethnic groups live here.





# # 89

- stereotype: a commonly held idea or image of a person or group based on generalization that are often negative and not necessarily true; usually based on race, gender, or age



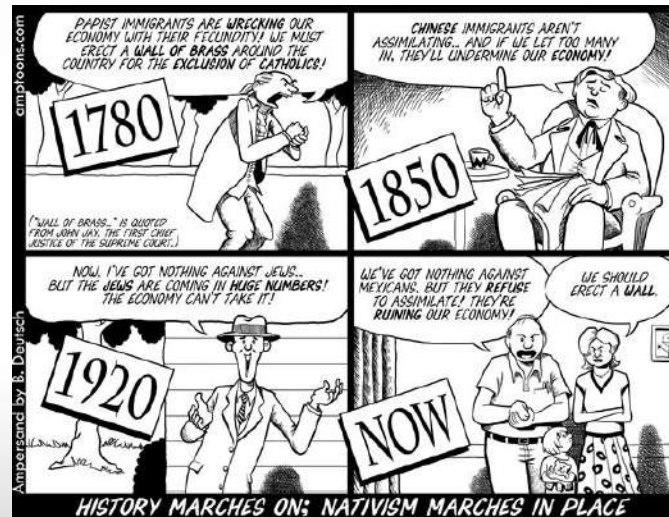
# # 90

- gender stereotype: the cultural assumption of role of men and women in a society



# # 91

- nativism: believing your group is better than others or dislike of foreigners
- Nativism led to discrimination against the new immigrants.
- The KKK and other groups were formed which opposed foreigners, blacks, and Jews



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# WAVES OF U.S. IMMIGRATION





# # 92

- Monroe Doctrine: a policy warning Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere



# # 93

- Manifest Destiny: This was a belief that the United States should extend to the Pacific Ocean and defend democracies throughout the world.



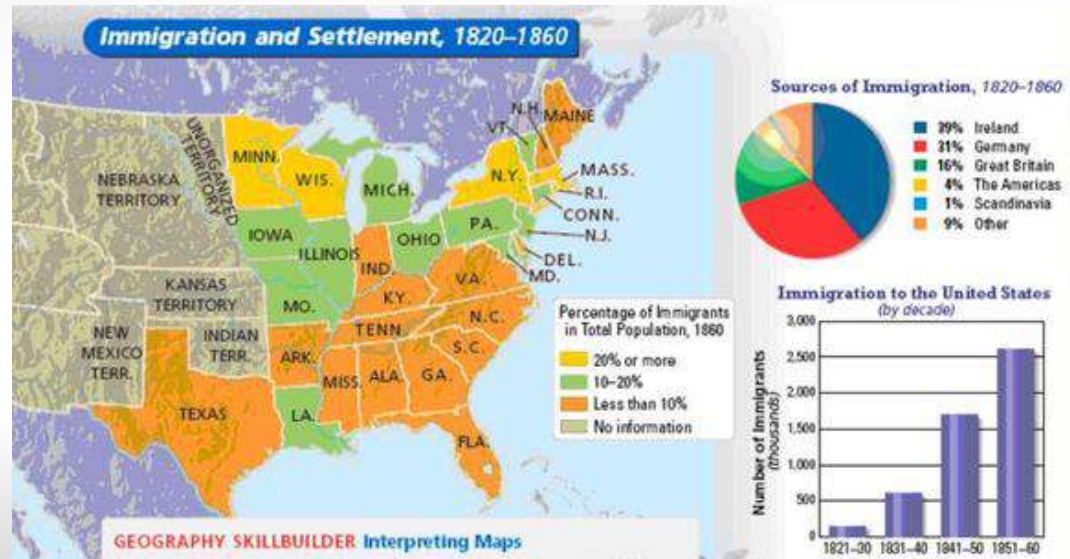
# # 94

- 1<sup>st</sup> Wave: before 1850: from Northern and Western Europe to rural areas and farms
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave: after 1850 to 1920: from Eastern and Southern Europe to urban areas
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Wave: during the Cold War (after WWII): from Asia
- 4<sup>th</sup> Wave: late 20<sup>th</sup> century (1950s-1999): from Latin America



# # 95

- Before 1850, most of the immigrants to the U.S. were from Northern or Western Europe.
- They were mainly white Protestants who shared a similar culture and language (English).
- Most of these individuals moved to rural areas to farm.





# # 96

- After 1850, the pattern changed since transportation on boats and trains became cheaper and faster.
- Most of these people moved to urban areas for jobs.
- More immigrants came from diverse backgrounds from mainly Eastern and Southern Europe.
- There were more Catholics (Irish) and Jews.



# # 97

- The language and culture of these second group was also more diverse causing distrust among the cultures which led to nativism (dislike of foreigners) and laws restricting immigrations from certain areas.



The Only Way to Handle It

# # 98

- Although there were many Chinese who came to the U.S. to work on the transcontinental railroad (others worked in mining, laundries, and restaurants) fear of the difference of cultures caused Congress to enact many laws (Immigration Act) severely restricting immigration from Asian countries.



# # 99

- Since the 1950s these restrictions have been eased. During the Cold War (Korean and Vietnam Conflicts), many refugees (people who flee from their country for their own safety) came to the U.S.





# # 100

- During modern times, most of the immigrants to the U.S. have come from the developing countries in Latin America and Asia because the people in these countries do not enjoy the social, political, economic, and political freedoms enjoyed in other countries.

