

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit One: Thinking Geographically

The AP Exam

- TUESDAY, MAY 5th
- Two-hours and 15 minutes
- 75 multiple choice (60 minutes)
- 3 essays in free response section (75 minutes- answer all 3 FRQ's)
- Students who score high enough on the exam can receive college credit for taking the course.

Course Outline

- **Thinking Geographically 8-10%**
- **Population and Migration Patterns and Processes 13-17%**
- **Cultural Patterns and Processes 12-17%**
- **Political Patterns and Processes 12-17%**
- **Agriculture and Rural Land Use 12-17%**
- **Cities and Urban Land Use 13-17%**
- **Industrial and Economic Patterns and Processes 13-17%**

Syllabus Highlights

- Calendar and Vocab for each unit on website.
- Two Interactive Notebooks.
- Late and Missing Work:
 - All work turned in at the end of the unit in the Interactive Notebook.
 - Due dates for specific assignments will serve as checks on progress and completion.
- Homework:
 - Quality time v. Quantity
 - Manageable units spread over time = Better Retention (avoid the cram)
 - Pomodoro's = Focused 20 minutes, 5-6 days per week.

Unit Breakdown

- **NOTEBOOK**

- Vocab: Human Geography is a vocab intensive course. Notebooks will become a comprehensive study guide in the spring.
- Ultimate Guides: Two page essays on key topics and concepts.
- Textbook Assignment: 6 Response Questions each Unit.
- Practice Free Response Questions
- Current Event Articles – Applying human geography concepts.
- Regional Country Reports

Unit Breakdown

- **ASSESSMENT**

- Daily Review Quizzes
- Regional Map Quizzes
- Unit Exams
 - Multiple Choice
 - Free Response Questions
- Comprehensive Semester Exams
 - Semester 1: Units 1 - 4
 - Semester 2: Units 5- 7

1.1 Introduction to Maps

Spatial Approach

A spatial approach considers the arrangements of phenomena being studied across the earth's surface.

It considers location, distance, direction, orientation, pattern and interconnection

Geographers ask spatial approach based questions such as;

Why are things where they are?

How did things become distributed as they are?

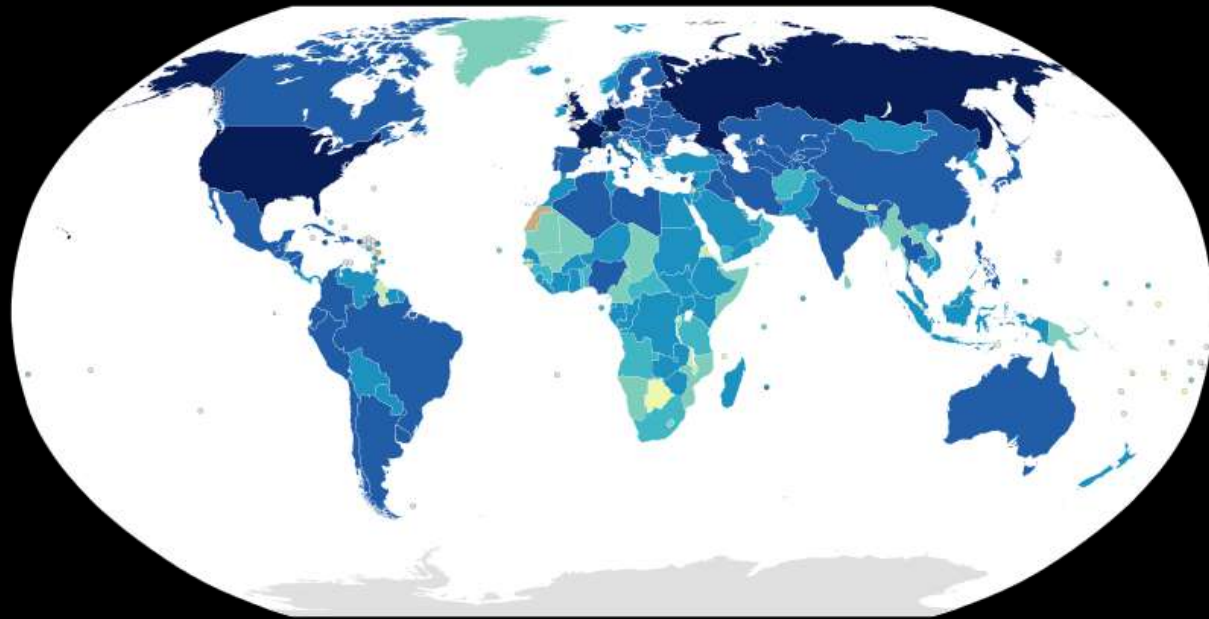
What is changing the patterns of distribution?

What are the implications of the spatial distributions for people?

- History = Time



- Geography = Space



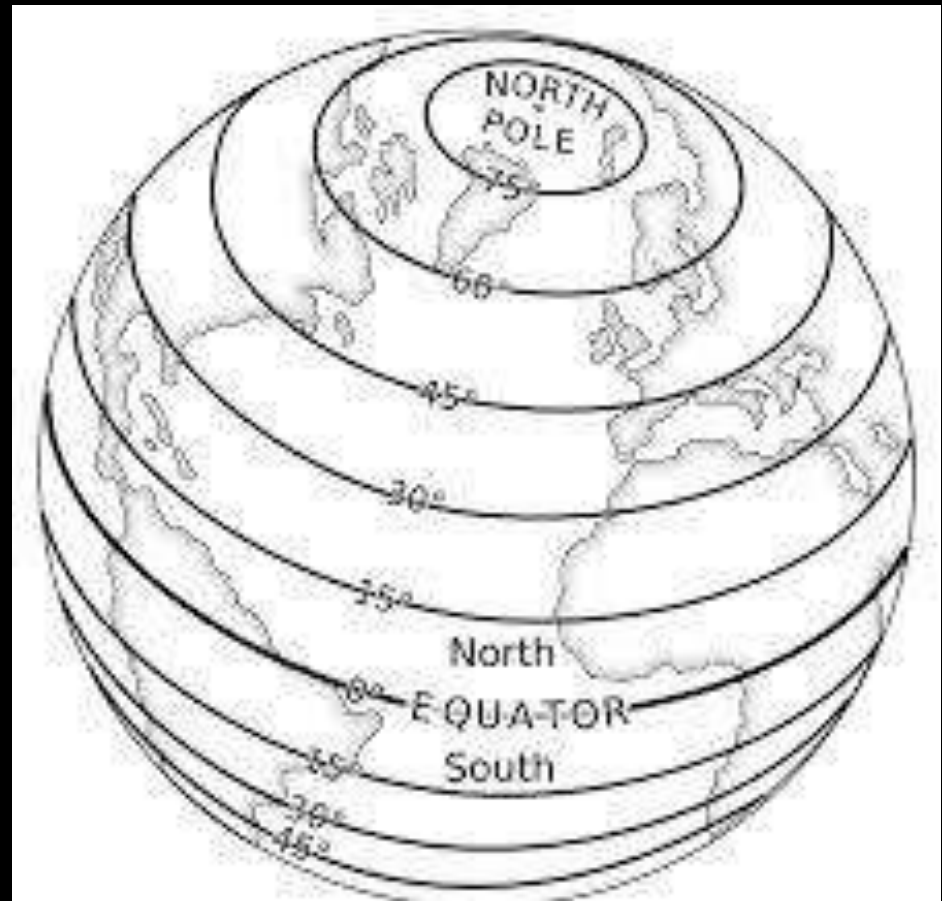
Television Introduction by Country

Physical Geography

- Spatial analysis of the structure, processes and location of the Earth's natural phenomena such as climate, soil, plants, animals and topography.

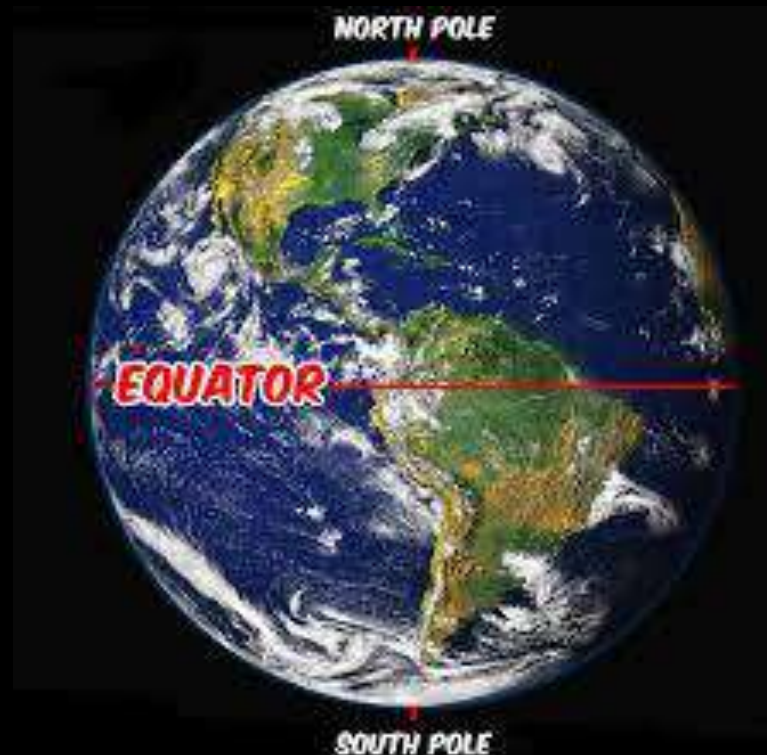
Latitude

The distance north or south of the equator.



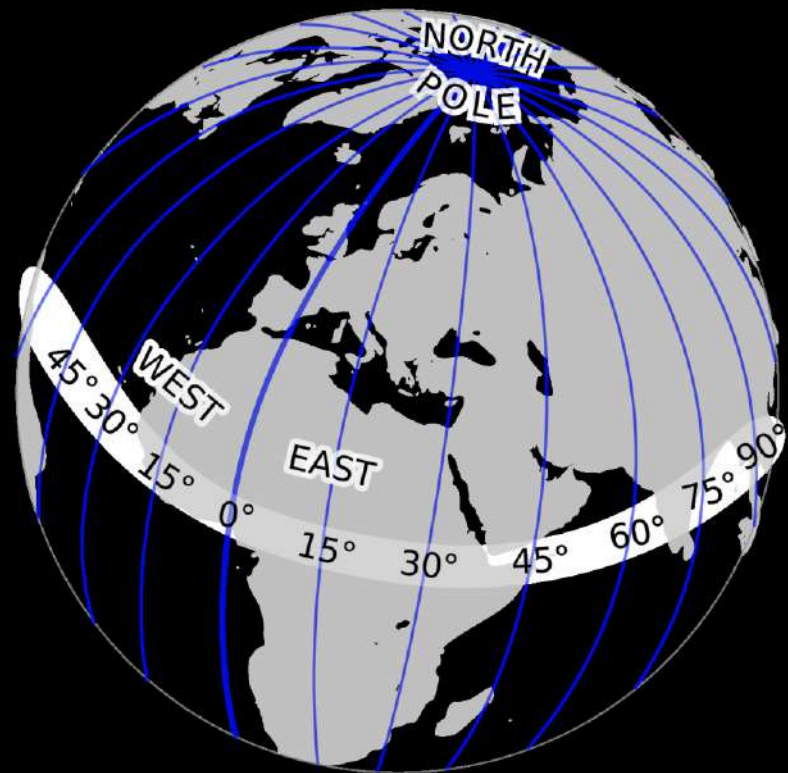
Equator

- Imaginary line that circles the globe exactly halfway between the North and South poles.
- The equator is designated as 0 degrees latitude and the poles as 90 degrees north and 90 degrees south.



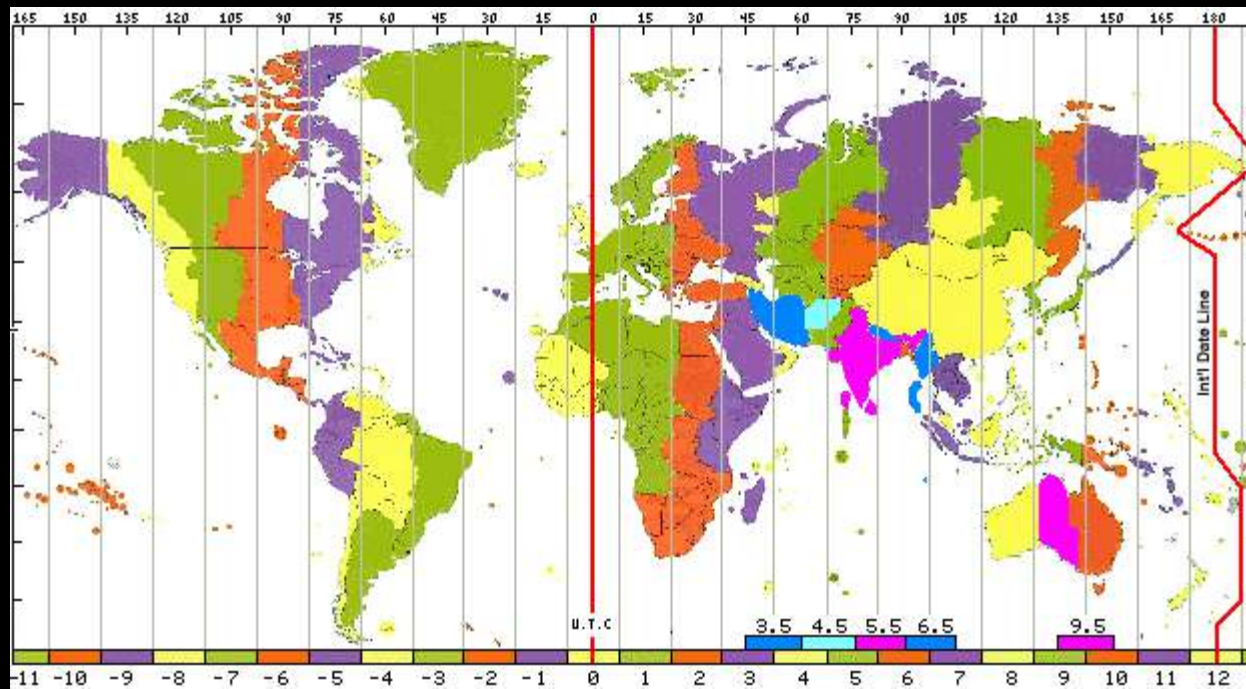
Longitude

- The distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.



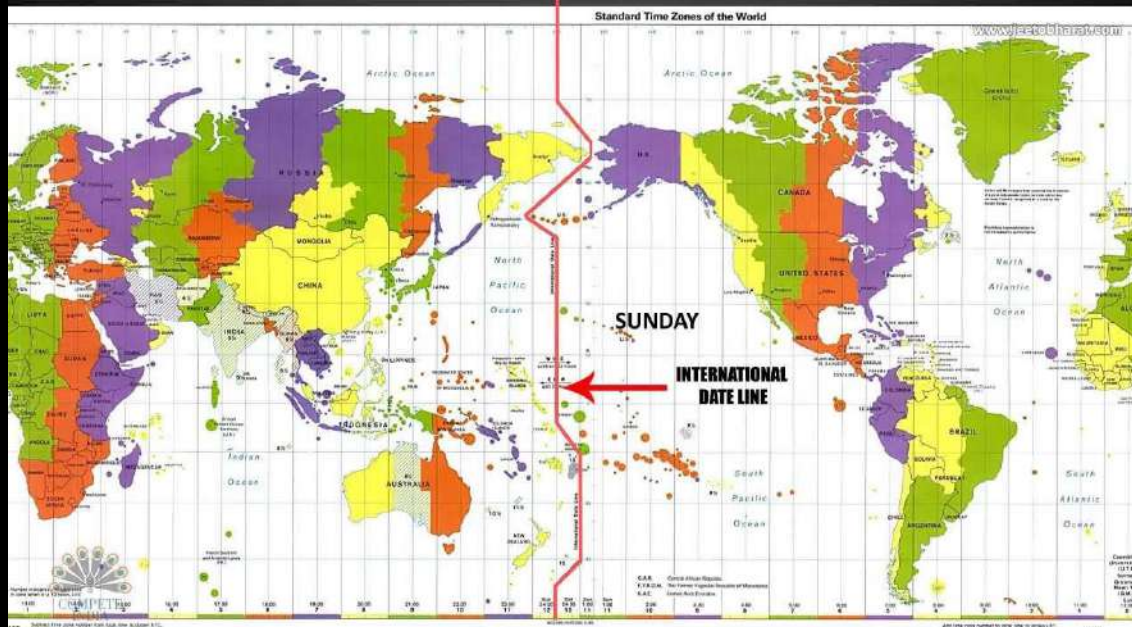
Prime Meridian

- An imaginary line that circles the globe runs from pole to pole through Greenwich England. It is designated as 0 degrees longitude.
- On the opposite side of the globe from the Prime Meridian is 180 degrees longitude.



International Date Line

- An imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and demarcates the change of one calendar day to the next.
- It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° line of longitude but deviating to pass around some territories and island groups.



Ultimate Guide: What is Human Geography and why is it important?

- Video:
 - Take notes on video in notebook
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDk06h7Abbw>
- Power Research:
 - 15 minutes
 - Gather as much info as possible to answer the question
 - Take notes
- Outline
 - 3-4 minutes
 - Outline your essay
 - Topics, examples, definitions
- Power Write
 - 20 minutes of writing
 - Minimum of two pages completed

What is Human Geography?



Countdown timer

20:00

(with alarm)

Human Geography

- The study of:
- how people make places,
- how we organize space and society,
- how we interact with each other in places and across space,
- and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our locality, region, and world.

Human Geography

- The impact of geography on humans and the impact of humans on geography

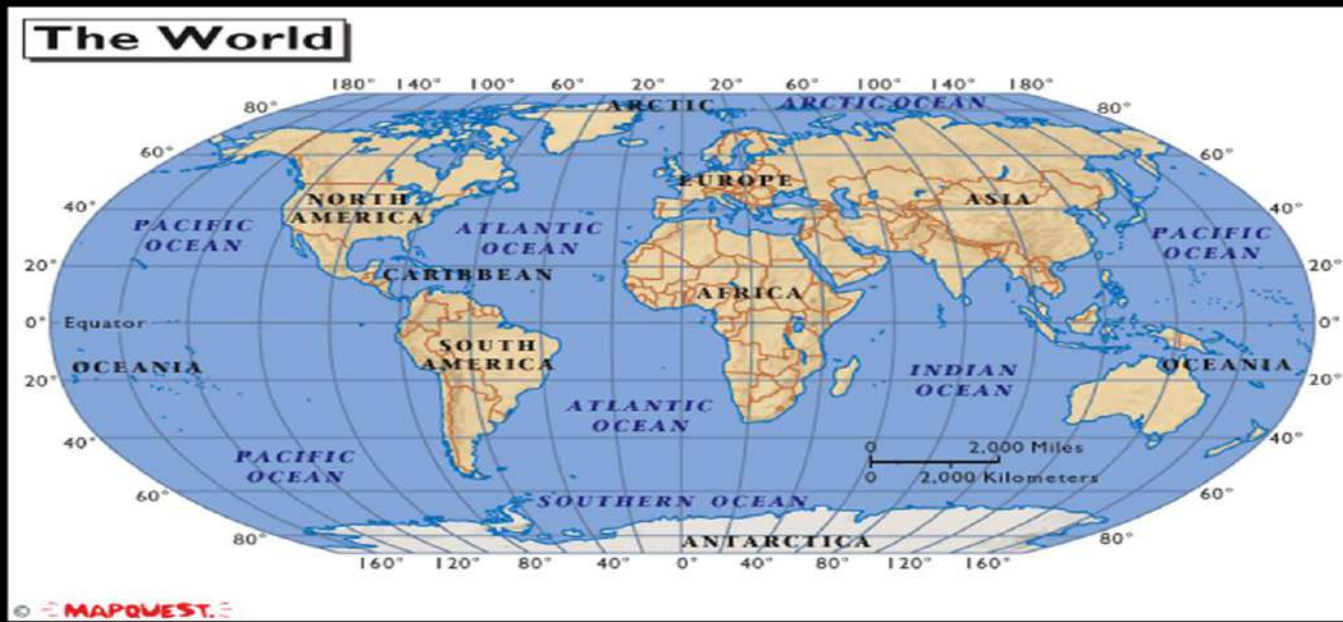
Geography is everything and everything is geography.”

Culture	Boundary Disputes
Religion	Geopolitics
Language	Urbanization
Racial Conflict	Agricultural Methods
Ethnic Cleansing	Agri-business
Infant mortality	Food Scarcity
Life expectancy	Patterns of Consumption
Infectious disease	Popular Culture
Migration	Religious Fundamentalism
Immigration	Globalization
Gender Roles	Genetically Modified Foods

Cartographic Scale

The ratio between the size of objects in the real world and their representation on the map.

Also known as map scale.







© 2009 www.outline-world-map.com

smaller scale

Sample Area Covered

Fraction Scale

Verbal Scale

World

1:78,000,000

1 in = 1,250 mi

No. America

1:36,000,000

1 in = 570 mi

Central U.S.

1: 4,000,000

1 in = 64 mi

AAA Oregon map

1: 1,267,200

1 in = 20 mi

larger scale

***Smaller-scale** shows more land area in less detail. Used to show global patterns.*

***Larger-scale** shows less land area in more detail. Used on local maps.*

Absolute Direction

Directions to a location based on the cardinal points – North, South, East, West.




Relative Direction:

Directions to a location that use relative terms, such as left, right, up, down, over.

Example: Go down McKillican, cross 43, keep walking along the road, on your right will be a red brick building.












Clustering

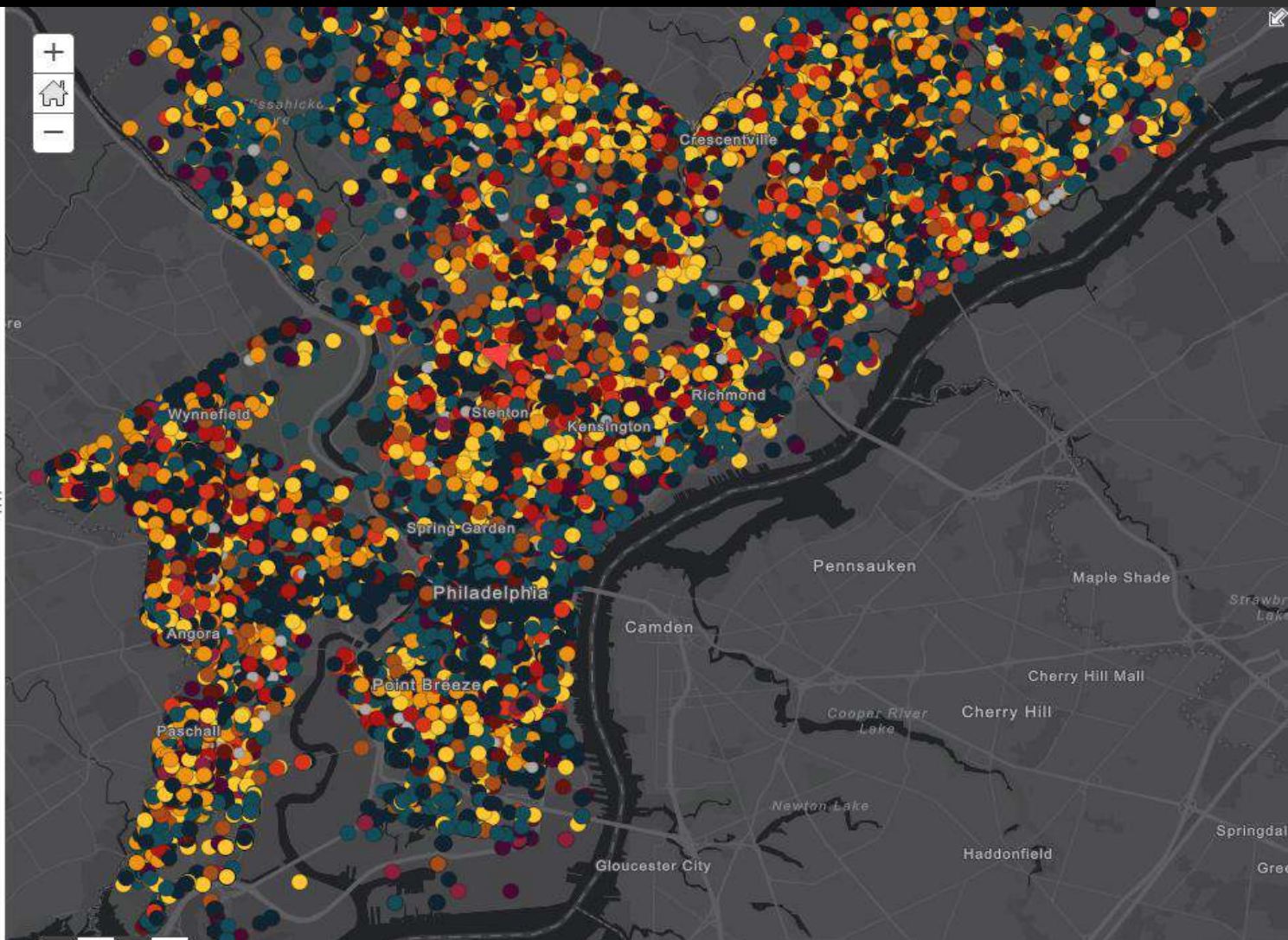
- Map making tool that allows you to cluster your data into smaller data points so that it is easier to see from the larger groupings.

Legend

Police Incidents - Unclustered

-  Thefts
-  Theft from Vehicle
-  Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicle
-  Burglary Residential
-  Aggravated Assault No Firearm
-  Robbery No Firearm
-  Robbery Firearm
-  Aggravated Assault Firearm
-  Motor Vehicle Theft
-  Burglary Non-Residential
-  Other





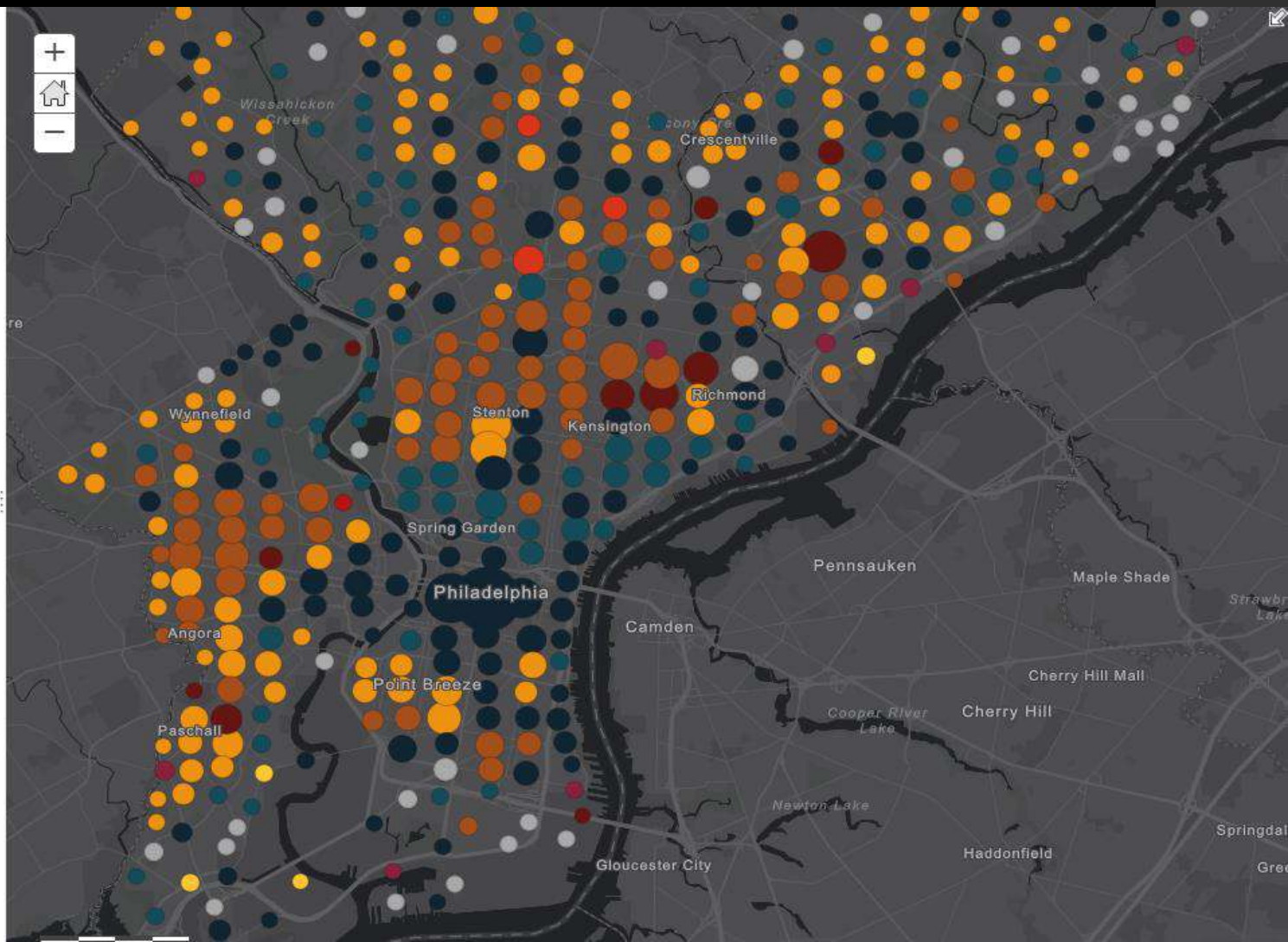
Legend

Police Incidents

- Thefts
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- Other

Number of features

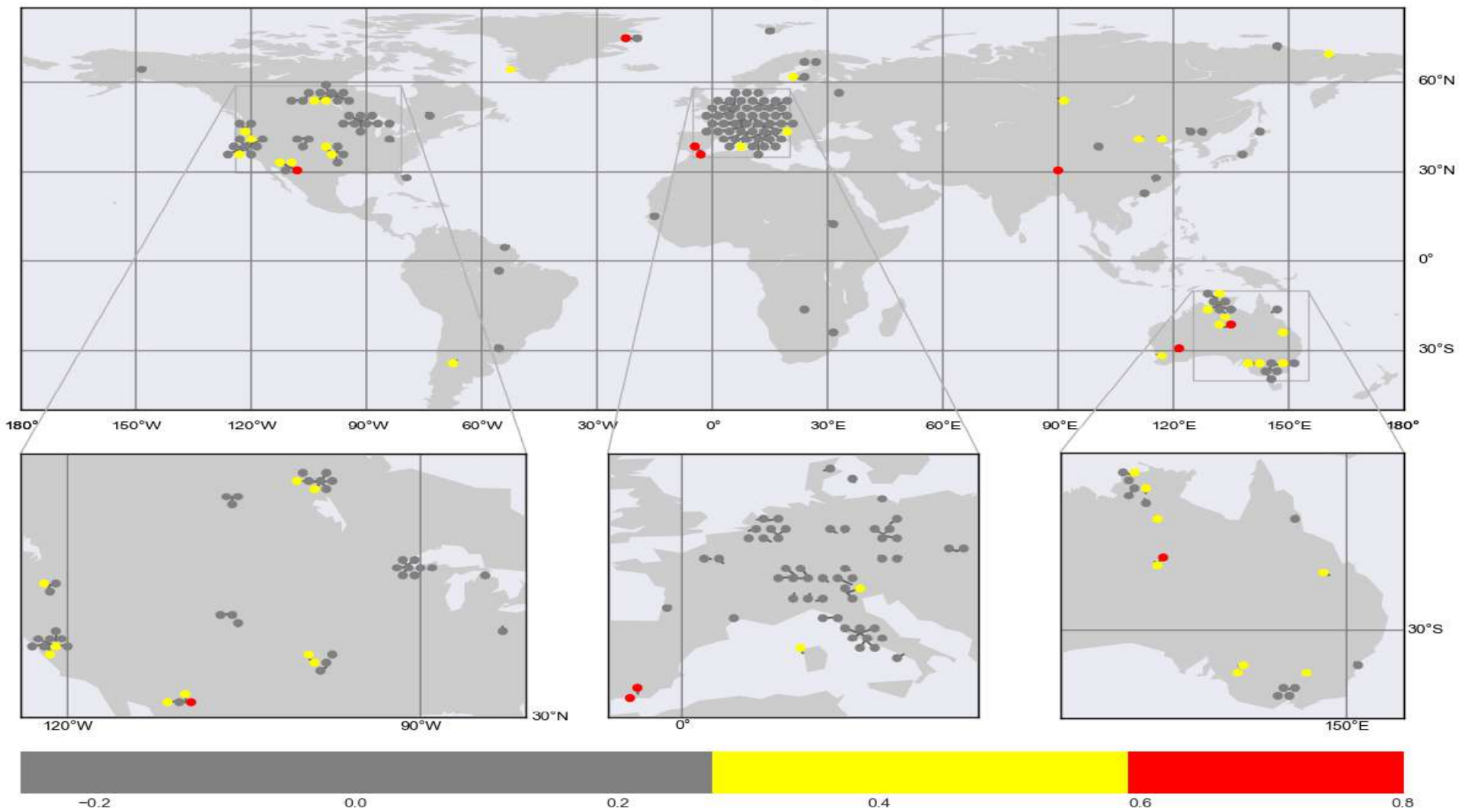
- > 889
- 700
- 400
- 200
- 1



Dispersal

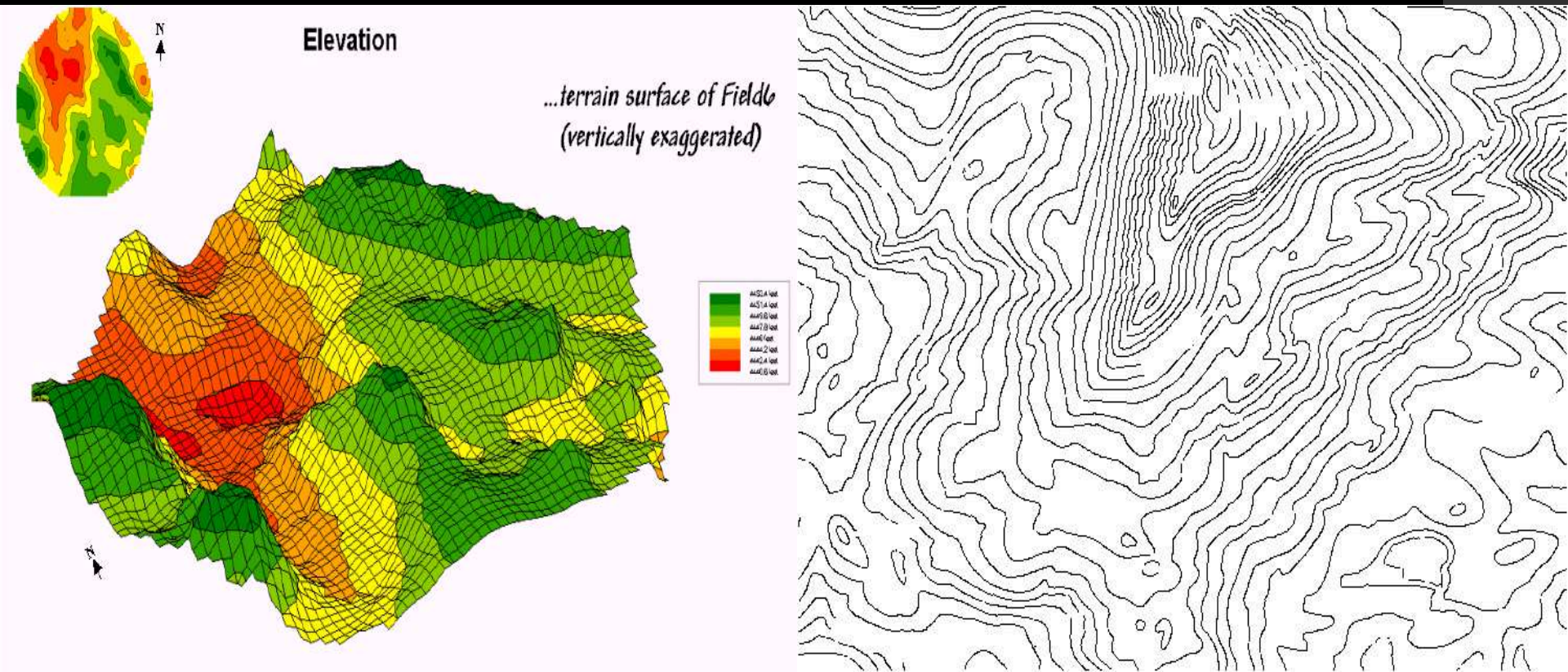
- Map making tool – spread out overlapping data symbols to make them easier to differentiate.

Final ensemble: NEE - rmse uniqueness mean



Elevation

- Mapping techniques to show the height above a certain level - commonly above sea level.



Reference Maps

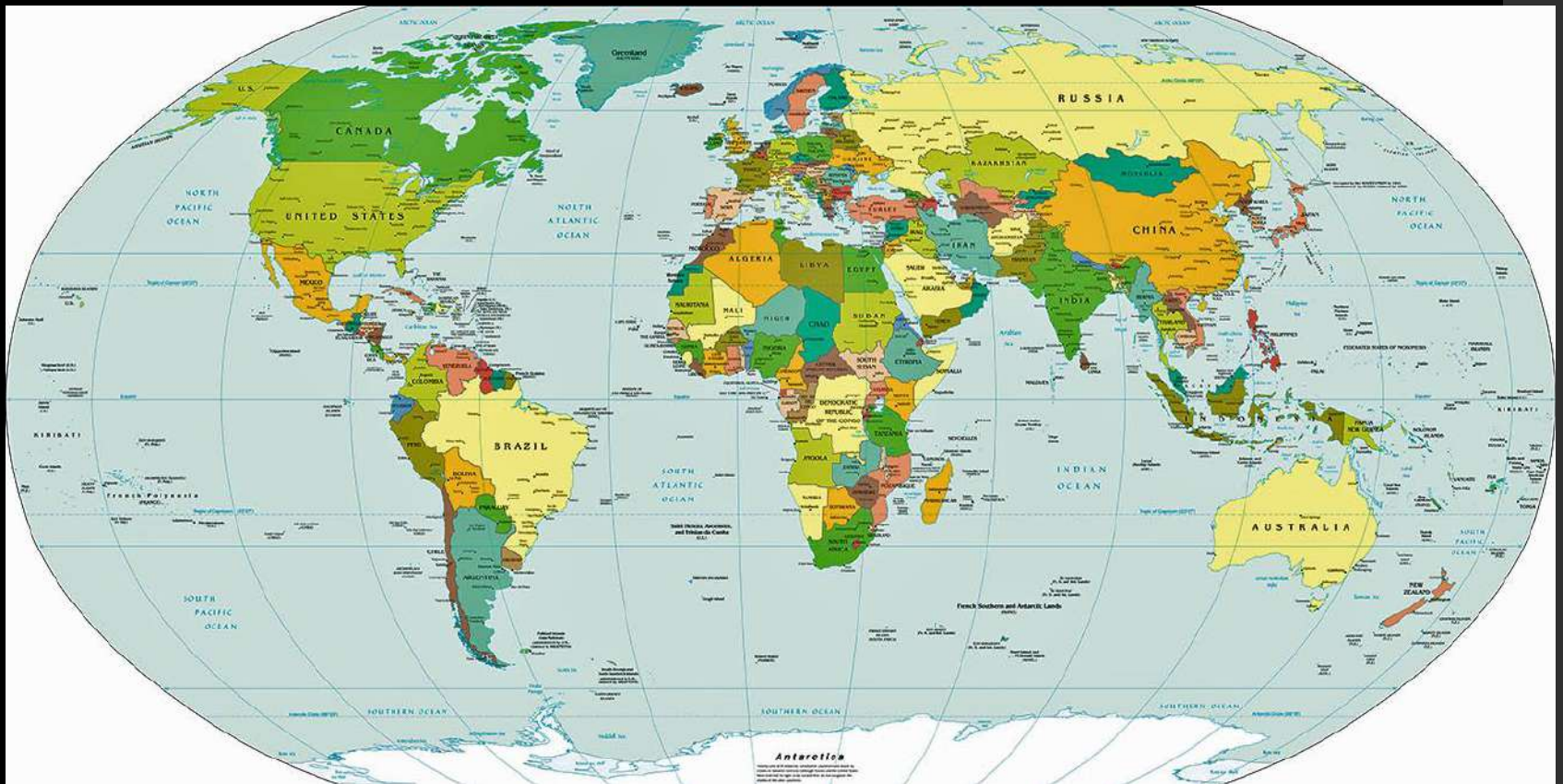
- Show locations of places and geographic features. Referred to for general information.



Common Types of Reference Maps

1. Political Maps
2. Physical Maps
3. Road Maps
4. Plat Maps
5. Locator Maps

Political Maps: Show human created boundaries and designations, such as countries, states, cities and capitals.



Physical Maps: Show natural features, such as mountains, rivers and deserts.



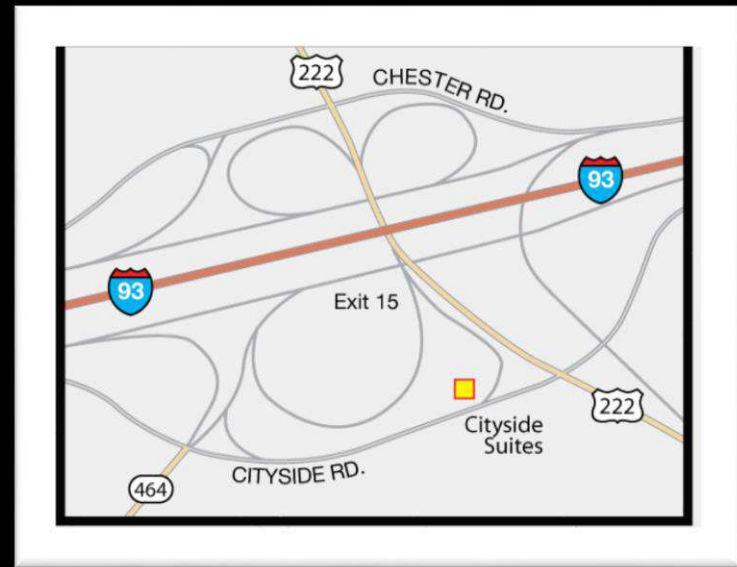
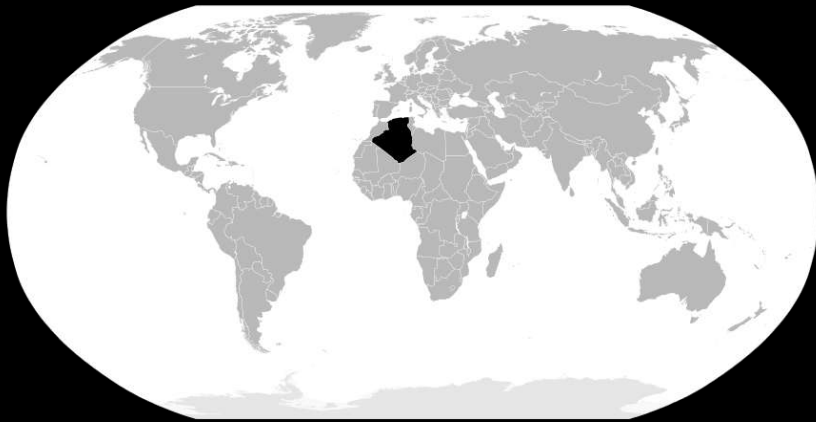
Road Maps: Shows highways, roads, and streets.



Plat Maps: Show property lines.



Locator Maps: Used in books, newspapers, advertisements to show specific locations mentioned in the text.



Thematic Maps

- Show degree of an attribute, the pattern of its distribution, or its movement.
- Relative locations



Common Types of Thematic Maps

1. Categorical
2. Choropleth
3. Isoline
4. Dot Distribution
5. Graduated
Symbol
6. Cartograms

Categorical Thematic Maps

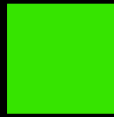
Shows areas that are different in kind

Shows different kinds of the same thing (category).

Uses several distinct colors to show different categories



Desert



Forest



Tundra

Examples: climates, form of government, political parties

Choropleth Thematic Maps

Shows areas that are different in amount

Use shades of similar colors to show different values



high value



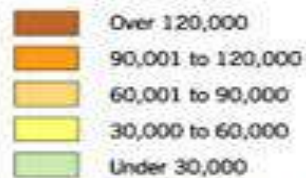
medium value



low value

Examples: population density, literacy rates

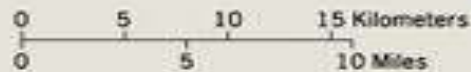
**WASHINGTON, D.C. METRO
AREA MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT
IN 2000**

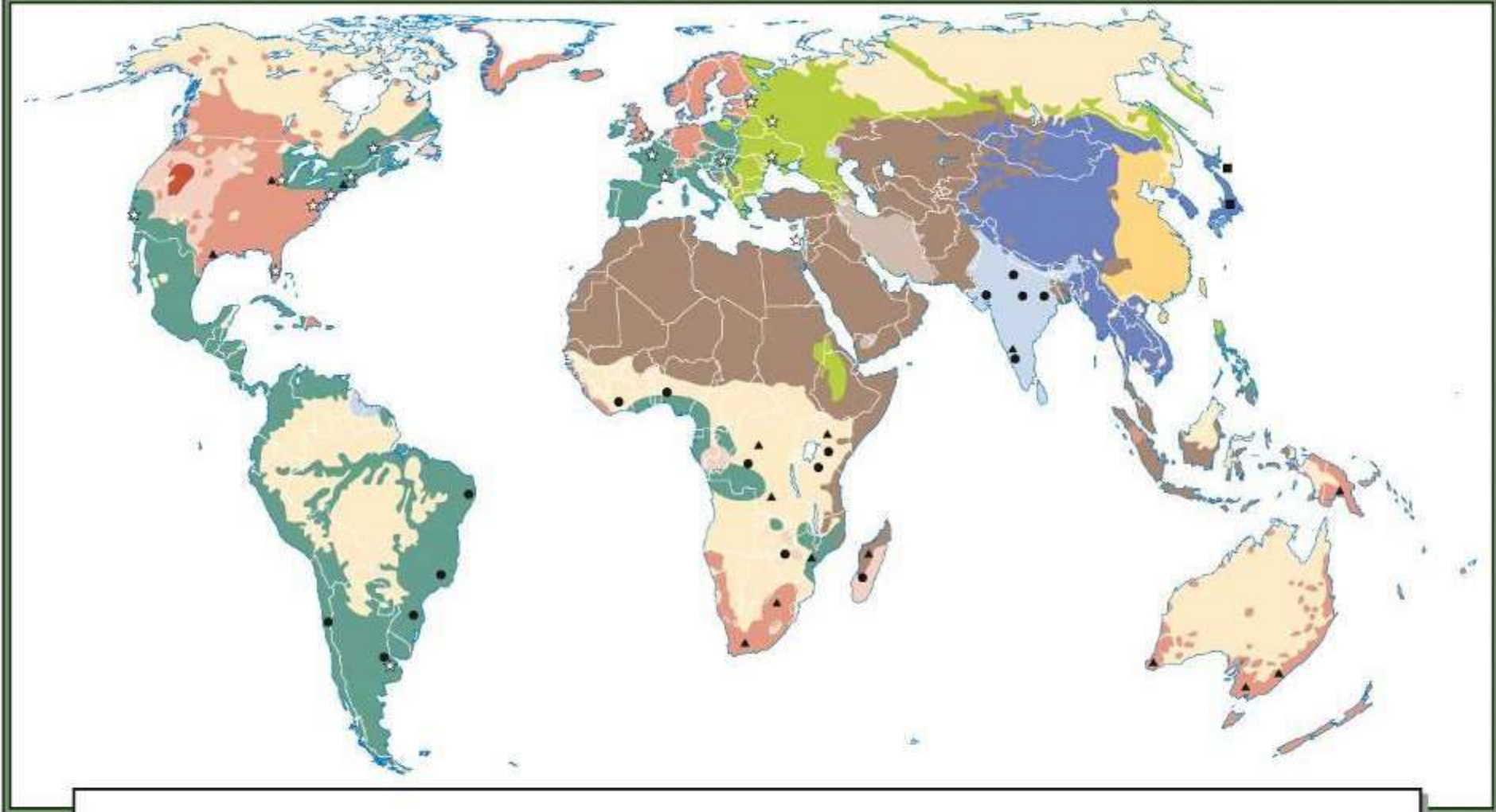


MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, D.C.

VIRGINIA





Predominant Religions and Belief Systems

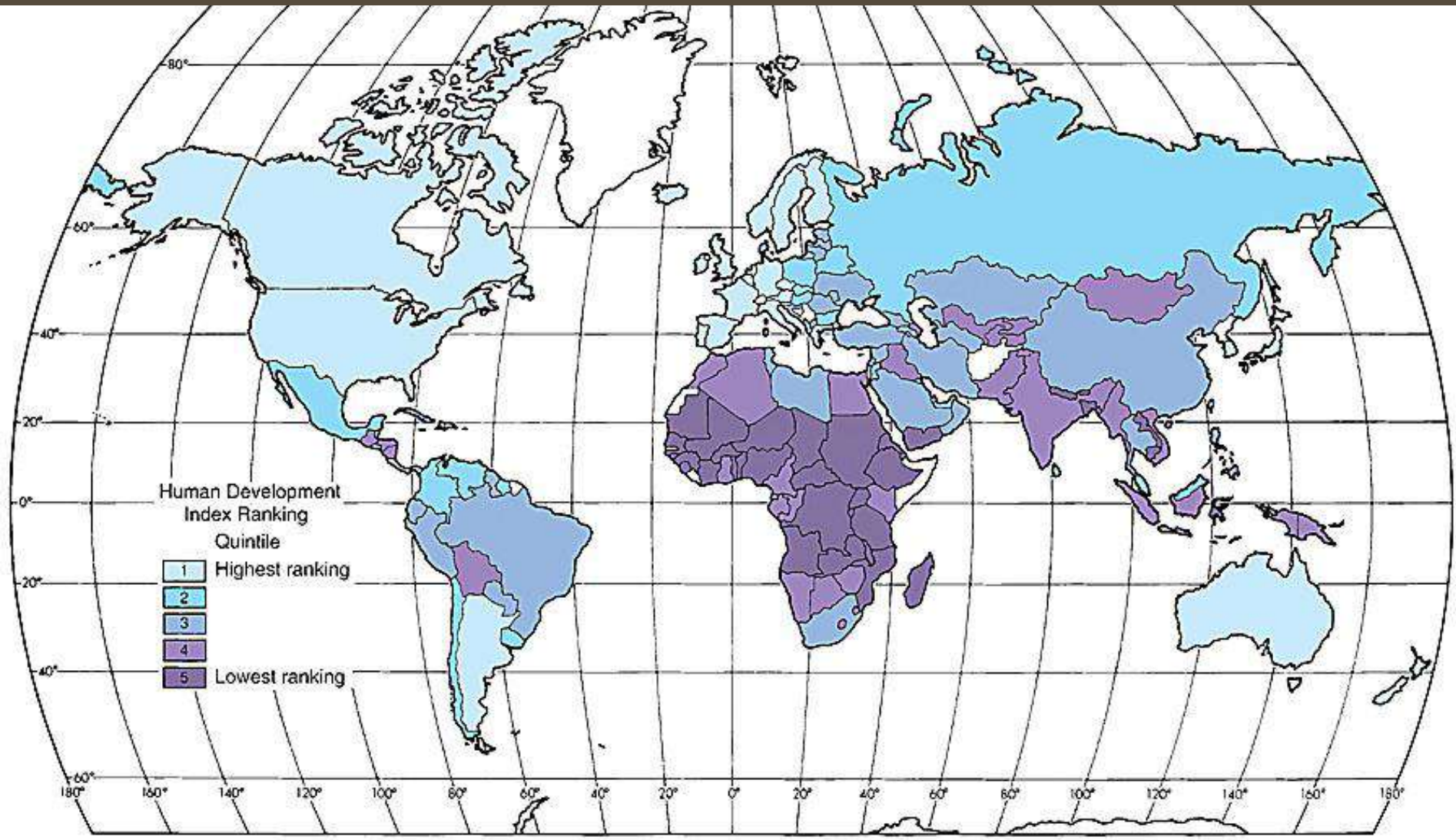
 Buddhism	 Traditional religions	 Protestantism	 Mixed Christian	 Roman Catholicism
 Hinduism	 Roman Catholicism	 Sunni Islam	 Mormon	 Protestantism
 Confucianism	 Orthodox and other Eastern churches	 Shi'ite Islam	 No listing	 Judaism
				 Shintoism

FOUR-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Level	Description	Key Questions
1. Comprehension	Establish the basic information.	What? Where? When? What type of map? Scale?
2. Identification	Identify and describe patterns in phenomena.	Are the phenomena clustered or dispersed? What densities are apparent? Where are the patterns? Are the patterns connected?
3. Explanation	Explain how individual phenomena might form a pattern.	Why is something where it is? How did something get where it is?
4. Impact	Explain why a pattern is important, what impact it has and predict what it might lead to.	Why is the pattern important? What are the impacts? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental (changes to the environment and the impact on humans)• Social (interactions, language, religion, culture, people, etc.)• Political (government, laws, regulations, policies, conflict, etc.)• Economic (money, currency, trade, development, poverty, etc.) What might the pattern lead to in the future?

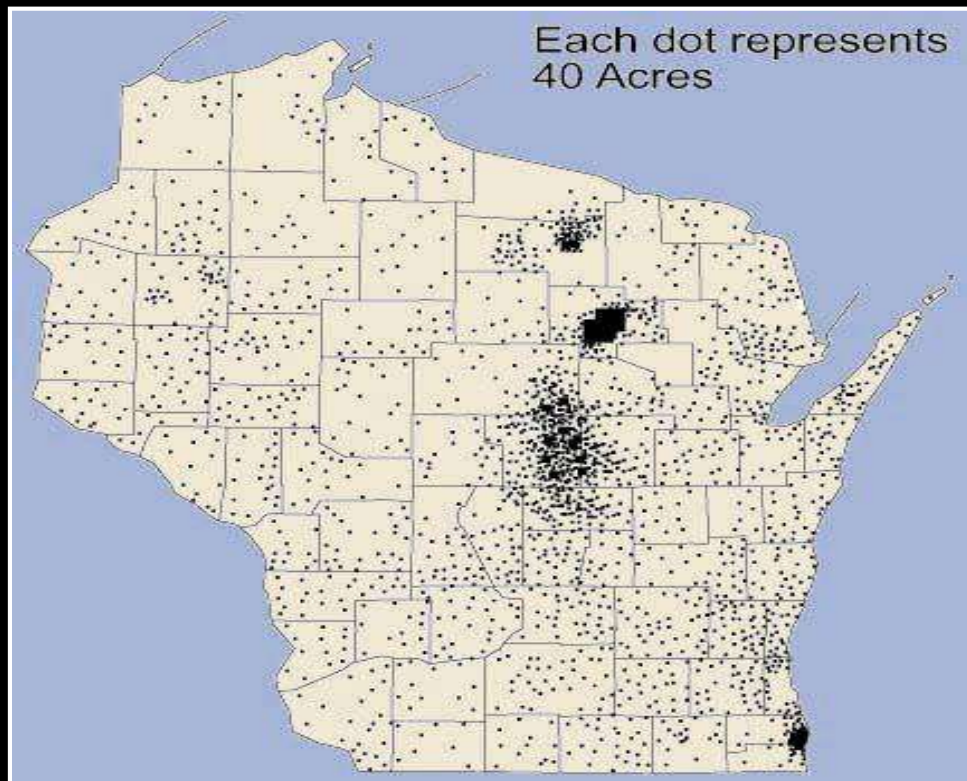
Human Development Index (HDI) Rankings

Includes GNI/PPP, Literacy, and Life Expectancy



Dot Distribution Maps:

Show the specific location and distribution of something across space. Each dot represents a specified quantity.



Graduated Symbol Maps:

Uses symbols of different sizes placed in an area to show value or quantity. Often a circle, but could be any symbol – people representing population



Traffic Fatalities in U.S. by State, 2009

CANADA



0 100 200 300
Number of Traffic Fatalities

MEXICO



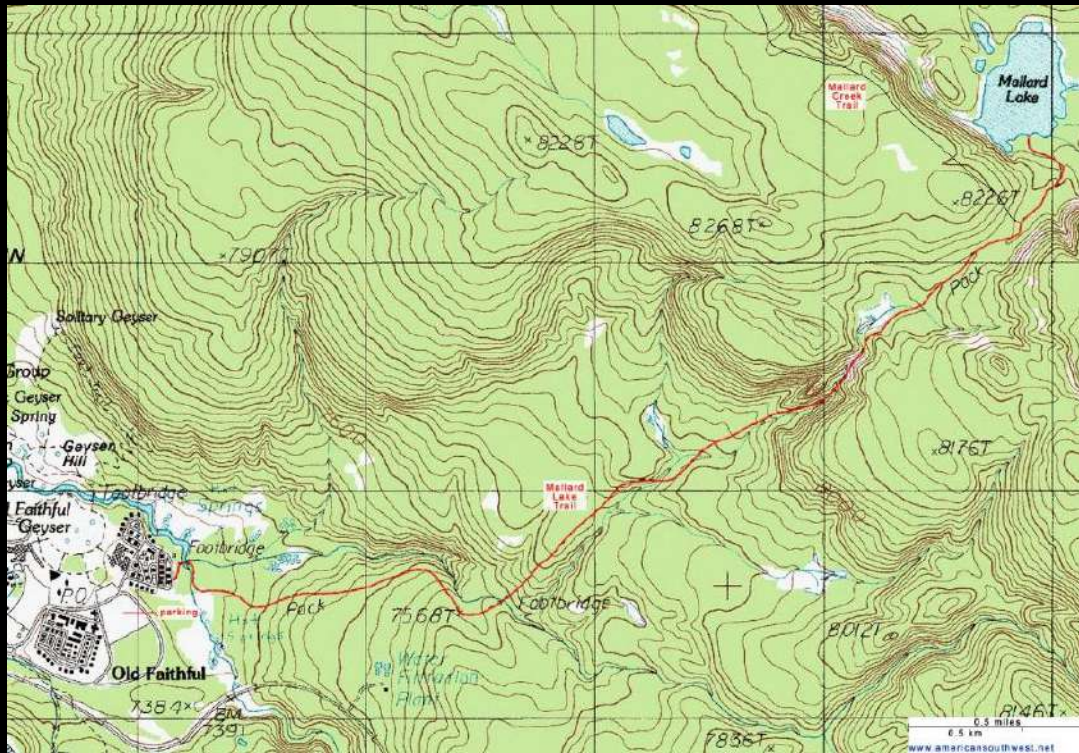
Isoline Maps

- Use lines to connect points of equal value to show variations in data across space.
- Lines close together show that the phenomena is changing rapidly. Lines farther apart show the phenomenon staying relatively the same.

Topographic Maps

Type of Isoline Map.

Most commonly shows changes in elevation using contour lines.



Cartograms

Distorts the size and shape of a map area to show statistical data.



World Population Cartogram 2015

each square = 500,000 people

- 1. United States - 318.6 m
- 2. China - 1,367.2 m
- 3. India - 1,269.3 m
- 4. Brazil - 197.7 m
- 5. Russia - 143.5 m
- 6. Mexico - 127 m
- 7. Japan - 127 m
- 8. Germany - 82.3 m
- 9. France - 65.2 m
- 10. United Kingdom - 63.1 m
- 11. Italy - 60.1 m
- 12. Spain - 45.9 m
- 13. Canada - 35.6 m
- 14. Australia - 22.7 m
- 15. South Korea - 48.7 m
- 16. South Africa - 54.3 m
- 17. Indonesia - 250.4 m
- 18. Philippines - 100.8 m
- 19. Pakistan - 192.8 m
- 20. Nigeria - 170 m
- 21. Egypt - 95.3 m
- 22. Saudi Arabia - 30.5 m
- 23. Turkey - 73.7 m
- 24. Argentina - 40.1 m
- 25. Mexico - 127 m
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- 48. Saudi Arabia - 30.5 m
- 49. Turkey - 73.7 m
- 50. Argentina - 40.1 m



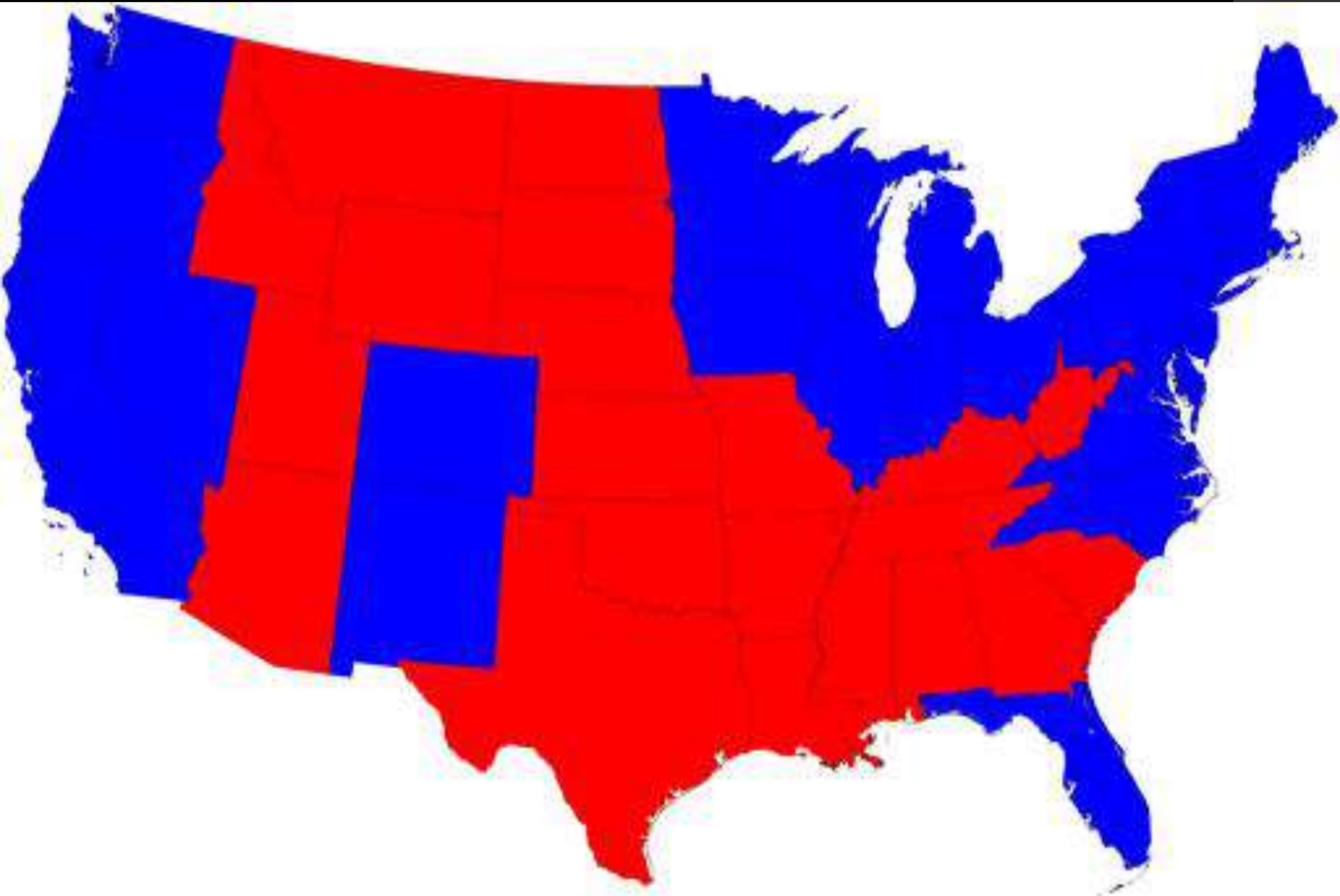
Countries' population appears on this map less than 200,000

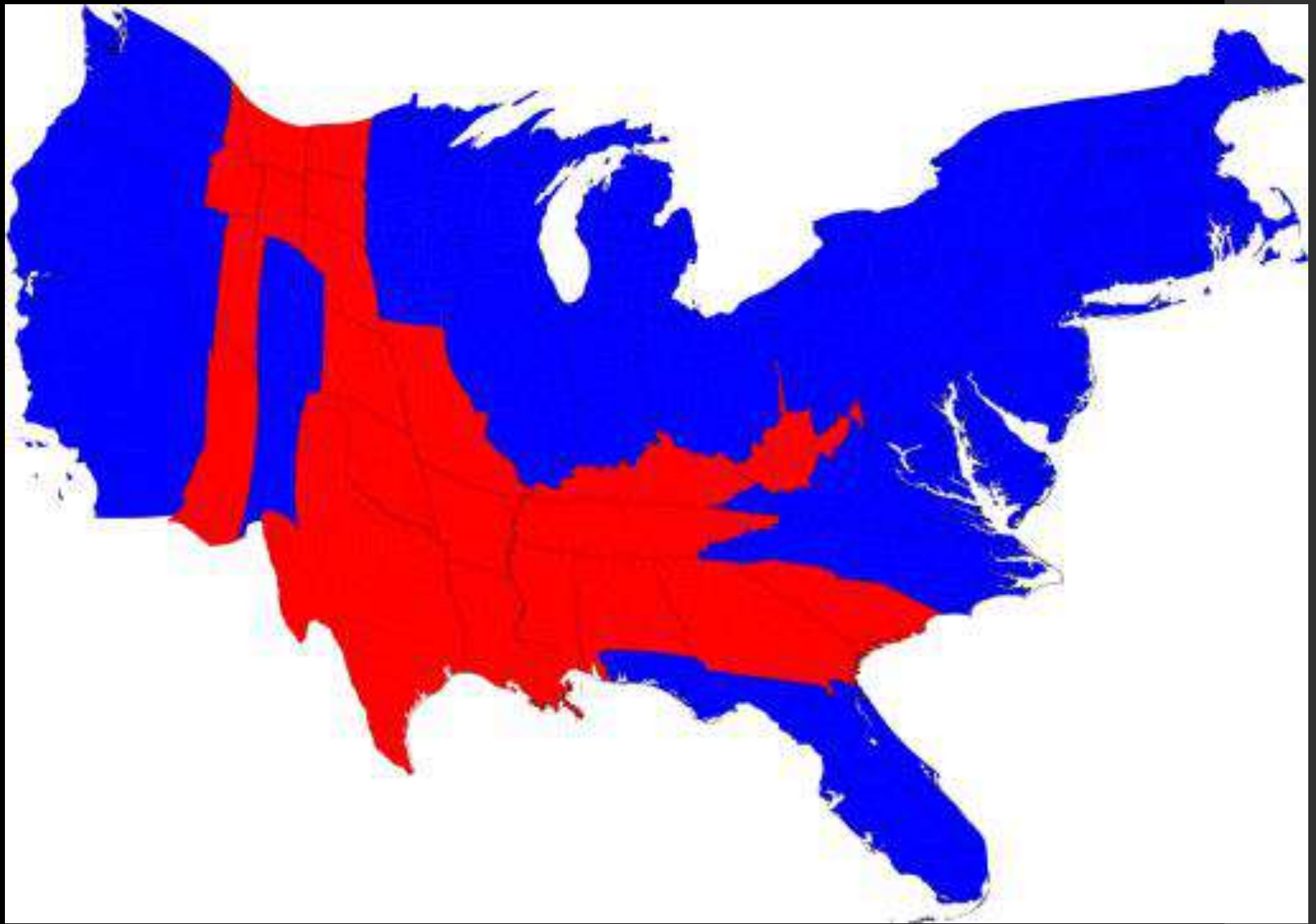
Sweden - 9.6 m	Denmark - 5.5 m
Norway - 4.5 m	Finland - 5.3 m
Poland - 38 m	Czech Republic - 10.5 m
Slovakia - 5.4 m	Hungary - 10.1 m
Croatia - 4.4 m	Slovenia - 2.1 m
Serbia - 7.1 m	Bulgaria - 7.5 m
Romania - 21.1 m	Greece - 11.5 m
Ukraine - 45.5 m	Belarus - 9.5 m
Latvia - 2.9 m	Lithuania - 3.1 m
Estonia - 1.3 m	Belgium - 10.5 m
Netherlands - 16.5 m	Switzerland - 7.5 m
Austria - 8.5 m	Portugal - 10.5 m
Ireland - 4.5 m	

Source: a world population cartogram

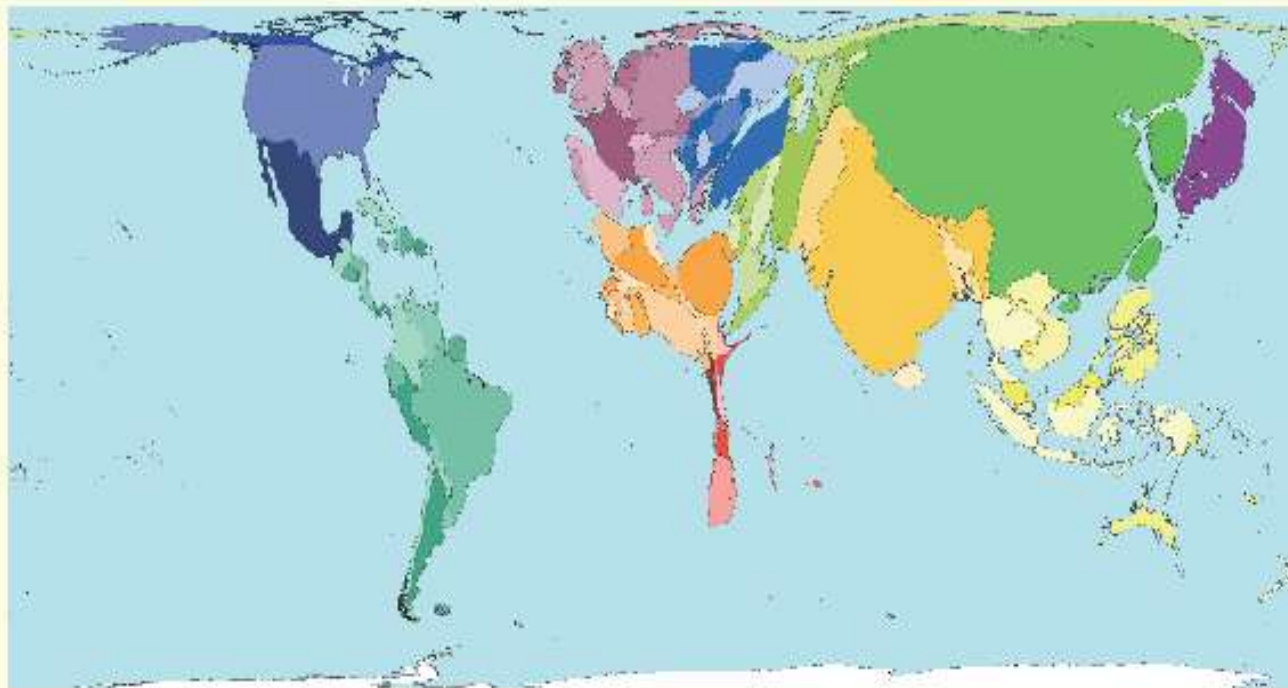
Political Party Affiliation

Red = Republican *Blue = Democrat*





Electricity Access



This map shows where people who have electricity supplied to their homes live. Electricity access includes that sourced from a publicly used grid and self-generated electricity (possibly from solar, wind or hydroelectric sources). This map shows access, not the quantities of electricity used.

The percentage of people with access to electricity in their own homes is over 97% in Eastern Asia, Eastern Europe, North America, Western Europe and Japan. 7 of the 10 territories with the lowest access to electricity are in Southeastern Africa.

Electricity in homes can be used to power lighting, heating, cooking, radios, televisions, computers, washing machines, and other appliances.

Territory size shows the proportion of all people with some electrical power in their homes living there.



Land area

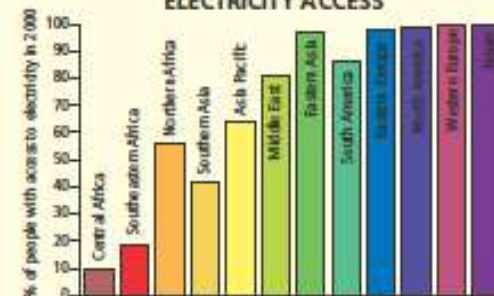
- Technical notes**
- Data are sourced from the World Resources Institute's 2005 Earth Trends.
 - *Territories for which data have been estimated are not shown in the table.
 - See website for further information.

LOWEST ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
171	Dem People's Republic Korea	20.0	191	Madagascar	8.0
171	Cameroon	20.0	192	Kenya	7.9
178	Eritrea	17.0	193	Mozambique	7.2
179	Cambodia	15.8	194	Democratic Republic of Congo	6.7
180	Nepal	15.4	195	Myanmar	5.0
181	Burkina Faso	13.0	195	Malawi	5.0
182	Angola	12.0	195	Lesotho	5.0
182	Zambia	12.0	198	Ethiopia	4.7
184	United Republic of Tanzania	10.5	199	Uganda	3.7
190	Togo	9.0	200	Afghanistan	2.0

percentage of population with electricity access in 2002*

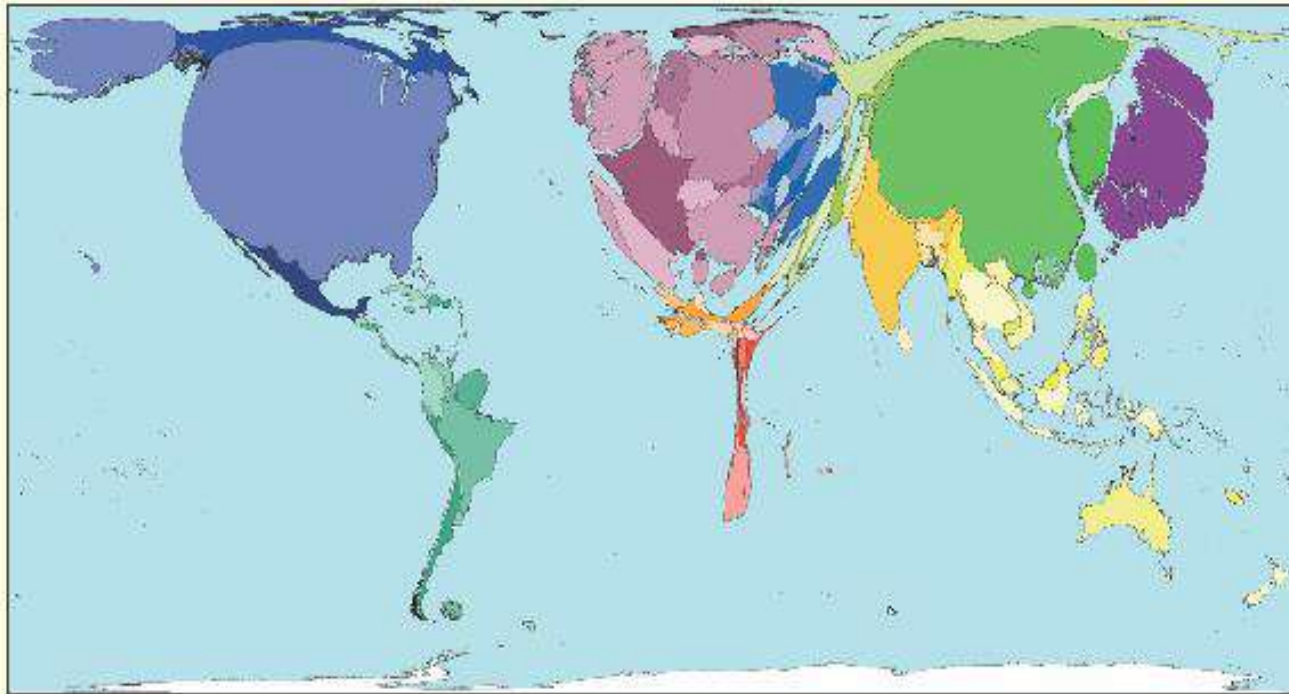
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



"Have you ever thought about what you would have to give up or how much work and effort you would have to dedicate to daily activities if electricity did not help you?"

Prazká Energetika, 2005

Women's Income



The total income of women is highest in the United States, and second highest in China. Women in the United States have a high total income because on average they are some of the highest paid women in the world. Women in China earn below the world average, but they have high total earnings due to the large population of China.

Norway and Denmark are home to women with the highest annual earnings per person in the population. Women living in Yemen and Sierra Leone earn 150 to 250 times less per person. Income is measured here in its purchasing power where it is earned, rather than being adjusted to be made comparable using a simple exchange rate.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide women's earnings measured in local purchasing power, earned there.



Land area

Technical notes

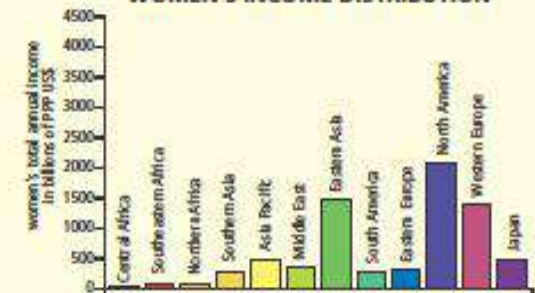
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, 2004.
- Income is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. This is used because 3 dollar can buy more in Namibia than in Japan, due to different exchange rates and prices. PPP is value of income where it is earned, measured in US\$ equivalent.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL FEMALE EARNINGS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	7541	191	Zambia	98
2	Denmark	6566	192	Pakistan	97
3	United States	6355	193	Sudan	93
4	Sweden	6121	194	Malawi	89
5	Iceland	5833	195	Ethiopia	80
6	Canada	5668	196	Dem Republic Congo	75
7	Australia	5327	197	Nigeria	74
8	Luxembourg	5185	198	Guinea-Bissau	70
9	Finland	5062	199	Sierra Leone	42
10	Greenland	4935	200	Yemen	31

earnings by women in US\$ purchasing power parity (PPP) per person in the whole population

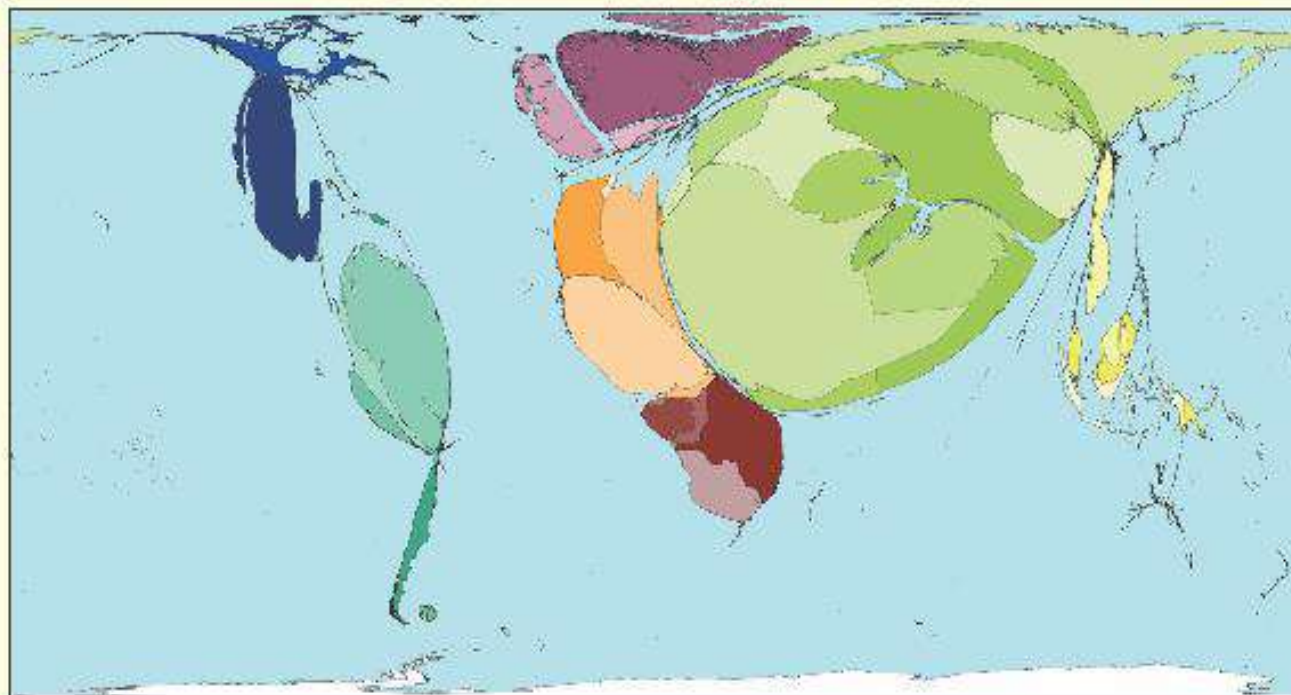
WOMEN'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION



“In a growing number of marriages, it’s the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life.”

Kimberly Goad, 2006

Crude Petroleum Exports



Territories in the Middle East export 58% of all crude petroleum. Saudi Arabia exports over twice the US dollar value of any other territory, measured in net terms. The United Arab Emirates has the highest per person export earnings from crude petroleum.

Other important exporters of crude petroleum are Norway, Venezuela, Nigeria and Mexico. Some regions have no territories with net crude petroleum exports: these are Southeastern Africa, Southern Asia and Japan.

Exports of crude petroleum account for 5.3% of spending on all exports.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of crude petroleum (in US\$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.



Technical notes

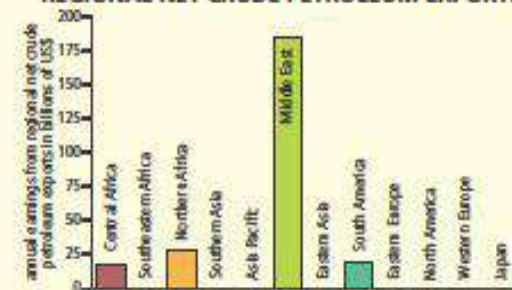
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net crude petroleum exports recorded for 144 territories. 34 territories have neither net imports, nor net exports, of crude petroleum.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	United Arab Emirates	5964	47	Egypt	4.49
2	Norway	5706	48	Sudan	3.90
3	Qatar	4802	49	Guatemala	3.56
4	Brunei Darussalam	4370	50	Mongolia	1.01
5	Kuwait	3634	51	Georgia	0.91
6	Oman	2690	52	Latvia	0.65
7	Saudi Arabia	2267	53	Slovenia	0.09
8	Gabon	1705	54	Tajikistan	0.03
9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1550	55	Chad	0.01
10	Venezuela	727	56	Uganda	<0.01

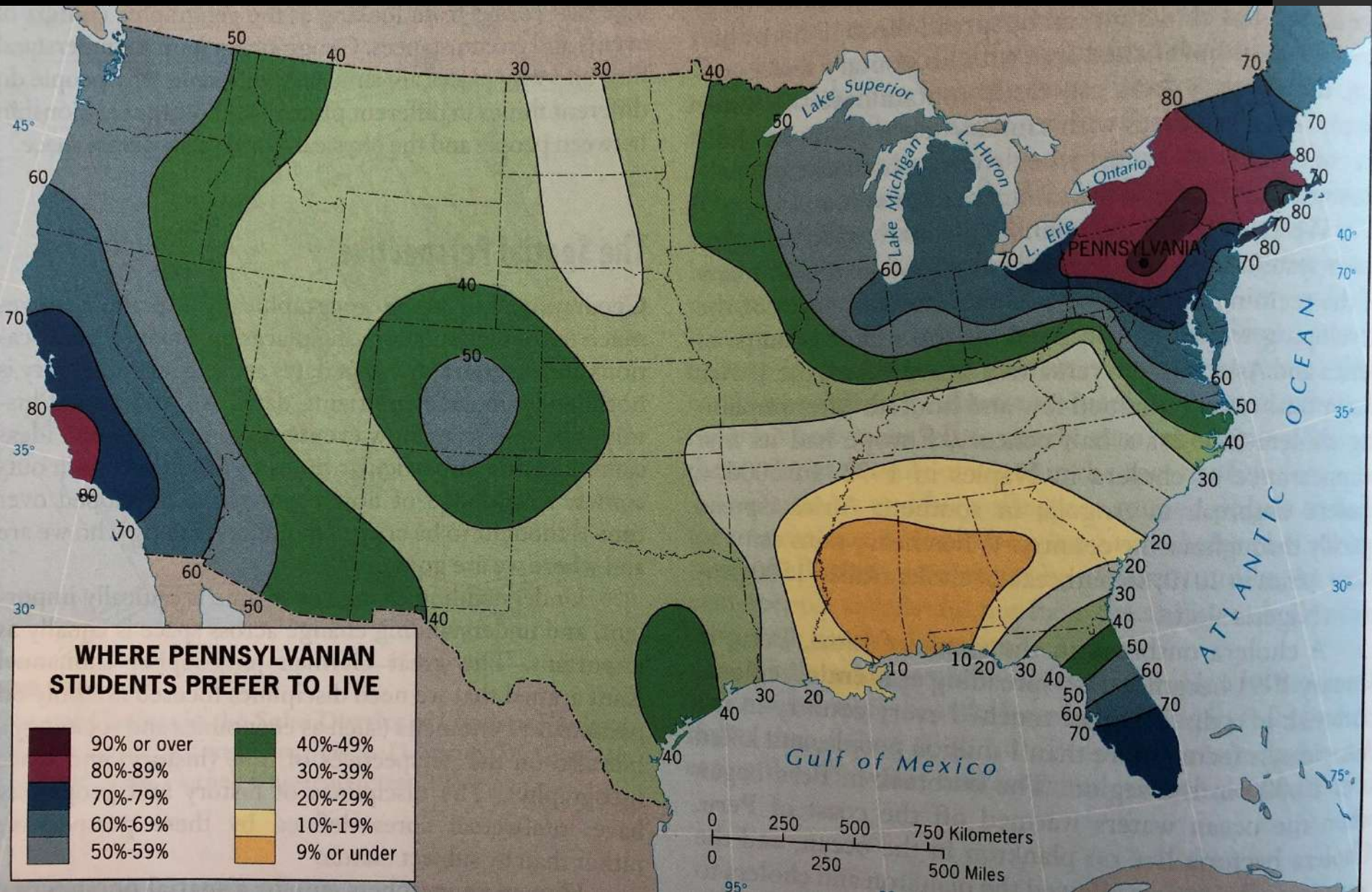
US\$ worth of annual crude petroleum exports per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS



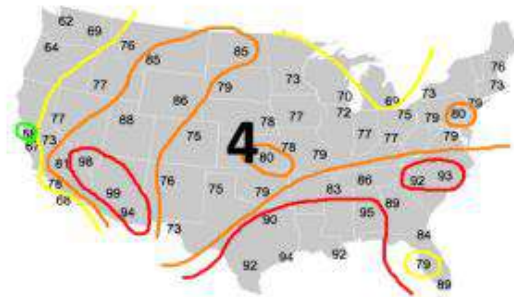
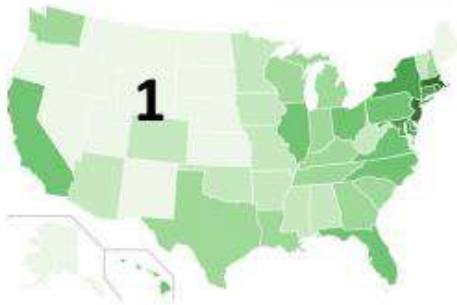
“The cost of getting oil out of the ground is going up, the amount of water in it is increasing, and there’s less and less of the really good oil down there. All of this is forcing the prices up.”

James Brock, 2006



Type of map?

1. Identify the map type
 2. What is the best use for each map?
 3. Can the same information be used on different types of maps?
- Discuss



Map Projection

Systematic methods of transferring a spherical surface to a flat map

Distortion must occur in either size, shape, distance, or direction – all projections are compromises



Common Map Projections

- Mercator
- Peters – Equal Area Projection
- Conic
- Robinson

Mercator Projection

A projection of a map of the world on to a cylinder in such a way that all the parallels of latitude have the same length as the equator, used especially for marine charts and certain climatological maps.

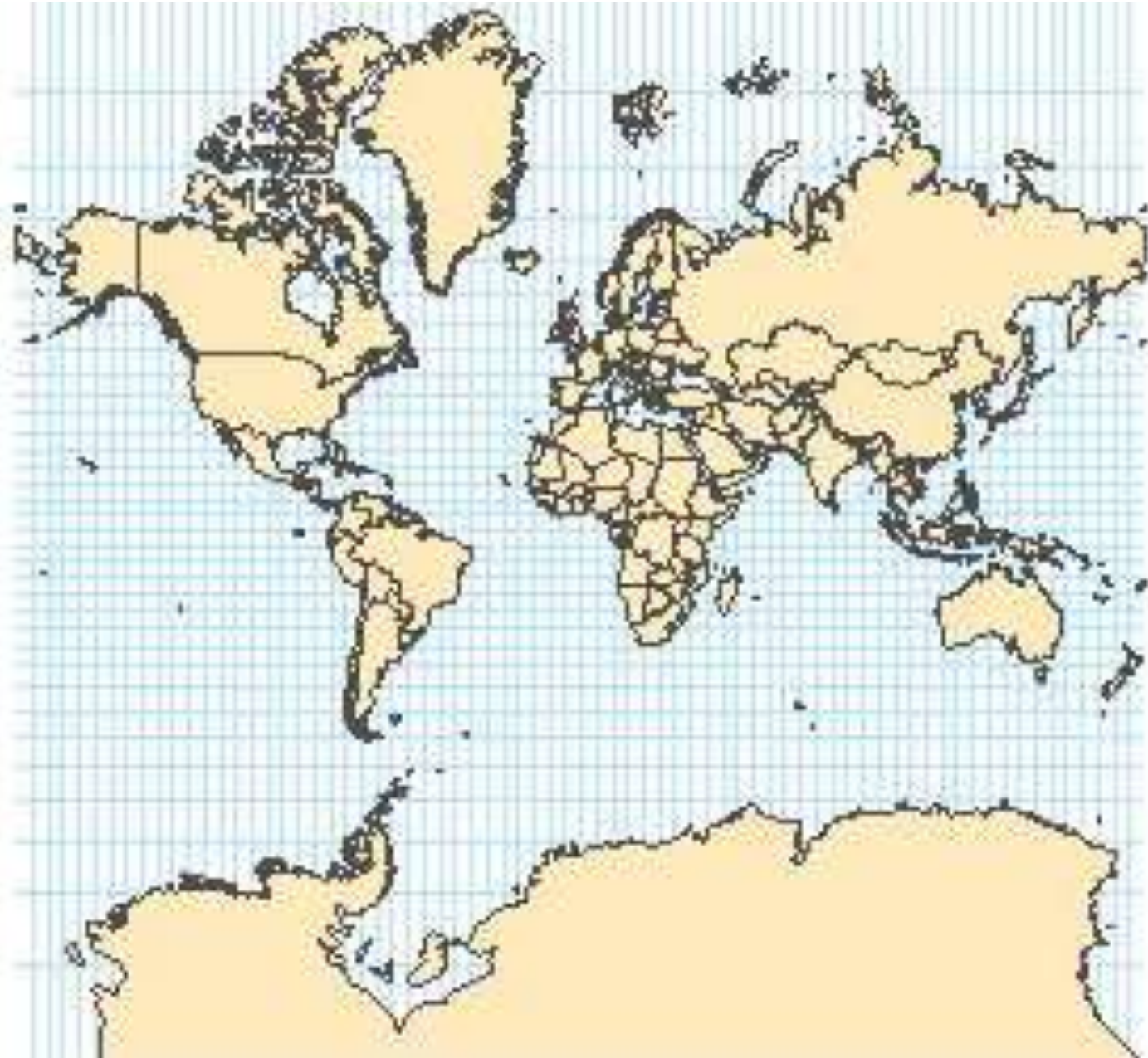
The Mercator Projection

Strengths

- Directions are shown accurately
- Lines of latitude and longitude meet at right angles

Distortion

- Distances between lines of longitude appear constant
- Land masses near the poles appear large



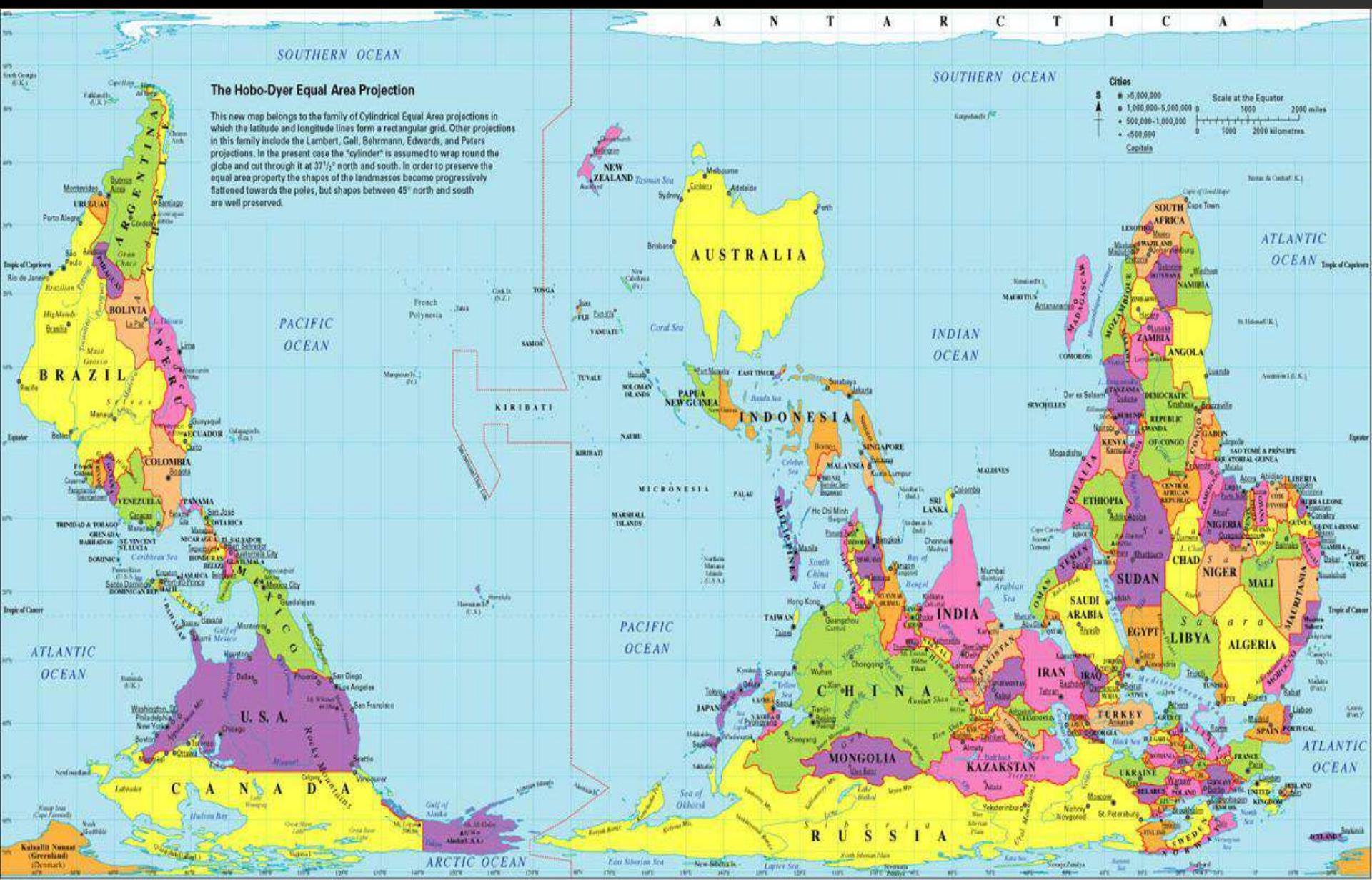
A

Peters Equal Area Projection

- The Peters projection is a rectangular map projection that maps all areas such that they have the correct sizes relative to each other.

Peters Equal Area Projection

- Strengths
 - Sizes of land masses are accurate
- Distortions
 - Shapes are inaccurate, especially near the poles.



The Hobo-Dyer Equal Area Projection

This new map belongs to the family of Cylindrical Equal Area projections in which the latitude and longitude lines form a rectangular grid. Other projections in this family include the Lambert, Gall, Behrmann, Edwards, and Peters projections. In the present case the "cylinder" is assumed to wrap round the globe and cut through it at 37 1/2° north and south. In order to preserve the equal area property the shapes of the landmasses become progressively flattened towards the poles, but shapes between 45° north and south are well preserved.

Cities

- >5,000,000
- 1,000,000-5,000,000
- 500,000-1,000,000
- <500,000
- Capitals

Scale at the Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometres

A N T A R C T I C A

SOUTHERN OCEAN

SOUTHERN OCEAN

BRAZIL

AUSTRALIA

INDONESIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

U.S.A.

CHINA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

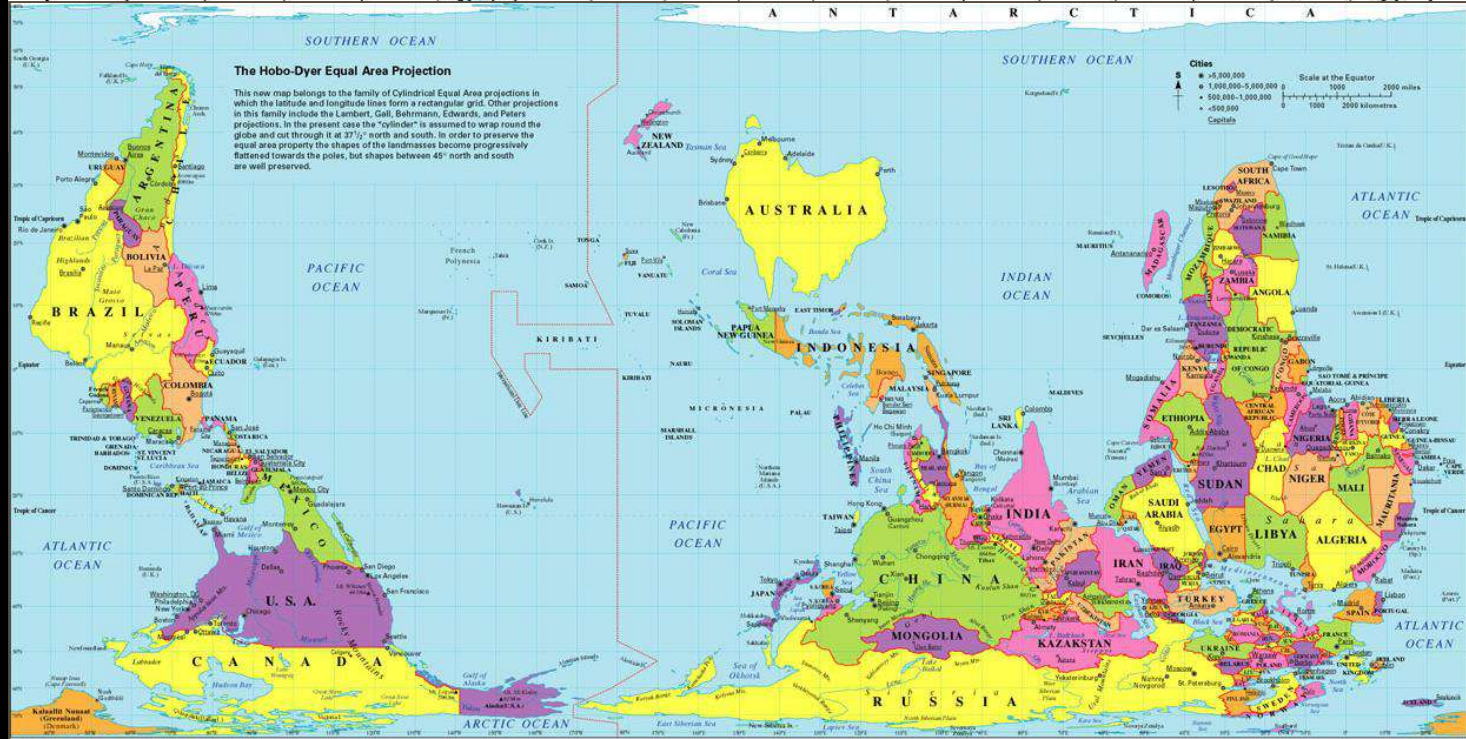
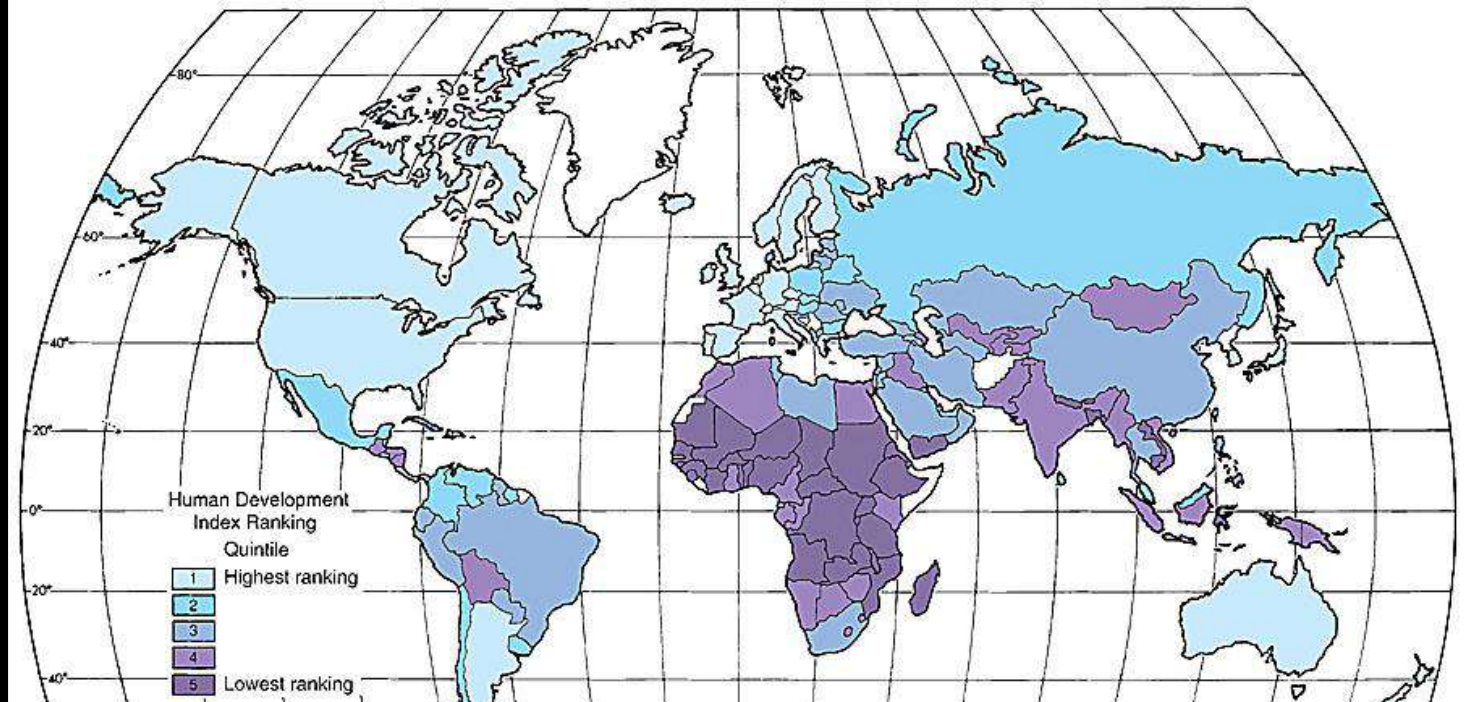
CANADA

RUSSIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN



Conic Projection

- A map projection based on the concept of projecting the earth's surface on a conical surface, which is then unrolled to a plane surface.

- **Conic Projection**

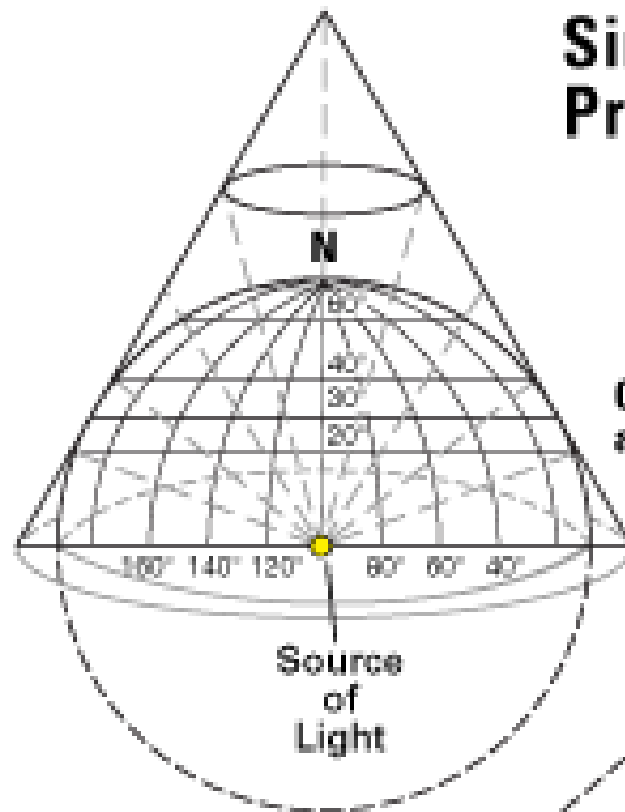
- Strengths

- Lines of latitude converge
- Lines of latitude are curved
- Size and shape are both close to reality

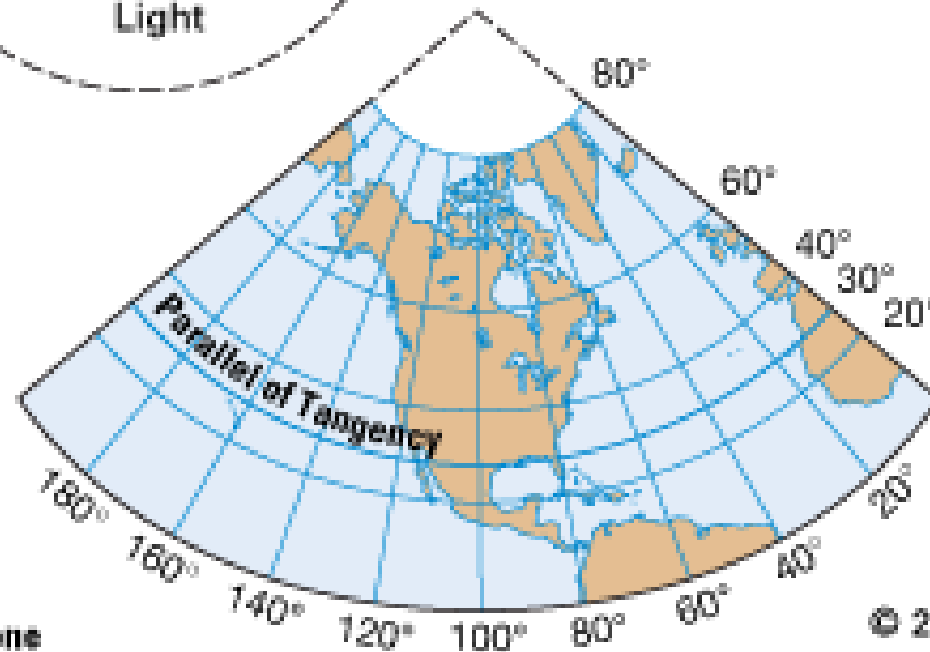
- Distortion

- Direction is not constant
- On a world map longitude lines converge at only one pole

Simple Conic Projection



Cone of Projection (Tangent at 30° N. Latitude)



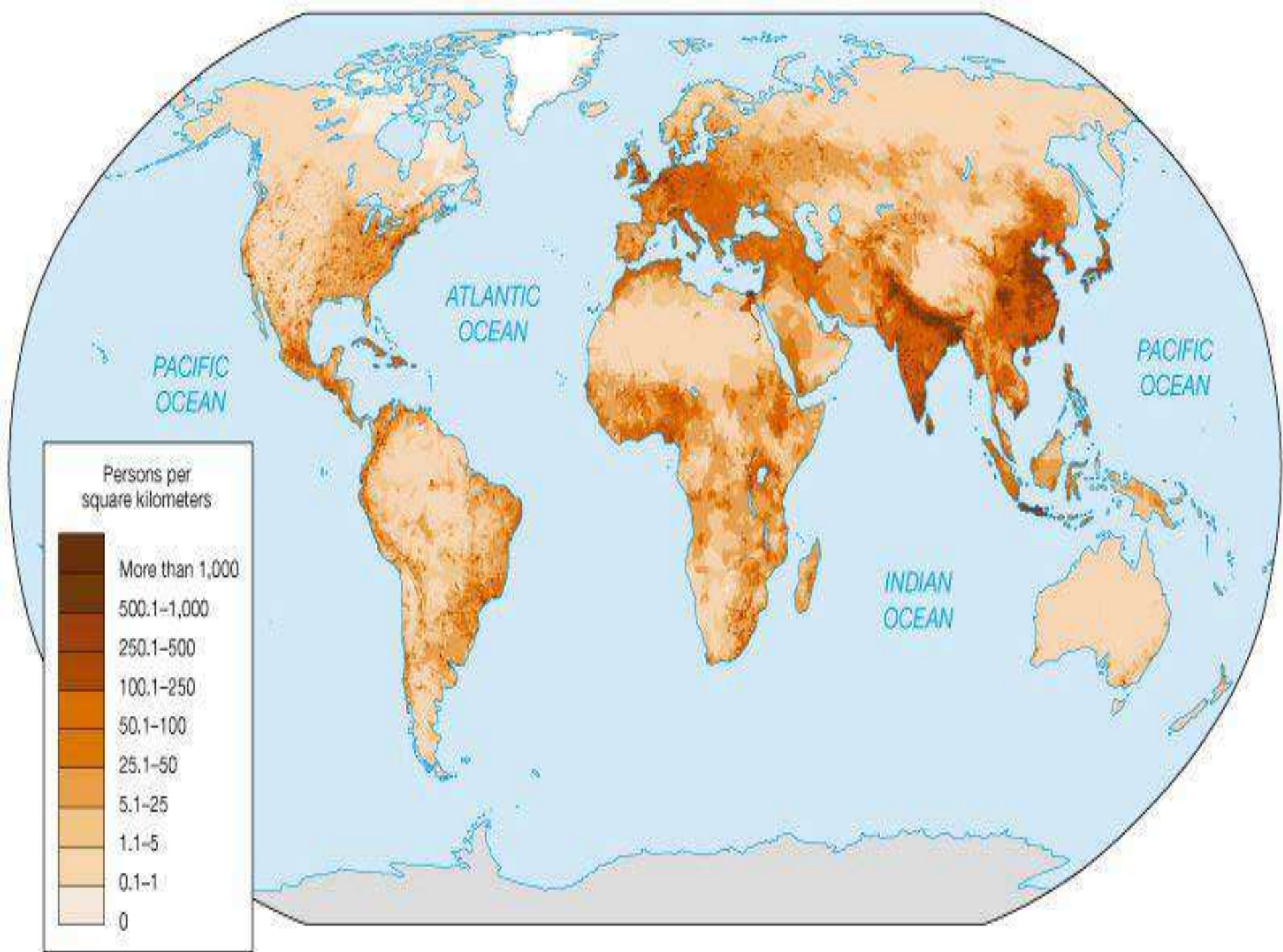
Projection upon the Tangent Cone

The Robinson Projection

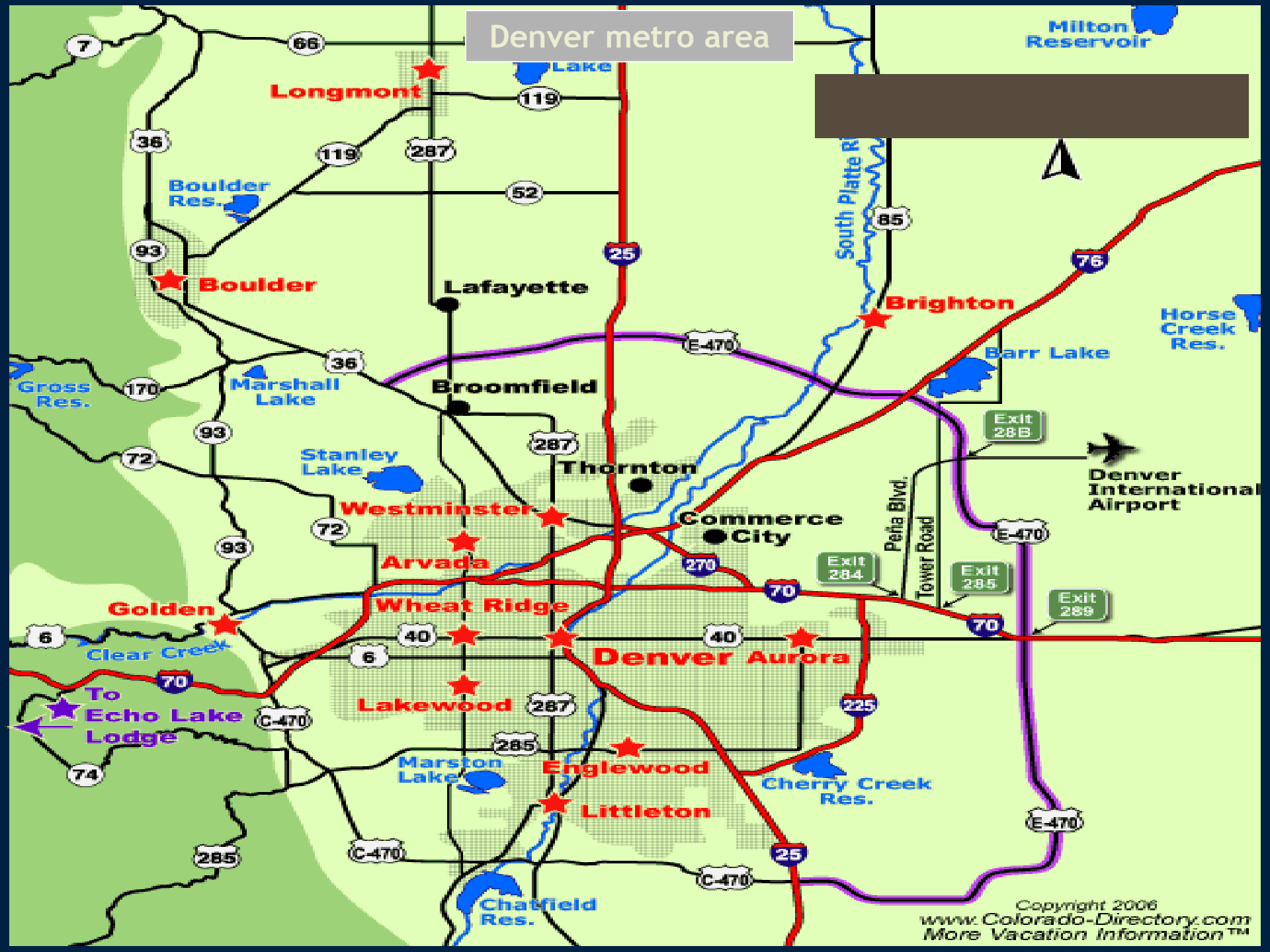
- A map **projection** which shows the entire world at once. It was specifically created in an attempt to find a good compromise to the problem of readily showing the whole globe as a flat image.

The Robinson Projection

- Strengths
 - No major distortions
 - Oval shape appears more globe like than rectangle form
- Distortion
 - Area, shape, size, and direction are all slightly distorted



Denver metro area



WORLD CLIMATES

After Köppen-Geiger

A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

- Af No dry season
- Am Short dry season
- Aw Dry winter

B DRY CLIMATE

- BS Semiarid
 - BW Arid
- } h=hot
k=cold

C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE

- Cf No dry season
 - Cw Dry winter
 - Cs Dry summer
- } a=hot summer
b=cool summer
c=short, cool summer

D HUMID COLD CLIMATE

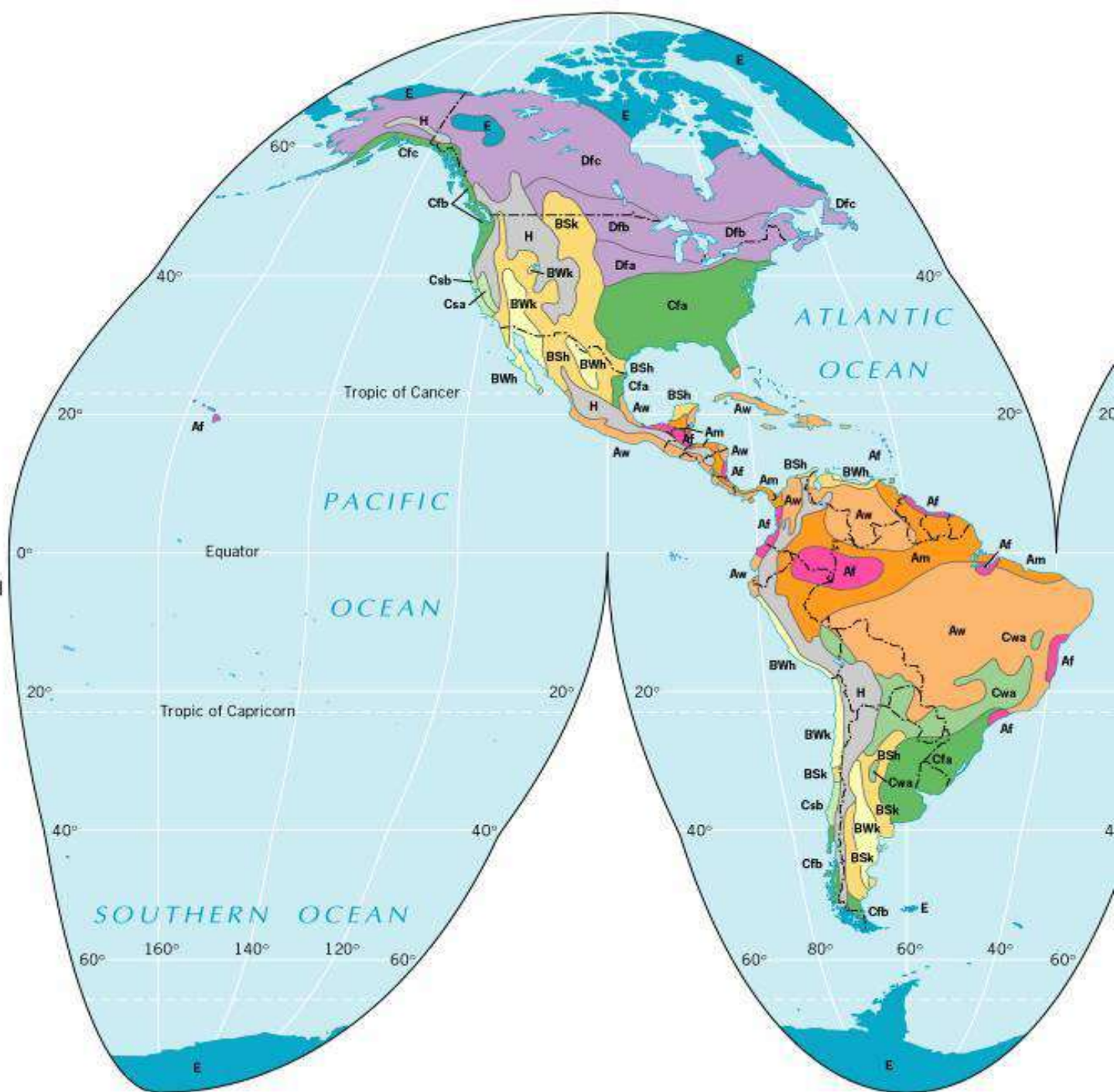
- Df No dry season
 - Dw Dry winter
- } d=very cold winter

E COLD POLAR CLIMATE

- E Tundra and ice

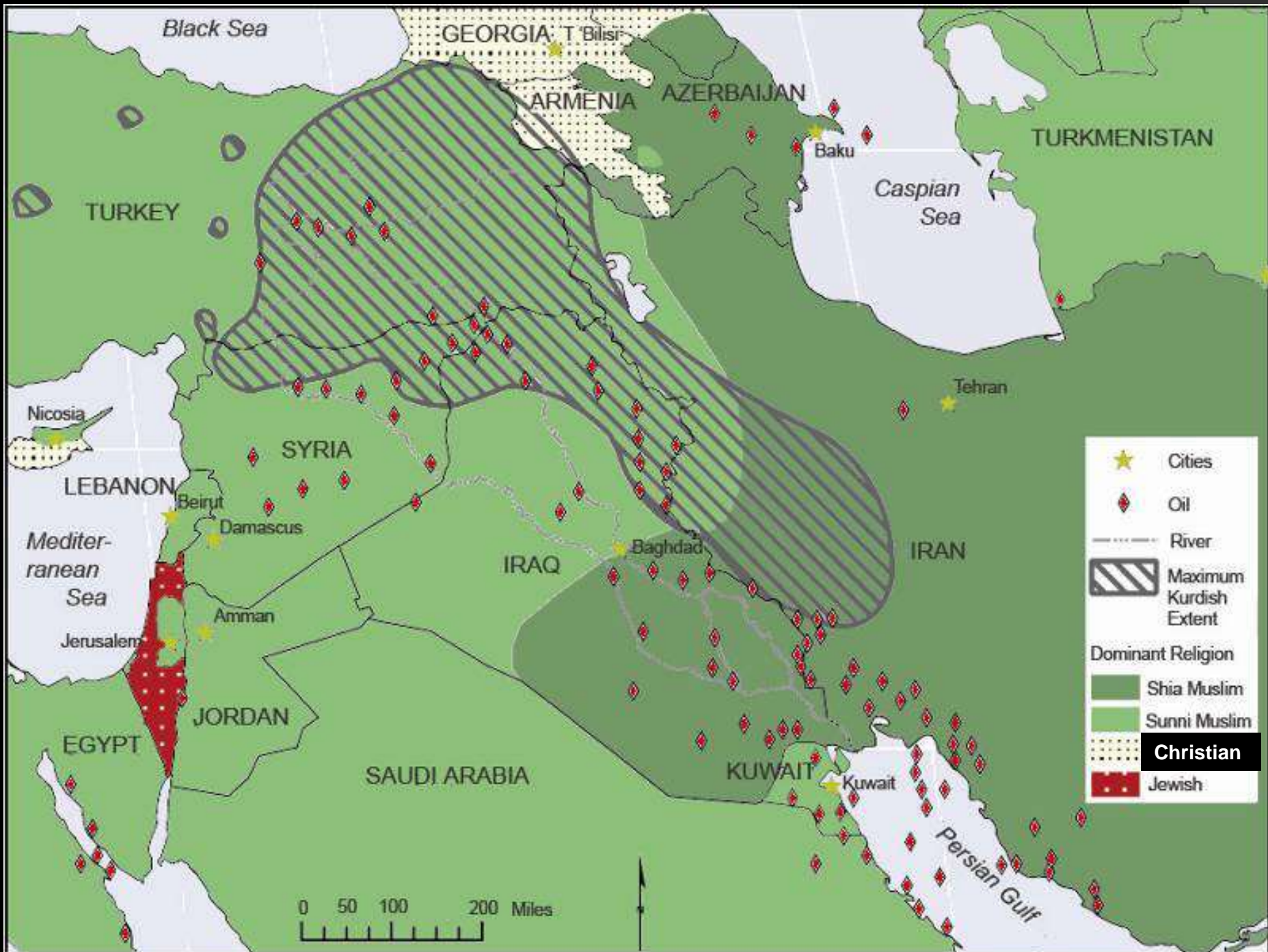
H HIGHLAND CLIMATE

- H Unclassified highlands

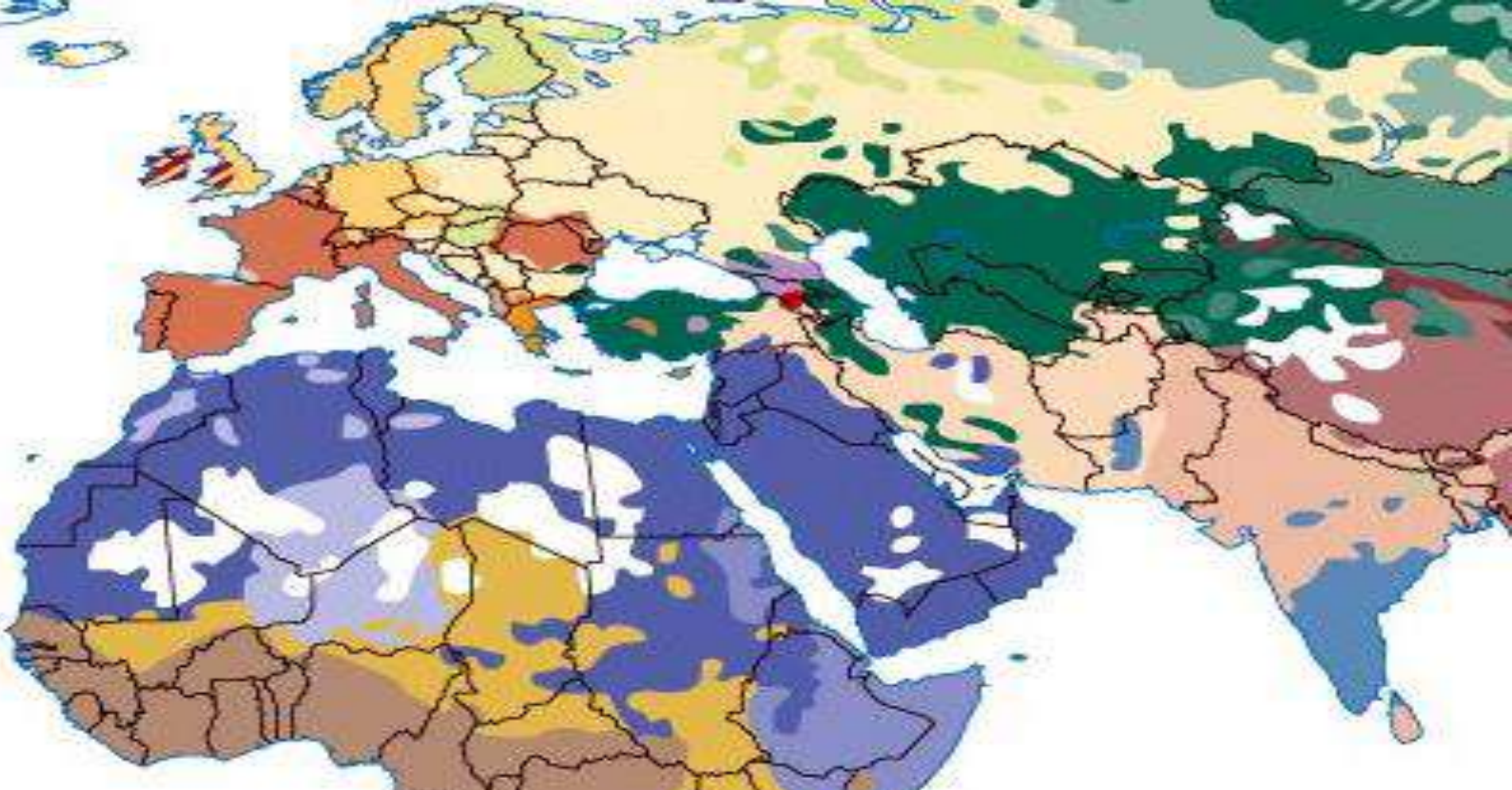








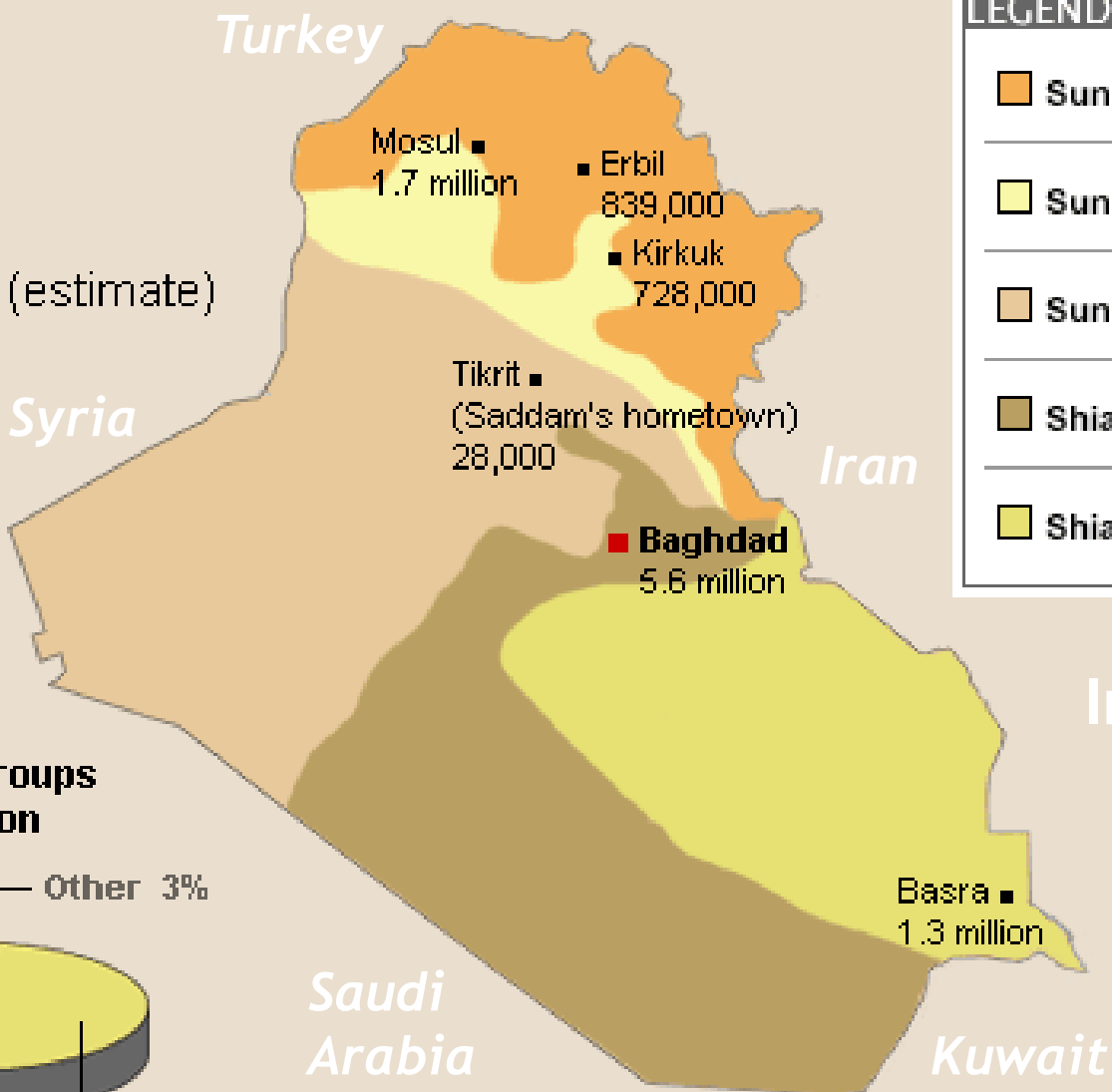
★	Cities
◆	Oil
---	River
▨	Maximum Kurdish Extent
Dominant Religion	
■ (Dark Green)	Shia Muslim
■ (Light Green)	Sunni Muslim
■ (Dotted)	Christian
■ (Red Dotted)	Jewish



Predominant Languages

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Indo-European Family | Indo-Aryan group (incl. Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi) | Uralic Family | Austro-Asiatic Family |
| Germanic group (incl. English, German) | Caucasian Family | Altaic Family | Mon-Khmer group |
| Balto-Slavic group (incl. Russian, Ukrainian) | Afro-Asiatic Family | Turkic group | Munda group |
| Celtic | Semitic group (incl. Arabic) | Mongolian group | Vietnamese |
| Greek | Kushitic group | Tungus-Manchu group | Dravidian Family (incl. Telugu, Tamil) |
| Albanian | Berber group | Japanese and Korean | Austronesian Family (incl. Malay, Indonesian) |
| Iranian group | Khoisan Family | Sino-Tibetan Family | Indigenous Languages |
| Armenian | Niger-Congo Family | Sinitic (Chinese) languages | No Listing |
| Romance group (incl. Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian) | Nilo-Saharan Family | Tibetic-Burmic languages | |
| | | Tai Family | |

Iraq
24,001,816 (estimate)



LEGEND

- Sunni Kurd

- Sunni Arab / Sunni Kurd

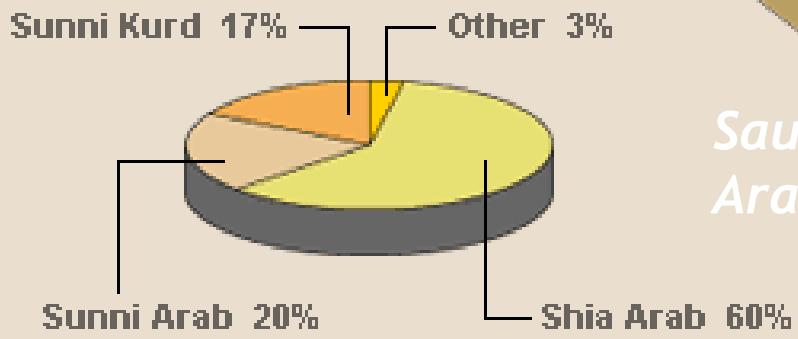
- Sunni Arab

- Shia Arab / Sunni Arab

- Shia Arab

Iraq Ethnic Groups

Ethnic and religious groups by percent of population



Iraq's population is 29 million: sixty percent are Shi'a Arab, mostly in the south. Sunni Arabs are concentrated in the center (western Iraq is sparsely populated). Over 4 million Iraqis in northern Iraq are Kurdish. Baghdad is a transition zone.

1.2 Geographic Data

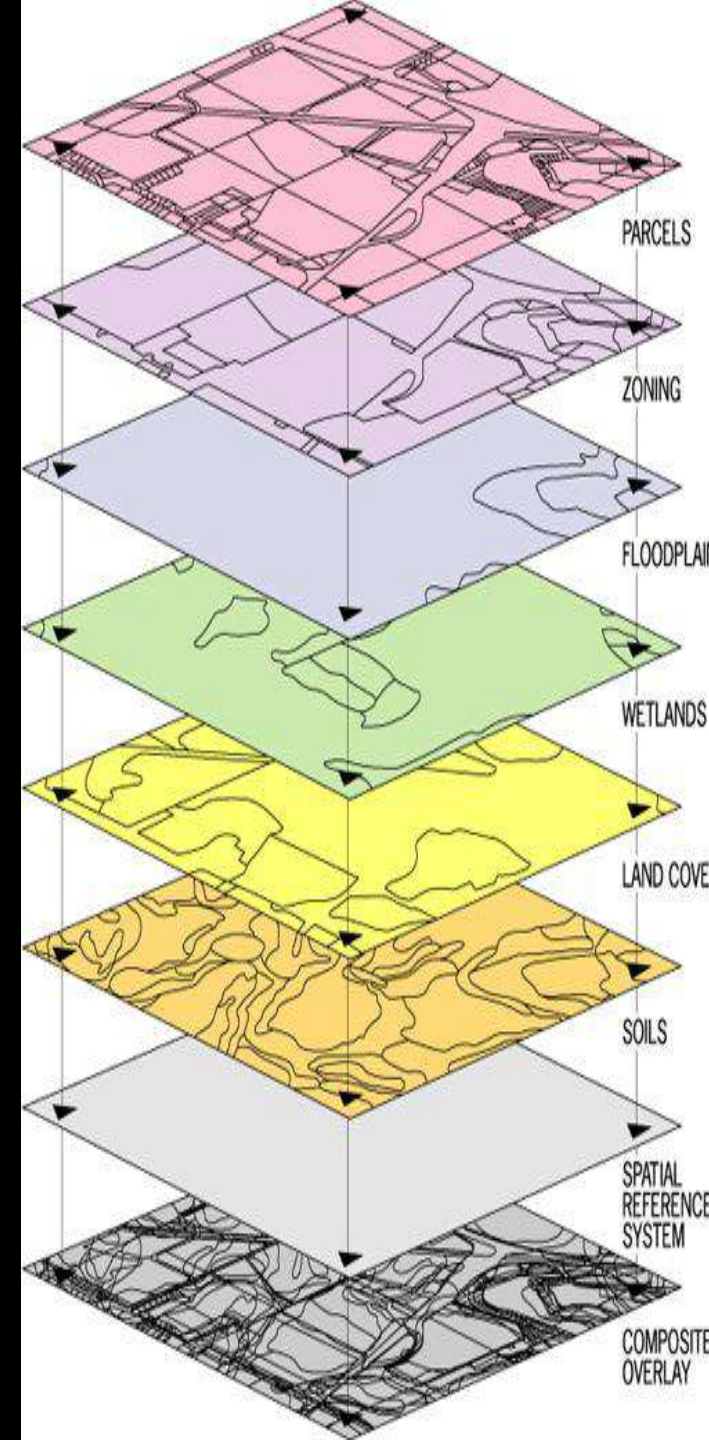
Remote Sensing

The use of cameras or other sensors mounted on aircraft or satellites to collect digital images of the earth's surface.



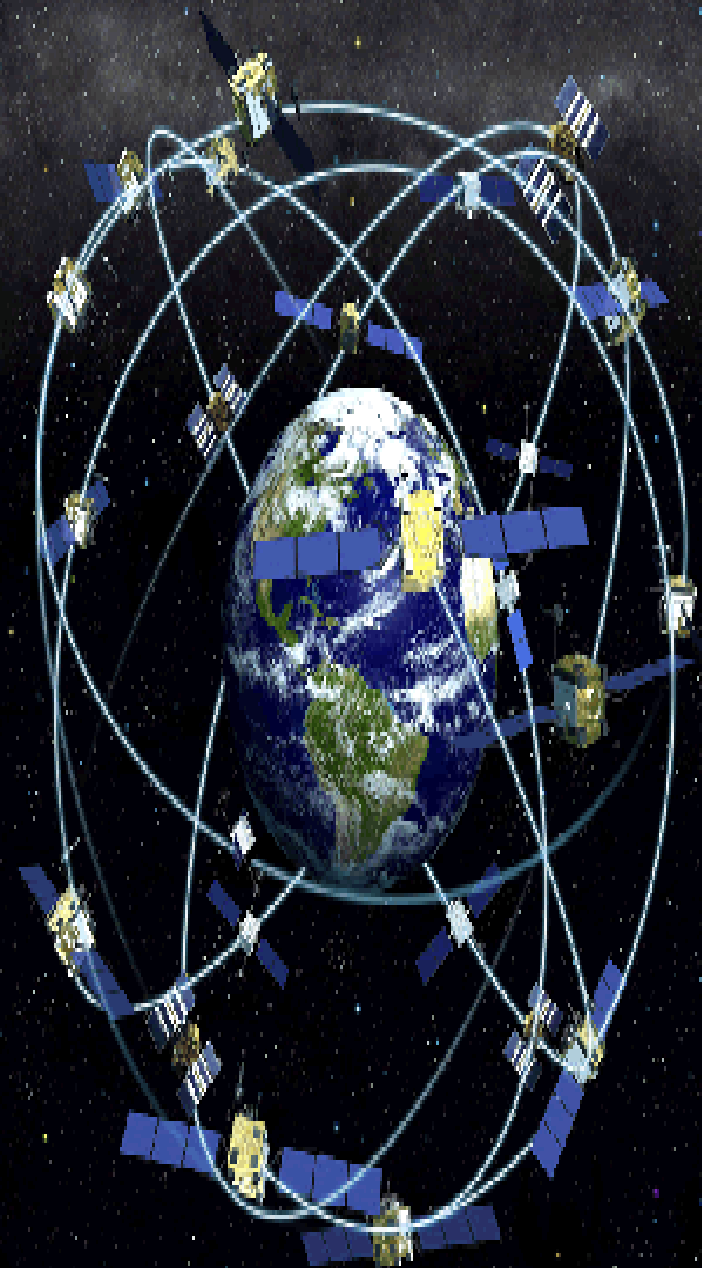
Geographic Information System (GIS)

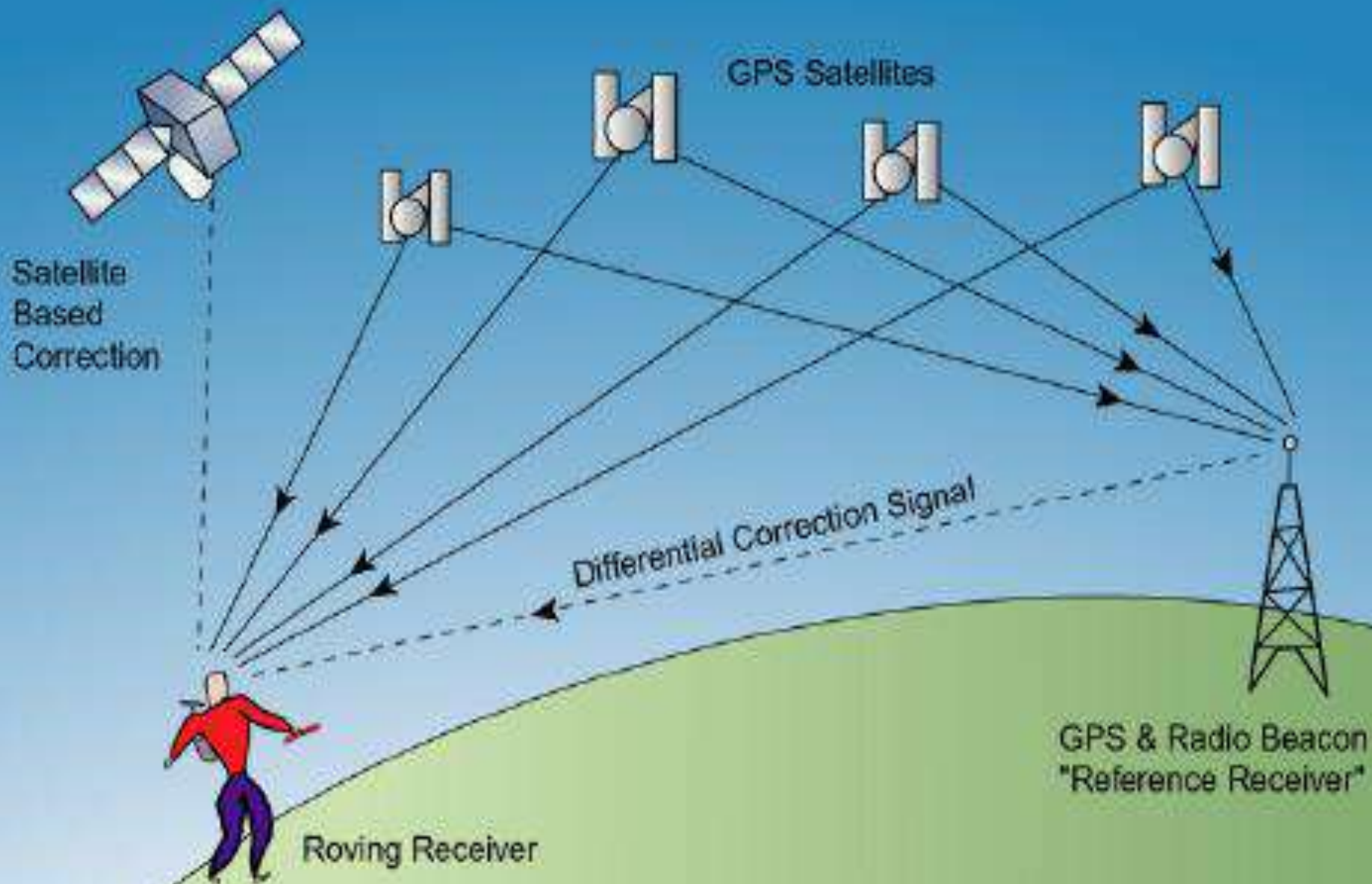
A computer system that can store, analyze and display information from multiple digital maps or geospatial data sets.



Global Positioning System (GPS)

- GPS receivers on the earth's surface use the locations of multiple satellites to determine and record the receivers exact location.





Real-time Differential GPS

Ultimate Guide – Remote Sensing, GIS, and GPS.

1. Define and describe Remote Sensing. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

2. Define and describe GPS. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

3. Define and describe GIS. Explain how it is used to study geography. How is it used to collect data and why is it important. Must include several real world examples to explain the concept.

1.5 Pages

Quantitative Data

- Information that can be measured and recorded using numbers.

Qualitative Data

- Information that is not usually represented by numbers. Includes interviews, descriptions, visual observations, and documents.

Census Data

- Information gathered through an official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.
- The United States Census is a survey conducted every ten years to determine the population for taxation and political representation purposes.

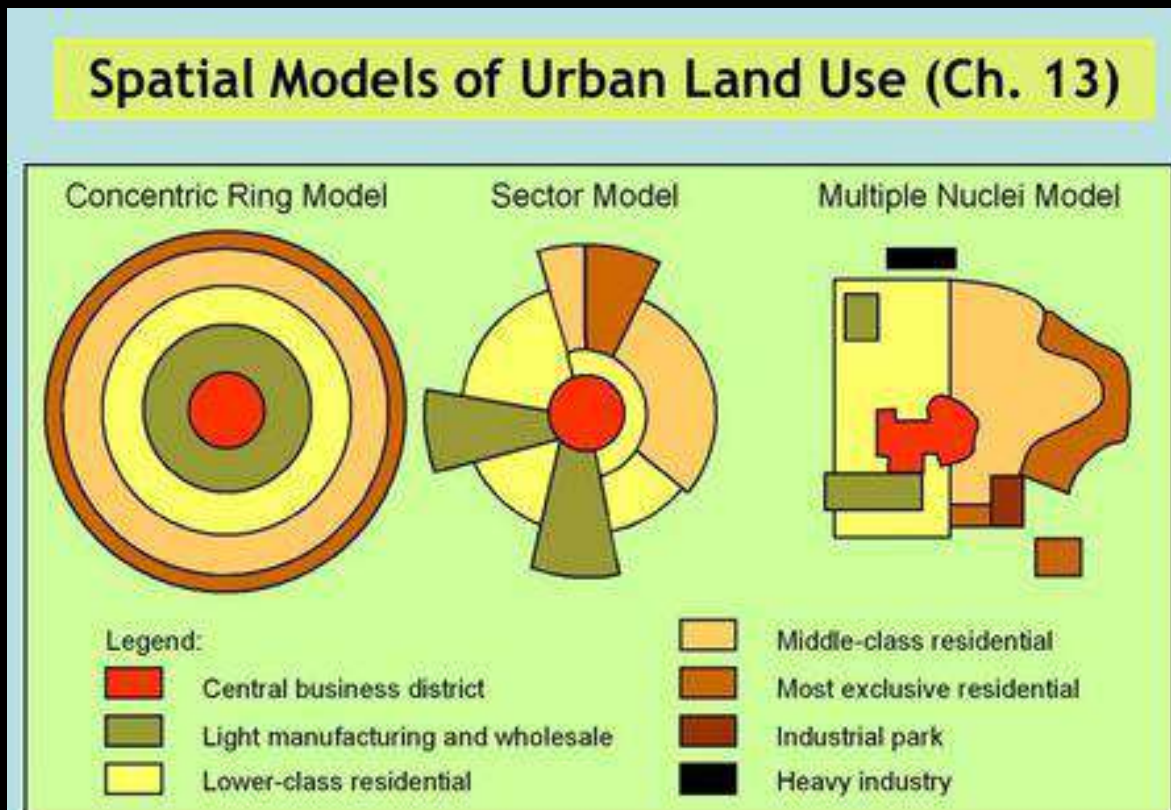
1.3 The Power of Geographic Data

Geographic Models

- Representations of reality or theories about reality, to help geographers see general spatial patterns, focus on the influence of specific factors and understand variations from place to place.
- Models help explain, describe and predict spatial activity and phenomena.

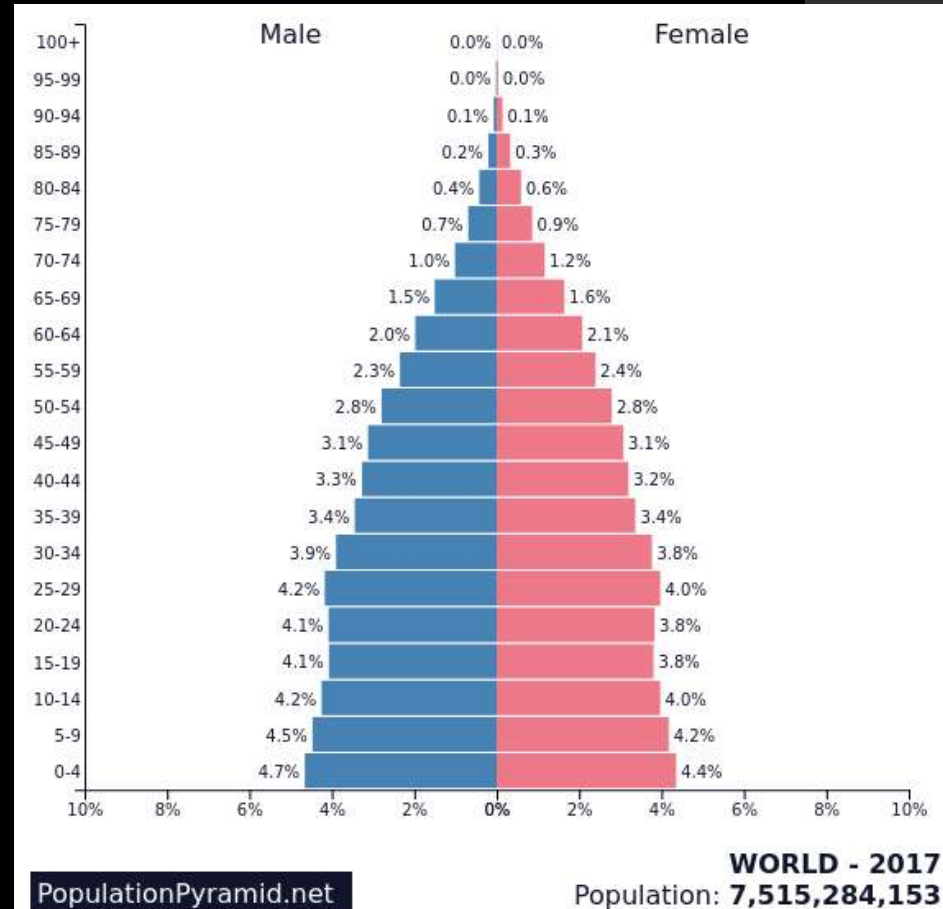
Spatial Models

- Look like stylized maps. Used to show theories about spatial distributions.



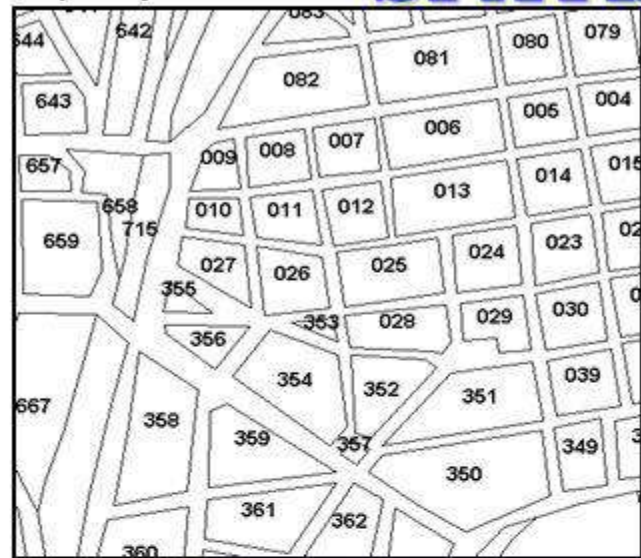
Nonspatial Models

- Show theories and concepts using words, graphs or tables. Often show changes over time rather than across space.



SPATIAL AND NON-SPATIAL DATA

Map: City blocks



City blocks	Land use
001	Institutional
002	Commercial
003	Commercial
004	Residential
005	Residential
006	Residential
007	Industrial
008	Residential
009	Industrial
010	Industrial
011	Residential
012	Industrial
013	Residential
014	Residential
015	Residential

SPATIAL DATA



NON-SPATIAL DATA

1.4 Spatial Concepts

Absolute Location

Uses a coordinate system, such as latitude and longitude, to show the precise plotting of where something is located.

An absolute location describes a fixed position that never changes.

The World



Relative Location

The location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.

Write one paragraph describing the relative location of Caracas, Venezuela



Place

Describes a location by its physical and human features.

What does this place look like?

Describes the uniqueness of a location.

The physical and human elements that make it a “place” not just a “space”

Physical Features

Climate, vegetation, landforms, bodies of water and wildlife.



Human Features

Language, religion, culture and customs, politics and government, skin tone, facial features, music, food, architecture and landmarks.



Sense of Place

Infusing a place with meaning and emotion.

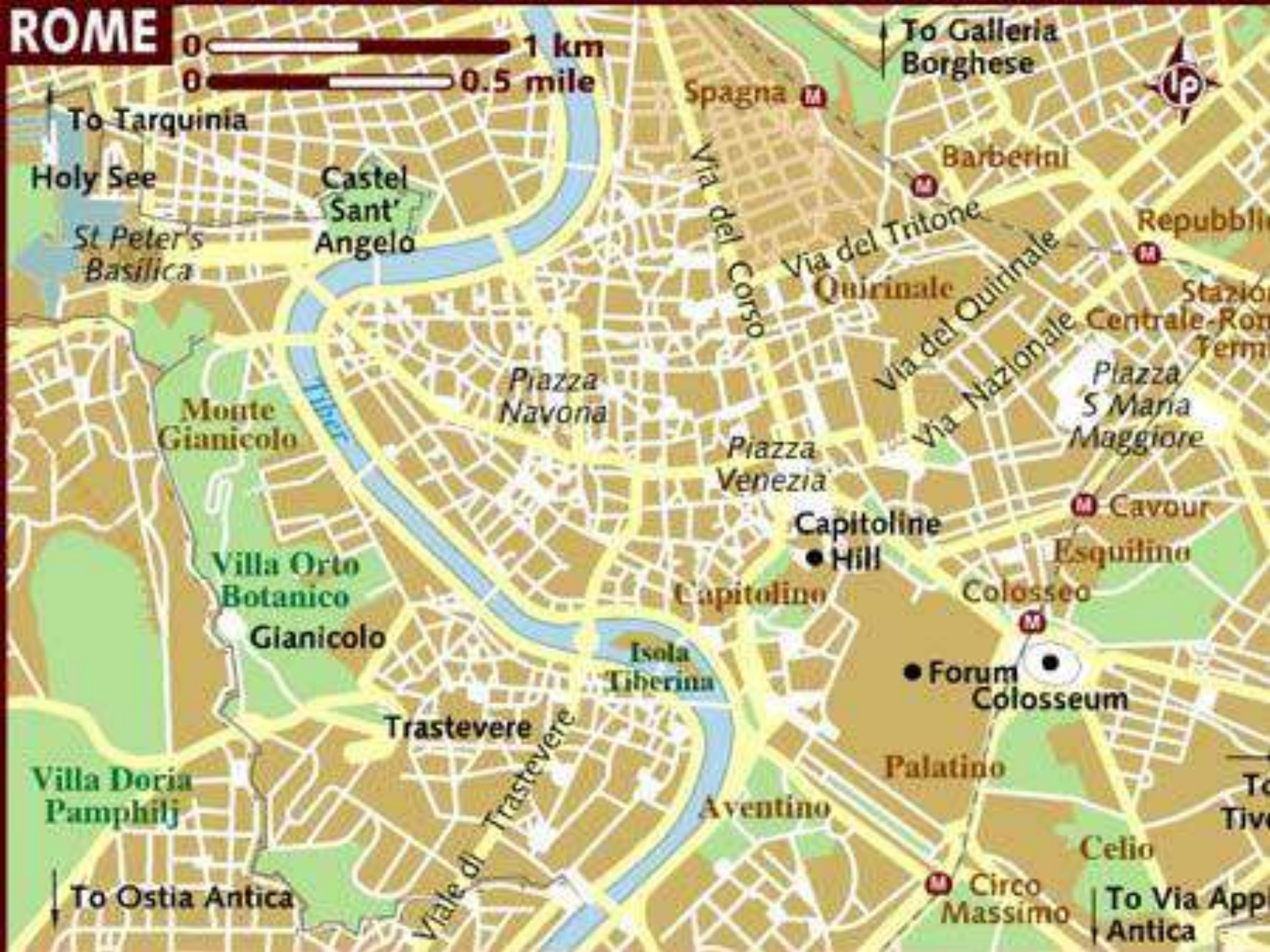
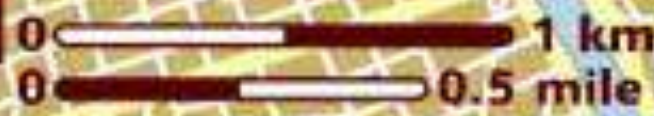
Site

The absolute location of a place or activity described by local physical and cultural characteristics.

The characteristics are contained or located within the absolute location.



ROME



To Tarquinia

Holy See

St Peter's
Basilica

Castel
Sant'
Angelo

Spagna M

To Galleria
Borghese

Barberini M

Via del Corso

Via del Tritone
Quirinale

Via del Quirinale
Via Nazionale

Repubbli

Stazion
Centrale-Rom
Termi

Piazza
Navona

Monte
Gianicolo

Piazza
Venezia

Piazza
S Maria
Maggiore

Villa Orto
Botanico
Gianicolo

Capitoline
Hill

M Cavour

Capitolino

Esquilino

Colosseo

Isola
Tiberina

Forum
Colosseo

Trastevere

Palatino

Aventino

Celio

Villa Doria
Pamphilj

To Ostia Antica

Viale di Trastevere

M Circo
Massimo

To Via App
Antica

Situation

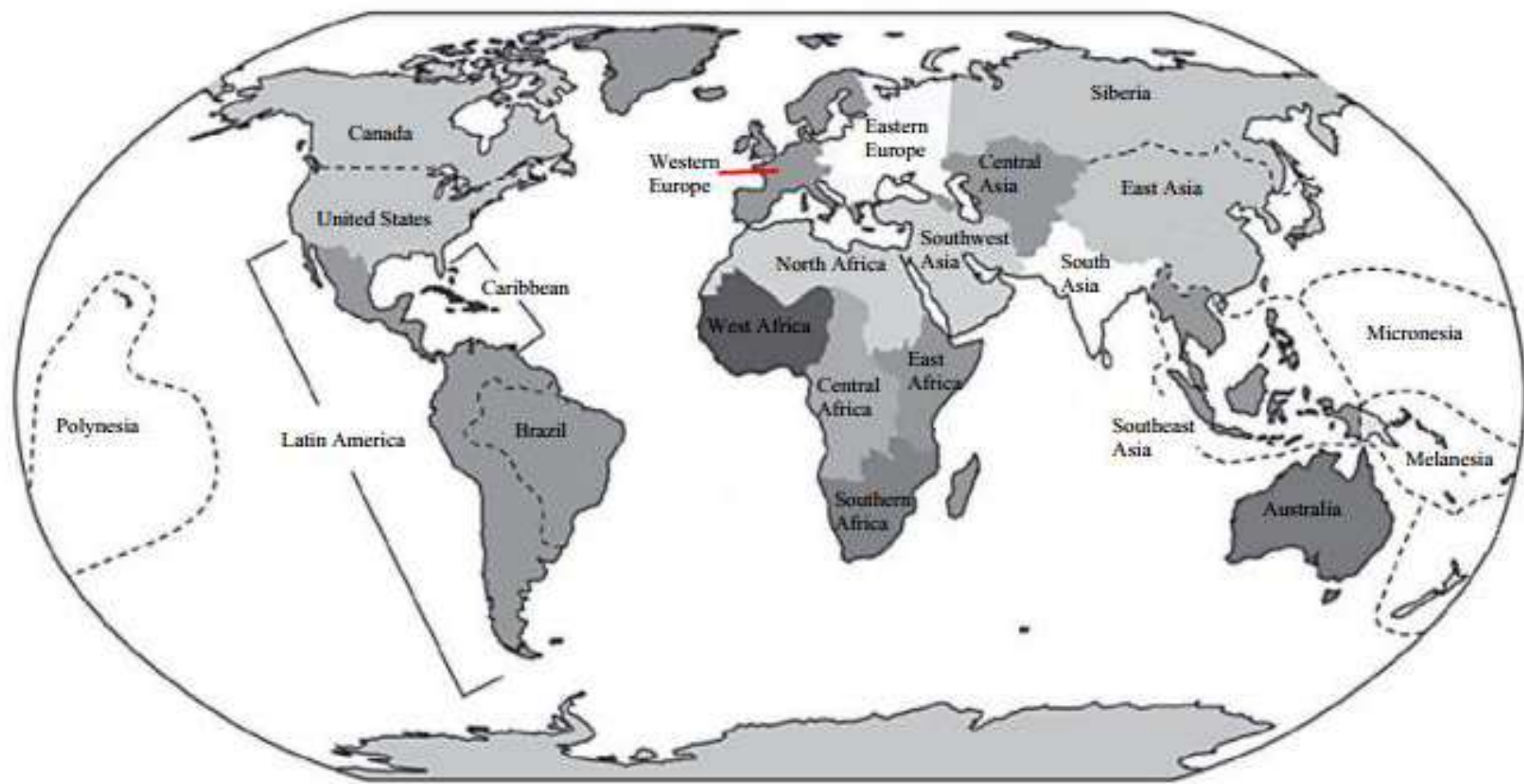
The relative location of a place described in relation to the physical and cultural characteristics of the larger region of which it is a part.

The characteristics are outside of the locations absolute location.

Mini Ultimate Guide

- Describe the site of West Linn High School
- Describe the situation of West Linn High School
- Describe the site of London
- Describe the situation of London

WORLD SUB-REGIONS



Space

- Implies the extent of an area

Flows

- The movement of objects from one location to another, such as the number of people in a migration or the amount of goods being traded between two countries.

Distance Decay

The declining intensity of an activity, process or function with increasing distance from its point of origin.



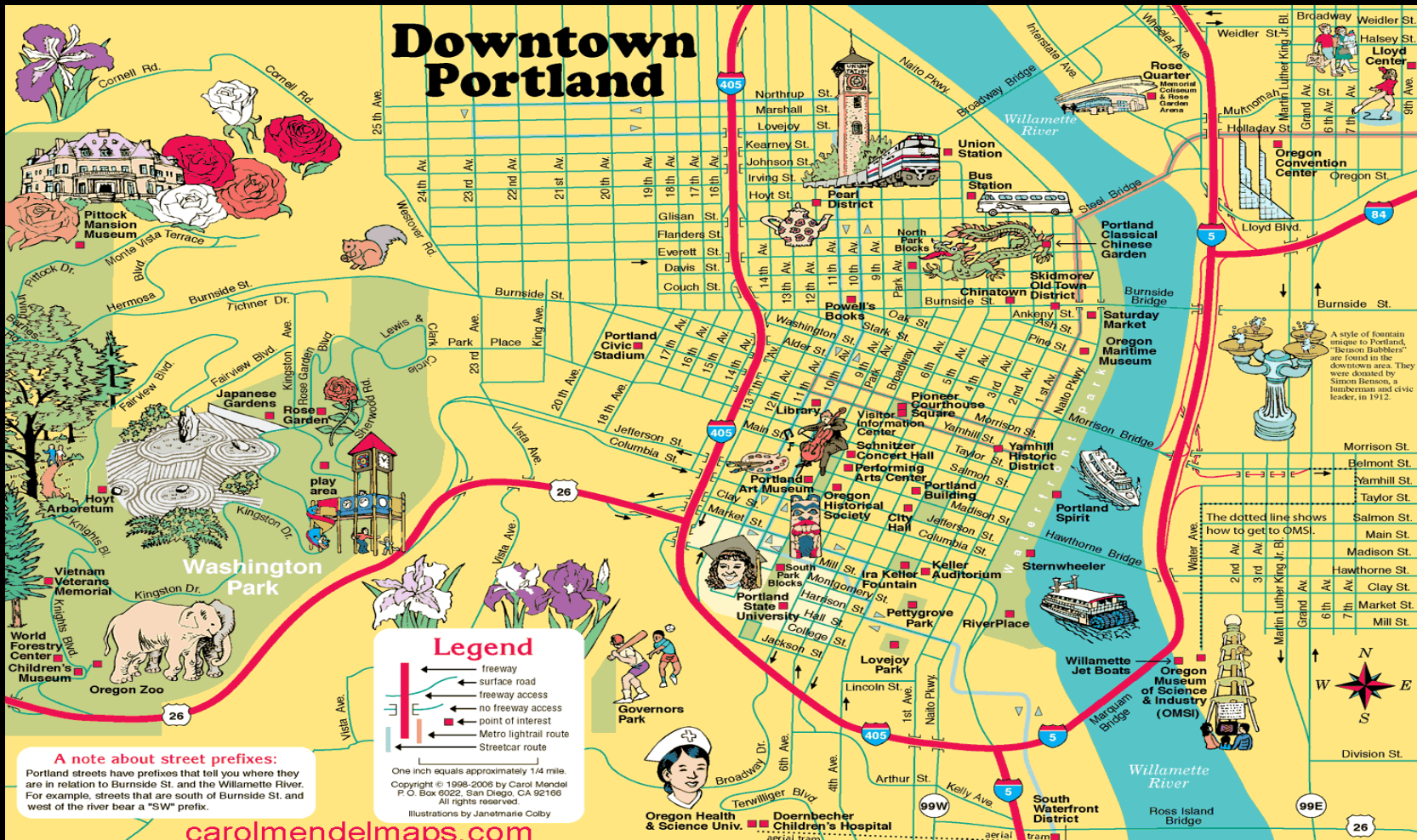
Accessibility

The ease of reaching one location from another.



Connectivity

The degree (amount) of linkage between locations from another.



Time-Space Compression

Refers to the greatly accelerated movement of people, goods and ideas made possible by modern technology. Less time to go across space.



Spatial Distribution

The physical location of a geographic phenomena across space.

There are three main properties of distribution

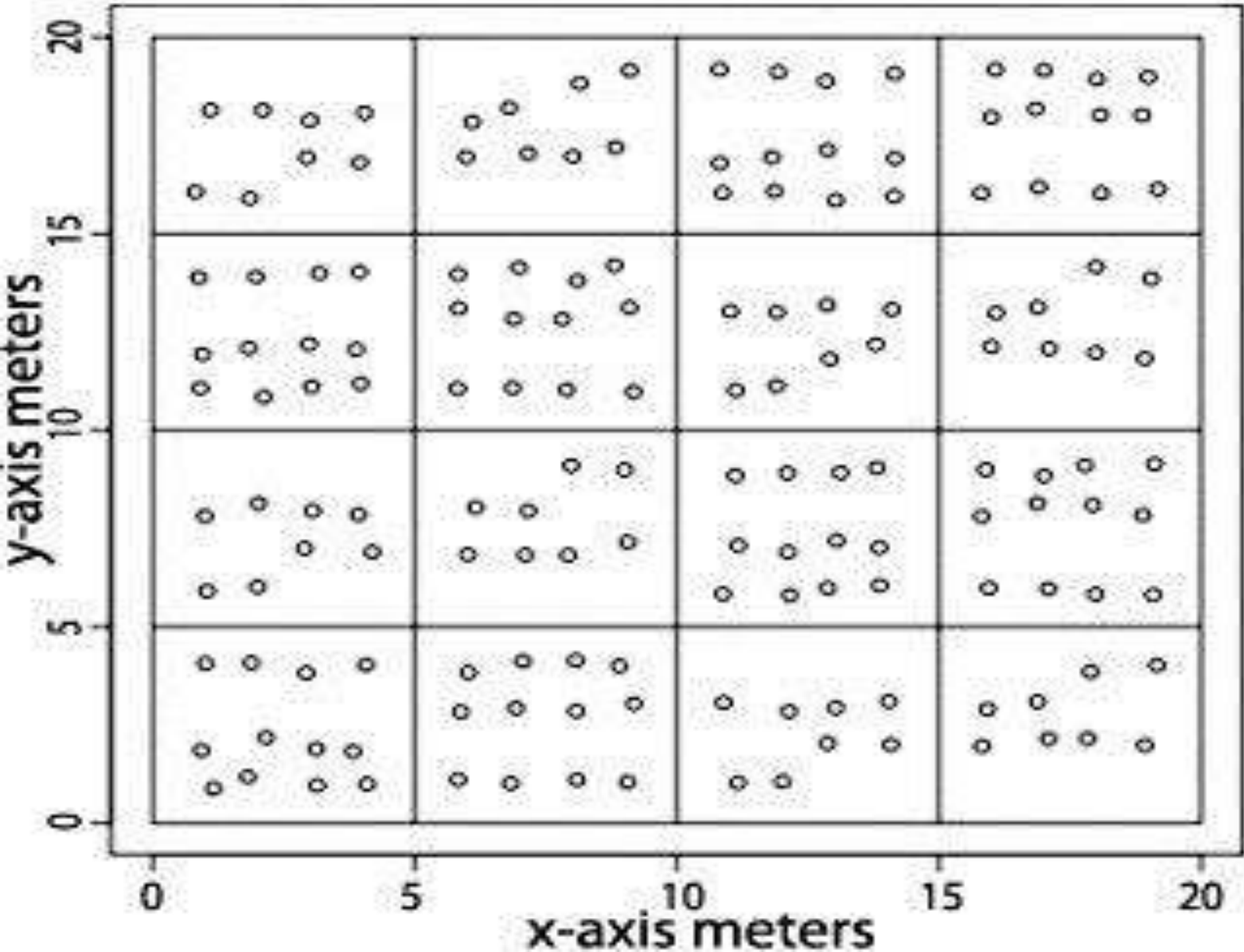
Density

Concentration

Pattern

Density

The frequency with which something exists within a given unit of area.



Concentration

The spread of something over a given area.

When objects are close together they are clustered or agglomerated.

When objects are relatively far apart they are dispersed.

MAP MAKING

1. Choose a phenomena that would have a clustered concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the cluster
2. Choose a phenomena that would have a dispersed concentration and create a grid map demonstrating the dispersion

A MINI ULTIMATE GUIDE TO DENSITY AND CONCENTRATION

Density and concentration are not the same.

1. Define and EXPLAIN density.
2. Define and EXPLAIN concentration.
3. Create a visual that demonstrates the difference between density and concentration (map, chart, graph).

Guide should be one full page in length. Three quarters writing and one quarter visual.

Spatial Patterns of Distribution

The geometric arrangement of something in a study area.

There are three primary types of spatial distribution

1. Linear
2. Centralized
3. Random

Linear Distribution

Phenomena are arranged in a line. Not necessarily a straight line.



Nucleated or Centralized Distribution

Phenomena are spaced around a central point.
Creating a circular cluster.



Dispersed or Random Distribution

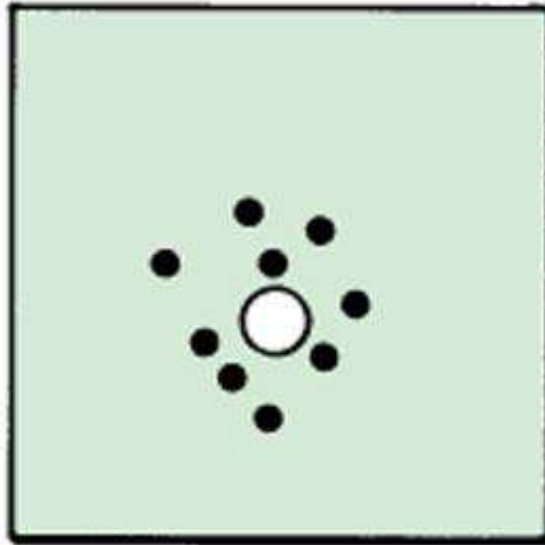
Phenomena that appear to have no order to their position.



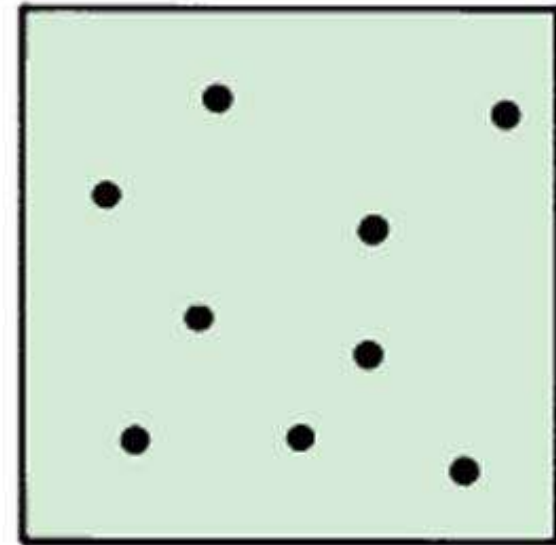
Various Pattern Arrangements



a



b



c

What phenomena could explain the patterns shown in A, B, and C?

1.5 Human – Environmental Interaction

Environmental Determinism

Social Culture is developed completely by the environment.

Similar environments produce similar cultures.



Possibilism

People develop culture as much as environment.

The environment provides possibilities for a culture.

Technology increases the possibilities.



Landscape

The material character of a place, the complex of natural features, human structures and other objects that give a place a particular form.



Built Environment

Human created structures and objects that give form to a particular place.



Cultural Landscape

The visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape.









Globalization

A set of processes that are:

- increasing interactions
- deepening relationships
- heightening interdependence

without regard to country borders.

A set of outcomes that are:

- unevenly distributed
- varying across scales
- differently manifested

throughout the world.

1.6 Scales of Analysis

Geographic Scale

- The relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and Earth as a whole. Specifically, the relationship between the size of an object on the map and the size of the actual feature on earth.
- The standard scales are:
 - Global
 - Regional
 - National
 - Local

ULTIMATE GUIDE: Globalization

Video: Focus on identifying both positive and negative aspects of globalization. Gather real world examples.

Additional Research: Gather more info on the good and bad of globalization.

2 pages



PRACTICE FRQ - GLOBALIZATION

- A. Define and describe globalization.
- B. List and explain at least two positive effects of globalization.
- C. List and explain at least two negative effects of globalization.

20 minutes – 2 pages.

1.7 Regional Analysis

Region

An area on the Earth's surface that has a marked degree of homogeneity of some phenomenon.

Types of Regions

1. Formal
2. Functional
3. Perceptual.

Regionalization

- The process geographers use to divide and categorize space into smaller units.

Formal Region

Formal regions are areas that share a common human or physical geographic feature.

Also known as **Uniform** or **Homogeneous Regions**

Feature is quantifiable – can be counted or measured.

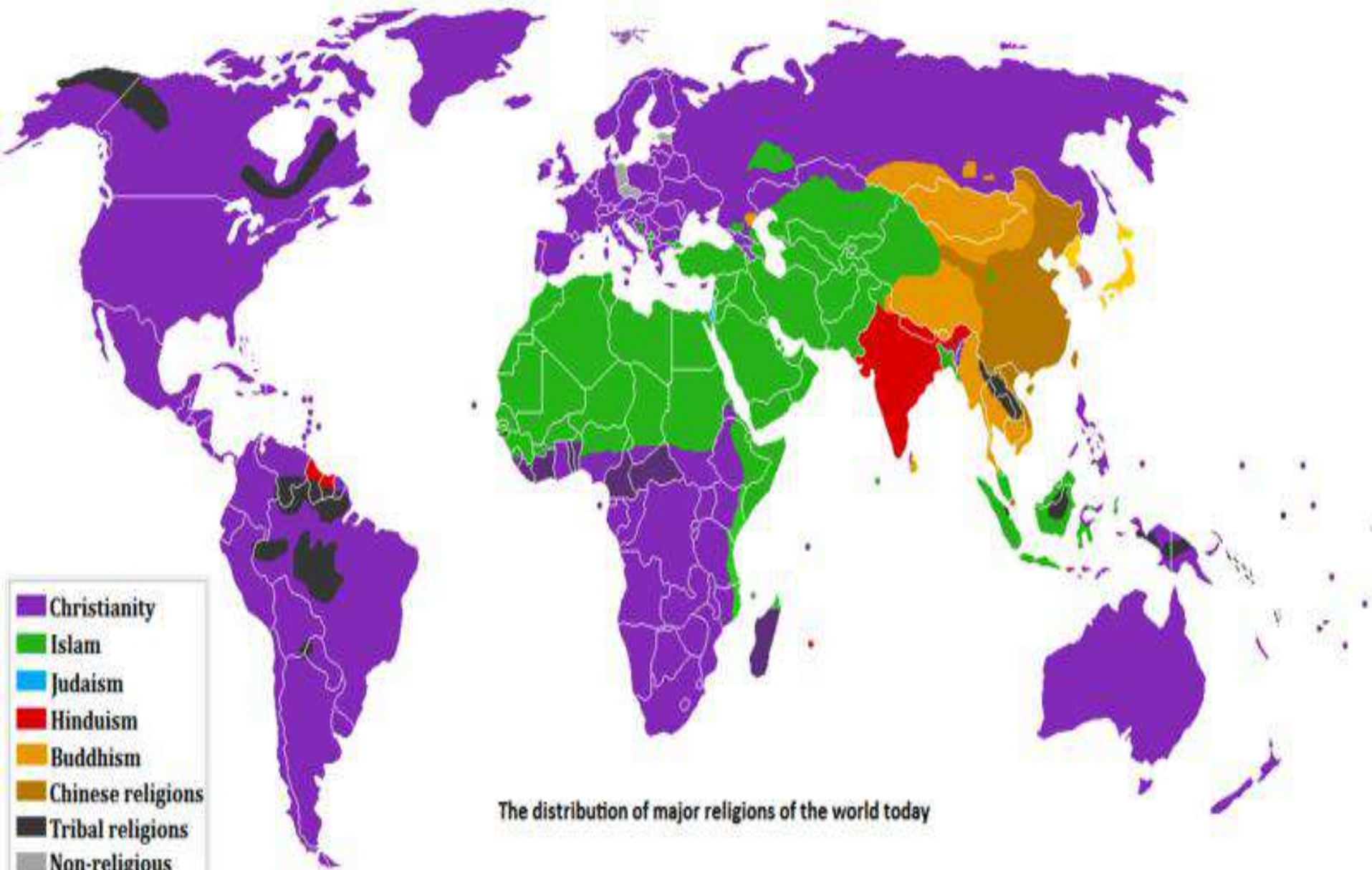
Defined border can be drawn around the region

Formal Regions – Common Human or Cultural Features

- Language
- Religion
- Nationality
- Political Identity
- Ethnicity



The Religions of the World



- Christianity
- Islam
- Judaism
- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Chinese religions
- Tribal religions
- Non-religious
- Other religions
(Mainly Eastern complex)

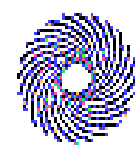
The distribution of major religions of the world today

Formal Regions – Common Physical Features

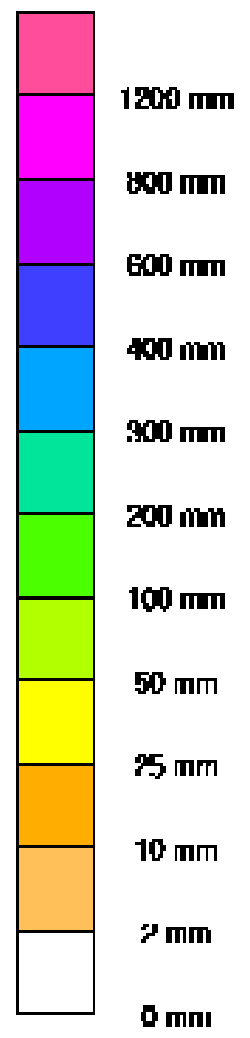
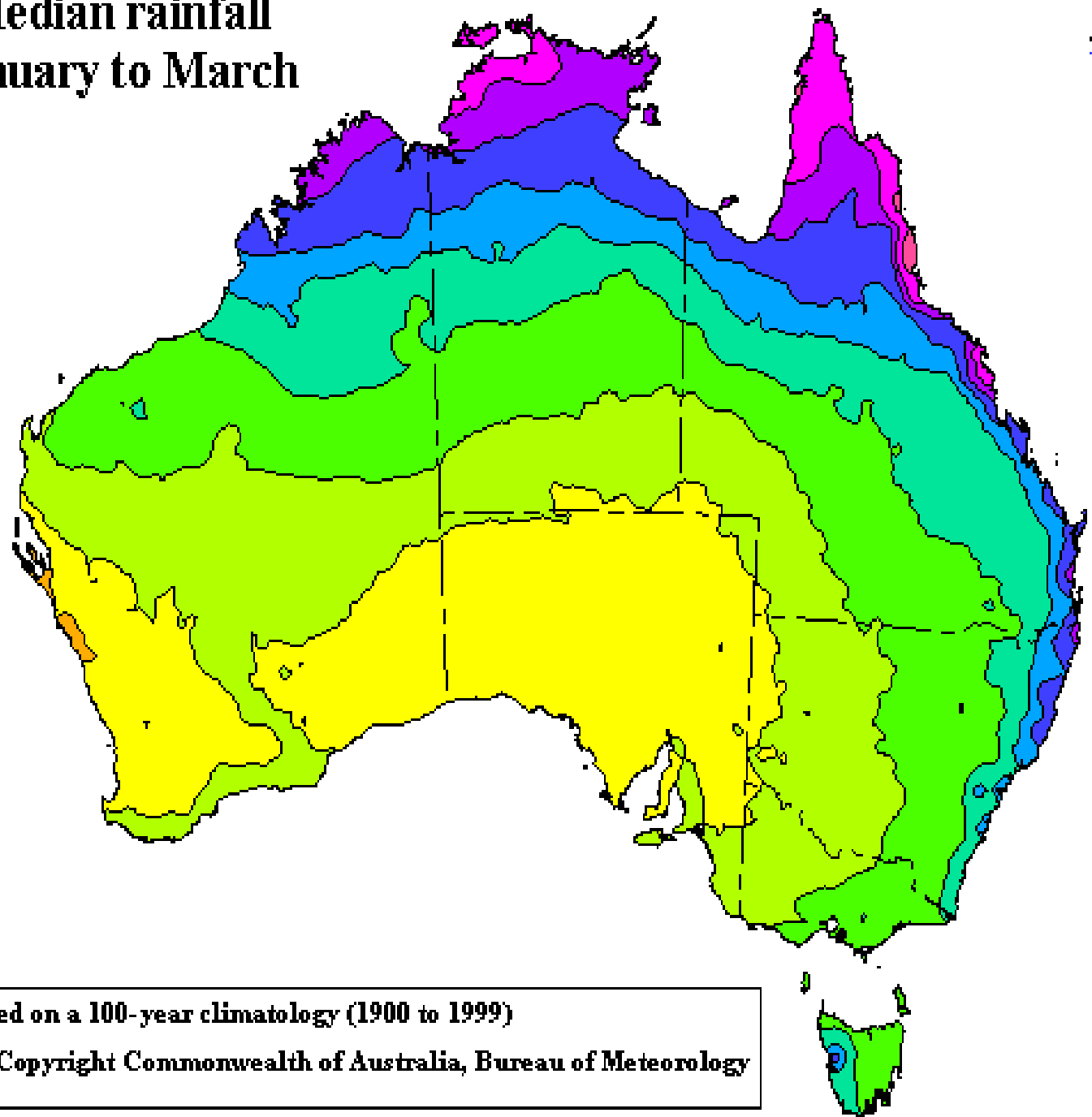
- Climate →
 - Temperature
 - Rainfall
- Landform →
 - Valley
 - Mountain Ridge
- Vegetation →
 - Growing Season
 - Type of Crop



Median rainfall January to March



**BUREAU OF
METEOROLOGY**



Based on a 100-year climatology (1900 to 1999)
© Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, Bureau of Meteorology

Functional Region

The deliberate organization of space to accomplish some function.

It is organized around a node or focal point that draws people from the surrounding area.

Also known as a **Nodal Region**



Functional Regions

Shopping Regions – **Mall**

Transportation – **Airport, port, train station**

Financial – **Bank**

Entertainment – **Providence Park , Sydney Opera House**

Perceptual Region

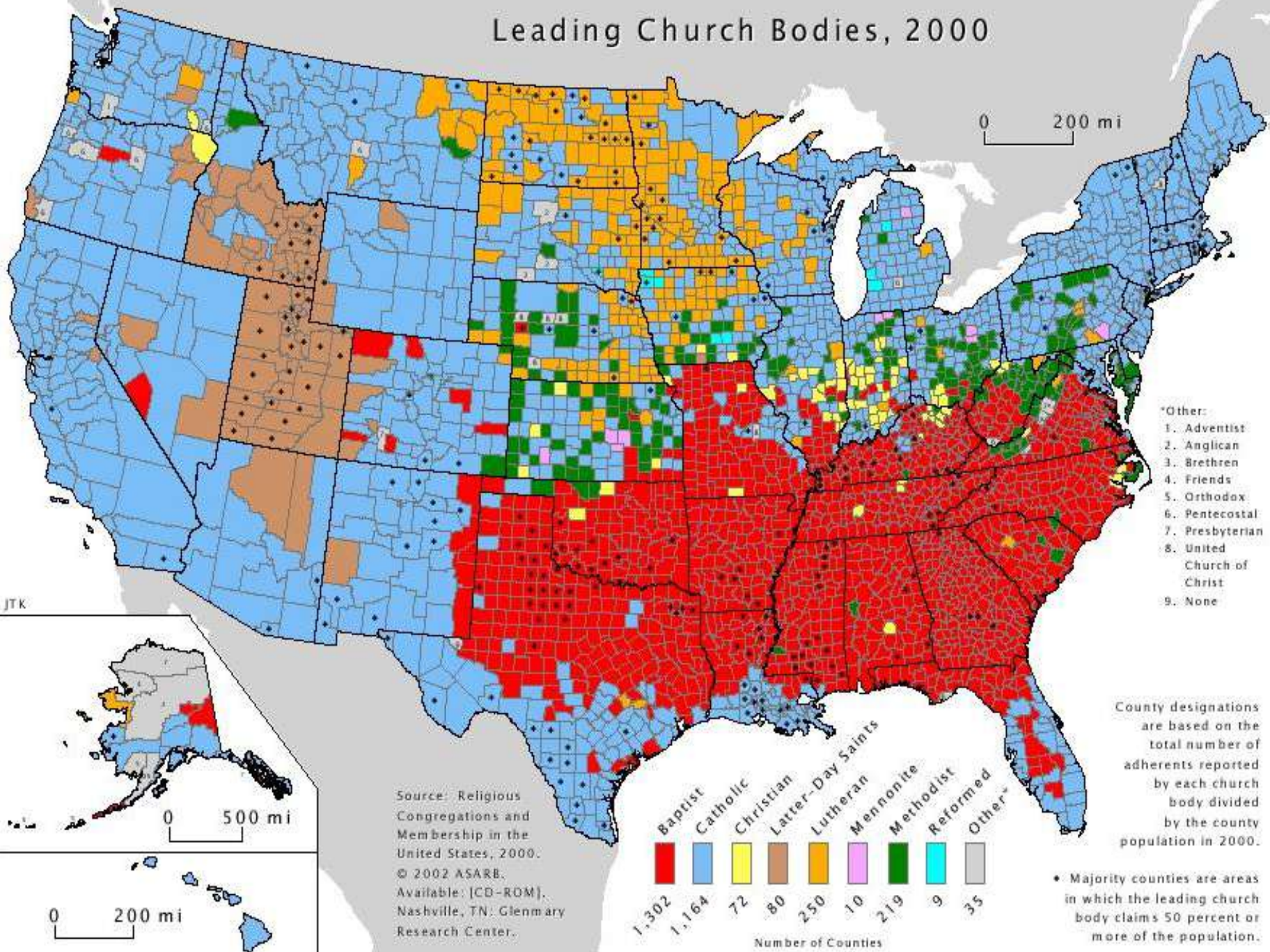
Region determined by people's beliefs, emotions and attitudes about an area.

Also known as a **Vernacular Region**.

Perceptual regions do not have specific boundaries.

Because people's beliefs about a region may be based on stereotypes, the perception may not even be true or common in the region.

Leading Church Bodies, 2000



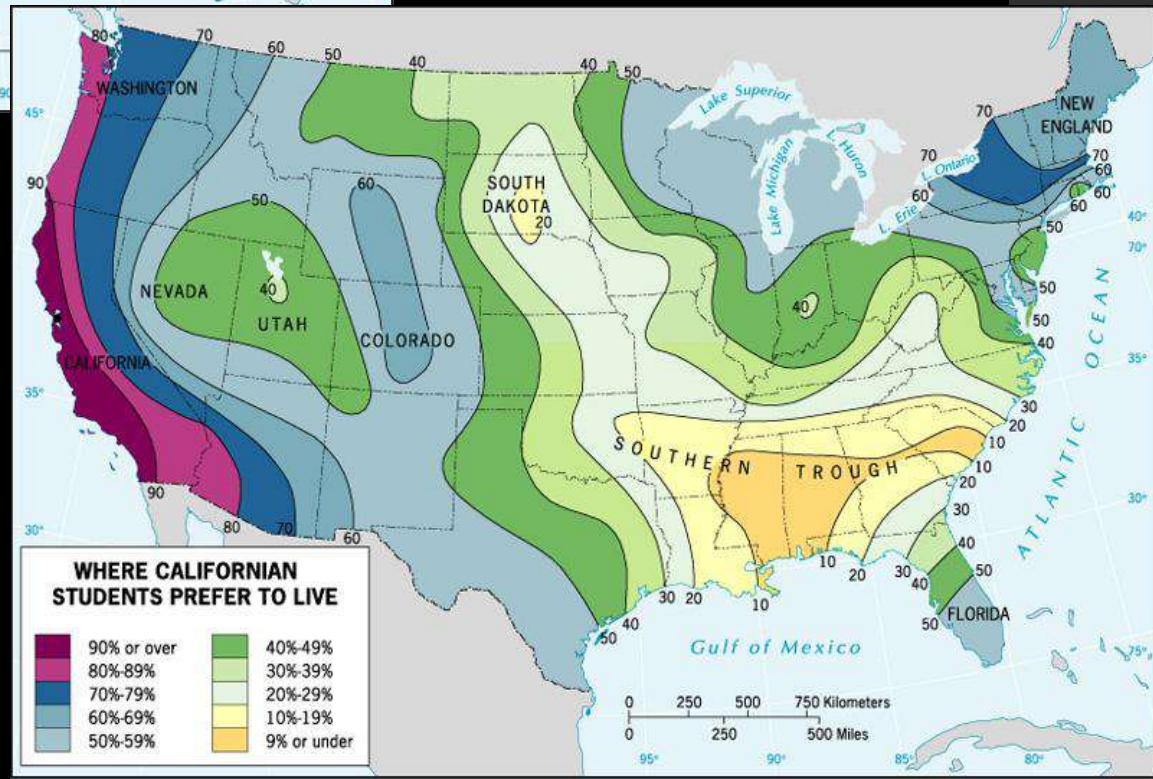
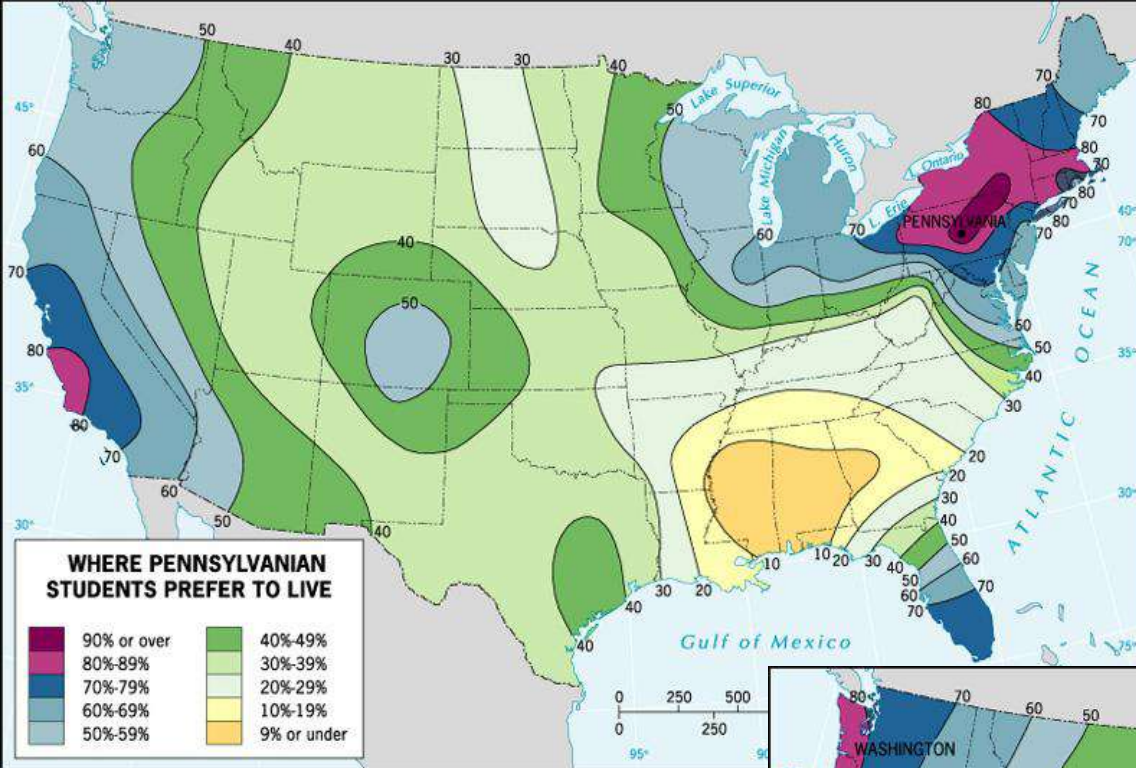
**KEEP PORTLAND
WEIRD!**

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErRHJIE4PGI>

Mental Maps

Maps we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have heard of.

Perception of Place



Activity Spaces

The places we travel to routinely in our rounds of daily activity.

World Regions

- AP Human Geography divides the World into 10 large regions and 22 subregions.

Large Regions

- Divides world into 10 regions
- The 7 continents + 3 cultural regions, based on shared languages and histories.
 - Central America
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Russian Federation

Subregions

- A Subregion shares some characteristics with the larger region, but is distinctive in some ways.
- Example – Brazil
 - Shares many common characteristics with other South American countries, such as Roman Catholic religion.
 - Brazil's primary language is Portuguese, which makes it unlike any other country in the Spanish speaking Latin America.

MINI ULTIMATE GUIDE

- Describe how friction of distance has been impacted by globalization.
- 2 paragraphs

- FRQ'S ARE STRUCTURED RESPONSES

- No formal introduction
- No conclusion
- No transition sentences needed
- Spelling and grammar will not be graded
 - Unless it makes your response unclear/confusing
- Handwriting should be as legible as possible

- RESPONSES SHOULD BE 2-3 PAGES IN LENGTH!!!!

- PLAN ON 20 MINUTES PER ESSAY

The FRQ Verbs

TAKE 3-5 MINUTES TO UNDERLINE KEY WORDS IN THE QUESTION AND PREPLAN

Use the FRQ verbs to break the question down and organize your response.

Clearly label each section using the question prompt

- REMEMBER THIS IS A GEOGRAPHY EXAM
- WRITE LIKE A GEOGRAPHER
- USE YOUR GEOGRAPHY VOCAB

SCALE

REGIONS

ALL THOSE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

WRITE AS IF YOUR
READER HAS NO
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE
TOPIC!

EXAMPLES, EXAMPLES,
EXAMPLES!

The more “real” the better.

Use Hurricane Harvey vs. general hurricane

CRAM SESSION

Review, study and
be prepared to
write about

REGIONS

A. Define and explain formal region.

B. Identify a functional region and explain why it would be considered a functional region.

C. Identify a vernacular region and explain why it would be considered a vernacular region.

C. Identify the type of region which is most difficult to clearly define and describe. Give one real world example to explain why this type of region is more difficult to define.

20 minute timer

20:00

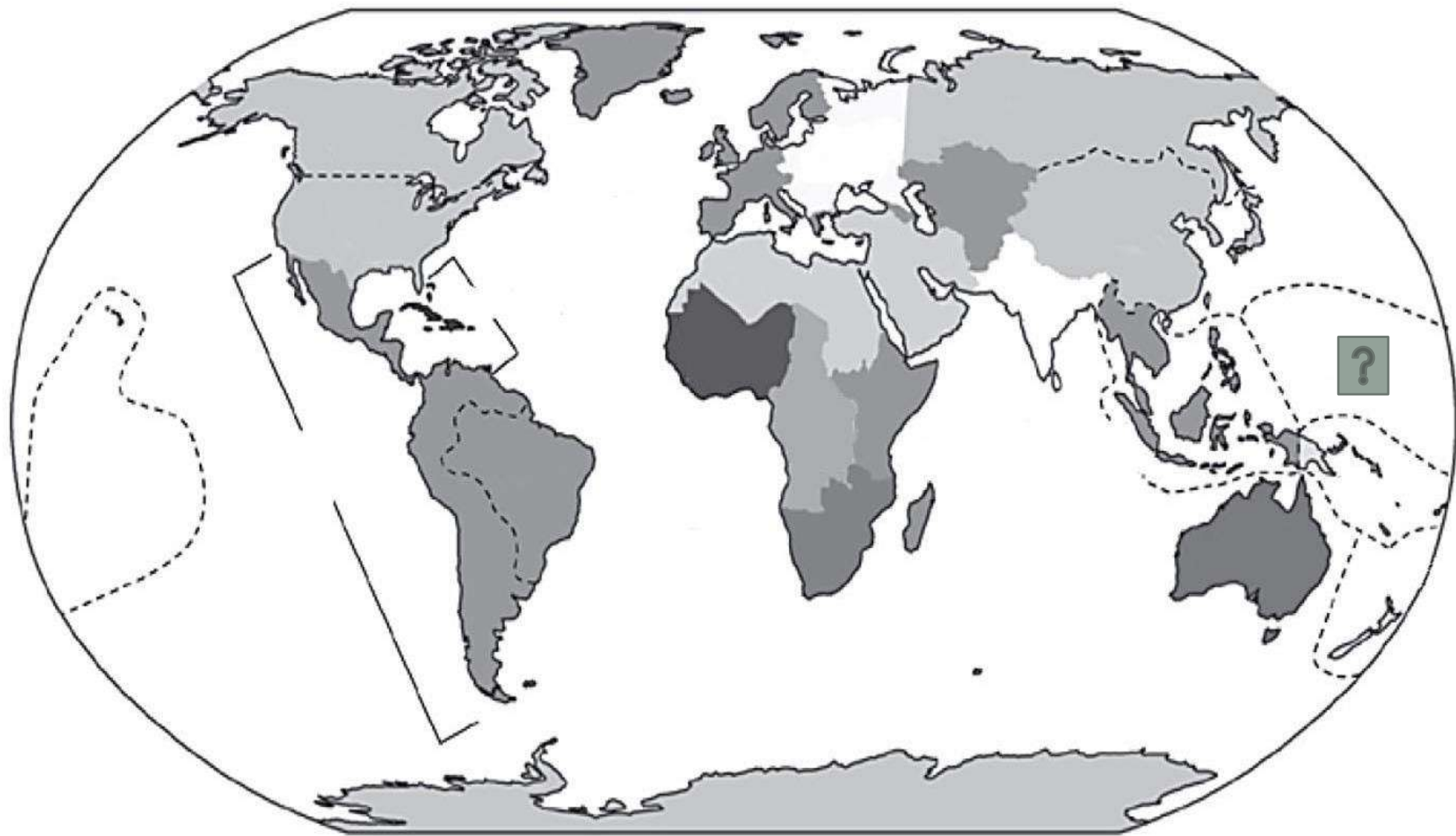
EUROPE

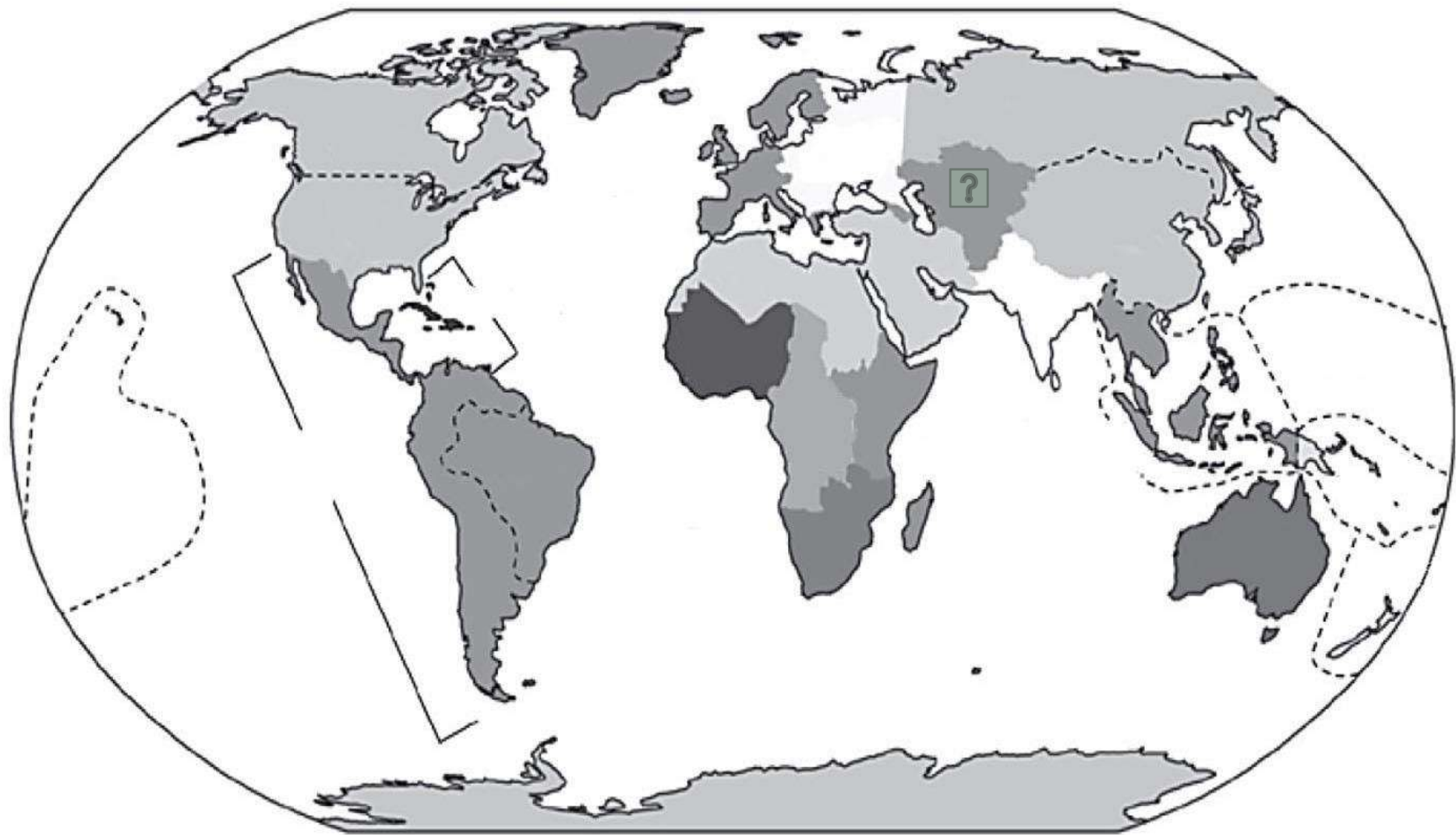


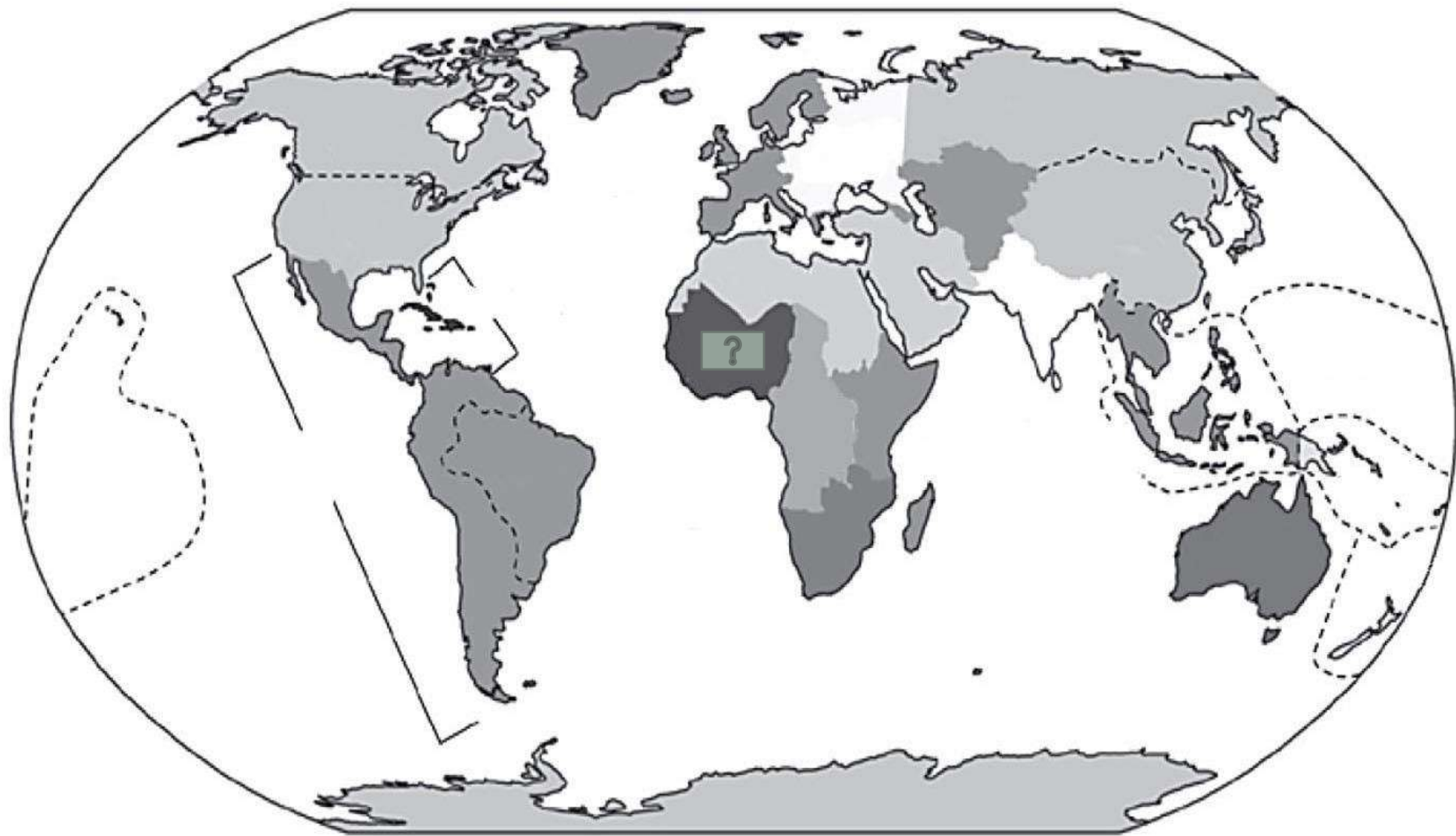


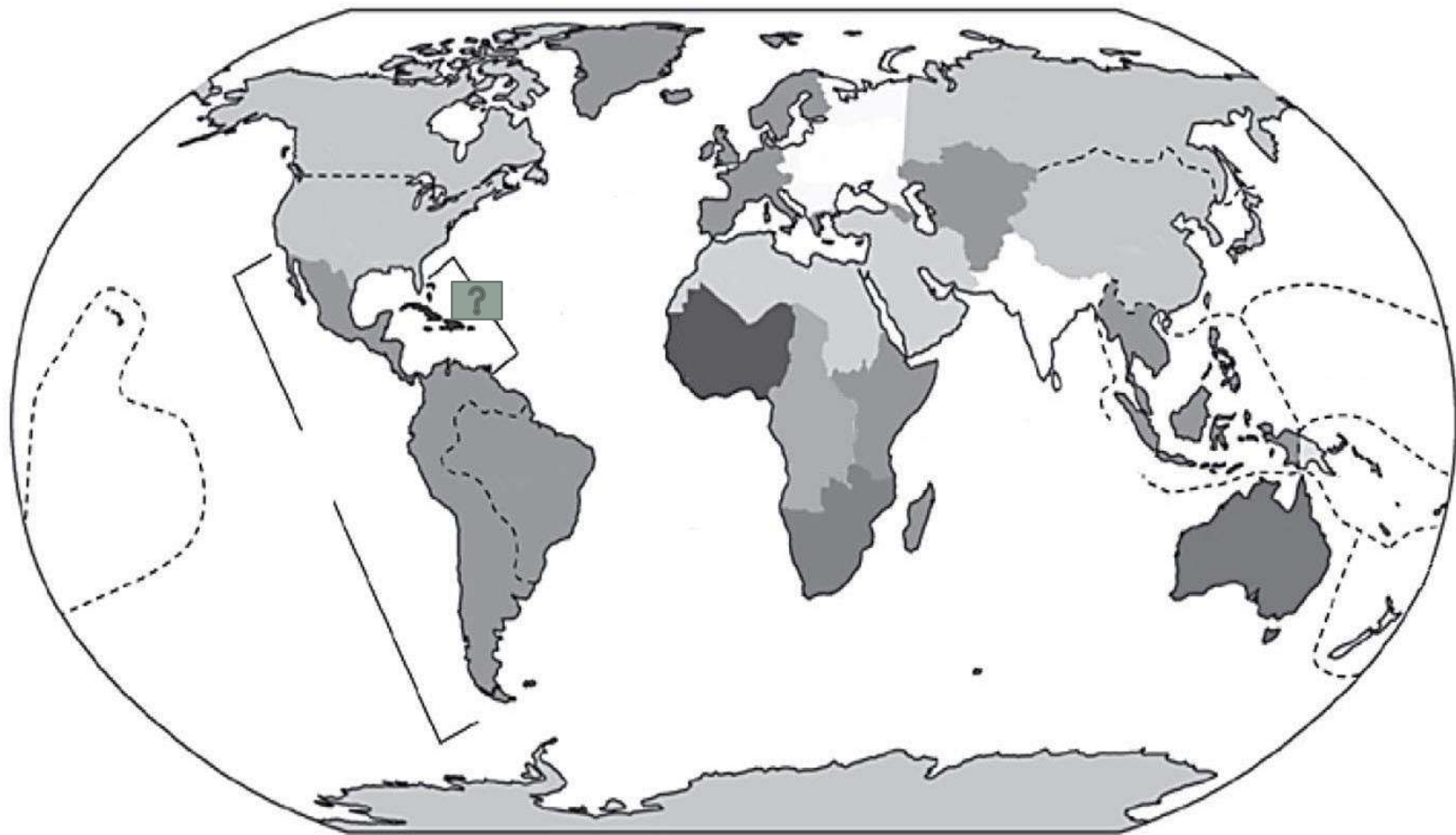
Which statement describes the relative location of Barcelona, Spain?

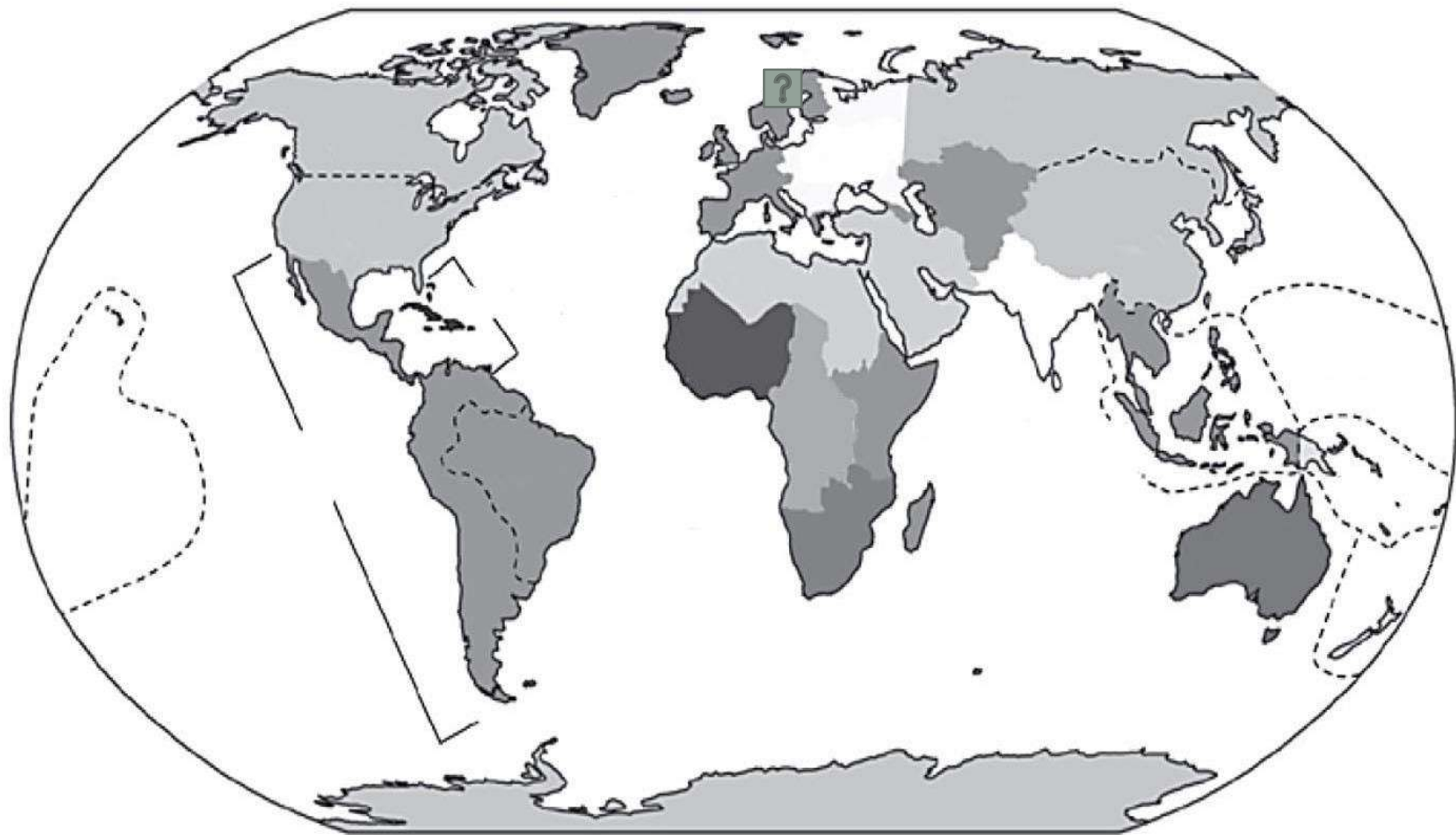
- a) 386 miles west of Madrid and 644 miles south of Paris
- b) In the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere
- c) 41 degrees N, 2 degrees E
- d) The capital of the Catalonia region
- e) One of the largest cities in Spain



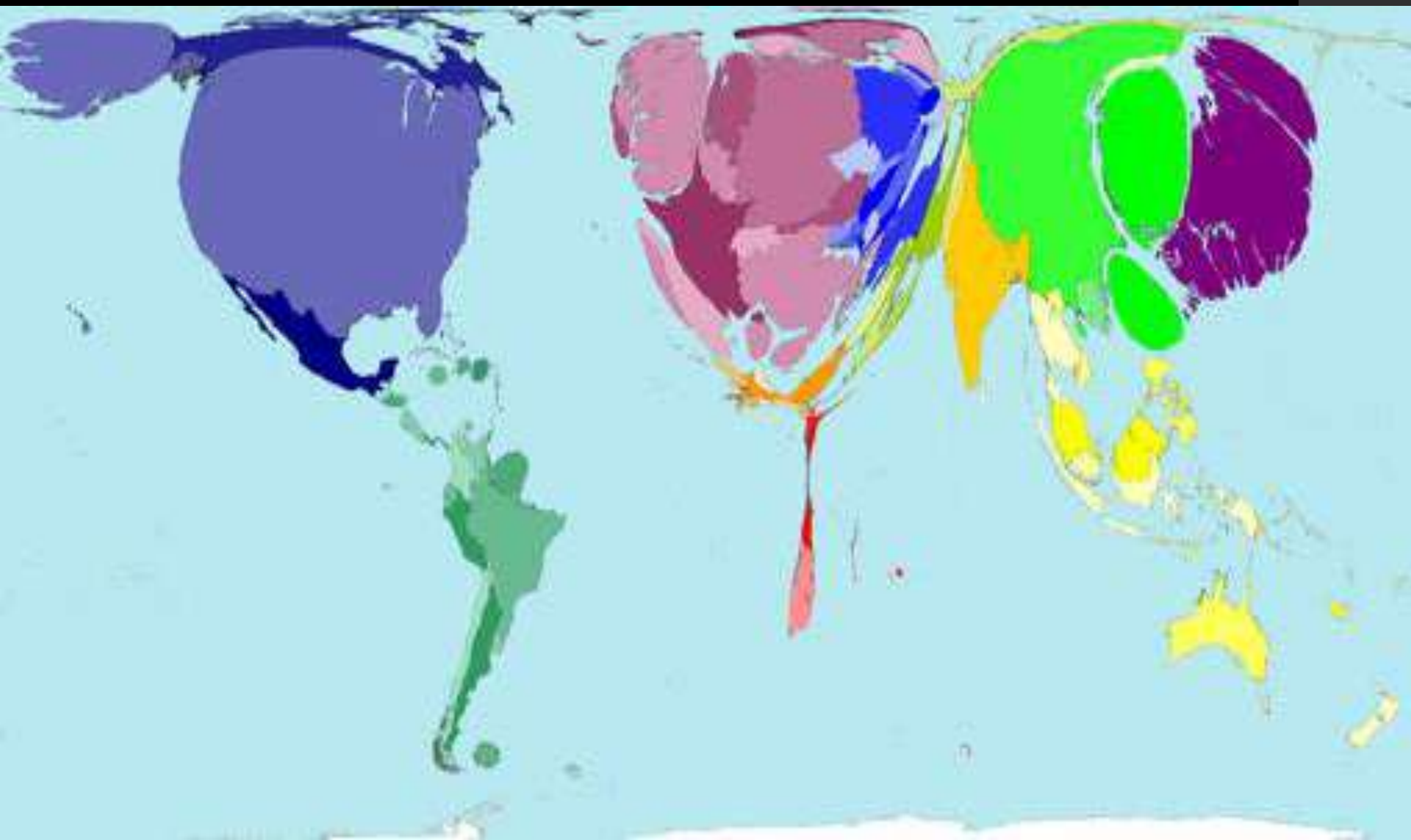




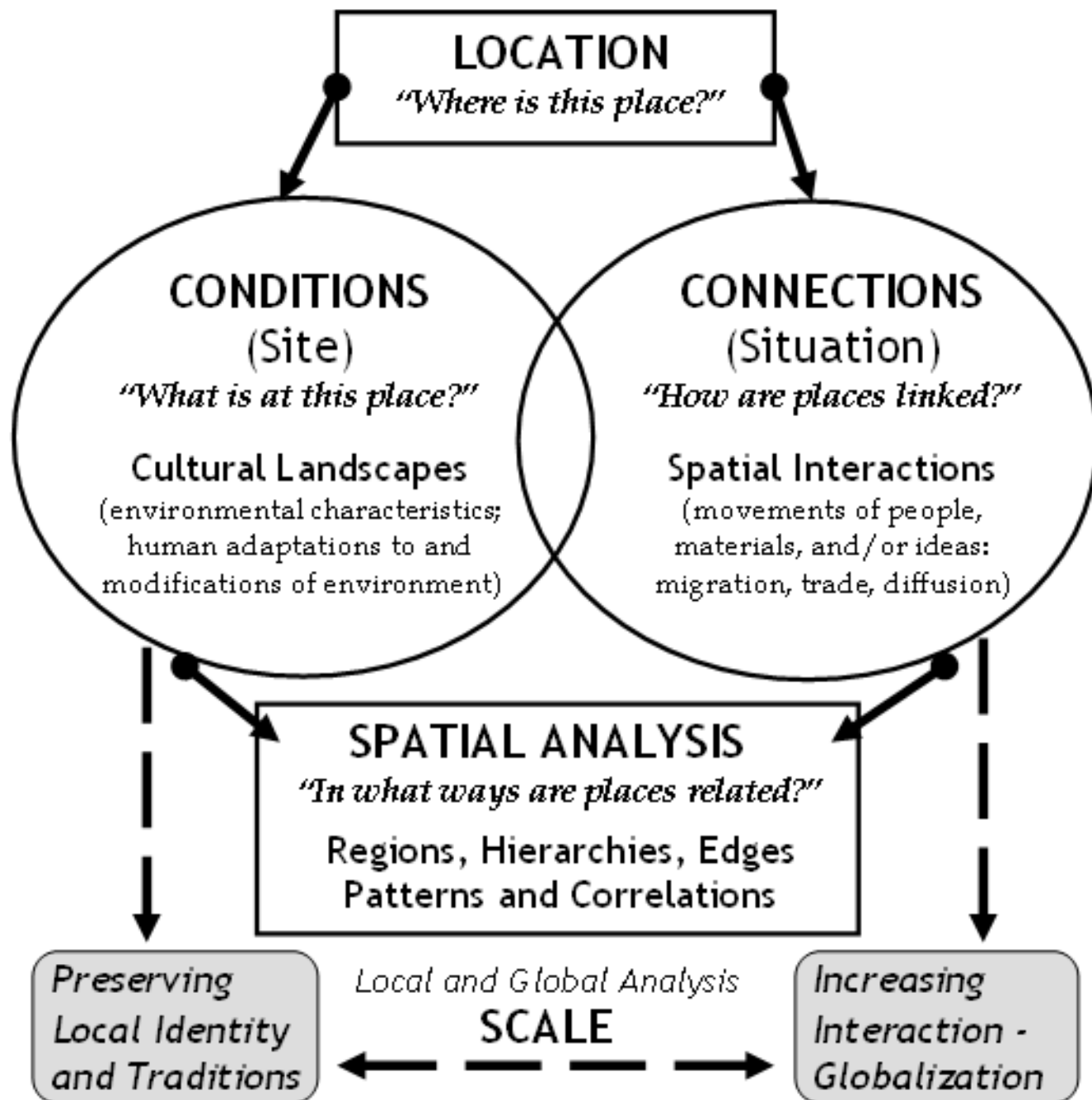




- Two Columns
- Divide Vocab (Calendar)
 - Sort of Understand
 - Do not Understand at all

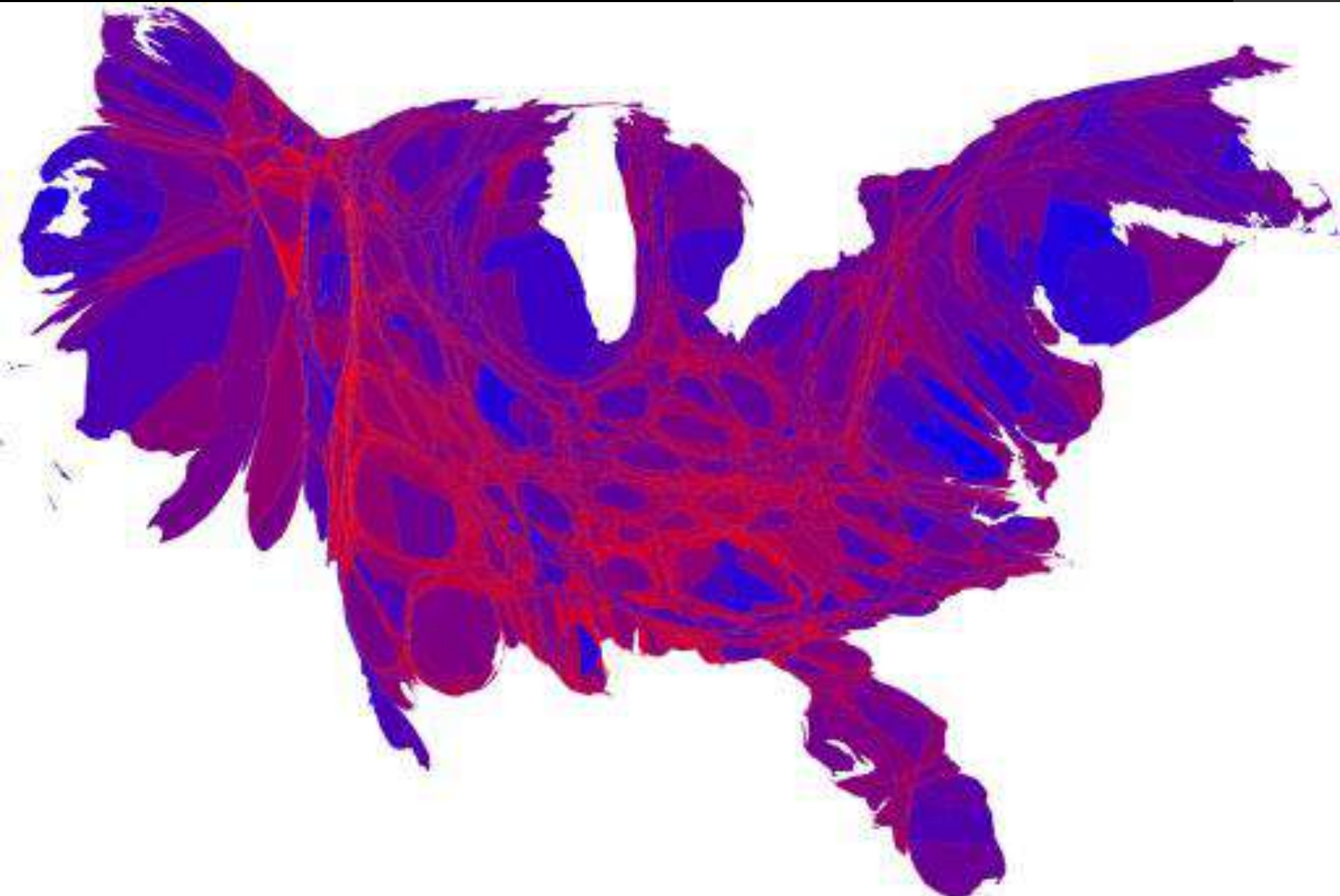


Questions Underlying the Geographic (Spatial) Perspective



2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*



2008 Presidential Election

Red = McCain *Blue = Obama*

