

Unit 1

# Human Geography

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid red horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide. Below this bar, on the right side, are several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors, including white and light red, creating a layered, graphic effect.

# What is Geography?

- Geography is the study of the Earth's surface.
- We study the Earth's geography using 5 themes.

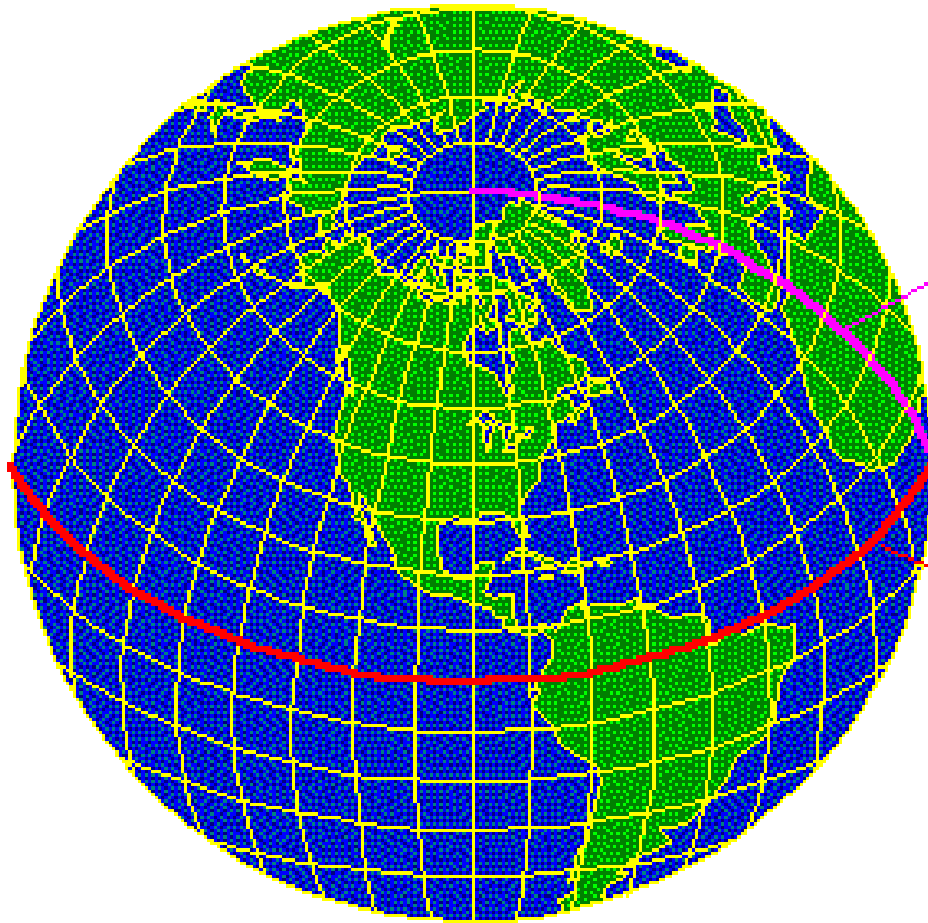
# What Is Human Geography?

- The study of the interaction between human beings and their environment.

# THE FIVE THEMES OF GEO

## Location

- Absolute Location: Knowing **EXACTLY** where a place is located.
  - Latitude: The horizontal lines on a map. Also called parallels.  $0^\circ$  Latitude = The Equator. Degrees Lat. are measured North or South of the Equator.
  - Longitude: The vertical lines on a map. Also called meridians.  $0^\circ$  Longitude = The Prime Meridian. Degrees Long. are measured East or West of the Prime Meridian.



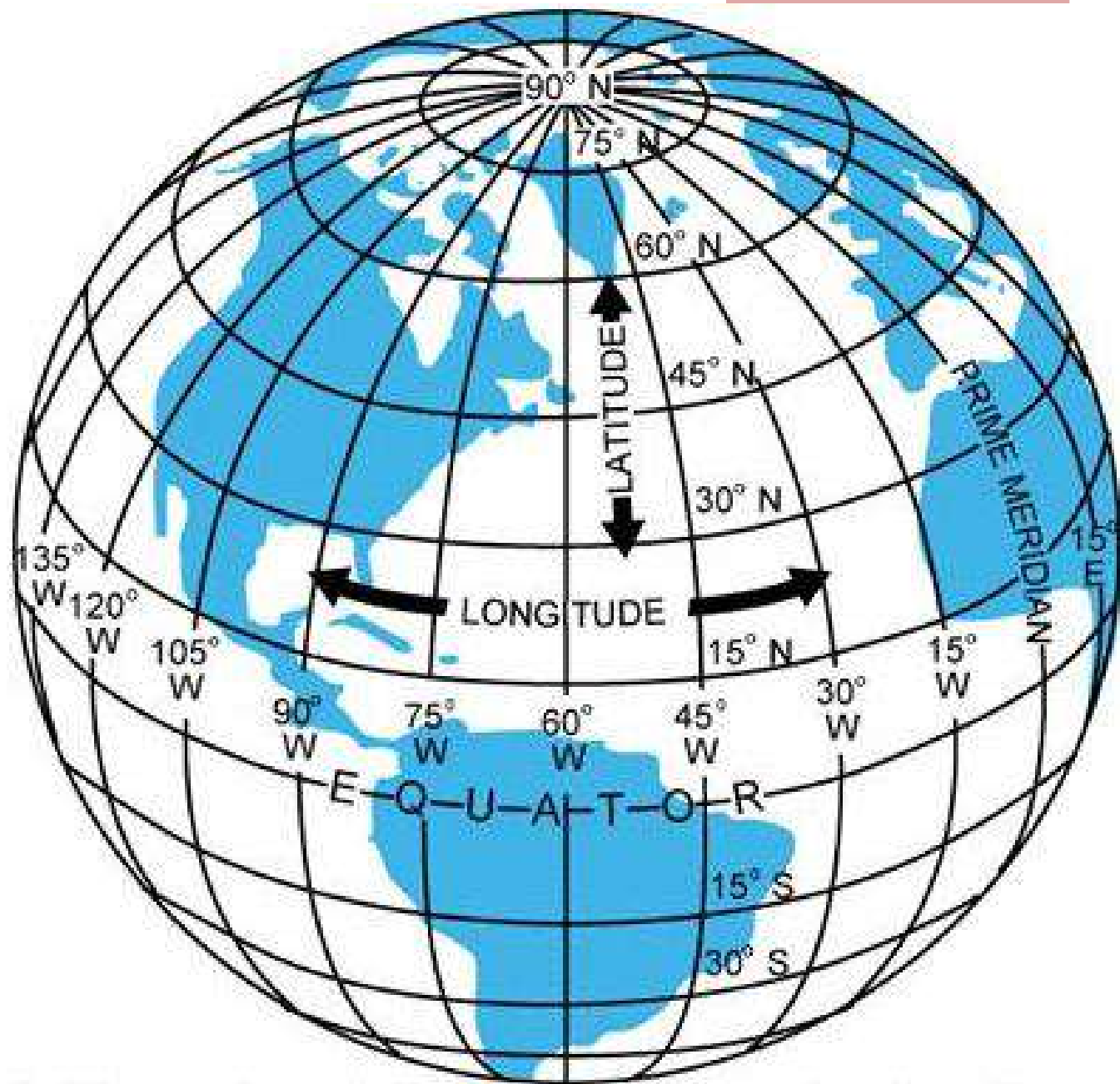
**Prime Meridian**

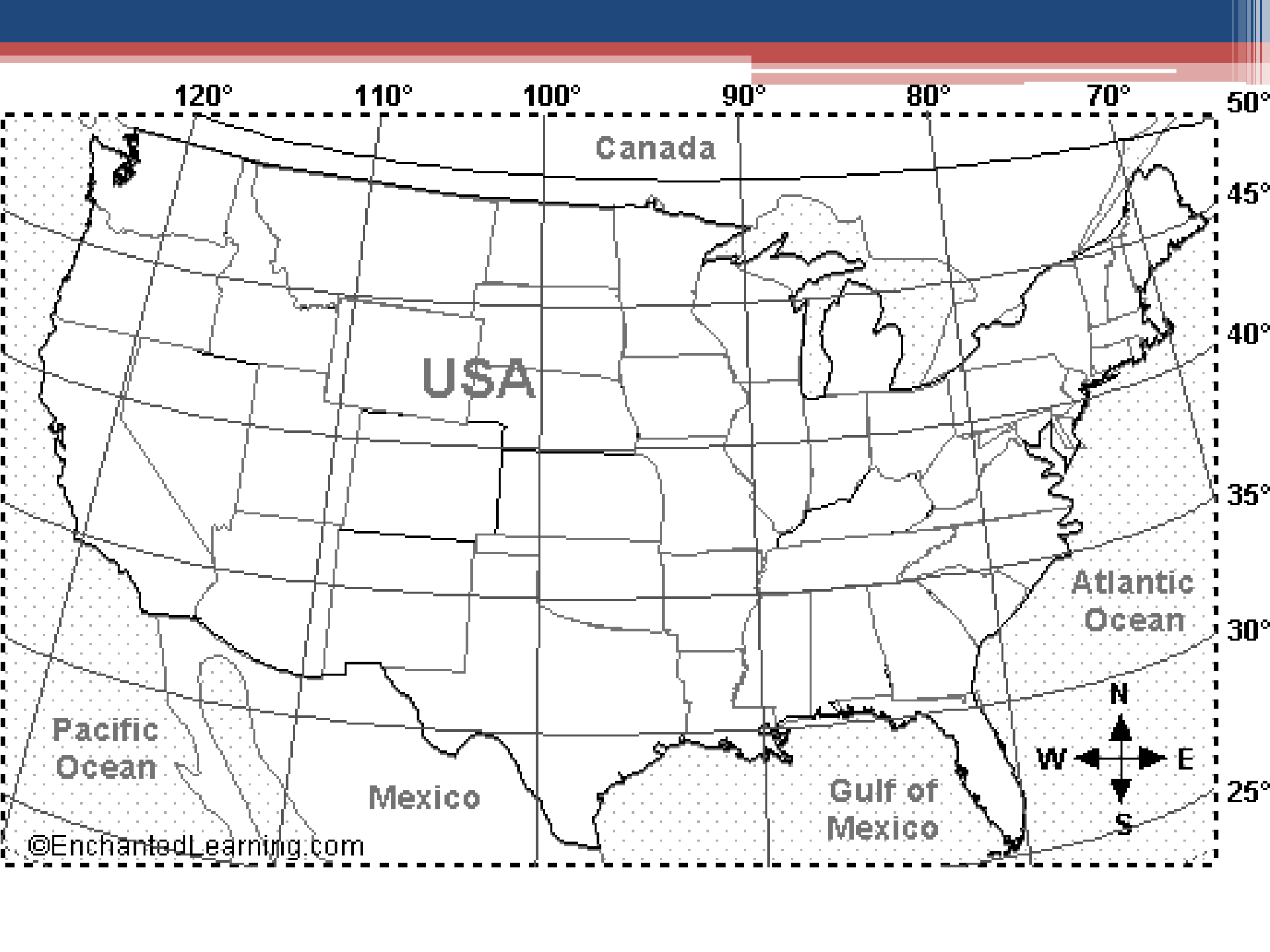
0 Degrees Longitude

**Equator**

0 Degrees Latitude







120°

110°

100°

90°

80°

70°

50°

45°

40°

35°

30°

25°

Canada

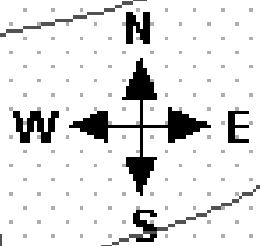
USA

Mexico

Pacific  
Ocean

Atlantic  
Ocean

Gulf of  
Mexico



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# Location

- Relative Location: A description of a place based on its surroundings.
- Examples:
  - Hanes Magnet Middle School is on Indiana Avenue.
  - Forsyth Hospital is near Hanes Mall.





# Place

- Describes the human & physical characteristics of a location.
  - Physical Chars. = Mountains, rivers, beaches, plant & animal life, etc.
  - Human Chars. = Buildings, forms of transportation & communication used, etc.



# Human-Environmental Interaction

- Considers how humans adapt to their environment. The way humans change their environment can be positive OR negative.





# Movement

- This theme describes the movement of people, goods, ideas, fads, & communications across the planet.









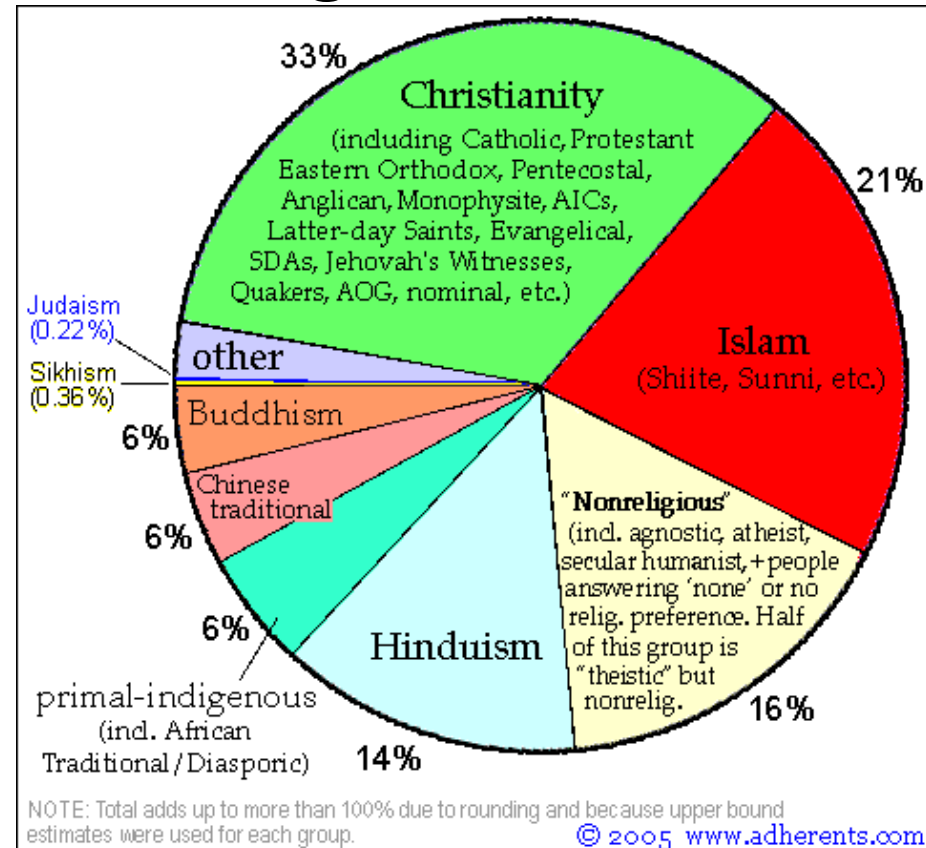
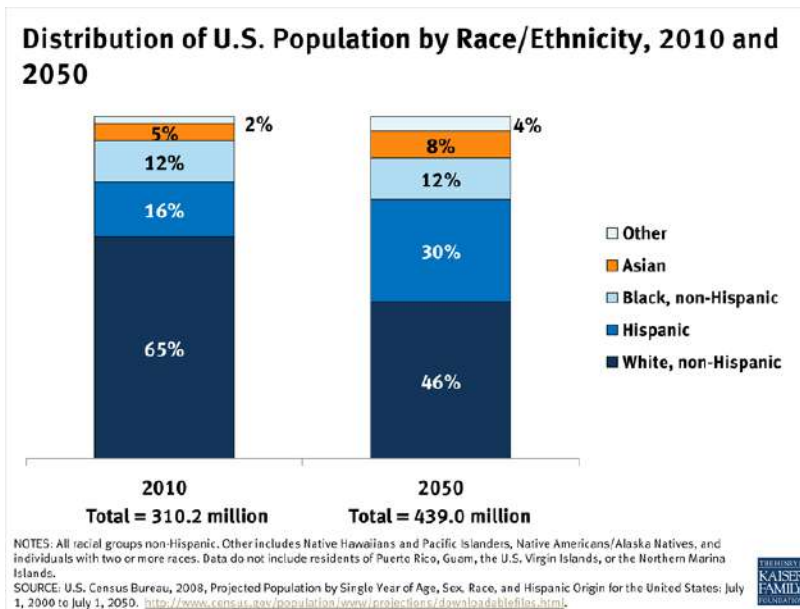
# Region

- A geographic area that is bound together by some common characteristics.
- Regions can be formal, functional, or vernacular.
  - **Formal: Defined by gov't boundaries (NC)**
  - **Functional: For some purpose (Sports regions)**
  - **Vernacular: Loosely defined (The South)**



# Charts, Graphs & Maps

- It is key to have an understanding of how to use these for the SSCE.



# Maps can show...

- Population density
- Migration patterns
- Religious demographics
- Political boundaries
- Physical features
- **AND MUCH, MUCH MORE!**

# The Major Physical Features of the Earth

- Continents
- Mountain ranges
- River valleys
- Deserts
- Peninsulas
- Plateaus
- Plains
- Rainforests
- Oceans
- Rivers
- Seas
- Islands

# World Map Challenge!

- Create a map of the world that includes the 7 continents and 4 oceans using only one 8.5 x 11 sheet of white paper, torn bits of blue & green paper, & a glue stick. (You may use a pencil to label continents and oceans ONLY...don't draw a "plan" before you start tearing.)
- Also, draw and label a compass rose on your map. (Obviously you have to use a pencil for this, too.)
- GO!

# Things to Think About: Culture

- How do environmental factors influence where humans settle & how societies organize themselves?
- What features define a group of people as a civilization?

# Culture

- A society's knowledge, art, beliefs, customs & values.





# The Effects of Geography on Culture

- The landscape of an area, its resources, & its climate (the environment) directly influence how a culture develops.
- The items that people need to survive in their environment affects the way their culture develops-because it affects their priorities, & what is important to them.

# Determining Civilization

- A culture can be called “civilized” if it has a government, an economy, some set of beliefs/religion/values, a defined social structure, art & a way to express ideas.

# Things to Think About: History

- How do we know about the events that occurred long ago?
- How do we investigate the past?

# Evidence & Science of History

- Archaeology: Studies human material remains to learn about people in the past.
- Anthropology: Studies humans, their origins, behavior, & their physical, social & cultural development.
- Artifacts: Objects that people in the past made or used; coins, pottery, & tools.



# Primary & Secondary Sources

- Primary source: A primary source is a document or physical object that was written or created during the time under study.
- Secondary source: A secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources. These sources are one or more steps removed from the event.
- <http://www.princeton.edu/~refdesk/primary2.html>

Philadelphia Decr 18 1794

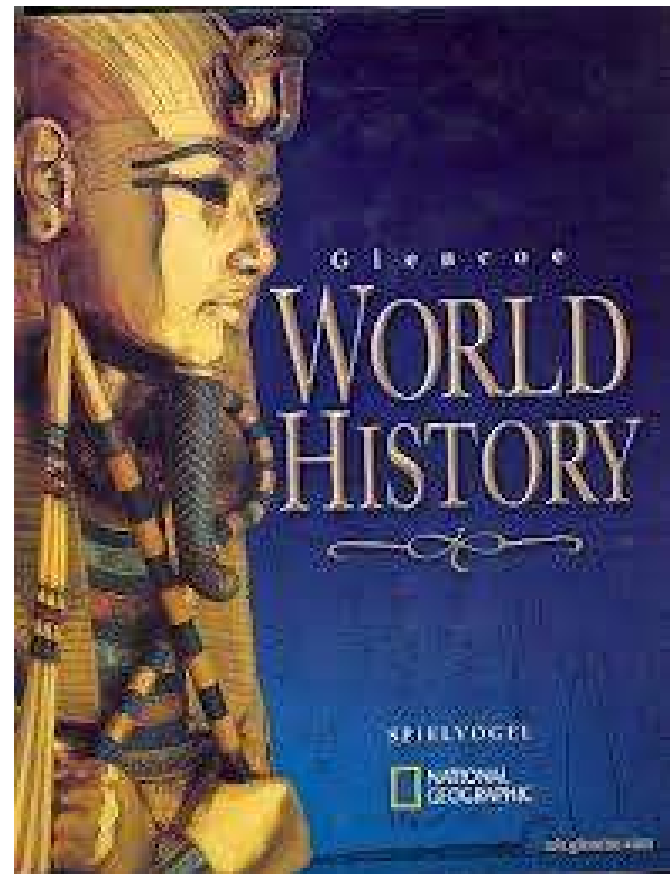
Dear Sir

Mr Robert Denison an English Gentleman from Nottingham in England proposes to visit the City of Washington. If you can shew him the City, or any other Attentions you will oblige me. He belongs to a wealthy and worthy Family of Dissenters who have it in contemplation to fly from Persecution He is recommended to be by one of the most benevolent Men in England. I am, my

Dear Sir Sincerely yours

John Adams

William French Esqr



# Point of View, Perspective, & Bias

- All of these boil down to our opinion, attitude, judgment.
- Each person's life experiences will affect their "take" on any given event, issue, etc.



# The Motel of the Mysteries

Scavenger Hunt!!!

# Things to Think About: Government

- Why would communities need a leader & laws?
- What are the benefits & requirements of living in organized communities?

# Government

- A system of rules & leadership that are designed to protect the people & provide order.
- Is there a need for this? Make a pros & cons list.

# Benefits & Requirements

Benefits

Reqs.

# Things to Think About: Economics

- What are the basic concepts of economics?
- How do economic decisions affect the lives of people?

# The Economy is...

- The management of resources of a community, country, etc.
- The way people obtain the things they need & want.
- The prosperity or earnings of a place.
- **SUPPLY & DEMAND**

- <http://www.shmoop.com/economic-systems/types.html>

# Choices & Economics & Their Impact

- Examples: