

**Unit  
1**

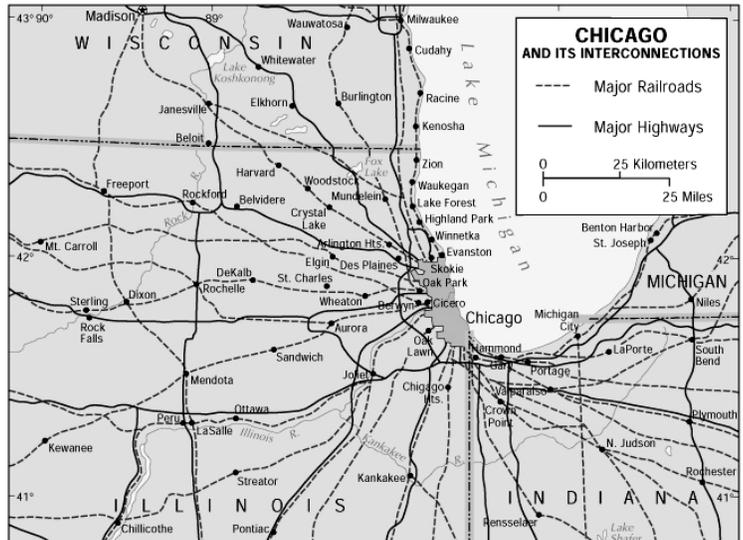
**Nature and Perspectives of  
Human Geography**

**AP Human Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 1 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. All of the following data in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Use this acronym as a base to analyze any map:

- T - \_\_\_\_\_
- O - \_\_\_\_\_
- D - \_\_\_\_\_
- A - \_\_\_\_\_
- L - \_\_\_\_\_
- S - \_\_\_\_\_
- I - \_\_\_\_\_
- G - \_\_\_\_\_



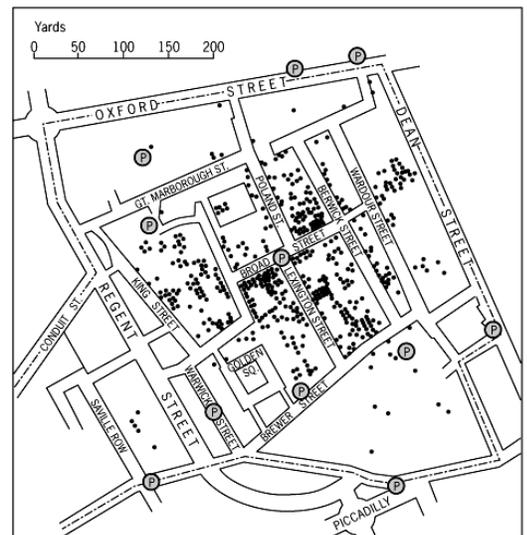
\*not all elements of TODALSIG are represented in the map to the right

- One-\_\_\_\_\_ of the world population is malnourished. Even though enough food is produced for everyone to have plenty to eat, food consumption is currently distributed - \_\_\_\_\_.
- List **THREE** major causes of world malnourishment:
  
- Of all the land classified as \_\_\_\_\_, some is much more productive than others. It doesn't end there; hunger also depends on what is produced, and who owns the land...
- In the case of Kenya, who owns the most fertile and productive land? What is produced there?

**What is Human Geography?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ geography is the study of physical phenomena on Earth (not a focus of this course).
- Define human geography (in your own words):

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to country borders. Discussions on this issue focus on the pull between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- What happens at other \_\_\_\_\_ (local, regional, national,...) helps create the processes of globalization and shape its outcomes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the physical location of geographic phenomena across *space*.
  
- In \_\_\_\_\_ geography, mapping the distribution of a disease is the first step to finding its cause. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term that denotes a set of diseases in which diarrhea and dehydration are the chief symptoms; \_\_\_\_\_ prevents it (e.g. boiling water) – this fact was first discovered in England by Dr. John \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1850s; he mapped out the reported cases, and saved hundreds of lives.



Fill in the table below with the appropriate terms:

PATTISON'S FOUR TRADITIONS	FIVE GEOGRAPHIC THEMES
•	N/A
•	•
•	•
•	•
N/A	•
N/A	•

### Three Parts of the Geographical Perspective

- \_\_\_\_\_ – associations among phenomena *in* an area
- \_\_\_\_\_ – spatial relationships *between* people, places, and the environment
- \_\_\_\_\_ – reveals how much of the real world has been reduced to fit on the page or screen on which it appears; in \_\_\_\_\_ = ratio of map distance to ground distance (indicated as a fraction (1:10 or 1/10), bar graph, and/or verbal statement)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ scale = large detail, smaller area; \_\_\_\_\_ scale = small detail, larger area
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is scale-dependent; phenomena you study at one scale (e.g. local) may well be influenced by developments at *other* scales (e.g. regional, national, or global)

### Cultural Aspects

- Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ = “forms superimposed on the physical landscape by human activity” (Carl Sauer)
- \_\_\_\_\_ = when an area has been inhabited – and transformed – by a succession of culture groups, each of which leaves a lasting imprint. Examples:

### Using the Spatial Perspective

- \_\_\_\_\_ maps show locations of places and geographic features.
- \_\_\_\_\_ maps tell stories, typically showing the degree of some attribute or the movement of a geographic phenomenon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ maps are what we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have merely heard of.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - latitude and longitude (parallels and meridians), mathematical measurements mainly useful in determining exact \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (maps); \_\_\_\_\_ (GPS) allow us to locate things accurately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - location of a place relative to other human and physical features on the landscape (situation)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of collecting data or information through the use of instruments (e.g., satellites, airplanes) distant from the area or object of study.
- By combining layers of spatial data into a computer, \_\_\_\_\_ (GIS) enables users to create new insights into geographic patterns and relationships.
- Scale, an essential element of geographic study, has *two meanings* in particular – what are they?

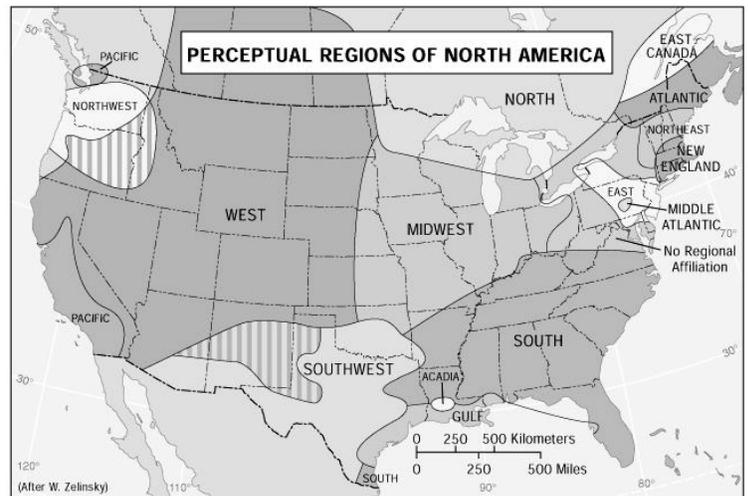
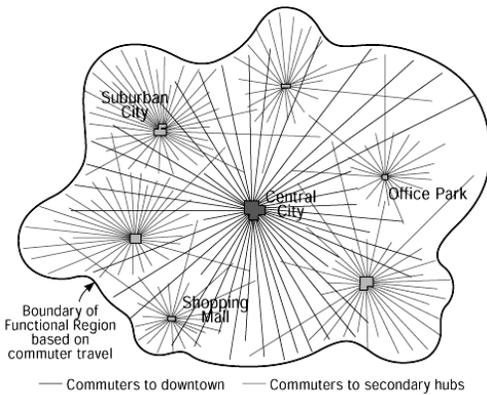
**Unit  
1**

**Nature and Perspectives of  
Human Geography (cont'd)**

**AP Human Geography**

**Regions**

- \_\_\_\_\_ – an *area* on the Earth’s surface marked by some degree of homogeneity of some phenomenon (linked to scale and detail); used to organize humans and human activity geographically.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (a.k.a. uniform, homogeneous) - visible and measurable homogeneity (may be defined by physical criteria or cultural traits).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - product of interactions and movement of various kinds; usually characterized by a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a city and its surrounding suburbs)



- \_\_\_\_\_ (vernacular) – intellectual constructs designed to help us understand the nature and distribution of phenomena; they primarily exist in the minds of people, based on accumulated knowledge; your \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., Sunbelt).

- In 1980, Wilbur Zelinsky defined and delimited the perceptual regions of the U.S. and Canada. According to the map, “South Florida” is part of the South – do you agree or disagree with this? What cultural elements have emerged in our area over the past few decades?

**Culture** (The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and patterns shared or transmitted by the members of a society)  
 Noted anthropologist, E. Adamson Hoebel defined culture as: *[the] integrated system of learned behavior patterns which are characteristic of the members of a society and ... not the result of [genetics] ... it is noninstinctive ... [culture] is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communication and learning.*

- Culture \_\_\_\_\_ = a single attribute of a culture. Examples:
- Culture \_\_\_\_\_ = a related set of culture traits. Examples:
- Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ = a source of civilization, outward which radiated ideas, innovations, and ideologies of a particular culture. Examples (ancient and modern):

