

Unit 1

Nature and Perspectives of Human Geography

AP Human Geography

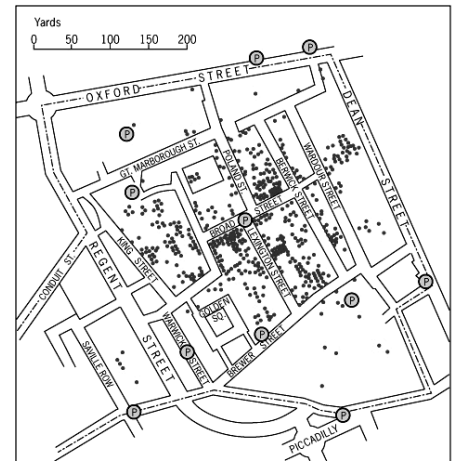
The following information corresponds to Chapter 1 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. All of the following data in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Awakening to World Hunger

- One-_____ of the world population is seriously 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?
- To understand why Kenya's agriculture is arranged this way requires _____ because the answers are rooted in the characteristics of and connections between different _____.
- Additionally, geographic _____ can provide tremendous insights into these questions.

What is Human Geography?

- 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, etc.) helps create the processes of globalization and shape its outcomes.
- _____ is the physical location of geographic phenomena across *space*; observations can reveal particular distributions or _____.
- 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.



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; the ratio of map distance to ground distance (indicated as a fraction (1:10 or 1/10), bar graph, and/or verbal statement)

Map Scale

- _____ scale = large detail, smaller area; _____ scale = small detail, larger area
- * Truth 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)

Fill in the table below with the appropriate terms:

Pattison's Four Traditions	Five Geographic Themes
•	N/A
•	•
•	•
•	•
N/A	•
N/A	•

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

- The art and science of making maps is _____.
- _____ maps show locations of places and geographic features; they focus on accuracy in showing the _____ of places.
- _____ - latitude and longitude (parallels and meridians), mathematical measurements mainly useful in determining exact _____ and _____ (maps); _____ (GPS) allow us to locate things accurately; _____ is an increasingly popular hobby based on using GPS to locate hidden “caches”.
- _____ maps tell stories, typically showing the degree of some attribute or movement of a geographic phenomenon.
- _____ location describes the location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.
- _____ maps are what we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have merely heard of; our _____, those places we travel to routinely – are more accurate than places we haven't been.
- _____ 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.
- What is GISci?