

Unit 1

Nature and Perspectives of Human Geography (cont'd)

AP Human Geography

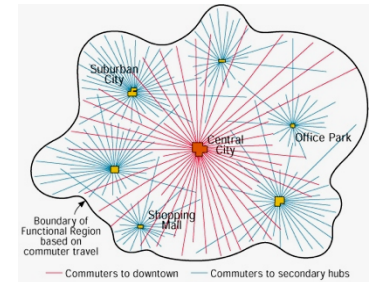
The following information corresponds to Chapter 1 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. All of the following data in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Scale ... has two meanings:

1. The distance on a _____ compared to the distance on the _____.
2. The _____ extent of something.
 - The scale at which we study a _____ tells us what level of detail we can expect to see. _____ scales enables you to study local, regional, national, and global phenomena.
 - Modern technology, such as the internet and smartphones, have enabled people to _____ their efforts in order generate interest in an endeavor, or generate support for a position or initiative; another term for this is _____ scale.

Regions

- Regions are _____ 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. "South Florida" is part of the South – do you agree or disagree with this? What cultural elements have emerged in the "New South" over the past few decades?



Culture ... the sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and patterns shared or transmitted by the members of a _____.

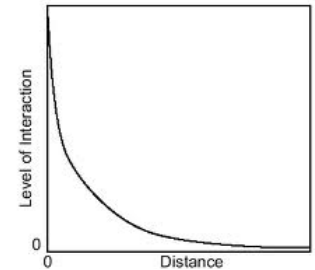
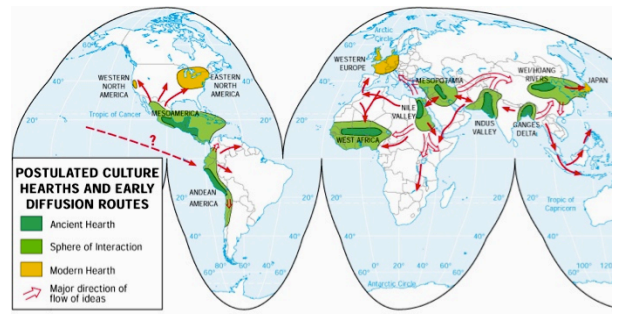
* Noted anthropologist, E. Adamson Hoebel defined culture as: *[the] integrated system of learned behavior patterns which are characteristic of the members of a society and ... not the result of [genetics] ... it is noninstinctive ... [culture] is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted 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):

Cultural Diffusion ... spread of an idea or innovation from its source area to other cultures.

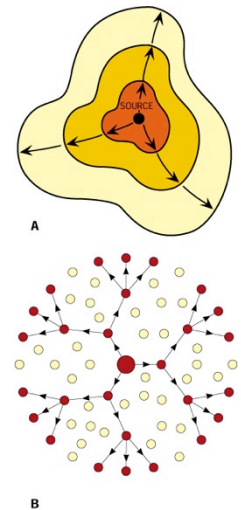
Factors that Work Against Diffusion:

- _____ - declining degree of acceptance of an idea or innovation with increasing time and distance from its point of origin or source.
- _____ - prevailing cultural attitudes rendering certain innovations, ideas or practices unacceptable or unadoptable in that particular culture. List a few prohibitions or taboos that exist in certain cultures:



Types of diffusion:

- _____ diffusion = an innovation or idea develops in a source area & remains strong there while also spreading outward.
 - _____ diffusion = nearly all adjacent individuals are affected. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = the main channel of diffusion spreads to those who are susceptible to (or adopting) what is being diffused. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = spreading of an underlying idea or principle; some ideas are too vague, too unattainable, too different, or too impractical for immediate adoption. Examples:
- _____ diffusion = involves the actual movement of individuals who have already adopted an idea or innovation, and carry it to a new locale in which they proceed to disseminate it. (* the following four bullets are *not* in the textbook)
 - _____ = when a less dominant culture adopts elements of the practices and ideas of a more dominant culture through interaction. Examples:
 - _____ = a rare occurrence in which both cultures function as sources and adopters, and therefore share particular traits. Examples:
 - _____ = process through which people lose originally differing traits (dress, speech, mannerisms,...) when they come into contact with another culture. Examples:
 - _____ diffusion = when an idea or innovation originates somewhere and enjoys a strong, but brief, adoption there; when it reaches distant places, it has already lost its strength at its core. (moves like a “slinky”) Examples:



Further Geographic Concepts

- _____ - human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by – even controlled or determined by – the physical environment. Examples:
- _____ - the natural environment merely serves to limit the range of choices available to a culture.
- _____ - the multiple interactions and relationships between a culture and the natural environment (also part of political ecology). The fundamental point is that human societies are diverse and the human will is too powerful to be determined by the _____.