

NAME:

**Guided Readings for Chapter 1 - Introduction to Human Geography pp. 1-28**

*Field Notes-Awakening to World Hunger*

1. How much of the world is seriously malnourished?
2. The majority of these are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What are the three major causes of malnutrition?
4. Why does Norway have plenty of food with little arable land, while Bangladesh has lots of arable land, but has problems getting enough food for its people?
5. Why is Kenya growing coffee and tea instead of food to feed the people?
6. Why don't women own the land they work in Kenya?
7. What could happen if Kenya lost its export revenue? (This comes from tea and coffee.)
8. Describe fieldwork.
9. Solving major global problems such as hunger or AIDS is \_\_\_\_\_ in our \_\_\_\_\_.

*Guided Reading 1-1 What is Human Geography? What are Geographic Questions?*

1. The field of human geography focuses on how people make \_\_\_\_\_, how we \_\_\_\_\_, how we \_\_\_\_\_, and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How are people and places becoming more interconnected?

3. Define Globalization and give an example.

4. Geographers use scale to understand the interrelationships among \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. How do people make places? (p.5)

6. What are some human phenomena that geographers study?

7. What are some of the physical phenomena of geographic study?

8. Geographic questions are critical in any effort to \_\_\_\_\_ of our world.

9. What is the meaning of spatial in geography?

10. Why do geographers want to map spatial distributions?

11. Why would someone want to map the distribution of a disease?

12. Define the term pandemic.

13. Who was Dr. John Snow and what did he do?

14. What was the result of removing the handle from the water pump on Broad Street?

15. A cholera epidemic in the slums of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ eventually infected more than \_\_\_\_\_ people and killed over \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the Americas.

16. Define the term epidemic.

17. In 2010, a cholera outbreak began in the \_\_\_\_\_ region of \_\_\_\_\_ and by October had diffused through the refugee camps in the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_.

18. According to the map on p. 7, what two regions of Haiti had the highest contamination rates, and why?

19. Geographers want to \_\_\_\_\_ why people do different things in different \_\_\_\_\_ and how the \_\_\_\_\_ between people and the physical world varies across \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Geography is concerned with change across \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Define spatial perspective.

22. What is the first theme and what does it mean?

23. How might a geographer use location theory?

24. Name the second theme and give an example of this.

25. Name the third theme and define it.

26. Geographers use \_\_\_\_\_ and both \_\_\_\_\_ methods to develop descriptions of different regions.

27. What is the fourth theme? How is this different than location?

28. How do people develop a sense of place? Give an example:

29. What is perception of place? Give an example:

30. What is the fifth theme? What does it mean in geographic terms?

31. Spatial interaction between places depends on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

32. What is landscape?

33. What is a cultural landscape? Give an example:

34. Who was Carl Sauer? What did he argue about “pristine” conditions?

35. What is sequent occupance?

36. How does the Tanzanian city of Dar es Salaam provide an example of sequent occupance?

*Guided Reading 1-2 Why do Geographers Use Maps, and What do Maps Tell Us?*

1. What is cartography?

2. List 3 uses for maps?

3. What do reference maps show? Give an example:

4. What do thematic maps show? Give an example:

5. What is absolute location?

6. What are GPS systems?

7. What is geocaching? Have you ever done this?

8. What is relative location? Describe Philadelphia using relative location.
9. How can relative location change? Give an example:
10. What are mental maps? Give an example of a mental map that you have.
11. What are activity spaces? Name three of your activity spaces.
12. Define terra incognita. Give two personal examples.
13. What does it mean to generalize information on a map?
14. What is remote sensing? What things are used to collect data for remote sensing?
15. How accurate is ArcGIS Online?
16. What is GIS? How do geographers compare a variety of spatial data?
17. How could a political geographer use GIS?
18. How did Korine Kolivras use GIS to analyze the probability of dengue fever outbreaks in Hawaii? (p. 17)

*Guided Reading 1-3 Why are Geographers Concerned with Scale and Connectedness?*

1. Geographers study scales at the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ level.
2. The scale of research or analysis matters to geographers because we can make different \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ scales.

3. Which scale is larger, fig. 1.16 (p. 19) or fig. 1.17 (p. 20)? (Hint – The one with the most detail is the larger scale.)

4. Why should geographers be careful about generalizing phenomena at one scale?

5. What does it mean to rescale your position?

6. How does the geographer Victoria Lawson use the term “jumping scale” when it comes to Western views of intellectual property?

7. A region is an area that shares similar \_\_\_\_\_ and is \_\_\_\_\_ from other regions.

8. Describe a formal region. Give an example:

9. Describe a functional region. Give an example:

10. What is a perceptual region? How does “Afghanistan” fit into this?

11. Who was Wilbur Zelinsky? What did he do? How did he do this?

12. Regions are a form of \_\_\_\_\_, a means of handling large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ so we can \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Culture is an all-encompassing term that identifies prevailing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Hoebel stated that culture is wholly the result of \_\_\_\_\_ and is transmitted and maintained solely through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

15. What is a culture trait? Give an example.

16. What are culture complexes? Give an example.

17. What is a cultural hearth? Give an example.

18. What is independent invention? Give an example.

19. The spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other places is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Hagerstrand's research revealed how \_\_\_\_\_, as well as \_\_\_\_\_, affects the diffusion of people and ideas.

21. The farther a place is from the \_\_\_\_\_, the less likely an innovation is to be \_\_\_\_\_.

22. What is the theory of time-distance decay?

23. What are cultural barriers? Give two examples.

24. Describe expansion diffusion. Give an example.

25. What is hierarchical diffusion? Give an example.

26. What is contagious diffusion? Give an example.

27. What is stimulus diffusion? Give an example.

28. Describe relocation diffusion. Give an example.

Guided Reading 1-4 What are Geographic Concepts, and How are They Used in Answering Geographic Questions?

1. To think geographically, start by \_\_\_\_\_ a geographic \_\_\_\_\_, then choose the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, and then apply one or more geographic concepts to conduct research and answer the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What did the ancient Greeks think caused some people to be docile and others to be rebellious?

3. What does the quote by Ellsworth Huntington on p.27 mean?

4. Environmental Determinism holds that human behavior is affected or controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. What do the theories of environmental determinism neglect when it comes to European superiority?

6. Today geographers agree that that the natural environment affects \_\_\_\_\_, but people are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Describe possibilism.

8. In possibilism the choices that a society makes depend on what its \_\_\_\_\_ and on what \_\_\_\_\_ is available to them.

9. Human cultures frequently pushed the boundaries of what was once thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ by virtue of their own ideas and \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Today geography focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ humans have altered the \_\_\_\_\_.

11. What is cultural ecology?

12. What is political ecology?



13. List 5 career paths that a student of human geography can pursue.