

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Name: _____ Period _____ Date _____

Chapter Title: _____

Chapter # _____ Pgs. _____ to _____

The Five Steps to Chapter Success

- Step 1: Read the Chapter Summary below and preview the Key Questions.
- Step 2: Complete the Pre-Reading Activity (PRA) for this chapter.
- Step 3: Read the chapter and complete the guided worksheet.
- Step 4: Study the World Maps and take our “Map It!” Quiz
- Step 5: Take a Practice AP-style practice quiz.

STEP 1: Chapter Summary and Key Questions

Chapter Summary

Our study of human geography will analyze people and places and explain how they interact across space and time to create our world. Chapters 2 and 3 lay the basis for our study of human geography by looking at where people live. Chapters 4–7 focus on aspects of culture and how people use culture and identity to make sense of themselves in their world. The remaining chapters examine how people have created a world in which they function economically, politically, and socially, and show how their activities in those realms re-create themselves and their world.

Key Questions

Field Note: Awakening to World Hunger	p. 1–4
1. What is human geography?	p. 5
2. What are geographic questions?	p. 5–11
3. Why do geographers use maps, and what do maps tell us?	p. 11–18
4. Why are geographers concerned with scale and connectedness?	p. 18–26
5. What are geographic concepts, and how are they used in answering geographic questions?	p. 26–27

Step 2: Pre-Reading Activity (PRA)

1. Which key question is the longest? Which one is the shortest?

Key Question	# of Pages

2. After looking over the Key Questions, looking through the outline and reading the chapter summary, write a few sentences about what you expect to learn in general in this chapter.

3. How many world maps are there in this chapter? _____ (Go to the Student Companion Website and print out organizers for help.)

4. Read the Field Note introduction of the chapter and list three specific facts you learned.

6. Go to the end of the chapter and look at the Geographic Concepts. Create a list of terms you think you know and terms you need to know.

I THINK I KNOW	I NEED TO LEARN

Step 3: Chapter 1 Guided Worksheet

Directions: As you read the chapter, fill in the blanks on the guided worksheet.

FIELD NOTE—AWAKENING TO WORLD HUNGER

1. When I visited _____ in Eastern Africa, I drove from Masai Mara to Kericho and noticed that nearly all of the agricultural fields I could see were planted with _____ or _____.
2. The major causes of malnourishment are _____ (inability to pay for food), the failure of food distribution systems, and _____ and _____ practices that favor some groups over others.
3. _____ people subsist on the equivalent of _____ dollars a day, and many in the vast _____ encircling some of the world's largest cities must pay rent to landlords who own the plots on which their shacks are built. Too little is left for food, and it is the _____ who suffer most.
4. As part of an increasingly globalized economy, Kenya suffers from the complexities of _____. With foreign corporations owning Kenya's best lands, a globalized economy that thrives on _____, tiny farms that are unproductive, and a gendered legal system that disenfranchises the agricultural labor force and disempowers the caregivers of the country's children, _____ has multiple factors contributing to poverty and malnutrition in the country.

WHAT IS HUMAN GEOGRAPHY?

5. Human geographers study _____ and places. The field of _____ focuses on how people make places, how we organize space and society, how we interact with each other in places and across space, and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our localities, regions and the world.
6. Advances in communication and _____ are making places and people more _____.
7. _____ all over the world are fundamentally affected by globalization. _____ is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and accelerating interdependence across national borders.
8. Globalizing processes occur at the world _____; these processes bypass country _____ and include global financial markets and global environmental change.
9. No place on Earth is _____ by people. Each _____ we see is affected by and created by people, and each place reflects the _____ of the people in that place over time.

WHAT ARE GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS?

10. Human geography is the study of the _____ and material characteristics of the human-made places and people, and _____ is the study of spatial and material characteristics of physical environment.

11. Geographer Marvin Mikesell once gave a shorthand definition of geography as the “_____ of _____.”
12. Whether they are _____ geographers or _____ geographers, virtually all geographers are interested in the _____ arrangement of places and phenomena, how they are laid out, organized, and arranged on Earth, and how they appear on the landscape.
13. Mapping the _____ _____ of a phenomenon can be the first step to understanding it. By looking at a _____ of how something is distributed across space, a geographer can raise questions about how the arrangement came about, what processes create and sustain the particular distributions or _____, and what relationships exist among different places and things.
14. In medical geography, mapping the distribution of a _____ is the first step to finding its cause. In 1854, Dr. _____, a noted anesthesiologist in London, mapped cases of _____ in London’s Soho District.
15. _____ is an ancient disease associated with diarrhea and dehydration. It was confined to _____ until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1816 it spread to China, Japan, East Africa, and Mediterranean Europe in the first of several _____, that is, worldwide outbreaks of the disease.
16. A cholera outbreak in the slums of _____, _____, in January 1991 became a fast-spreading _____ (regional outbreak of a disease) that touched every country in the Americas, infected more than 1 million people, and killed over 10,000 in the region.
17. Geographic literacy involves much more than _____ places on a map. Place locations are to _____ what dates are to _____.
18. Human geographers employ a _____ _____ as they study a multitude of phenomena ranging from political elections and urban shantytowns to gay neighborhoods and folk music.
19. The National Geographic Society published its findings in 1986, introducing the _____ _____ of geography: location, human–environment interactions, _____, place, and _____.
20. The first theme, _____, highlights how the geographical position of people and things on Earth’s surface affects what happens and why.
21. The second of the five themes concerns _____ interactions. The third theme of geography is the _____. The fourth theme is represented by the seemingly simple word _____.
22. People develop a _____ _____ by infusing a place with meaning and emotion, by remembering important events that occurred in a place, or by labeling a place with a certain character. We also develop _____ _____ where we have never been through books, movies, stories, and pictures.
23. The fifth theme, _____, refers to the mobility of people, goods, and ideas. Movement is an expression of the interconnectedness of _____. Spatial _____ between places depends on the distances (the measured physical space between two places) among places, the _____ (the ease of reaching one location from another) of places, and the transportation and communication _____ (the degree of linkage between locations in a network) among places.

24. Human geographers are particularly concerned with the _____, the visible imprint of human activity on the landscape. The geographer whose name is most closely identified with this concept is former University of California at Berkeley professor _____.
25. Cultural landscapes have layers of impressions from compounded years of _____ activity. Imprints made by a _____ of occupants, whose impacts are layered one on _____ of the other, were described as a cultural landscape of sequent occupance in 1929 by Derwent Whittlesey.

WHY DO GEOGRAPHERS USE MAPS, AND WHAT DO MAPS TELL US?

26. _____ are incredibly powerful tools in geography, and _____, which is the art and science of making maps, is as old as geography itself. _____ 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.
27. Reference maps accurately show the _____ of places, using a coordinate system that allows for the precise plotting of where on Earth something is.
28. Establishment of the satellite-based _____ (GPS) allows us to locate features on Earth with extraordinary accuracy. _____ is a popular hobby based on the use of GPS.
29. _____ describes the location of a place in relation to other human and physical features.
30. _____ locations do not change, but _____ locations are constantly modified and change over time.
31. We all carry maps in our minds of places we have been and places we have merely heard of; these are called _____.
32. Our mental maps of the places within our _____, the places we travel to routinely in our rounds of _____ activity, are more accurate and detailed than our mental maps of places where we have _____ been.
33. All maps _____ the world. _____ maps help us see general trends, but we cannot see all cases of a given phenomenon.
34. Geographers monitor Earth from a distance, using _____ technology.

WHY ARE GEOGRAPHERS CONCERNED WITH SCALE AND CONNECTEDNESS?

35. Geographers study patterns at a variety of scales including _____, _____, and _____.
36. _____ has two meanings in geography: the first is the _____ on a map compared to the distance on Earth, and the second is the _____ of something. When we refer to scale we are using the _____ of these definitions.
37. A _____ constitutes an area that shares similar characteristics and as a whole is distinct from other regions. Geographers define regions as _____, _____, or _____.
38. A _____ is marked by visible uniformity or a shared trait.

39. A _____ is defined by a particular set of activities or interactions that occur within it.
40. Regions may be _____, intellectual constructs that help people order their knowledge and understanding of the world. Each person carries perceptual regions in their mind based on accumulated _____ of regions and cultures.
41. Cultural geographer _____ tackled the complex task of defining and delimiting the _____ regions of the United States and southern Canada.
42. _____ refers not only to the music, literature, and arts of a society but to all the other features of its way of life: prevailing modes of _____; routine living habits; _____ preferences; the _____ of houses and public buildings; the layout of fields and farms; and systems of education, government, and law. Culture is an _____ term that identifies not only the whole tangible lifestyle of peoples, but also their prevailing _____ and _____.
43. Cultural geographers identify a single attribute of a culture as a _____. For example, wearing a _____ is a culture trait in certain societies.
44. A distinct combination of cultural traits is a _____. _____ of cattle is a cultural trait shared by many cultures.
45. A _____ is an area where cultural traits develop and from which cultural traits diffuse. When such a trait develops in _____ than _____ hearth without being influenced by its development elsewhere, each hearth operates as a case of _____.
46. In 1970, Swedish geographer Torsten Hägerstrand published pioneering research on the role of _____ in _____. Hägerstrand's research revealed how _____, as well as _____, affects individual human behavior and the dissemination of people and ideas. Sauer and Hägerstrand's fascinating research attracted many geographers to the study of _____.
47. In combination, time and distance cause _____ decay in the diffusion process.
48. Not all _____ or innovations diffuse. Prescriptions cultures make about behavior act as _____ and can pose powerful obstacles to the spread of ideas or innovations.
49. In the case of _____, an innovation or idea develops in a hearth and remains strong there while also spreading outward.
50. The spread of Under Armour heat gear is a case of _____, a pattern in which the main channel of diffusion is some segment of those who are susceptible to (or are already adopting) what is being diffused.
51. The hierarchy of football players, other athletes, and then the _____ among school-age children that followed helps explain the rapid growth of the Under Armour brand, which had revenues of \$200 million in 2004 and \$2 billion in 2013.
52. Under Armour's performance line prompted _____ or local experimentation and change in the Nike and Adidas brands. _____, rather than economics, can prohibit contagious diffusion and encourage _____ as well. Not all _____ can be readily and directly adopted by a receiving population; some are simply too _____, too unattainable, too different, or too _____ for immediate adoption.

53. Relocation diffusion occurs most frequently through _____. _____ involves the actual movement of individuals who have already adopted the idea or innovation, and who carry it to a _____, perhaps distant, locale, where they proceed to disseminate it.

WHAT ARE GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS, AND HOW ARE THEY USED IN ANSWERING GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS?

54. To think geographically, start by asking a geographic _____, one with a _____ or landscape component. Geographic concepts give us insight and help us understand people, place, space, location, and _____.
55. Huntington and Cushing claim _____ is the critical factor in how humans behave. Each of these theories can be classified as _____, which holds that human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by, even controlled or determined by, the physical environment.
56. In response to _____, geographers argued that the natural environment merely serves to _____ the range of choices available to a culture. Geographers called this doctrine _____.
57. Today, much research in human geography focuses on how and why humans have altered their _____, and on the sustainability of their practices. In the process, the interest in _____, an area of inquiry concerned with culture as a system of adaptation to and alteration of _____, has been supplemented by interest in political ecology, an area of inquiry fundamentally concerned with the environmental _____ of dominant political-economic arrangements and understandings.

Step 4: "Map It" Quiz: Use the maps from the text to answer the questions.

1. Which of the following regions had the highest percentages of undernourished population on the World Hunger map (Figure 1.2)?
 - A. North America
 - B. South Asia
 - C. Latin America
 - D. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - E. Southeast Asia
2. Which of the following regions had the highest level of Gross National Income according to the Gross National Income Map (Figure 1.3)?
 - A. North America
 - B. South Asia
 - C. Latin America
 - D. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - E. Southeast Asia

3. Which of the following regions had the highest level of arable land according to the map on Farmable (arable) land (Figure 1.4)?
 - A. North America
 - B. South Asia
 - C. Latin America
 - D. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - E. Southeast Asia

4. Which of the following regions seems to be the driest on the Average Annual Precipitation of the World map (Figure 1.11)?
 - A. North America
 - B. Europe
 - C. Australia
 - D. North Africa and Southwest Asia
 - E. Southeast Asia

Step 5: AP-Style Practice Quiz

1. The vast majority of the 1 billion malnourished people on Earth are:
 - A. soldiers in countries with insurgencies
 - B. people above the age of 65
 - C. people with chronic diseases such as HIV/AIDS
 - D. women and children
 - E. girls under the age of 15

2. Satellite images or aerial photos from a plane are both examples of:
 - A. geographic information systems
 - B. map generalization
 - C. projection
 - D. global positioning
 - E. remote sensing

3. A region in which the people share one or more cultural traits is a:
 - A. functional region
 - B. perceptual region
 - C. formal region
 - D. political region
 - E. cultural region

4. A combination of cultural traits is a:
 - A. complex culture
 - B. cultural hearth
 - C. barrier to diffusion
 - D. culture region
 - E. cultural complex

5. Latitude and longitude will give you the _____ location of a place.
 - A. relative
 - B. cultural
 - C. reference
 - D. situation
 - E. absolute

6. All geographers, human or physical, are interested in the _____ of a phenomenon.
 - A. spatial distribution
 - B. absolute location
 - C. diffusion
 - D. temporal patterns
 - E. origin

7. A set of processes that are increasing interactions and interdependence without regard to country borders is:
 - A. spatial diffusion
 - B. a pandemic
 - C. globalization
 - D. distance decay
 - E. accessibility

8. “From Mannheim Road, go west on North Avenue till you get to 5th Avenue, then north about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; it’s right next to the water tower.” This is an example of:
 - A. relative location
 - B. absolute location
 - C. the use of GPS
 - D. a mental map
 - E. geocaching

9. Why are you not likely to find an all-beef Big Mac at the McDonald’s restaurants in India?
 - A. Chicken is much cheaper to raise in India.
 - B. Most of the people are Hindus who generally do not eat beef.
 - C. After the last outbreak of mad cow disease, all the cows were slaughtered.
 - D. All the people of India are vegetarians.
 - E. Lamb is the preferred red meat in South Asia.

10. The brand Under Armour is an example of which type of diffusion?
 - A. relocation
 - B. contagious
 - C. hierarchical
 - D. stimulus
 - E. formal