

Introduction to Human Geography

Presented

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Introduction to Human Geography

- Chapter 1

Key Question:

What is Human Geography?

Human Geography

- The study of 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 locality, region, and world.

Geographers use fieldwork to understand linkages among places and to see the complexities of issues



Why do Kenyans grow tea and coffee instead of cash crops?

Globalization

A set of processes that are:

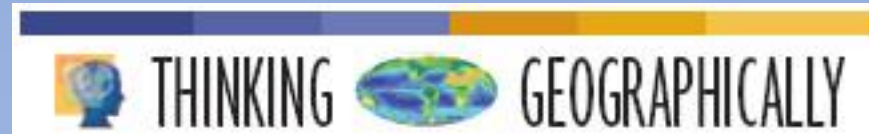
- increasing interactions
- deepening relationships
- heightening interdependence

without regard to
country borders.

A set of outcomes that are:

- unevenly distributed
- varying across scales
- differently manifested

throughout the world.



Imagine and describe the most remote place on Earth you can think of 100 years ago. Now, describe how globalization has changed this place and how the people there continue to shape the place – to make it the place it is today.

Key Question:

What are Geographic
Questions?

Geographic inquiry focuses on the spatial:

- the spatial arrangement of places
and phenomena (human and
physical).

Earth?

- how are things organized on

landscape?

- how do they appear on the

- why? where? so what?

Spatial distribution

What processes create and sustain the pattern of a distribution?



Map of Cholera Victims
in London's Soho District
in 1854.

The patterns of victim's
homes and water pump
locations helped uncover
the source of the disease.

Five Themes of Geography

- Place
- Region
- Location
- Human Environment-Interaction
- Movement

Place

Sense of place: infusing a place with meaning and emotion.

Perception of place: belief or understanding of what a place is like, often based on books, movies, stories, or pictures.







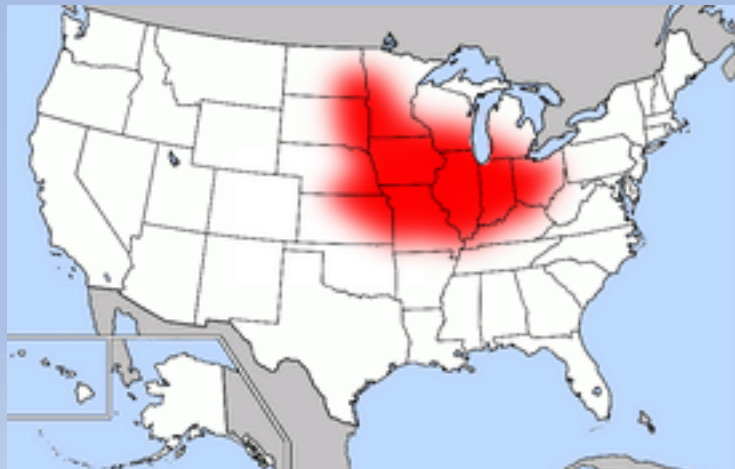
Region

- Common traits that several (a group of) areas of the world share.
 - Three major types: formal, functional and vernacular and perceptual



Formal

- Formal regions-where anything and everything inside has the same characteristics or phenomena. i.e corn belt, citizen of a relatively homogenous country like Germany



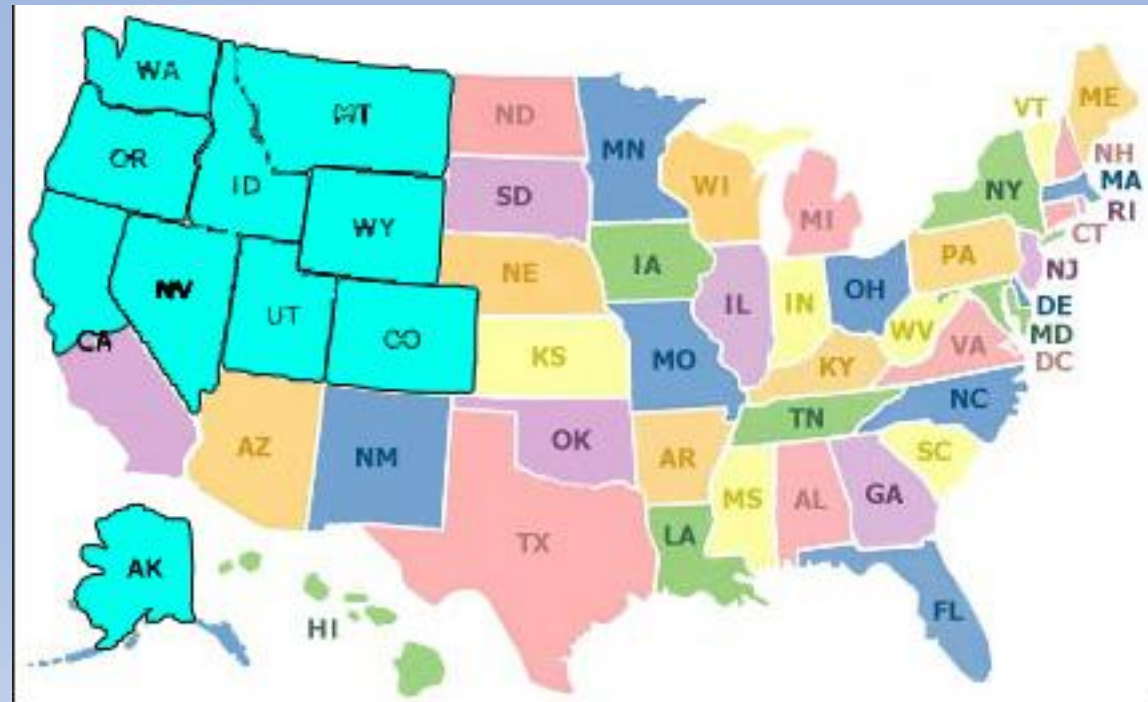
Functional

- Functional regions- defined around a certain point or node. Density is highest in the center and fades as you move further away. i.e radio tower signal



Perceptual or Vernacular

- The idea of a region based on personal perception. i.e US regions: Midwest, South Northwest. Culture and space



Location

- Where are you located? Where is something located?
- Two Types:
 - Relative
 - Absolute

Relative Location

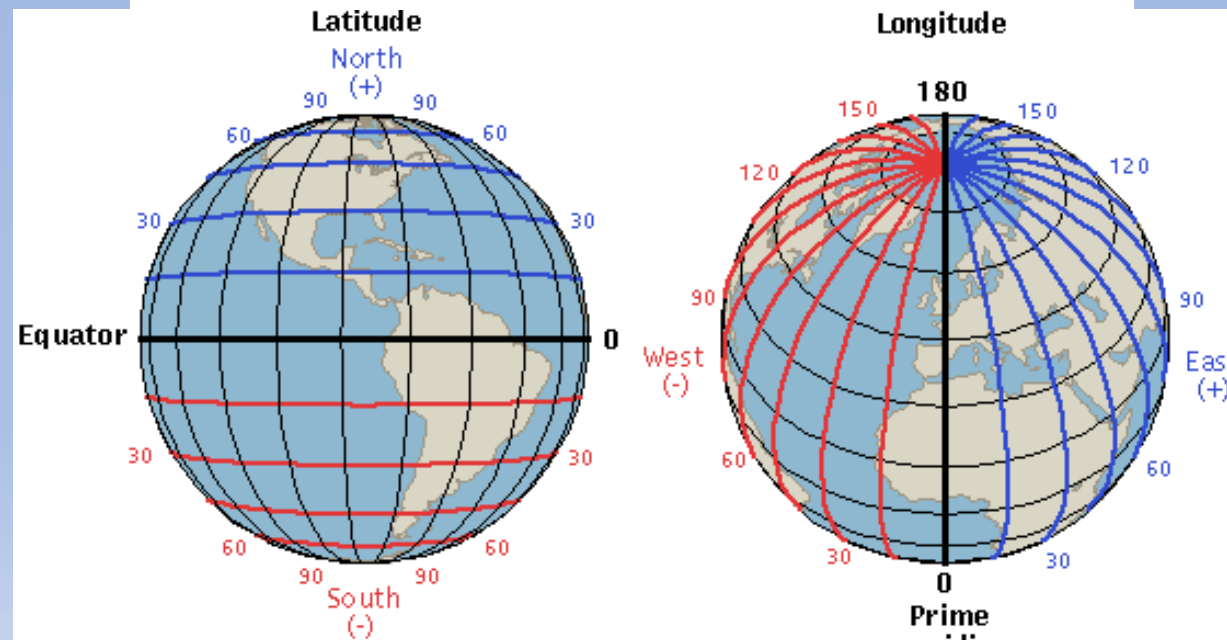
- Where you, or something, is located in relation to something, somewhere, else.



Absolute Location

- Exact location on Earth's surface.
- Longitude and Latitude Coordinates

46.0000° N, 94.0000° W



Human Environmental Interaction

- The modification of earth's surface to benefit the humans living on it.



Movement

Spatial interaction: the interconnectedness between places depends upon:

Distance

Accessibility

Connectivity

Spatial Interaction-Movement

- The level of connectedness a place has.





Key Question:

Why do Geographers use Maps,
and What do Maps Tell Us?

Two Types of Maps:

Reference Maps

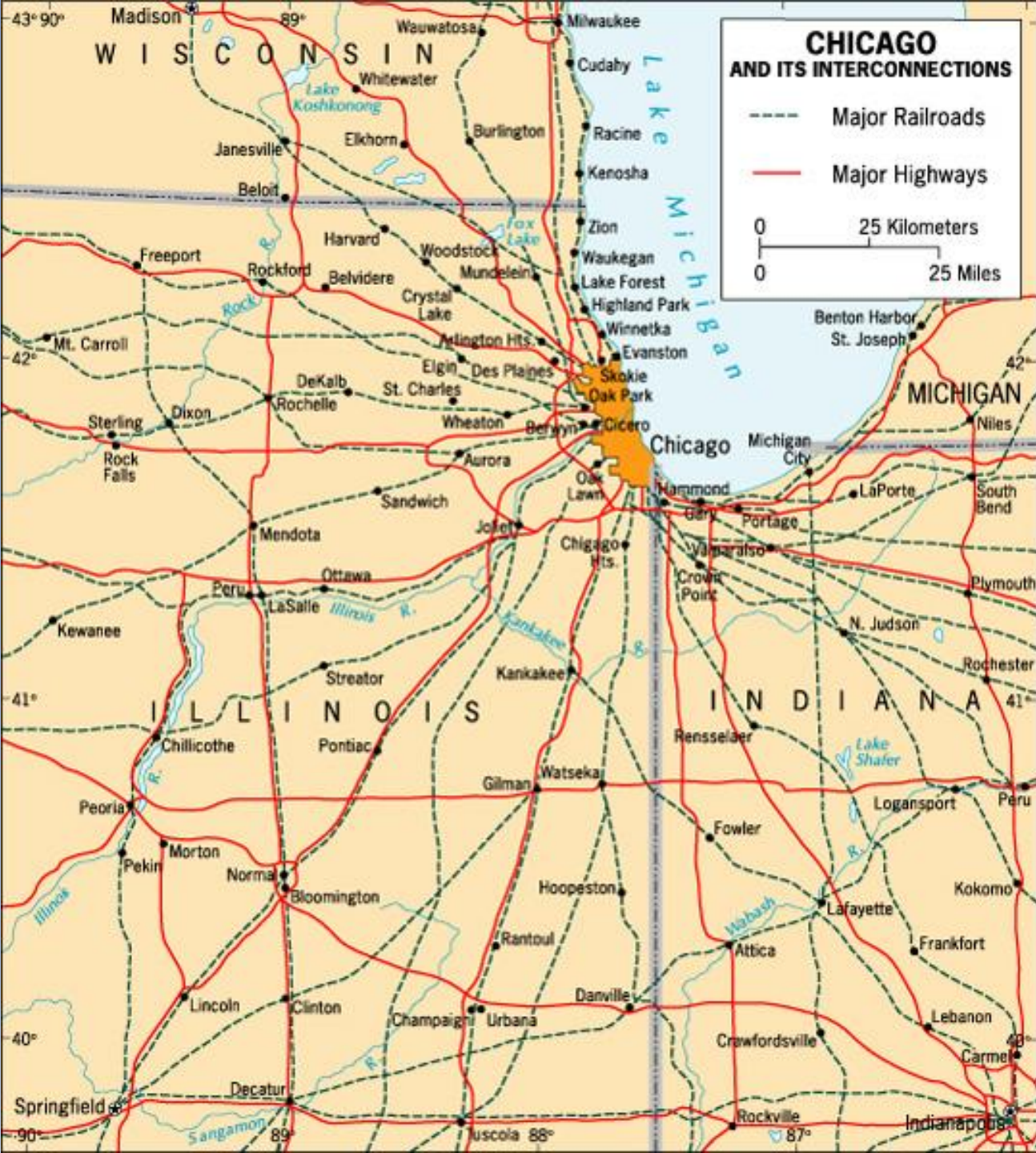
- Show locations of places and geographic features
- Absolute locations

What are reference maps used for?

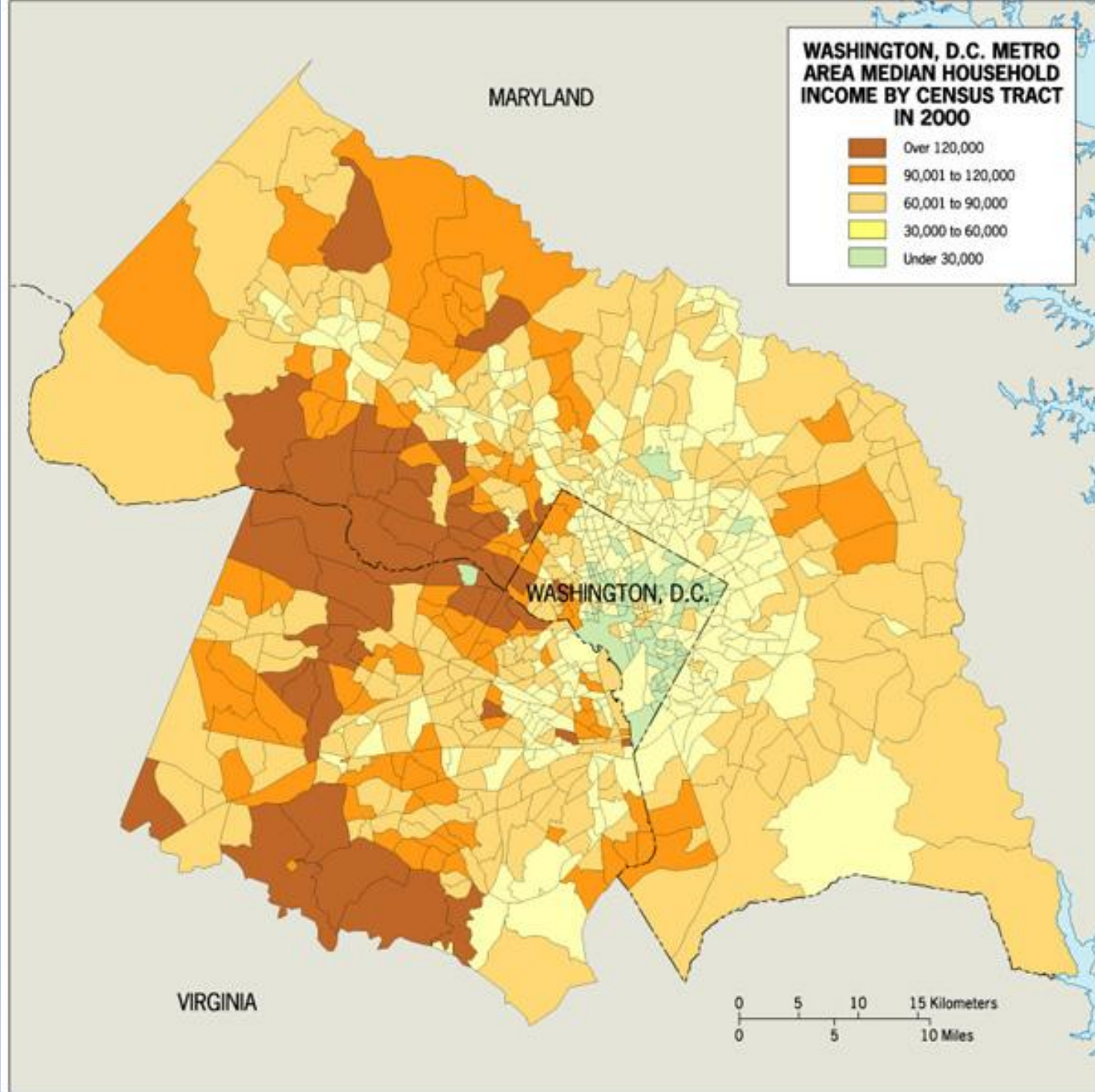
Thematic Maps

- Tell a story about the degree of an attribute, the pattern of its distribution, or its movement.
- Relative locations

What are thematic maps used for?



Reference
Map



Thematic Map

What story about median income in the Washington, DC area is this map telling?

Mental Maps:

maps we carry in our minds of places we have been and places we have heard of.

can see: terra incognita, landmarks, paths,
and accessibility

Activity Spaces:

the places we travel to routinely in our rounds of daily activity.

Map Projection



Map Projection

- The earth is round. Taking a round object and attempting to flatten it is challenging.
- Projection-taking something 3D and making it 2D is Projection
- Three main types of projections-
 - Cylindrical
 - Azimuthal
 - Conic

Cylindrical Projection

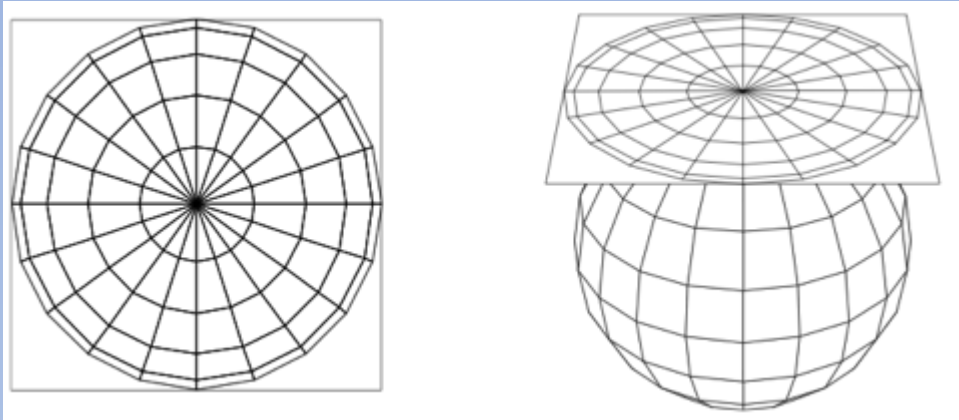
- Mercator was the first to come up with this type of projection.
- Rolls the globe out
- Flat map- very good for sailors



Cylindrical Projection Cont.

- Land area is very close to real-life scale.
- Shape of land areas are the same as in real-life.
- Greenland and Australia become distorted but because they have few people it doesn't make much of a difference.
- Used most often
- Negatives: Eastern and Western areas are separated; Longitude lines do not meet (which happens in real life); the grid system (long and lat lines) do not form right angles in real life either.

Azimuthal, Planar, Projection

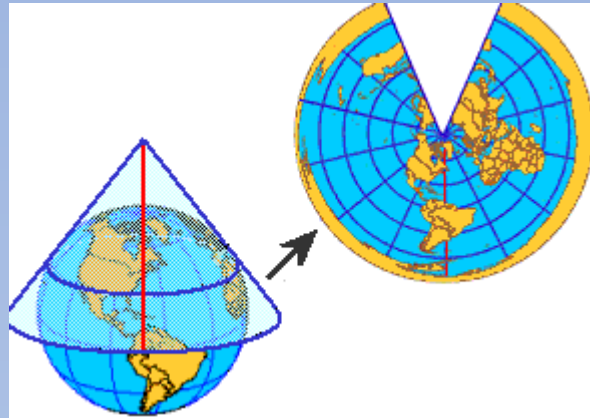


Azimuthal Projection

- Flattens the globe from the top
- Used to show area for large maps
- Typically maps of continents



Conic Projection



Conic Projection

- Smaller area maps
- Typically used to display information on smaller areas like individual countries.



Projections cause Distortions

- There are four major types of map distortions:
 - Shape
 - Distance
 - Relative size
 - Direction

Shape

- An area appears to be longer or shorter than in real life.



Distance

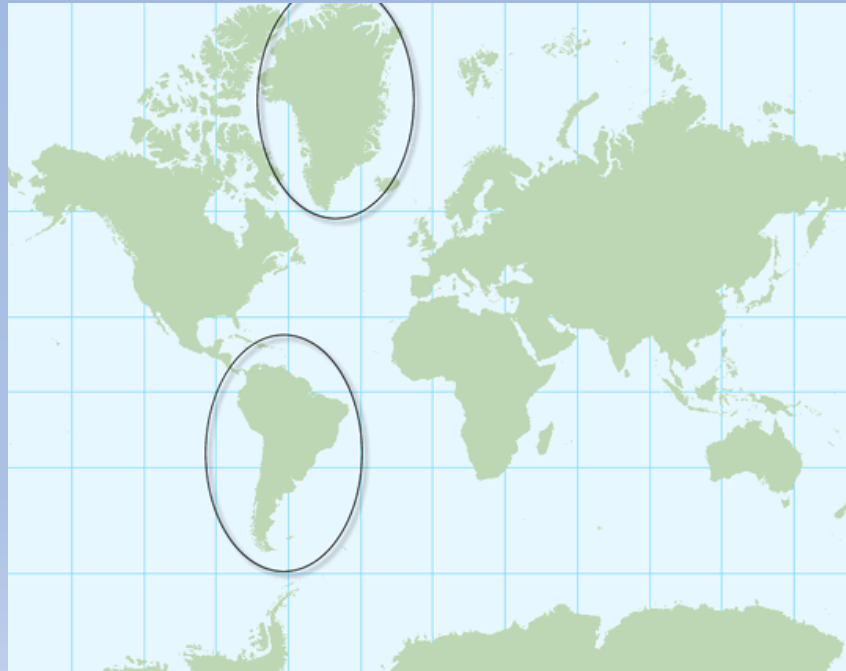
- Distance between two points can become increased or decreased.
- Distance from Washington D.C to Kabul, Afghanistan: 6936 mi.



From Washington D.C. to Kabul:
Planar: 8341.4 mi

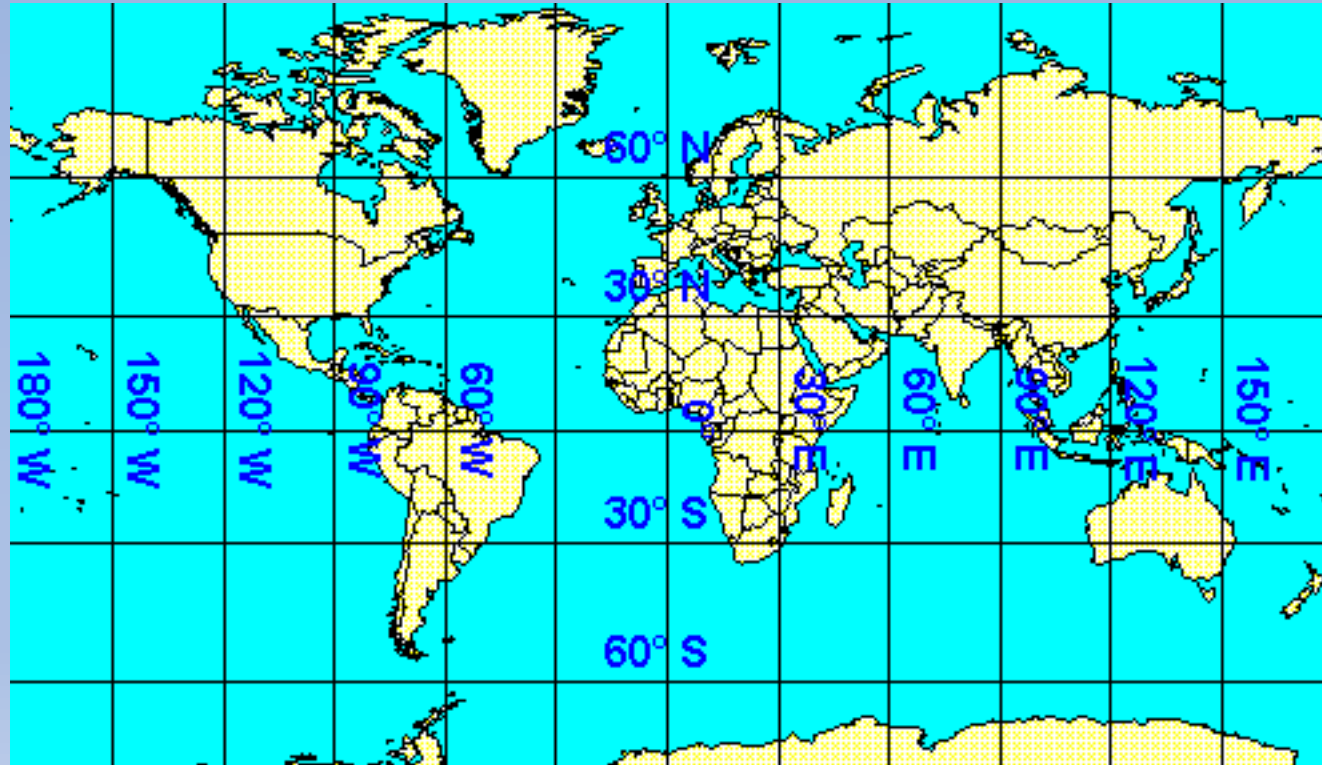
Relative Size

- Size of area in real life can appear smaller or larger than in real life.
- Greenland is 1/6th the size of South America

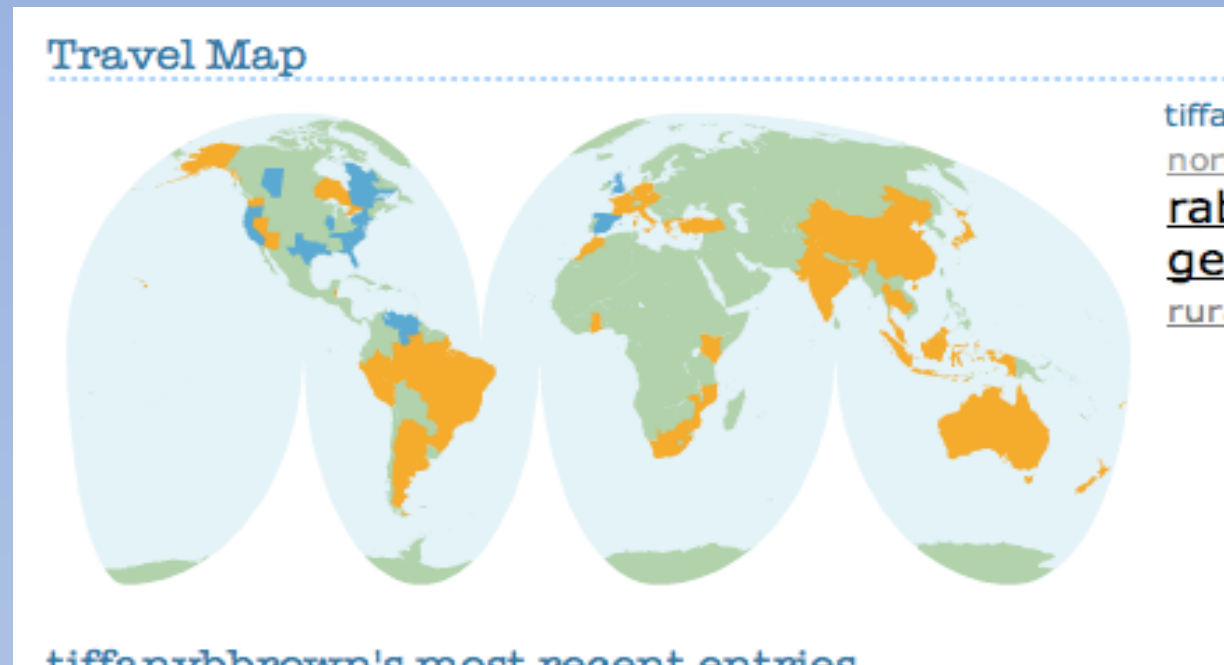


Direction

- Direction from one place to another can be distorted



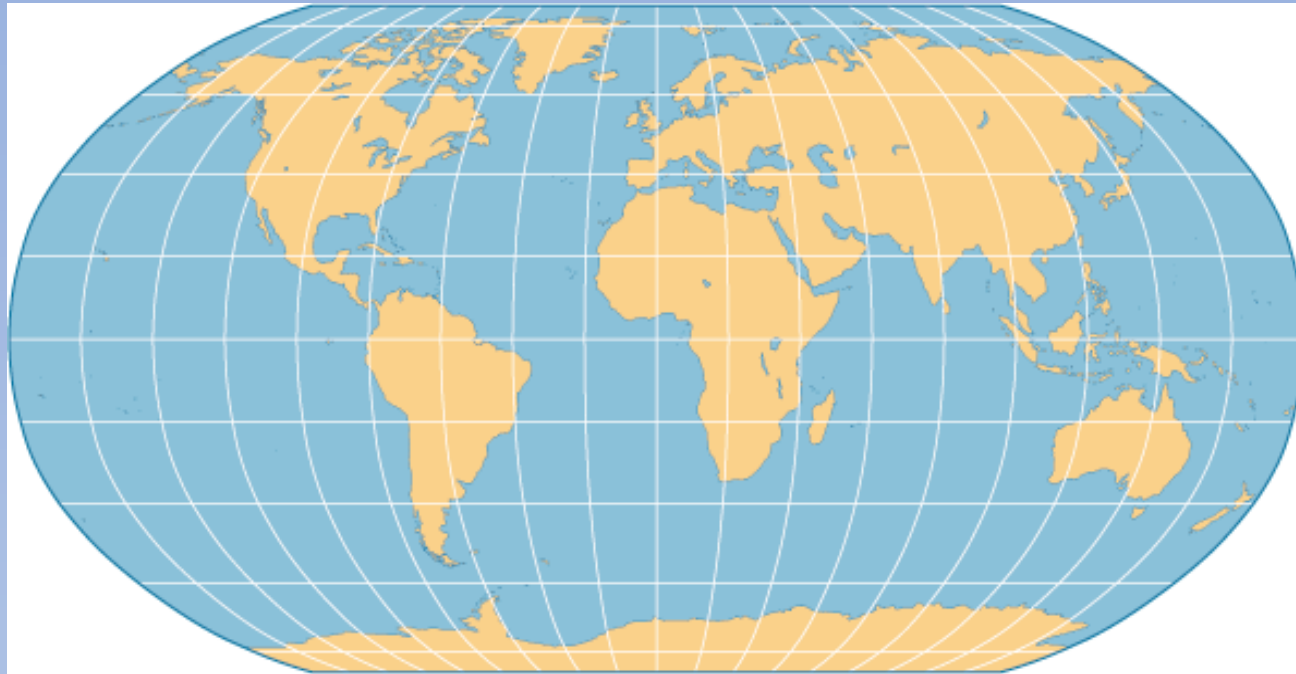
Equal Area Projection



Robinson Projection

- An uninterrupted projection display.
- Used to display info across oceans
- Negative: minimizes land area
- Maps are curved

Robinson Projection



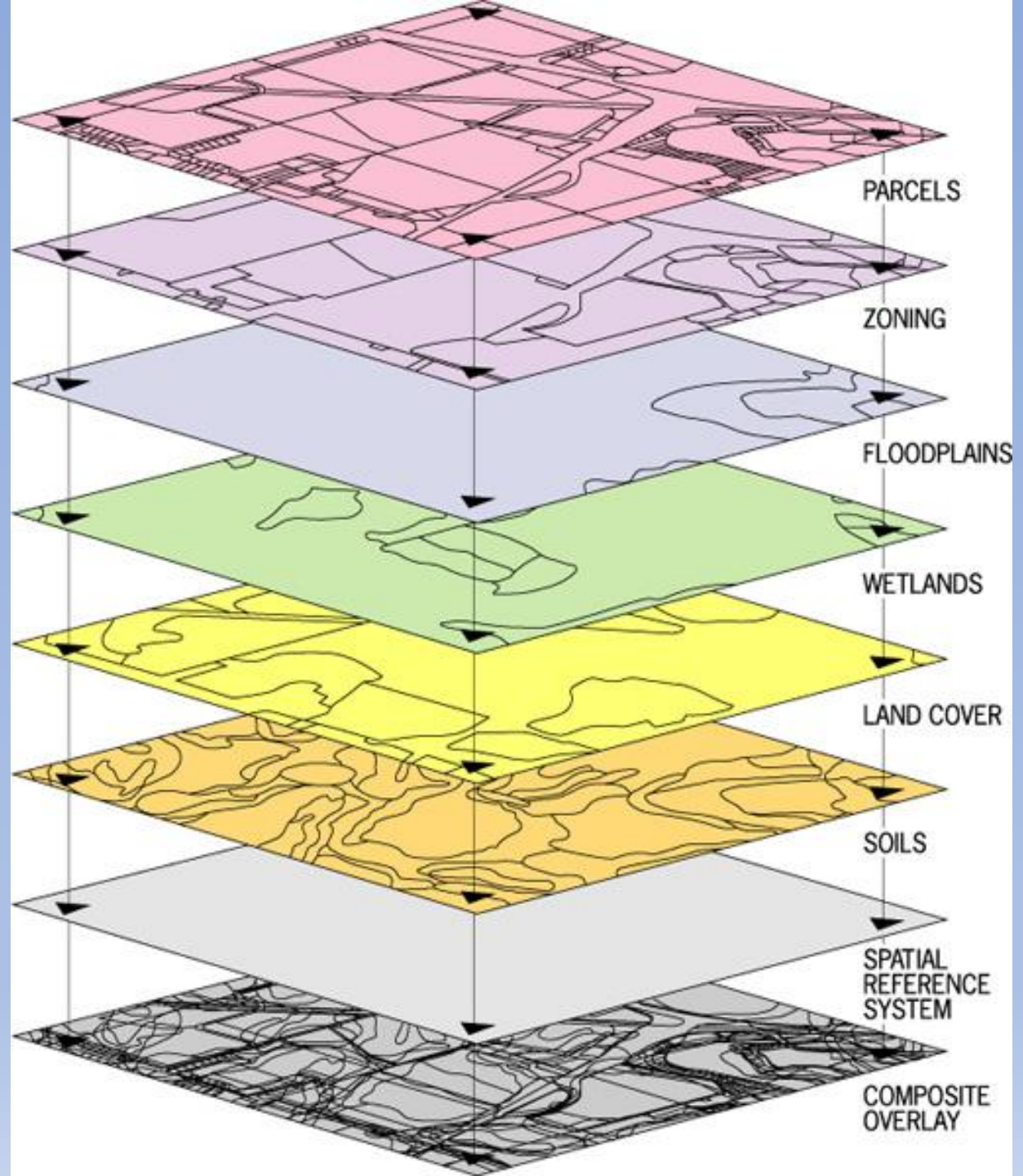
Mercator Projection

- Shape is distorted very little
- Direction is consistent
- Map is rectangular-L&L meet at 90* angle
- Disadvantages: Land mass near poles is greatly distorted



Geographic Information System:

a collection of computer hardware and software that permits storage and analysis of layers of spatial data.



Remote Sensing:
a method of
collecting data by
instruments that are
physically distant
from the area of
study.





Google Maps PP

The image shows a screenshot of the Google Maps web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'You', 'Search', 'Images', 'Mail', 'Drive', 'Calendar', 'Sites', 'Groups', and 'More'. The user's email address 'max@freetech4teachers.com' is visible in the top right corner. The main map area shows a satellite view of Banff, Canada. A search bar at the top center contains the text 'banff'. On the left side, there is a sidebar titled 'My travels in 2013' with a list of places. The 'Banff' placemark is highlighted in yellow. A red arrow points from a callout box to the title 'Banff' in the sidebar. An information popup window is open over the Banff placemark on the map, displaying the text 'Banff', 'I went skiing here in April. It was fun.', and links for 'Details from Google Maps', 'Banff, AB, Canada', and 'Google+ page'. At the bottom of the map, there is a copyright notice: 'Google Maps Engine' and 'Map data ©2014 Google. For use in commercial use. Terms'.

•You Search Images Mail Drive Calendar Sites Groups More - max@freetech4teachers.com -

My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

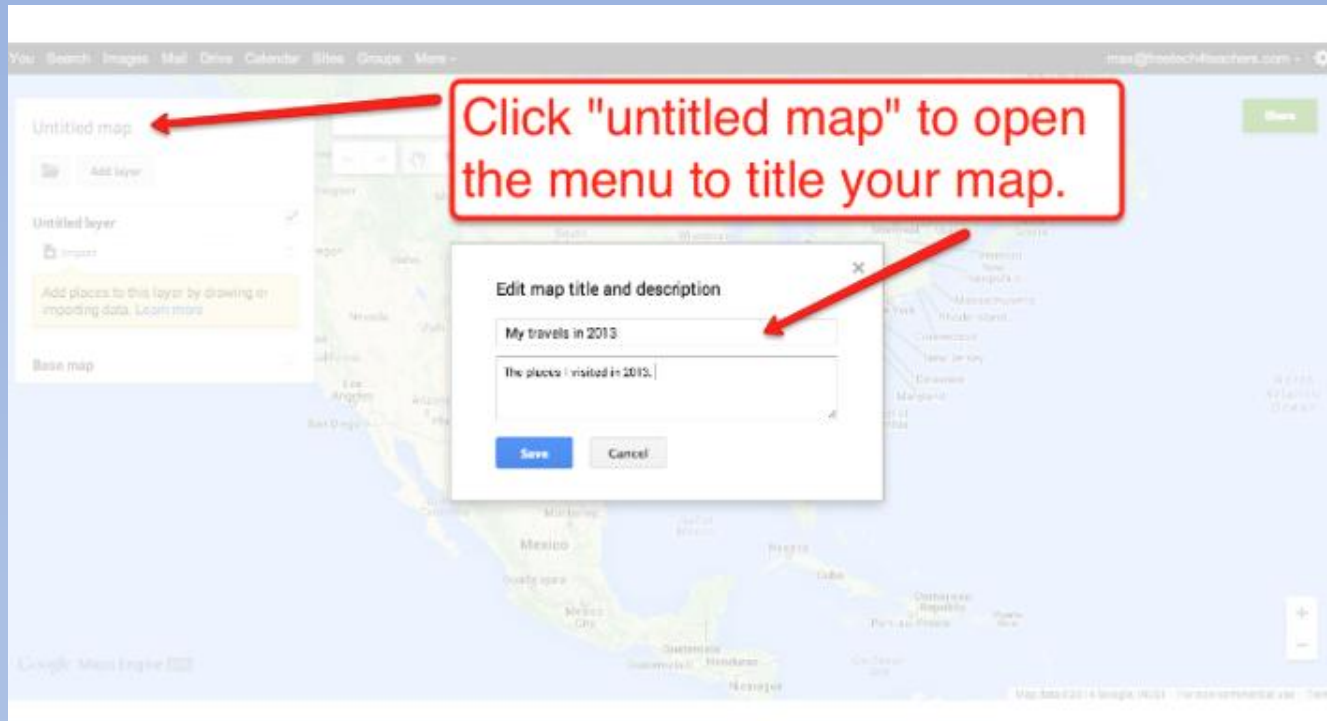
First half of the year.
Style Data Labels
Individual styles
Banff
Base map

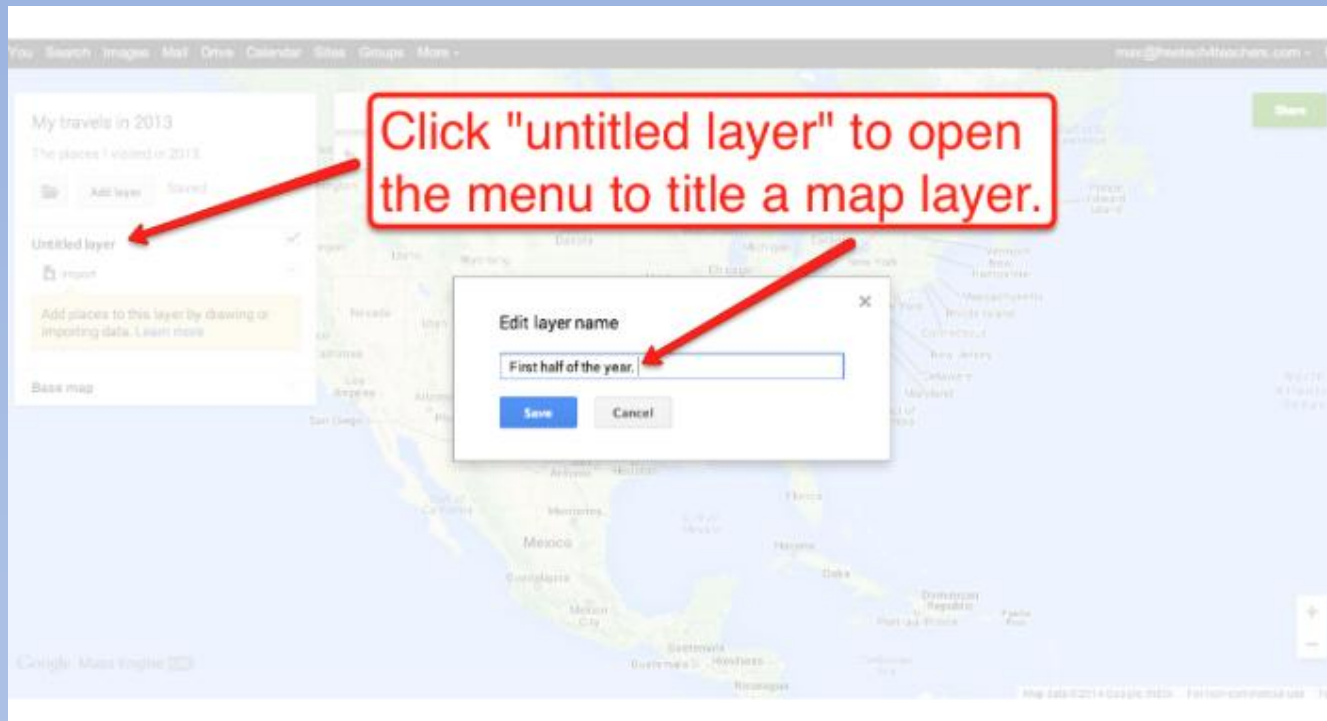
banff

Banff
I went skiing here in April. It was fun.
Details from Google Maps Remove
Banff, AB, Canada
Google+ page

Canada
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Ontario
Washington
Montana
North Dakota
Minnesota
Map data ©2014 Google. For use in commercial use. Terms

Hover your mouse over the title of your placemark to edit the icon's color and shape.





Click "untitled layer" to open the menu to title a map layer.

Edit layer name

Save Cancel

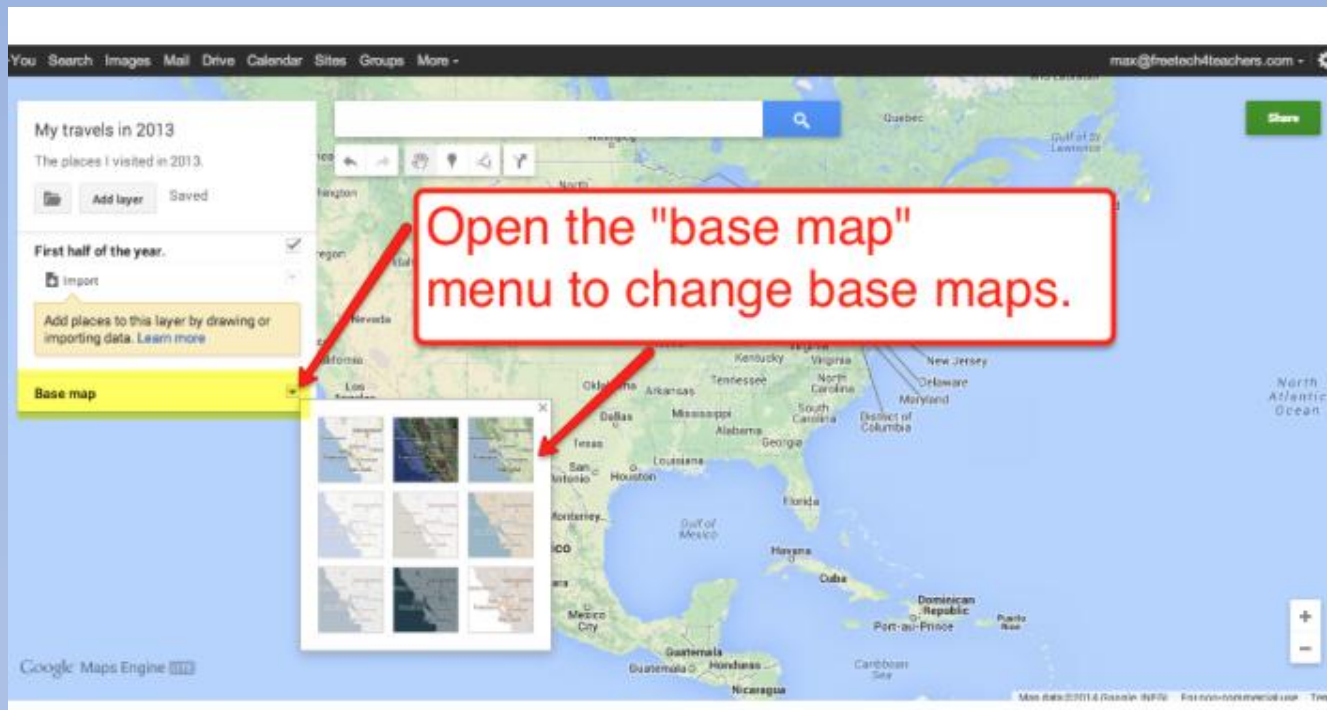
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My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

First half of the year.
Import
Add places to this layer by drawing or importing data. Learn more

Base map

Open the "base map" menu to change base maps.



The image shows a screenshot of a Google Maps browser window. The browser's address bar shows 'max@freetech4teachers.com'. The main content area displays a map of the United States and surrounding regions. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a section titled 'My travels in 2013'. Below this, there are options for 'Add layer' and 'Saved'. Further down, there is a section for 'First half of the year' with an 'Import' button and a text box that says 'Add places to this layer by drawing or importing data. Learn more'. At the bottom of the sidebar, the 'Base map' option is highlighted in yellow. A red-bordered text box with the text 'Open the "base map" menu to change base maps.' is positioned over the map. Two red arrows point from this text box: one to the 'Base map' menu item in the sidebar, and another to the 'Base map' menu that is open, showing a grid of different map styles. The map itself shows various geographical features, including state boundaries, major cities, and the Gulf of Mexico. The bottom of the page includes the 'Google Maps Engine' logo and some small text about map data and terms of use.

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max@freetechteachers.com -

My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

Q, "Banff, AB, Canada" x
Banff

First half of the year. ✓
Import

Add places to this layer by drawing or importing data. Learn more

Base map

banff

- Banff AB, Canada
- Banff Avenue Banff, AB, Canada
- Banff National Park Improvement District No. 5, AB, Canada
- Banff National Park Banff, AB, Canada
- Banff United Kingdom

banff Search places near current view

Canada

Share

Manitoba

Washington

Montana

North Dakota

Minnesota

South Dakota

Oregon

Idaho

Wyoming

W sin

Google Maps Engine

Map data ©2014 Google, INEGI. Fair use - commercial use Terms

Search for places.

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banff

Share

My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

Q "Banff, AB, Canada" x
Banff

First half of the year. ✓
Import
Add places to this layer by drawing or importing data. Learn more

Base map

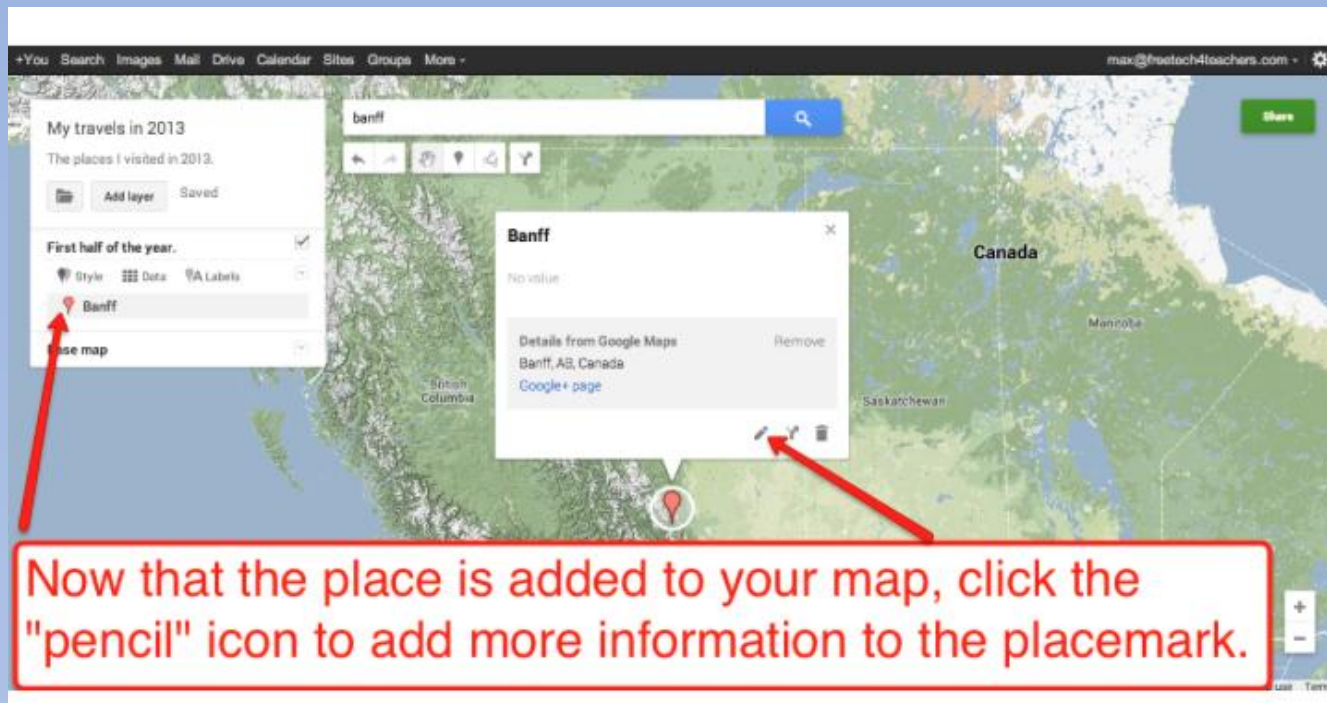
Banff x
Details from Google Maps
Banff, AB, Canada
[Google+ page](#)
Add to map

Canada
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
British Columbia
Washington
Minnesota

Click the placemark and select "Add to map."

Google Maps Engine

South Wisconsin
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My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

First half of the year.
Style Data Labels
Banff
Base map

banff

Share

Banff
No value
Remove
Details from Google Maps
Banff, AB, Canada
Google+ page

Canada
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
British Columbia

Now that the place is added to your map, click the "pencil" icon to add more information to the placemark.

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My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.
Add layer Saved

First half of the year. ✓
Style Data Labels
Styled by name
Banff (1)
Fun in Phoenix (1)
Largest Hand-crank phone (1)

Second half of the year ✓
Acadia National Park
Grand Teton

Base map

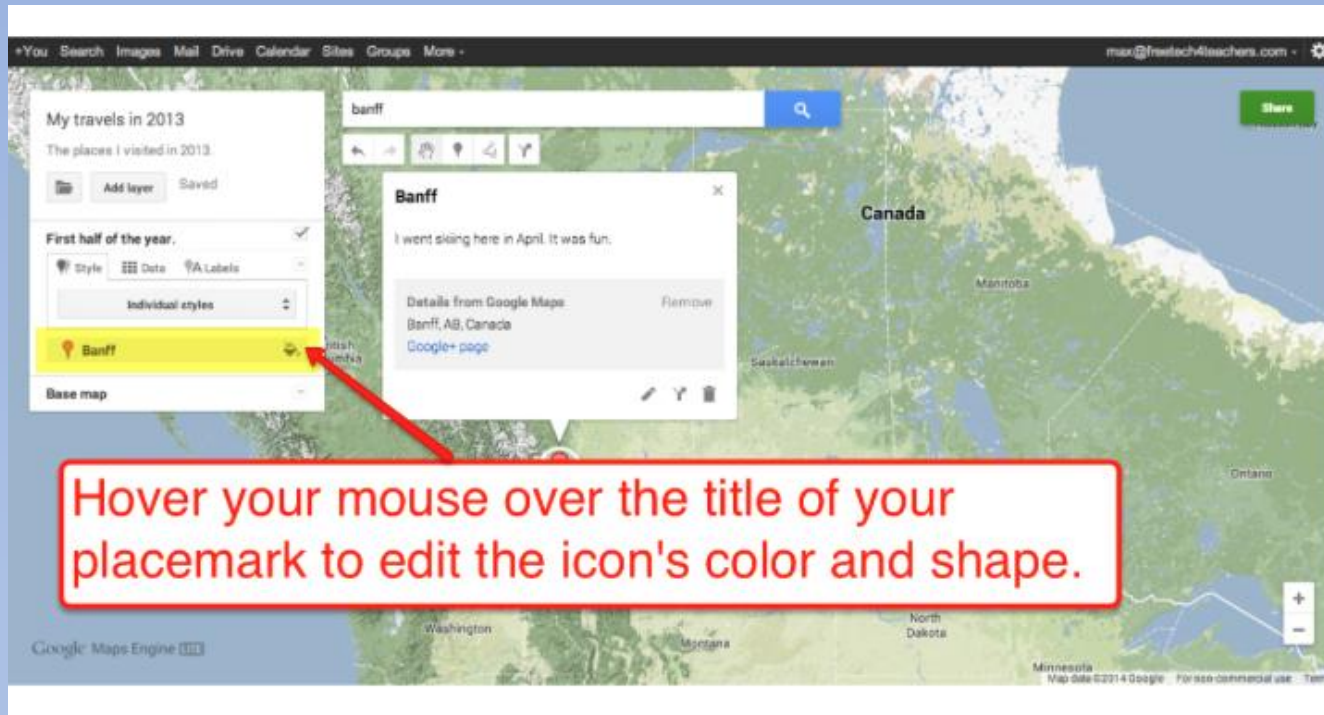
Google Maps Engine

Map data ©2014 Google For non-commercial use Terms

Banff
http:// Add
I went skiing here in April. It was fun.
Save Cancel

Paste an image URL to add a picture to your placemark.

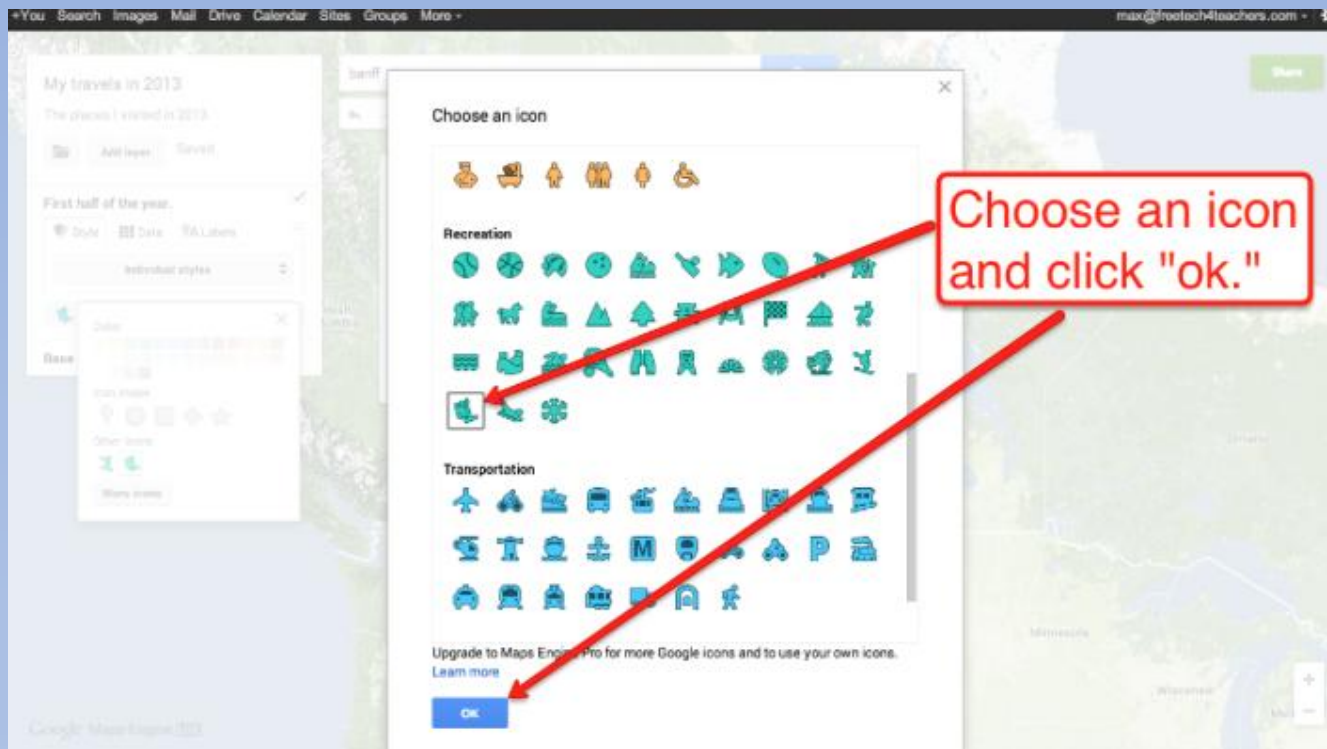
A screenshot of a Google Maps interface. On the left, a sidebar titled "My travels in 2013" lists various travel-related items, including "Banff (1)", "Fun in Phoenix (1)", "Largest Hand-crank phone (1)", "Acadia National Park", and "Grand Teton". The main map area shows a topographic view of a mountainous region with a placemark for "Banff". A dialog box is open over the Banff placemark, with a red arrow pointing to the "http://" input field. The dialog box contains the text "Banff", a text input field with "http://", an "Add" button, a text area with "I went skiing here in April. It was fun.", and "Save" and "Cancel" buttons. A red-bordered box on the right contains the text "Paste an image URL to add a picture to your placemark." The browser's address bar at the top shows "max@freetech4teachers.com".

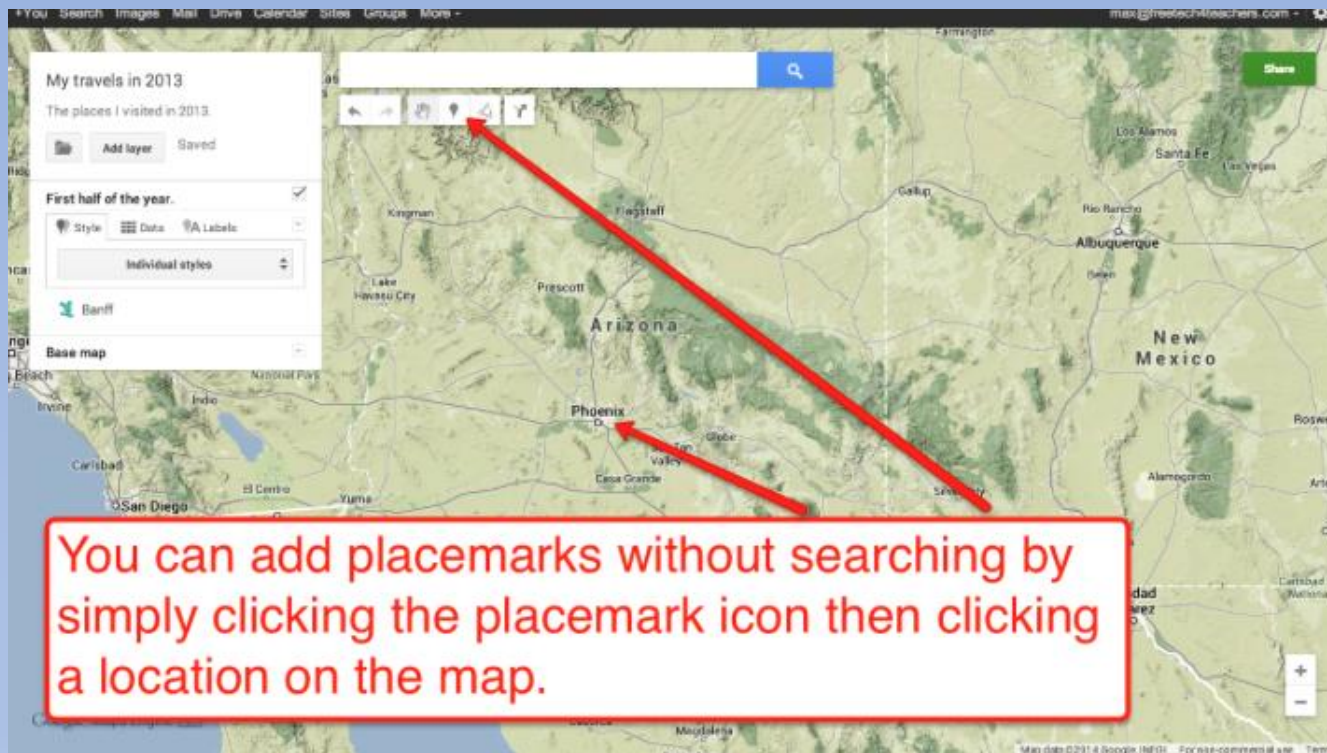


The image shows a screenshot of a Google Maps interface. On the left, a sidebar titled "My travels in 2013" is visible, containing a list of "Individual styles" with "Banff" highlighted in yellow. A red arrow points from this list to a placemark on the map. The placemark is a red pin with a white circle at its base, and a red callout box is overlaid on it. The callout box contains the text: "Hover your mouse over the title of your placemark to edit the icon's color and shape." The map itself shows a portion of Canada, with labels for "Canada", "Manitoba", "Saskatchewan", "Ontario", "Washington", "Montana", "North Dakota", and "Minnesota". A search bar at the top contains the text "banff".

The image shows a screenshot of a Google Maps interface. At the top, there is a search bar containing the text "banff" and a search button. Below the search bar, a map of Canada is displayed with a red placemark in Banff. A red callout box with white text and a red border points to the "More icons" option in the style menu. The style menu is open, showing options for "Color", "Icon shape", "Other icons", and "More icons". The "More icons" option is highlighted with a red arrow. The map also shows various geographical features and labels for states and provinces like Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ontario. The bottom of the screen displays "Google Maps Engine" and "Map data ©2014 Google".

Click "More icons" to change your placemark icon from a shape to a clipart figure.





You can add placemarks without searching by simply clicking the placemark icon then clicking a location on the map.

My travels in 2013
The places I visited in 2013.

First half of the year.


Style Data Labels

Individual styles

Banff
Point 3

Base map

Fun in Phoenix



I went mountain biking here

Save Cancel

Customize your placemark by using the same process as in the first sample.

Google Maps interface showing a map of the Phoenix area with a placemark for 'Fun in Phoenix' and a custom image of a person mountain biking. The interface includes a search bar, navigation controls, and a sidebar with layers and settings.

The image shows a Google Maps interface with a 'Sharing settings' dialog box open. The dialog box contains the following elements:

- Link to share (only accessible by collaborators):** A text field containing the URL `https://mapsengine.google.com/maps/@41.720505,88.951411,15z/data=!3m1!1e3`. A grey arrow points to this field.
- Share link via:** Social media icons for Gmail, Google+, Facebook, and Twitter.
- Who has access:** A list showing 'Private - Only you can access' with a 'Change...' link, and 'Max Byrne (you) max@freetech4teachers.com is owner'.
- Invite people:** A text input field with the placeholder 'Enter names, email addresses, or groups...'. A grey arrow points to this field.
- Footer:** A blue 'Done' button and a note: 'Only the owner can change the permissions. [Change]'. A 'Share' button is visible in the top right corner of the map area, with a red arrow pointing to it.

A red-bordered box highlights the 'Share' button and the 'Link to share' field. Inside this box, the following text is written:

Click "Share", then "Change" access settings to "Anyone with link". Once access settings are changed, copy (command + C) the link at the top of the box and paste it (command + V) [here](#).

Key Question:

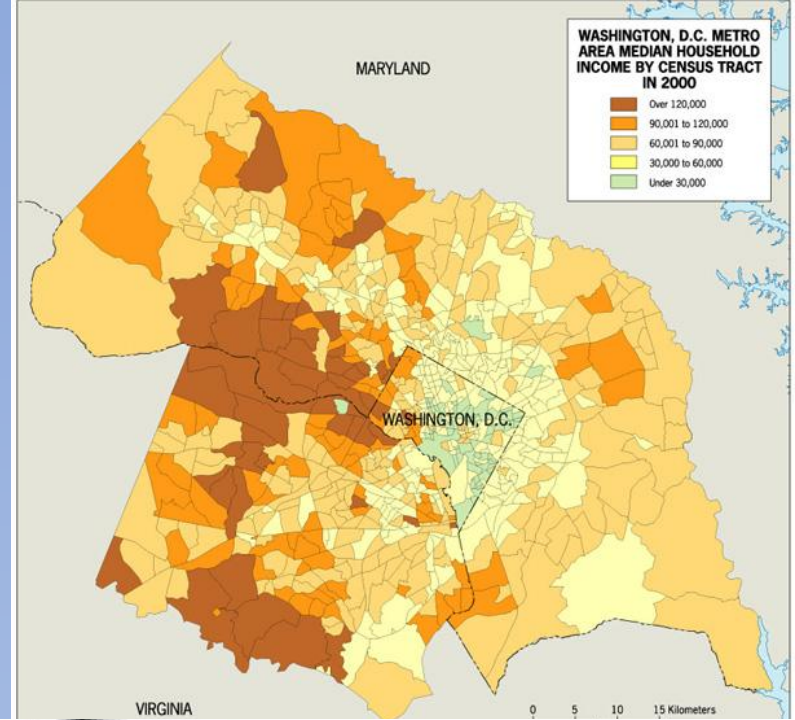
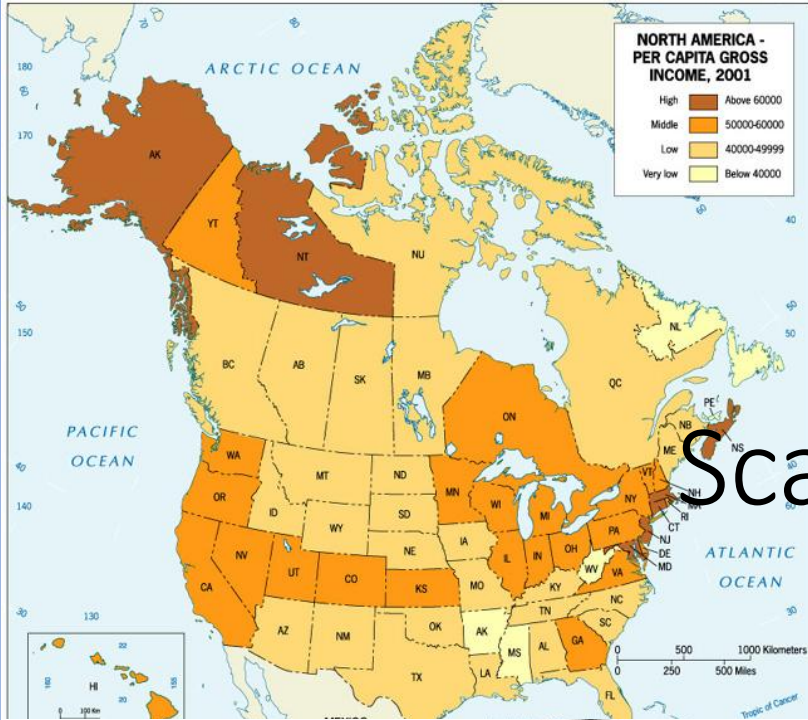
Why are Geographers Concerned with Scale and Connectedness?

Scale

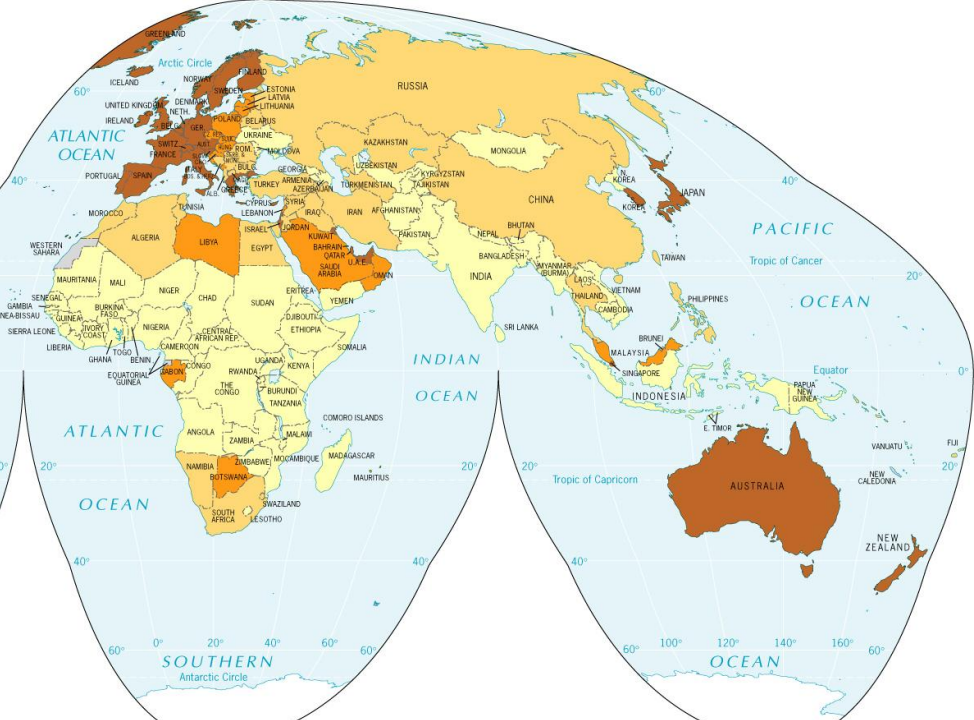
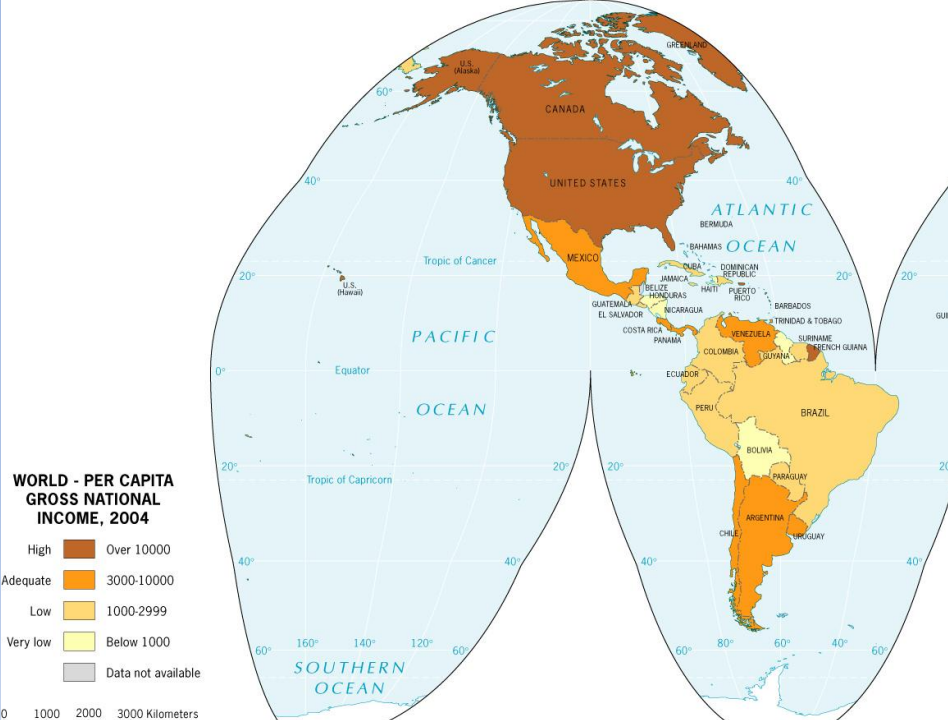
Scale is the territorial extent of something.

The observations we make and the context we see vary across scales, such as:

- local
- regional
- national
- global



Scale



Scale is a powerful concept because:

- Processes operating at different scales influence one another.
- What is occurring across scales provides context for us to understand a phenomenon.
- People can use scale politically to change who is involved or how an issue is perceived.
 - e.g. Zapatistas rescale their movement
 - e.g. laws jump scales, ignoring cultural differences

Regions

Formal region: defined by a commonality, typically a cultural linkage or a physical characteristic.

e.g. German speaking region of Europe

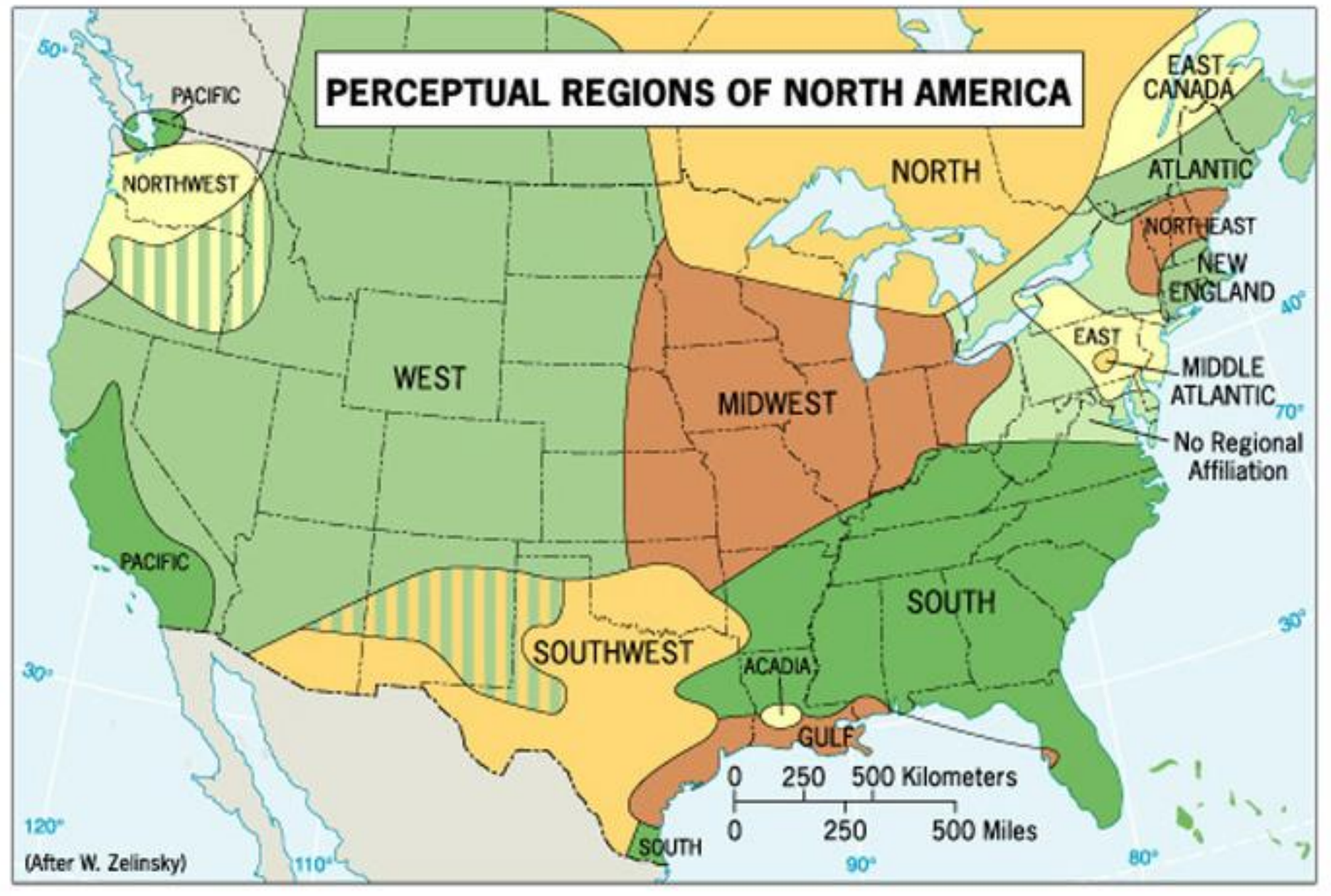
Functional region: defined by a set of social, political, or economic activities or the interactions that occur within it.

e.g. an urban area

Regions

Perceptual Region: ideas in our minds, based on accumulated knowledge of places and regions, that define an area of “sameness” or “connectedness.”

e.g. the South
 the Mid-Atlantic
 the Middle East





The meanings of regions are often contested. In Montgomery, Alabama, streets named after Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Civil Rights leader Rosa Parks intersect.

Photo credit: Jonathan Leib

Culture

Culture is an all-encompassing term that identifies not only the whole tangible lifestyle of peoples, but also their prevailing values and beliefs.

- cultural trait
- cultural complex
- cultural hearth

Connectedness

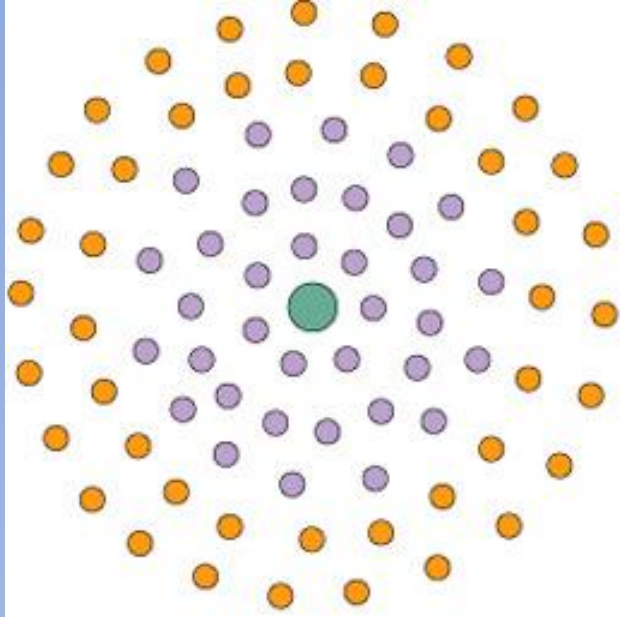
Diffusion: the process of dissemination, the spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other areas.

What slows/prevents diffusion?

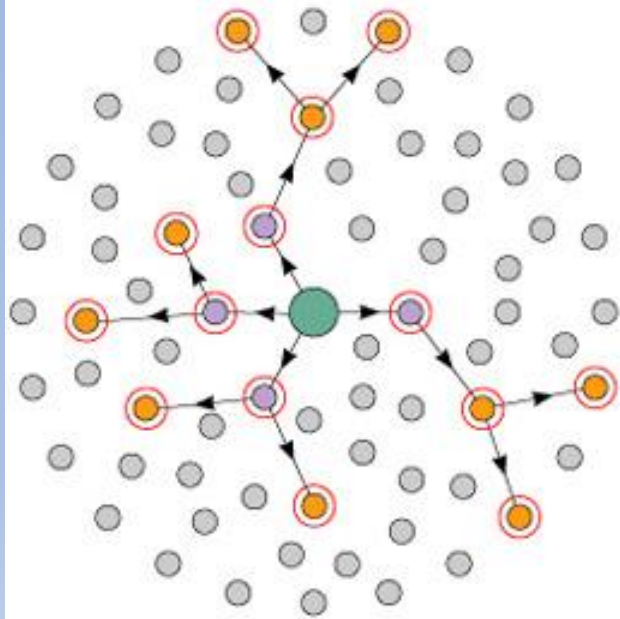
- time-distance decay
- cultural barriers

Types of Diffusion

- Expansion Diffusion – idea or innovation spreads outward from the hearth
 - Contagious – spreads adjacently
 - Hierarchical – spreads to most linked people or places first.
 - Stimulus – idea promotes a local experiment or change in the way people do things.



A. Contagious Diffusion



B. Hierarchical Diffusion

LEGEND

- Hearth
- Early diffusion
- Later diffusion
- Important person or place
- No diffusion



Stimulus Diffusion

Because Hindus believe cows are holy, cows often roam the streets in villages and towns. The McDonalds restaurants in India feature veggie burgers.



Types of Diffusion

- Relocation diffusion – movement of individuals who carry an idea or innovation with them to a new, perhaps distant locale.

Kenya

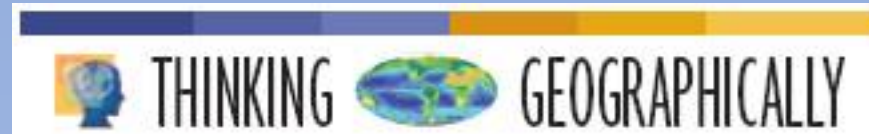


Photo credit: H.J. de Blij

Paris, France



Photo credit: A.B. Murphy



Once you think about different types of diffusion, you will be tempted to figure out what kind of diffusion is taking place for all sorts of goods, ideas, or diseases. Please remember any good, idea or disease can diffuse in more than one way. Choose a good, idea, or disease as an example and describe how it diffused from its hearth across the globe, referring to at least three different types of diffusion.

Key Question:

What are Geographic Concepts, and How are they used in Answering Geographic Questions?

Geographic Concepts

Ways of seeing the world spatially that are used by geographers in answering research questions.

Old Approaches to

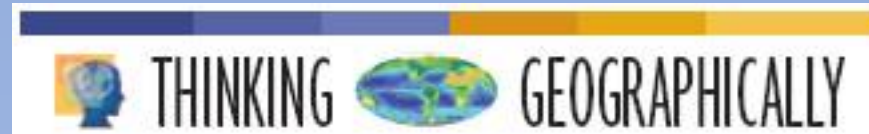
Human-Environment Questions:

- Environmental Determinism (has been rejected by almost all geographers)
- Possibilism (less accepted today)

New Approaches to

Human-Environment Questions:

- Cultural ecology
- Political ecology



Create a strong (false) statement about a people and their environment using either environmental determinism or possibilism. Determine how the statement you wrote is false, taking into consideration the roles of culture, politics, and economy in human-environment relations.