

# Unit 1.1 Intro to Human Geography

## AP Human Geography

**1** pgs.1-16 Information contained in the worksheet, not just the blanks, is important, but the worksheet alone does not replace the need for a careful reading of the text.

### Field Note: Kenya

- Why do farmers in Kenya grow coffee and tea while many starve? \_\_\_\_\_. In a \_\_\_\_\_ world, \_\_\_\_\_ are many and simple \_\_\_\_\_ are few!

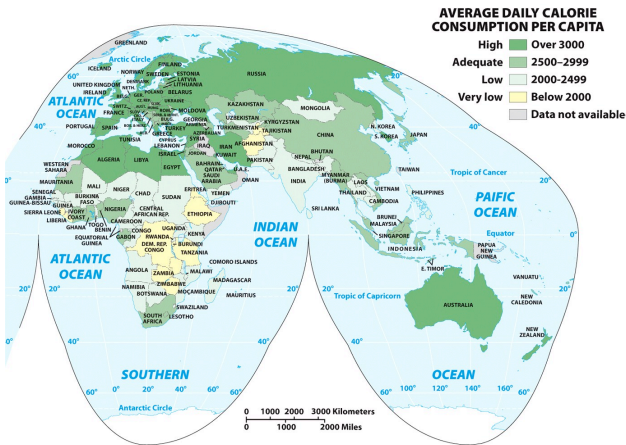


Figure 1.2 part 2  
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- Take the total annual \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, divide it by the world's \_\_\_\_\_ and the result shows that we have \_\_\_\_\_ of food for everyone. But \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's population is \_\_\_\_\_. The vast majority of the \_\_\_\_\_ billion malnourished people are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Although there is \_\_\_\_\_ of food, it is \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ receiving the least. Inadequate \_\_\_\_\_ in the first six months of life can damage \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ for life. Food sources rich in \_\_\_\_\_ are in short supply.

- It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to raise animals that cannot be spared because it is needed to sustain the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The major causes of malnourishment are \_\_\_\_\_, the failure of the \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ favor men over women and children.
- Do the best-fed countries have the most arable (farmable) land? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain & Give examples
- In Kenya only \_\_\_\_\_ of the land is arable, and the most productive lands are owned by \_\_\_\_\_. Small farms are \_\_\_\_\_ to the point that they are unviable (unproductive). \_\_\_\_\_ work the land, but they cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the land by \_\_\_\_\_
- Geographers use \_\_\_\_\_ to learn what people are doing, observing how their actions & reactions vary across \_\_\_\_\_.

### What is Human Geography?

- Human Geography focuses on how people make \_\_\_\_\_, how we organize \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_, how we interact in \_\_\_\_\_ and across \_\_\_\_\_, & how we make \_\_\_\_\_ and ourselves in our localities, regions, and the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Geographers use \_\_\_\_\_ to understand interrelationships. What happens at the \_\_\_\_\_ affects the \_\_\_\_\_ but also the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_.

### What are Geographic Questions?

- Human Geography is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ on Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - is the study of physical phenomena on Earth
- The cultural geographer, \_\_\_\_\_, defined the spatial perspective as the “\_\_\_\_\_?” (Why do things occur where they do? How do things in one place influence things in other places?)

- \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements of places and phenomena, how they are laid out, organized, and arranged on the earth, resulting in patterns of distribution. (AP Hug is \_\_\_\_\_!)

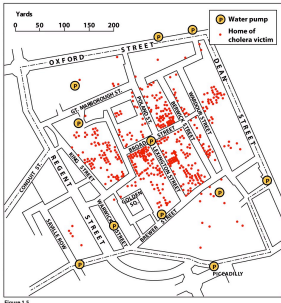


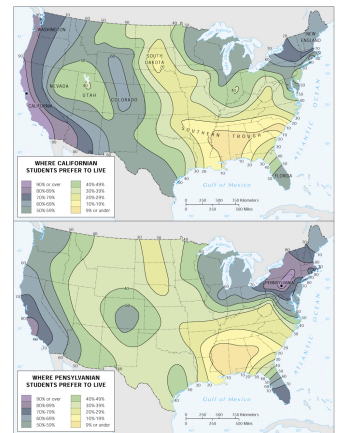
Figure 1.8  
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- Medical Geographers map the distribution of \_\_\_\_\_ to find its cause. Dr. Snow plotted the residences of the cases of cholera in London (see map) in relation to the area's \_\_\_\_\_. By shutting down the water pump nearest the most cases, the new cases of cholera fell dramatically.

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a worldwide outbreak of a disease
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a regional outbreak of a disease.

### The Nature and Importance of Geographic Inquiry

- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ have much in common.
  - To understand **history**, one must consider how events, circumstances, and ideas came together at a particular \_\_\_\_\_ to produce certain outcomes.
  - German philosopher \_\_\_\_\_ said we should study the perspectives of \_\_\_\_\_ (history) and \_\_\_\_\_ (geography) rather than just subject matter.
  - Human geographers use a \_\_\_\_\_ to study diverse topic from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
  - The National Geographic Society published the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1986. These are widely used to teach geographic concepts. (See Five Themes Wkst)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ shows how the position of people or things affects what happens. Why are villages, towns, and cities spaced the way they are? (Christaller) Where should a super Target be built based on the current neighborhood? (Weber)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ interaction - the relationship between humans and the physical world. Geographers study the \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between humans and environment. (e.g How the draining of the Everglades altered the Florida environment.)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - features or phenomena concentrated in a particular area.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - the unique human and physical features and the special character and meaning of places. A \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ are a result of informal association by books, movies, pictures, etc.
- The maps to the right shows the living preferences for Californian and Pennsylvanian students. The results reflect the geographic principle that near things effect things more than far things AND that large population centers have a bigger draw than smaller population centers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the mobility and interconnectedness of people, goods, and ideas across space. \_\_\_\_\_ depends on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ (linkage) among places.



### Cultural Landscape

- \_\_\_\_\_ - the material character of a place, natural features, human structures, and tangible objects that give a place form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the visible imprint of human activity on the landscape
- \_\_\_\_\_ - **American Geographer, professor at Berkeley 1929 (know this guy) argued the cultural landscapes are made up of the “forms superimposed on the physical landscape” by human activity.**
- \_\_\_\_\_ - used the term \_\_\_\_\_ to explain the sequential imprints of occupants, layered one on top of the other. (e.g. Dar es Salaam - Arab, German, British, & Indian - four stages of cultural sequences remains imprinted on the cultural landscape. Most layers of change to the cultural landscape occur after a major event - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_).