



Units I & II

The basics of what you need to remember!



Geography is a *spatial study*

- **This means that geographers look at the way humans interact *within* and *with* their space.**
- **Spatial** – of or pertaining to space on or near the Earth's surface
 - how are things organized on Earth?
 - how do they appear on the landscape?
 - why? where? so what?

Environmental Determinism

- Is when human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by—even controlled or determined by—the physical environment; climate is the critical factor in how humans behave.
- Eurocentric Idea: Explained Why Europe had colonized the world.

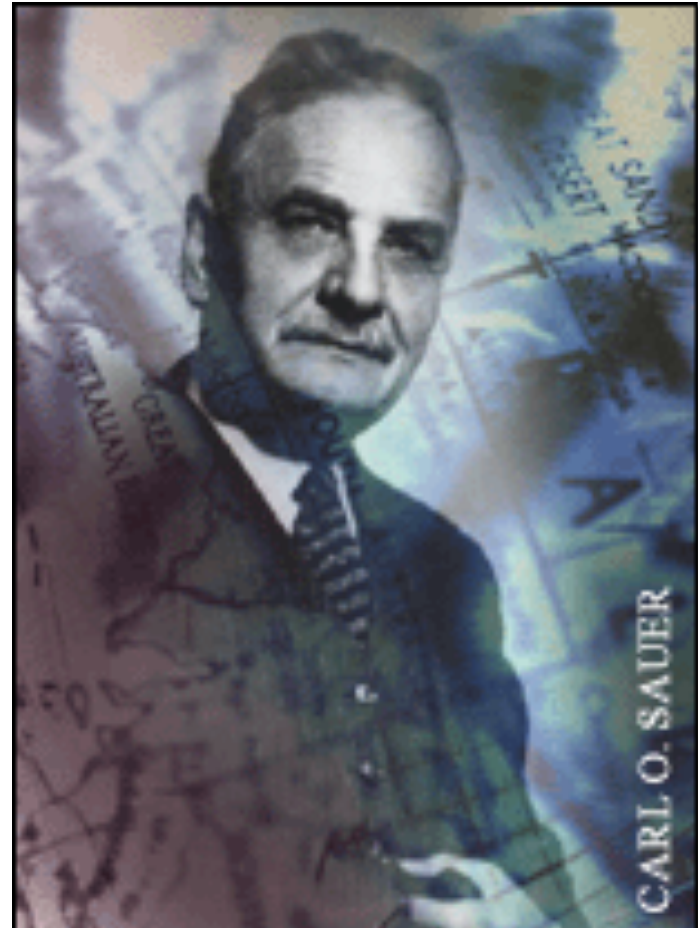
Possibilism

- Alternative to Environmental Determinism
- Humans can and will adapt to their environment
- Thus people can overcome their environment



Cultural Landscape (Carl Sauer)

- Human impact on the landscape over time
 - All Landscapes affected by humans
 - “Landscape morphology”



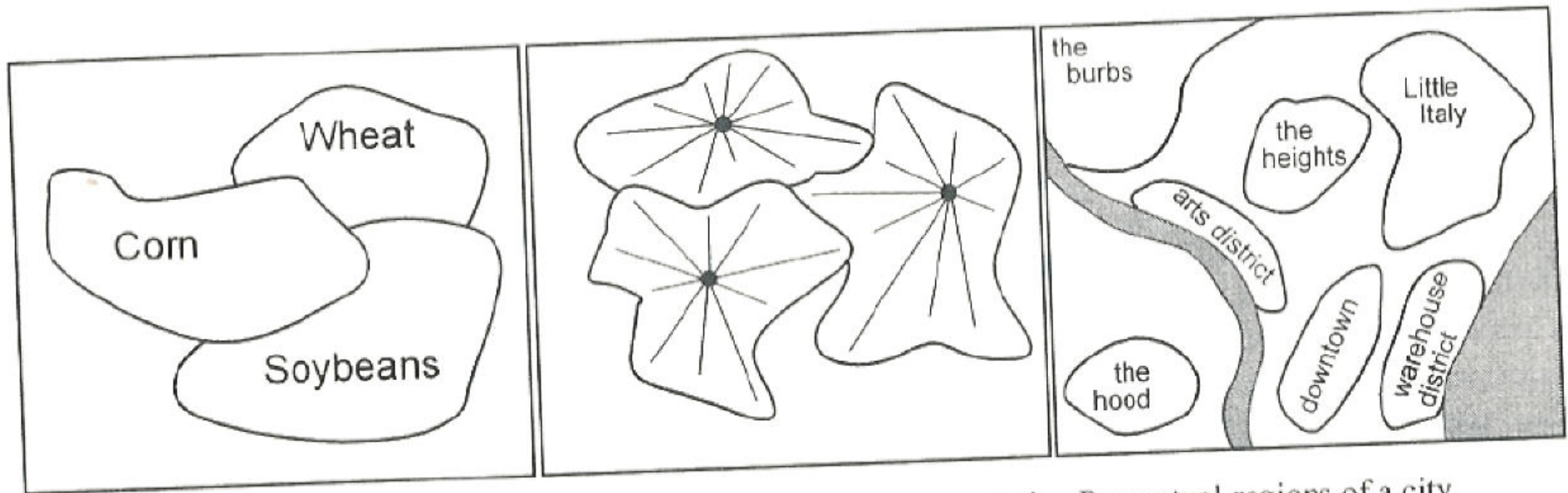
Sequent Occupancy

- People/Civilizations leave lasting impressions on places.



3 Types of Regional

- Formal/Uniform; Functional/Nodal; Perceptual/Vernacular



Formal regions based on dominant crop types

Functional regions tied to a central node. These could be banks serving their branches, dairy farms providing milk to suppliers, etc.

Perceptual regions of a city.

Formal/Uniform Region

* Remember that Formal regions are areas that have a common cultural or physical feature.

Some examples include:

- Countries
- Climate maps

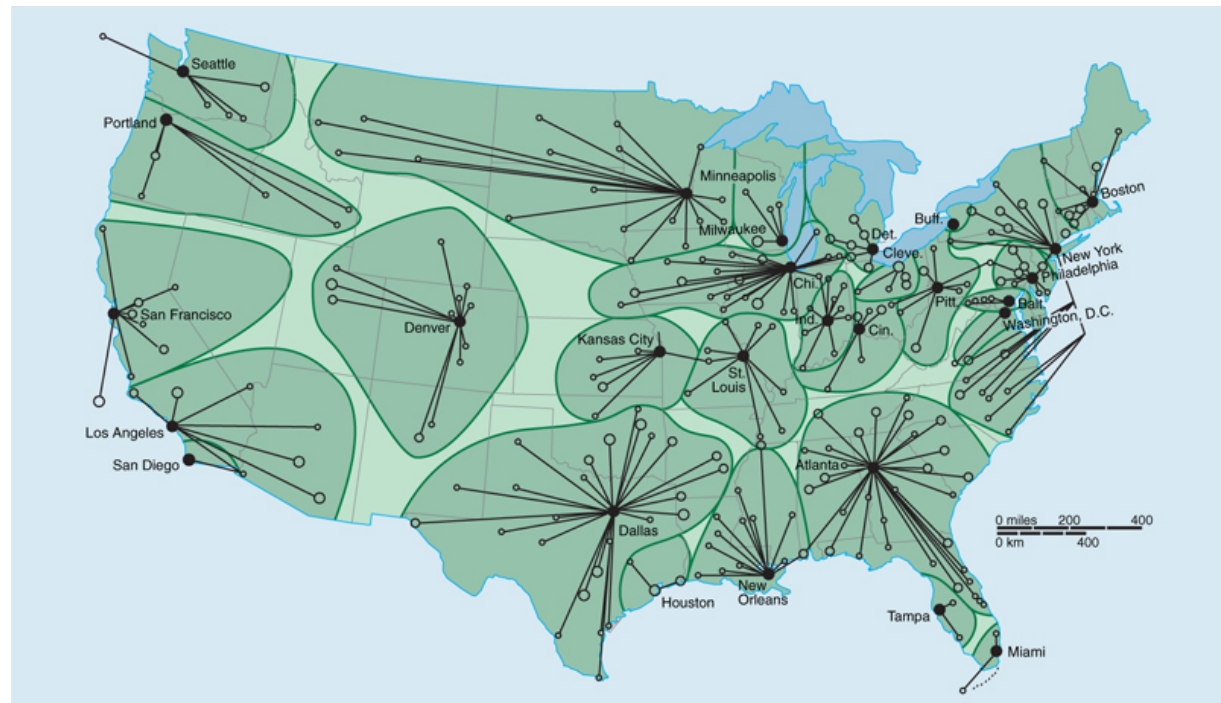


Functional/Nodal Region

* Remember that Functional regions reflect movement of some kind of phenomenon

Examples include:

- Pizza delivery routes
- Airline routes

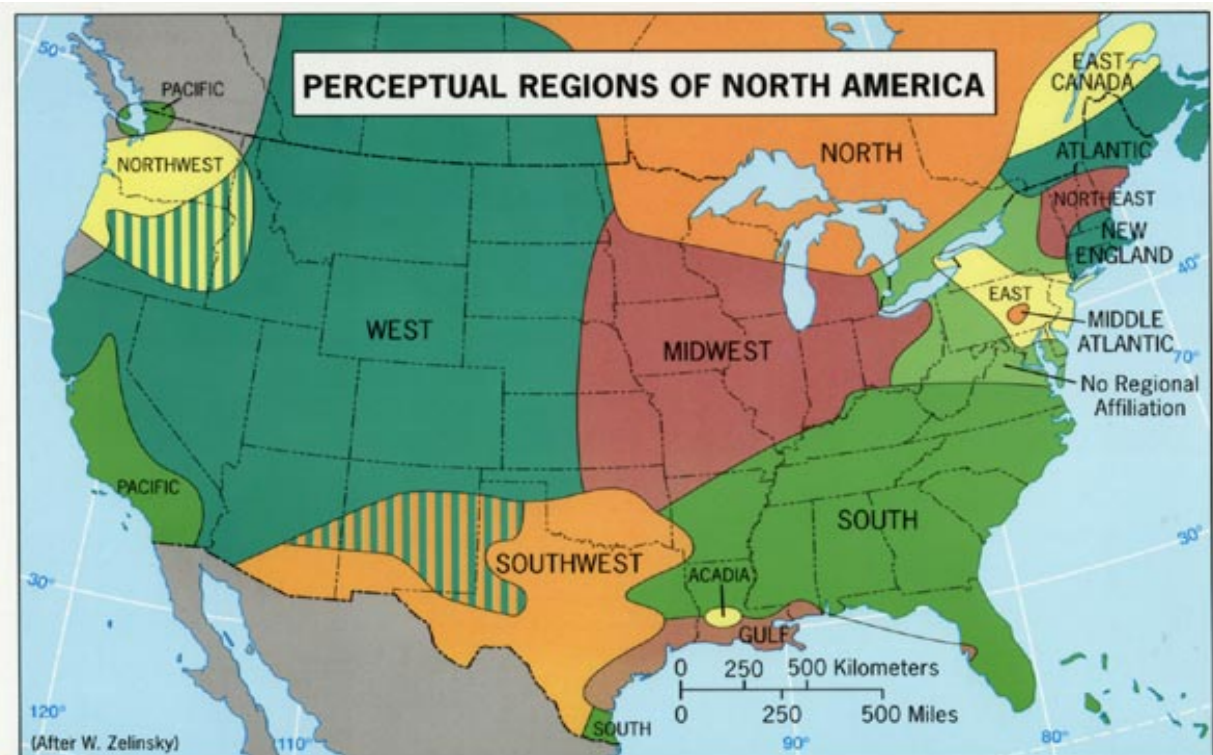


Perceptual/Vernacular Region

- * Remember that Perceptual regions are determined by a person's beliefs

Examples include:

- Where the cool kids sit in the cafeteria
- The American South

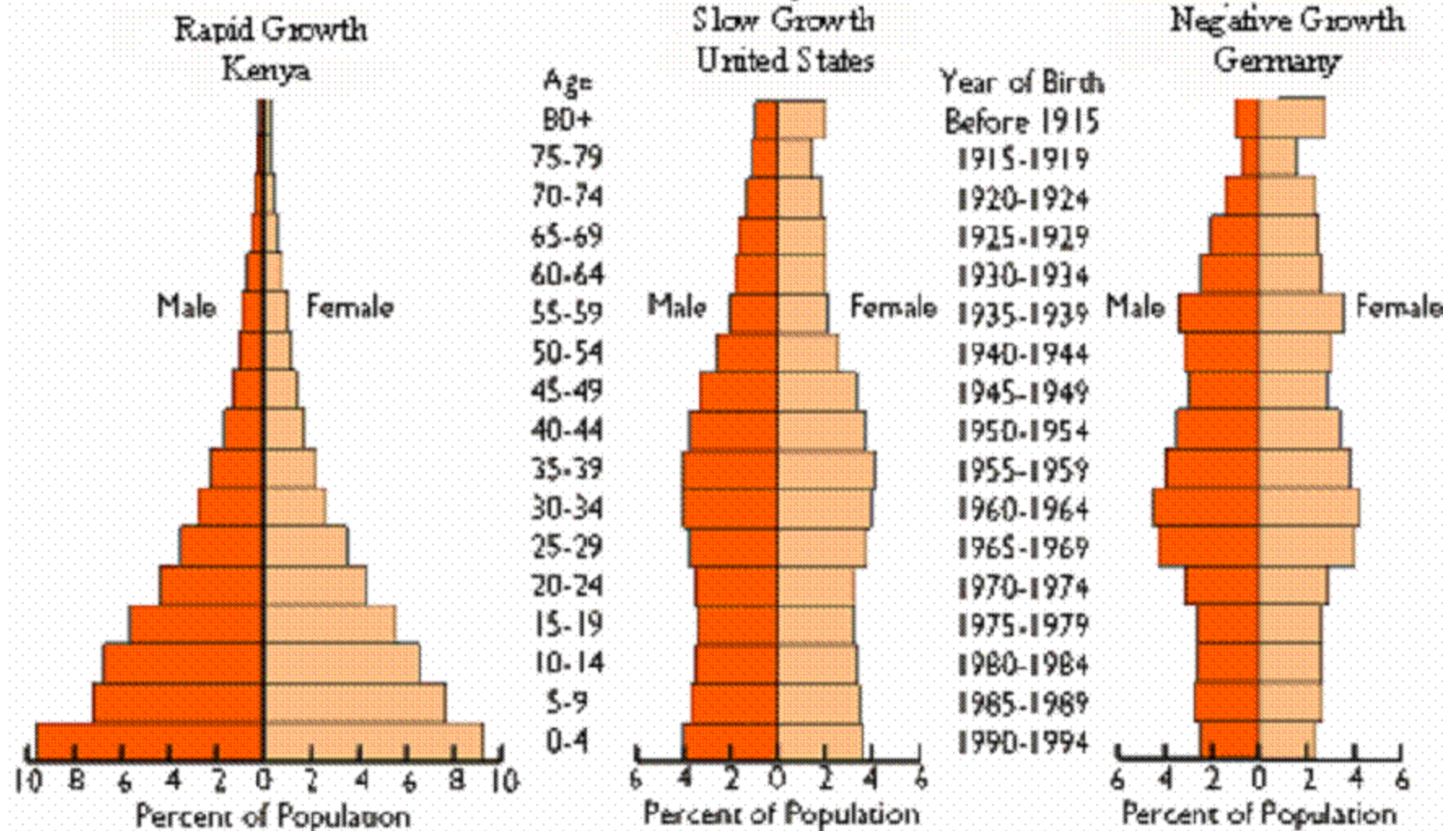




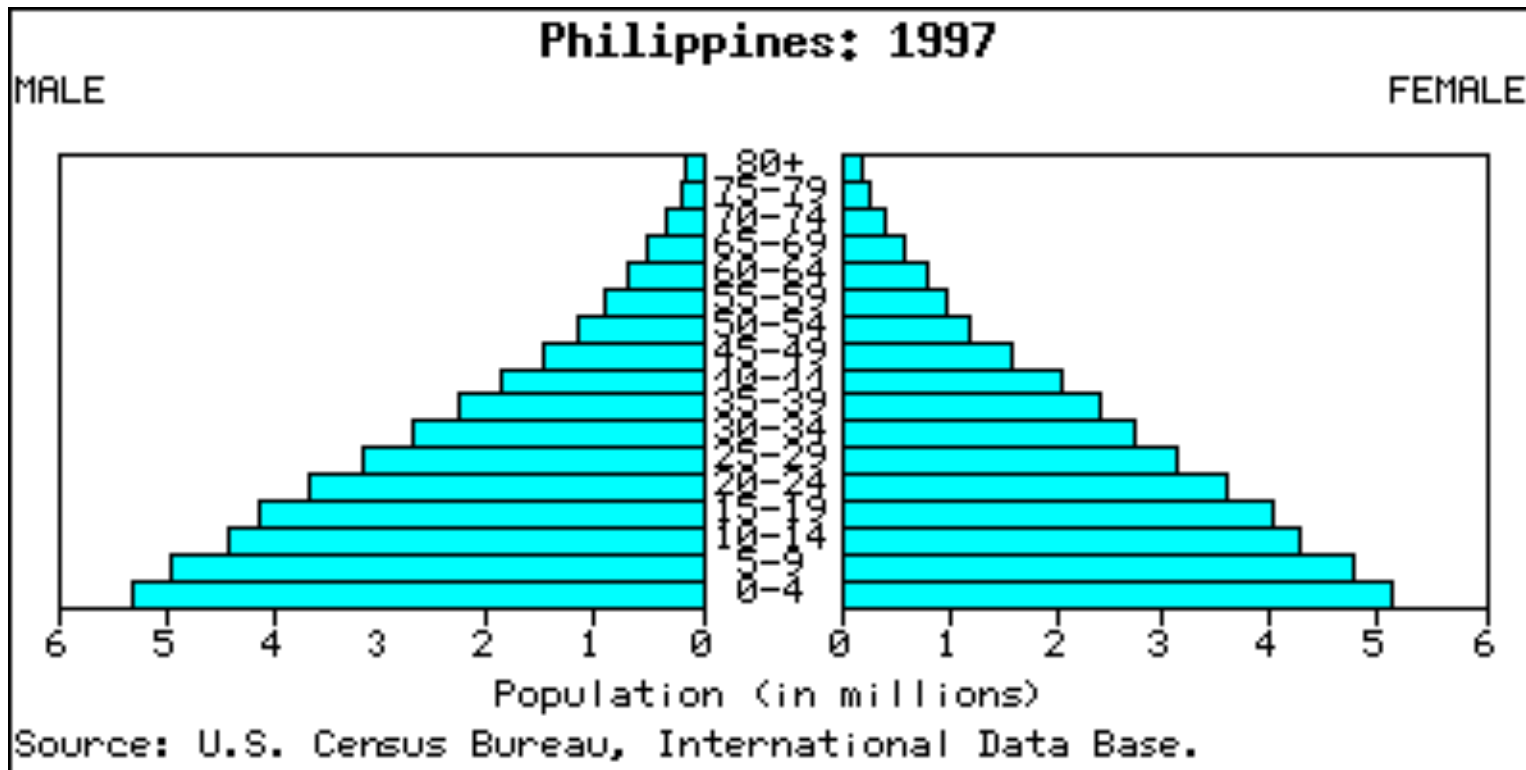
Unit II: Population and Migration



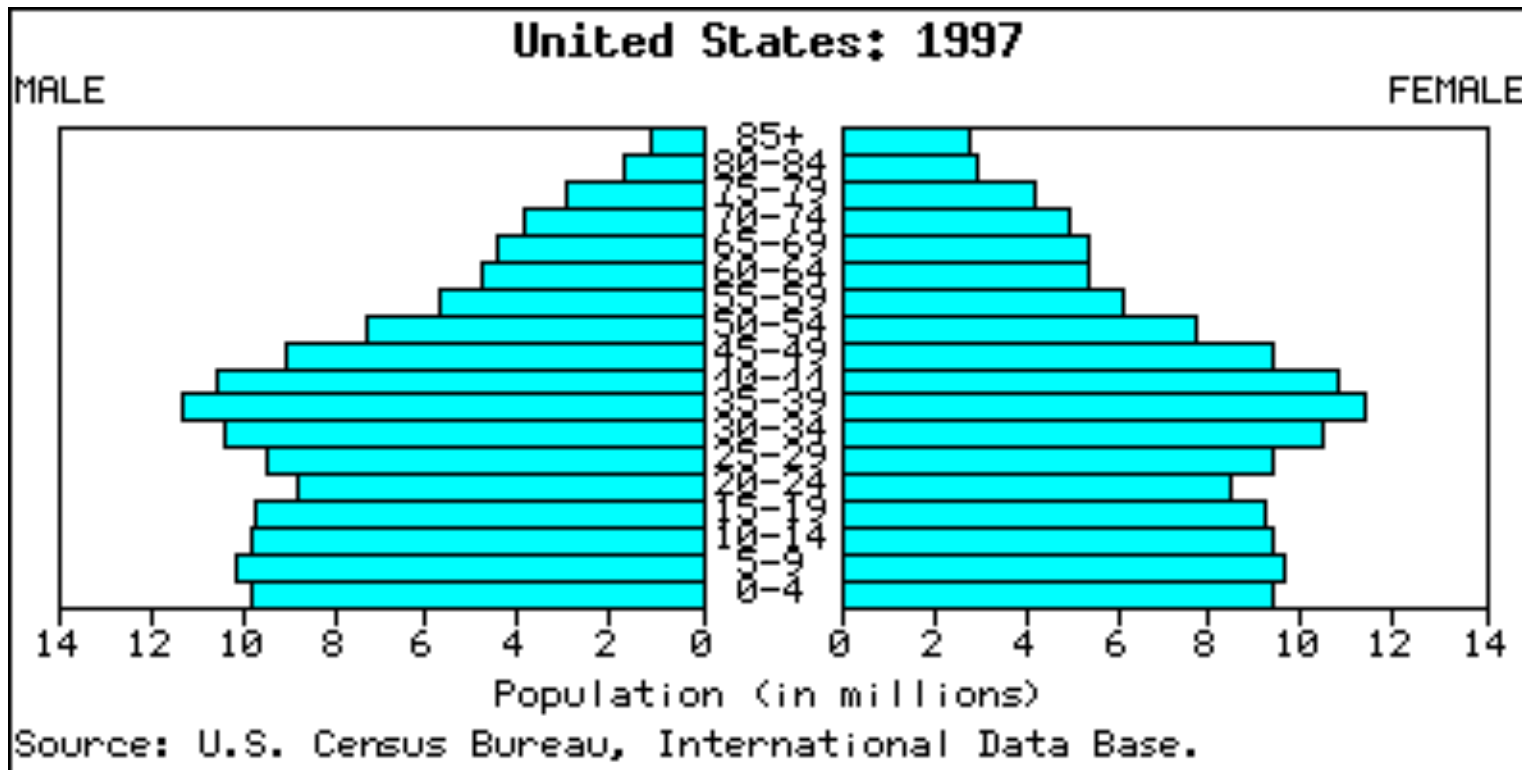
Three Patterns of Population Change



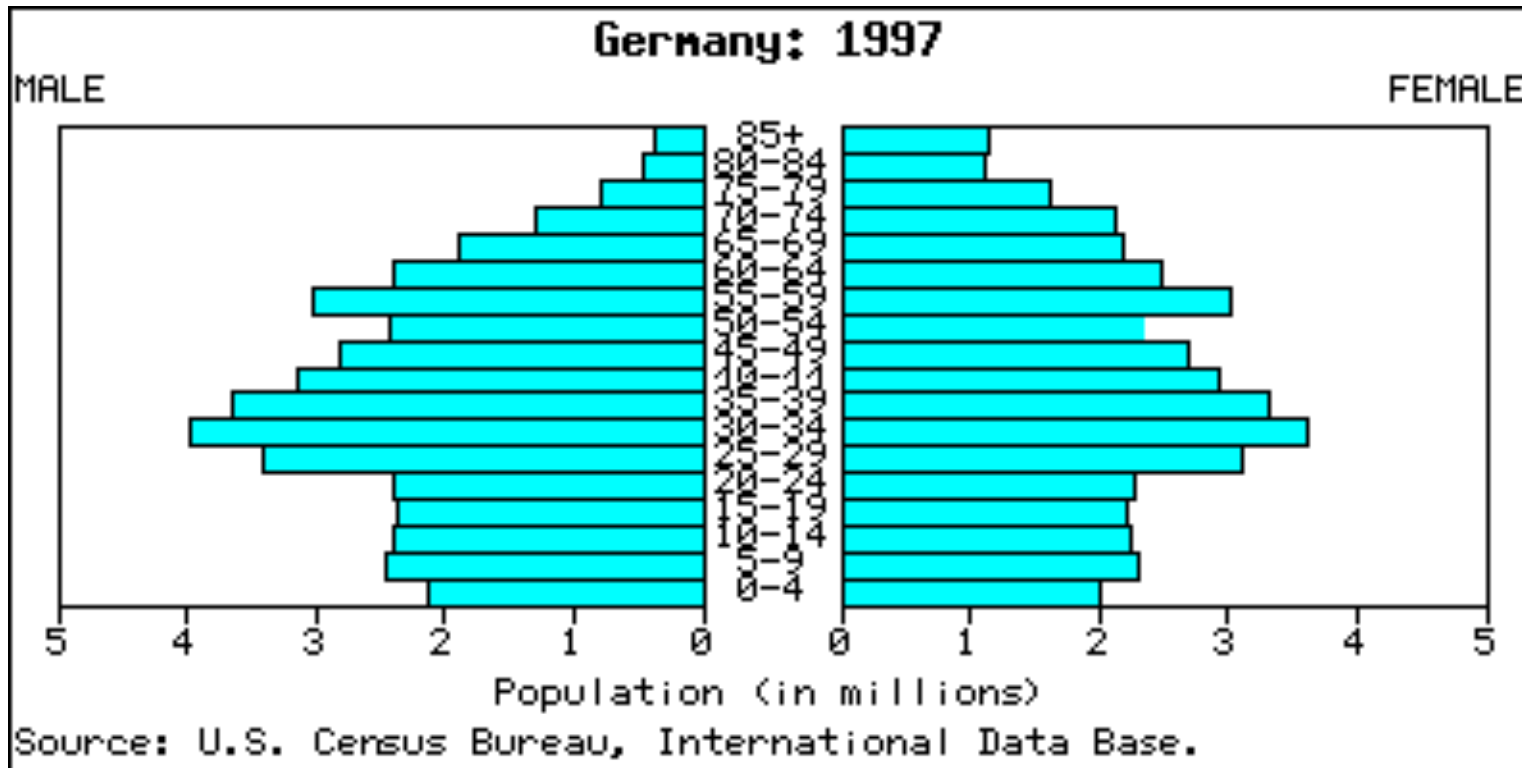
Source: United Nations, *The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population, The 1994 Revision*, New York, 1994



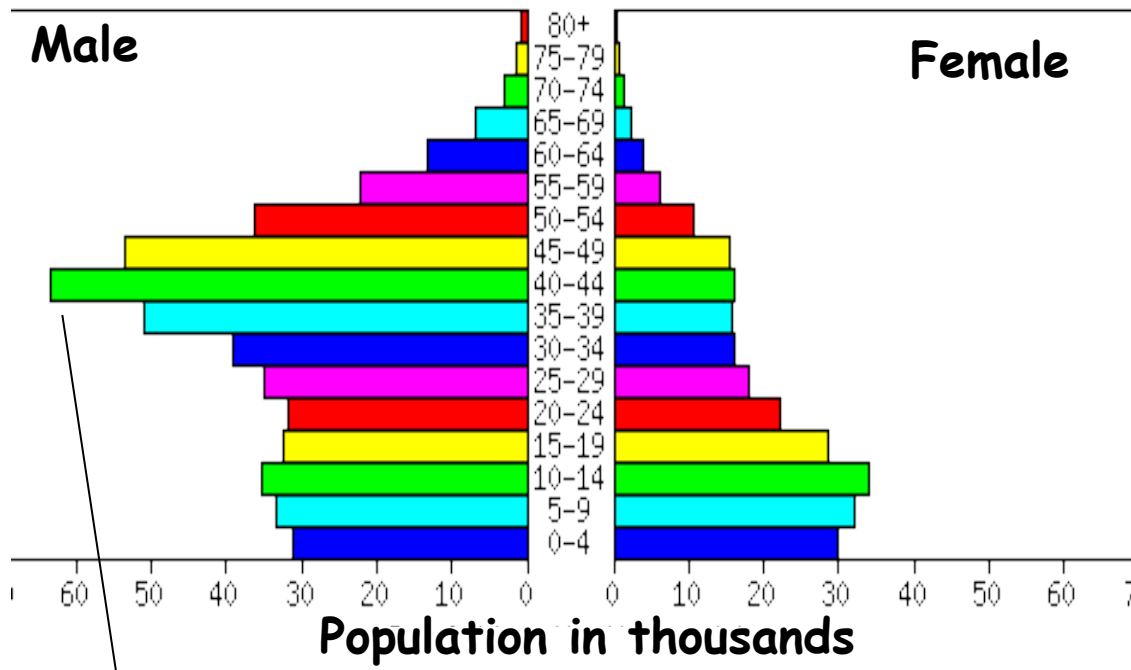
Rapid Growth - Philippines



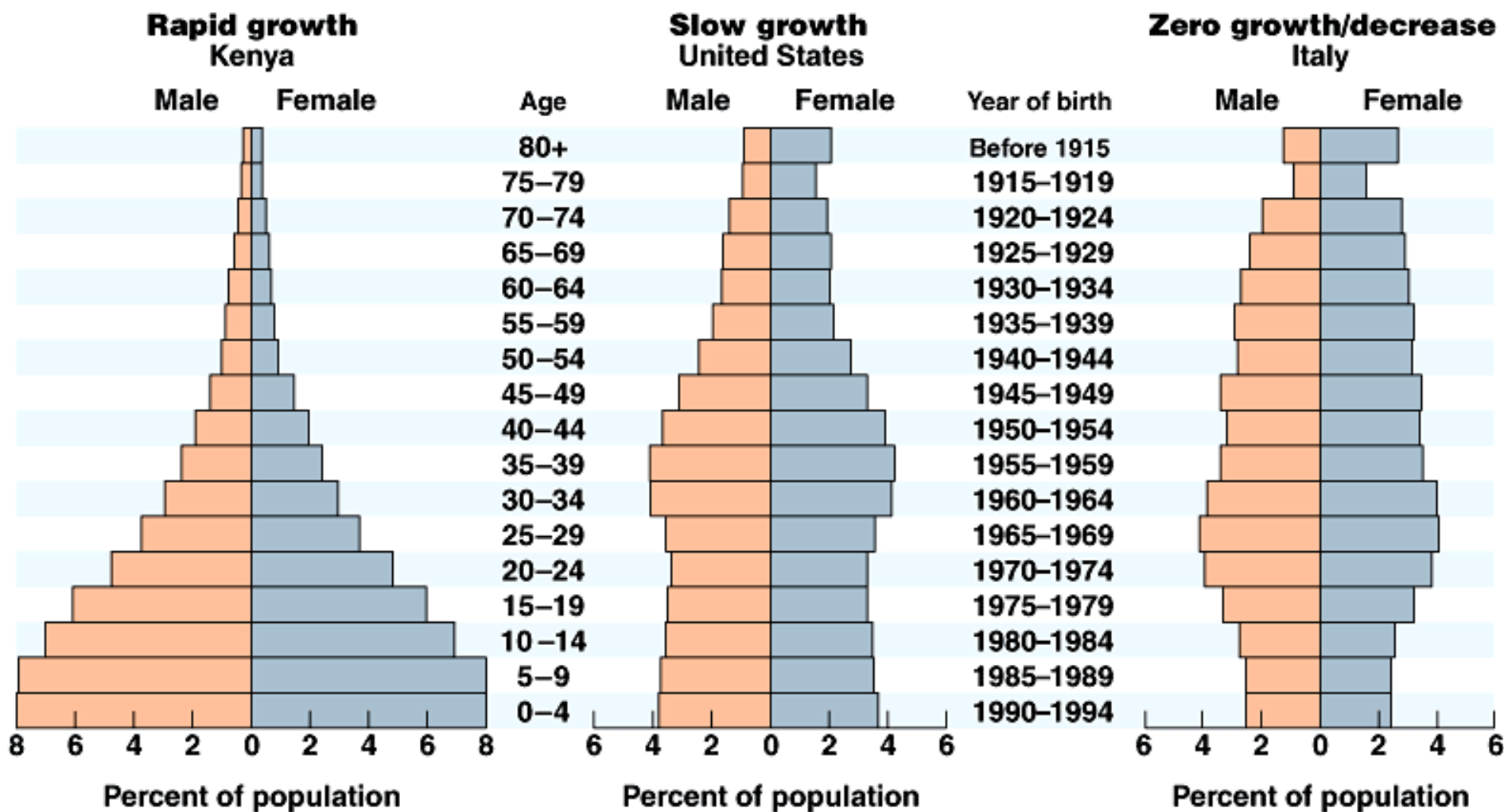
Slow Growth – United States



Germany – Negative Growth

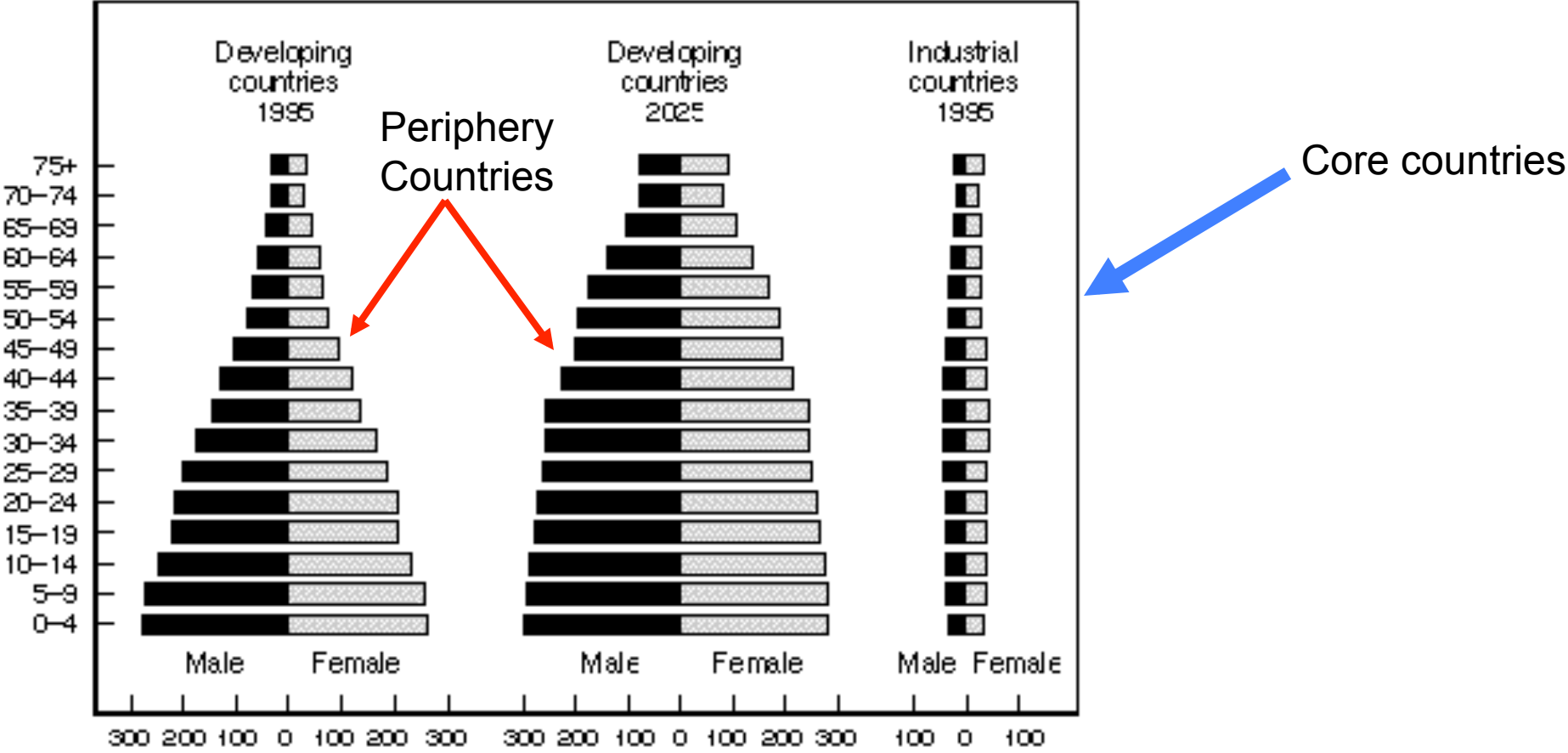


This country has a large number of temporary workers. These are people who migrate here especially to find a job.

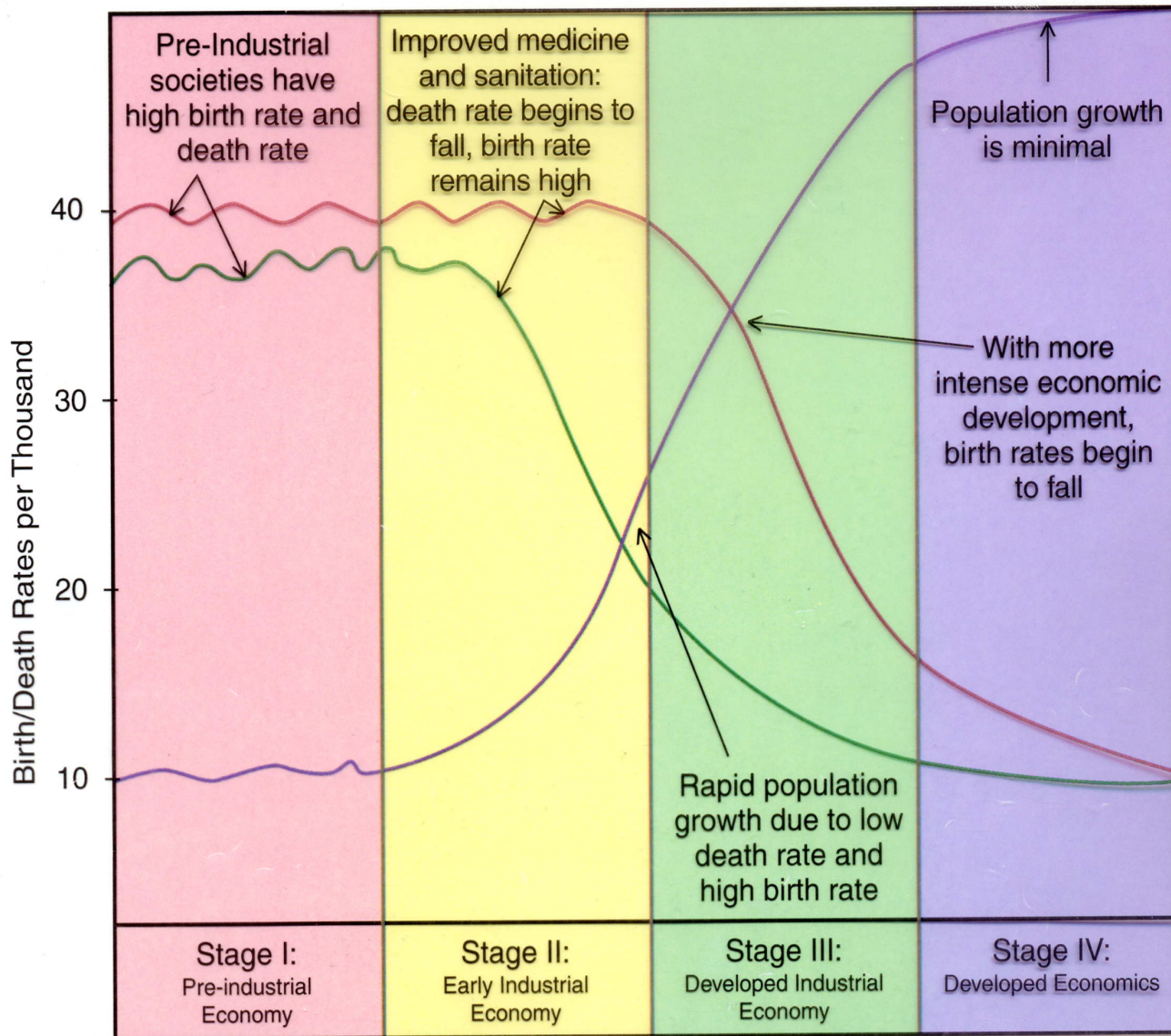


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By 2025 most population will be in developing countries.



The Demographic Transition Model



- Crude Birth Rate
- Crude Death Rate
- Population

Demographic Transition Theory

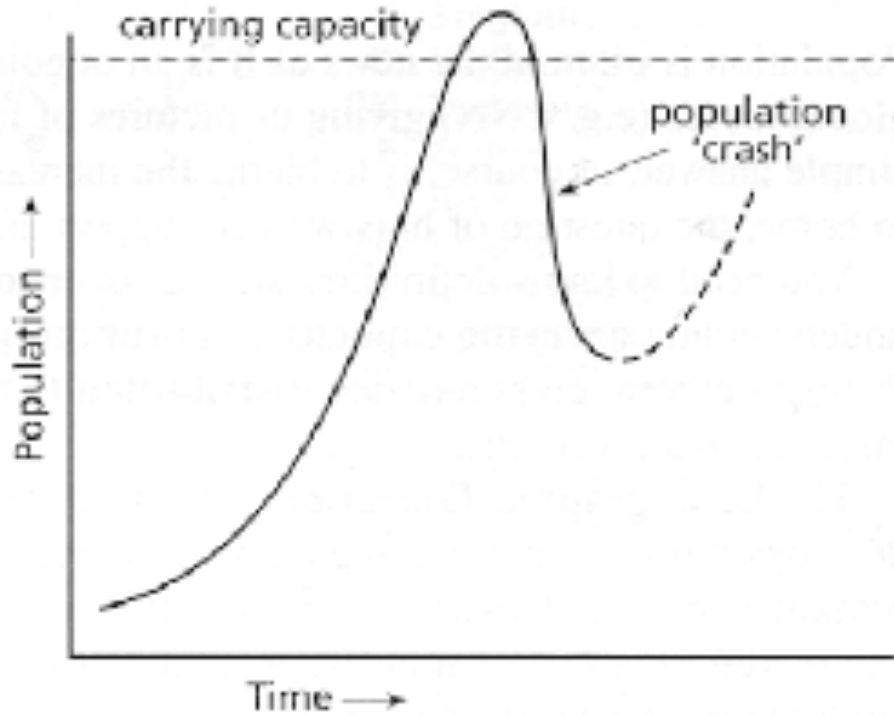
4 Stages:

1. **CBR, CDR High; A subsistence farming country, not industrialized; disease, war, famine rampant**
2. **CDR down, more health care, industrialization begins; birth rate still high families still living in subsistence agriculture mode, need children to work farms**
3. **CBR down, families have less kids**
4. **CBR, CDR Low, modern-society stage**

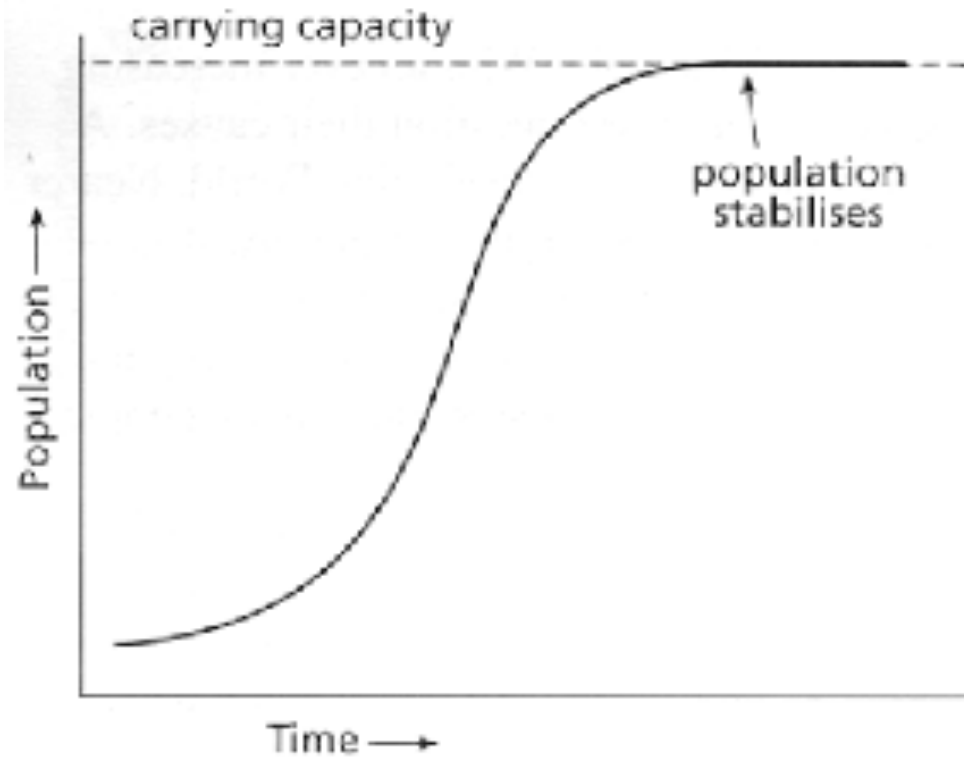
Epidemiologic Transition Model

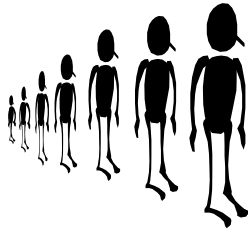
- Focuses on the cause of death in each of the stages of the DTM
 - Examples:
 - Stage 1 – high death rates caused by Black Plague
 - Stage 2 – death rates linked to overcrowding caused by diseases such as cholera
 - Stages 3 & 4 – CDR most associated with growing number of elderly people
 - Stage 5 – predicted; would show reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases thought to have already been eradicated like the plague and smallpox (will most likely happen due to space-time compression & transportation, allows more human contact to occur)

J Curve



S Curve





Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Most people migrate for ***economic*** reasons
- ***Rural residents more likely to migrate than urban residents***
- Most migrants relocate as ***short distance***; (intervening opportunity can happen)
- Long-distance migrants to other countries head for ***larger cities rather than small cities***
- Most long-distance migrants are ***males***
- Most long-distance migrants are ***adult individuals rather than families***
- ***Every migration creates a counterstream***

A few more things to remember!

- Malthus – population growth will outpace capacity (population=geometrically; food supply=arithmetically)
- Examples: countries in different stages of DTM, pyramids, pop. policies etc.
- Types migration: chain, forced etc.
- Demographic indicators: CBR, CDR, RNI, TFR etc.