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

Rapid Growth
Kenya

Slow Growth
United States

Year of Birth
Before 1915
1915-1919
1920-1924
1925-1929
1930-1934
1935-1939
1940-1944
1945-1949
1950-1954
1955-1959
1960-1964
1965-1969
1970-1974
1975-1979
1980-1984
1985-1989
1990-1994

Negative Growth
Germany

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.
By 2025 most population will be in developing countries.
The Demographic Transition Model

- **Pre-Industrial Societies**: High birth rate and death rate.
- **Improved Medicine and Sanitation**: Death rate begins to fall, birth rate remains high.
- **Stage I: Pre-industrial Economy**
- **Stage II: Early Industrial Economy**
- **Stage III: Developed Industrial Economy**
- **Stage IV: Developed Economics**

- **Birth/Death Rates per Thousand**

- **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

carrying capacity

population 'crash'

population stabilises

carrying capacity

Time →

Time →

Population

Population
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.