

HGEO 105 ONLINE– HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Course Description:

Students will study the physical global environment focusing on the interaction of resources and cultural variables such as population patterns, language, religion, social customs, economic and political development.

Credits: 3

Text: Globalization and Diversity: Geography of a Changing World, 3rd edition, Les Rowntree, Martin Lewis, Marie Price, and William Wyckoff, 2011, Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Professors:

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Learning Assistant:

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Intended Course Learning Outcomes/Course Goals (Core Competencies):

Core Competencies Primary:

Communication

The student will communicate information and ideas clearly and effectively in the written and spoken form, and will demonstrate effective literacy skills.

Historical/Societal Analysis

The student will identify and analyze historical and/or societal issues as they impact current and future needs.

Core Competencies Secondary:

Critical Thinking

The student will think clearly, critically and creatively to analyze information, identify solutions, make logical decisions and solve problems.

Technological Literacy

The student will use computer systems and other appropriate forms of technology to achieve professional, educational, and personal objectives.

Learning Outcomes/Course goals:

Through this course, students will:

- develop an awareness and greater understanding of the physical world in which we live in terms of location of regions and countries.
- increase their understanding of the geographical impact on the human condition in terms of culture, ethnicity, language, religion and political systems.
- increase their understanding of population patterns and migration of individuals in terms of cause and effect and its relationship to the environment.
- recognize that the world is made up of states in varying degrees of economic and social development.

Notification for students with disabilities:

Brookdale Community College offers reasonable accommodations and/or services to persons with disabilities. Students with disabilities who wish to self-identify, must contact the Disabilities Services Office at 732-224-2730 or 732-842-4211 (TTY), provide appropriate documentation of the disability, and request specific accommodations or services. If a student qualifies, reasonable accommodations and/or services, which are appropriate for the college level and are recommended in the documentation, can be approved.

College Policies:

For information regarding:

- Brookdale Community College's Academic Integrity Code
- Student Conduct Code
- Student Grade Appeal Process

Please refer to the **STUDENT HANDBOOK AND BCC CATALOG**

Department Policies:

- Orientation information is online on Angel Content under General Course Information. Students are expected to read the Orientation information, objectives, due dates, as well as other relevant information that is placed on Angel.
- When questions arise regarding clarification of scheduled assignments or evaluations, the student is expected to initiate communication with the instructor.

Course Content:

- The student will be given an opportunity to become aware of how the natural geographic standards impact on people's lives. The standards include:
 - thinking about space
 - thinking about place
 - thinking about region
 - thinking about scale
 - thinking about connections
- The student will demonstrate an understanding of man's interrelationships with the environment. An increased awareness will exist of how climate impacts on settlement patterns; where resources exist, how they are distributed, utilized, and depleted; and of how decision-making about environmental issues has political, developmental and cultural implications.
- The student will demonstrate an awareness of the diversity of a region or a country's settlement patterns, the rate of population growth or decline, and the

- reasons people move within a country and from country to country. Demographic characteristics reflect the economic and social development of region/country, patterns of movement, cultural practices, and utilization of resources.
- The student will demonstrate an appreciation of how globalization, language, religion and ethnicity impacts a sense of cultural coherence and diversity.
 - The student will demonstrate an awareness of a diversity of political issues. These issues include the impact of state boundaries and their change, cooperative efforts and alliances between states, and causes of conflict between states.
 - The student will identify and discuss economic and social development factors that positively and negatively affect the quality of life of people within a region.
 - The student will understand settlement patterns, unequal distribution of resources, gender differences, differences in ways of making a living, and how they impact on quality of life.

COURSE INTRODUCTION

HGEO 105 – Human Geography Online

Welcome to Human Geography, a course that is in so many ways pertinent to our very existence on this planet.

By examining realms, regions and concepts, you will be introduced to Human Geography. Through the study of the physical global environment, with a focus on the interaction of resources and cultural variables, you will be able to view the world in terms such as: population patterns, migration, language, religion, social customs, and economic and political development.

We have gone to great lengths to make this online course both interesting and of value to you. However, there are several factors that we feel obligated to share with you as you embark on what can be a very successful venture.

Taking a course through either of these options is very different from completing a course through the traditional method of attending a regularly scheduled class, handing in required materials on specified dates, and completing tests in a classroom setting. For many of you, this will be your first experience with a class using this format. Completing a course of this nature requires **PLANNING, ESTABLISHING GOALS, AND MOST OF ALL, SELF-DISCIPLINE**. There can be a great tendency to put off and procrastinate, while time gets away from you and a feeling of being overwhelmed sets in. As a result, nothing gets done.

With the risk of sounding negative, we make this statement because it is important that you be aware of these pitfalls that could lie ahead. Students who avoid these blocks traditionally do very well and have outstanding results. Others have not completed the course, not through lack of ability but lack of activity.

To assist you with communication, this course uses the Angel course management system. This will allow you to:

- communicate with faculty on a regular basis
- submit (post) to Discussions (Unit 1 & 5 Discussions, Podcast Discussions & the Discussion Forum)

- take tests on-line
- alert the instructor that Part B of a test has been completed if it has not been graded within a week. (Place your name in the subject area with the specific topic being addressed, using the Angel Communicate tool.)

Angel logon and password, as well as the Streaming Video logon and password, are the same as your Brookdale email logon and password. The information can be provided by the Teaching and Learning Center.

- The Power of Place: Geography for the Twenty-First Century is available for the Distance Learning option. They are supplemental video materials available through Streaming Video.
- Streaming video

Additional resources of Weblinks are available on Doug Coil's and Art Marshall's Web pages. The addresses are located on the first page of the Objectives.

Note – the text for the in class sections is different from the online class.

Angel Logon Instructions

The Angel logon and password are the same as the Brookdale email logon and password. Contact the Teaching and Learning Center during College hours at 732-224-2089 if there are questions. If you experience technical difficulties, contact the Angel toll-free Collegis Angel Help line at 877-725-4357. This number can be accessed 7 days a week/24 hours a day.

Angel may be accessed by clicking online courses on Brookdale's web page, <http://www.brookdalecc.edu>

After clicking on online courses, check on the Angel icon and then enter your logon and password.

To Complete a Test On-Line:

- Identify Testing icon (click on)
- Test icon will identify test components of 5 unit tests:
Objective Portion – Part A
Essay Portion – Part B
- First exam has only Part A
- Remaining four exams have both Parts A and B and may be taken at different times.

Both parts are timed. NOTE: If you exceed the time limit, you will be stopped. In case of Internet failure, you must inform the instructor as soon as possible.

Objective test questions (Part A) will be presented one question at a time. It is required that you click "Save" on each answer, then hit Next Question. Answers may be changed by hitting the number of the question, Change Answer, and hit Save again. Answers are not locked-in until you hit Submit, at which time no changes can be made on the test. An overall review of questions by number is to the right of the screen. A check indicates that the question was answered and saved; an exclamation mark indicates "not saved."

ONLY HIT SUBMIT WHEN THE TEST IS COMPLETE!

Students will participate in 4 discussions:

- Unit 1 Discussion
- Discussion Forum

- Podcast Discussion
- Unit 5 Discussion

This course is an online course utilizing Streaming Video.** The entire course may be accessed, and all discussions completed on a computer using Angel. The Orientation information is available on Angel Content, General Course Information.

**The Streaming Video logon may be accessed on the Distance Learning Web page. While on Brookdale’s Web page, click on “online courses,” then click the Streaming Video logon. The Angel logon is also on this page and is used to access all course content. The logon and password is the same as for Angel.

With these concerns duly noted, we wish you well and a successful semester. Feel free to contact us if we can be of specific assistance to you.

GRADING: Points are accumulated for 5 unit evaluations/tests, participation in a Discussion Forum (see Angel content), reactions to Unit 1 and 5 Discussions, and reactions to a Podcast.

A = 455 points or higher

A- = 445-454

B+ = 435-444

B = 405-434

B- = 395-404

C+ = 385-494

C = 350-384

D = 300-349

F = Below 300

INC = Student needs to complete 70% of the course requirements to be eligible for an INC (Incomplete) grade. Eligibility is determined by the instructor.

Total possible points from tests and discussions = 550

Test 1 – Multiple Choice = 75 points	Unit 1 Discussion = 25 points
Test 2 (M/C 50 + essay, 40) = 90	Podcast Discussion 1 = 25 points
Test 3 (M/C 50 + essay, 40) = 90	Discussion Forum = 40 points
Test 4 (M/C 50 + essay, 40) = 90	
Test 5 (M/C 50 + essay, 40) = 90	Unit 5 Discussion = 25 points

Unit 1 & 5 Discussions:

For the Units 1 and 5 Discussion, students need to post and respond to 1 student posting within the required time frame. The Discussions are found under Angel Content and the due dates are found under Angel Calendar and Angel Content Due Dates for suggested and / or required dates.

Podcast discussions –Culture:

Video or audio Podcasts are available under Angel “Content” Podcasts. Go to Angel “Content” Podcast Discussion and choose 1 option. Students must post, as well as respond, to 1 student posting. The Podcast Discussions are found under Angel Content and the due dates are found under Angel Calendar and Angel Content Due Dates for suggested and / or required dates.

Discussion Forum:

In this discussion forum, students need to post responses to 3 of the issues that affect the discussion topic. In addition, students will need to post a response to 1 other students' posting.

Your initial posting of the 3 issues should be an "executive summary" of 1-2 keyboarded double-spaced pages. **Do not attach any files.** The Discussion Forum is found under Angel Content and the due dates are found under Angel Calendar and Angel Content Due Dates for required dates.

Tests: See Angel Content to take tests and the Angel Calendar and Angel Content Due Dates for suggested dates.

UNIT TOPICS/CHAPTERS/VIDEOS

		<u>Pages</u>
Unit 1	Introduction to Geography	
	Chapter 1 Globalization and Diversity	1-48
	Chapter 2 The Changing Global Environment	
	Videos 1 and 2	
	Unit 1 Discussion	
Unit 2	The Americas, Australia and Oceania	
	Chapter 3 North America	49-80
	Chapter 14 Australia and Oceania	403-432
	Chapter 4 Latin America	81-114
	Chapter 5 The Caribbean	115-144
	Videos 21 through 26 and 15	
Unit 3	Africa and Southwest Asia	
	Chapter 6 Sub-Saharan Africa	145-184
	Chapter 7 Southwest Asia and North Africa	185-218
	Videos 17 through 20	
Unit 4	Europe and Russia	
	Chapter 8 Europe	219-252
	Chapter 9 The Russian Domain	253-284
	Videos 3 through 8	
Unit 5	Asia	
	Chapter 10 Central Asia	285-308
	Chapter 11 East Asia	309-342
	Chapter 12 South Asia	343-372
	Chapter 13 Southeast Asia	373-402
	Videos 9 through 14 and 16	
	Unit 5 Discussion	

Due Dates

For Due dates click on to Angel Content Due Dates. Also see Angel Calendar.

Suggested Due Dates:

Testing is expected to follow approximate due dates to assist in course completion. Due to specific requirements of postings, we wish to retain some degree of flexibility to allow for individual commitments and schedules.

Specific Due Dates:

See Angel Calendar & Content - Due Dates for specific dates for posting and responding to Discussions. Posts and responses are required for all discussions. Because Discussions require feedback from other students, Discussion due dates **MUST** be followed to receive points for the Discussions.

The Power of Place: Geography for the Twenty-First Century

ORDER OF VIDEOS TO SUPPORT COURSE ORGANIZATION AND EVALUATION

Bankier Library Catalog Numbers – G116.P69 2003

Unit 1

- (1) One Earth, Many Scales
- (2) Boundaries and Borderlands

Unit 2

- (24) City Scapes, Suburban Sprawl
- (25) Ethnic Fragmentation in Canada
- (26) Regions and Economics
- (15) Global Interaction
- (21) Population Geography
- (22) The Dynamic Pacific Rim
- (23) Brazil: The Sleeping Giant

Unit 3

- (17) Sacred Space, Secular States
- (18) Oil and Water
- (19) Strength to Overcome
- (20) Developing Countries

Unit 4

- (3) Supranationalism and Devolution
- (4) East Looks West
- (5) Transforming the Industrial Heartland
- (6) Challenges in the Hinterlands
- (7) Northwest Contrast
- (8) Holding the Hinterlands

Unit 5

- (9) Changes in the Chang Jiang
- (10) The Booming Maritime Edge
- (11) A Challenge for Two Old Cities
- (12) Small Farms, Big Cities
- (16) Urban and Rural Contrasts
- (13) The Mainland
- (14) The Maritime Connection

It is recommended that the test be taken the week following completion of viewing the appropriate tapes and the completion of appropriate readings.

The videos are available through Streaming Video, by going to the Distance Learning Web page and using the logon for Streaming Video.

Video Programs: The Power of Place: Geography for the 21st Century

A 26-Part Telecourse and Public Television Series Annenberg/CPB

The following descriptions, themes, concepts, and terms are provided under “ the Fair Use Doctrine for Educational Purposes Only”

http://www.pbs.org/als/power_place_revised/

INTRODUCTION: GLOBALIZATION AND WORLD REGIONS

1) One Earth, Many Scales

Lost in Space? Geography Training for Astronauts

Preparation for a NASA Shuttle mission provides context for introducing key issues in physical geography and human-environmental interaction.

Globalization and Revolt

Why do the forces of globalization seem to draw some places closer together and cause others to pull farther apart?

- Absolute location versus relative location
- Aral Sea
- Centripetal versus centrifugal forces
- Economic development
- Globalization
- Latitude & longitude
- Nationalism, devolution, & ethnic separatism
- Nation states versus Multinational states
- Multinational Corporations
- Plate tectonics
- Satellite Imagery
- Supranationalism

2) Boundaries and Borderlands

Twin Cities, Divided Lives

A single Mexican mother's daily struggle for survival introduces us to concepts of relative location and geographic regions.

Operation Hold the Line

The U.S.-Mexico borderlands form a unified cultural and economic region with qualities of both nations.

- Causes of migration
- Developed and Developing Regions
- Emigration
- Formal versus functional regions
- Maquiladoras
- Immigration
- Relative location

EUROPE

3) Supranationalism and Devolution

Strasbourg: Symbol of a United Europe

The city of Strasbourg is one locus of power in an increasingly supranationalist Europe.

Slovakia: New Sovereignty

Since Czechoslovakia separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, how have the Slovaks fare.

- Council of Europe
- Delimiting state borders
- Devolution
- Euro
- European Union
- Gypsies
- Slovakia – conflicts with Hungary
- Slovakia – Eastern versus Western development
- Relative location
- Supranationalism

4) East Looks West

Berlin: United We Stand

Berlin is now capital of a reunified Germany and a symbol of a more unified Europe. But the integration of East Berlin requires urban reorganization and economic expansion.

Poland: Diffusion of Democracy

Strategies for spreading democracy through Poland required a decidedly spatial approach.

- Berlin Wall
- Cold War
- Diffusion of Demographic practices in Poland
- Iron Curtin
- Unification of Germany and Berlin

5) The Transforming Industrial Heartland

Liverpool: A Tale of Two Cities

Can European Union investment and the growth of service industries turn the tide of economic decline?

Randstad: Preserving the Green Heart

Small, crowded Netherlands strives to maintain its transportation connections while preserving dwindling green space.

- Container shipping
- Edge Cities
- European union
- Infrastructure development and environmental issues
- Industrial Revolution
- Liverpool – Economic decline & revitalization
- Randstad

6) Challenges in the Hinterlands

Andalucia: Developments in the Hinterlands

Spanish Andalucia struggles to move beyond tourism and agriculture to integrate with the Europe's heartland.

Iceland: Edge of the Habitable World

At the borders of the habitable world, Iceland must balance sustainable fish harvests with social costs.

- Autonomous Region
- European Core versus European Periphery
- European Union
- Geothermal energy
- Globalization
- Gulf Stream
- Plate tectonics
- Rural to urban migration

RUSSIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

7) Northwest Contrast

St. Petersburg: Russia's Window on the West

What challenges continue to face this Russian port in post-Soviet society?

Vologda: Russian Farming in Flux

How have previously state-owned collective farms changed with privatization?

- Agricultural geography and its relationship to physical geography
- Capital cities history
- Changing demographics in rural areas
- Collective farms
- Perestroika
- Privatization and Free-market economy
- Russian Revolution
- St.Petersburg's relative location

8) Holding the Hinterlands

Dagestan: Caucasus Disconnect?

The ethnically diverse, Islamic republic of Dagestan contrasts with neighboring Chechnya where rebels fight for independence.

Bratsk: The Legacy of Central Planning

Communist ambitions create the world's largest hydroelectric project followed by a Russian city in the middle of Siberia.

- Caucasian culture
- Central Planning
- Chechen-Russian Civil War
- Dagestan and Chechnya comparison and contrast
- Environmental pollution
- Fundamentalist Islam
- Lake Baikal
- Post-Soviet challenges to development
- Relative location
- Russian Federation
- Territorial Production Complex
- Trans-Siberian Railroad
- Siberia and climate

EAST ASIA

9) Changes on the Chang Jiang

Shanghai: Head of the Dragon

Shanghai enters the 21st Century on a wave of development, ready to reclaim its legacy as China's commercial center.

Sijia: Small Town, Big Change

The steady growth of a township enterprise illustrates three great contrasts in modern China: rural vs. urban; agricultural vs. industrial; coastal vs. interior.

- Chang Jiang (Yangtze River)
- Container shipping
- Contrasts in China – coastal/interior, rural/urban, agricultural/industrial
- Economic development – Rural areas, Shanghai
- Shanghai- relative location, site & situation
- Three Gorges Dam

10) The Booming Maritime Edge

Guangdong: Globalization in the Pearl River Delta

This program explores globalization and the effects of modernization on Chinese society.

Taiwan: High-Tech Tiger

What factors contributed to Taiwan's emergence as a high-tech powerhouse?

- Asian Economic Tigers
- China and Taiwan political situation
- Container shipping/ computer tracking
- Globalization
- Global production system
- Guangdong's relative location
- Science parks
- Taiwan- economic development, interface region, Silicon Valley connection

11) A Challenge for Two Old Cities

Lanzhou: Confluence of Cultures

We travel to the frontiers of Han and Muslim China in the city of Lanzhou.

Shenyang: Hope for China's Rust Belt?

A previously dynamic industrial city continues to struggle with modernizing its manufacturing infrastructure.

- Autonomous regions
- Development differences – Northeast versus South China
- Race & ethnicity
- Site and situation
- Silk Road
- State central planning
- State-run enterprises & planned-market economy

12) Small Farms, Big Cities

Northern Japan: Protecting the Harvest

Japanese rice farmers battle destructive weather in order to save their crops.

Tokyo: Anatomy of a Mega-City

The continuing expansion of the Tokyo megalopolis leads to ever longer commutes and demand for suburban housing.

- Changing demographics
- Edge Cities
- Impact- economic geography on agricultural geography
- Impact – weather patterns on rice farming
- Pacific Rim
- Suburban sprawl
- Tokyo megalopolis
- Tokyo public transit
- Yamase & Western Pacific Pressure Zones

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND SOUTH PACIFIC

13) The Mainland

Laos: Isolated Heart

Laos is emerging from isolation to join the global economy as an exporter of hydroelectric power.

Vietnam: Fertile Dreams

As the world's second largest rice exporter, Vietnam's booming economy is evident in the explosive growth of Ho Chi Minh City.

- Collective versus commercial farming
- Economic development in Laos & Vietnam
- HYDROELECTRICITY
- Landlocked states
- Mekong River and Delta
- Multinational corporations
- Pacific Rim
- Physical geography and economic development
- Sustainable development
- Swidden agriculture

14) The Maritime Connection

Indonesia: Tourists and Terrorists

Why was Bali a target for terrorists? We explore the underlying tourist industry on this once peaceful island.

Multi-Cultural Malaysia

Amidst growing pressures from Islamic militants, social and economic programs seek to build tolerance among Malaysia's diverse cultures.

- Archipelago
- Asian Economic Tigers
- Bali's tourist industry
- Ethnic conflict in Malaysia
- Extreme fragmentation and problems
- Indonesia's Transmigration Program

15) Global Interaction

Singapore: Gateway to Southeast Asia

High-tech infrastructure, a well-educated workforce and strict government repression have all helped Singapore become a pre-eminent port and one of the wealthiest cities in the world.

Australia: New Links to Asia

Australia shifts its trade from Europe to the Asian "economic tigers."

- Asian Economic Tigers
- Australia's Asian connection
- Australia's economy & demography and the influence of physical geography
- Container shipping
- Economic development in Singapore
- Multinational corporations
- Pacific Rim
- Relative location

SOUTH ASIA

16) Urban and Rural Contrasts

Delhi: Bursting at the Seams

The ever-expanding capital of India continues to act as a magnet, pulling millions of Indians away from the hardships of the rural countryside.

Dikhatpura: Help through Irrigation

In rural India, creating sustainable agricultural development proves a challenging proposition.

- Caste system
- Gender equality
- Green Revolution
- Environmental pollution
- Informal settlements
- Monsoon
- Population growth
- Regional planning
- Rural to urban migration
- Salinization
- Sustainable development
- White Revolution

NORTHERN AFRICA AND SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

17) Sacred Space, Secular States?

Jerusalem: Capital of Two States?

Can the historical and political geography of this holy city provide clues to a peaceful resolution between Jews and Palestinians?

Turkey: Fundamental Change

At the edge of Europe, Turkey hopes to take economic advantage of its proximity to the western world.

- Culture hearth
- Dome of the Rock & the Temple Mount
- Fundamentalist Islam
- Jerusalem – divided capital city
- Kurdish situation
- Occupied lands- Gaza, Golan Heights, West Bank
- Oslo peace Accords
- Palestine
- Palestinian Liberation Organization

- Rural to urban migration
- The Bosphorus
- Turkey and European Union membership
- Turkey's relative location
- Zionism

18) Oil and Water

Egypt: Gift of the Nile

This program investigates Egypt's limited natural resources, focusing on that nation's dependence on the Nile River.

Oman: Looking Beyond Oil

Having benefited greatly from its relatively modest oil reserves, Oman looks to diversify its economy for future growth.

- Aswan Dam
- Center pivot agriculture
- Emancipation of women – Oman
- Expatriate guest workers
- Fellaheen
- Nile Delta
- Oman's economic diversification efforts
- Soil salinization
- Subsistence versus commercial agriculture
- Urban sprawl & loss of farmland

AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

19) Strength to Overcome

South Africa: This Land Is My Land

South Africa continues to face many challenges in redressing the land inequities under apartheid.

Kenya: Medical Geography

AIDS has become one of the biggest killers in Kenya. How can geography help understand disease?

- Apartheid and homelands
- Communal property
- Diffusion of AIDS
- Geography of HIV
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Land reform

20) Developing Countries

Cote d'Ivoire: Cocoa and Change

Cote d'Ivoire has long been the world's largest producer of cocoa, but has recently faced economic downturns and loss of its historically stable government.

Gabon: Sustainable Resources?

In one of Africa's wealthiest countries, oil revenues have declined, putting new pressure on the country's timber resources.

- Agricultural geography and the impact of physical geography
- Economic development in Cote d'Ivoire and Gabon
- Ecotourism
- Environmental preservation in Gabon
- Ethnic diversity in Cote d'Ivoire
- Sustainable development

LATIN AMERICA

21) Population Geography

Mexico: Motive to Migrate

A geographer's research reveals a major source of Mexican migration: the North-Central 'Hollow Core.'

Guatemala: Population and Conquest

Every year a greater number of Maya Indian victims of "continuing conquest" must share inadequate agricultural resources.

- Historical geography
- Maquiladoras
- Maya Indians
- Maya current population explosion versus historical collapse
- Migration causes & patterns
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Rural to urban migration

22) The Dynamic Pacific Rim

Ecuador: Orange Alert

When scientists monitoring the Tungurahua Volcano see dangerous signs, they have to advise the government: evacuate or remain?

Chile: Pacific Rim Player

Bordered to the east by the towering Andes Mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, Chile enjoys continued economic growth.

- Geothermal energy
- Gender equality
- Globalization of economy
- Monitoring volcanoes for eruption potential
- Pacific Rim
- Physical geography & economic development
- Shapes of states
- Volcanic activity in the Andes

23) Brazil: The Sleeping Giant

Sao Paulo: The Outer Ring

The sprawling mega-city of Sao Paulo is evidence that Latin America is among the most rapidly urbanizing regions.

A Second Chance for Amazonia?

An American scientist discovers new possibilities for sustainable development in the Amazon basin.

- Agriculture – Extensive versus intensive
- Amazon Rain Forest
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- History of migration to Sao Paulo
- Mega Cities or megalopolis
- Rain forest preservation versus development
- Satellite imagery
- Squatter settlements
- Sustainable development

UNIT 10: NORTH AMERICA

24) Cityscapes, Suburban Sprawl

Boston: Ethnic Mosaic

How has federal empowerment zone funding helped Boston's diverse but poor neighborhoods?

Chicago: Farming on the Edge

As in many areas of the US, suburban Chicago just keeps expanding into the surrounding countryside.

- Central Business District (CBD)
- Edge cities
- Empowerment zones and neighborhood revitalization
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Post-industrial transformation
- Relative location
- Suburban sprawl and farmland loss
- Urban to suburban migration

25) Ethnic Fragmentation in Canada

Vancouver: Hong Kong East

Prior to the Chinese takeover of Hong Kong, thousands of wealthy businessmen moved their families to Vancouver causing a collision of cultures. What has happened since 1997?

Montreal: An Island of French

Trying to preserve their culture, Quebec welcomes immigrants and pays to teach them French.

- Globalization
- Great Circle
- Migration
- Pacific Rim
- Quebecois
- Referendum

26) Regions and Economies

Oregon: A Fight for Water

Native Americans and farmers compete for a scarce resource: water.

U.S. Midwest: Spatial Innovations

In the U.S. Midwest, an influx of Japanese automakers has brought more than just new factories to this once declining manufacturing region.

- Central pivot agriculture
- Demography & physical geography
- Diffusion
- Formal regions
- Hydroelectricity
- Rain shadow
- Relative location & site selection
- Traditional mass production versus lean production system
- Water & fishing rights

Discussion of each region includes the following five themes:

- Environmental geography
- Population and settlement
- Cultural coherence and diversity
- Geopolitical framework—patterns of dominance and division
- Economic and social development

It would be expected that students include each of these five areas when discussing regional similarities and differences.

Chapter 1: Diversity and Globalization

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the dynamic tension between diversity and globalization and its relevance to the study of geography
- region as a geographic concept
- how demographic issues such as birth rates, death rates, natural increase rates, total fertility rates and dependency rates influence population growth and change
- the stages of the Demographic Transition as well as its causes and effects
- migration patterns and the factors that influence these patterns
- settlement patterns are related to population issues
- the impact of urbanization
- themes in political geography, including nation-state, centrifugal and centripetal forces, boundaries, global terrorism, colonialism and decolonization
- the meaning of culture, the impact of cultural imperialism and nationalism, and how language and religion influence culture
- economic development and social development indicators

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

bubble economy (p.8)	dialect (p.21)	more-developed country (MDC) (p.29)
centrifugal forces (p.24)	economic development (p.29)	nation (p.23)
centripetal forces (p.26)	ethnic religion (p.21)	nation-state (p.23)
colonialism (p.27)	geopolitics (p.23)	population pyramid (p.14)
crude birth rate (p.12)	globalization (p.2)	rate of natural increase (p.12)
crude death rate (p.12)	global terrorism (p.26)	state (p.23)
cultural imperialism (p.18)	GNI per capita (p.30)	sweatshop (p.6)
cultural nationalism (p.18)	less-developed country (LDC) (p.29)	total fertility rate (p.14)
cultural syncretism or hybridization (p.19)	life expectancy (p.14)	transnational firms (p.4)
culture (p.18)	lingua franca (p.21)	under age 5 mortality (p.32)
decolonialization (p.27)	migration push and pull forces (p.15)	universalizing religion (p.21)
demographic transition (p.15)		

Chapter 2: The Changing Global Environment

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- that the earth's bioregions (biomes) consist of geology, climate, hydrology and vegetation
- how global climates are linked to both human settlement and food production as well as factors that influence climate

- factors affecting the global warming debate, including causes, effects, and international agreements to limit greenhouse gases
- human impact on the environment, in particular an awareness about the relationship between biomes and climate regions and the causes of deforestation and desertification (A general awareness about the location of the major biomes will exist, i.e. tropical forests and savannas, deserts and grasslands, and temperate forests.)
- factors impacting food resources, such as the Green Revolution, social and political problems, and the impact of globalization on dietary preferences.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

anthropogenic (p.37) bioregion (biome) (p.41) causes and effects of global warming (pp.37-40) climate region (p.36) climograph (p.37) deforestation (p.42) desert (p.44)	desertification (p.44) food and agricultural issues (pp.45-46) globalization (pp. 45-47) grasslands (p.44) Greenhouse Effect (p.37) Green Revolution (p.46) pollution (p.46)	prairie (p.44) savanna (p.41) steppe (p.44) temperate forest (pp.44-45) tropical forest (p.41) weather (p.36)
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Chapter 3: North America

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the differences between the physical and cultural boundaries of North America
- the region in terms of relative wealth, urbanization, resource consumption, reliance on technology, financial and informational services, and its impact on popular culture
- the impact of globalization
- the physical geography of North America
- environmental concerns of this region
- migration patterns and the impact on cultural identity
- geopolitical relationships between the United States and Canada
- how North Americans have achieved high levels of economic development
- the social challenges that exist for the region
- cultural diversity and cultural diffusion

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

acid rain (p.55) boreal forest (p.57) counterurbanization (p.62) cultural assimilation (p.65) ethnicity (p.62) federal state (p.71) gentrification (p.63) globalization of North American culture (pp.69-70) Group of Eight (G-8) (p.78)	location factor (p.76) Megalopolis (p.58) native peoples (pp.69-70) North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (p.71) North America and the global economy (pp.78-79) North Americans on the move (pp.60-62) prairie (p.57)	sectoral transformation (p.76) social problems linked to ethnic diversity (p.77) tundra (p.57) unitary state (p.71) urbanization patterns and effects (pp.58, 62-64) US/Canadian migration patterns (pp.65-67)
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Chapter 4: Latin America

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the influence of languages and colonial histories in the two Latin American regions of South America and Middle America
- its geographic location, extent of urbanization, population density, resource base, ethnic diversity, and export history
- environmental concerns of the region and efforts to improve the environmental quality
- how physical geography influences population centers and economic development
- migration patterns and its demographic, economic and social effects
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity
- how economic and social factors have influenced development

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

agrarian reform (p.96) Altoplano (p.89) challenges in meeting the needs of a population that is young dependency theory (p.109) dollarization (p.111) El Nino (p.92) grassification (p.85)	impact of immigration informal sector (p.107) latifundia (p.96) maquiladora (p.106) megacities (p.82) Mercosur (p.102) mestizo (p.100) minifundia (p.96) NAFTA (pp.104-105) neoliberal policies (p.110) neotropics (p.84) Organization of American States (OAS) (p.102)	race, inequality, and the status of women (pp.111-113) remittances (p.98) shields (p.89) squatter settlements (p.94) subnational organizations (p.103) supranational organizations (p.103) syncretic religion (p.101) thermal inversion (p.87) urbanization and settlement patterns urban primacy (p.94)
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Chapter 5: The Caribbean

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the cultural reasons for distinguishing the Caribbean from Latin America
- factors that have led to environmental degradation
- the major countries and/or territories from the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and Rimland states
- the impact of climate and hurricanes on the region
- population and settlement patterns, including demographic trends and migration patterns
- the historical and cultural influences that have provided a sense of cultural coherence in a region of many linguistic, religious and ethnic differences. An emphasis will be placed on European colonialism, plantation agriculture, African and Asian migration influences, and/or Creolization
- the geopolitical forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism, independence, and regional integration
- economic development in terms of agriculture, industrialization, trade, creation of specialized services, and tourism
- social development indicators, i.e. health care, education, status of women, family size, and the relationship to migration

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

African diaspora (p.129) brain drain (p.142) capital leakage (p.141) Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) (p.135) Caribbean diaspora (p.125) Caribbean identity and ethnic diversity (pp.128-131) creolization (p.130)	Cuba and regional politics (pp.134-135) free trade zones (p.137) globalization effects Greater Antilles (p.120) hurricanes (p.122) indentured labor (p.128) isolated proximity (p.116) Lesser Antilles (p.121) maroons (p.129)	mono-crop production (p.128) Monroe Doctrine (p.132) neocolonialism (p.132) offshore banking (p.138) plantation America (p.128) Puerto Rico—Commonwealth vs. statehood (pp.133-134) remittances (p.142) rimland (p.119) tourism (p.138)
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Chapter 6: Sub-Saharan Africa

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the boundaries between the 48 mainland and island countries and one territory that constitutes North Africa
- that the coherence of the region is based on the similarity of livelihood systems and the shared colonial experience of the peoples of this region
- environmental issues, i.e. desertification, transhumance, deforestation, and wildlife conservation
- the physical geography characteristics, i.e. landforms, watersheds, climate and vegetation (biomes)
- population and settlement trends, including family patterns, land use, and rural versus urban life
- the role that diseases have played in this region
- reasons for the lack of cultural and political coherence across the region that often result in cultural and political conflict
- reasons why the region is the poorest and least developed world region
- the future prospects and challenges, both economic and social

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

African poverty African union (p.171) AIDS (p.157) Apartheid (p.162) Berlin Conference (p.170) biofuels (p.154) Botswana—a regional success story (p.181) clans (p.174) coloured (p.162) desertification (p.152) European colonialism (p.170) genocide (p.174) Great Escarpment (p.148)	Horn of Africa (p.151) internally displaced persons (p.174) kleptocracy (p.177) life expectancy and health issues (p.182) pastoralists (p.160) refugee (p.174) Sahel (p.153) savannas (p.151) status of women (pp.182-183) structural adjustment programs (p.175)	sustainable development— environmental, social, cultural, and economic challenges swidden (p.160) townships or squatter settlements (p.163) transhumance (p.153) tribalism (p.173) tribe (p.164) tropical forests (p.149) tsetse fly (p.160) watersheds (p.149) wildlife conservation (pp.154- 155)
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Chapter 7: Southwest Asia and North Africa

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- that the region, while usually associated with arid climates, oil, Islam and persistent political instability, still has variations in physical and human patterns, making it difficult to generalize about the region
- the importance of the region's cultural hearths, and the diffusion of innovations
- the environmental issue of concern to a largely arid region
- how settlement patterns are related to availability of water, resources, and political issues
- challenges facing traditional ways of making a living through intensive agriculture and pastoral nomadism
- migration patterns and its demographic, cultural and economic effects
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity, especially the significance of the religious diversity of the region, the expression of language, and ethnicity
- globalization and its impact on cultural change, especially the rise of religious fundamentalism
- insights into the many ongoing political conflicts in the region
- how the economic and social development of a region, consisting of wealth and poverty, is influenced by OPEC, regional and international linkages, tourism, and women's changing world

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Arab-Israeli conflict (p.209)	Islamic fundamentalism (p.186)	pastoral nomadism (p.195)
beliefs of Islam (p.201)	kibbutzes (p.196)	physiological densities (p.195)
brain drain (p.215)	Kurdistan (p.207)	protectorates and France (p.205)
culture hearth (p.186)	monotheism (p.200)	qanat system (p.190)
culture hearth of Christianity, Islam and Judaism (p.200)	oil, natural gas, and the global economy (p.212)	Quran (p.201)
domestication (p.195)	OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (p.186)	salinization (p.190)
Fertile Crescent (p.195)		Shiites (p.201)
fossil water (p.190)		Suez Canal (p.205)
Green Line (p.189)	Ottoman Empire (p.203)	Sufism (p.203)
Hajj (p.201)	Palestinian Authority (PA) (p.209)	Sunnis (p.201)
hydropolitics (p.191)		theocratic state (p.201)
		transhumance (p.196)

Chapter 8: Europe

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- Europe as a diverse region of different languages, religions and landscapes, and current efforts to balance nationalism and supranational economic, political and cultural integration
- factors explaining Europe's environmental diversity, despite its relatively small land mass, as well as local and global environmental concerns and ways they are addressed
- how its physical geography, i.e. landforms, climate and rivers influence the region
- how settlement and population patterns are related to industrialization, migration, its stage of the demographic transition, and its sense of cultural identity from urban landscapes
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity from which differences in languages, customs and religions have created local and regional identities that have caused

conflict. Also, bilingualism and multilingualism, secularism and migration are other influences.

- geopolitical factors of nationalism, nation-states, shifting boundaries through war, and balkanization
- economic and social development influences, from the Industrial Revolution to the creation of the European Union

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

buffer zone (p.243)	marine west coast climate (p.225)
Cold War (p.220)	maritime climate (p.225)
continental climate (p.225)	medieval landscape (p.233)
Euroland (p.248)	Mediterranean climate (p.225)
European Union (EU) (p.220)	religious diversity (pp.240-243)
Germanic languages (p.234)	Renaissance-Baroque landscape (p.233)
guest workers (p.232)	Romance languages (p.236)
industrial landscape (p.205)	secularization (p.238)
Industrial Revolution (p.246)	
Iron Curtain (p.243)	
irredentism (p.240)	

Chapter 9: The Russian Domain

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- The Russian Domain of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), consisting of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, is the largest country in area, spans 11 time zones, and includes some of the harshest climates on earth.
- the environmental impact of a large region with many and varied natural resources, the potential for agriculture, and the reasons for environmental degradation
- population and settlement patterns, including migration patterns, urbanization and governmental policy, and the demographic crisis
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity
- the geopolitical framework, based on the former Soviet Union with its autonomous areas, and the current concerns of denuclearization, devolution and regional tensions
- the economic development adjustments necessitated in moving from a Soviet economy to a post-Soviet economy, as well as the social problems that were created

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

autonomous areas (p.274)	permafrost (p.261)
centralized economic planning (p.278)	pollution (p.258)
denuclearization (p.276)	Russian Federation Treaty (p.277)
Eastern Orthodox Christianity (p.269)	Russification (p.265)
exclave (p.274)	Slavic peoples (p.269)
glasnost (p.275)	social problems (p.281)
mikrorayons (p.268)	Trans-Siberian Railroad (p.265)
perestroika (p.275)	tsars (p.265)

Chapter 10: Central Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the influence of the former U.S.S.R. (and now Russia) and China on a region that includes Mongolia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the impact of being landlocked, the mountainous terrain, dry climate and the impact of oil
- the environmental issues of desertification, deforestation, desiccation and salinization
- population and settlement patterns based on climate, subsistence patterns, migration of Han Chinese and Russians, as well as urban influences
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity of a region with an Indo-European hearth, but now impacted with its linguistic and ethnic diversity as well as the geography of religion
- geopolitical tensions and the roles of Russia, China, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, war, separatist movements, border conflicts, Tibet and Xinjiang, and Islamic fundamentalism
- economic development that is based on abundant resources and devastated economies
- the social development of women

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

challenge to cultural autonomy economics and its role in developing global connections (p.305) pastoralist (p.291) steppe (p.287) theocracy (p.298) transhumance (p.291) status of women (p.306)

Chapter 11: East Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the world's most populous region, which includes China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Taiwan
- environmental geography problems and the relationship to population, industrialization and physical geography. Pollution exporting and factors affecting endangered species are also issues.
- Japan's settlement patterns and the relationship between agriculture and urbanization
- the settlement, agriculture and urban patterns of China, Taiwan and Korea
- the cultural coherence of religious and philosophical beliefs as well as the diversity expressed through secularism, spoken languages and ethnicity
- the geopolitical history of the centrality of China, and Japan's ability to remain outside China's reach, the postwar geopolitics of Japan, Korea, and division of China, and the global dimensions of the geopolitics today
- the disparity of economic and social development patterns from country to country and within countries, the influence of globalization in changing economic systems, living standards, and population concerns and the position of women

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

autonomous region (p.328)	Mandarin Chinese (p.327)
China's development impact (p.337)	pollution exporting (p.314)
Chinese population concerns (p.340)	Shinto (p.325)
Confucianism (p.324)	Special Economic Zones (SEZs) (p.337)
desertification (p.318)	spheres of influence (p.331)
diaspora (p.327)	superconurbation (p.322)
geomancy (p.325)	The Three Gorges (pp.310-311)
ideographic writing (p.324)	urban primacy (p.322)
Korea division (p.333)	

Chapter 12: South Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the world's second most populous region, consisting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and The Moldives.
- the unique climatological challenges of this region, which include monsoons and hurricanes as well as the accompanying flooding
- the challenges of feeding a large and growing population
- attitudes toward family planning
- migration and settlement patterns and the relationship to agriculture and urban problems
- the Green Revolution
- cultural coherence and diversity influences based on religion, language and British imperialism
- the geopolitical landscape since independence from Britain, as a result of ethnic and religious diversity, and the potential for conflict
- the economic and social development patterns of one of the poorest world regions and the apparent dichotomies of poverty versus a growing middle class, of education and illiteracy, the differential treatment of males and females, and the impact of globalization

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

bustees (p.353)	Indo-European language (p.358)
caste system (p.355)	Jainism (p.357)
Dravidian language (p.359)	linguistic nationalism (p.359)
federal state (p.363)	monsoon (p.347)
Green Revolution (p.352)	rainshadow effect (p.348)
Hindi (p.358)	salinization (p.353)
Hindu nationalism (p.354)	Sikhism (p.356)
Indian diaspora (p.368)	Urdu (p.359)

Chapter 13: Southeast Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the mainland countries of Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and insular (island) countries of Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, and East Timor
- environmental geography impacted by deforestation, air pollution, earthquakes, volcanoes, monsoons and typhoons
- settlement patterns and the impact of migration and governmental policies, extent of urbanization, and agricultural subsistence patterns
- population contrasts
- that cultural diversity is related to the historical influence of the major religions of the region, language variety, and global influences
- the geopolitical framework of war, ethnic strife, and regional cooperation
- uneven economic and social development

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

animism (p.388)	lingua franca (p.389)
Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) (p.375)	monsoon (pp.347-348)
entrepot (p.398)	primate cities (p.385)
Karen (p.345)	swidden (p.383)
Khmer Rouge (p.394)	typhoons (p.381)
	transmigration (p.384)
	tsunami (p.395)

Chapter 14 Australia and Oceania

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the unique geography of archipelagos (island groups) and the unique cultural adaptations that the residents of this region have implemented
- the three regions of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia
- environmental challenges to a varied natural and human habitat
- the relationships between the indigenous peoples of this region and Europeans in terms of population and settlement patterns, cultural coherence and diversity, and geopolitical space and tensions
- economic and social development challenges

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Aborigine (p.416)	hot spot (p.413)	outback (p.406)
Aotearoa (p.426)	kanakas (p.420)	Pidgin English (Pijin) (p.423)
archipelagos (p.407)	Maori (p.407)	Polynesia (p.407)
Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Group (APEC) (p.429)	Melanesia (p.407)	tsunamis (p.412)
atoll (p.413)	Micronesia (p.407)	viticulture (p.418)
haoles (p.423)	microstates (p.425)	White Australia Policy (p.420)
high islands (p.413)	Native Title Bill (p.426)	
	Oceania (p.404)	