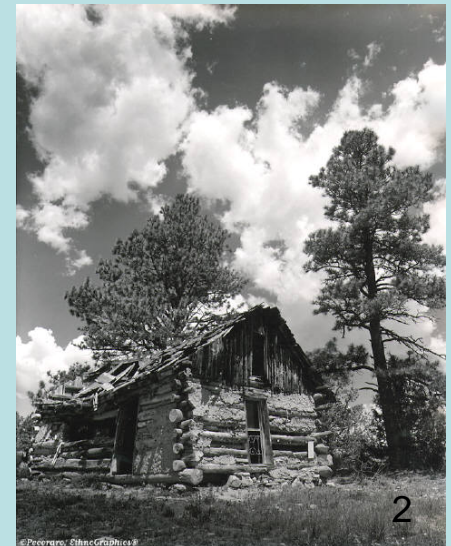
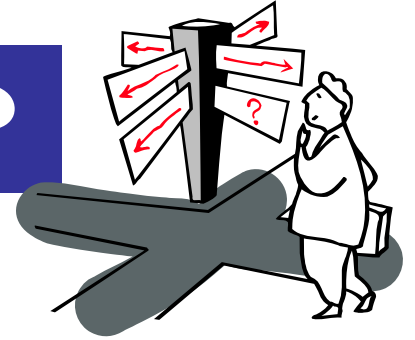




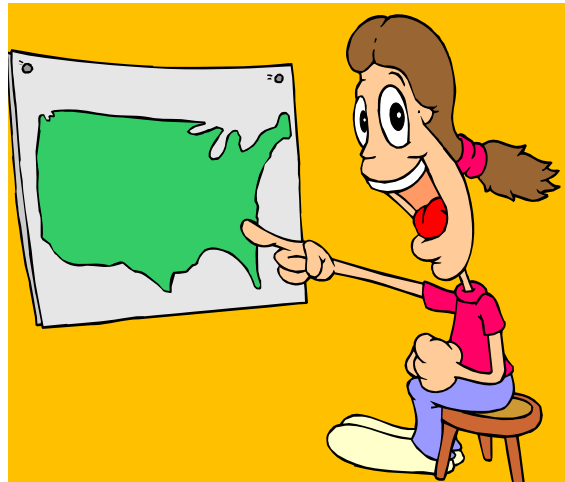
What is Geography?



I. What is Geography????



- A. Geography is the study of place and space.
- B. Geographers look at where things are and why they are there.



Geography is also the study of

- **Human activity**
- **The natural environment**
- **The relationship** between the two
(*human-environment interactions*).



What types of jobs do geographers have (in the U.S.)?

Location Analysts, for:

franchises (like “Burger King”)
stores (like big department stores)
public facilities (like new schools)

Environmental Scientists and Consultants

GIS (computer mapping) **Urban and Regional Planners**

Real Estate and Residential Development Analysts

Transportation and Tourism Planners and Analysts

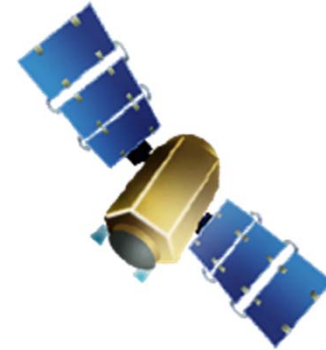
University and public school teachers

II. What types of tools do geographers use?

➤ **MAPS and GLOBES**



➤ **SATELLITES**



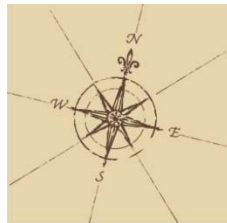
➤ **GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

- Stores information about the world in a digital database.

➤ **GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM**



➤ **COMPASS**



Maps and More Maps

© Types of maps and projections

– Physical maps

Climate maps

– Political maps

Population maps

– And more..

- Maps are the geographers' most basic tools.
- To be able to use maps effectively, one must understand their terms
 - scale, coordinate systems, projection, and symbols.

Why do geographers use different types of maps?

III. How does Geography link us to the global society?

A. Different countries in the world share their resources.

- A resource is a thing of value that we can use to do or make something.



B. We live in a time where *distance and physical features are no longer obstacles* in sending or receiving information.



C. How do we use Geography every day?

1. Maps and satellite images (Google Earth).
2. Watching events that happened in other countries.
3. Think about, where do the ideas that influence what you eat and wear come from?



IV. What are the two different branches of Geography?

Physical v. Cultural Geography

<u>Physical Geography</u>	<u>Human/ Cultural Geography</u>
Rocks/Minerals	Population/Settlements/ Urbanization
Landforms	Economic and Political Systems
Animal and Plant Life	Transportation
Soils	Human Migration
Atmosphere/Climate/Weather	Social Systems
Environment	Recreation
Rivers/Oceans/Other bodies of Water	Religion/Belief System

Physical Geography is the study of the *Natural Landscape* of the Earth while Cultural Geography is the study of the *Human Landscape* of the Earth.

A. Physical Geography

- Study of the **physical environment**- the natural world in which we live.
- Natural features are made by nature.



B. Human Geography

- Study of **human activity (culture)** and how it relates to the spaces humans live in.
- Study how culture spreads and influences (or is influenced by) other groups.
- Humans create **cultural landscapes**
 - Humans impact nature
 - Nature impacts humans



C. Human-Environment Interaction

- **Adaptation**

- Humans changing themselves in order to survive

- **Modification**

- Humans *changing the environment*, in order to meet their needs

- **Innovation**

- Introducing a new idea, product or way of doing something
- What are some examples of innovations that have allowed humans to adapt or modify the environment?

*Human-Environment Interaction
links physical geography to
human geography!*

Adapting or Modifying?



C. Human-Environment Interaction

- **Sustainable Development**

- *"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*
- *Why is this important?*

- **Carrying Capacity**

- The maximum number of individuals that an area can support...
- *Can the earth support 7 billion people living as Americans do?*



V. Conclusion

1. Revise your definition of Geography.
 - How did it change?
2. How is physical geography different from human geography?
3. What links the two?
4. How does geography help us plan for future generations?

