

NOTES: UNIT 1 "WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY?"

Definition: to be filled in later

Two perspectives, five themes, five amplifiers, 18 standards organized about six essential elements

Two Perspectives

--spatial perspective

--density

--dispersion

--distribution

--ecological (environmental) perspective

Five Themes

--location: absolute/relative; site/situation; centrality; GIS

--place: physical & human characteristics; geographic character and meaning

--human-environment interaction: connections; opportunities & constraints; land use; interaction influenced by three factors; ways humans adjust/adapt to the environment

--movement: spatial interaction; accessibility & connectivity; friction of distance; spatial diffusion; first law of geography

--region: types? Characteristics?

Five Amplifiers

--Pattern/associations: the phenomenon geographers study seeking regularity and reason in location

--Scale: the level at which geographers place and study events; local to global

--Change: a process geographers track and which produces future patterns; change over time, change over space, or both; changes in landscape, land use, economic systems and relationships, from periphery to core (edge to center)

--Systems: relationships among items with a spatial context

--Perception: varying perspectives from which the world is seen

World-System Theory

--a fundamental concept that can help organize ideas about culture, culture change, and globalization

--World-System: interdependent system of countries linked by economic & political competition (capitalism)

--History: page 54

New production→new technologies→ geographic expansion→imperialism

--Three tiers:

□ Core→dominate trade; control advanced technologies; diverse economies; highly productive; fast world

□ Semiperipheral→ in between—exploiting peripheral while being exploited by core; transitioning from peripheral to core

- Peripheral → undeveloped; low productivity; low tech; narrow, specialized economies; slow world