



UNIT ONE

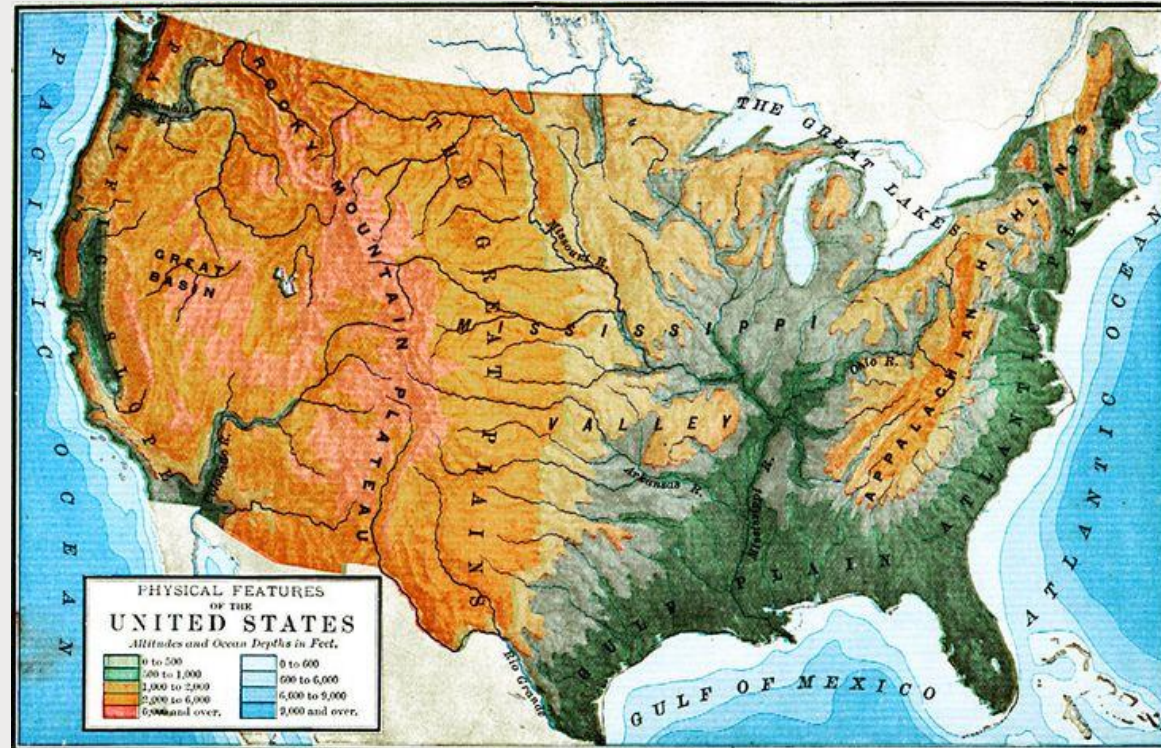
Geography and Perspectives



Types of Maps

- Map types vary depending on what information they are communicating.
- Three basic types:
 - *Physical*
 - *Political*
 - *Thematic*

Physical- shows physical characteristics, such as mountains, rivers, etc.



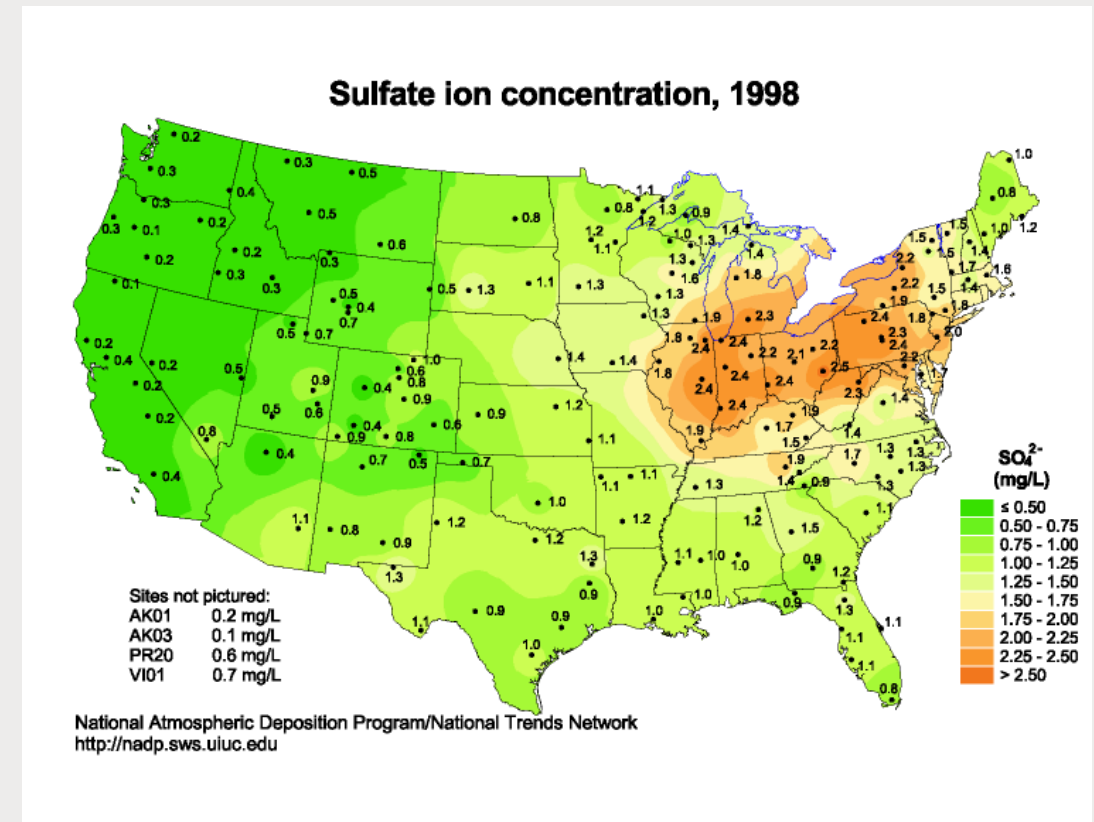
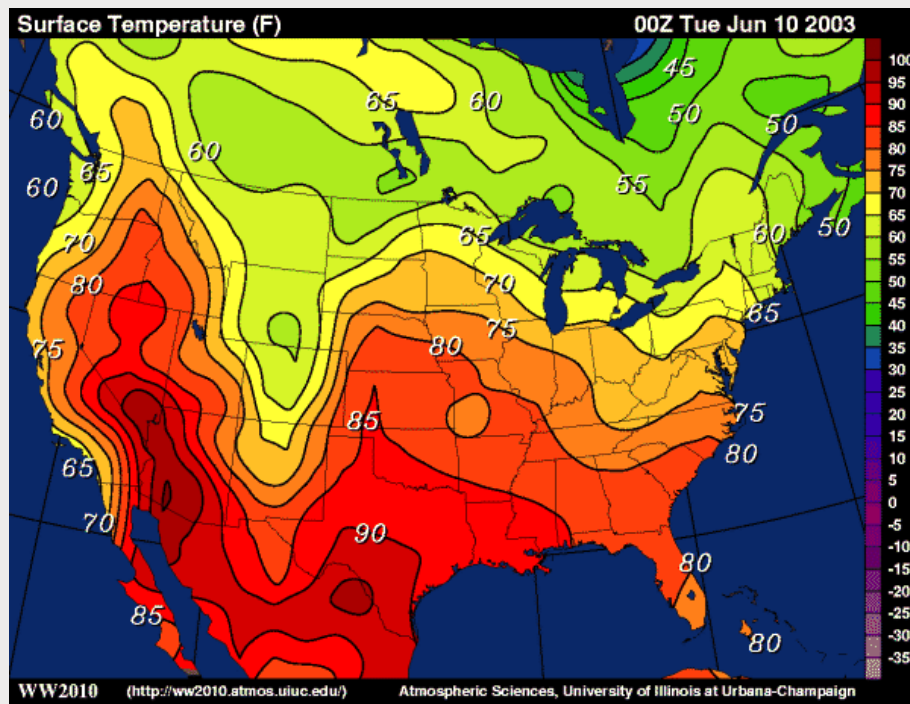
Political- shows formal boundaries such as counties, states, countries, etc.



- Thematic- communicates any type of “theme” within a particular area

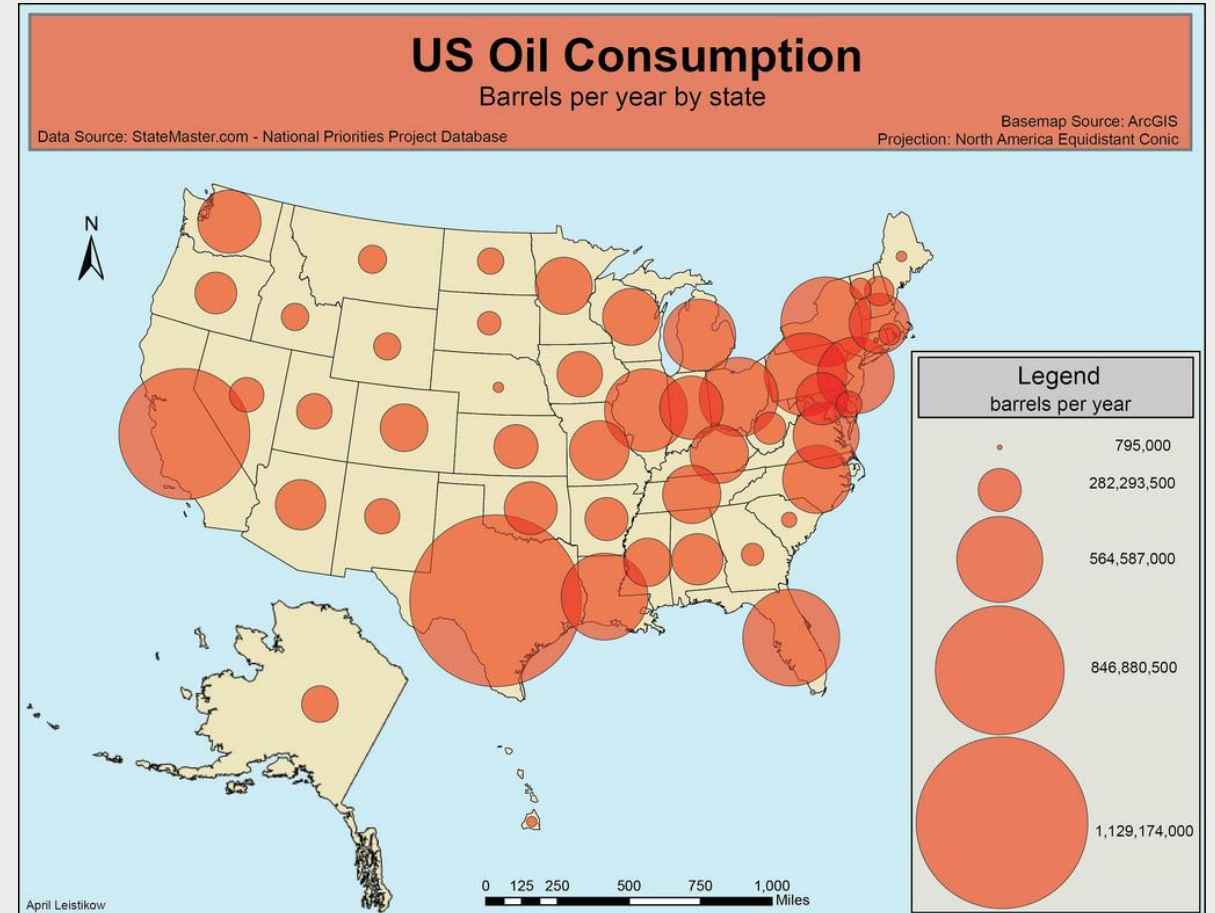
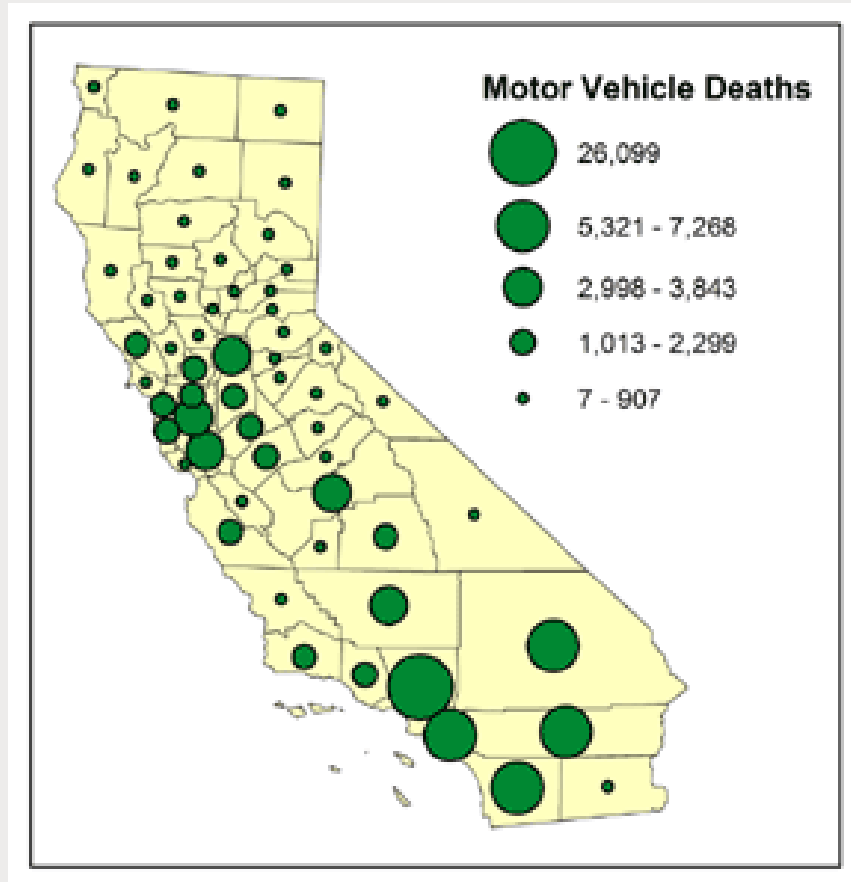
Many different types of thematic maps

- Contour Maps AKA Isopleths- use lines on the map to depict areas of same or like values



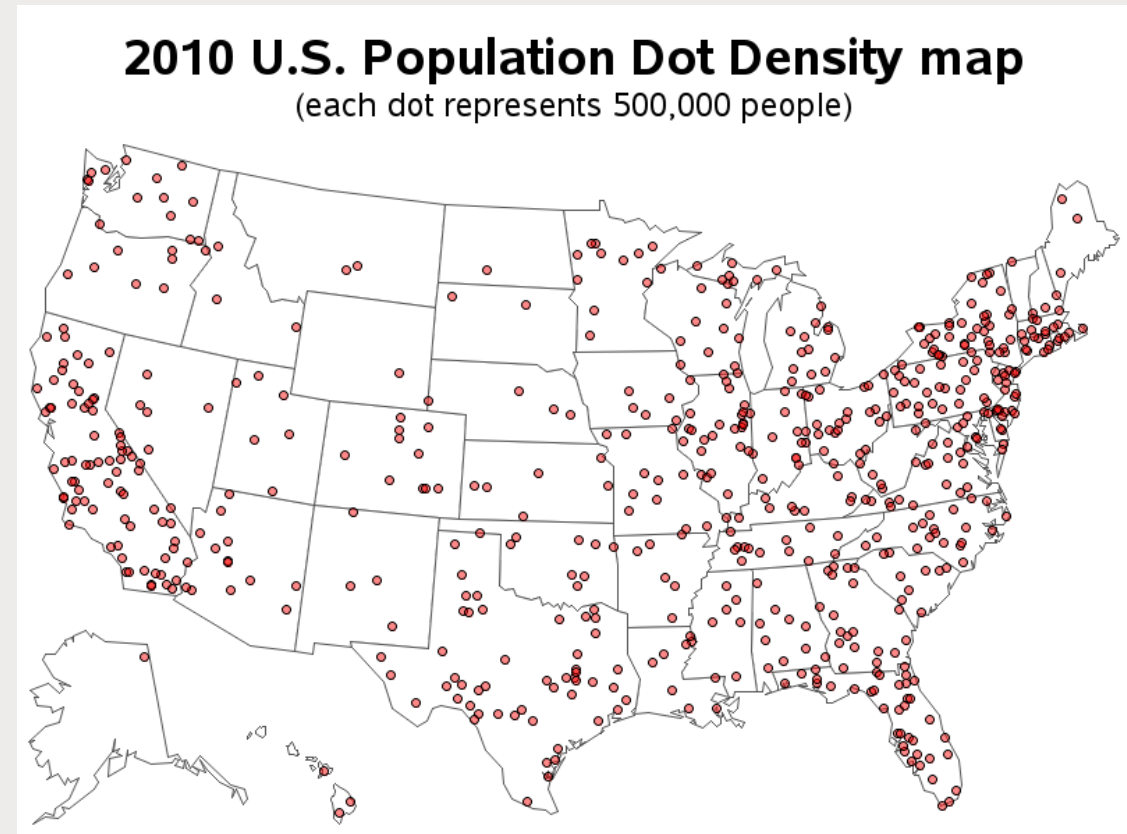
Graduated Symbol Maps

- Uses symbols of various sizes to represent data in a particular area



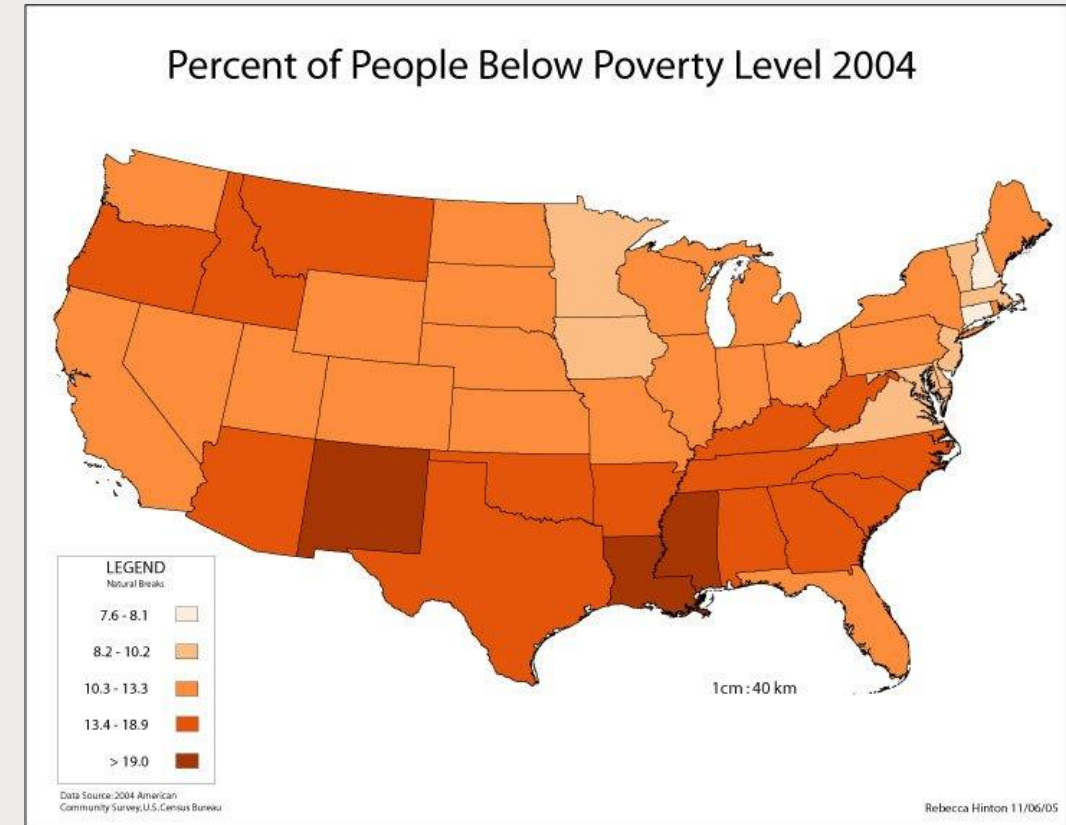
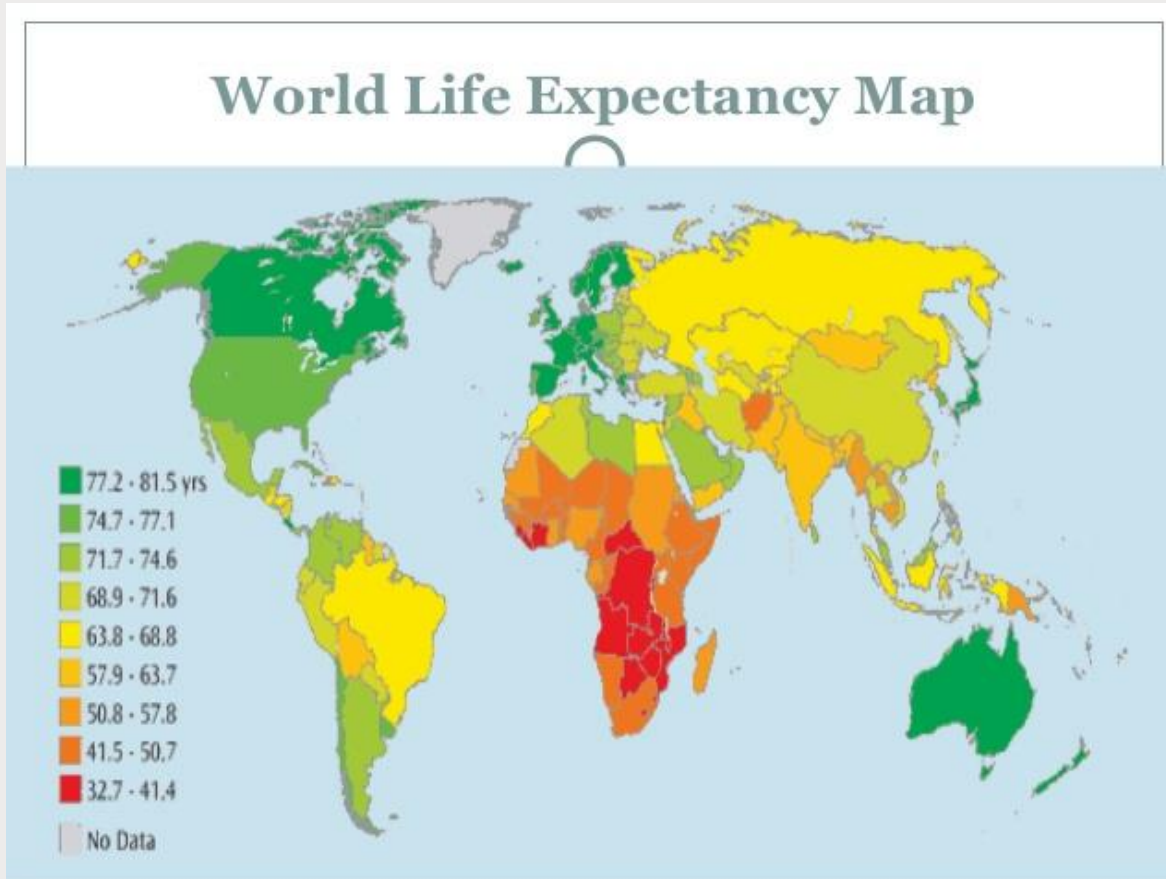
Dot Density Map

- Dots are used to show an occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- In some cases, dots represent a certain amount (example: 1 dot=100 people)
- Dots are all the same size



Choropleth Maps

- Show statistical data spread over predefined regions, such as county or state, by **coloring or shading** these areas

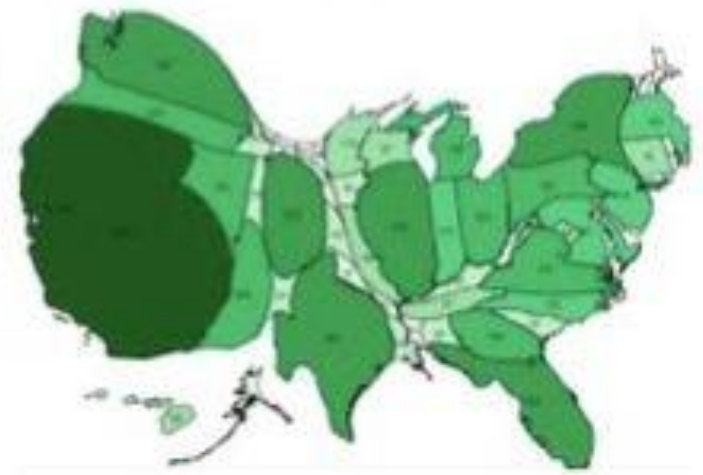
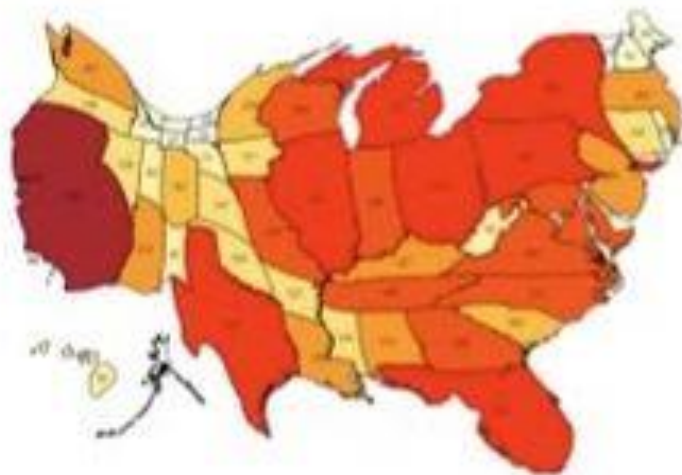
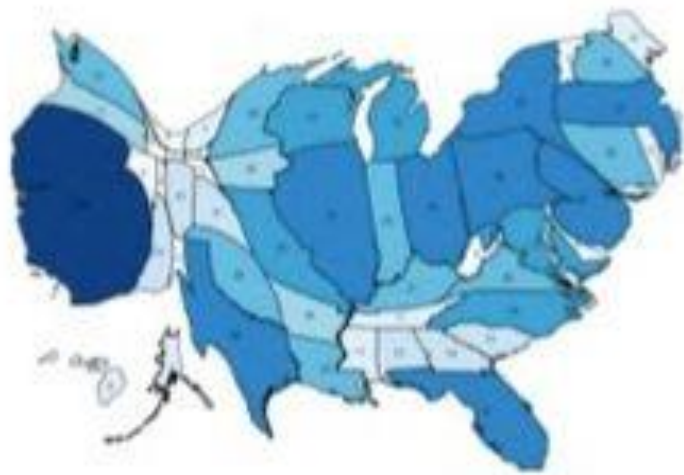


Cartograms

- Substitutes a thematic variable for land area or distance
- Map is distorted in order to communicate this information

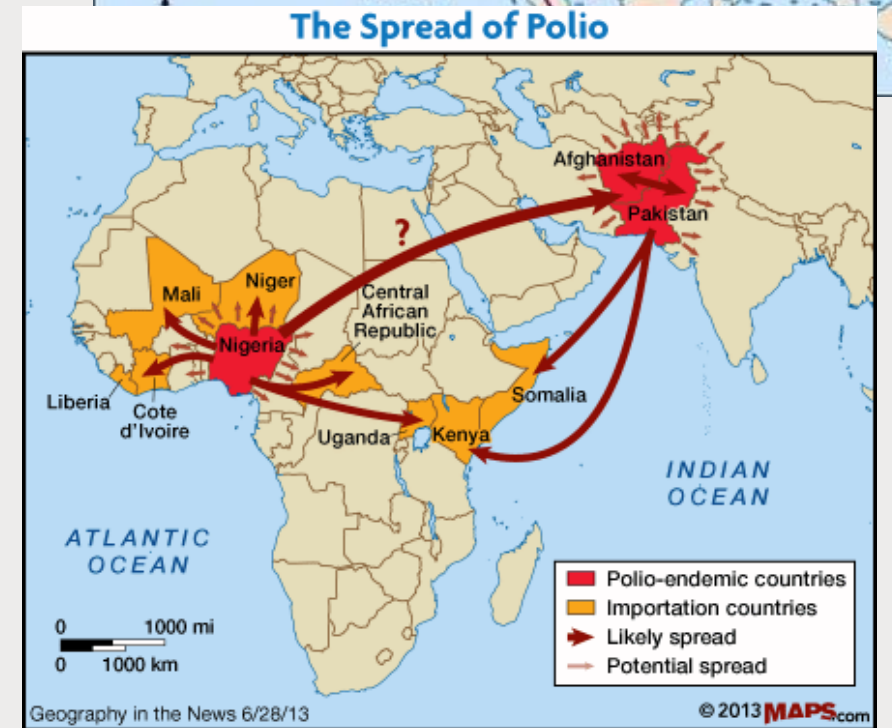
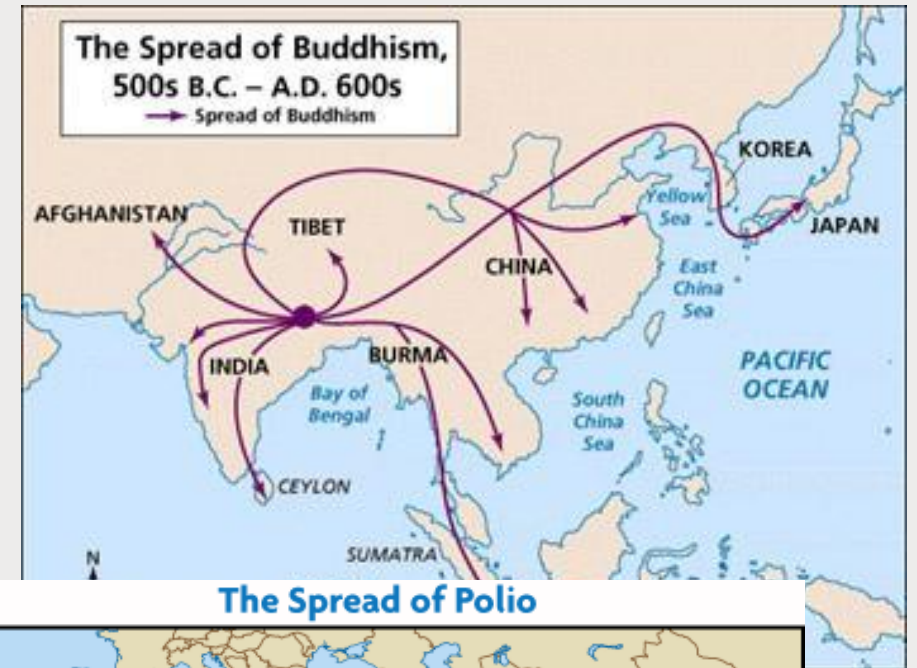


Walmart 
Save money. Live better.



Diffusion Types

- Diffusion- the spread of ideas from place to place
- There are two main types of diffusion:
- Relocation Diffusion
- Expansion Diffusion
 - *Three types of expansion diffusion:*
 - *Stimulus*
 - *Hierarchical*
 - *Contagious*



Relocation Diffusion

- Relocation Diffusion occurs when people physically move to new places, and bring an idea, cultural aspect, or item with them- which, as a result, begins to spread in the new area
- Often a result of human migration
 - *Historical example: Columbian Exchange- resulted in horses, Spanish language, and Catholicism in the Americas*



Expansion Diffusion

- Expansion diffusion occurs when something (idea, style, etc.) spreads outward from a starting point (hearth)

Type #1: Contagious Diffusion

When a concept is diffused to nearly all individuals or places very rapidly

- Indiscriminate of gender, race, economic status, etc.

Type # 2: Stimulus Diffusion

- Diffusion of an underlying concept, although certain characteristics of that concept may be rejected
 - *Changes are made, but the concept stays the same*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90RiKlpas0w>

Type #3: Hierarchical Diffusion

- Diffusion of something from a node of authority or power, such as a leader, celebrity, big city, etc. to other people or places
 - *Spreads downward through the hierarchy (high to low)*
 - Sometimes the opposite occurs (low to high), known as reverse hierarchical

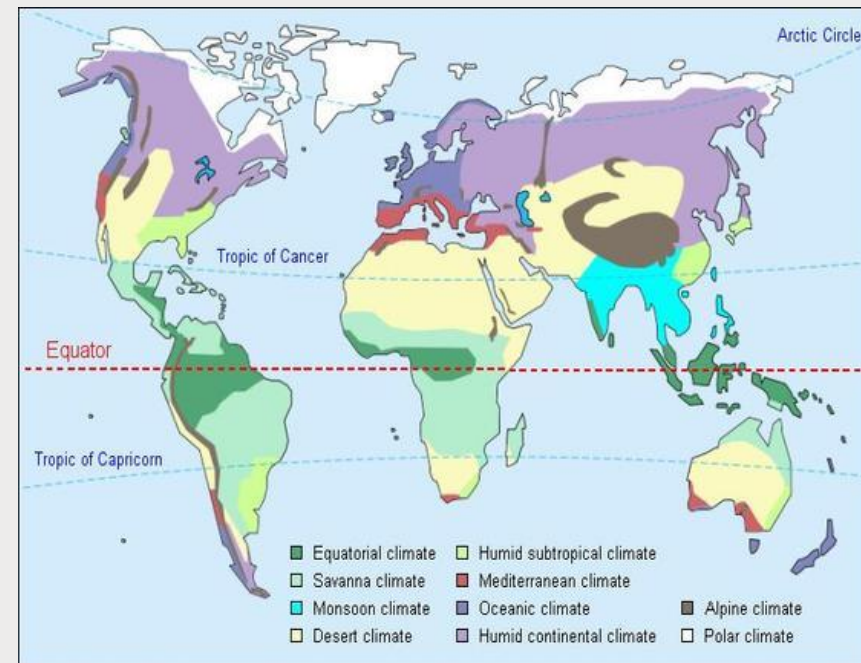
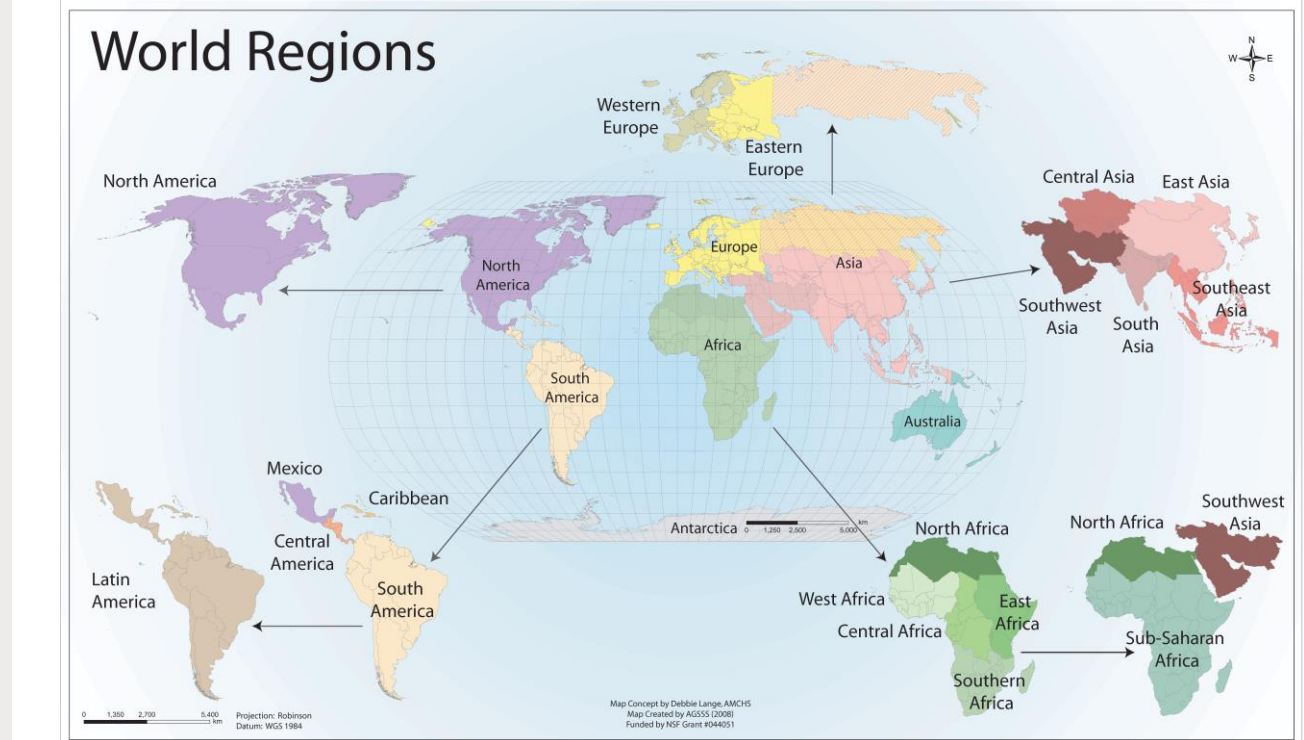
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yj8mHwvFxMc>

Defining Place

- Four factors are used to describe a “place”
 - *Toponym- place name: What does the name tell you about this place?*
 - ***Absolute location-** physical location on the earth, described using latitude/ longitude*
 - ***Site-** the physical characteristics of a place*
 - ***Situation-** the location of a place relative to another place (aka relative location), economic factors, population statistics, etc.*

What is a region?

- An area or division of the world sharing definable characteristics, though not always defined boundaries



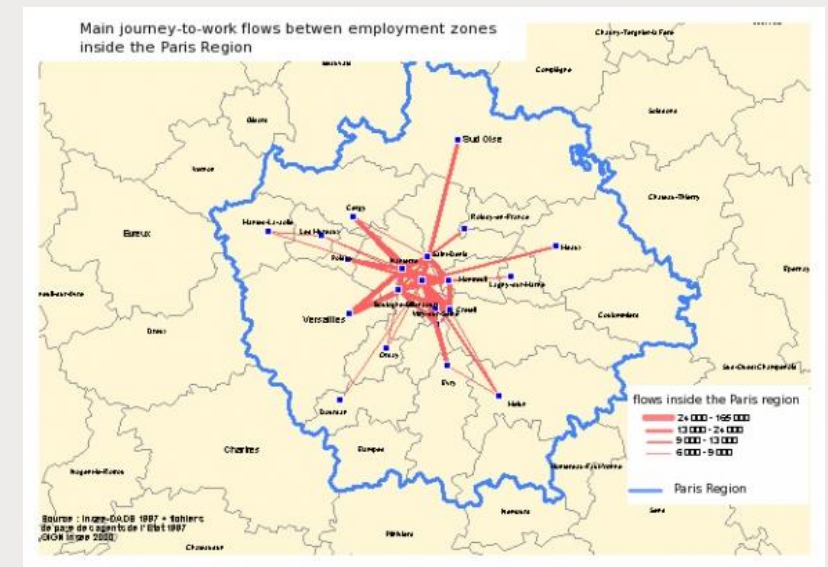
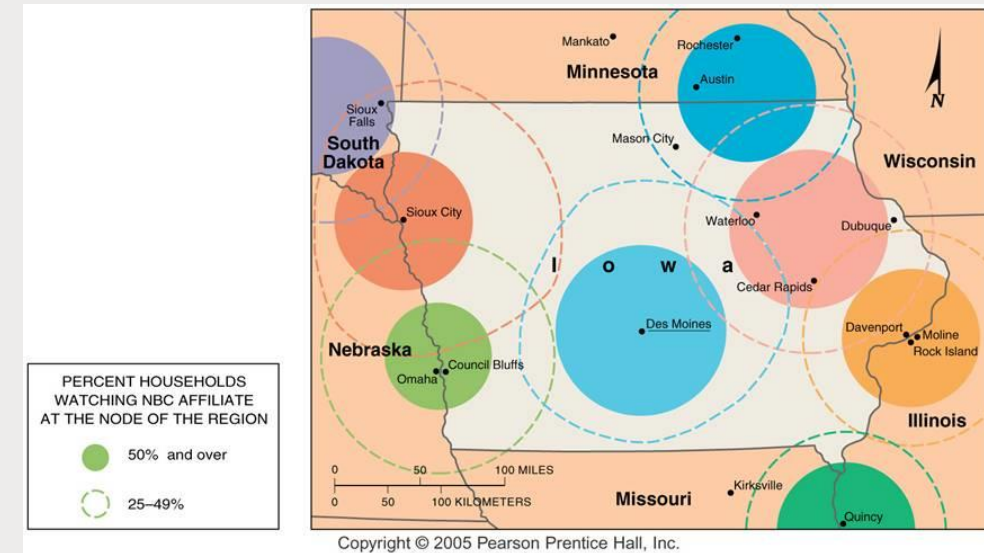
Region Type- Formal/Uniform

- Regions that are defined formally
- Based on **facts** such as common political entity or physical feature
- Has clear, recognized boundaries
- The region is “uniform” in respect to that characteristic, meaning it is recognized by a majority of the population
- Examples:
 - *Countries*
 - *Counties*
 - *States*
 - *Mountain Ranges*
 - *River Basins*



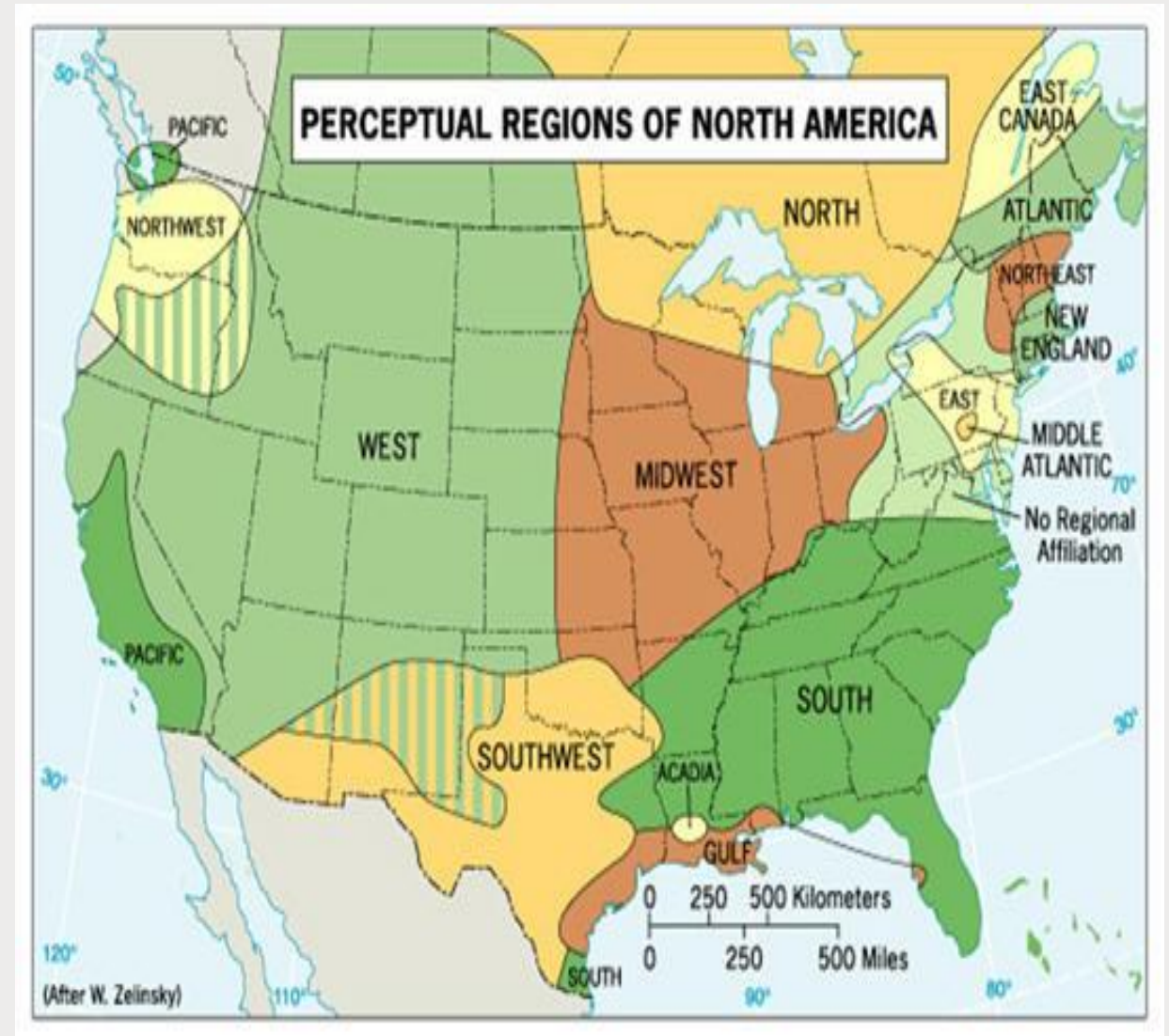
Region Type- Functional/Nodal

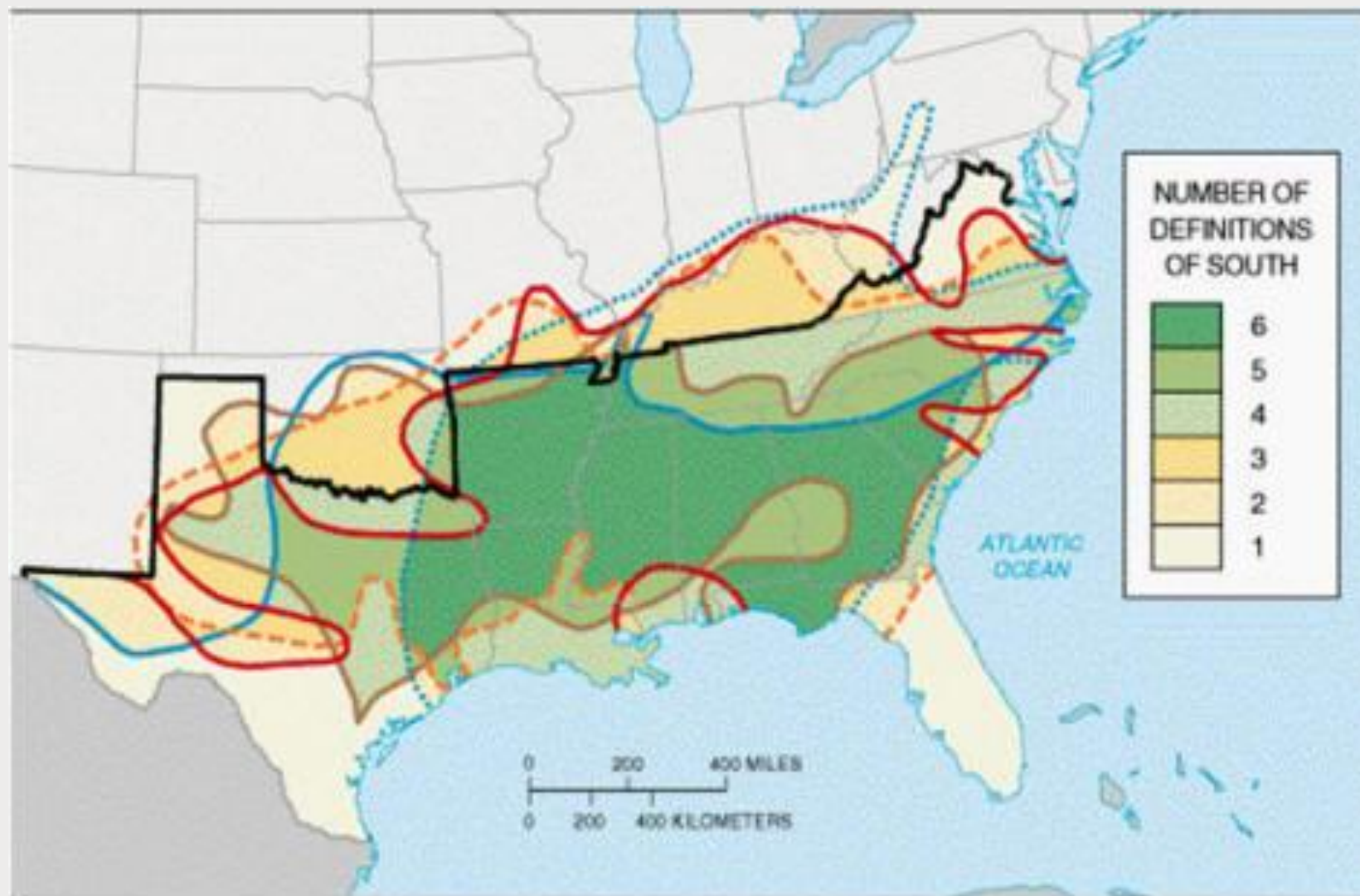
- Regions that consist of a central focus point (node) and it's areas of dependency (periphery)
- These regions can include transportation systems, communication systems, and areas of influence for companies
- Examples include:
 - A city (node) and it's surrounding suburbs (periphery)
 - A newspaper's headquarters (node) and the areas where the paper is distributed (periphery)
 - A train station (node) and the areas it travels to (periphery)
 - A cell phone provider's tower (node) and the areas that it services (periphery)



Region Type- Vernacular/Perceptual

- Informal region that exists based on peoples different perceptions of an area
- Would be defined differently by different people
- Examples include
 - “The South”
 - “The Gulf Coast”
 - “The Bible Belt”





— Confederate States

- - - At least 50% Baptist

..... Winter precipitation more than 50 cm (20 in.)

— Fewer than 50% high school graduates

— Cotton producing area

— Last frost in March

AP Human Geography World Regions

- YOU MUST KNOW! By the end of the year, you should know where each region is and know examples of countries in each region.

