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Course Outline for GEOG 5

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Effective: Fall 2005

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

GEOG 5 — WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY — 3.00 units

Regions of the world and the way humans live within those regions. Includes physical and cultural characteristics of world regions, how they are similar and how they are different, economic patterns, agriculture, industrial development and population dynamics. Emphasis on contemporary major issues and their geographic impact.

3.00 Units Lecture

Grading Methods:

Letter Grade

Discipline:

| | <u>MIN</u> |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Lecture Hours: | 54.00 |
| Total Hours: | 54.00 |

II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT: 1

III. PREREQUISITE AND/OR ADVISORY SKILLS:

IV. MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- A. Demonstrate an awareness of the major regions of the world, and significant places and patterns within those regions
 1. Identify absolute and relative locations of significant places;
 2. Identify major current trends in the region's political economy, cultural evolution, and environmental issues;
 3. Compare and contrast regions based on their physical, political, economic, and social characteristics as evidenced in their cultural landscapes;
 4. Identify regions and major sub-regions on thematic maps and interpret information from them about the spatial distribution of phenomena;
 5. Identify major map types and the appropriateness of their use in presenting geographic information.
- B. Demonstrate knowledge of major geographic issues and trends in the contemporary world
 1. Identify on maps major physiographic divisions of the continents;
 2. Distinguish developed and developing regions and nations based on economic, political, and social indicators;
 3. Identify types of globalization trends and processes operating on the global scale using spatial indicators;
 4. Compare and contrast population distributions and growth/implosion trends among regions and major representative countries;
 5. Recognize the forces of diversity and ethnic identity at work in regions that counter globalization trends and cause devolution;
 6. Compare the status of indigenous peoples, women, and minority populations in regional cultural context;
 7. Articulate the attributes of culture that commonly distinguish cultural regions: language, religion, ethnicity, traditions, and social relations;
 8. Identify global environmental change concerns and trends in the inter-regional context of the strongly interconnected Earth system: global warming, land degradation, air and water quality, and natural hazards;
 9. Evaluate different approaches to regional study and methods of geographic observation.

V. CONTENT:

- A. Diversity Amid Globalization
 1. Diversity Amid Globalization: A Geography for the Twenty-First Century
 - a. Converging Currents of Globalization
 - b. Advocates and Critics of Globalization
 - c. Diversity in a Globalizing World
 2. Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes
 - a. Human-Environment Interaction
 - b. Areal Differentiation and Integration
 - c. Regions
 - d. Space into Place: The Cultural Landscape
 - e. Scales: Global to Local
 - f. Themes and Issues in World Regional Geography
 3. Population and Settlement: People on the Land
 - a. Population Growth and Change
 - b. The Demographic Transition

- c. Migration Patterns
 - d. Settlement Geography
- 4. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Tradition and Change
 - a. Culture in a Globalizing World
 - b. When Cultures Collide
 - c. Language and Culture in Global Context
 - d. A Geography of World Religions
- 5. Geopolitical Framework: Fragmentation and Unity
 - a. Global Terrorism
 - b. Nation-states
 - c. Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces
 - d. Boundaries and Frontiers
 - e. Colonialism and Decolonialization
 - f. International and Supranational Organizations
- 6. Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty
 - a. More- and Less-Developed Countries
 - b. Indicators of Economic Development
 - c. Indicators of Social Development
 - d. The Vision of Sustainable Development
- B. The Changing Global Environment
 - 1. Geology and Human Settlement: A Restless Earth
 - a. Plate Tectonics
 - b. Geologic Hazards: Earthquakes and Volcanoes
 - 2. Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast
 - a. Climatic Controls
 - b. World Climate Regions
 - c. Global Warming
 - 3. Water on Earth: A Scarce and Polluted Resource
 - a. The Global Water Budget
 - b. Flooding
 - 4. Human Impacts on Plants and Animals: The Globalization of Nature
 - a. Biomes and Bioregions
 - b. Tropical Forests and Savannas
 - c. Deforestation in the Tropics
 - d. Deserts and Grasslands
 - e. Temperate Forests
 - 5. Food Resources: Environment, Diversity, Globalization
 - a. Industrial and Traditional Agriculture
 - b. The Green Revolution
 - c. Problems and Projections
- C. North America
 - 1. Environmental Geography: A Threatened Land of Plenty
 - a. A Diverse Physical Setting
 - b. Patterns of Climate and Vegetation
 - c. Natural Processes and Natural Hazards
 - d. The Costs of Human Modification
 - e. The Price of Affluence
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Refashioning a Continental Landscape
 - a. Modern Spatial and Demographic Patterns
 - b. Occupying the Land
 - c. North Americans on the Move
 - d. Settlement Geographies: The Decentralized Metropolis
 - e. Settlement Geographies: Rural North America
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Shifting Patterns of Pluralism
 - a. The Roots of a Cultural Identity
 - b. Peopling North America
 - c. Culture and Place in North America
 - d. Patterns of North American Religion
 - e. The Globalization of American Culture
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: Patterns of Dominance and Division
 - a. Creating Political Space
 - b. Continental Neighbors
 - c. The Legacy of Federalism
 - d. A Global Reach
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: Geographies of Abundance and Affluence
 - a. An Abundant Resource Base
 - b. Creating a Continental Economy
 - c. North America and the Global Economy
 - d. Persisting Social Issues
- D. Latin America
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Neotropical Diversity
 - a. Environmental Issues Facing Latin America
 - b. Western Mountains and Eastern Shields
 - c. River Basins and Lowlands
 - d. Climate
 - 2. Population and Settlement: The Dominance of Cities
 - a. The Latin American City
 - 1. Patterns of Rural Settlement
 - 2. Population Growth and Movements
 - 3. Patterns of Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Repopulating a Continent
 - a. Demographic Collapse
 - b. Patterns of Ethnicity and Culture
 - 1. The Global Reach of Latino Culture
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: Redrawing the Map
 - a. Iberian Conquest and Territorial Division
 - b. Regional Organizations
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: Dependent Economic Growth
 - a. Development Strategies
 - b. Primary Export Dependency
 - c. Latin America in the Global Economy

- d. Social Development
- E. The Caribbean
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Paradise Undone
 - a. Environmental Issues
 - b. The Sea, Islands, and Rimland
 - c. Climate and Vegetation
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Densely Settled Islands and Rimland Frontiers
 - a. Demographic Trends
 - b. The Rural-Urban Continuum
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Neo-Africa in the Americas
 - a. The Cultural Imprint of Colonialism
 - b. Creating a Neo-Africa
 - c. Creolization and Caribbean Identity
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, and Independence
 - a. Life in the "American Backyard"
 - b. Independence and Integration
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: From Cane Fields to Cruise Ships
 - a. From Fields to Factories and Resorts
 - b. Social Development
- F. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - 1. Environmental Geography: The Plateau Continent
 - a. Africa's Environmental Issues
 - b. Plateaus and Basins
 - c. Climate and Vegetation
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Young and Restless
 - a. Population Trends and Demographic Debates
 - b. Patterns of Settlement and Land Use
 - c. Urban Life
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity
 - a. Language Patterns
 - b. Religion
 - c. Globalization and African Culture
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of Colonialism and Conflict
 - a. Indigenous Kingdoms and European Encounters
 - b. European Colonization
 - c. Decolonization and Independence
 - d. Enduring Political Conflict
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: The Struggle to Rebuild
 - a. Roots of African Poverty
 - b. Links to the World Economy
 - c. Economic Differentiation Within Africa
 - d. Measuring Social Development
 - e. Women and Development
- G. Southwest Asia and North Africa
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Life in a Fragile World
 - a. Regional Landforms
 - b. Patterns of Climate
 - c. Legacies of a Vulnerable Landscape
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land
 - a. The Geography of Population
 - b. Water and Life: Rural Settlement Patterns
 - c. A Region on the Move
 - d. Shifting Demographic Patterns
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signature of Complexity
 - a. Patterns of Religion
 - b. Geographies of Language
 - c. Regional Cultures in Global Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: A Region of Persisting Tensions
 - a. The Colonial Legacy
 - b. Modern Geopolitical Issues
 - c. An Uncertain Political Future
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: Lands of Wealth and Poverty
 - a. The Geography of Fossil Fuels
 - b. Regional Economic Patterns
 - c. Issues of Social Development
 - d. Global Economic Relationships
- H. Europe
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Human Transformation of a Diverse Landscape
 - a. Environmental Issues, Local and Global, East and West
 - b. Landform and Landscape Regions
 - c. Europe's Climates
 - d. Seas, Rivers, Courts, and Coastline
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Slow Growth and Rapid Migration
 - a. Population Density in the Core and Periphery
 - b. Natural Growth: Beyond the Demographic Transition
 - c. Migration to and Within Europe
 - d. The Geography of "Fortress Europe"
 - e. The Landscapes of Urban Europe
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences
 - a. Geographies of Language
 - b. Geographies of Religion, Past and Present
 - c. European Culture in a Global Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map
 - a. Geopolitical Background: From Empire to Nation-State
 - b. Redrawing the Map of Europe Through War
 - c. A Divided Europe, East and West
 - d. Yugoslavia and the Balkans: Europe's Geopolitical Nightmare
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: Integration and Transition
 - a. Europe's Industrial Revolution
 - b. Rebuilding Postwar Europe: Economic Integration in the West

- c. Economic Integration, Disintegration, and Transition in Eastern Europe
- I. The Russian Domain
 - 1. Environmental Geography: A Vast and Challenging Land
 - a. The European West
 - b. The Ural Mountains and Siberia
 - c. The Russian Far East
 - d. The Caucasus and Transcaucasia
 - e. A Devastated Environment
 - 2. Population and Settlement: An Urban Domain
 - a. Population Distribution
 - b. Regional Migration Patterns
 - c. Inside the Russian City
 - d. The Demographic Crisis
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Legacy of Slavic Dominance
 - a. The Heritage of the Russian Empire
 - b. Geographies of Language
 - c. Geographies of Religion
 - d. Russian Culture in Global Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: The Remnants of a Global Superpower
 - a. Geopolitical Structure of the Former Soviet Union
 - b. Current Geopolitical Setting
 - c. The Shifting Global Setting
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment
 - a. The Legacy of the Soviet Economy
 - b. The Post-Soviet Economy
 - c. Growing Economic Globalization
- J. Central Asia
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Steppes, Deserts, and Threatened Lakes of the Eurasian Heartland
 - a. Other Environmental Issues
 - b. Central Asia's Physical Regions
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Densely Settled Oases amid Vacant Lands
 - a. Highland Population and Subsistence Patterns
 - b. Lowland Population and Subsistence Patterns
 - c. Population Issues
 - d. Urbanization in Central Asia
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of Disparate Traditions
 - a. Historical Overview: an Indo-European Hearth?
 - b. Contemporary Linguistic and Ethnic Geography
 - c. Geography of Religion
 - d. Central Asian Culture in Traditional and Global Contexts
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: Political Reawakening in a Power Void
 - a. Partitioning of the Steppes
 - b. Central Asia Under Communist Rule
 - c. Current Geopolitical Tension
 - d. International Dimensions of Central Asian Tension
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: Abundant Resources, Devastated Economies
 - a. Postcommunist Economies
 - b. Social Development in Central Asia
- K. East Asia
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land
 - a. Flooding, Dam-Building, and Related Issues in China
 - b. Other East Asian Environmental Problems
 - c. East Asia's Physical Geography
 - 2. Population and Settlement: A Region of Crowded Basins
 - a. Japanese Settlement and Agricultural Patterns
 - b. Settlement and Agricultural Patterns in China, Taiwan, and Korea
 - c. East Asian Agriculture and Resource Procurement in Global Context
 - d. Urbanization in East Asia
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm?
 - a. Unifying Cultural Characteristics
 - b. Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia
 - c. Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia
 - d. East Asian Cultures in Global Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework and Its Evolution: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan
 - a. The Evolution of China
 - b. The Rise of Japan
 - c. Postwar Geopolitics
 - d. The Global Dimension of East Asian Geopolitics
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy
 - a. Japan's Economy and Society
 - b. The Newly Industrialized Countries
 - c. Chinese Development
 - d. Social Conditions in China
- L. South Asia
 - 1. Environmental Geography: Diverse Landscapes, from Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim
 - a. The Film Star and the Poacher King
 - b. Environmental Issues of South Asia
 - c. The Four Subregions of South Asia
 - d. South Asia's Monsoon Climates
 - 2. Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma
 - a. The Geography of Family Planning
 - b. Migration and the Settlement Landscape
 - c. Agricultural Regions and Activities
 - d. Urban South Asia
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Rent by Religious Rivalries
 - a. Origins of south Asian Civilizations
 - b. Contemporary Geographies of Religion
 - c. Geographies of Language
 - d. South Asians in a Global Cultural Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

- a. South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947
 - b. Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia
 - c. International and Global Geopolitics
- 5. Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty
 - a. South Asian Poverty
 - b. Geographies of Economic Development
 - c. Globalization and India's Economic Future
- M. Southeast Asia
 - 1. Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region
 - a. The Tragedy of the Karen
 - b. The Deforestation of Southeast Asia
 - c. Smoke and Air Pollution
 - d. Patterns of Physical Geography
 - 2. Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities
 - a. Settlement and Agriculture
 - b. Recent Demographic Change
 - c. Urban Settlement
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures
 - a. The Introduction and Spread of Major Cultural Tradition
 - b. Geography of Language and Ethnicity
 - c. Southeast Asian Culture in Global Context
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: War, Ethnic Strife, and Regional Cooperation
 - a. Before European Colonialism
 - b. The Colonial Era
 - c. The Vietnam War and Its Aftermath
 - d. Geopolitical Tension in Contemporary Southeast Asia
 - e. International Dimensions of Southeast Asian Geopolitics
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economies
 - a. Economic Leaders and Laggards
 - b. Globalization and the Southeast Asian Economy
 - c. Issues of Social Development
- N. Australia and Oceania
 - 1. Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural and Human Habitat
 - a. Environments at Risk
 - b. Australian Environments
 - c. New Zealand's Varied Landscape
 - d. The Oceanic Realm
 - 2. Population and Settlement: A Diverse Cultural Landscape
 - a. Contemporary Population Patterns
 - b. Legacies of Human Occupancy
 - c. Modern Settlement Landscapes
 - d. Diverse Demographic Paths
 - 3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Global Crossroads
 - a. Multicultural Australia
 - b. Patterns in New Zealand
 - c. Mosaic of Pacific Cultures
 - 4. Geopolitical Framework: A Land of Fluid Boundaries
 - a. Creating Geopolitical Space
 - b. Persisting Geopolitical Tensions
 - c. A Regional and Global Identity?
 - 5. Economic and Social Development: A Hard Path to Paradise
 - a. Uncertain Avenues to Affluence
 - b. The Global Economic Setting

c. Enduring Social Challenges

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. CD-ROM 1. Diversity Amid Globalization: CD to accompany course textbook 2. GeoTutor CD-ROM by Charles A. Stansfield and Jerry Westby
- B. Web-Based Resources 1. Diversity Amid Globalization WWW Site: <http://www.prenhall.com/rowntree> a. On-line Study Guide b. Virtual Field Trips c. Country-by-Country Data
- C. **Field Trips** -
- D. **Discussion** -
- E. Applications 1. Maps and Map Reading
- F. **Lecture** - 1. Chalkboard Presentation 2. PowerPoint Presentations 3. Overhead Transparencies 4. Slides

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

- A. Weekly Homework Assignments from Textbook 1. Write out the definitions for all the Key Terms at the end of Chapter 4 2. Answer the odd-numbered Questions for Summary and Review 3. Answer Thinking Geographically questions 2, 3, 5 and 7 B. Web-Based Assignment 1. Visit the Diversity Amid Globalization WWW Site: <http://www.prenhall.com/rowntree>. Follow the link entitled "Current Events". Read the most recent posting and comment insightfully on it. 2. Visit the Diversity Amid Globalization WWW Site: <http://www.prenhall.com/rowntree>. Take a virtual field trip by following the links entitled "Exploring the Region" and "Destinations". Choose a country, region, or point of interest to explore. Download and print photographs, maps or other images. Write at least one (typed) page describing the region, why it is geographically interesting, and what you might do/find there if you visited. C. Project 1. Book Report: Choose one of the books from the list at the end of Chapter 4. Read and analyze it based on what you have learned in the chapter. Try and find specific examples of how events in the book are tied into the geography of the region. 2. Film Review: Choose one of the films from the list at the end of Chapter 4. Watch and analyze it based on what you have learned in the chapter. Try and find specific examples of how events in the book are tied into the geography of the region. Try to choose a film you have not seen before.

VIII. EVALUATION:

A. **Methods**

- 1. Exams/Tests
- 2. Quizzes
- 3. Projects
- 4. Home Work

5. Other:
 - a. Methods
 1. Homework
 2. Web-Based Assignments
 3. Projects
 4. Quizzes/Midterm Exams
 5. Final Exam

B. Frequency

1. Frequency
 - a. Weekly Homework Assignments
 - b. Web-Based Assignments and Projects to be assigned at Instructor's discretion
 - c. Recommend bi- or tri-weekly quizzes and final exam (or) two or three midterm (unit) exams and final exam
2. Typical Problems
 - a. Homework Problems
 1. Key Terms
 2. Altiplano
 3. grassification
 4. minifundia
 5. neoliberal policies
 6. Questions for Summary and Review
 - a. Why is this region called Latin America?
 - b. Give two examples of syncretic religions. What processes create them?
 7. Thinking Geographically
 - a. After examining the language map, what conclusions can you draw about the patterns of Indian survival in Latin America?
 - b. How is neoliberalism influencing the way Latin America interacts with the rest of the world? What are the social and environmental costs of neoliberalism? Is this a model for understanding the impact of globalization in the developing world?
 - b. Projects
 1. Book Reports
 - a. Gabriel García Marquez, *Love in the Time of Cholera*
 - b. Isabel Allende, *House of the Spirits*
 2. Film Review
 - a. *Bolivian Blues* (2000, U.S.)
 - b. *Black Orpheus* (1958, Brazil)
 - c. *Like Water For Chocolate* (1993, U.S.)
 - c. Exam Problems
 1. Multiple Choice
 - a. All of the following can be found in Latin America EXCEPT: (a) Massive reserves of natural resources such as oil, gas, and copper. (b) the largest rain forest on Earth. (c) the world's greatest reserve of biological diversity. (d) seven times the population of India, in a landmass twice as large. (e) slowing population growth rates.
 - b. The topography of Latin America has principally been formed by: (a) great rivers of the region forming valleys and mountains. (b) current volcanic activity in the Andes. (c) periods of drought and excessive rainfall due to El Niño. (d) movement of tectonic plates. (e) earthquakes along the Andes Mountains.
 2. Thinking Spatially
 - a. Coffee, cut flowers, and shorthorn cattle grow best in the (a) Tierra Helada. (b) Terra Fria. (c) Tierra Templada. (d) Tierra Caliente. (e) none of the above
 - b. While the average gross domestic product (GDP) in Mexico's state of Veracruz is _____, the average GDP in Brazil's Minas Gerais is _____. (a) between \$2000-2999 per person; between 2000-3900 reais per person. (b) between \$3000-3999 per person; between 4000-6000 reais per person. (c) below \$1999 per person; below 2000 reais per person. (d) between \$4000-4999 per person; between 4000-6000 reais per person. (e) above \$6000 per person; above 6000 reais per person.
 3. Essay
 - a. For nearly 40 years, Colombia has been torn apart by "La Violencia". Unintended consequences of the fighting included international terrorism, destruction of the rule of law nationwide, diversion of the country's oil resources, environmental devastation and the rise of the illegal drug trade. Insurgent guerilla groups such as FARC and ELN control large tracts of valuable land while paramilitary organizations brutally terrorize the population. Rural peasants face the worst of the violence and many become internally displaced persons, unable to receive international humanitarian aid because they remain within their own country. In response to a request from Colombia's president, the United States pledged \$1.3 billion in aid to Colombia's federal government, mainly to help eradicate the coca crop that is processed into cocaine. Based on your reading, is the United States making a wise investment through Plan Colombia? Explain your reasoning.
 - b. The Caribbean is often subject to hurricanes. These powerful storms can be highly destructive and often devastate poor areas. As a result, the United States offers more that \$500 million annually in emergency disaster aid. Meanwhile, Caribbean hurricanes are carefully monitored and researched, especially with regard to larger tropical weather and climate patterns. In your own words, briefly describe the main parts of a northern hemisphere hurricane and its principal characteristics (such as size, precipitation, rotation, and so on). Are recent hurricane seasons worse than in previous years?

IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:

1. Rowntree, Lewis, Price, Wyckoff *Diversity Amid Globalization: World Regions, Environment, Development*. 2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2003.
2. Salter, Christopher L., Joseph J Hobbs *Essentials of World Regional Geography*. 4th ed., Brooks/Cole, 2002.
3. de Blij, H.J., Peter O. Muller *Geography: Realms, Regions and Concepts*. 10th ed., Wiley, 2001.
4. Computer and Internet access.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS: