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Course Outline for GEOG 2

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Effective: Fall 2005

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

GEOG 2 — CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY — 3.00 units

Spatial analysis of human populations, their cultural traits and activities. Emphasis on how diverse peoples, through their interactions and through their perceptions and use of the physical environment, create distinctive cultural landscapes. Social, political, and economic elements of geography which contribute to the evolution of these global and regional cultural patterns. Field trips may be included.

3.00 Units Lecture

Grading Methods:

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. Describe and explain the distribution of people and their activities, by applying the techniques and tools of spatial analysis;
- B. Explain why every place is unique, and assess similarities between places;
- C. Offer descriptions and explanations to the origin and diffusion of the cultural landscape;
- D. Offer explanations to changes in population and population growth rates, and discuss the significance such population changes may have on human-environmental and cultural issues;
- E. Offer descriptions and explanations to the migration of people and ideas and its affect on cultures;
- F. Describe the spatial distribution of language, religion, and ethnicity, and their cultural and political significance;
- G. Explain the concepts of nations, states, boundaries, and nationalism;
- H. Discuss the concept of developed versus developing nations and their differing economic dependencies;
- I. Describe how different cultures sustain the necessities of living through agriculture, manufacturing, and services;
- J. Explain how human actions affect the physical environment and the role the physical and cultural landscape plays in urban development;
- K. Explain that although the physical environment may set limits on human actions, people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment and choose courses of action from many alternatives, and that these courses of action result in the use and modification of environmental resources;
- L. Make informed decisions about which courses of action are most likely to minimize adverse environmental impacts and maintain the habitability of Planet Earth.

V. CONTENT:

- A. Thinking Geographically
 1. Why do Geographers Address Where Things Are?
 - a. Maps
 - b. Contemporary Tools
 2. Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?
 - a. Place: Unique Location of a Feature
 - b. Regions: Areas of Unique Characteristics
 3. Why Are Different Places Similar?
 - a. Scale: From Local to Global
 - b. Space: Distribution of Features
 - c. Connections Between Places
- B. Population
 1. Where Is the World's Population Distributed?
 - a. Population Concentrations
 - b. Sparsely Populated Regions
 - c. Population Density
 2. Where Has the World's Population Increased?
 - a. Natural Increase
 - b. Fertility

- c. Mortality
- 3. Why Is Population Increasing at Different Rates in Different Countries?
 - a. The Demographic Transition
 - b. Population Pyramids
 - c. Countries in Different Stages of Demographic Transition
 - d. Demographic Transition and World Population Growth
- 4. Why Might the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?
 - a. Malthus on Overpopulation
 - b. Declining Birth Rates
 - c. World Health Threats
- C. Migration
 - 1. Why Do People Migrate?
 - a. Reasons for Migrating
 - b. Distance of Migration
 - c. Characteristics of Migrants
 - 2. Where Are Migrants Distributed?
 - a. Global Migration Patterns
 - b. U.S. Immigration Patterns
 - c. Impact of Immigration on the United States
 - 3. Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?
 - a. Immigration Policies of Host Countries
 - b. Cultural Problems Living in Other Countries
 - 4. Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?
 - a. Migration Between Regions of a Country
 - b. Migration Within One Region
- D. Folk and Popular Culture
 - 1. Where Do Folk and Popular Cultures Originate and Diffuse?
 - a. Origin of Folk and Popular Culture
 - b. Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures
 - 2. Why Is Folk Culture Clustered?
 - a. Isolation Promotes Cultural Diversity
 - b. Influence of Physical Environment
 - 3. Why Is Popular Culture Widely Distributed?
 - a. Diffusion of Popular Housing, Clothing and Food
 - b. Role of Television in Diffusing Popular Culture
 - 4. Why Does Globalization of Popular Culture Cause Problems?
 - a. Threat to Folk Culture
 - b. Environmental Impact of Popular Culture
- E. Language
 - 1. Where Are English-Language Speakers Distributed?
 - a. Origin and Diffusion of English
 - b. Dialects of English
 - 2. Why Is English Related to Other Languages?
 - a. Indo-European Branches
 - b. Origin and Diffusion of Indo-European
 - 3. Where Are Other Language Families Distributed?
 - a. Classification of Languages
 - b. Distribution of Language Families
 - 4. Why Do People Preserve Local Languages?
 - a. Preserving Language Diversity
 - b. Global Dominance of English
- F. Religion
 - 1. Where Are Religions Distributed?
 - a. Universalizing Religions
 - b. Ethnic Religions
 - 2. Why Do Religions Have Different Distributions?
 - a. Origin of Religions
 - b. Diffusion of Religions
 - c. Holy Places
 - d. The Calendar
 - 3. Why Do Religions Organize Space in Distinctive Patterns?
 - a. Places of Worship
 - b. Sacred Space
 - c. Administration of Space
 - 4. Why Do Territorial Conflicts Arise Among Religious Groups?
 - a. Religion Versus Governmental Policies
 - b. Religion Versus Religion
- G. Ethnicity
 - 1. Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?
 - a. Distribution of Ethnicities in the United States
 - b. Differentiating Ethnicity and Race
 - 2. Why Have Ethnicities Been Transformed Into Nationalities?
 - a. Rise of Nationalities
 - b. Multinational States
 - c. Revival of Ethnic Identity
 - 3. Why Do Ethnicities Clash?
 - a. Ethnic Competition to Dominate Nationality
 - b. Dividing Ethnicities Among More than One State
 - 4. What Is Ethnic Cleansing?
 - a. Ethnic Cleansing in Yugoslavia
 - b. Ethnic Cleansing in Central Africa
- H. Political Geography
 - 1. Where Are States Located?
 - a. Problems of Defining States
 - b. Development of the State Concept
 - 2. Why Do Boundaries Cause Problems?
 - a. Shapes of States
 - b. Types of Boundaries
 - c. Boundaries Inside States
 - 3. Why Do States Cooperate With Each Other?

- a. Political and Military Cooperation
 - b. Economic Cooperation
- 4. Why Has Terrorism Increased?
 - a. Terrorism by Individuals and Organizations
 - b. State Support for Terrorism
- I. Development
 - 1. Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?
 - a. Economic Indicators of Development
 - b. Social Indicators of Development
 - c. Demographic Indicators of Development
 - 2. Where Are More and Less Developed Countries Distributed?
 - a. More Developed Regions
 - b. Less Developed Regions
 - 3. Where Does Level of Development Vary by Gender?
 - a. Gender-Related Development Index
 - b. Gender Empowerment
 - 4. Why Do Less Developed Countries Face Obstacles To Development?
 - a. Development Through Self-Sufficiency
 - b. Development Through International Trade
 - c. Financing Development
- J. Agriculture
 - 1. Where Did Agriculture Originate?
 - a. Origins of Agriculture
 - b. Location of Agricultural Hearths
 - c. Classifying Agricultural Regions
 - 2. Where Are Agricultural Regions in Less Developed Countries?
 - a. Shifting Cultivation
 - b. Pastoral Nomadism
 - c. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
 - 3. Where Are Agricultural Regions in More Developed Countries?
 - a. Mixed Crop and Livestock Farming
 - b. Dairy Farming
 - c. Grain Farming
 - d. Livestock Ranching
 - e. Mediterranean Agriculture
 - f. Commercial Gardening and Fruit Farming
 - g. Plantation Farming
 - 4. Why Do Farmers Face Economic Difficulties?
 - a. Issues for Commercial Farmers
 - b. Issues for Subsistence Farmers
 - c. Strategies to Increase Food Supply
- K. Industry
 - 1. Where Did Industry Originate?
 - a. The Industrial Revolution
 - b. Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution
 - 2. Where Is Industry Distributed?
 - a. North America
 - b. Europe
 - c. East Asia
 - 3. Why Do Industries Have Different Distributions?
 - a. Situation Factors
 - b. Site Factors
 - c. Obstacles to Optimum Location
 - 4. Why Do Industries Face Problems?
 - a. Industrial Problems from a Global Perspective
 - b. Industrial Problems in More Developed Countries
 - c. Industrial Problems in Less Developed Countries
- L. Services
 - 1. Where Did Services Originate?
 - a. Types of Services
 - b. Origin of Services
 - c. Services in Rural Settlements
 - 2. Why Are Consumer Services Distributed in a Regular Pattern?
 - a. Central Place Theory
 - b. Market Area Analysis
 - c. Hierarchy of Services and Settlements
 - 3. Why Do Business Services Locate in Large Settlements?
 - a. World Cities
 - b. Hierarchy of Business Services
 - c. Economic Base of Settlements
 - 4. Why Do Services Cluster Downtown?
 - a. Central Business District
 - b. Suburbanization of Businesses
- M. Urban Patterns
 - 1. Where Have Urban Areas Grown?
 - a. Urbanization
 - b. Defining Urban Settlements
 - 2. Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?
 - a. Three Models of Urban Structure
 - b. Use of the Models Outside North America
 - 3. Why Do Inner Cities Have Distinctive Problems?
 - a. Inner-City Physical Problems
 - b. Inner-City Social Problems
 - c. Inner-City Economic Problems
 - 4. Why Do Suburbs Have Distinctive Problems?
 - a. The Peripheral Model
 - b. Contribution of Transportation to Suburbanization
 - c. Local Government Fragmentation
- N. Resource Issues
 - 1. Why Are Resources Being Depleted?

- a. Energy Resources
 - b. Mineral Resources
- 2. Why Are Resources Being Polluted?
 - a. Air Pollution
 - b. Water Pollution
 - c. Land Pollution
- 3. Why Are Resources Renewable?
 - a. Renewing Resources
 - b. Recycling Resources
- 4. Why Can Resources Be Conserved?
 - a. Sustainable Development
 - b. Biodiversity

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. **Lecture** - 1. Chalkboard Presentation 2. PowerPoint Presentations 3. Overhead Transparencies 4. Slides
- B. **Discussion** - 1. 10 Minute Student Discussions, Beginning of Class 2. Topical Current Events
- C. **Web-Based Resources** 1. Online Study Guide: <http://www.prenhall.com/rubenstein>. 2. Association of American Geographers: <http://www.aag.org> 3. American Geographical Society: <http://www.amergeog.org> 4. The National Geographic Society: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com>.
- D. **Field Trips** - 1. Patterson 2. Modesto 3. Smaller Agricultural Community
- E. CD-ROM 1. Human Geography in Action
- F. Applications

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

- A. Weekly Homework Assignments from Textbook and Student Workbook 1. Write out the definitions for all the Key Terms at the end of Chapter 2. 2. Answer Thinking Geographically questions 2, 4 and 5 3. Read and complete Chapter 2; Frame of Reference: Earth's Location Grid, Time Zones, and the International Date Line; in the student workbook. B. Web-Based Assignment 1. Go to <http://www.prenhall.org/rubenstein> and complete the cyberspace exercises for Chapter 2: Population. 2. Visit the Population Reference Bureau (<http://www.prb.org>) and U.S. Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov>) websites and map the demographics of your hometown. C. Research Paper 1. Incorporating Geographic Thought as It Relates to the Cultural Landscape 2. Possible Topics: a. Where did you or your ancestors originally immigrate to in the United States? Describe what role your family or your ancestors may have had in influencing the local cultural landscape. b. Describe the demographic composition of your neighborhood and offer explanations as to its development. c. Identify the attributes of the region you live in that make it unique from the surrounding areas. Keep in mind that you will need to identify this region. d. If you were born in some area other than where you are living today, describe your place of birth, explain your migration to your current location, and compare the similarities and differences of the people living at your place of birth with those at your current home.

VIII. EVALUATION:

A. **Methods**

- 1. Exams/Tests
- 2. Quizzes
- 3. Research Projects
- 4. Papers
- 5. Projects
- 6. Home Work
- 7. Other:
 - a. Methods
 - 1. Homework
 - 2. Student Projects
 - 3. Research Paper
 - 4. Quizzes
 - 5. Midterm Exams
 - 6. Final Exam

B. **Frequency**

- 1. Frequency
 - a. Weekly Homework Assignments
 - b. Recommend bi-weekly or tri-weekly quizzes and final exam (or) two or three midterm (unit) exams and final exam.
 - c. Student Projects and/or Term Paper to be assigned at the discretion of the instructor.
- 2. Typical Problems
 - a. Homework Problems
 - 1. Key Words
 - a. Gender Empowerment Index
 - b. Gross domestic product
 - c. Less developed country
 - d. Tertiary sector
 - 2. Thinking Geographically
 - a. What have been the benefits and costs to Canada of its free trade agreement with the United States? How are the benefits and costs to Canada likely to change with the implementation of NAFTA?
 - b. Foreign cars account for one-fourth of the sales in the mid-western United States, compared to half in California and other West Coast states. What factors might account for the regional difference?
 - b. Quiz Problems
 - 1. Multiple Choice Questions
 - a. The ability to move from one location to another is (a) migration. (b) mobility. (c) net migration. (d) voluntary migration.
 - b. An isogloss is (a) a form of language spoken in a local area. (b) a collection of unique words. (c) a boundary between language regions. (d) all of the above.
 - 2. True/False Questions
 - a. The Balkan states broke down because of ethnic conflict, which might end in peace through the tragedy of ethnic cleansing.
 - b. GDP per capita is the only economic indicator needed to determine the level of development of a country.
 - 3. Exam Problems
 - a. Short Answer Questions
 - 1. To raise money for development, what kind of crops are farmers in less developed countries

- encouraged to grow?
- 2. In view of the rank-size distribution in Romania, why had the past President of Romania, Nicolae Ceaucescu, ordered the demolition of thousands of rural villages, each containing a few hundred inhabitants, and the construction of cities of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants?
- b. Essay Questions
 - 1. Discuss the possible reasons for the origins of settlements.
 - 2. What did Louis Wirth mean by calling urbanism a "way of life"?
- c. Thinking Spatially
 - 1. Which of the following states is not divided by an isogloss boundary? (a) Pennsylvania. (b) New Hampshire. (c) Maryland. (d) Delaware. (e) New Jersey
 - 2. The so-called Anglo-Saxon influence on English language and culture came from: (a) Scotland. (b) Normandy/Brittany. (c) Cornwall. (d) Norway. (e) Denmark/Germany

IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:

- 1. Rubenstein, James M *An Introduction to Human Geography: The Cultural Landscape*. 8th ed., Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005.
- 2. Stansfield, Charles A. Jr *Building Geographic Literacy: An Interactive Approach*. 5th ed., Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005.
- 3. Kuby, Michael, et. al *Human Geography In Action*. 3rd ed., John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2004.
- 4. Computer and Internet access.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS:

- A. Allen, John L. *Student Atlas of World Geography*. 3rd Edition. McGraw Hill/Duskin 2003.