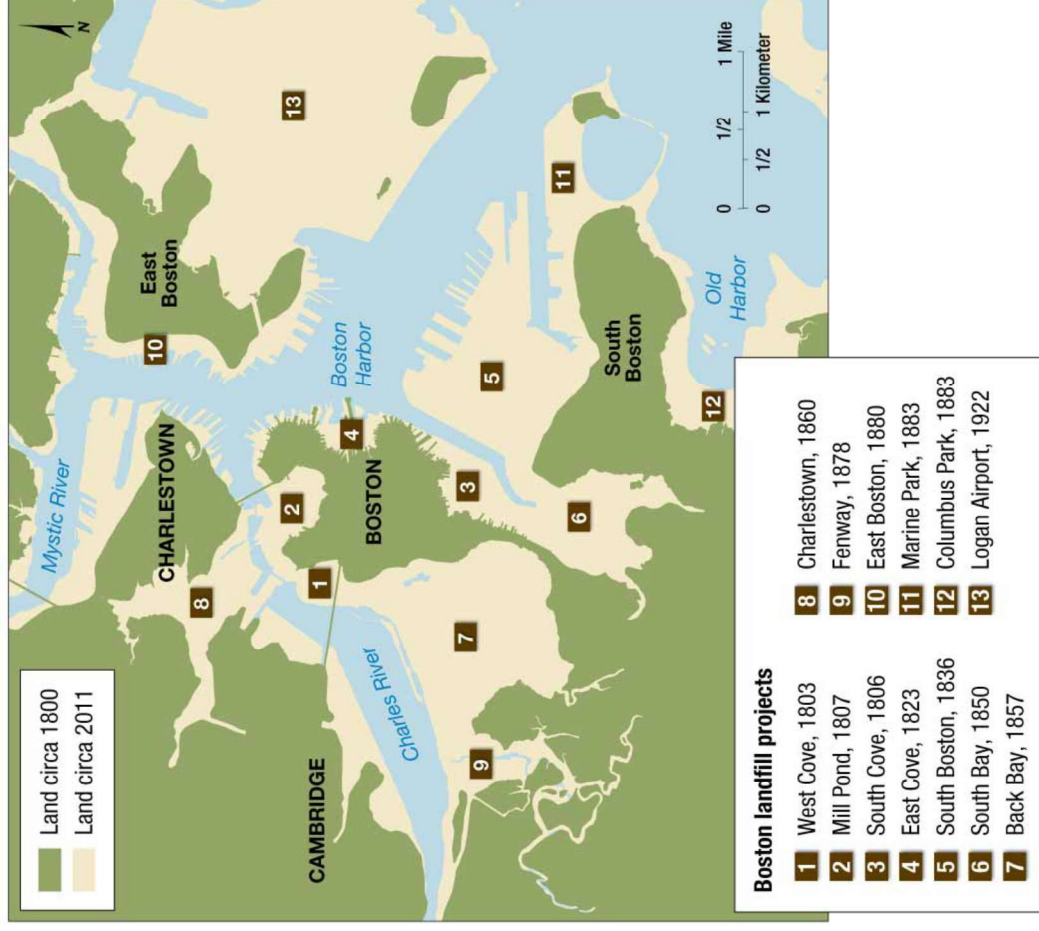


The Changing Site of Boston

Boston looks much different today than when Paul Revere rode out to warn the Americans that the “British were coming.”



© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc.

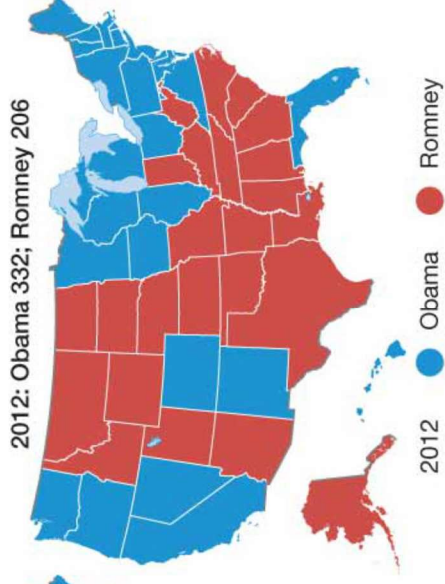
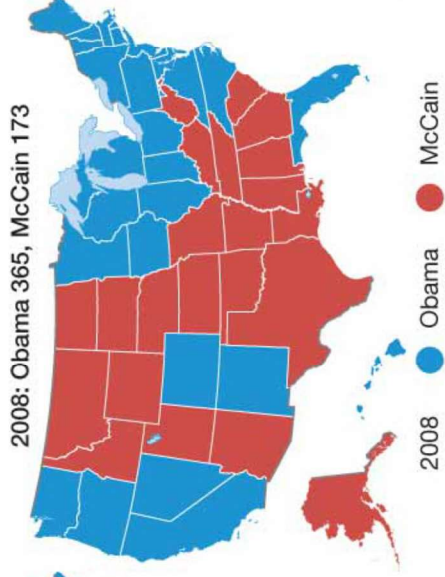
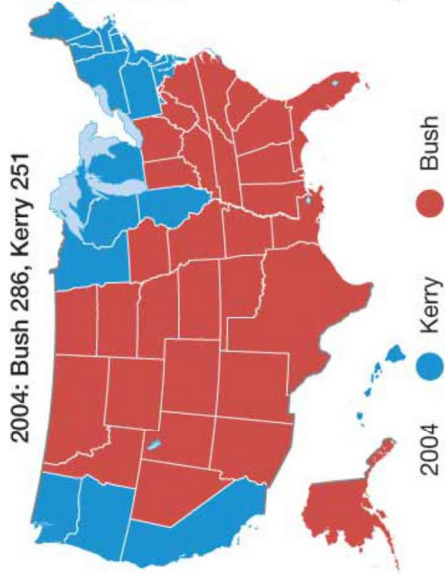
Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?

- **Region: A Unique Area**
 - An area on Earth defined by one or more distinctive characteristics is a *region*.
 - Most often applied at two scales
 1. Spanning political states
 2. Constrained within one political state.
 - A region derives its unified character through the *cultural landscape*—a combination of cultural, religious, and physical features.
 - “Culture is the agent, the natural area the medium, the cultural landscape is the result.” – Carl O. Sauer, American Geographer

Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?

- **Region: A Unique Area**
 - Geographers identify three types of regions.
 1. **Formal Region (aka uniform region or homogeneous region)**
 - An area in which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics
 - » Examples: Common language, economic activity, or climate
 - » Characteristic may be predominant rather than universal.

Formal Regions – mapping an election

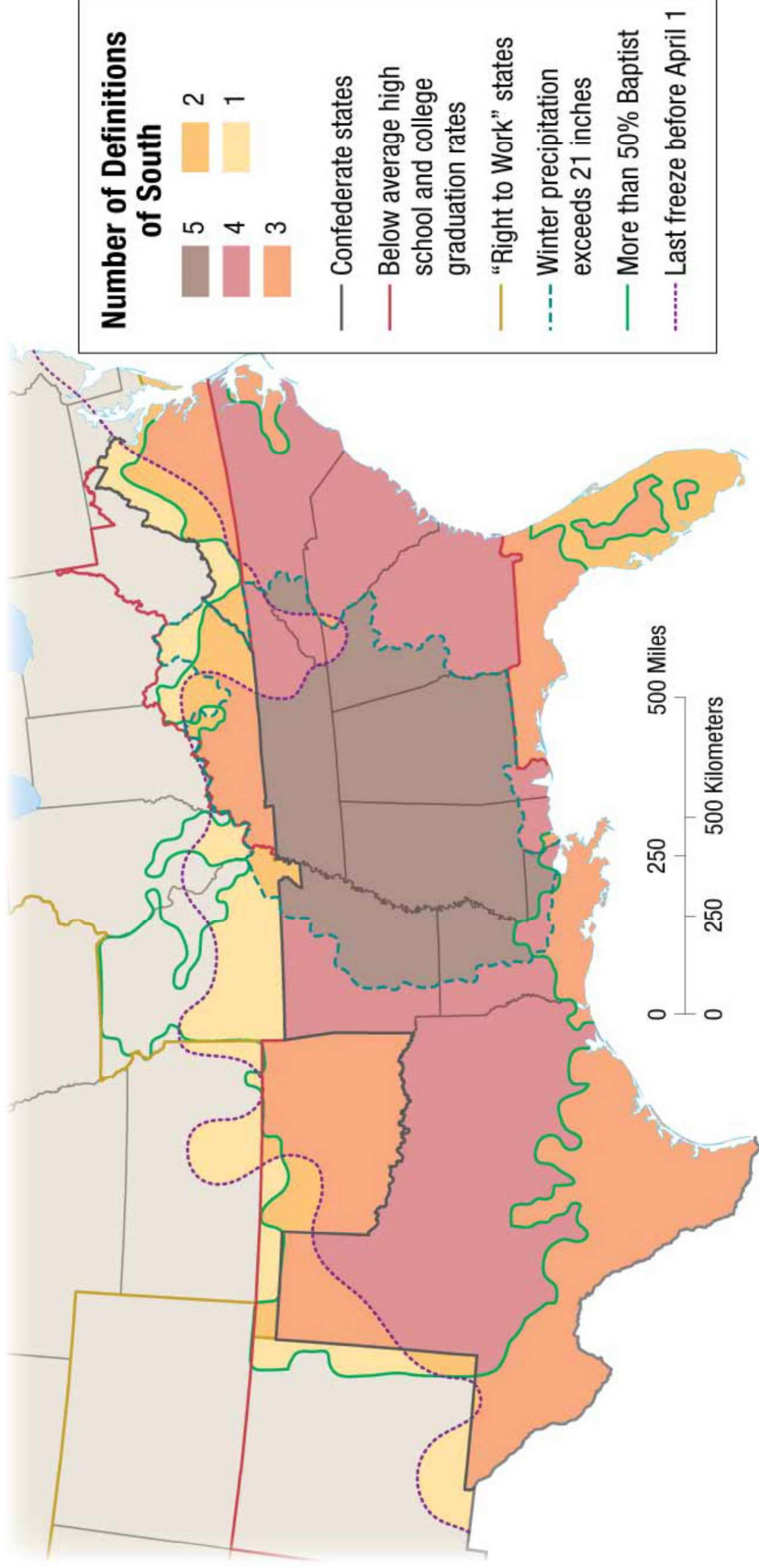


Remember: Characteristic may be predominant rather than universal. Nebraska is a “Red” state – does this mean EVERYONE who voted in Nebraska in these elections voted for the “Red” or Republican candidate?

Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?

- Region: A Unique Area
 - Geographers identify three types of regions.
 - 2. Functional Region (aka nodal region)
 - An area organized around a node or focal point
 - » The characteristic chosen to define a functional region dominates at a central focus or node and diminishes in importance outward.
 - » Ex. Circulation of a newspaper, such as *The New York Times*
 - 3. Vernacular Region (aka perceptual region)
 - An area that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity.
 - » Ex. The American South is a region individuals recognize as having distinct environmental, cultural, and economic preferences.

Vernacular Regions



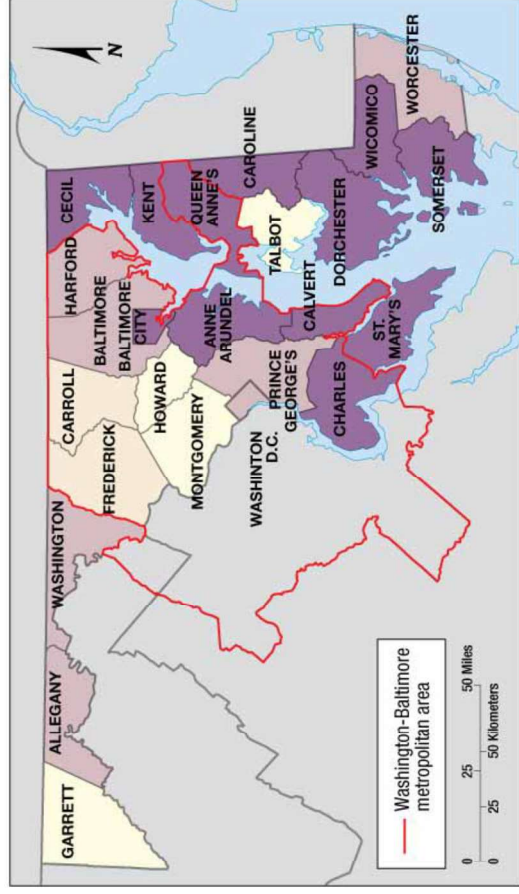
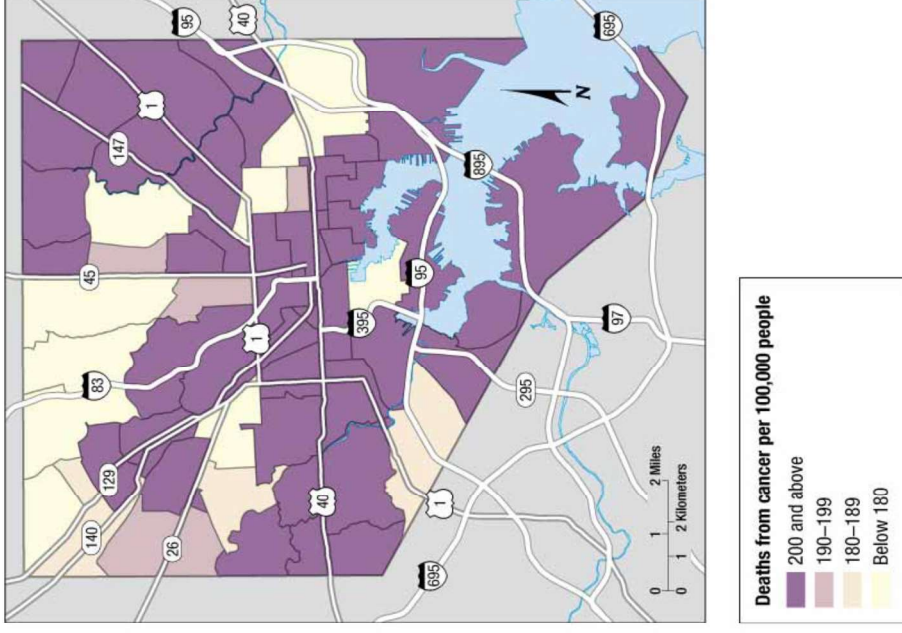
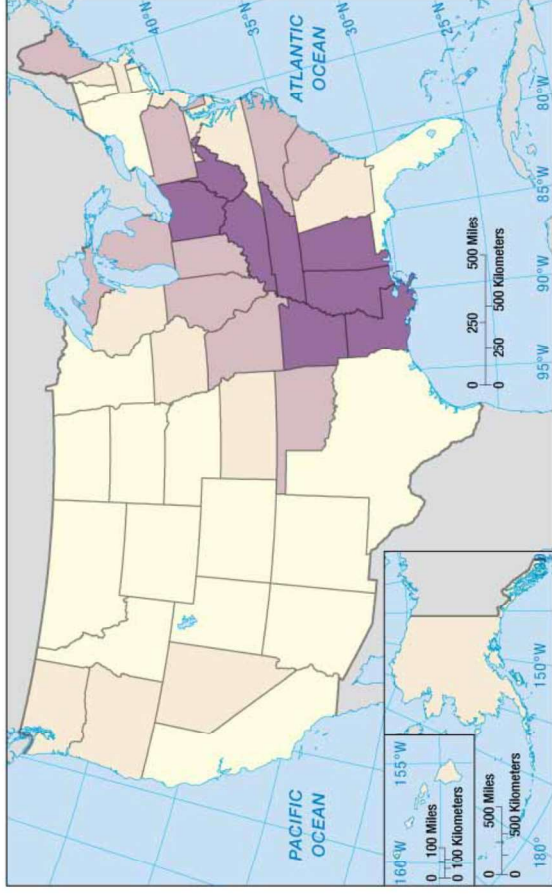
A Vernacular Region: come from “cultural identity” not geographic thought

What factors distinguish the South as a distinct Vernacular Region?

Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?

- **Regions of Culture**
- Geographers study TWO definitions of culture.
 - What People Care About
 - » Geographers study why the customary ideas, beliefs, and values of a people produce a distinctive culture in a particular place.
 - » Especially important cultural values derive from a group's language, religion, and ethnicity.
 - What People Take Care Of
 - » The second element of culture of interest is production of material wealth, such as food, clothing, and shelter that humans need in order to survive and thrive.

Spatial Association – integrating information



What factors are associated with regional features.

What might explain the higher cancer rates of these regions?

Chapter 01

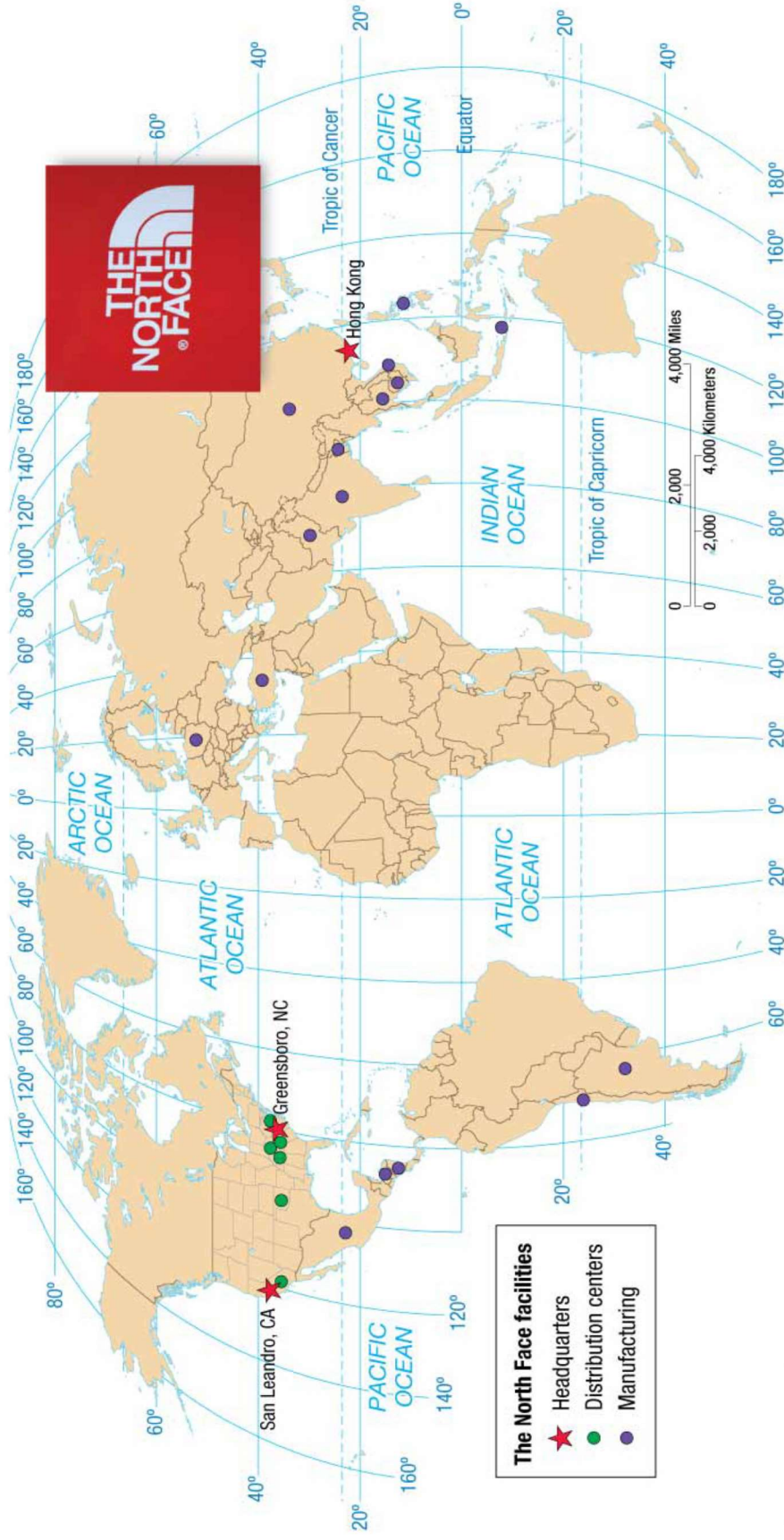
Key Issue 3:

Why Are Different Places Similar?

Globalization – our “shrinking” world

- Globalization of Economy
 - Globalization of the economy has been created primarily by transnational corporations, sometimes called multinational corporations.
 - A *transnational corporation* conducts research, operates factories, and sells products in many countries, not just where its headquarters and principal shareholders are located.
 - Recession that began in 2008 has been called the first global recession.
 - Home buyers in the U.S. to sales clerks in Japan were all caught in a web of falling demand and lack of credit.

Globalization – A Global Economy



Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Globalization of Culture
 - Geographers observe that increasingly uniform cultural preferences produce uniform “global” landscapes of material artifacts and of cultural values.
 - Fast-food restaurants, service stations, and retail chains deliberately create a visual appearance that locations differ as little as possible.
 - Produces a sense of familiarity for the consumer in what may be an unfamiliar place overall, such as when traveling away from one’s hometown

“McCulture”



CHINA



DUBAI

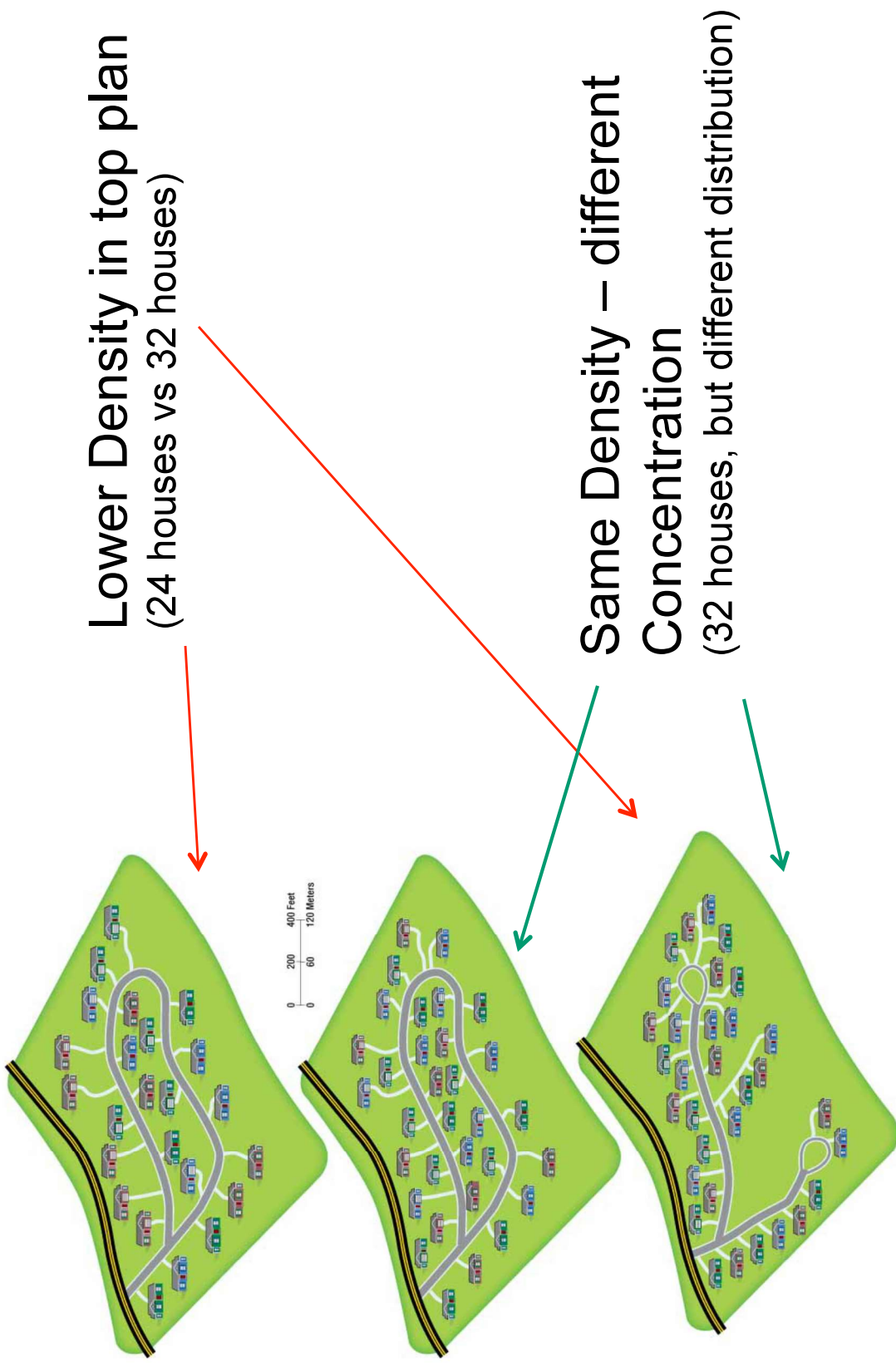
Why Are Different Places Similar?

- **Space: Distribution of Features**
 - *Space* refers to the physical gap or interval between two objects.
 - Geographers think about the arrangement of people and activities in an attempt to try to understand why they are in such a distribution.
 - The arrangement of a future in space as long as its *distribution*

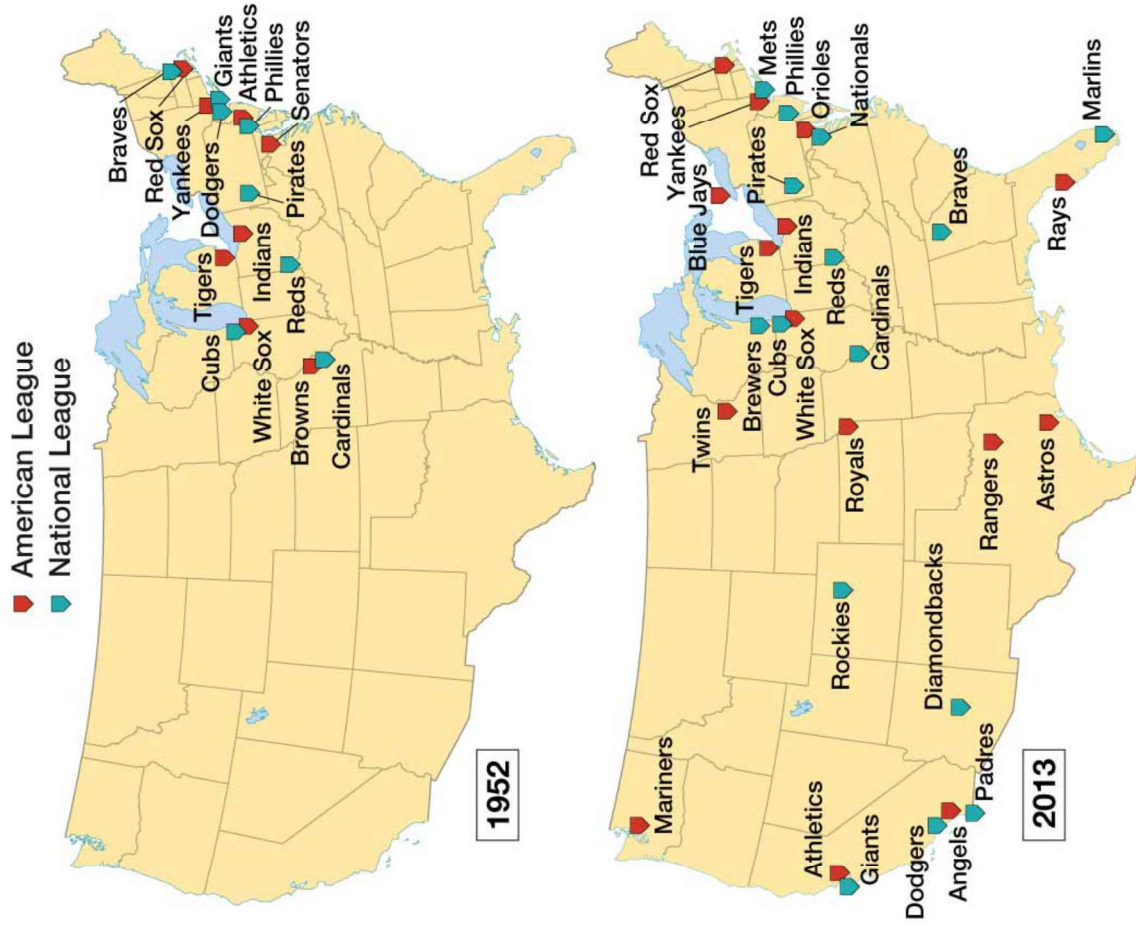
Why Are Different Places Similar?

- **Space: Distribution of Features**
 - Geographers identify three main properties of distribution across Earth.
- 1. **Density**- frequency with which something occurs in space
 - Involves the number of a feature and the land area
- 2. **Concentration**- extent of a feature's spread over space
 - Closely spaced together is known as *clustered*.
 - Relatively far apart is known as *dispersed*.
- 3. **Pattern**- geometric arrangement of objects in space

Concentration – NOT the same as density!



Concentration and Density – NOT the same!



Concentration:

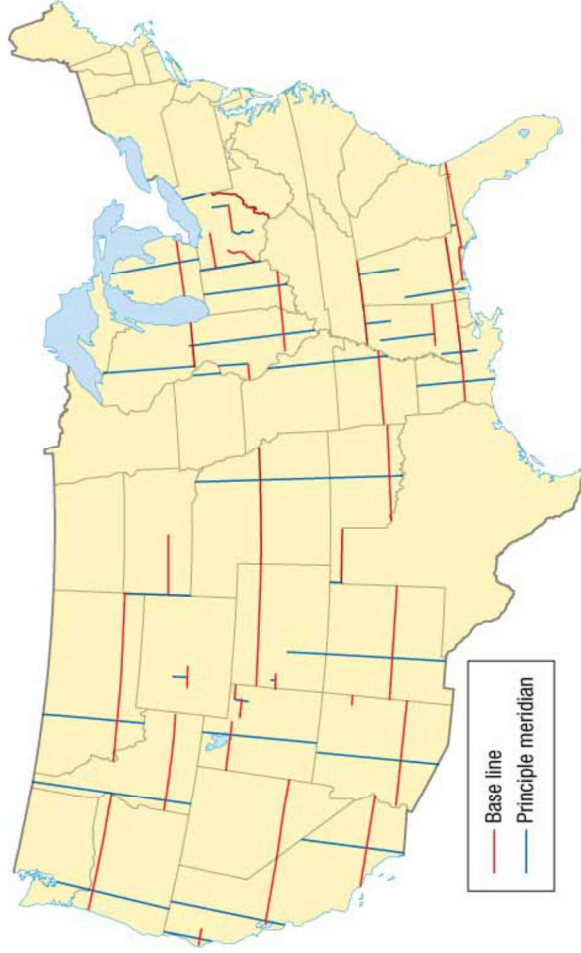
1952: MLB teams are highly concentrated in the NE and Midwest

2013: MLB teams are more dispersed

Density:

2013: Density of MLB teams has INCREASED nation-wide

Pattern – Township and Range



N	T24N R1W	T24N R1E	
	T23N R1W	6 5 4 3 2 1	
7 8 9 10 11 12			
18 17 16 15 14 13			
19 20 21 22 23 24			
30 29 28 27 26 25			
31 32 33 34 35 36			
	T22N R1W	T22N R1E	

The Land Ordinance of 1785 established a system to organize land

Township and Section

There are 24 townships
in Lancaster County

Each township is
6 miles by 6 miles

Each township has
36 sections

Let's look at Grant
Township

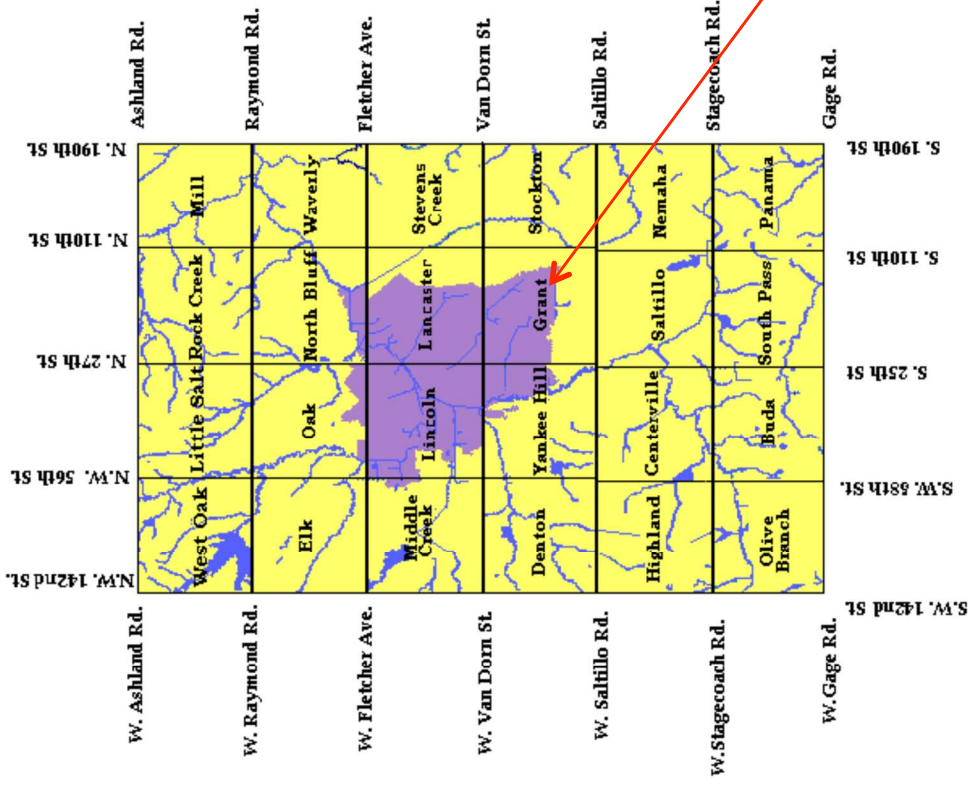


Fig. 1: Lancaster County Township Names

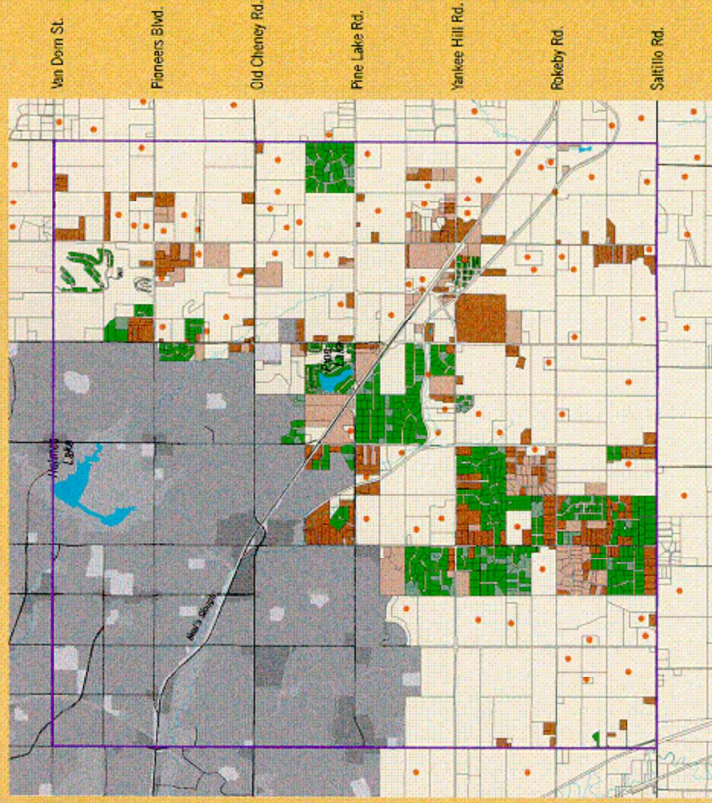
LEGEND

- County Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Grant Township Name
- Streams & Water Bodies
- Future Service Area for City of Lincoln

LANCASTER COUNTY

Grant Township – Lincoln, NE

Grant Township



Rural Residential Uses: Grant Township

Map Overview
 This map shows the location of Grant Township within Lancaster County, Nebraska. The map is divided into sections by township and range. Grant Township is located in the northwestern part of the county, bounded by Van Don St. to the north, Pine Lake Rd. to the south, and 27th Street to the west.

Township Location

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Legend

Residential Uses

- Acres/Quas
- Lots
- Single Residential
- Farms with Residential
- Other Elements

Other Elements

- Occupied
- Want
- N.A.
- Township Boundary
- Range Boundary
- Section Boundary

LANCASTER COUNTY

Grant Township

Driving a section in Grant Township:

Begin at 27th & Pine Lake Rd
 Drive East on Pine Lake Road to 40th – turn left onto 40th
 Drive North on 40th to Old Cheney Road – turn left onto Old Cheney
 Drive West on Old Cheney to 27th – turn left on 27th
 Drive South on 27th to Pine Lake Rd

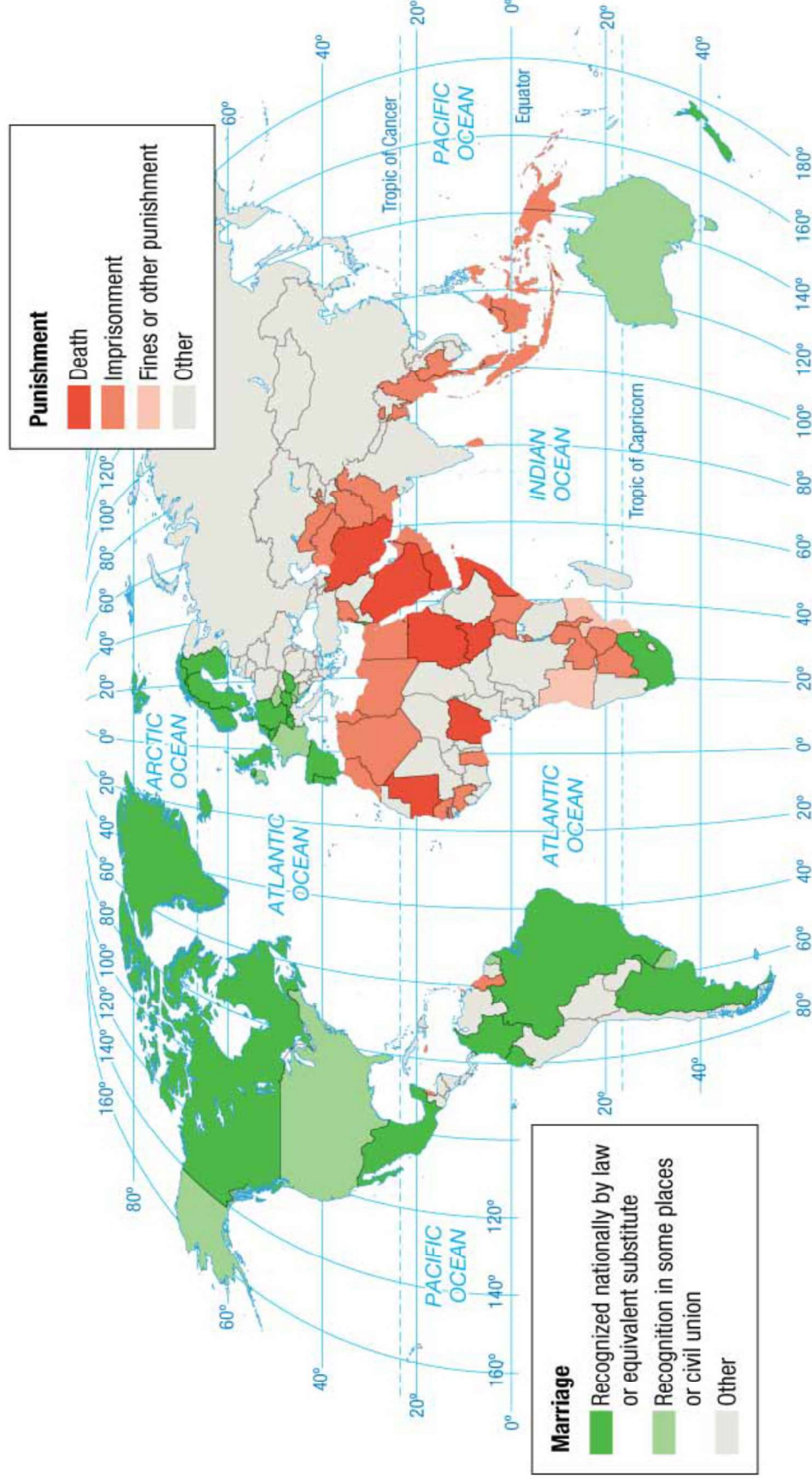
Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Cultural Identity in Space
 - Patterns in space vary according to gender, ethnicity, sexuality.
 - The cultural landscape has the ability to communicate to people what the accepted norm is within a place.
 - Ex. A bar or park that makes whites feel welcomed and people of color unwelcomed (or vice versa)
 - Ex. An inviting shopping district to people practicing alternative lifestyles located in close proximity to where many same-sex couples live

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Cultural Identity in Space
 - Branches of geography seek to better understand the dynamics of gender, ethnicity, and sexuality by looking at the matter through different lenses.
 - **Behavioral geography** is a branch of human geography that attempts to understand the psychological basis for individual human actions.
 - **Humanistic geography** is a branch of human geography that emphasizes the different ways that individuals perceive their surrounding environment.
 - **Poststructuralist geography** emphasizes the need to understand multiple perspectives regarding space.

Cultural Diversity in space



Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Connections between Places
 - People, ideas, and objects move via **connections** through one of three types of **diffusion**.
 1. Relocation Diffusion
 - Spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another
 - » Example: Language brought to a new locale by a migrant
 2. Expansion Diffusion
 - Spread the feature from one place to another in an additive process
 - » **Hierarchical diffusion**: spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places – fashion trends or architecture
 - » **Contagious diffusion**: rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population – such as a religion

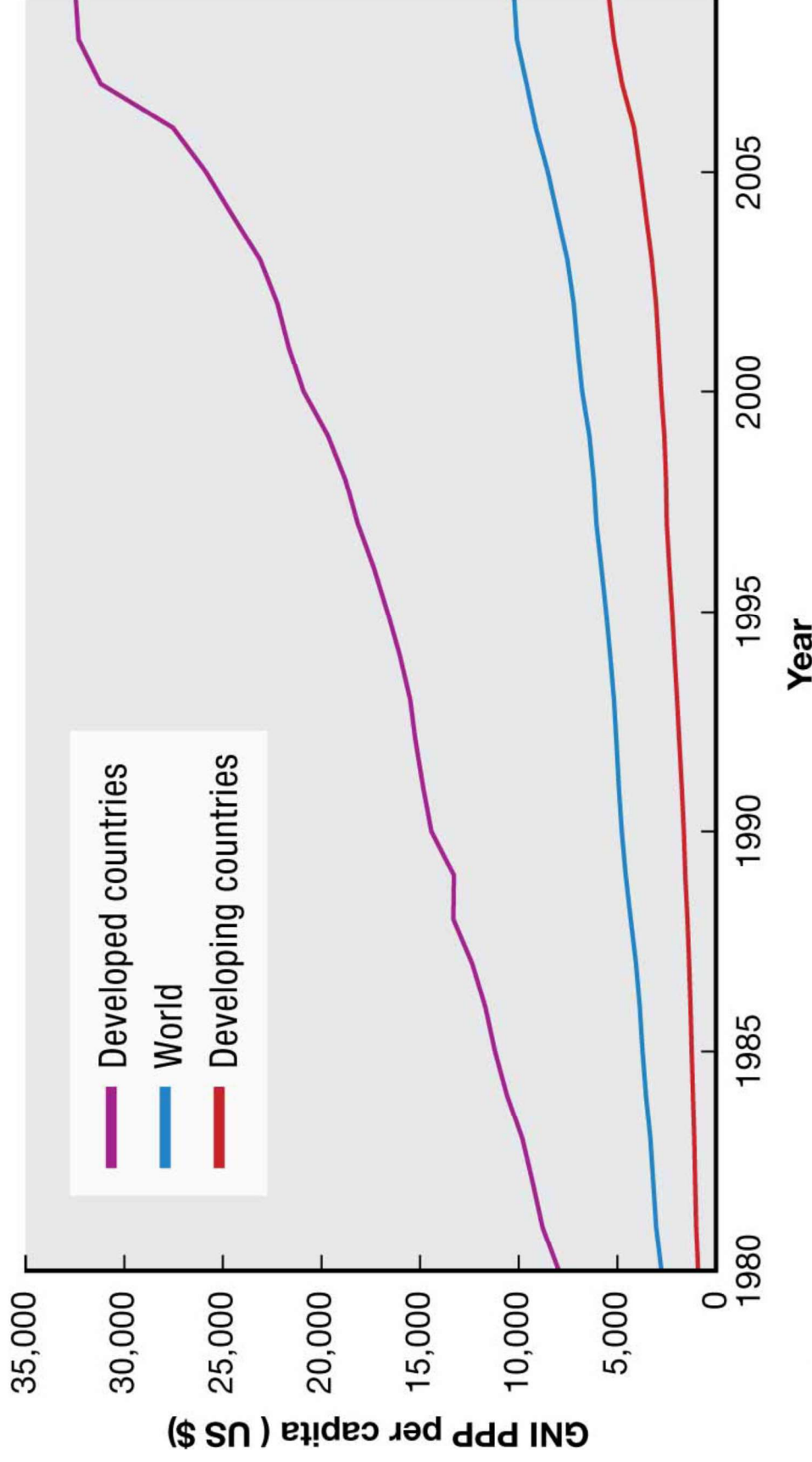
Why Are Different Places Similar?

- **Connections between Places**
 3. **Stimulus Diffusion**
 - Spread of an underlying principle even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.
 - » Example: Innovative features of Apple's iPhone and iPad have been adopted by competitors.

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Spatial Interaction
 - The farther away someone is from you, the less likely you two are to interact.
 - Trailing-off phenomenon of diminishing contact with the increase in distance is called *distance decay*.
 - Electronic communications have almost removed barriers to interaction between people who are far apart.
 - Access to the technology is of interest to geographers.
 - Core: North America, Western Europe, and Japan
 - Periphery: Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Access to technology has created inequality



The gap in economic conditions between core and periphery regions due to globalization has produced uneven development and economic inequality

Chapter 01

Key Issue 4:

Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

- Sustainability and Resources
 - Geographers observe two major misuses of resources:
 - Humans deplete nonrenewable resources.
 - Humans destroyed otherwise renewable resources through pollution of air, water, and soil.
 - Three Pillars of Sustainability
 1. Environment Pillar
 - Sustainable development can only exist if conservation is embraced more fully than wasting resources or preservation of all resources.

Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

- Sustainability and Resources
 - Three Pillars of Sustainability
 - 2. Economy Pillar
 - Efforts to set prices of commodities and goods based not only on supply and demand but also on costs to the environment.
 - 3. Society Pillar
 - Modifying the wants of cultures in regards to shelter, food, and clothing to objects that are sustainable

Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

- Earth's Physical Systems
 - Geographers classify natural resources as part of four interrelated systems.
 - **Abiotic system** is one composed of nonliving or inorganic matter.
 - **Atmosphere:** thin layer of gas surrounding Earth
 - **Hydrosphere:** all water on and near Earth's surface
 - **Lithosphere:** Earth's crust and layer just below the crust
 - **Biotic system** is one composed of living organisms.
 - **Biosphere:** all living organisms on Earth

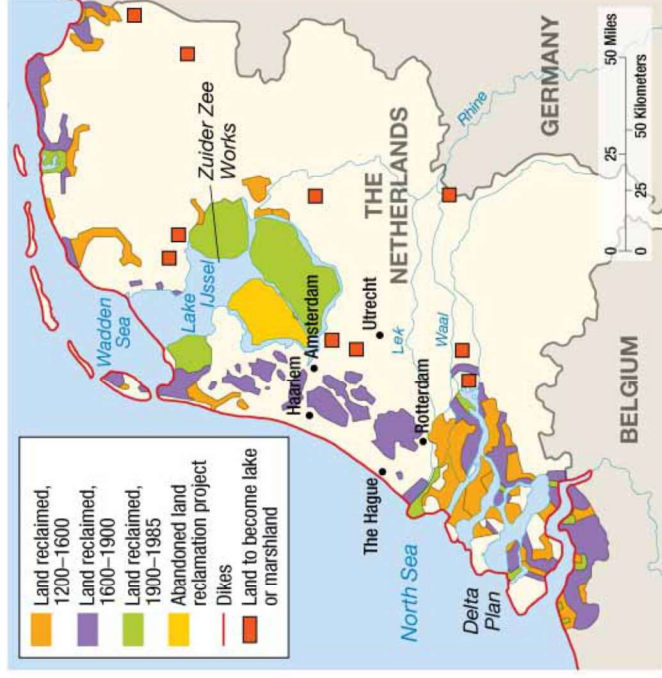
Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

- Interactions in the Biosphere
 - People are now the most important agents of change on Earth.
 - Human modification of the abiotic systems has ongoing ramifications.
 - Examples
 - Atmosphere contains pollutants, humans have trouble breathing.
 - Without water, humans waste away and die.
 - Excessive extraction of resources from lithosphere limits availability of materials for building and fuel for energy.
 - Excessive erosion or depletion of nutrients limits biosphere's ability to provide food for humans.

Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

- **Modifying the Environment**
 - Few ecosystems have been as thoroughly modified as those of the Netherlands and Florida.
 - **Netherlands**
 - Much of the Netherlands would be underwater, if it weren't for *polders*- a piece of land that is created by draining water from an area.
 - Dutch have become world leaders in reducing the causes of global warming and industrial pollution.
 - **Florida**
 - Unsustainable modifications made to ecosystem, as a result of draining portions of the Everglades and water pollution from cattle grazing

A sustainable ecosystem – The Netherlands



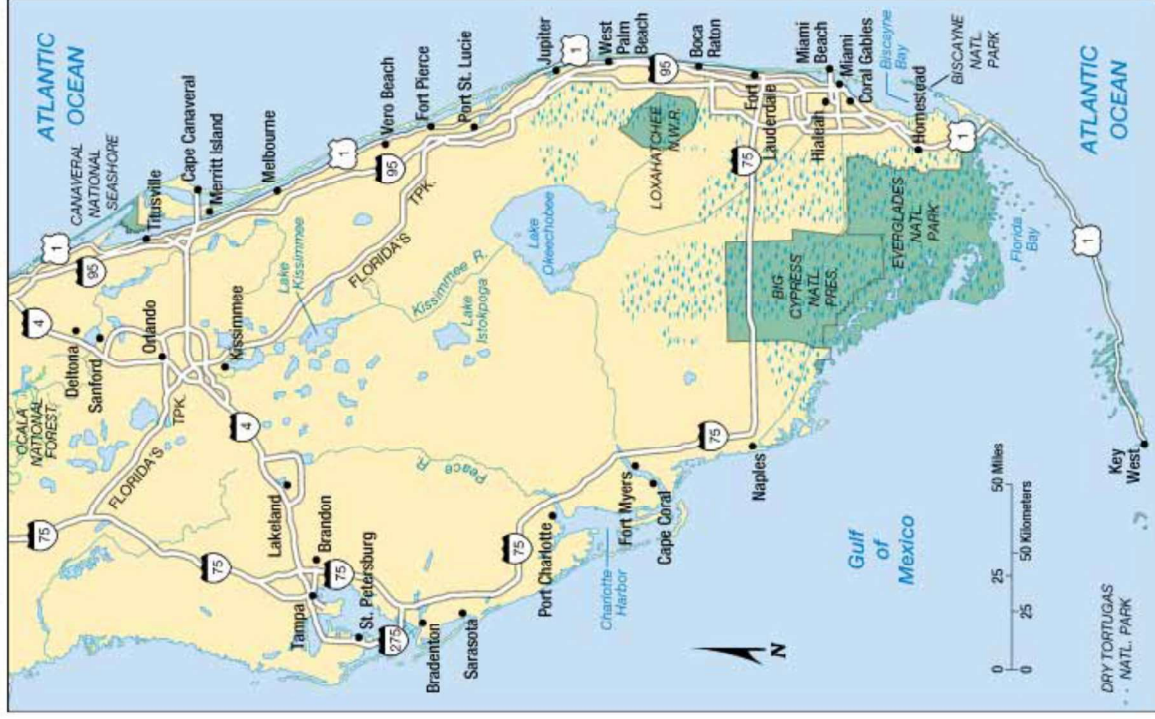
The Dutch have altered the Netherlands to become the 2nd leading exporter of agricultural products (behind the United States)

An unsustainable ecosystem – The Everglades

The Florida Everglades was once a very wide and shallow fresh – water river.

Modifications opened up a vast portion of the Everglades for farming and a growing population.

Polluted water from these modifications now threaten the Everglades.



Summary

- Geography is most fundamentally a spatial science exhibited by its emphasis on mapping.
- Every place on Earth is in some respects unique, although regions of likeness can be drawn because of the diffusion of people, objects, and ideas.
- A substance is merely part of nature until a society has a use for it. If its price disregards its costs to the environment, then it is often an unsustainable practice.