Lesson Graphic Organizer

GEOGRAPHY

Physical Geography

Where is it?

local

regional

interregional

global

Human Geography

Why is it there?

regional

interregional
### Big Idea Card

#### Big Ideas of the Lesson 1, Unit 1

- Geography is the study of the Earth and ways humans interact with the Earth.

- Geography is divided into two main areas: physical geography and human geography.

- Physical geography is the study of the natural characteristics of the Earth including landforms, bodies of water, vegetation, and climate. Human geography is the study of how humans interact with the Earth.

- Geography involves studying different spatial scales including local, regional, interregional, and global.

- Two important questions geographers try to answer are: Where is it? and Why is it there?

- Global citizenship requires an awareness of the world and a sense of one's place in it.
Word Cards

1 geography
the study of the Earth and the ways people interact with the Earth

*Example:* Geography involves studying about people and places.

(SS060101)

2 physical geography
the study of the natural characteristics of Earth

*Example:* Physical geography includes the study of landforms, bodies of water, vegetation, and climate.

(SS060101)

3 human geography
the study of the ways people interact with the Earth

*Example:* Human geography includes the study of culture, migration, and population.

(SS060101)

4 spatial scale
the different sized “containers” or ways to group places together to organize investigations into human activities

*Example:* Different spatial scales include local, regional, interregional, and global.

(SS060101)
Definitions of Geography

Geography is the study of earth as the home of people.

Geography is the study of the patterns and processes of human (built) and environmental (natural) landscapes, where landscapes comprise real and perceived space.

Geography studies the relationship between people and their environment.

Geography is the study of the world and all that is in it; its peoples, its land, air, and water, its plants and animals, and all the connections among its various parts.

Geography is the study of the interaction between people and environments.

Geography is the physical-social science which describes, maps, and seeks to explain the interrelations between man and his physical environment.

Geography is the science of place and space. Geographers ask where things are located on the surface of the earth, why they are located there.

Geography is a social science that focuses on the spatial distribution of human and physical phenomena.

Geography is the study of the physical world, its inhabitants, the interaction between the two, and the patterns and systems involved.

Geography is the world and all that is in it.

Geography is the study of pattern and process associated with the earth.

Geography is the study of relationships between humans and their environment by emphasizing a spatial and environmental perspective at a variety of scales.

Geography is a spatial discipline – it is a perspective that seeks to understand patterns on Earth and the processes that created them.

Geography is the study of humans interacting with their environment including the physical environment, the built environment and socially constructed spaces.

Geography is a spatial perspective of all human and physical phenomena.
What is Geography? -- A Visualization Exercise

Geography is the study of the earth’s landscapes, peoples, places, and environments. It is, quite simply, about the world in which we live.

Draw a picture of what geography means to you.

Geography is unique in bridging the social sciences (human geography) with the natural sciences (physical geography). Human geography concerns the understanding of how people live (lifeways), whereas physical geography concerns the understanding of physical landscapes and the environment.

List some things that come to mind about you to distinguish human and physical geography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Geography (My Lifeways)</th>
<th>Physical Geography (The World Around Me)</th>
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Geography puts the understanding of humans and their physical world within the context of places and regions. Geography focuses on the great differences in cultures, political systems, economies, landscapes, and environments across the world, and the links between them. Understanding the causes of differences and inequalities between places and groups of people underlie much of the newer developments in geography.

Look at A, B, and C on the map.

1. How might these places differ?

2. How might the people in these places differ?

3. In what ways may these people and places be alike?

A  B  C
Geography is, in the broadest sense, an education for life and for living. Learning through geography – whether gained through formal learning or experientially through travel, fieldwork, and expeditions – helps us all to be more socially and environmentally sensitive, and informed and responsible citizens and employees.

Geography informs us about:

- The places and communities in which we live and work;
- Our natural environments and the pressures they face;
- The interconnectedness of the world and our communities within it;
- How and why the world is changing, globally and locally;
- How our individual and societal actions contribute to those changes;
- The choices that exist in managing our world for the future; and
- The importance of location in business and decision-making.

Fill in the bubble with one question related to geography that interests you.

Reading and Reflecting

Directions: Based on your reading of the informational article, answer the questions below.

**BOLT**
What was one thing you learned from reading the article?

**BULB**
What was one new idea you have?

**BUMP**
What was one thing that was hard to understand?
Expanding Environments
Expanding Environments – Sample Diagram

The Regions of Africa, Europe and the Americas

The United States

Michigan

Our Community

Our Community
### What is Where and Why is it There?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Human Characteristic</th>
<th>Where is it?</th>
<th>Why is it there?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Our local community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Mackinac Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>the Michigan capitol building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Hoover Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Statue of Liberty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Early U.S.</td>
<td>Jamestown</td>
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# What is Where and Why is it There? – Sample Answers

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Mackinac Bridge</td>
<td>at the Straits of Mackinac between the Upper and Lower Peninsulas</td>
<td>It was built there to connect the two peninsulas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>the Michigan Capitol building</td>
<td>in Lansing, Michigan</td>
<td>It was built there because Lansing is in the middle of the Lower Peninsula and people wanted the capitol to be centrally located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Hoover Dam</td>
<td>In Nevada along the Colorado River.</td>
<td>Water was needed in the region so a dam was placed on the Colorado River (the water was diverted to Las Vegas and the Imperial Valley of California).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Statue of Liberty</td>
<td>Near New York City in the harbor</td>
<td>It was placed where immigrants coming into New York City and Ellis Island could see it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Early U.S.</td>
<td>Jamestown</td>
<td>Along the James River in Virginia</td>
<td>Early settlers wanted to build their settlement along a river and a few miles up the river to be safe from the Spanish.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Global Citizenship

You may well have come across the notion of 'Global Citizenship', but what does it mean? It is a term being used increasingly in educational circles, and consequently there are a variety of views about what it is.

At Oxfam Education, we believe that Global Citizenship is more than the sum of its parts. It goes beyond simply knowing that we are citizens of the globe to an acknowledgement of our responsibilities both to each other and to the Earth itself. Global Citizenship is about understanding the need to tackle injustice and inequality, and having the desire and ability to work actively to do so. It is about valuing the Earth as precious and unique, and safeguarding the future for those coming after us. Global Citizenship is a way of thinking and behaving. It is an outlook on life, a belief that we can make a difference.

We see a Global Citizen as someone who:

- is aware of the wider world and has a sense of their own role as a world citizen;
- respects and values diversity;
- has an understanding of how the world works economically, politically, socially, culturally, technologically and environmentally;
- is outraged by social injustice;
- participates in and contributes to the community at a range of levels from local to global;
- is willing to act to make the world a more sustainable place;
- takes responsibility for their actions.

Course Outline

Unit 1: Foundations of World Geography
- What is geography?
- What do geographers do?
- What tools do geographers use?
- How can we use the five themes of geography to investigate our world?
- What other social scientists help us understand our world?
- What makes a problem a global problem?
- Analyzing a geography textbook

Unit 2: The World in Spatial Terms
- How can maps help us better understand the earth?
- How can the global grid help us better understand the earth?
- How does perspective and purpose influence the creation of maps?
- What are the significant physical features of planet earth?
- What are different ways to organize or regionalize the earth?
- What opportunities and obstacles do the physical characteristics of Earth offer humans?
- Describing the earth
- Natural hazards
- Natural disasters
- Case Study: The effect of earthquakes in different places

Unit 3: Population and Migration
- Where are the people? Population distribution and density
- Population growth
- Exploring a demographic transition model
- Why does the age of a population matter?
- Migration
- Theories of migration
- Urbanization
- What are some global problems related to population?
- Generating solutions to common urban problems

Unit 4: Culture
- What is culture?
- What are important characteristics of culture?
- Cultural adaptation: How does where people live affect how people live?
- Cultural landscapes: How do people shape the environment where they live?
- How and why do cultures change?
- What are some barriers and responses to cultural diversity?
- What role do fads play in cultural change?
- What is the impact of globalization on cultural diversity?
- Are we heading toward one global culture?
- How and why should we protect our cultural heritage?
Unit 5: Human-Environment Interaction

- How do humans interact with the Environment?
- What are natural resources and how do people use them?
- What are the consequences of using natural resources
- Energy
- Energy and climate change
- How and why do people modify the environment?
- Land, air, and water: additions and removals
- What are some consequences of human modification of the environment?
- How does technology impact the environment?
- How does conflict impact the environment?

Unit 6: World Trade

- Economic concepts
- Economic systems
- Economic growth and development
- Trade
- Economic globalization
- The role of international and regional institutions in the global economy
- Costs and benefits of economic globalization
- A case study relating to economic globalization

Unit 7: Globalization

- What is globalization?
- What role does technology played in globalization? A look at transportation and communication
- Is Globalization New? A historical look at increased globalization over time
- Economic causes and consequences of globalization
- Globalization and its impact on the environment
- Globalization and its impact on culture
- Globalization and its impact on population and migration issues
- Political causes and consequences of globalization
- A case study on globalization and conflict: Terrorism
There are many ways to learn about global problems, solutions and how people work together to address these issues. Some are more useful than others. Use the following scale to rate the learning activities below. Place a check mark in the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not useful at all</th>
<th>a little useful</th>
<th>Useful</th>
<th>very useful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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- Memorizing a list of geography vocabulary terms
- Researching facts about one country in the world
- Learning about the causes of conflict between countries
- Memorizing the location of all the mountain ranges on Earth
- Learning about environmental problems facing people in different regions of the world.
- Learning about global trade
- Working with other students to try and come up with solutions for global problems
- Memorizing the location of major countries on each continent
- Learning to read a variety of maps

Describe two other learning activities that could help you learn about global problems, solutions, and issues: