

NAME: Jenny Mora

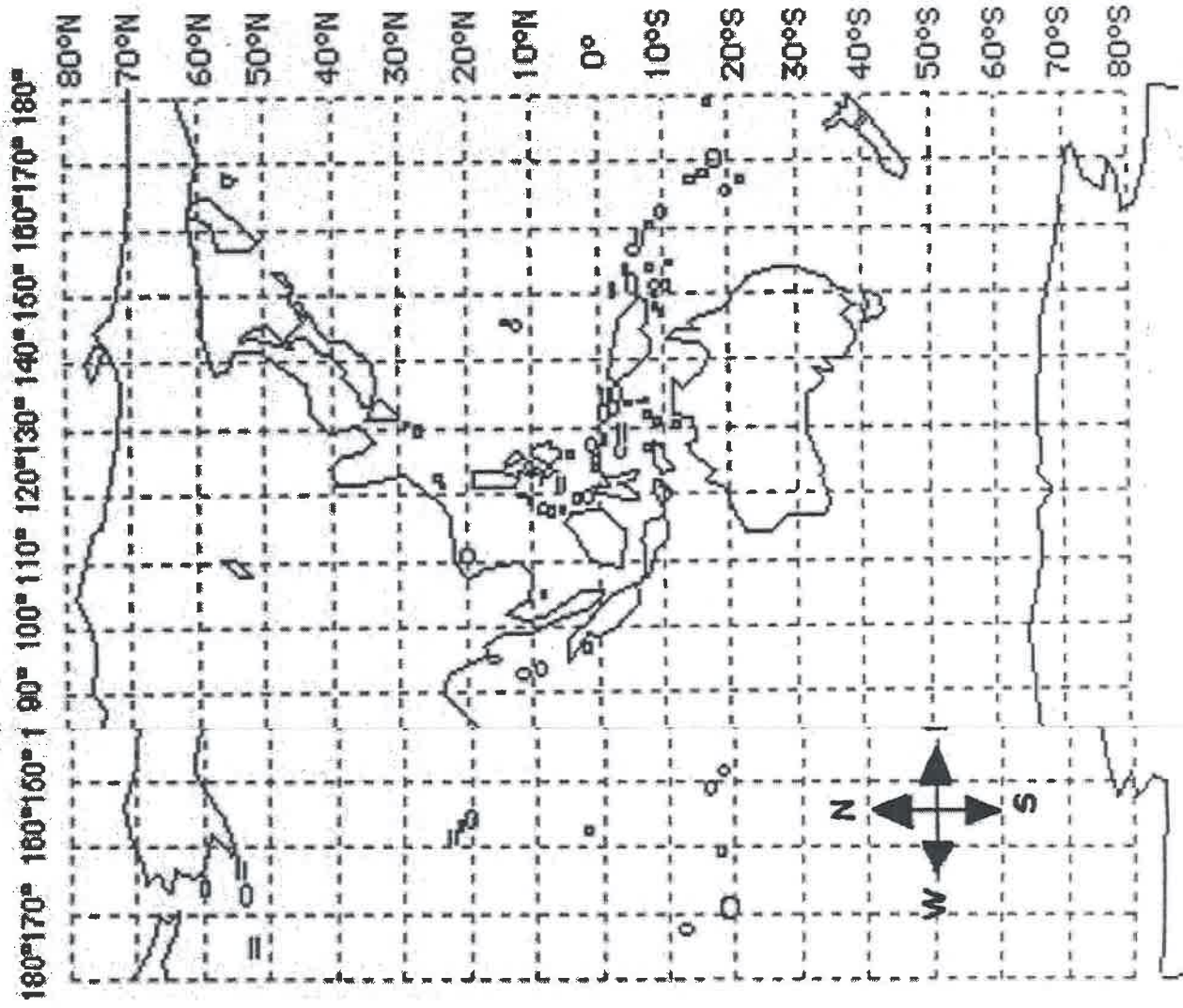




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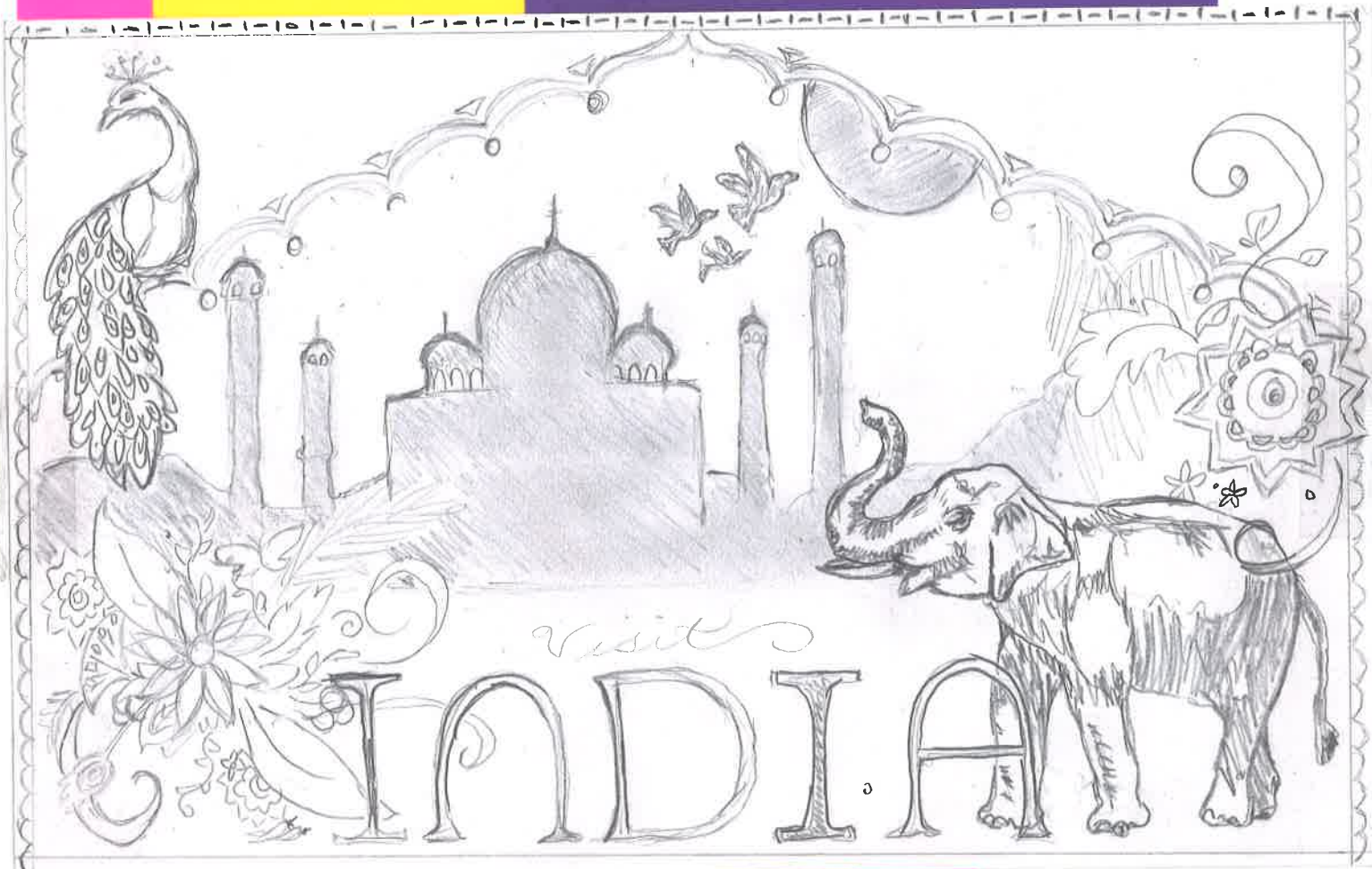
Name: Jenny Mora Period: 1

Chapter/Topic: 5 Themes of Geography /  
7 Characteristics of Culture

Left Side (blank)	Page	Right Side (lined)	Page
Lat/Long. Connect the Dots	1	Location	2
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<b>TOPIC:</b> Location- • Exact/Absolute • Relative	<b>DATE:</b> November 14 <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> How does my LOCATION affect my understanding of the world?
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b>	<b>Notes:</b> Geographic study BEGINS with the LOCATION of things on earth.
"Where is it?"	
"How do I get there?"	There are TWO ways of describing the positions of people and places on the earth's surface.
"What is location?" 	<b>1. ABSOLUTE/EXACT LOCATION:</b> → uses grid coordinates → Latitude and Longitude • measured in degrees • divided into hemispheres 0° Latitude = 0° Longitude =
How does the importance of your LOCATION change over time?	<b>2. RELATIVE LOCATION:</b> A place's relative location is its position in relation to other people and places. Can be described in terms of: → distance (Portland is 112 miles away) → time (Portland is 2 hours away) → direction (Portland is north of here) → landmark
	(RESPOND TO ONE OR BOTH OF THE QUESTIONS WITH A GREEN ✱)



<b>TOPIC:</b> <b>PLACE</b> - Human Features - Physical Features	<b>DATE:</b> 1/15 <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> What's it like to live there? What features make this location similar or different to another location?
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b> (your question)	<b>Notes:</b> Each PLACE in the world has <b>UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS</b>
(your question)	By looking at <b>PHYSICAL</b> AND <b>HUMAN</b> CHARACTERISTICS
(your question)	we can better understand differences and <u>Compare / Contrast</u> one PLACE to another PLACE on earth
	<b>Physical Features</b> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- landforms</li> <li>- bodies of water</li> <li>- climate</li> <li>- vegetation + pedology</li> <li>- animal life</li> </ul>
	<b>Human Features</b> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- population density</li> <li>- language</li> <li>- architecture</li> <li>- religions</li> <li>- government</li> <li>- food, clothing, way of life</li> </ul>
A friendly ALIEN explorer has just arrived in Eugene. Describe and explain how the PLACE is <b>UNIQUE</b>	

helps in making **REGIONS**

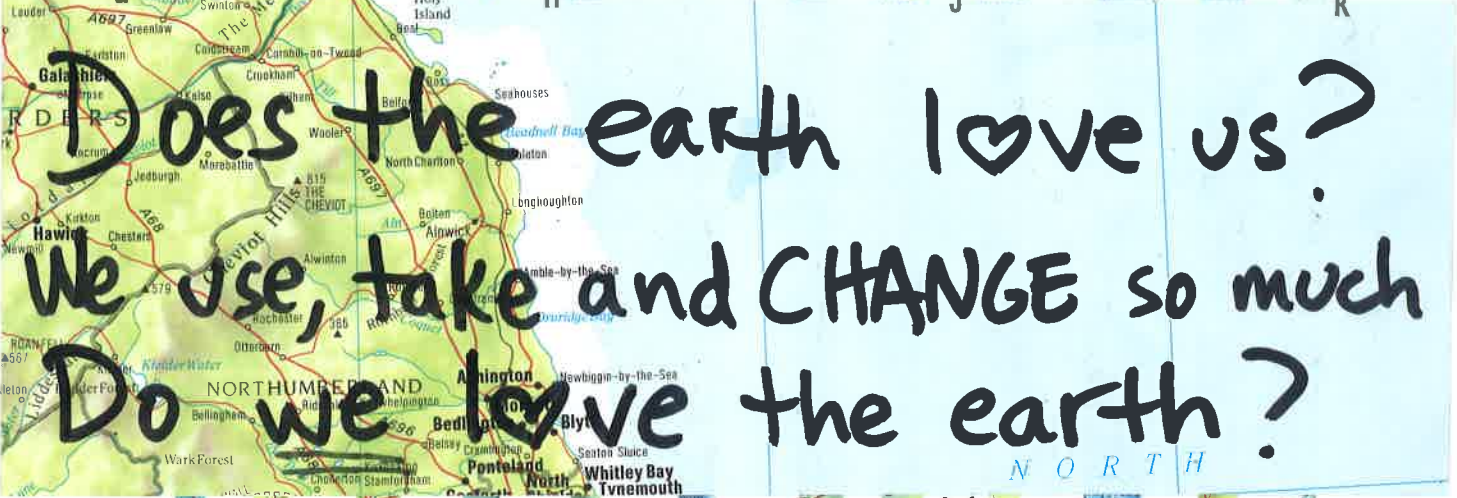
**CULTURE**

→ HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT HAIKUS



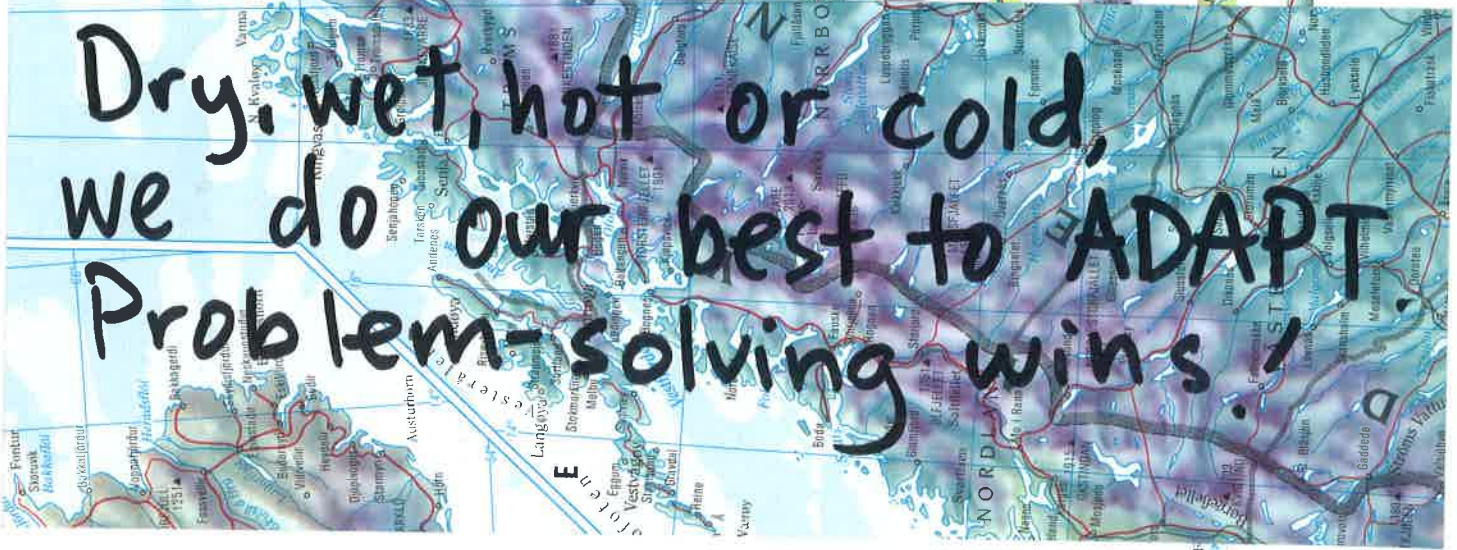
Humans NEED the EARTH.  
Everything comes from the land.  
Without it, we die.

DEPEND



Does the earth love us?  
We use, take and CHANGE so much  
Do we love the earth?

CHANGE



Dry, wet, hot or cold,  
we do our best to ADAPT  
Problem-solving wins!

ADAPT



TOPIC: Human Interaction w/ Environment  
• Depend  
• change  
• adapt

DATE: 11/16  
ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How do people **RELATE** to the land? How does the environment impact people?

Questions/Main Ideas:

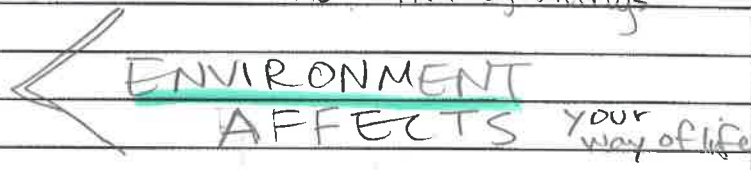
Notes: (affect each other)



Dynamic (not static) **INTERRELATIONSHIP**

? How do we depend on the land?

Humans — **DEPEND** ON THE **LAND**  
↓  
basic needs:  
• food, water  
• shelter  
• clothing  
natural environment made up of living + non-living things



? Why do people change the environment?

**CHANGE** or **MODIFY** the land  
Humans have "CONQUERED" the world for their comfortable living.  
Intentionally AND unintentionally including pollution and unsustainable use of resources  
(build, urbanize, farm, drill, mine, plant trees) ← **CHANGE**  
**CONSEQUENCES**!!

Are there any positive consequences?

(Global warming, climate change, mass extinctions, desertification, pollution)  
Humans = #1 species in **MODIFYING** the planet

**ADAPT**

→ Why are humans so good at adapting compared to other species?

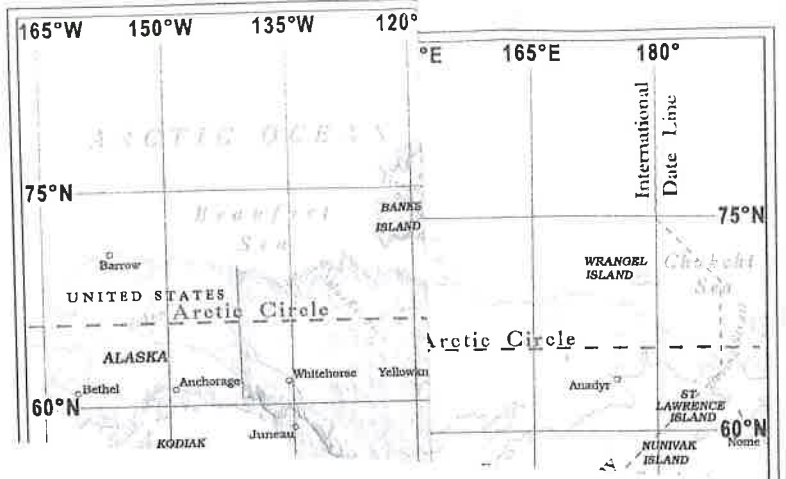
Because of cultural adaptations and invention, people have adapted to almost all of the earth's **terrestrial** habitats.  
(on land)

Adaptations to the environment reflect:  
- economic status  
- political circumstance  
- technological abilities  
} **CULTURE**



# Map Key

GOODS:   
 pota  
 pepp  
 coff



## CHARTING MOVEMENT ON WORLD MAP IN INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK P.7

> In each category, chart at least THREE examples of movement using the allocated color.

GOODS — red line and arrow  
 (movement is predominantly for economic profit - export/import/trade... includes food)

\*\* PEOPLE — blue line and arrow  
 (migration of people due to push and pull factors — examples can be historic or modern)

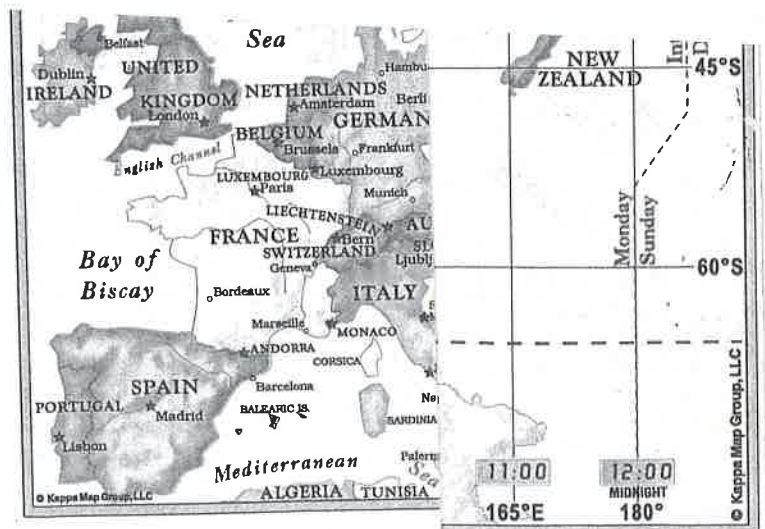
IDEAS — yellow line and arrow  
 (religion, technology, language, culture, etc.)

BIOLOGICAL — green line and arrow  
 (disease, insects, mold, fungus, parasites, — think Columbian Exchange)

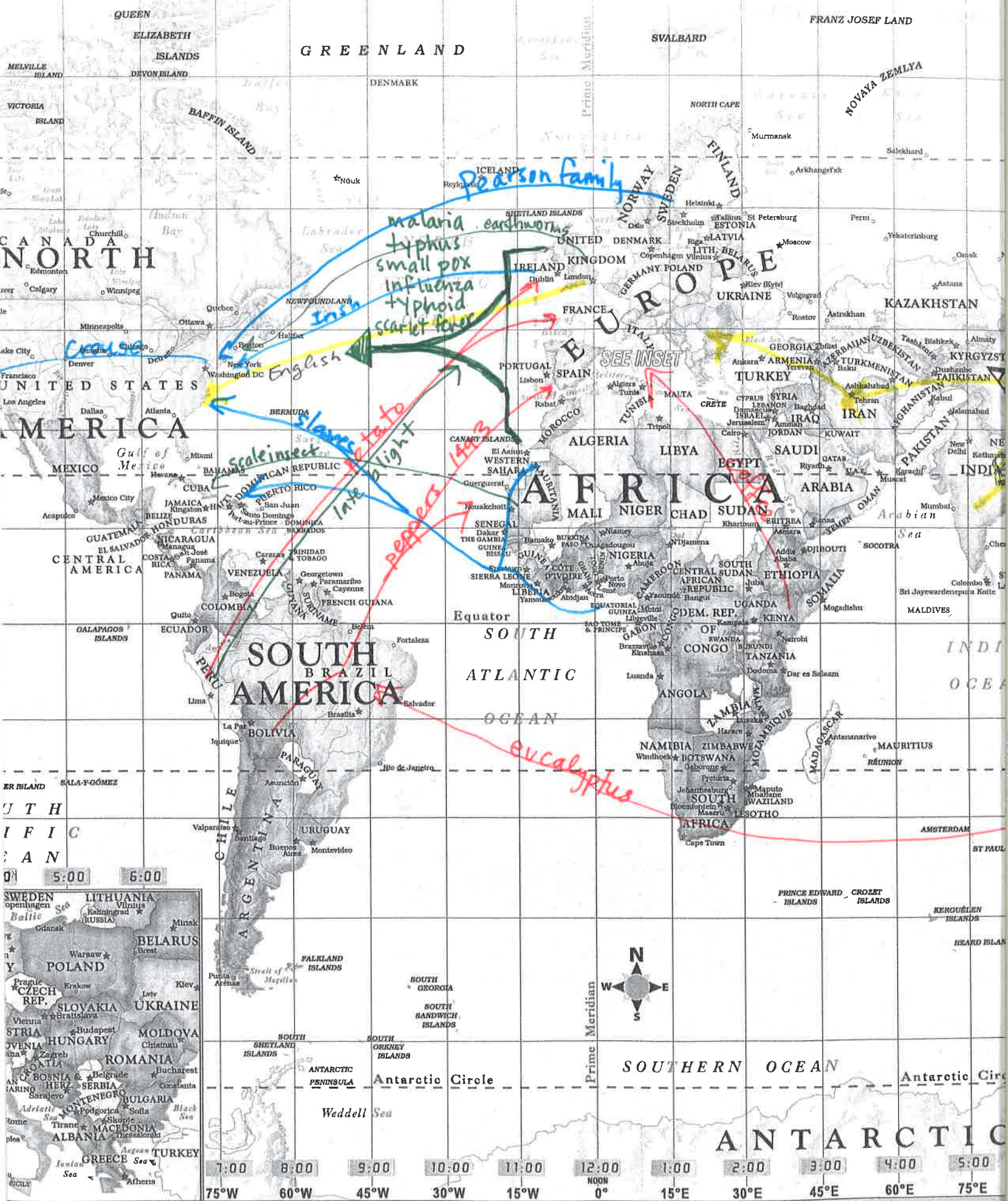
\*\* Please have one personal example of movement. If you don't know your family heritage or where your ancestors emigrated from, use a more recent example of movement.

> Use the back of your map for a Map Key

> Label your charted arrows



W 105°W 90°W 75°W 60°W 45°W 30°W 15°W 0° 15°E 30°E 45°E 60°E 75°E



75°W 60°W 45°W 30°W 15°W 0° 15°E 30°E 45°E 60°E 75°E

TOPIC: <u>Movement</u> - goods - people - ideas	DATE: ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How and why do people, goods and ideas move from one place to another? What kind of impact does MOVEMENT have on
Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes: <u>cultures</u> and the <u>environment</u> ?
What is it?	Relationships between people in different places and between people and the environment are SHAPED by the constant MOVEMENT of: <u>GOODS</u> , <u>PEOPLE</u> and <u>IDEAS</u>  Movement = connections > unification of human civilization > sharing > interdependence > "smaller" world > blending of cultures >
What is Globalization?	ACCELERATION AND INTENSIFICATION of MOVEMENT of goods (economic interaction) =

## The Global Economy GLOBALIZATION

- Effects:**
- +/- environment
  - +/- culture
  - +/- political systems
  - +/- economic development
  - +/- human physical well-being

Globalization has to do with the freer, more rapid movement of goods, services, labor, technology, and capital around the world. This phenomenon is not new, but advances in technology and telecommunications have greatly accelerated it. ↑ Silk Road

Globalization and the lowering of trade barriers have helped raise growth rates and living standards in many developing countries. China, still a communist country politically, has embraced market capitalism with gusto and is now the world's second largest economy. Economic liberalization in India continues to fuel robust economic growth. In Latin America, on the other hand, globalization is being blamed at least in part for the renewed political instability and financial woes plaguing much of the region.

There's more to globalization, however, than its purely economic aspect. The globalized world is a much smaller and more interconnected place, not only economically, but also culturally, socially, politically, and environmentally.

◆ Globalization is bringing down barriers between nations and making the world a much smaller and more interconnected place.

Movement of <u>goods, people, ideas</u> lead to global exchange and <u>cultural blending</u> to create new <u>cultural elements</u> . Give an example →	<u>IDEAS</u> : ideas and information move through channels of communication and <u>WITH</u> <u>goods and people</u> . leads to <u>DIFFUSION</u> of cultures. Example from history → <u>SILK ROAD</u> - religions, language, technology
ORIGINAL	NEW CULTURAL ELEMENT

**TOPIC:** Movement  
 - goods  
 - people  
 - ideas

**DATE:**

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION:** How and why do people, goods and ideas move from one place to another?

**Questions/Main Ideas:** What kind of impact does MOVEMENT have on cultures and the environment?

**What is it?** Relationships between people in different places and between people and the environment are SHAPED by the constant MOVEMENT of: GOODS, PEOPLE and IDEAS

Movement = connections > unification of human civilization > sharing > interdependence > "smaller" world > blending of cultures >

**What is Globalization?** ACCELERATION AND INTENSIFICATION of MOVEMENT of goods (economic interaction) = GLOBALIZATION

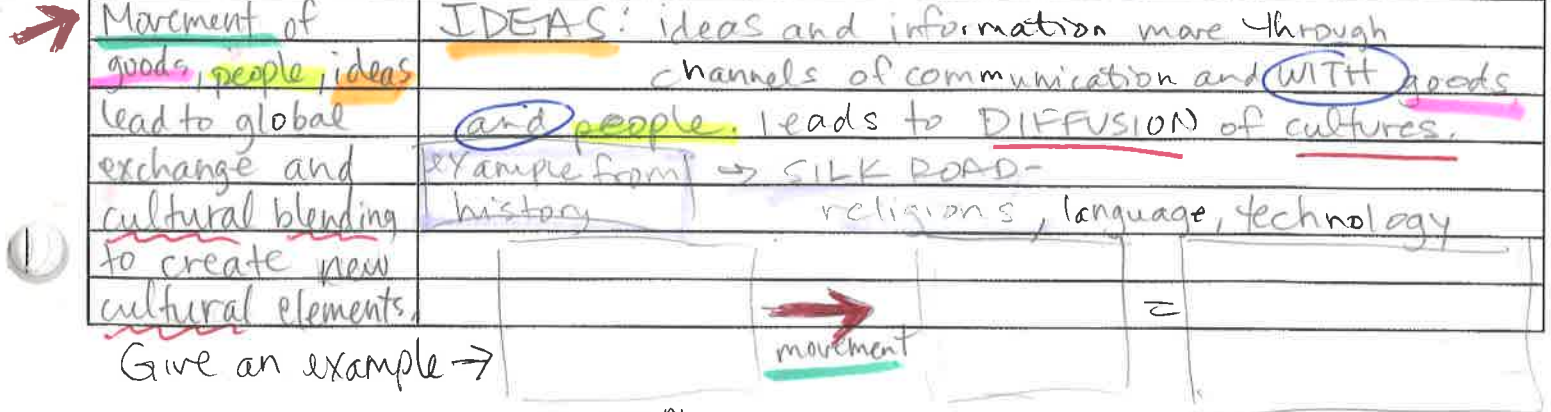
GOODS: wide range of products import/export/trade  
 example from history → SILK ROAD many products only exist because of a globalized system. Ex: coke

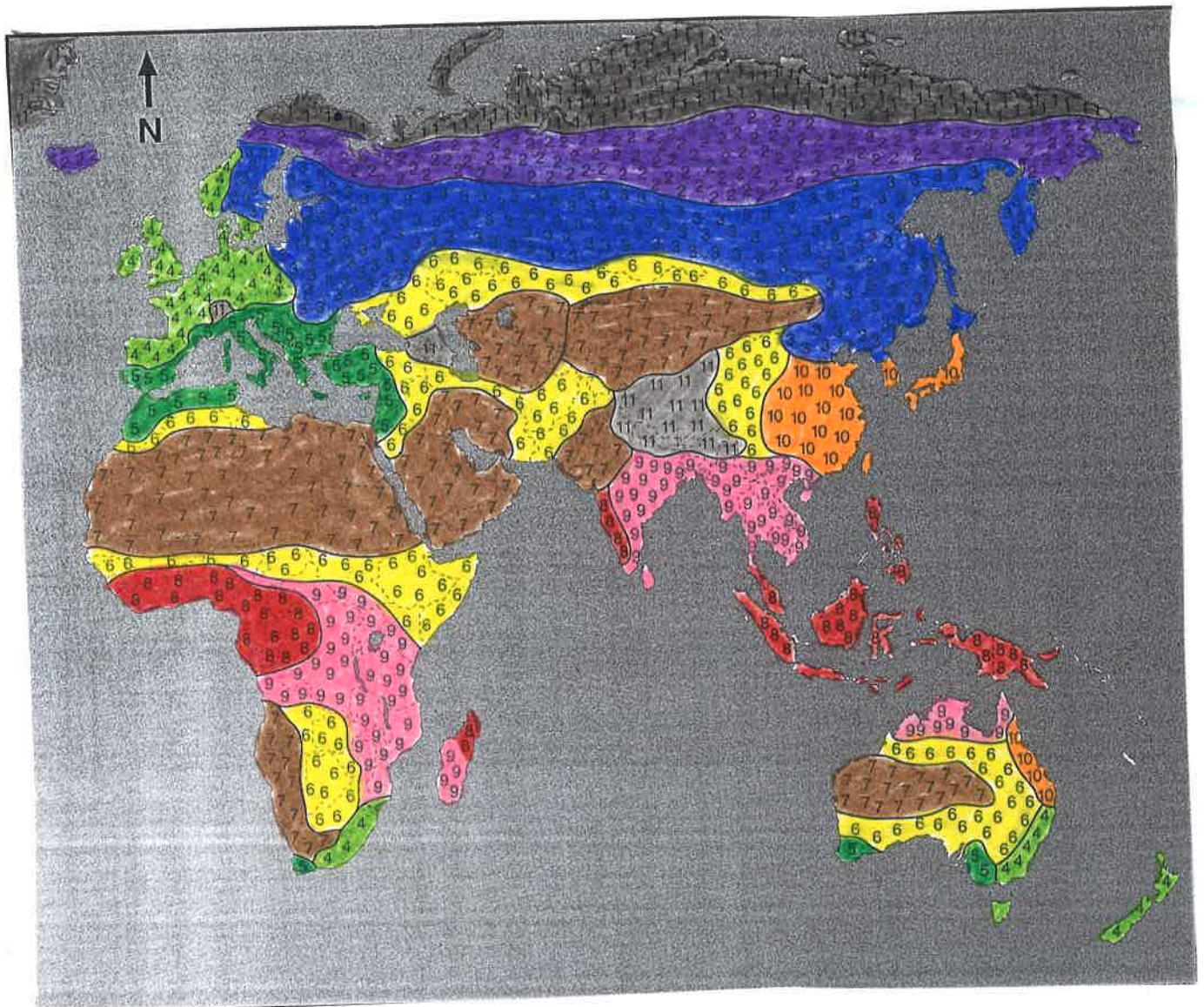
PEOPLE: migration of people < PUSH/PULL FACTORS  
 \* Push factors: severe weather, natural disasters, unstable gov., unemployment, war, poverty, crime  
 \* Pull factors: medical care, job opportunities, family ties, stable gov., better education, climate, religious freedom

immigrant - person moves into a place  
 emigrant - person moves out of a place (could be temporary)  
 migrant - person moves but maybe not a permanent relocation  
 examples from history → forced migration, Atlantic Slave Trade, Indian Removal Act, Industrial Revolution, Gold Rush

**Movement of goods, people, ideas** lead to global exchange and cultural blending to create new cultural elements.  
IDEAS: ideas and information move through channels of communication and WITH goods and people. leads to DIFFUSION of cultures.

example from history → SILK ROAD - religions, language, technology





### MAP KEY FOR CLIMATE REGIONS OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

1. TUNDRA -- BLACK
2. TAIGA -- PURPLE
3. HUMID CONTINENTAL -- BLUE
4. WEST COAST MARINE -- LIGHT GREEN
5. MEDITERRANEAN -- DARK GREEN
6. STEPPE -- YELLOW
7. DESERT -- BROWN
8. RAIN FOREST -- RED
9. TROPICAL SAVANNA -- PINK
10. HUMID SUBTROPICAL -- ORANGE
11. HIGHLAND -- GRAY

TOPIC: <u>Region</u>	DATE: ESSENTIAL QUESTION: Does this <u>area</u> share <u>common physical and/or human characteristics?</u>	
Questions/Main Ideas:	Notes: (Regions are HUMAN CREATIONS!)	
<u>What is it?</u>	A <u>REGION</u> is made of multiple places linked together by a <u>common characteristic</u> .	
<u>Examples of characteristics:</u>	<u>Human/Cultural</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religion</li> <li>• language</li> <li>• architecture/housing</li> <li>• history</li> <li>• political boundary</li> <li>• economy</li> <li>• industry</li> </ul>	<u>Physical</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landforms ex. mtns.</li> <li>• vegetation</li> <li>• animal habitat</li> <li>• climate</li> <li>• soil</li> <li>• natural resources</li> </ul>
	* Within each region there may be more regions — a region doesn't have to have only ONE feature in common	
	* People can have different definitions of a region	
<u>Why do we make regions?</u>	Geographers divide the world into <u>REGIONS</u> in order to better study, define, organize and <u>understand the WORLD!</u>	
<u>EUGENE shares characteristics with other PLACES.</u>	<u>Within EUGENE</u>	<u>larger regions that include EUGENE</u>
→ <u>How many different regions can you identify within your area?</u>		
→ <u>How many larger regions does your area belong to?</u>		