

Basic Terms for Human Geography

Geography - study of the physical and human phenomena of the earth's surface.

Human Geography - The spatial analysis of human population, cultures, activities, and landscapes.

(where & why,? what does it mean?)

Culture - The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior patterns shared by members of a society. Folk Culture is found in small groups, Popular Culture in large groups.

Cultural Geography - The study of customs, food, clothing, music, architecture, traditions, religions, and languages of the world, its spatial distribution and the causes of this distribution.

Cultural Landscape - The visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape.
(Professor Carl Sauer)

Globalization - The increasing interconnectedness of different parts of the world through economic, environmental, political, technological, and cultural change.

Economic Geography - study of the location, distribution and spatial organization of economic activities across the world.

Geopolitics - The state's power to control space or territory and shape the foreign policy of individual states and international political relations.

Sustainable Development – The development and use of resources so as to have minimal long-term effects on the environment, and so that future generations will have access to them.

Spatial Analysis - Pertaining to space, looking at phenomena's where, why, and effects it has in, and over, space. (syn. - geographic analysis)

Our Themes in AP Human Geography:

Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

Population & Migration

Cultural Patterns and Processes

Political Organization of Space

Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Industrialization and Economic Development

Cities, Urban Land Use & Services

Resource Issues & Sustainability

Cultural Geography

Economic Geography

5 Themes of Geography:

Location, Place, Movement, Human-Environment Interaction, Region