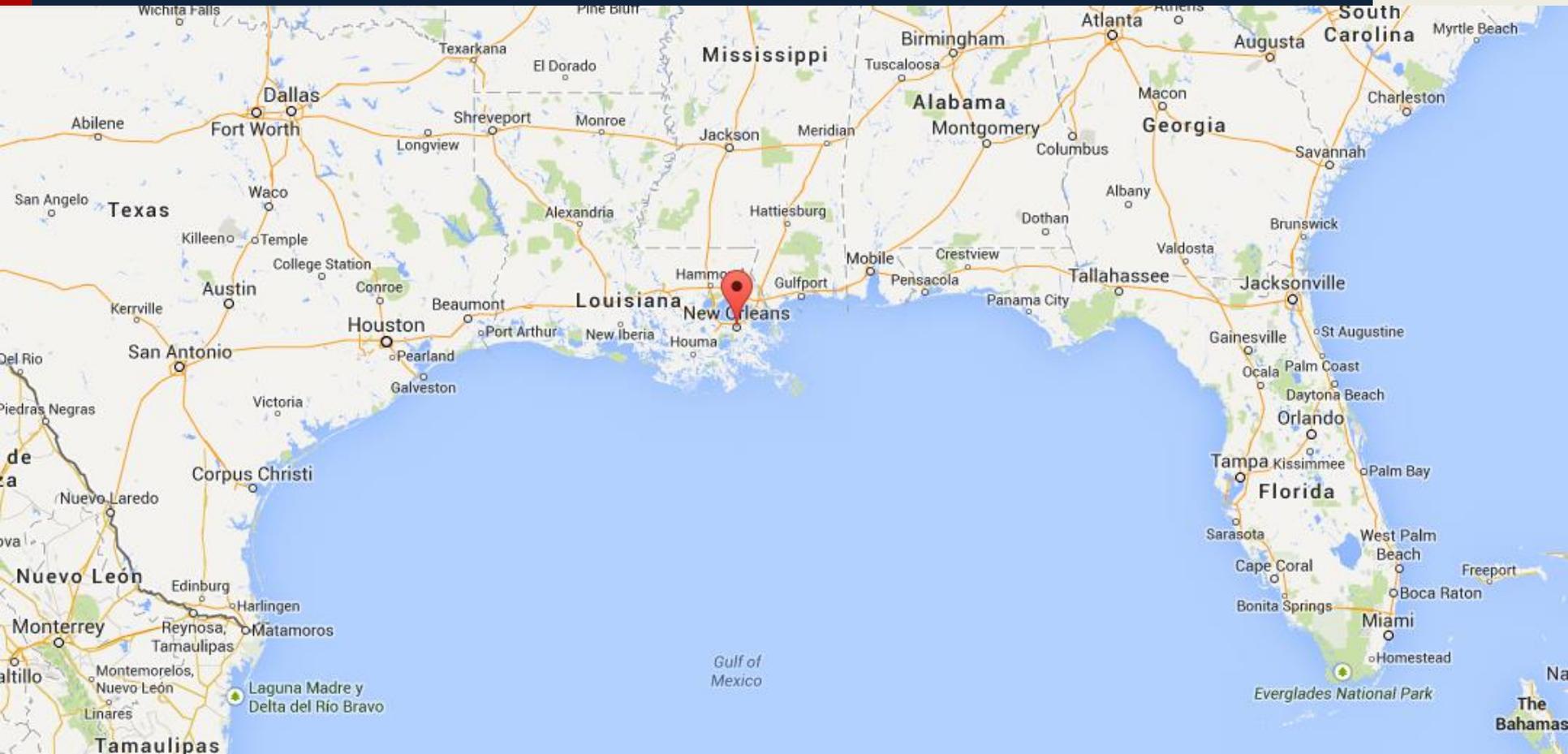


# Warm Up: Site Situation Review



**AP Human Geography  
Unit 1: Geography Day 6  
(Its Nature and Perspectives)**

**Chapter 1 in textbook (pages 1-33) and Appendix A  
(pages A1-9)**

**Please turn in Chapter 1 Reading Questions  
on the front table.**

# How do geographers use technology?

The GeoSpatial Revolution



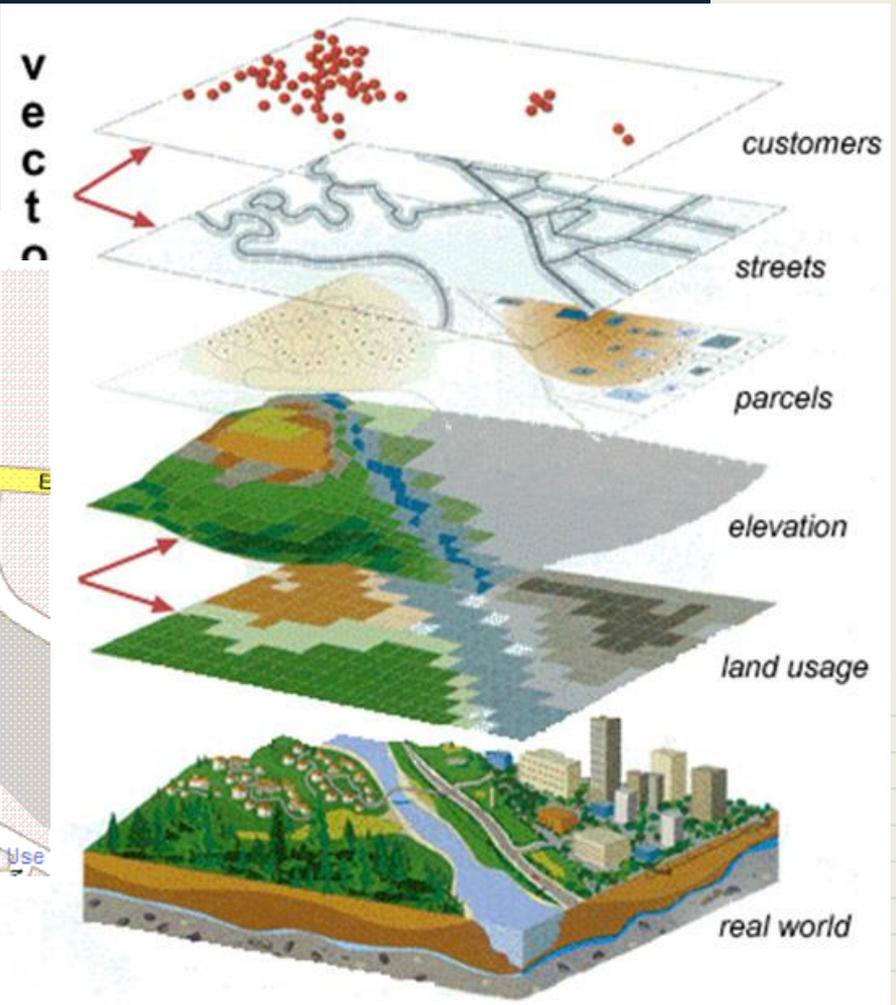
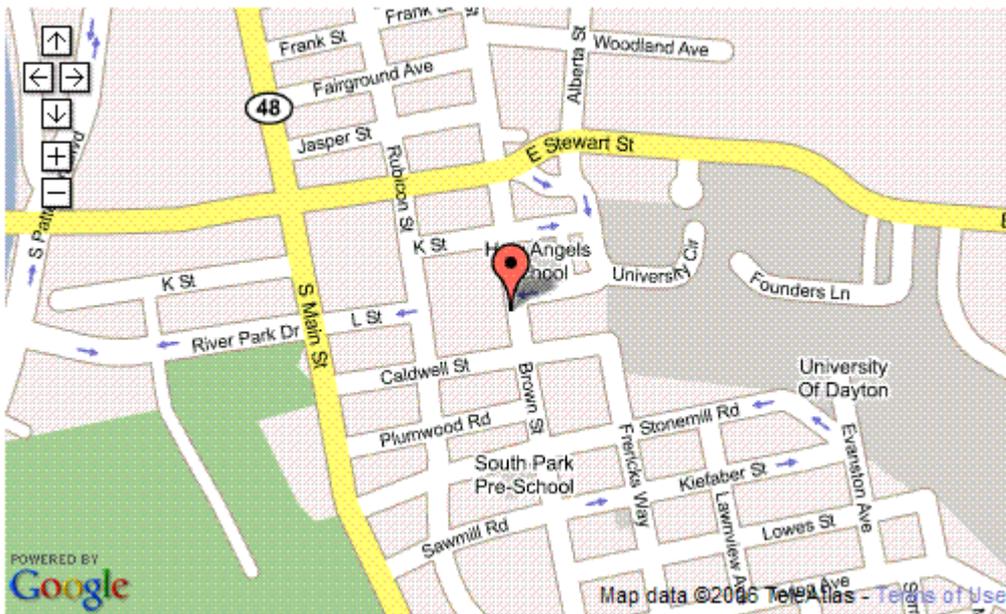
# Technologies

**remote sensing:** way of collecting data that allows geographers to understand the scope and rate of changes over small and long periods of time; uses instruments that are physically distant from the objects being studied (use of satellites)

**GIS (geographic information systems):** uses computer technology and data storage to create maps with patterns and other relationships (layering of data)

**GPS (global positions systems):** satellite-based system for determining absolute location of places or geographic features

# GIS v GPS



# Remote Sensing



# Culture

What is culture?

–**culture trait:**

Examples?

–**culture complex:**

–**cultural hearth:**

-**independent invention**

# Maasai People in Kenya





# Diffusion

- **cultural diffusion:** occurs through the movement of people, goods or ideas across space
- **distance decay:** the greater distance involved in the diffusion the less likely it will be diffused there
- **cultural barriers:** prevent the diffusion of ideas

# Types of Diffusion

- **Relocation/migration diffusion:** sequential diffusion in which the items being diffused are transmitted by people as they evacuate the old areas and relocate to new ones
- **Expansion diffusion:** the spread of an innovation or an idea through a population in an area where the idea is adopted. Idea also remains in the original area

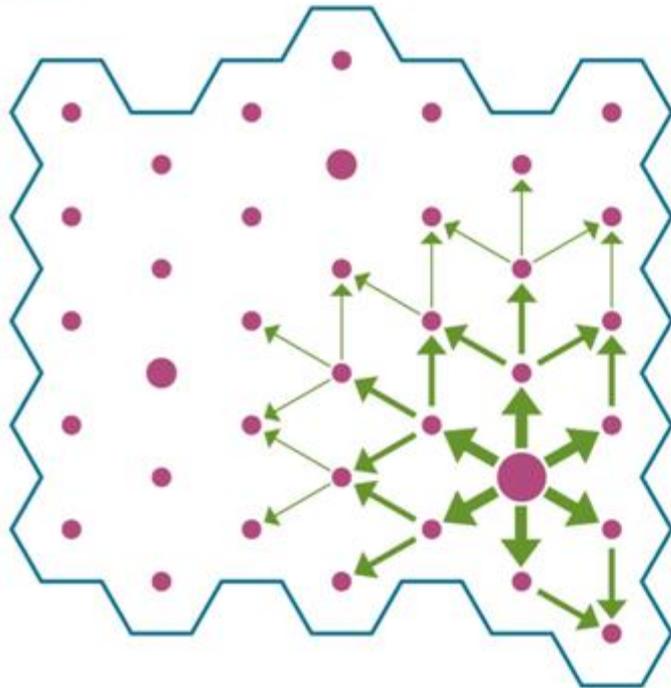


# More on Expansion Diffusion

- **hierarchical diffusion:** a pattern in which the main channel of diffusion is through some segment such as the social elite
- **contagious diffusion:** when all adjacent individuals are affected
- **stimulus diffusion:** an idea that was stimulated through diffusion but took on a new form to create an innovative product

### A. Expansion Diffusion

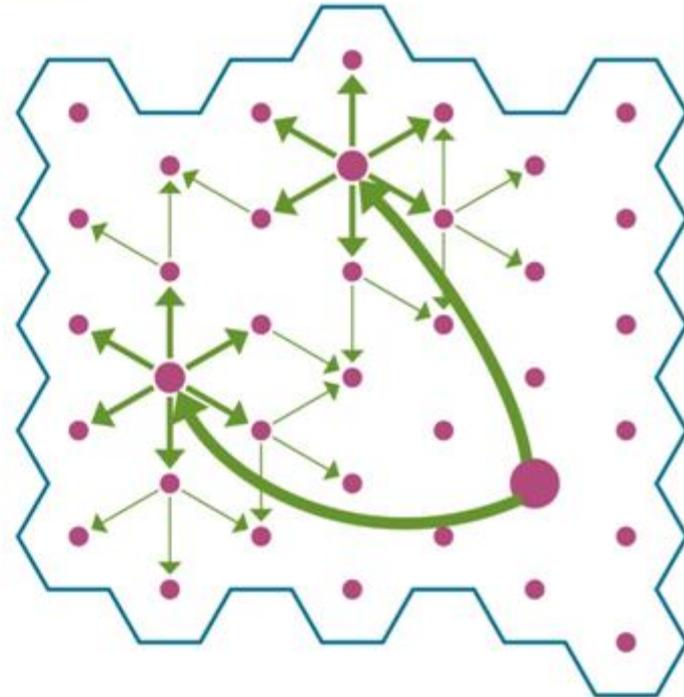
- ➔ Time 1
- ➔ Time 2
- ➔ Time 3



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### B. Hierarchical Diffusion

- ➔ Time 1
- ➔ Time 2
- ➔ Time 3



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# The Ice Bucket Challenge



What  
Would  
George  
Do?



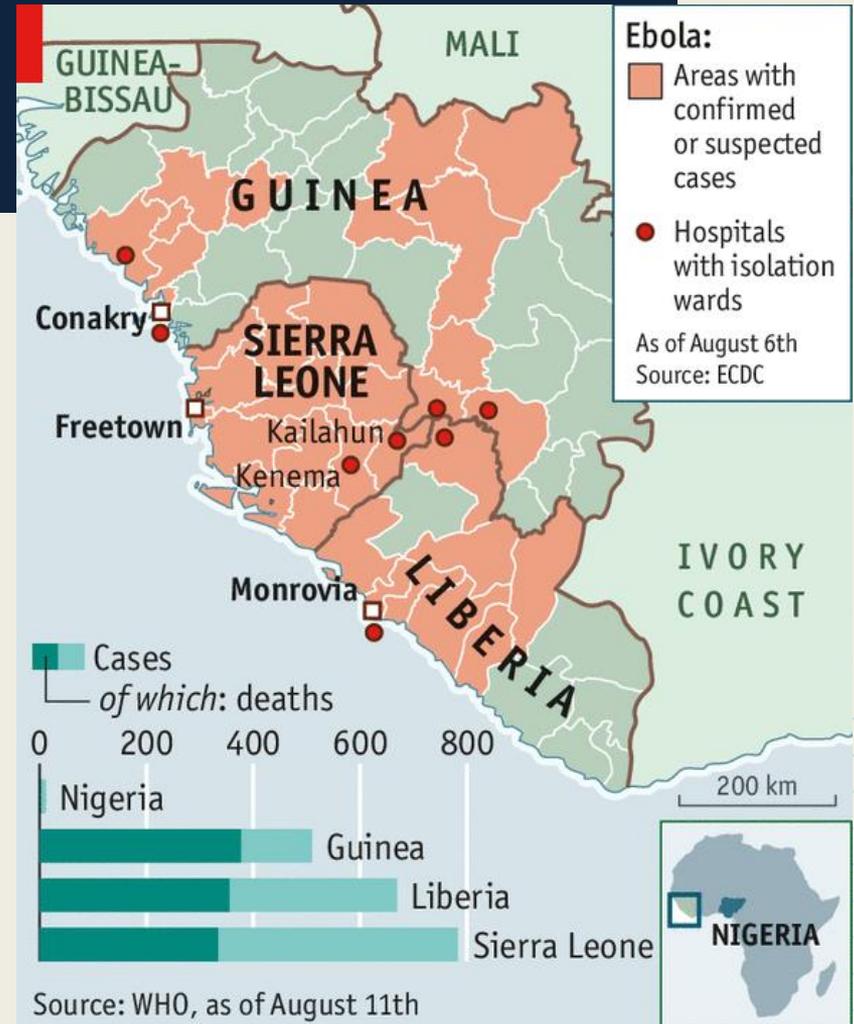
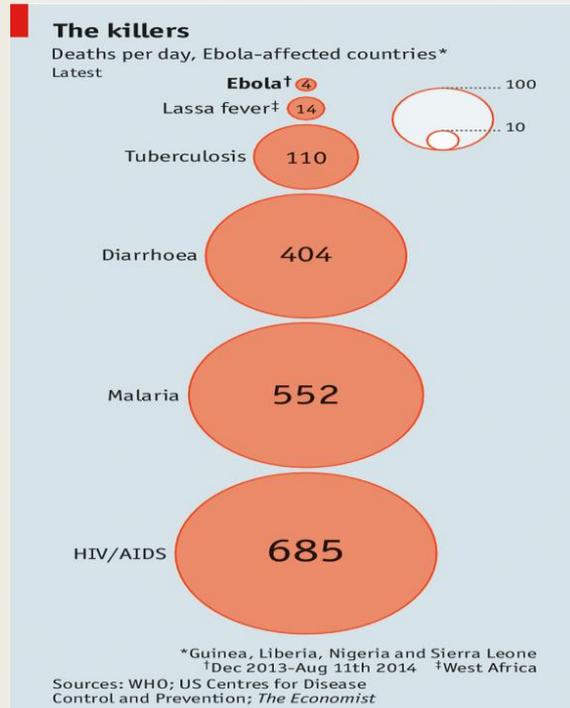
SO, LET ME  
GET THIS STRAIGHT

YOU WASTE CLEAN WATER AS  
A CHALLENGE, IN ORDER TO  
AVOID RAISING MONEY FOR CHARITY?



# The Ebola Virus

<http://healthmap.org/ebola/>



# What type of Diffusion?



# Distribution

- refers to how things are organized on the Earth's surface
- **density:** how often an object occurs within an area or space; it is quite often associated with population
  - **physiological density:** the number of people divided by farmable land
  - **arithmetic density:** the number of people divided by all the land in a given area
- **concentration:** the proximity of a particular phenomenon over the area in which it is spread
  - **clustered/agglomerated:** describes objects that are close together
  - **dispersed/scattered:** describes objects that are more spread out
- **pattern:** related to how things are organized in their given space; patterns are often described in geometric shapes
  - **linear patterns:** are items laid out in a straight line
  - **centralized patterns:** are items that are clustered
  - **random:** means no pattern exists

# Geographic Theories

1. Go to the Weebly page to Unit 1. Scroll down to Environmental Determinism v. Possibilism.
2. Click on the links for each concept or watch the video with headphones.
3. Define each term.
4. Make a list of possible strengths and weaknesses.
5. Which theory do you think is more accurate? Find some real world examples that back up your thoughts.
6. Be prepared to discuss.

# Geographic Theories

**environmental determinism:** is the idea that human behavior, individually or collectively, is affected by or even controlled or determined by the physical environment; climate is a factor in how humans behave

–idea that warmer climates cause a more relaxed attitude towards work and progress; led to belief that those from more temperate zones were more motivated, intelligent and advanced

# Alternative Theory

- **possibilism / possibilist**: counter arguments to the environmental determinism theory; opponents have said the environment serves to limit the range of choices available to a culture and the choices a society makes depends on its members (requirements and technology); led by Carl Sauer
  - **cultural ecology** is an area of inquiry concerned with culture as a system of adaptation to the environment
  - **political ecology** is concerned with the environmental consequences of dominant political-economic arrangements and understandings