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| Connections | **Chapter 1 Section 2 Parts 1-3**  **Highlight People, Places and Vocabulary**  Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique? |
| 1.Vocabulary: (Define 4 Terms from Notes)  **2. Significant**: (4 Points that are significant from the notes)  3. **Question: How does culture help geographers? What two questions does culture help answer?**  4. **Image:** (Find two images that can be used to represent the information in the notes)  5. **Explain a Concept: (Explain how it works and its impact)**   1. Developing Countries 2. Developed countries | **Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?** -A place is a specific point on Earth distinguished by a particular characteristic.  -Physical place: natural features – what nature provides – climate, landforms, vegetation, etc.  -Human (cultural) place: features added by humans – distinctive dress, architecture, language, religion, burial practices, agricultural practices, etc.  -By describing a place you answer the question “What is it like there?” -Geographers describe a place on Earth by identifying its location, the position that something occupies on Earth’s surface. -A place has an absolute and a relative location.  **Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?** -Location can be identified in three ways. Place Name – a toponym is the name given to a place on Earth. -Names derived from people, religious affiliation, physical features, or origins of its settlers -Site - the physical character of a place. Characteristics include climate, water sources, topography, soil, vegetation, and elevation. -Situation - the location of a place relative to other places.  **7 Examples of toponyms** Descriptive - Rocky Mountains (Colorado)  Associative - Mill River, Springfield, Union Grove Event Names - Battle Creek, Bloody Ridge Commemorative - named after a person Virginia, Louisiana, Constantinople, Bob Hope, Dean Martin Commendatory - Pleasant Valley, Greenland Mistaken - (historic errors in identification or translation) ex. West Indies  Shift Names (relocated names or names from settler's homeland) Athens (Greece and Texas)-Palestine (Middle East and Texas)-New Mexico, New England  **Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?** -The sense of place that humans possess may apply to a larger area of Earth rather than a specific place point.  -Geographers use Region to group areas alike together.  -Region: A Unique Area -An area on Earth defined by one or more distinctive characteristics is a region.Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place and shape the global cultural landscape  **Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?** Geographers identify three types of regions: Formal Region (aka uniform region or homogeneous region) An area in which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics Must be something measurable Could be cultural (common language), economic (growing a certain crop), or environmental (same climate), political Can be a state or a country with defined boundaries Characteristic may be predominant rather than universal.   **Formal Voting Regions** Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique? 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 Ex. School district Ex. School boundaries  Ex. Customer base for a shop or restaurant   **Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique?** 3. Vernacular Region (aka perceptual region) An area that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. This is your “gut feeling” about an area Ex. The American South Ex. The Midwest Ex. The Middle East   **Culture**  -To understand why each region on Earth is distinctive geographers refer to Culture. -Culture is defined as the body of customary beliefs, material traits, and social forms that together constitute the distinct tradition of a group of people.  -Culture helps answer two important questions for geographers in trying to understand a place uniqueness. 1. What people care about?  2. What people take care 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. -Cultural values derive from three cultural traits  -Language; is a system of signs and sounds gestures and marks that heave meaning.  -Religion: principle system of attitudes, beliefs and practices through which people worship in a formal organized way.  -Ethnicity: encompasses a group’s language, religion, cultural values and physical traits.  **What people take care of?**   -The second element of culture of interest is the production of material wealth, food, clothing, and shelter.  -Geographers divide the world into regions. 1. Developing Countries: engage in agriculture as a primary industry.  2. Developed Countries: perform jobs for wages and have various industries.  Measurements to distinguish one from the other; Per Capita, literacy rates, hospital beds, industry, |
| Essential Question: Give an example of how geographers justify that the southwest part of the US is considered a region. | Summary: (Summarize notes in 4-5 Sentences) |