TO DO List:
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What to do for STUDENTS & PARENTS (Parents optional):

1. Get a spiral- multi subject or a single subject for first semester.

2. **REMINd 101:** Sign up for REMIND 101 for this class: @aphug20232
   Text 81010 and in the message type code @h66ee6 to join. REQUIRED.
   This code is the correct, edited one 😊

3. **Hug_from_a_social_distance:** Sign up for hug_from_a_social_distance on Instagram. This is encouraged, but not required, so if you are anti-instap don’t feel you have to sign up.

4. **Weekend Ruiner End of Summer Assignment:** YOU MUST DO ALL THREE PARTS. Parents DON’T do this part 😊

   **Breakdown of Assignment:**
   Thursday, 8/3- Take a day, don’t start until Friday.
   Friday, 8/4- Assignment #1- Questions 1-10
   Saturday, 8/5- Assignment #1- Questions 11-20
   Sunday, 8/6- Assignment #2- Questions 1-8
   Monday, 8/7- Assignment #2- Questions 9-13
   Tuesday, 8/8- Assignment #2- Questions 14-20
   Wednesday, 8/9- Assignment #2- Questions 21-25
   Thursday, 8/10- Assignment #3-

**WEEKEND RUINER END OF SUMMER ASSIGNMENT Directions:** YOU WILL TURN IN PAPER COPIES OF THIS ASSIGNMENT, so if you do not have a printer...YOU MUST HANDWRITE ASSIGNMENT.

**Assignment #1: The Spatial Perspective, CH 1**

Directions: **THOUGHTFULLY** ingest the material reading. Read entire chapter first and then, **type (12 font-14 font) or handwrite (must be legible). If** it asks to be “EXPLAINED”, make sure you do not give one word answers...“because” is not an explanation and write these explanations in complete sentences. Please remember the honor code policy applies to all work. If you have any questions or need to talk through some of the questions & your answers, please come ask me or ask your parents. With AP Hug, they will be more helpful than you think...this isn’t calculus. My email is olsonk@fultonschools.org
1. In considering Spatial Approach, give one explanation for why any element at a movie theatre is located where it is (from the concessions to actually in the theatre...you decide). (Hint: this is the foundation of the course, otherwise known as “The Why of the Where?”)

2. Speculate how physical geography can impact human geography. Give an example from your own life.

3. Write each of these famous geographers names & write one testable fact about what is so important about these folks: Aristotle, Erastosthenes, Idrisi, Mercator, Humbolt, Sauer.

4. What city were you born?

5. What is your birthplace’s absolute location?

6. What is the relative location of your birth place?

7. What is the site of where you live?

8. What is the situation of your middle school?

9. Based on all the above terms you have learned, which sounds the most like “situation” in terms of definition?

10. Describe the “sense of place” (what makes it unique from other locations) of Atlanta.

11. What is the toponym for the state & where did the toponym originate? (Use Google for the second part. If you can’t get the first part of this question, lord, help you.)

12. Has the actual distance between the US and the UK changed in the last 200 years?

13. Explain how technology has impacted the proximity between the UK and US? (Does it feel more near or close than it used to?) Explain why.

14. Explain how Time-Space compression make the world feel smaller, even though physically, the Earth’s size has not changed.

15. Explain how spatial interaction has changed in your house since the invention and usage of cell phones. Use personal examples to explain.

16. Distance decay means that with greater physical distance, interaction between two things will be less. Explain this concept in reference to more people from Georgia going to Disneyworld, as opposed to Disneyland.

17. Friction of Distance is the “COST” of the distance. What is the “COST” or reason Georgians will not travel the longer distance to Disneyland as often?

18. When is density on a school bus the highest? Lowest? Explain by using the definition of density.

19. Based on the definition of environmental determinism & possibilism, decide whether the US has become more environmentally determined over the last 100 years or shown more possibilism? Explain discussion the impact of our culture changing with technology.

20. List 4 things on the Earth (anything!). 2 must be physical and 2 must be built environment. Label which two are part of the cultural landscape.
The Spatial Perspective

Geography is the "WHERE of WHERE." -- National Geographic Society

Essential Question: How does the way geographers look at the world differ from that of other scientists?

Geography shares content with many other sciences. Geographers are interested in the phenomena studied by climatologists, botanists, economists, sociologists, and demographers, for example. These scientists study the weather, plants, business, human society, and the characteristics of populations. In this sense, geography is a science of synthesis, a field that integrates the learning of many others. What distinguishes geography from all other fields is that it focuses on a particular perspective, or way of looking at things. That distinctive perspective is spatial.

A spatial approach considers the arrangement of the phenomena being studied across the surface of the earth. Important considerations of this approach are things such as location, distance, direction, orientation, pattern, and interconnection. A spatial approach also looks at elements such as the movements of people and things, changes in places over time, and even human perceptions of space and place. Geographers ask questions about spatial distributions such as these:

- Why are things where they are?
- How did things become distributed as they are?
- What is changing the pattern of distribution?
- What are the implications of the spatial distribution for people?

Geography as a Field of Study

Geography has been called the “mother of all sciences.” This is partly because it is one of the oldest fields of study. In addition, it is because geographers are interested in the content of so many other sciences. The word geography (geography) comes from Greek and combines the idea of studying, or writing about, “earth writing.”

Subfields of Geography

Geography is commonly divided into two major branches:

- Physical geography is the study of spatial characteristics of various elements of the physical environment. Physical geographers, like physical scientists, study topics such as weather and climate, ecosystems and biomes, and volcanism and erosion.
- Human geography is the study of the spatial characteristics of humans and human activities.

Human geographers share a spatial approach with physical geographers and often rely on information from physical geography and other physical sciences. The concern of human geographers, however, is the human population and the spatial characteristics associated with people. Human geographers specialize in subfields. These subfields include geographers who study the following:
- population (health, births, migrations, etc.)
- culture (language, religion, popular music, etc.)
- economics (agriculture, level of development, wealth distribution, etc.)
- urban areas (cities, suburbs, challenges from growth, etc.)
- politics (local government, nations, distribution of power, etc.)

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The Early History of Geography

For as long as humans have been able to write, they have written “geographies” in their descriptions of place and observations of phenomena on earth. The first maps were probably simply scratched in the soil with sticks by early humans. In the river valleys of the Huang He in China, the Tigris-Euphrates valley in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), and Egypt, ancient people studied geography and made maps.

The Greeks and Romans were the first people in western Eurasia to formalize a study of geography.

- Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey are geographic in nature and point to Greek interest in descriptions of the world.
In the early 19th century, European geographers established geographical societies, marking the birth of the formal academic discipline of geography. Early efforts remained focused on the great themes of the discipline that had emerged up to that point: exploring, mapping, gathering data about physical and human geography, and seeking to analyze and understand the diversity of the world's regions.

In the past century, geographers such as Carl Sauer (1889-1975) expanded the focus of geography beyond physical traits of the earth to include human activity. Since then, geography has become increasingly diverse and specialized. Geographers study the spatial distribution of nearly everything to explain what people eat to why they migrate to how they vote.

**Concepts Underlying the Geographic Perspective**

Historians look through the lens of time to understand the past. Similarly, geographers look through the lens of space to understand place.

**Location**

Locations may be absolute or relative. **Absolute location** is the precise spot where something is according to some system. The most widely used system is the global grid of lines known as latitude and longitude. **Latitude** is the distance north or south of the equator, an imaginary line that circles the globe exactly halfway between the North and South Poles. The equator is designated as 0° and the poles as 90° north and 90° south. **Longitude** is the distance east or west of the prime meridian, an imaginary line that runs from pole to pole through Greenwich, England. It is designated as 0°. On the opposite side of the globe from the prime meridian is 180° longitude. The **International Date Line** roughly follows this line but makes deviations to accommodate international boundaries. Thus, on this system, the absolute location of Mexico City is 19° north latitude and 99° west longitude.
Relative location is a description of where something is in relation to other things. To describe Salt Lake City, Utah, as being "just south of the Great Salt Lake and just west of the Rocky Mountains" is one way of saying it between Las Vegas, Nevada, and Butte, Montana. Relative location is often described in terms of connectivity, how well two locations are tied together by roads or other links, and accessibility, how quickly and easily people in one location can interact with people in another location.

The Relative Location of Salt Lake City

Relative locations can change over time and as accessibility changes. For example, the many ghost towns (abandoned settlements) of the western United States once had relative locations near water sources (which dried up), along trade routes (which changed), or near mines (which closed). Their good relative locations lost the advantages—access to resources or trade—that they once had. However, their absolute locations, as described by the global grid of latitude and longitude, remain the same.

Place

Place refers to the specific human and physical characteristics of a location. A group of places in the same area that share a characteristic form a region. Two ways to refer to place are its site and situation. Site can be described as the characteristics at the immediate location—for example, the soil type, climate, labor force, and human structures. In contrast, situation refers to the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.

The situation of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is roughly in the center of the Arabian Peninsula; the situation of the Arabian Peninsula is between the continents of Africa and Asia. When the interstate highway system was created in the United States in the 1950s, the situation of many small towns changed dramatically. Towns along old railroad lines became less important as centers of trade while towns along the new interstate Suddenly became more important.

Related to the concept of place is a sense of place. Humans tend to perceive the characteristics of places in different ways based on their personal beliefs. For example, the characteristics of Rome, Italy, might be described differently by a local resident than by an outsider or by a Catholic than by a Hindu. If a place inspires no strong emotional ties in people, it has plauseness.

Finally, locations can also be designated using toponyms, or place names. Some toponyms provide insights into the physical geography, the history, or the culture of the location. The entire coast of Florida is dotted with communities with “beach” in the name—Fernandina Beach, Miami Beach, Pensacola Beach—all of which are on beaches. Salt Lake City is named for a lake with unusually salty water. Iowa is named for a Native American tribe. Pike's Peak is named for an explorer, Zebulon Pike. Sometimes toponyms get confusing. Greenland is icier than Iceland; Iceland is greener than Greenland. And some toponyms are deceiving. Lake City, Iowa, is not on a lake, and few people consider Mount Prospect, Illinois, at an elevation of 665 feet above sea level, on a mountain.

The Importance of Distance

A consideration of distance is an important part of the geographic perspective and spatial approach. Distance is a measurement of how far or how near things are to one another. The term proximity indicates the degree of nearness. Distance can be measured in terms of geography and is given in a type of measurement, such as meters, miles, or kilometers. It may be straight-line distance (“as the crow flies”) or travel distance using a route that turns and twists. Milwaukee to Kalamazoo is 130 miles by air but 250 miles by car because the normal route goes around the southern tip of Lake Michigan.

Distance and Time

Distance can be measured in terms of time: one place might be a two-hour drive from another place. Time-space compression is the shrinking “time distance” between locations because of improved methods of transportation and communication. New York City and London are separated by an ocean, but the development of air travel greatly reduced travel time between them. As a result, they feel much closer today than they did in the 19th century.

One result of time-space compression is that global forces are influencing culture everywhere and reducing local diversity more than ever before. In the 19th century, the mountainous regions of southeastern Europe were famous for the local variations in their music. Today, because of radio, the Internet, and other changes, people in southeastern Europe listen to the same music as everyone else in the world.
Distance and Connection

The general connection between places is reflected in the growth of spatial interaction. Spatial interaction refers to the contact, movement, and flow of things between locations. Connections might be physical, such as through roads or telephone wires, or they might be indirect, such as through radio or Internet links. Places with more connections will have increased spatial interaction. Places with fewer connections will have decreased spatial interaction.

The concept of distance decay is also related. The inverse relationship between distance and the strength of connections can be less well connected. This inverse relationship between distance and connection is often called distance decay. A clear illustration of this concept can be seen in the attenuation of a radio signal as it travels across space away from the source. Friction of distance causes the decay, or weakening, of the signal.

Human characteristics also exhibit the distance-decay function. For example, a new pet store opens, its influence is strongest in the area closest to the store, but only among the pet owners who have a connection to the store. Improvements in transportation, communication, and infrastructure have reduced the friction of distance between places as people have increased the spatial interaction.

Concepts such as accessibility and remote-ness are changing. The world is more spatially connected than ever before in history. The Internet can be used to illustrate several of these concepts. It allows a person sitting in El Paso, Texas, to shop at a store in New York City via its website and receive a product shipped from a warehouse in Atlanta, Georgia. Distance-decay is less influential than it once was.

Density and Distribution

Density is the number of something in a specific area. Population density is the number of people per square mile. Densities are often compared. A block of a small apartment building in a ten-block city has a higher density than the population density of an area with a square mile. A simple population density can be calculated by counting the people and dividing by the area.

Besides describing density using numbers, density can be described using graphs. In a full elevator, one person might feel that the density is fine. Another might feel it is uncomfortably dense.

Geographers are also interested in distribution, the way a phenomenon is spread out over an area. Some areas might have a cluster or concentration of something that is sparse in other areas. For example, two city blocks with the same density might have very different distributions. In one, people might be spread evenly throughout the block. In the other, they might consist of a large building where everyone lives and a large park where no one lives. Geographers look for patterns in the distribution of phenomena across space that give clues about causes or effects of the distribution. Common patterns include the following:

- Linear phenomena are arranged along a line, such as the distribution of towns along a railroad line.
- Circular phenomena are equally spaced from a central point, forming a circle, such as the distribution of the homes of people who shop at a particular store.
- Geometric phenomena are in a regular arrangement, such as the squares formed by roads in the Midwest.
- Random phenomena appear to have no order to their position, such as the distribution of pet owners in a city.

Matching patterns of distribution is called spatial association and indicates that two (or more) phenomena may be related, or associated with one another. For example, the distribution of malaria matches the distribution of the mosquito that carries it. However, just because two distributions have a similar pattern does not mean one is necessarily the cause of the other. The distribution of bicycle shops in a large city might be similar to the distribution of athletic wear stores—but one probably does not cause the other. They both might reflect the distribution of active people.

Human-Environment Interaction

The dual relationship between humans and the natural world are at the heart of human geography. The connection and exchange between them is referred to as human-environment interaction. Geographers who focus on how humans influence the physical world often specialize in studying sustainability, pollution, and environmental issues.

The study of how humans adapt to the environment is known as cultural ecology. The belief that landforms and climate are the most powerful forces shaping human behavior and societal development is called environmental determinism. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, some people used environmental determinism to argue that people in some climates were superior to those of other climates.

In reaction came the view known as positivism, a view that acknowledges limits on the effects of the natural environment and focuses more on the role that human culture plays. Different cultures may respond to the same natural environment in diverse ways, depending on their beliefs, goals, and available technologies.
Landscape Analysis

The term landscape comes from older Germanic words that refer to the land. The term can also imply a specific area, condition, or state of the land. The term can also refer to the "landscape of Tuscany." The task of defining or naming a "landscape" or the "landscape of Tuscany" is known as landscape analysis.

Observation and Interpretation

The first part of landscape analysis is careful observation. Geographers are keen observers of phenomena and collect data about what they see. The term field observation is used to refer to the act of physically visiting a location, recording data, and making observations. Geographers can use various tools and techniques to gather data, including maps, satellite images, and field observations. The data collected is used to create a map or model of the landscape.

Modern technology has increased the ways in which geographers can observe the landscape. Remote sensing information from satellites allows geographers to observe the landscape from above. Aerial photography provides a clear view of the landscape, which can be used to create a map or model of the landscape. Ground-level photography can be used to capture information about the landscape, such as vegetation or water bodies.

The Built Environment

When we use the word environment, we usually think of natural things, such as plants, minerals, and wildlife. But the built environment is very important, too. The built environment includes things that people have created, such as buildings, roads, and cities. Geographers often study the built environment, which includes things like buildings, roads, and cities. Geographers study the built environment to understand how it affects people and the natural environment.
Assignment #2: FRQ Introduction & INTRO TO MR. SINN

Go to the below video link: AP Human Geography Unit 1 Review, Mr. Sinn
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wmDR2gCwgrg

Each of the below questions must be answered in:
1. Complete sentences (no bullets). (except questions, 1, 9, 12, 15, 19, 21, 24…these don’t have to be complete sentences)
2. Underline key term(s).
3. Skip a line between each question.

1. Identity topic of 1.1:
2. Identify three things that you must look at while examining maps.
   a.
   b.
   c.
3. Explain the difference between absolute distance and relative distance by what you would experience when going on a road trip on the interstate.
4. Explain the concepts of clustered and dispersed by talking about going to a shopping mall, like Perimeter Mall or Lenox Mall (where are people the most clustered & where are people most dispersed?)

5. Define Mercator Projection.

6. Explain how the Mercator Projection falls short & where there is the greatest distortion.

7. Explain the goal of the Goode Map & its greatest drawback.

8. Explain what the Robinson Projection does a good job of?

9. Identify the topic of 1.2:

10. Explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative data, giving example of both listed in video.

11. Explain how your Google Maps is an example of GIS, based on the definition given in the video.

12. Identify the topic of 1.3:

13. Based on the video, identify the type of scale:
   a. A store deciding what types of clothing to sell: ________________
   b. A family deciding whether to move to a neighborhood: ________________

14. Explain the importance of the USA administering the census every 10 years.

15. Identify the topic of 1.4:

16. Explain the difference between absolute and relative location.

17. Describe the sense of PLACE - Physical & Human - of the Cancun, Mexico.

18. Explain how space time compression has made Tobler’s Distance Decay less important.

19. Identify the topic of 1.5:

20. Decide if having air conditioning reflects environmental determinism or possibilism and explain your choice.

21. Identify the topic of 1.6:

22. Define and give an example of a small scale map.

23. Define and give an example of a large scale map.

24. Identify the topic of 1.7:

25. Define and give an example of formal, functional, and vernacular regions.

Assignment #3:
Where Children Sleep
Go to this website: https://www.jamesmollison.com/where-children-sleep

Format: Handwritten neatly or typed & turn in with Assignment #2.
Look at all 33 photographs. Choose 3 pictures from at least 3 different regions. In a short paragraph for each, describe in thoughtful and thorough detail what you think the lives of these children are like, based on what you see in the pictures. Record name, age, and location for each paragraph.

TURN IN A PAPER COPY OF ALL THREE PARTS, in order, with your name on it.

2a, 3a, & 4a due Friday, 8/11. Quiz on Friday, 8/11.