

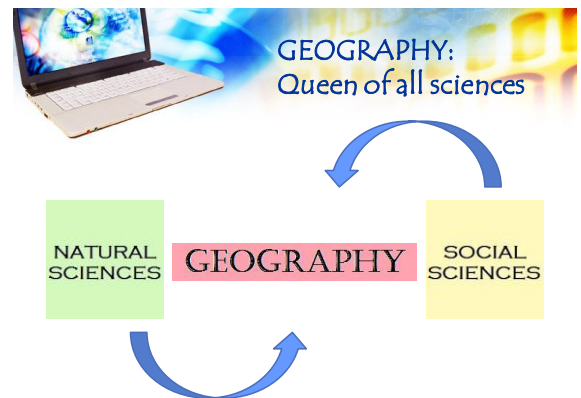
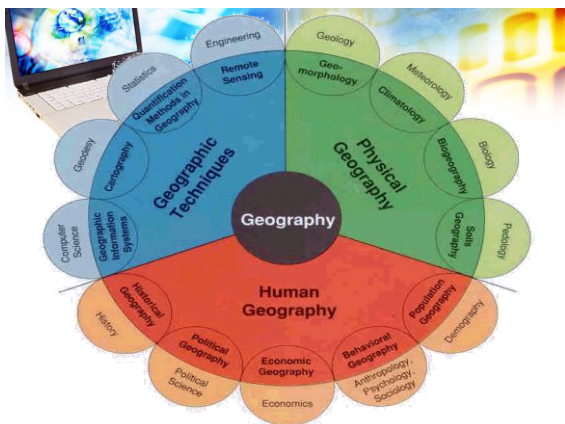
- “Ge (γη) or Gaea (γαια)” - earth, “graphein (γραφειν)” – to describe
- Studies the **earth** as the setting of human activities
- Science of **spatial** distributions and **spatial** relationships
- Study of the physical world, its inhabitants, the **interaction** between the two, and the patterns and systems involved



- a science that deals with the **description, distribution, and interaction** of the diverse physical, biological, and cultural features of the **earth's surface**
- Geography is the study of the earth and **everything in it.**
- **Holistic** science



- Geography is a representation of the whole known world together with the phenomena which are contained therein.
  - Ptolemy, *Geographia* 2nd Century A.D.
- Geography is the study of what is where and why it is there
  - Mike Reed





## Two Types of Geography

- **Idiographic Geography** – study of the earth
- **Nomothetic Geography** – study of the interrelationships between the natural and cultural components of the earth's surface



## Basic Elements of Geography

- **Physical Elements**

### I. Hydrosphere

- a. Water features (major and minor bodies of water)

### II. Lithosphere/Geosphere

- a. Landforms (major and minor landforms)
- b. Soils – soil orders
- c. Minerals



## Basic Elements of Geography

- **Physical Elements**

### III. Atmosphere

- a. Climate and Weather

### IV. Biosphere

- a. Natural Vegetation
- b. Wild Animal Life

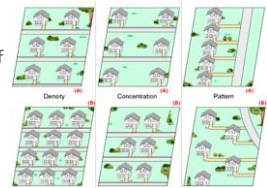


## Basic Elements of Geography

- **Cultural Elements**

### I. Population

- Numbers, density, pattern of distribution



### II. Cultural Heritage

- a. Material Culture
- b. Non-material Culture



## Basic Elements of Geography

- **Cultural Elements**

### III. Economic Activities

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. Quaternary

### IV. Major works/accomplishments

- a. Infrastructures and settlements
- b. Transportation and communication networks



## Divisions of Geography

- **Physical Geography**

- Rocks and Minerals
- Landforms
- Soils
- Animals
- Plants
- Water
- Atmosphere
- Rivers and Other Water Bodies
- Environment
- Climate and Weather

- **Human Geography**

- Population
- Settlements
- Economic Activities
- Transportation
- Recreational Activities
- Religion
- Political Systems
- Social Traditions
- Human Migration
- Agricultural Systems

- *Geography is a bridge between the natural and social sciences.*



## Fields of Physical Geography

- **Geomorphology** - studies the various landforms on the Earth's surface.
- **Pedology** - is concerned with the study of soils.
- **Biogeography** - is the science that investigates the spatial relationships of plants and animals.
- **Climatology** - studies the effects of weather on life and examines the circulation of the atmosphere over longer time spans.
- **Cartography** - the technique of making maps.



## The 5 Ws and an H

- Where?
- Who?
- Why?
- What?
- When?
- How?



## GEOGRAPHY VS. GEOLOGY




## THE MAJOR THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

- **MRS. HELP**
  - M - Movement
  - R - Region
  - S - Spatial Interaction
  - HE - Human Environment Interaction
  - L - Location
  - P - Place



## MOVEMENT



## MOVEMENT

- Flow of people, goods and ideas across space and time
- Deals with the location of resources, who needs them, and how it is transported over the earth's surface
- Interdependence of places
  - Relying on another place for goods, services, ideas
  - Wants cannot be satisfied in only one given location
- Purposeful



## ELEMENTS OF MOVEMENT:

- origin
- destination
- path
- flow



## Movement is influenced by:

- The spatial separation of phenomena
- Specialization, agglomeration and scale economies
- Spatial separation of resource endowments



## REGION



## REGION

- Basic unit of geographic study
- Homogeneity
- Defined by certain unifying characteristics which can be:
  - Physical (mountainous, desert, swampy, etc.)
  - Human (ethnicities, race, etc.)
  - Cultural (traditions, religion, language, etc.)



## TYPES OF REGION

- Formal/Uniform Regions
  - Presence of a common human property or a common physical property
  - Static
    - Rocky Mountain Region
- Functional
  - Serves a certain function (political, social, economical)
  - Dynamic
    - School districts
- Perceptual/Vernacular Regions
  - Based on people's perceptions
  - reflect human feelings or attitudes and are defined by subjective images
    - Dixie Land in Southern America



## SPATIAL INTERACTION

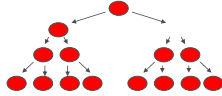
- All kinds of movement and flows involving human activity
- **The first law of geography:** "Everything is related to everything else but near things are more related than distant things."
  - Distance decay function
- **Four basic concepts:**
  - Complementarity, transferability, intervening opportunity, spatial diffusion

## Spatial Diffusion

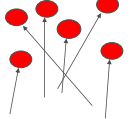
- Expansion/contagious diffusion



- Hierarchical/cascade diffusion



- Relocation diffusion



## Spatial Interaction is founded on three elements: (E.L. Ullman)

- **Complementarity** – exists when there is a supply in one area and a demand in another.
  - Variation in resource endowments, international division of labor, specialization and economies of scale.
  - Mere differentiation does not automatically necessitate movement
  - Example: Japan and Saudi Arabia

## Spatial Interaction is founded on three elements: (E.L. Ullman)

- **Intervening Opportunities** – occur upon the appearance of a new source of supply between two places.
  - Can be a negative concept in movement.



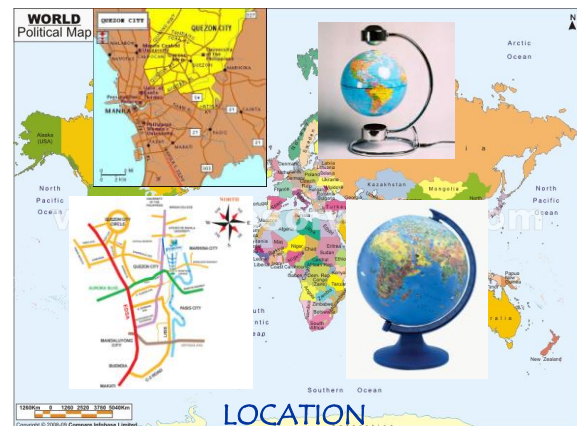
- **Transferability** – capability of being transferred.
  - measured by transfer costs.
  - Depends on the frictional/deterrent effects of distance.



## HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

## HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- Study of how human beings interact with their environment
  - **Humans:**
    - Depend on the environment
    - Adapt to the environment (the way people change to suit the environment)
    - Modify the environment (people change environment to suit their needs)
- Studies how the environment affects the human beings who are in it





- Position of things in space

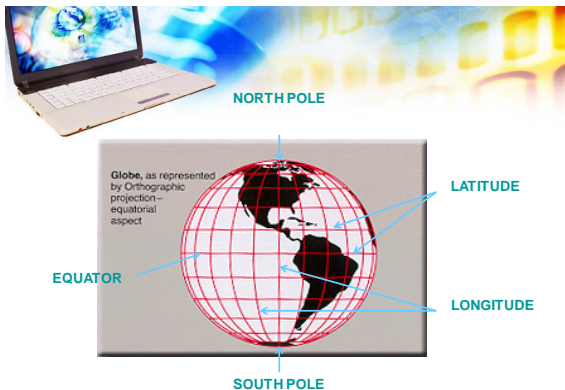
- Types:

- Nominal location
  - Place names
- Cognitive location
  - Mental maps
- Absolute location
- Relative location



- ABSOLUTE LOCATION

- Specific location determined by an imaginary grid of lines denoting latitude and longitude
  - Latitude – measures distances north and south of the Equator
  - Longitude – measures distances east and west of the Prime Meridian
  - Latitude and Longitude are measured in degrees (°) and minutes (')
  - Example: Quezon City's absolute location is at 14°38' N and 121°2' E



- RELATIVE LOCATION

- Location in terms of other places
- described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another and may associate a particular place with another
  - Example: Quezon City is bordered by Manila to the southwest, Caloocan City and Valenzuela in the northwest, San Juan and Mandaluyong City in the south, and Marikina City and Pasig City in the southeast.



PLACE



- Are centers of change
- Exert a strong influence on people's health and socio-economic activities
- Are settings for people's lives
- Are socially constructed



## PLACE

- Objective location that has both uniqueness and interdependence with other places
- Subjective social and cultural construct
  - Place is space filled with meaning (Yi Fu Tuan)
- A place has physical and human characteristics
  - **Physical characteristics**
    - Things that occur naturally (mountains, rivers, type of soil, wildlife, climate etc.)
      - Example: Karst topography (Hundred Islands, Chocolate Hills)



## DISTANCE

- **Human characteristics**
  - things that have changed due to people, such as roads and buildings, how people live and their traditions.
    - Sense of place – subjective meanings attached to a location and the physical landscape that is characteristic of that location
- **Landscape**
  - Product of natural and man-made actions in the earth's surface
- **Place making**
  - Any activity that enables space to develop meaning



## Fundamental Geographic Concepts

1. Location
2. Distance
3. Regions
4. Place
5. Space
6. Accessibility
7. Spatial Interaction
8. Scale
9. Maps and Globes



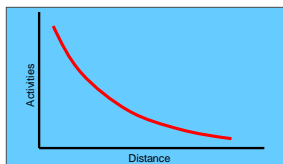
## SPACE

- The measure of how far or near two places or things are from each other
- Absolute- using scientific measurements
- Relative- using other measures
  - Cost
  - Effort
  - Time
- Cognitive- perception of distance varies from one person to another



## Friction of Distance

- Deterrent or inhibiting effect of distance on human activity
  - Deterrent effects of extra distance tend to lessen as greater distances are involved.
- Distance Decay Function
  - Describes rate at which an activity/ phenomenon diminishes with increasing distance.



- Container of all activities
- The extent within which matter is physically extended and objects and events have positions relative to one another
  - Absolute/Mathematical space
  - Topological space
  - Cognitive space
  - Activity space
  - Personal space
  - Public space
  - Gendered space



- Ease with which a specific location can be reached from a given point
- Opportunity for contact and interaction
- Implies proximity
- Connectivity- contact and interaction are dependent on:
  - Geography
  - Transportation facilities
  - Channels of communication
  - Economic capacity
  - Social aspect



- Level of analysis
  - Local
  - Regional
  - National
  - Global
- Processes operating at one scale can have significance at other scales

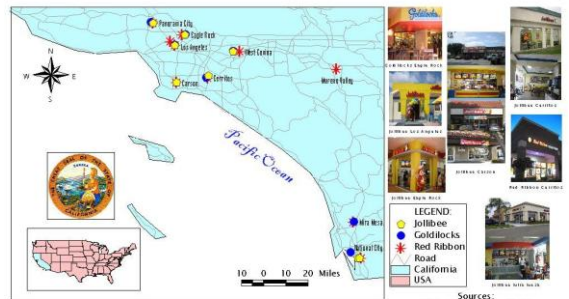


Flat  
Handy  
Easy to reproduce  
Cheap



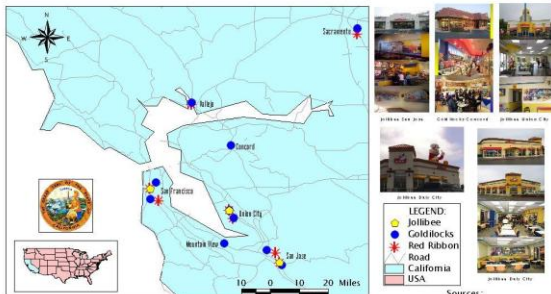
Sphere  
Bulky  
Hard to reproduce  
Expensive

### Filipino Food Establishments in Southern California



Sources:  
Digital Chart of the World  
Google Earth  
[www.goldilocks-usa.com](http://www.goldilocks-usa.com)  
[www.jollibee.com.ph](http://www.jollibee.com.ph)  
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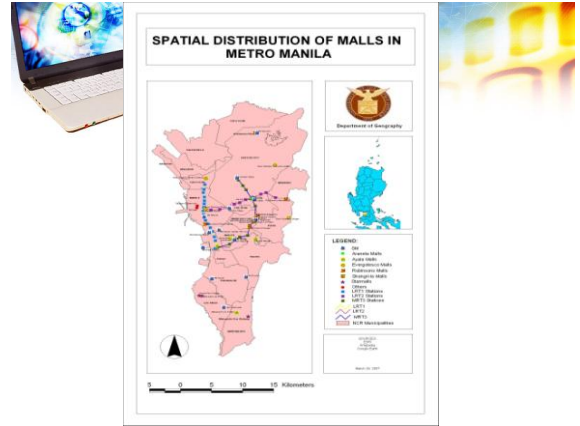
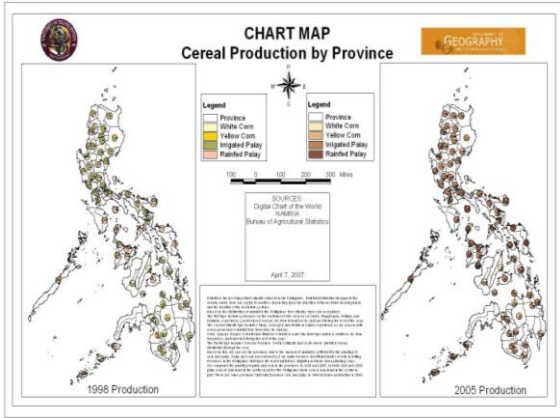
### Filipino Food Establishments in Bay Area, California



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### The Geography of Breakfast

a geographic thinking demonstration

Take a minute to write down everything you ate for breakfast today.



■ Top Ten Coffee Growing Countries



Chocolate was "discovered" for Europe by Christopher Columbus, but its commercial possibilities were recognized by Hernan Cortez who was served a drink made from cocoa beans by Moctezuma, leader of the Aztecs (whom he later executed). The cacao tree, like coffee, grows only in the tropics. Today it is grown primarily for export to the U.S. and Europe.

### Breakfast Foods

Food	Place of Origin	Current Production
coffee	Ethiopia	Tropics
oranges	South Asia, India	US, Mediterranean
pork	China, South Asia	Worldwide
wheat	Near East	US, Russia, Argentina
tea	China	Asia
oats	Near East	Temperate Climates
pepper	South America	Americas, Asia



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