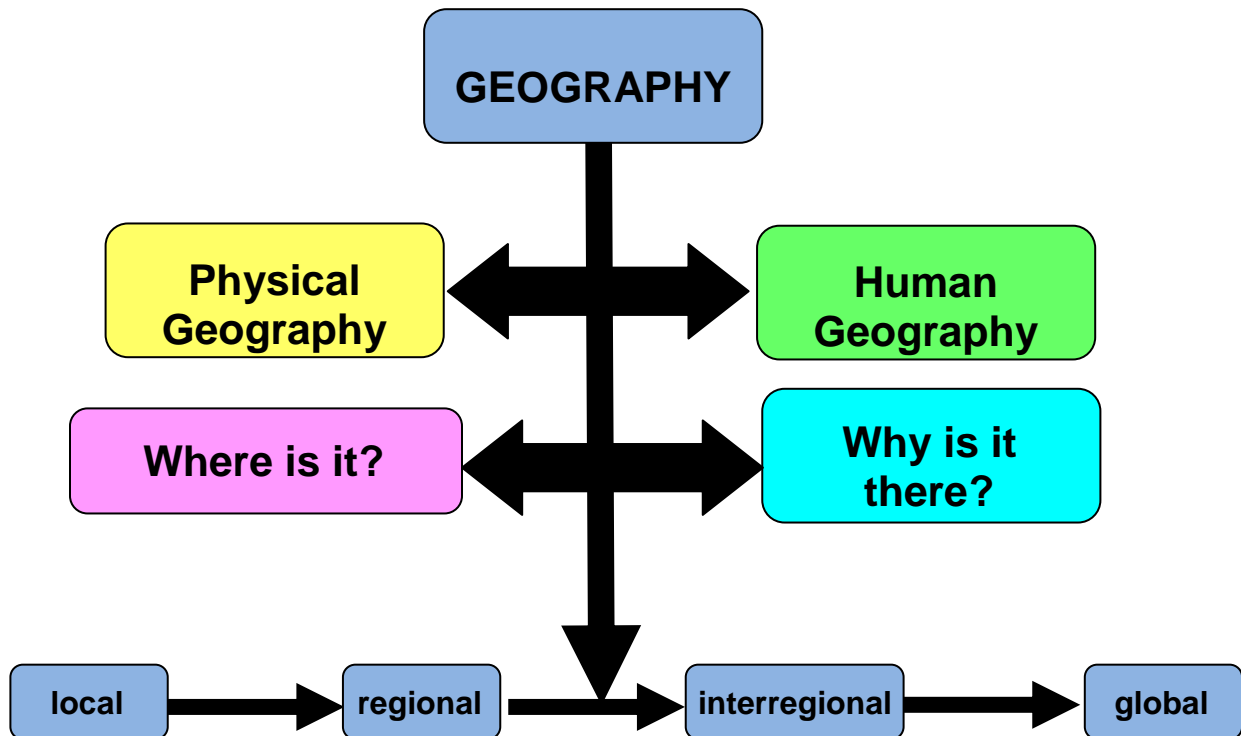


## Lesson Graphic Organizer



### Big Ideas of the Lesson 1, Unit 1

- Geography is the study of the Earth and ways humans interact with the Earth.
- Geography is divided into two main areas: physical geography and human geography.
- Physical geography is the study of the natural characteristics of the Earth including landforms, bodies of water, vegetation, and climate. Human geography is the study of how humans interact with the Earth.
- Geography involves studying different spatial scales including local, regional, interregional, and global.
- Two important questions geographers try to answer are: Where is it? and Why is it there?
- Global citizenship requires an awareness of the world and a sense of one's place in it.

## **Definitions of Geography**

Geography is the study of earth as the home of people.

Geography is the study of the patterns and processes of human (built) and environmental (natural) landscapes, where landscapes comprise real and perceived space.

Geography studies the relationship between people and their environment.

Geography is the study of the world and all that is in it; its peoples, its land, air, and water, its plants and animals, and all the connections among its various parts.

Geography is the study of the interaction between people and environments.

Geography is the physical-social science which describes, maps, and seeks to explain the interrelations between man and his physical environment.

Geography is the science of place and space. Geographers ask where things are located on the surface of the earth, why they are located there.

Geography is a social science that focuses on the spatial distribution of human and physical phenomena.

Geography is the study of the physical world, its inhabitants, the interaction between the two, and the patterns and systems involved.

Geography is the world and all that is in it.

Geography is the study of pattern and process associated with the earth.

Geography is the study of relationships between humans and their environment by emphasizing a spatial and environmental perspective at a variety of scales.

Geography is a spatial discipline – it is a perspective that seeks to understand patterns on Earth and the processes that created them.

Geography is the study of humans interacting with their environment including the physical environment, the built environment and socially constructed spaces.

Geography is a spatial perspective of all human and physical phenomena.

## What is Geography? -- A Visualization Exercise

Geography is the study of the earth's landscapes, peoples, places, and environments. It is, quite simply, about the world in which we live.

**Draw a picture of what geography means to you.**

Geography is unique in bridging the social sciences (human geography) with the natural sciences (physical geography). Human geography concerns the understanding of how people live (lifeways), whereas physical geography concerns the understanding of physical landscapes and the environment.

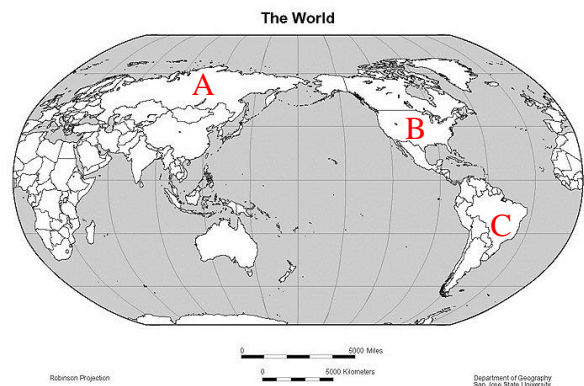
**List some things that come to mind about you to distinguish human and physical geography.**

<b>Human Geography (How people live)</b>	<b>Physical Geography (The natural world)</b>

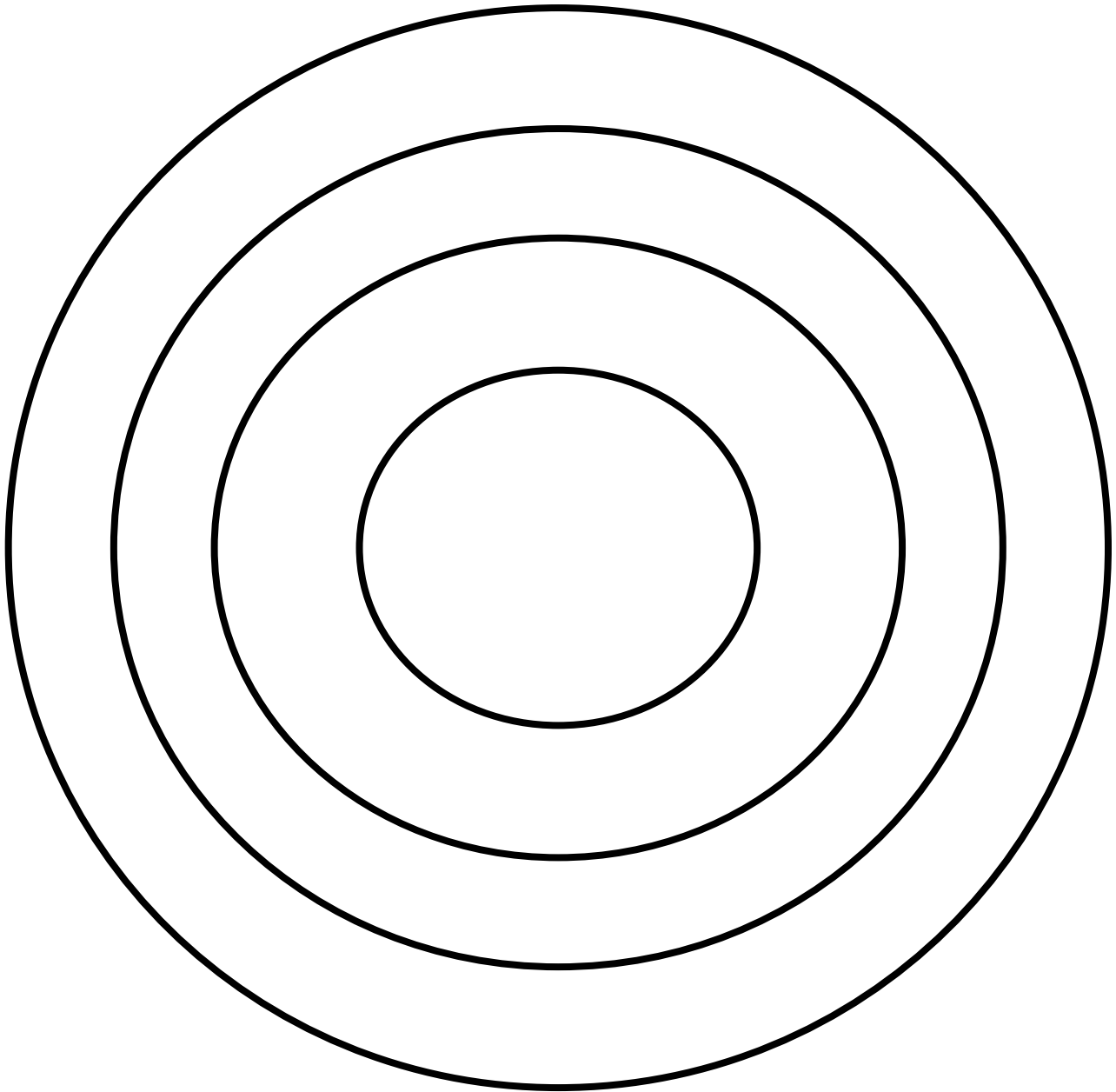
Geography puts the understanding of humans and their physical world within the context of places and regions. Geography focuses on the great differences in cultures, political systems, economies, landscapes, and environments across the world, and the links between them. Understanding the causes of differences and inequalities between places and groups of people underlie much of the newer developments in geography.

**Look at A, B, and C on the map.**

1. How might these places differ?
2. How might the people in these places differ?
3. In what ways may these people and places be alike?



## Expanding Environments



**What is Where and Why is it There?**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Human Characteristic</b>	<b>Where is it?</b>	<b>Why is it there?</b>
<b>2</b>	Our local community			
<b>3</b>	Michigan	Mackinac Bridge		
<b>3</b>	Michigan	the Michigan capitol building		
<b>4</b>	United States	Hoover Dam		
<b>4</b>	United States	Statue of Liberty		
<b>5</b>	The Early U.S.	Jamestown		

**Bell Work:**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**