

**Geography 122:
Geography, Modernity and
Globalization**

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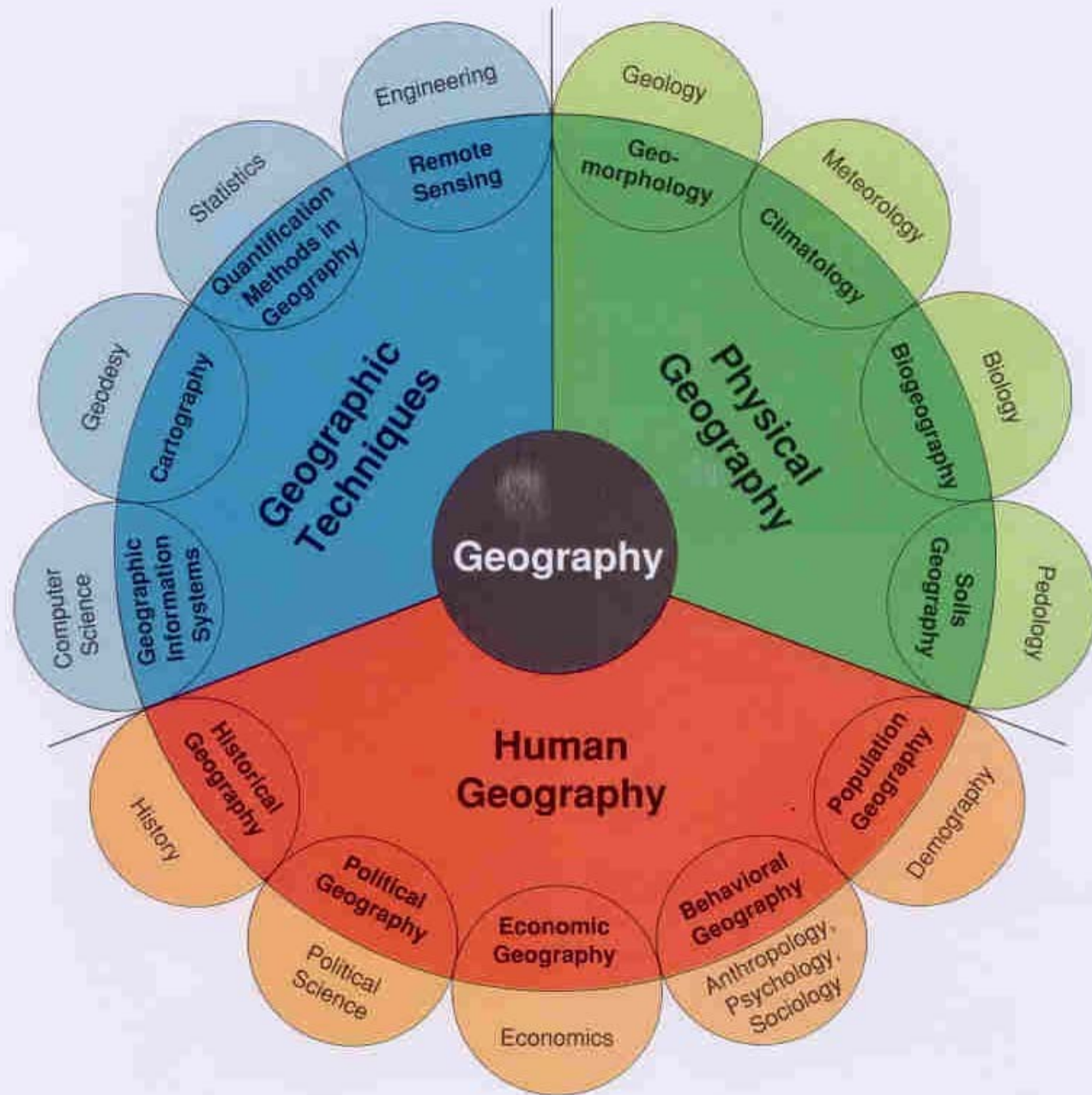
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Learning Objectives:

- Appreciate the range of human experience across space and through time
- Understand your role, in changing human-environment relations and the spatial dimensions of society.
- Apply a geographic perspective to interpreting the past and present, and in planning for the future.
- Appreciate the location-based nature of knowledge production

Specific Skills:

- Acquire basic map-reading and map-making skills
- Identify and evaluate relevant information sources
- Use those sources to construct and communicate a spatial argument
- Describe the causes and implications of spatial variability (why things are different there, compared to here, and what that means)
- Perceive and critique the unequal distribution of power and risk across space



Human Geography:

Human/Environment tradition.

- landscape as modifications of physical geography by people
- meaning, or symbolic content of landscape

Regional Studies. Ideographic - specify.

- areas showing some unity in one or more features (wide range of scales)

Spatial Analysis. Nomothetic - generalize.

- location, explaining why things are where they are



Modernity.

At its simplest, refers to the passage of time. Scholars use it to compare one period (ours?) with another simpler, stable, more archaic era.

[We are] “very different from our ancestors” (Laslett, 1965; 21).

Ancient, Medieval
and Modern
histories.



Modern society, or industrial civilization is often associated with “progress,”

- a set of attitudes re human ability to transform the world
- industrial production in a market economy
- political institutions, states, mass democracy

These make for a more dynamic social order, constant change in search of progress, such that citizens live in the future, rather than the past. (Giddens, 1998; 94).

Pre-modern:

“The World We Have Lost.”

- society eternal and unchanging
- fundamental unit was 'the family'
- three societies: man-wife, parent-child, master-servant
- few groups larger than a family, no mass society
- few objects larger than this building



Then: the family was the unit of production.

Now: the family is the unit of consumption.

“The Baker and His Wife”
Jan Steen, 1658

The Baker's
Cart,
by Jean
Michelin,
1656.



Fundamental units of production and consumption shape the very spatial patterns of our lives

A fast introduction to Cartography

Maps often display standard pieces of information.

- Title
- Horizontal Scale (possibly also a vertical scale)
- Conventional signs or symbols, often explained by a key
- North arrow, or compass rose
- Graticule, or grid (meridians and parallels)
- Source of info
- [a border]

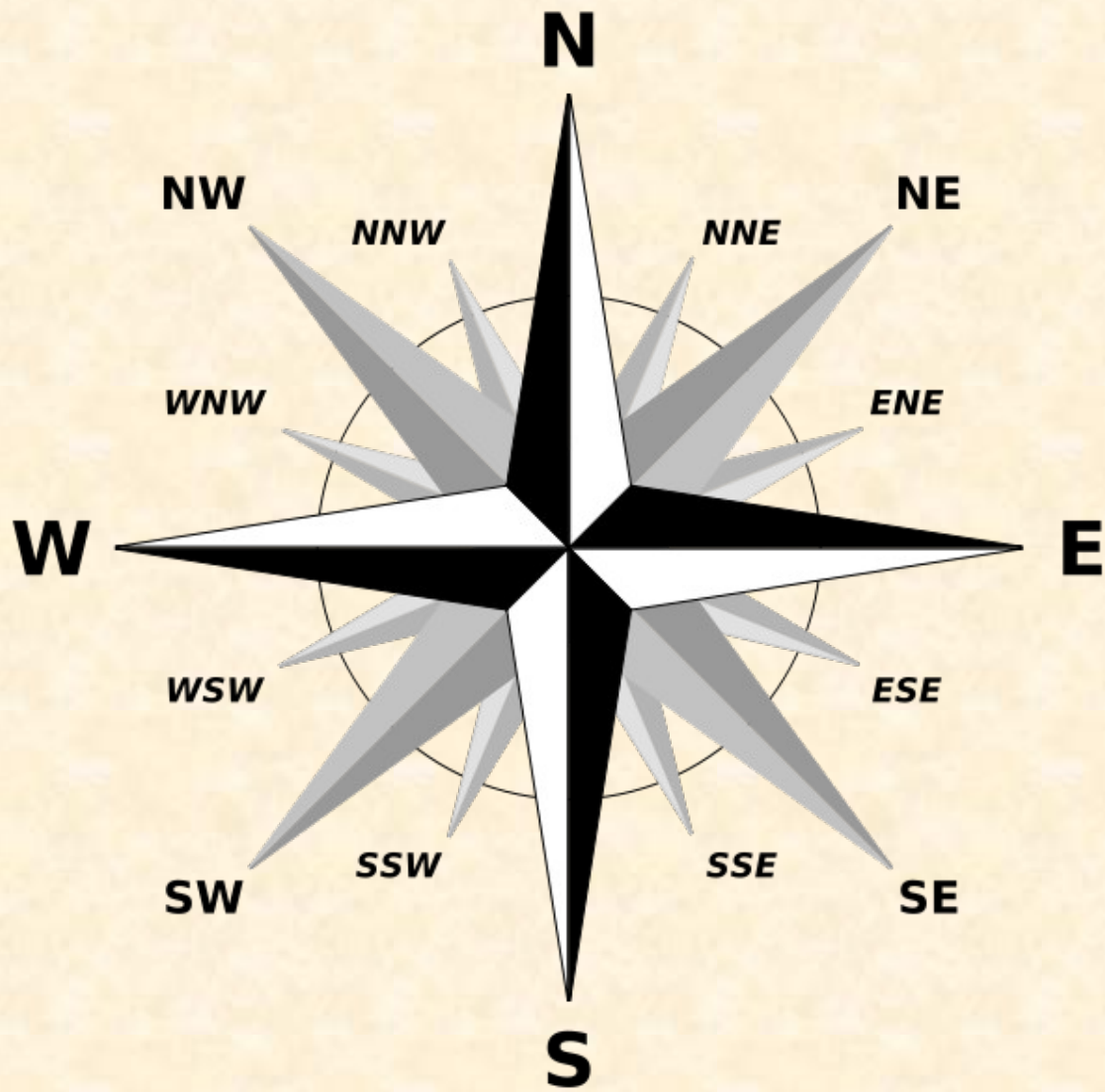
Scale: The amount of reduction that takes place in going from real-world dimensions to the new mapped area on the map plane.

The ratio of a map distance to earth distance, expressed in the same units.

For example 1:100,000 or 1:63,360

Large scale maps show a small portion of earth's surface in detail. ie 1:25,000

Small scale maps show a large portion of earth's surface, limited detail. ie 1:1,000,000



Every map is, to an extent, a white lie.

It is impossible to render a spherical surface as a plane without causing tearing, shearing or compression.

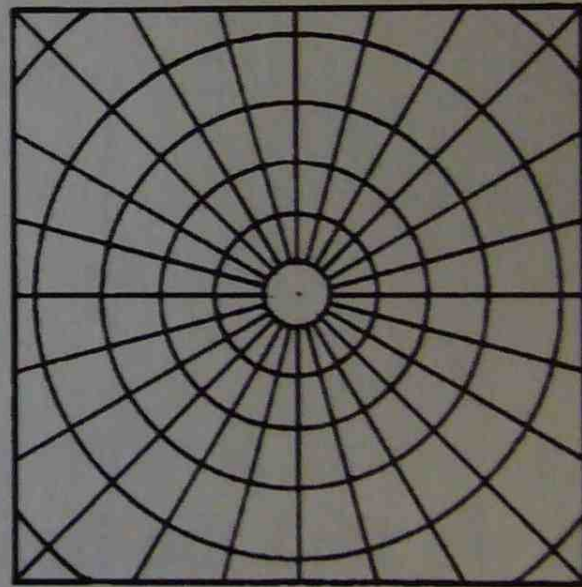
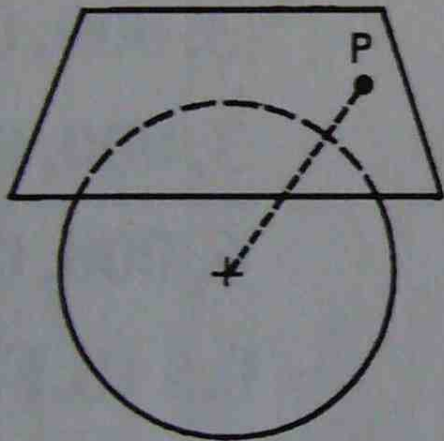
If you look at a map, you can recognize distortion by checking to see that there are:

- parallel parallels
- parallels equally spaced along meridians
- parallels intersect meridians at right angles
- meridians converge towards poles
- poles represented as points

Family

Grid appearance

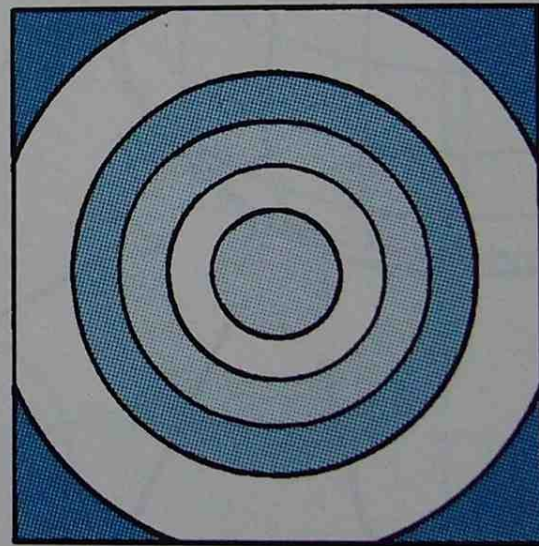
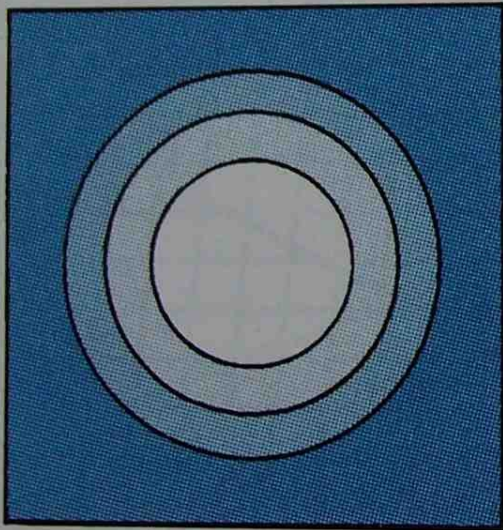
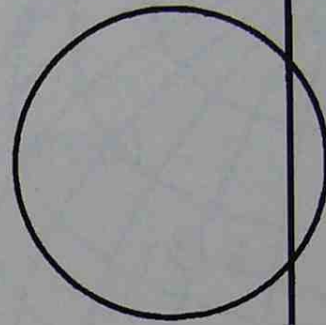
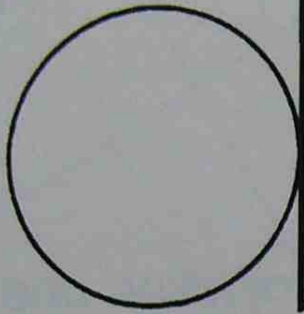
Normal aspect

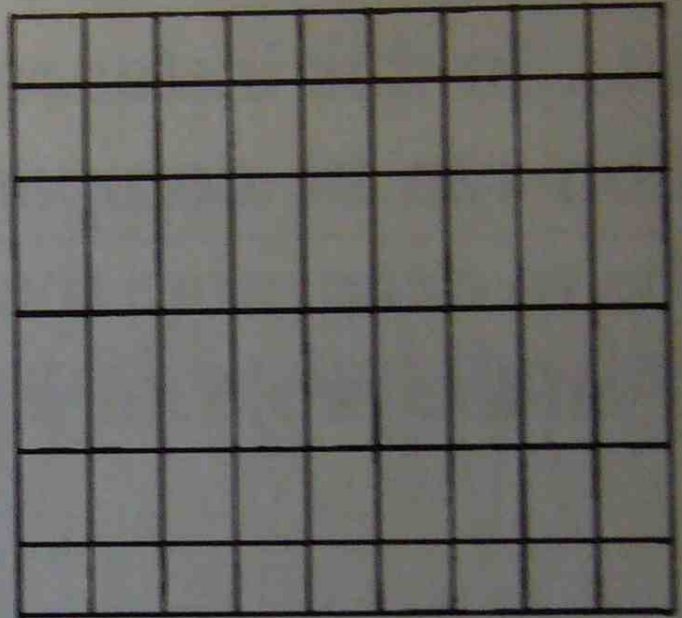
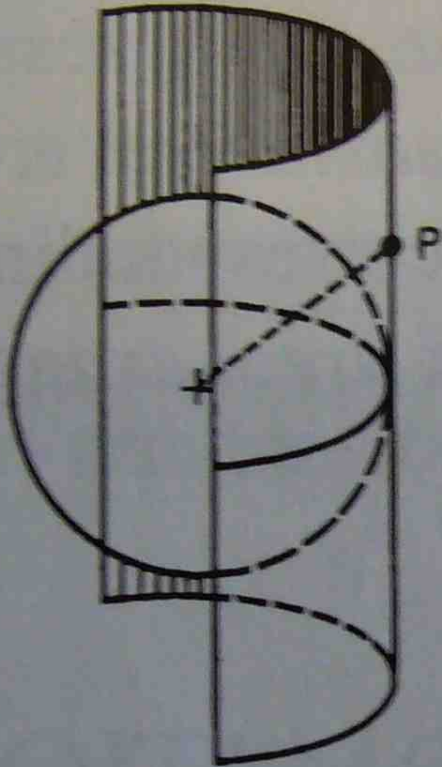


Azimuthal

Simple

Secant





Cylindrical

