FIVE THEMES

1. Location
2. Place
3. Human-Environment Interaction
4. Movement
5. Regions
Every place on the earth’s surface has an absolute location or global address that is expressed in degrees latitude and longitude. Highway maps often use an alpha/numeric system to locate places.
Relative Location

We often describe a specific location in terms of where it is relative to other places. South Carolina is situated south of North Carolina and north of Georgia on the east coast of the United States.
PLACE

Where is your favorite place?

Describe your favorite place.
Places Have Physical Characteristics
Po River Plain, Italy

Aruba

Acapulco

Blue Ridge Mountains

St. Martin
Glacial Landforms

Jasper Park, Alberta
Glacier Bay, Alaska
Cultural Characteristics
Food is an important cultural characteristic.
Religion
HUMAN - ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- People adapt to and modify physical environments
- Environments offer opportunities and constraints for human activities
- Environments do not determine human activities
- Environmental constraints and opportunities change through time
- Humans have great impacts on the environment: environmental degradation
- Cultural Landscape: Human interactions with the natural landscape over time give character and identity to place
**Culture**
- Indigenous People
- Europeans
- Africans
- Hispanics
- Asians

**Time**
15,000 B.P. ? To Present

**Natural Landscape**
- Landforms
- Climate
- Drainage
- Soil
- Vegetation
- Minerals
- Seas

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE**

The Imprint of Humans on the Earth’s Surface
It is the blending of the physical and cultural characteristics over time that lends character and identity to place.
Movement occurs because people and resources are unevenly distributed across the earth’s surface.
People move because they either are “pushed” from a location or “pulled” to a new location.
Human Migration to North America
Movement or Diffusion of Ideas
REGIONS

• Everyone uses regions
• A region is a specific area that includes certain criteria that give it an identity that separates it from surrounding areas
• Regions are conceptual devices
• Regions help us organize information in space
• Regions help us study a specific area within a larger area: South, Mid West, etc.
• Regions can be used to study specific phenomena within a larger area: landforms, cultures, economic activities
• Regions change over time: Lowcountry & Upstate
Agricultural Regions

Culture Regions

Regions of North America
Ravioli Family

- Agnolotti
- Tortellini
- Casoncelli
- Tortelloni
- Pansotti
- Crescioni
- Capellotti

Form of:
- agnolotti
- anolini
- ravioli
- tortellini

Ribbon Family

- Fettuccine
- Tagliatelle
- Lasagne

Map of Italy showing regional pasta names and their geographical distribution.