

# كلية التربية - شعبة الجغرافيا - الفرقة الرابعة

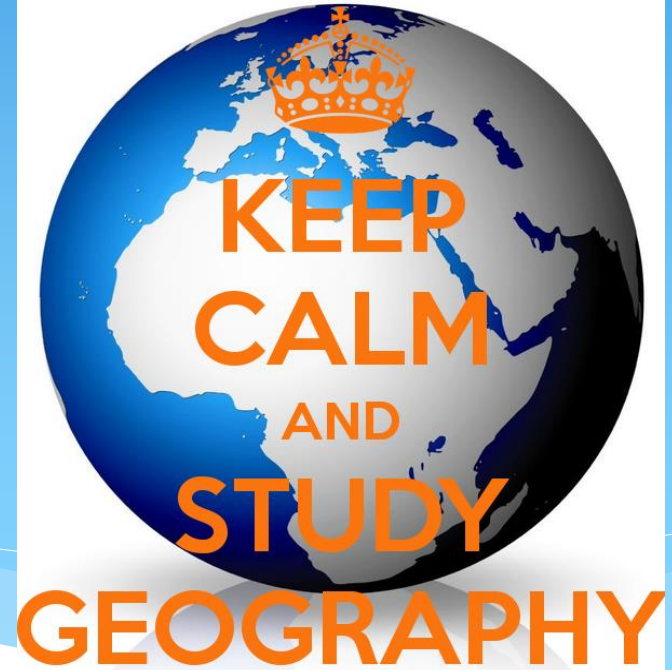
مقرر: نصوص جغرافية Geographical Texts

Population & Resources

الموضوع: Definition

د/ جمال هنداوى Dr. Gamal Hendawy

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- \* **Geography** is about the relationships between people and places.
- \* It is the study of the Earth's surface: its topography, climate, and physical conditions, and how these factors affect people and society.
- \* It is usually divided into physical geography, dealing with landforms and climates, and human geography, dealing with the distribution and activities of peoples on Earth .
- \* The two main subdivisions are physical and human geography.
- \* Geography can be formally defined as the study of the Earth's surface as the space within which the human population lives, or simply as **the study of the Earth as the home of people** .
- \* The word is derived from the Greek *geo*, the Earth, and *graphein* (*graphia*), to write, *geographein* means 'write about the Earth' or "description of the Earth".
- \* It is a living subject about people and places and the relationship between people and the Earth.

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## \* Geography

- \* The Earth and its inhabitants are always changing, so geography is also about **how things change**.
- \* Perhaps the best known formal definition of the field was provided by the American geographer, **Richard Hartshorne**, in his *Perspective on the nature of geography* (1959): “*geography is concerned to provide accurate, orderly, and rational description and interpretation of the variable character of the earth surface*”.
- \* The spatial variation can occur between the character of the Earth’s surface at one location and another.
- \* This variation may occur at all map scales from the globe itself, say between continent and continent, down to a very local level, say between one district and another within any area.

# The 5 Themes of Geography

- **Location**  
where places are
- **Place**  
characteristics of places and the people who live there
- **Human/Environment Interaction**  
relationships between people and their environments
- **Movement**  
movement of material, people, or ideas among places
- **Regions**  
areas sharing several characteristics

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## \* **Why is Geography Important?**

- \* The **population** on Earth is growing and our way of life is changing faster than ever.
- \* **Pollution** levels are high and people are changing the Earth so much that its resources are in danger.
- \* **Geography** is important because it helps us to understand why the landscape looks as it is does and why we live as we do.
- \* It **explains** the world we live in and shows us how we can use it effectively and protect it for the future.



**"Geography is a subject  
which holds the key to  
our future."**

**Michael Palin**

English Comedian, Actor, Writer and Television Presenter.

## \* **The Basic Question in Geography:**

- \* The literal meaning of geography is “description of the Earth”.
- \* It is an ancient science, for people have always been interested in what other places are like and how they relate to home.
- \* **Some important questions** which geographers address include:
  - \* What is this place like?
  - \* Where is this place in relation to where I live or other places I know?
  - \* How is it similar to, or different from, other places?
  - \* How is this place changing?
  - \* What would it be like to be in this place?
  - \* How is this place connected with other places?

## The Basic Question in Geography (cont.)

- \* Description in geography is a good beginning, but only the first step.
- \* Modern geography starts with accurate description of location (where is it?) and various qualities of location (what is it like?).
- \* **Geographers** look at location on **two scales** site and situation.
- \* **Site** refers to the exact location. It is a very specific description of the location's characteristics in terms of physical geography (climate, topography, etc.) and human geography (population density, language, culture, etc.).
- \* **Situation** is a broader definition of location. Situation is relative location, relative to a larger region, a country, or the world.



## \* **The Geographic Context:**

- \* The basic question of geography {where is it and what is it like} (**description**),
- \* **why there** (**analysis and explanation**), and **relevance** (**examination of linkages**) can be applied to any kind of place or distribution pattern.

## \* **Geographical skills**

- \* Geographical **skills** encompass much of what geography is often perceived to be about - maps and fieldwork techniques.
- \* They are essentially about the skills needed to study geography, some of which - for example measuring - are also required in other areas of the curriculum.
- \* The skills include following directions, using plans, maps, globes, atlases, grids and coordinates, and symbols and keys.
- \* Students are required to make maps as well as read them.
- \* **Fieldwork** techniques involve use of compasses, measurement, for example of aspects of the weather, and relevant use of information technology such as databases and spreadsheets.

# Techniques

## \* **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**

- \* GIS is a system for the management, analysis, and display of geographic information.
- \* Geographic information is represented by a series of geographic datasets that model geography using simple, generic data structures.
- \* GIS includes a set of comprehensive tools for working with geographic data.
- \* A geographic information system (GIS) lets us visualize, question, analyse, and interpret data to understand relationships, patterns, and trends .

## GIS: a formal definition

“ A system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data which are spatially referenced to the Earth.

This is normally considered to involve a spatially referenced computer database and appropriate applications software” (ESRI)



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## \* **How GIS Works:**

- Visualizing Data: The geographic data that is stored in the databases are displayed in the GIS software.
- Combining Data: Layers are combined to form a maps of desire.
- The Query: To search the value in the layer or making a geographic queries.

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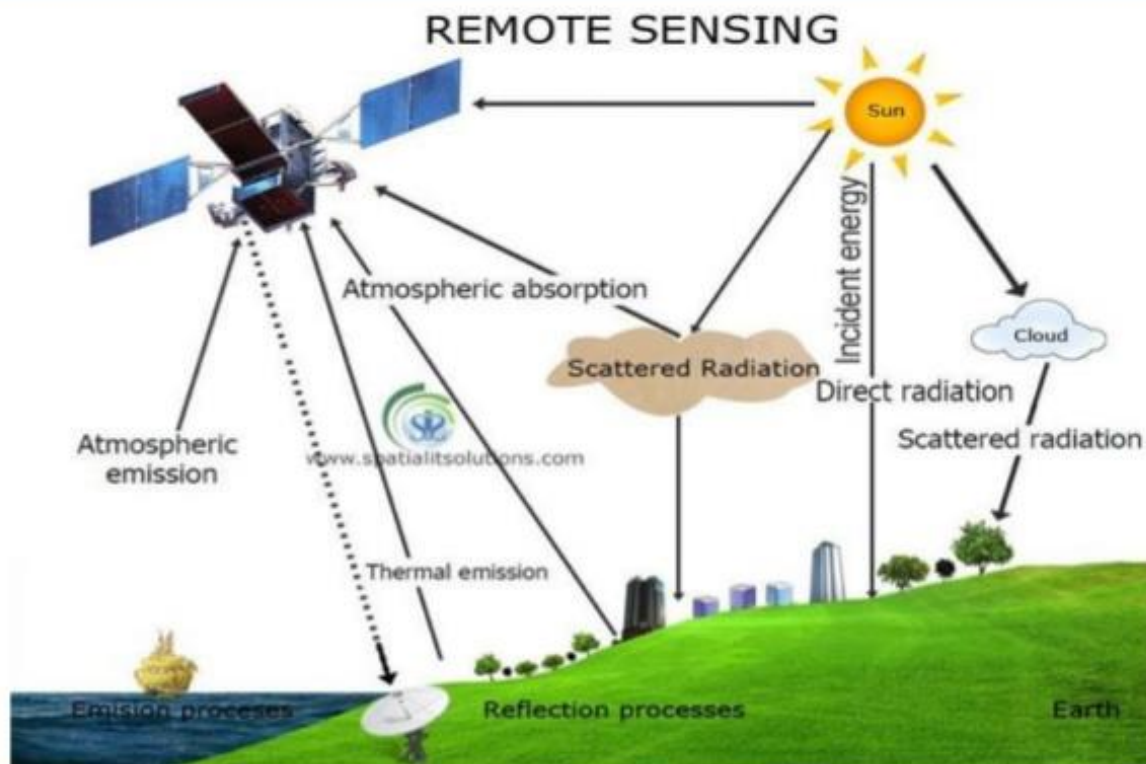
## \* **Advantage of GIS:**

- Improve decision making with the help of layered information
- Citizen engagement due to better system
- Help to identify communities that is under risk or lacking infrastructure
- Helps in identifying criminology matters
- Better management of natural resources
- Better communication during emergency situation
- Cost savings due to better decision
- Finding different kinds of trends within the community
- Planning the demographic changes

## \* **Remote Sensing:**

- \* The science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation .

### WHAT IS REMOTE SENSING?

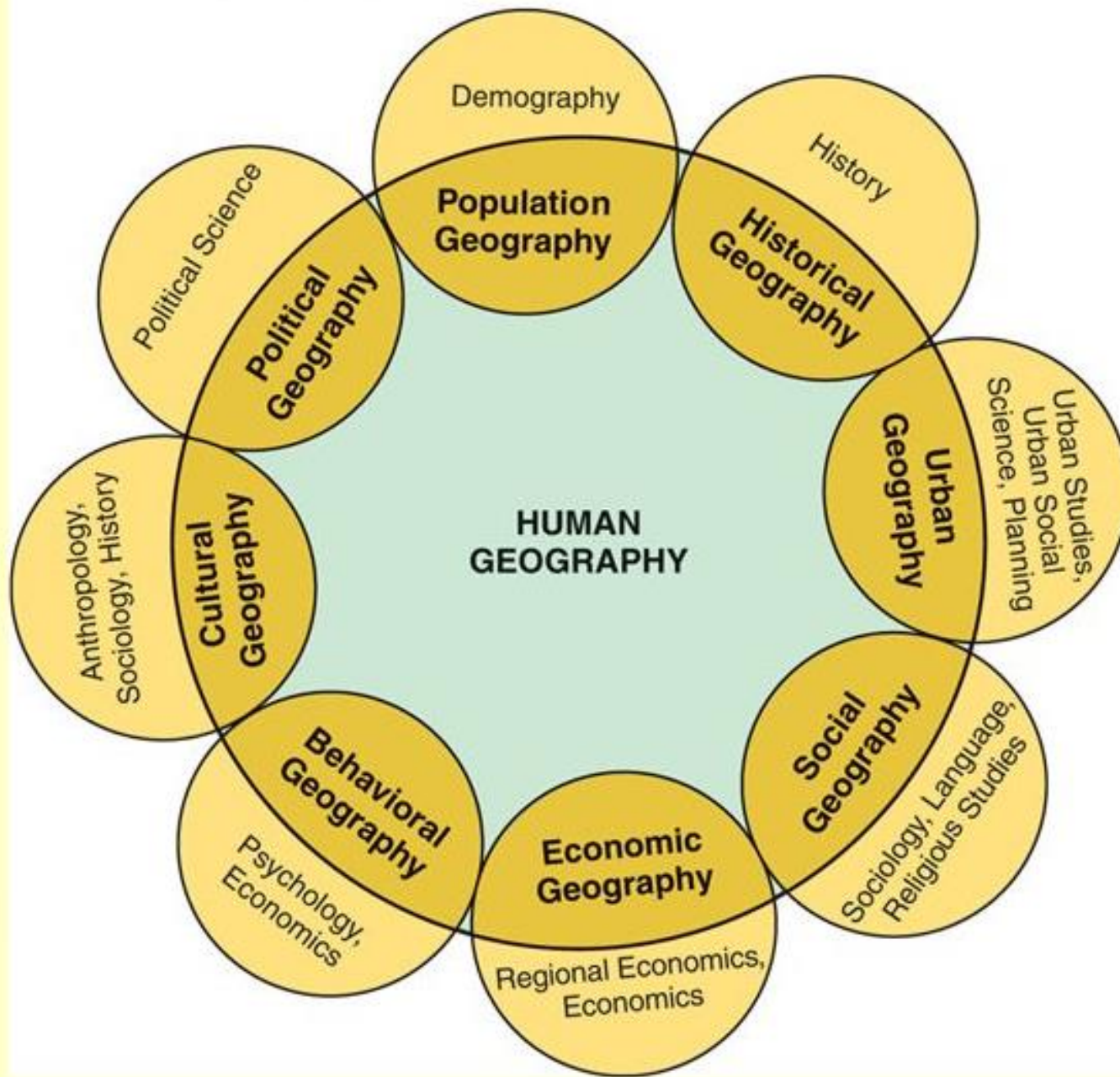




# Human Geography

- \* **Human Geography**

- \* **A** major section of geography which includes the study of people, work, life-styles, and settlements. It also considers how man influences and changes the environment, as well as being influenced by it.
- \* It is also define as a part of the discipline of Geography concerned with the spatial differentiation and organization of human activity and with human use of the physical environment.



# Population Geography

- \* **Population Geography**

- \* **Population geography** is a branch of human geography that is focused on the scientific study of people, their spatial distributions and density.
- \* To **study** these factors, population geographers examine the increase and decrease in population, peoples' movements over time, general settlement patterns and other subjects such as occupation and how people form the geographic character of a place.
- \* **Population geography** is closely related to demography (the study of population statistics and trends).
- \* **Also**, Population geography is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration and growth of population are related to the nature of places.
- \* **Fertility**, **Mortality** and **Migration** are at the root of any studies of population growth and composition.

## Important Terms

- \* **Overpopulation**

- \* The condition of having too great a population for the available resources.

- \* **Under population**

- \* Too few people in an area to fully develop the potential resources there, (Having a population lower than is normal or desirable).

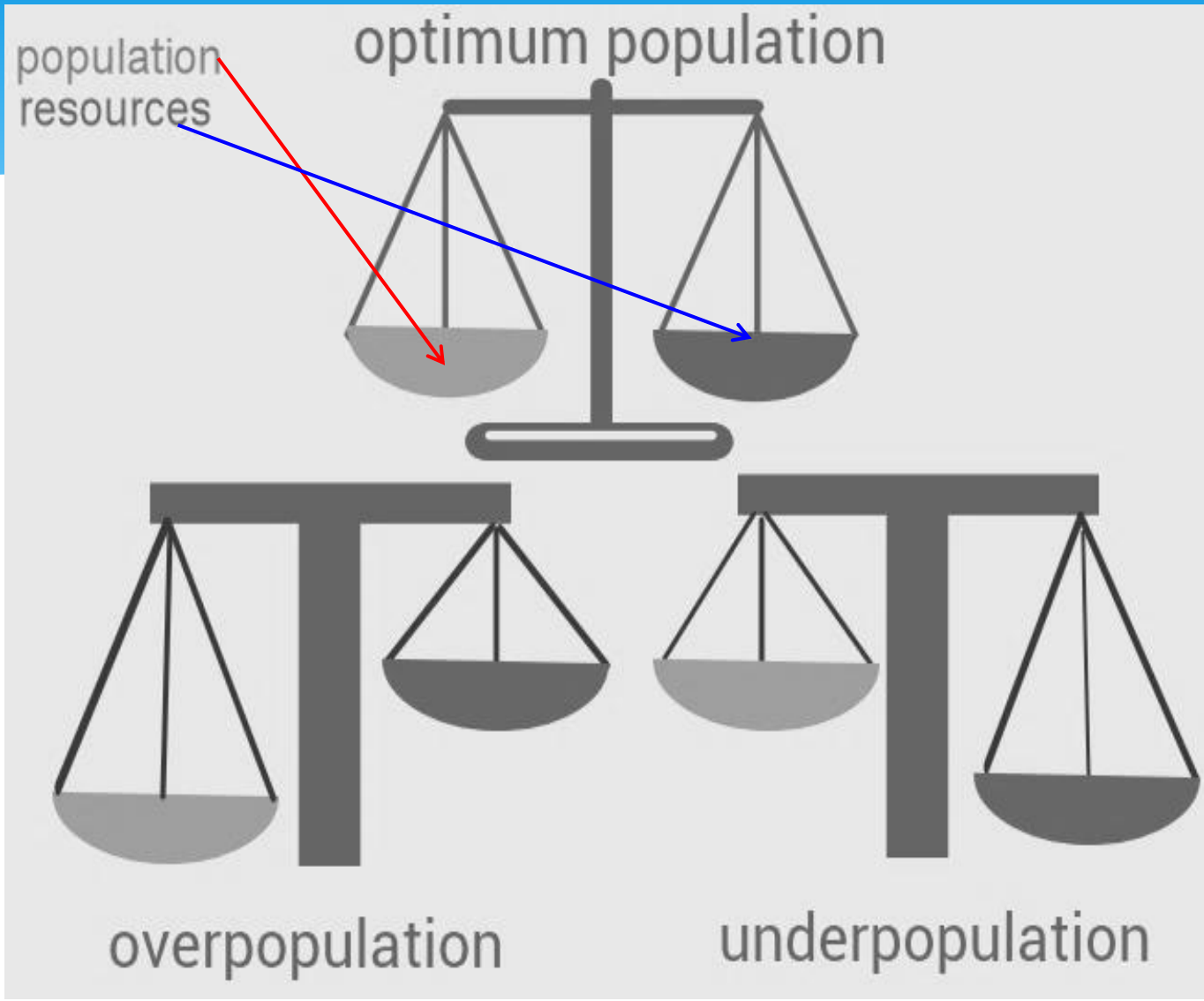
- \* **Optimum population**

- \* The best population density for a particular region. It means there will be jobs for most people, and enough income and food supply.

- \* **Zero Population Growth**

- \* Sometimes abbreviated **ZPG**.

- \* **ZPG** : is a condition of demographic balance where the number of people in a specified population neither grows nor declines, considered as a social aim.



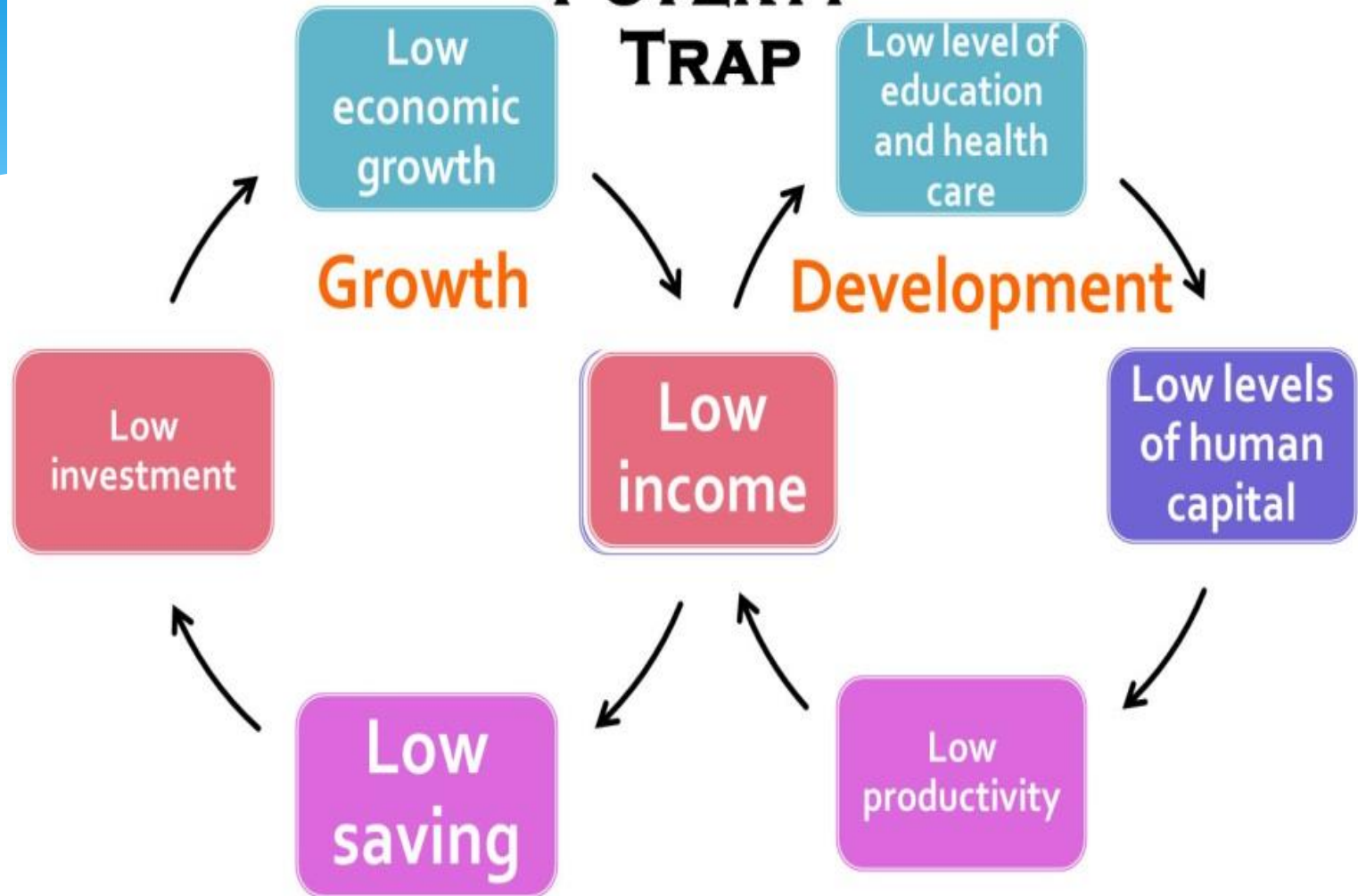
# Economic Geography

## \* Economic Geography

- \* A **branch** of human geography that deals with the relation of physical & economic conditions to the production and utilization of raw materials and their manufacture into finished products.
- \* A **geography** of people's struggle to make a living. As such it should concern itself with the sustainable and humane production, use and reproduction of the social, natural and material a conditions of human existence.
- \* **Most** of the geographers have defined the scope and method of economic geography in terms of five basic questions, as:
  - \* **Where** is the economic activity located?
  - \* **What** are the characteristics of the economic activity?
  - \* To **what** other phenomena are the economic activity related?
  - \* **Why** is the economic activity located where it is?
  - \* **Would** it not be better located elsewhere, to better satisfy certain economic and social criteria?



# POVERTY TRAP



## Poverty Trap.

# \* **Agricultural Geography**

- \* The study of spatial variations in agricultural activity.
- \* To examine the spatial distribution of crops, livestock and other agricultural activities. The cropping patterns and crop and livestock combinations vary in space and time.
- \* It has been argued that agriculture geographers should also concern themselves with food production systems, by including the agricultural input and food processing industries, which have become more closely integrated with farm production since the 1930s.



# \* Industrial Geography

- \* The study of the spatial arrangement of industrial activity.
- \* Industrial geography is a subfield of economic geography and deals with manufacturing or secondary activity.
- \* It is distinguished by the fact that the study of industrial location has brought geography and economics closer together than any other branch of geographical inquiry.



## \* **Important Terms**

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### \* **Per Capita Income**

- \* The income per person, generally quoted over a period of one year.
- \* The income of a country, or region, is divided by the number of people living in that country, to give an average income for every wage earner.
- \* The mean or average, per capita income for a year is often used as an indication of wealth and economic development in a country.
- \* In many European countries, the per capita income is several thousand dollars per annum, whereas in many African countries it is well below \$1,000 per annum.

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## \* **Political Geography**

- \* One part of **human geography** which studies, among other things, the effect of geographical factors on political activities and problems, the effect of political actions on social and economic conditions, and the boundaries, extent and organization of political areas, especially countries.
- \* The branch of human geography that deals with the relationship between political processes and spatial structures (regions, territories, etc).
- \* Political geography is a branch of human geography that studies the spatial distribution of political processes and how these processes are impacted by ones geographic location. It often studies local and national elections, international relationships and the political structure of different areas based on geography.

# Palestinian Loss of Land 1947 to Present





## \* **Settlement Geography:**

- \* Is a branch of human geography that investigates the earth's surface's part settled by humans.
- \* It is a study of the urban and rural settlements, the economic structure, infrastructure, etc., and the dynamics of human settlement patterns in relation to space and time.
- \* **A settlement** is a place where people live, and it may be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a **mega city** (a city with over 10 million residents).
- \* A settlement may be **permanent** or **temporary**. An example of a temporary settlement is a **refugee camp**.

## \* Some Geographical problems

### \* Unemployment

- \* A concept generally restricted to the wage economy. It means being without work, i.e. not in paid employment, nor in self-employment (performing ‘some work for profit or family gain’) but currently available for employment and seeking it. This is the official meaning used in statistics.

**Unemployment** occurs when people who are without work are actively seeking paid work.

The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour force.



- \* **Four views** about the **causes of unemployment**.
- \* Which of them corresponds most closely to your own opinion?
  - \* **Overpopulation**: too many people in the world. The world's low-income countries cannot provide enough jobs to absorb the increased numbers seeking work.
  - \* **Overurbanization**: too many people in the cities. If only people would move back to the land, problems of unemployment would decrease.
  - \* **Inappropriate technology**: overinvestment in large scale capital-intensive industry that requires few workers.
  - \* **Inappropriate education**: too many secondary school leavers who shun (avoid) lower level and manual work and thus 'make themselves unemployed'.

## \* **What is hunger and famine?**

- \* **Food** is one of the most important assets in life, you need it to survive.
- \* **Three** degrees of hunger: **acute**, **chronic**, and **hidden**.
- \* **Famine**: caused by the shortage of inability of people to obtain food. Usually caused by low food production resulting from drought, other factors, or it could be a result of the inability of a country or its population to afford to buy food.

# \* **Famine**

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\* An extreme and general shortage of food.

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\* A **famine** is a widespread scarcity of food caused by several factors including crop failure, population imbalance, or government policies.

\* This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic and increased mortality.

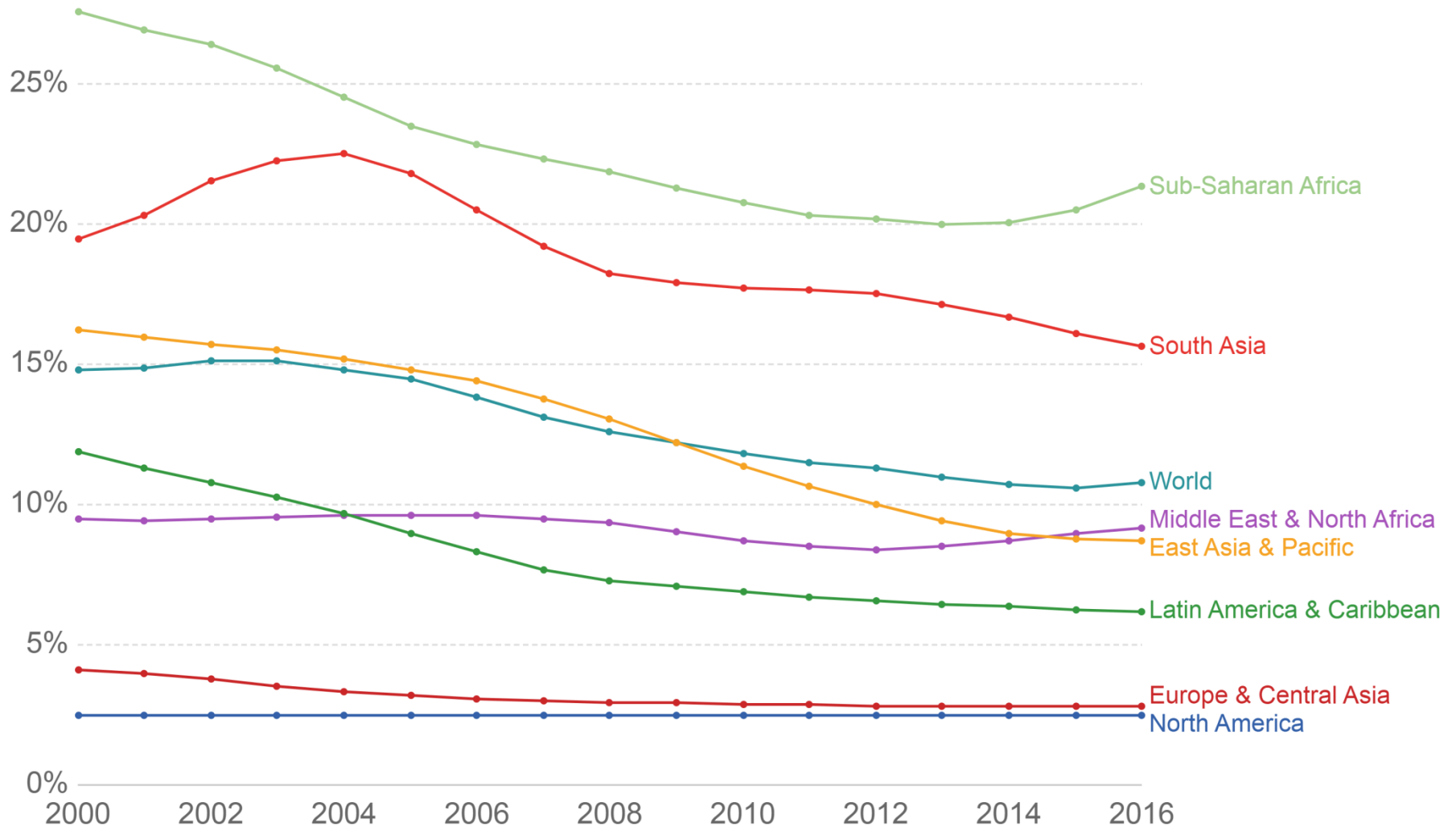
\* Nearly every continent in the world has experienced a period of famine throughout history.

\* Some countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, continue to have extreme cases of famine. It remains to be the most affected area in the world. And due to climate change, the conditions only fluctuate more and more.

- \* **Famines** have been an occasional problem for hundreds of years, generally occurring as a result of variations in the amount of rainfall, or natural disasters such as volcanoes and hurricanes.
- \* **Too much rain** can cause flooding and delay planting of crops, or destroy crops which were already growing.
- \* **Too little rain** will prevent crops from growing, and so the harvest will be small.
- \* Although there is now more food grown in the world and more help available for people who are starving, populations have grown so rapidly that famines occur more frequently than in the past.
- \* In some countries, such as Ethiopia, famine is a common occurrence.

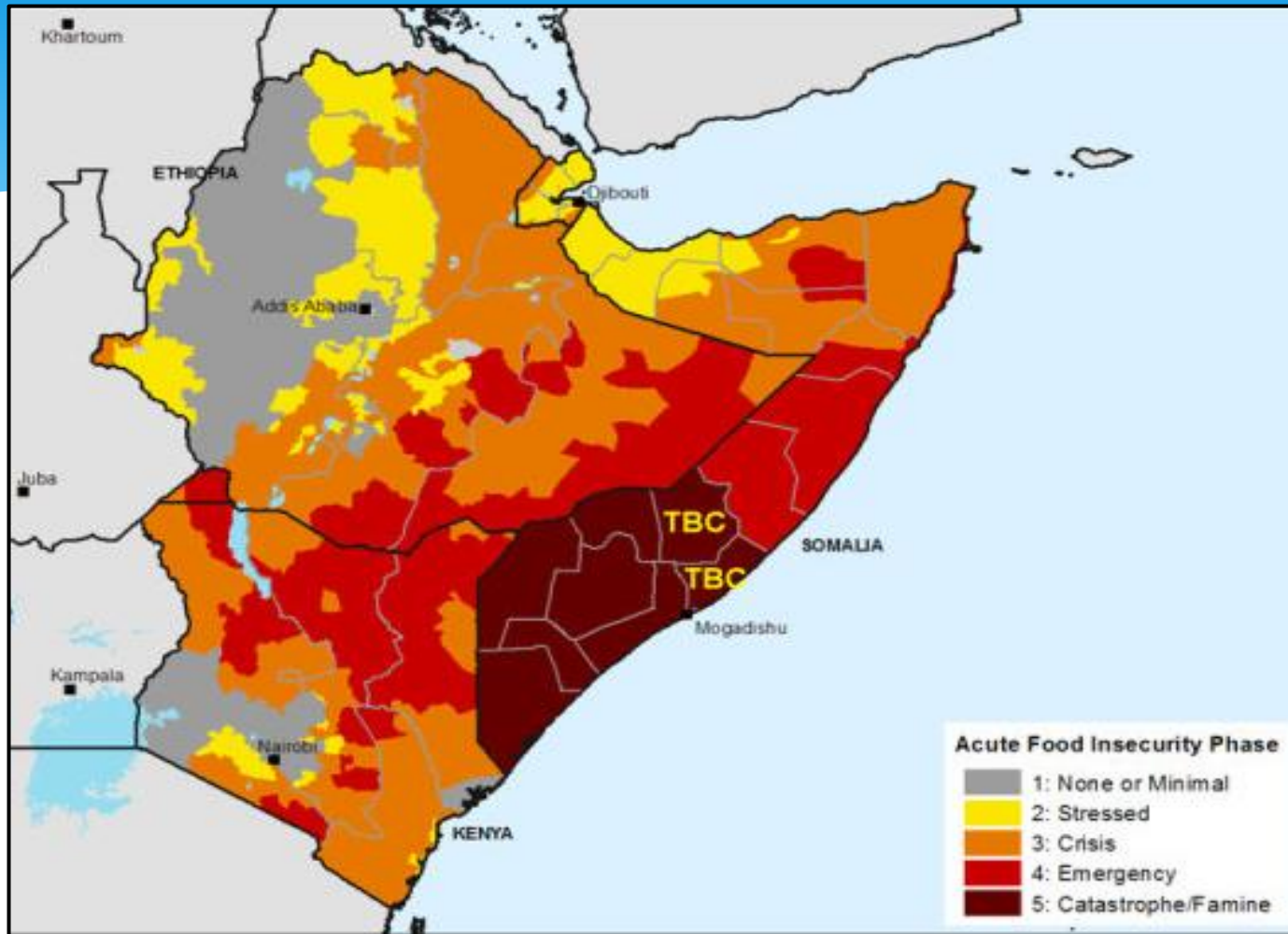
# Share of the population that is undernourished

This is the main FAO hunger indicator. It measures the share of the population that has a caloric intake which is insufficient to meet the minimum energy requirements necessary for a given individual. Countries with undernourishment under 2.5% are automatically given a value of 2.5%.









## Famine in Africa.