Strengthens Students’ Connection to Geography through Active, Discovery-Based Learning
California's extended extreme drought is stressing agriculture, which uses 80 percent of the state's distributed water. Homeowners and businesses in California have been required to make substantial cuts in their water usage. California farmers produce one-third of U.S. vegetables and two-thirds of fruits and nuts. It takes a lot of water to grow these fruits and vegetables. So if you are living in any of the 50 U.S. states, you are consuming California water indirectly through consuming produce. In fact, the average American consumes around 40 gallons of California water per day. Table 9-2 has examples of the amounts of California water that go into growing some fruits and vegetables.

**Table 9-2: Amount of Water Needed to Grow Selected Fruits and Vegetables in California**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits and Nuts</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Your Produce Consumption</th>
<th>Your Water Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 apple, peach, pear, or plum, 1/2 melon</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 strawberries</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 almond</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 walnut</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 grapes</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lemon, orange, grapefruit, or clementine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avocado</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vegetables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Your Water Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 broccoli or cauliflower floret</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, cabbage, spinach (salad portion)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 carrot or celery stalk</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 slice tomato, onion, or potato</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What’s Your Food and Agriculture Geography?**

Your California Water Consumption

How much California water did you consume today in your fruits and vegetables?

1. Determine from Table 9-2 the quantities of the listed fruits and vegetables that you have consumed today (or another day specified for your class).

2. What was your total consumption of California water from eating produce?

3. How does your total consumption compare to the national average of 40 gallons?

4. What factors might account for having consumption that is higher or lower than the national average?

**What’s Your Food and Agriculture Geography?**

**DEBATE IT! Immigration reform: Tougher controls or legal status?**

Debate over authorized immigration centers on border security and on appropriateness of a path to legal status for unauthorized immigrants in the United States.

**TIGHTEN SECURITY AND DO NOT OFFER A PATH TO LEGAL STATUS**

- **THE WRONG MESSAGE.** People breaking the law by crossing the U.S. border without proper documentation sends the wrong message to people who obey the law.

- **ENCOURAGE OTHERS.** Rewarding people for illegal behavior will encourage others to enter without documents.

- **POOR SECURITY.** The border is not sufficiently secure, especially in small towns and rural areas.

**OFFER A PATH TO LEGAL STATUS; SECURITY IS ALREADY TIGHT ENOUGH**

- **IMPractical.** It would be a practical impossibility for law enforcement officials to actually find the 11 million unauthorized immigrants.

- **ECONOMIC IMPACT.** Pulling unauthorized immigrants out of their jobs would cripple the U.S. economy.

- **AGENTS.** The numbers of border agents and deportations of unauthorized immigrants have doubled since 2000.

- **LAW-ABIDING.** Unauthorized immigrants are productive and otherwise law-abiding members of U.S. society.

**NEW! Doing Geography** and the accompanying What’s Your Geography? features discuss the geographic tools, techniques, and skills used to address real-world problems, and then ask students to put themselves in the role of geographers by applying these skills and techniques to their real-world experiences and environments, helping students connect the relevance of human geography to their everyday lives.
Economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Sustainability & Our Environment

Remanufacturing contributes to a more sustainable environment. The principal challenge is to increase its economic sustainability.

- **Paper.** Most types of paper can be recycled. Newspapers have been recycled profitably for decades, and recycling of other paper, especially computer paper, is growing. Rapid increases in virgin paper pulp prices have stimulated construction of more plants capable of using waste paper. The key to recycling is collecting large quantities of clean, well-sorted, uncontaminated, dry paper.

- **Plastic.** The plastic industry has developed a system of numbers marked inside triangles. Symbols 2 (milk jugs), 4 (shopping bags), and 5 (such as yogurt containers) are considered to be safest for recycling. The plastics in symbols 3 (such as food wrap), 6 (Styrofoam), and 7 (such as iPad cases) may contain carcinogens. Symbol 1 (soda and water bottles) can allow bacteria to accumulate.

- **Aluminum.** The principal source of recycled aluminum is beverage containers. Aluminum cans began to replace glass bottles for beer during the 1950s and for soft drinks during the 1960s. Aluminum scrap is readily accepted for recycling, although other metals are rarely accepted.

Glass. Glass can be used repeatedly with no loss in quality and is 100 percent recyclable. The process of creating new glass from old is extremely efficient, producing virtually no waste or unwanted by-products. Though unbroken clear glass is valuable, mixed-color glass is nearly worthless, and broken glass is hard to sort.
Chapter 1

Humans possess a strong sense of place—that is, a feeling who travelled about, played his nose flute to his loved one.

Geographers identify unique places and regions distinguished by distinctive combinations of cultural as well as economic and environmental features. Location is the position something occupies on Earth. A region is an area characterized by a unique combination of features. The distribution of features helps explain why every place and every region is unique.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY**
3. What are elements of the site and situation of your hometown?
4. Can you name another place to which your hometown has strong connections?
5. What is an example of a feature that connects your town to another?

**FIGURE 1-59 SITE AND SITUATION OF BOSTON** The site is Boston Harbor and several rivers. Logan Airport is an example of the connections found in Boston to other places.

**LEARNING OUTCOME 1.2.1** Identify the distinctive features of a place, including toponym, site, and situation.

**PAUSE & REFLECT 1.2.1** What is the origin of the toponym of your hometown?
Figure 1-24 Spatial Association in Baltimore (a) Income, (b) Life expectancy at birth, (c) Crime, (d) Nonconforming liquor stores.

Figure 8-39 Regime Type, 2014 Most states are either democratic, autocratic, or anocratic. In a few “failed” states, such as Libya and South Sudan, government institutions have broken down because of civil war, extreme poverty, or natural disasters—or some combination of the three.

Figure 3-46 Immigrants in Europe Africans trying to reach Italy are rescued by the Italian navy after their boat sunk trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

Figure 10-36 World Trade Organization Protest Protestors outside the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines demonstrate during a speech delivered by the director of the World Trade Organization in 2015.


New & Revised! Cartography. All maps have been thoroughly updated with current data and contemporary cartographic styles, for optimal spatial visualization and analysis.
Continuous Learning
Before, During, and After Class

BEFORE CLASS
Mobile Media and Reading Assignments Ensure Students Come to Class Prepared.

NEW! Dynamic Study Modules personalize each student’s learning experience. Created to allow students to acquire knowledge on their own and be better prepared for class discussions and assessments, this mobile app is available for iOS and Android devices.

Pearson eText in MasteringGeography gives students access to the text whenever and wherever they can access the internet. eText features include:
• Now available on smartphones and tablets.
• Seamlessly integrated videos and other rich media.
• Fully accessible (screen-reader ready).
• Configurable reading settings, including resizable type and night reading mode.
• Instructor and student note-taking, highlighting, bookmarking, and search.

Pre-Lecture Reading Quizzes are easy to customize & assign
NEW! Reading Questions ensure that students complete the assigned reading before class and stay on track with reading assignments. Reading Questions are 100% mobile ready and can be completed by students on mobile devices.
with MasteringGeography

DURING CLASS
Learning Catalytics and Engaging Media

What has Professors and Students excited? Learning Catalytics, a ‘bring your own device’ student engagement, assessment, and classroom intelligence system, allows students to use their smartphone, tablet, or laptop to respond to questions in class. With Learning Catalytics, you can:

- Assess students in real-time using open ended question formats to uncover student misconceptions and adjust lecture accordingly.
- Automatically create groups for peer instruction based on student response patterns, to optimize discussion productivity.

“My students are so busy and engaged answering Learning Catalytics questions during lecture that they don’t have time for Facebook.”
Declan De Paor, Old Dominion University

Enrich Lecture with Dynamic Media

Teachers can incorporate dynamic media into lecture, such as Videos, MapMaster Interactive Maps, and Geoscience Animations.
Mastering Geography™

Mastering Geography delivers engaging, dynamic learning opportunities—focusing on course objectives and responsive to each student’s progress—that are proven to help students absorb human geography course material and understand challenging geography processes and concepts.

AFTER CLASS

Easy to Assign, Customizable, Media-Rich, and Automatically Graded Assignments

**NEW! Geography Videos** from such sources as the BBC and *The Financial Times* are now included in addition to the videos from Television for the Environment’s Life and Earth Report series in Mastering Geography. Approximately 200 video clips for over 25 hours of video are available to students and teachers and Mastering Geography.

**UPDATED!** MapMaster Interactive Map Activities are inspired by GIS, allowing students to layer various thematic maps to analyze spatial patterns and data at regional and global scales. This tool includes zoom and annotation functionality, with hundreds of map layers leveraging recent data from sources such as NOAA, NASA, USGS, United Nations, and the CIA.

**NEW!** GeoVideo activities integrate BBC videos at the end of chapters, encouraging students to log into Mastering Geography to view the videos and answer questions. These video clips can also be assigned for credit.

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Human Impacts on Water Resources

Humans use water for many purposes, including manufacturing, agriculture, and recreation, as well as direct consumption. Access to fresh clean water is not possible for many people in the world. The poor condition of infrastructure restricts access to fresh clean water for some people. Other people live in arid locations.

1. What are the principal uses of water resources other than direct consumption by people and animals?

2. Given that the world’s total supply of water is constant, how might we increase the world’s supply of water suitable as a resource for use by people?

3. What steps, if any, are being taken in your school or community to conserve water?
NEW! GeoTutors. Highly visual coaching items with hints and specific wrong answer feedback help students master the toughest topics in geography.

UPATED! Encounter (Google Earth) activities provide rich, interactive explorations of human geography concepts, allowing students to visualize spatial data and tour distant places on the virtual globe.

Map Projections interactive tutorial media helps reinforce and remediate students on the basic yet challenging introductory map projection concepts.
PREFACE

Geography is the study of where things are located on Earth’s surface and the relationships between people and those locations. The word geography, invented by the ancient Greek scholar Eratosthenes, is based on two Greek words. Geo means “Earth,” and graph means “to write.” According to the National Geography Standards, geographers ask two simple questions: “Where is it?” and “Why is it there?” In other words, where are people and activities located across Earth’s surface? Why are they located in particular places? The Cultural Landscape seeks to answer these questions as they relate to our contemporary world. The book provides an accessible, in-depth, and up-to-date introduction to human geography for majors and non-majors alike.

New to the 12th Edition

This edition brings substantial changes in both organization and content and, updated data and statistics.

NEW ORGANIZATION

A long-time strength of this book has been its clear, easy-to-use organization and outline. Electronic versions of the books now coexist with traditional paper format, formatted to facilitate reading on tablets and computers without compromising the pedagogic strengths of traditional paper formats. Valuable organizational features established in previous editions have been retained and considerably strengthened for this electronic age through the addition of several new features. The new elements can be grouped into two types:

- New informational features included in each chapter include the following:
  - Doing Geography is a new feature that discusses various geographic tools, techniques, and skills used to address real-world problems related to each chapter’s concepts.
  - What’s Your Geography, a feature that accompanies Doing Geography, asks students to put themselves in the role of geographers by applying these skills and techniques to their real-world experiences and environments, thereby connecting the global to the local, helping students connect the relevance of human geography to their everyday lives.
  - Debate It is a new feature that presents two sides of a complex human geography topic to help engage students in active debate and decision making. Readers may find that they agree with one side of the debate, or they may find merits in both perspectives.
  - Sustainability & Our Environment is a new feature that relates the principal topics of human geography to overarching issues of economic, social, and environmental sustainability for our planet.
  - Interactive image is a caption that accompanies an image in each chapter. The caption encourages students to interpret the geographic meaning and significance of the image.
  - GeoVideo is a new activity at the end of the chapter that integrates a BBC video with the subject of the chapter. Students are encouraged to log into MasteringGeography to view videos that present dynamic applications of chapter topics. Teachers can assign videos for credit.
  - Explore is a new end-of-chapter activity that uses Google Earth to investigate a chapter concept or application.
  - Thinking Geographically end-of-chapter questions now include images designed to illuminate chapter concepts or suggest directions for reflection.
  - New outlining and arrangement of chapters include the following:
    - Each chapter continues to follow an outline based on four Key Issues, as in previous editions. Following each Key Issue title are several bulleted statements that outline the main topics discussed in that issue.
    - Every two-page spread now begins with either one of the four Key Issues or one of the main bulleted statements.
    - Each two-page spread is now self-contained. As a result, maps and photos appear next to where they are discussed in the text. No more going through a chapter to find a figure that has been referenced on one page but actually appears on another page.
    - Two features initiated in the previous edition are now extended to all two-page spreads. One is a Learning Outcome that appears at the beginning of the spread and summarizes the principal purpose of the spread. And each spread now contains a Pause and Reflect feature that is presented as a question. Each question is designed to stimulate further reflection or discussion on the material being presented in the spread.
    - At the end of each section, Key Issue Check-Ins confirm for students the main issues and themes they should understand before continuing on in the chapter.

NEW CONTENT

Human geography is a dynamic subject. Topics that were central to the discipline a generation ago have faded in importance, while new ones take their place. Each chapter naturally provides updates of the most recently available data. Below are examples of entirely new material included in each chapter.
Chapter 1 (This Is Geography) has a new title. New topics include electronic mapping, geotagging, Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI), and geographic approaches to cultural identity such as gender and sexual orientation. Geography’s five most basic concepts are introduced through the example of Luxembourg. The discussion of sustainability includes new information on the drought in the U.S. West.

Chapter 2 (Population and Health) includes an expanded discussion of health issues in a new Key Issue 3. As the rate of population growth declines from its peak during the second half of the twentieth century, population geography is increasingly concerned with the health of humans, not just their fertility and mortality. A new Key Issue 4 addresses future scenarios for world population and health.

Chapter 3 (Migration) includes recent controversies concerning U.S. borders and the surge of migration into Europe from Africa and Asia. The What’s Your Geography feature helps students consider their own family’s migration stories.

Chapter 4 (Folk and Popular Culture) includes new material about the diffusion of social media, as well as the distribution of various types of limits on Internet freedom. The chapter also has a new Debate It feature concerning clothing worn by observant Muslim women.

Chapter 5 (Languages) uses the leading authority Ethnologue’s latest 5-point classification of languages as institutional, developing, vigorous, in trouble, and dying. The final Key Issue expands a discussion of new, revived, and growing languages. A new Sustainability & Our Environment feature focuses on gender differences in languages.

Chapter 6 (Religions) has been substantially reorganized and rewritten, and includes input from some of the nation’s leading authorities on the geography of religions. Religion is especially important to many students. A chapter on the geography of religions can foster understanding of the diversity of religions in the world.

Chapter 7 (Ethnicities) includes new material on ethnic diversity in countries other than the United States, including Brazil. Also included is a new section on urban ethnic enclaves.

Chapter 8 (Political Geography) addresses current conflicts such as islands disputed between China and Japan, Russia’s annexation of the Crimea from Ukraine, and the rise of terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State and Boko Haram. The chapter also includes a new Debate It feature on gerrymandering.

Chapter 9 (Food and Agriculture) now precedes the chapter on development, in accordance with the order suggested by the Advanced Placement Human Geography course syllabus. Key Issue 4 includes expanded discussions of genetically modified foods and food safety.

Chapter 10 (Development) reflects recent changes in United Nations development indexes. The chapter includes an expanded discussion of inequalities in development both among and within countries. In addition to development challenges faced by developing countries, the inequality discussion also considers Europe’s current difficulties in attempting to promote economic growth through austerity.

Chapter 11 (Industry and Energy) has a new title that reflects inclusion of material on energy that had been in the previous edition’s Development chapter. New material is included on U.S. transportation networks. Readers are asked to identify the national origin of their t-shirts.

Chapter 12 (Services and Settlements) includes a discussion of the new sharing economy, such as Uber and Airbnb. New Doing Geography and What’s Your Geography features include an interactive study of food deserts.

Chapter 13 (Urban Patterns) includes an expanded discussion of the structure of nonwestern cities today, as well as in the past. A new case study illustrates the CBD of Louisville, Kentucky. Also expanded is a discussion of the relationship between transportation and urban patterns.

Mastering Geography has also evolved since the last edition, now featuring a broad library of BBC video clips, a new next generation of GIS-inspired MapMaster interactive maps, Dynamic Study Modules for Human Geography, a responsive-designed eText 2.0 version of the book, and more.

Geography Matters

The main purpose of this book is to introduce students to the study of human geography as a social science by emphasizing the relevance of geographic concepts to human problems. It is intended for use in college-level introductory human or cultural geography courses, as well as the equivalent advanced placement course in high school. At present, human geography is the fastest-growing course in the AP curriculum.

GEOGRAPHY IN OUR ELECTRONIC AGE

Many speculated that geography would be irrelevant in the twenty-first century. Geography’s future was thought to be grim because the diffusion of electronic communications, such as the Internet and social media, would make it easier for human activities to be conducted remotely. If any piece of information could be accessed from any place in the world (at least where electronic devices work), why live, shop, work, or establish a business in a crowded city or a harsh climate?

In reality, geography has become more, not less, important in people’s lives and the conduct of business. Here are several ways that location matters more now than in the past, because of—not despite—the diffusion of electronic devices:

1. Smartphones and other electronic devices match specific demand to supply in a particular locality. For example:
   - Restaurant apps match hungry people to empty seats in a locality’s restaurants.
   - Real estate apps help people find housing for sale or for rent in a locality.
   - Social apps let people know where their friends in a particular locality are hanging out that night.
   - Transportation apps match vehicles with available seats to people trying to get to specific locations.

These sorts of apps generate data on people’s preferences in space, which in turn helps even more
location-based business get started and grow. Instead of looking for restaurants in the Yellow Pages, we find places to eat that are mapped on our device and in our locations. No wonder that geography apps, in the form of maps (including navigation) and travel (including transportation), rank as two of the five most frequently used services on smartphones.

2. Electronic devices are essential to the smooth movement of people and goods. For example:
   - Turn-by-turn information can prevent you from getting lost or steer you back if you do get lost.
   - Traffic jams on overcrowded roads can be avoided or minimized.
   - Vehicles in the future will be driverless, so you can spend driving time working, learning stuff, or social networking.
   - Instead of turning on a radio to hear traffic information, we look at the red and green traffic flow patterns on an electronic map.
   - Instead of waiting for a TV weather report, we look at storm patterns on our device’s map.

Images from Google Earth and others that you see throughout this book will become more detailed and accurate as technologies advance. Mapping is expanding into indoor spaces and into three dimensions.

3. The people who make all of these new location-based apps are themselves highly clustered in a handful of places in the world, such as Silicon Valley.
   - Ideas—both brilliant and far-fetched—are still easier to communicate face-to-face than across long distances.
   - Living and working in places like Silicon Valley, despite high expenses and choking traffic jams, put people next to other like-minded innovators in the electronic-based geography of the twenty-first century.

4. Electronic devices also impact the changing geography of cultural diversity.
   - What if you searched for an available restaurant table in a foreign language? Would you find the same place?
   - What if you conducted an Internet search in a foreign country? Would you find the same information?

A central theme in this book explores the tension between two important themes—globalization and cultural diversity. In many respects, we are living in a more unified world economically, culturally, and environmentally. The actions of a particular corporation or country affect people around the world. For example, geographers examine the prospects for an energy crisis by relating the distributions of energy production and consumption. Geographers find that the users of energy are located in places with different social, economic, and political institutions than are the producers of energy. The United States and Japan consume far more energy than they produce, whereas Russia and Saudi Arabia produce far more energy than they consume.

This book argues that after a period when globalization of the economy and culture has been a paramount concern in geographic analysis, local diversity now demands equal time. People are taking deliberate steps to retain distinctive cultural identities. They are preserving little-used languages, fighting fiercely to protect their religions, and carving out distinctive economic roles. Local diversity even extends to addressing issues, such as climate change, that at first glance are considered global. For example, the “greenest” cars for motorists to drive in Oregon are different than the “greenest” cars for Ohio.

**Outline of Main Topics**

The book discusses the following main topics:

- What basic concepts do geographers use? Chapter 1 provides an introduction to ways that geographers think about the world. Geographers employ several concepts to describe the distribution of people and activities across Earth, to explain reasons underlying the observed distribution, and to understand the significance of the arrangements.
- Where are people located in the world? Chapters 2 and 3 examine the distribution and growth of the world’s population, as well as the movement of people from one place to another. Why do some places on Earth contain large numbers of people or attract newcomers while other places are sparsely inhabited?
- How are different cultural groups distributed? Chapters 4 through 8 analyze the distribution of different cultural traits and beliefs and the problems that result from those spatial patterns. Important cultural traits discussed in Chapter 4 include food, clothing, shelter, and leisure activities. Chapters 5 through 7 examine three main elements of cultural identity: language, religion, and ethnicity. Chapter 8 looks at political problems that arise from cultural diversity. Geographers look for similarities and differences in the cultural features at different places, the reasons for their distribution, and the importance of these differences for world peace.
- How do people earn a living in different parts of the world? Human survival depends on acquiring an adequate food supply. One of the most significant distinctions in the world is whether people produce their food directly from the land or buy it with money earned by performing other types of work. Chapters 9 through 12 look at the three main ways of earning a living: agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Chapter 13 discusses cities, the centers for economic as well as cultural activities.
Divisions within Geography
Because geography is a broad subject, some specialization is inevitable. At the same time, one of geography’s strengths is its diversity of approaches. Rather than being forced to adhere rigorously to established disciplinary laws, geographers can combine a variety of methods and approaches. This tradition stimulates innovative thinking, although students who are looking for a series of ironclad laws to memorize may be disappointed.

HUMAN AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
Geography is both a physical science and a social science. When geography concentrates on the distribution of physical features, such as climate, soil, and vegetation, it is a physical science. When it studies cultural features, such as language, industries, and cities, geography is a social science. This division is reflected in some colleges, where physical geography courses may carry natural science credit while human and cultural geography courses carry social science credit.

While this book is mostly concerned with geography from a social science perspective, one of the distinctive features of geography is its use of natural science concepts to help understand human behavior. The distinction between physical and human geography reflects differences in emphasis, not an absolute separation. The integration of physical and human geography is especially important when studying sustainability issues.

TOPOCAL AND REGIONAL APPROACHES
Geographers face a choice between a topical approach and a regional approach. The topical approach, which is used in this book, starts by identifying a set of important cultural issues to be studied, such as population growth, political disputes, and economic restructuring. Geographers using the topical approach examine the location of different aspects of the topic, the reasons for the observed pattern, and the significance of the distribution.

The alternative approach is regional. Regional geographers select a portion of Earth and study the environment, people, and activities within that selected area. The regional geography approach is used in courses on Europe, Africa, Asia, and other areas of the world. Although this book is organized by topics, geography students should be aware of the location of places in the world. A separate index section lists the book’s maps by location. One indispensable aid in the study of regions is an atlas, which can also be used to find unfamiliar places that pop up in the news.

DESCRIPTIVE AND SYSTEMATIC METHODS
Whether using a topical or a regional approach, geographers can select either a descriptive or a systematic method. Again, the distinction is one of emphasis, not an absolute separation. The descriptive method emphasizes the collection of a variety of details about a particular location. This method has been used primarily by regional geographers to illustrate the uniqueness of a particular location on Earth’s surface. The systematic method emphasizes the identification of several basic theories or techniques developed by geographers to explain the distribution of activities.

This book uses both the descriptive and systematic methods because total dependence on either approach is unsatisfactory. An entirely descriptive book would contain a large collection of individual examples not organized into a unified structure. A completely systematic approach suffers because some of the theories and techniques are so abstract that they lack meaning for the student. Geographers who depend only on the systematic approach may have difficulty explaining important contemporary issues.

Suggestions for Use
This book can be used in an introductory human or cultural geography course that extends over one semester, one quarter, or two quarters. An instructor in a one-semester course could devote one week to each of the chapters, leaving time for examinations. In a one-quarter course, the instructor might need to omit some of the book’s material. A course with more of a cultural orientation could use Chapters 1 through 8. If the course has more of an economic orientation, then the appropriate chapters would be 1 through 3 and 9 through 13. A two-quarter course could be organized around the culturally oriented Chapters 1 through 8 during the first quarter and the more economically oriented Chapters 9 through 13 during the second quarter. Topics of particular interest to the instructor or students could be discussed for more than one week.
Acknowledgments

For a book that has been through many editions to maintain its leadership position, stale and outdated material and methods must be cleared out to make way for the fresh and contemporary. It is all too easy for an author in the twenty-first century to rely on practices that brought success in the twentieth century. Strong proactive leadership is required from the publisher to push an already strong book to loftier aspirations. This leadership is especially critical during a period when the teaching and learning environment is changing much more rapidly than even in the late twentieth century. A major reason for the long-term success of this book has been the quality of leadership in geography at Pearson Education.

Christian Botting, Senior Editor for Geography, Meteorology, and Geospatial Technologies at Pearson Education, has now led the team through six of my book projects. Because Pearson Education is the dominant publisher of college geography textbooks, the person in charge of geography wields considerable influence in shaping the nation’s geography curriculum. Christian expertly balances the challenges of leading the market and listening to customers, of pushing ahead with innovations and sticking with what works.

Anton Yakovlev, Program Manager at Pearson Education, has now been involved with me on five book projects. Anton not only keeps impeccable control of what has to be done, he has been more proactive than previous project managers in initiating many great ideas.

Sean Hale, Project Manager at Pearson Education, ably handles day-to-day movement of materials and ideas. This project has a nontraditional flow of work among the principal actors, and I am grateful to Sean for keeping everything moving in a timely and an accurate manner.

I have had the great fortune to work with only three editors for most of my long association with Pearson and its predecessors. Paul F. Corey, who is now president of Science, Business and Technology at Pearson, guided development of the third, fourth, and fifth editions of this book. Dan Kaveney guided development of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth editions. I will always value the sound judgment, outstanding vision, and friendship of Paul and Dan, and now Christian.

In this age of outsourcing, Pearson works with many independent companies to create books. This edition has been the beneficiary of a top-notch team:

Karen Gulliver, the development editor, has had lots of great ideas. Because the book has been a success for so long, it is a challenging job to make a great product even stronger.

Jeanine Furino, at Cenveo Publisher Services, smoothly managed the flow of copyediting and other production tasks for this project. This is an especially important task because of the unusual flow of work, especially the unique construction of each two-page spread.

Kevin Lear, Senior Project Manager at International Mapping, and his team, produced outstanding maps for this book. Back in the 1980s, when he was getting started as a professional cartographer, Kevin was the first cartographer to figure out how to produce computer-generated full-color maps for the second edition of this book. That was the first time that either GIS or full color had been used in a geography text.

I am grateful for the great work done on a variety of ancillaries.

I would also like to extend a special thanks to all of my colleagues who have, over the years, offered a good deal of feedback and constructive criticism. Colleagues who served as reviewers as we prepared the 12th edition are: Victoria Alapo (Metropolitan Community College), Christiana Asante-Ashong (Grambling State University), Becky Bruce (Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ), Tom Chapman (Old Dominion University), Xueming Chen (Virginia Commonwealth University), Marcia England (Miami University), Steven Graves (California State University Northridge), Chris Hall (Davis School District, Utah), Institute for Curriculum Services, Gordon Newby (Emory University), William Pitts (Baylor University), Benjamin Ravid (Brandeis University), James Saku (Frostburg State University), Debra Sharkey (Cuyumns River College), Jill Stackhouse (Bemidji State University), John Voll (Georgetown University), Margath Walker (University of Louisville), and Pam Wolfe (Yeshiva of Greater Washington).
DIGITAL & PRINT RESOURCES

For Students and Teachers:
This edition provides a complete human geography program for students and teachers.

Masteringgeography™ with Pearson eText for The Cultural Landscape
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Instructor Resource Manual (Download Only) (0134259416) Updated for the twelfth edition, the Instructor Resource Manual, is intended as a resource for both new and experienced instructors. It includes lecture outlines, additional source materials, teaching tips, advice about how to integrate online media, and various other ideas for the classroom. http://www.pearsonhighered.com/irc.

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Instructor Resource DVD (0134259424) The Instructor Resource DVD provides high-quality electronic versions of photos and illustrations from the book in JPEG, pdf, and PowerPoint formats, as well as customizable PowerPoint lecture presentations, Classroom Response System questions in PowerPoint, and the Instructor Resource Manual and Test Bank in MS. Word and TestGen formats. For easy reference and identification, all resources are organized by chapter.
For Students

Teaching College Geography: A Practical Guide for Graduate Students and Early Career Faculty (0136054471) This two-part resource provides a starting point for becoming an effective geography teacher from the very first day of class. Divided in two parts, Part One addresses “nuts-and-bolts” teaching issues. Part Two explores being an effective teacher in the field, supporting critical thinking with GIS and mapping technologies, engaging learners in large geography classes, and promoting awareness of international perspectives and geographic issues.

Aspiring Academics: A Resource Book for Graduate Students and Early Career Faculty (0136048919) Drawing on several years of research, this set of essays is designed to help graduate students and early career faculty start their careers in geography and related social and environmental sciences. Aspiring Academics stresses the interdependence of teaching, research, and service—and the importance of achieving a healthy balance of professional and personal life—while doing faculty work. Each chapter provides accessible, forward-looking advice on topics that often cause the most stress in the first years of a college or university appointment.

Practicing Geography: Careers for Enhancing Society and the Environment (0321811151) This book examines career opportunities for geographers and geospatial professionals in business, government, non-profit, and educational sectors. A diverse group of academic and industry professionals share insights on career planning, networking, transitioning between employment sectors, and balancing work and home life. The book illustrates the value of geographic expertise and technologies through engaging profiles and case studies of geographers at work.

Goode’s World Atlas, 23rd Edition (0133864642) Goode’s World Atlas has been the world’s premiere educational atlas since 1923, and for good reason. It features over 250 pages of maps, from definitive physical and political maps to important thematic maps that illustrate the spatial aspects of many important topics. The 23rd edition includes digitally produced reference maps, as well as new thematic maps on demography, global climate change, sea level rise, CO2 emissions, polar ice fluctuations, deforestation, extreme weather events, infectious diseases, water resources, and energy production.

Encounter Human Geography Workbook & Website by Jess C. Porter (0321682203) For classes that do not use MasteringGeography, Encounter Human Geography provides rich, interactive explorations of human geography concepts through Google Earth. Students explore the globe through themes such as population, sexuality and gender, political geography, ethnicity, urban geography, migration, human health, and language. All chapter explorations are available in print format as well as online quizzes, accommodating different classroom needs. All worksheets are accompanied with corresponding Google Earth KMZ media files, available for download for those who do not use MasteringGeography, from http://www.mygeoscienceplace.com.

Dire Predictions: Understanding Climate Change, 2nd edition, by Michael Mann and Lee R. Kump (0133909778) Periodic reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) evaluate the risk of climate change brought on by humans. But the sheer volume of scientific data remains inscrutable to the general public, particularly to those who may still question the validity of climate change. In just over 200 pages, this practical text presents and expands upon the essential findings of the IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report in a visually stunning and undeniably powerful way to the lay reader. Scientific findings that provide validity to the implications of climate change are presented in clear-cut graphic elements, striking images, and understandable analogies.

The Second Edition covers the latest climate change data and scientific consensus from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and integrates links to online media. The text is also available in various eText formats, including an upgrade option from MasteringGeography courses.

Television for the Environment Earth Report Geography Videos on DVD (0321662989) This three-DVD set is designed to help students visualize how human decisions and behavior have affected the environment and how individuals are taking steps toward recovery. With topics ranging from the poor land management promoting the devastation of river systems in Central America to the struggles for electricity in China and Africa, these 13 videos from Television for the Environment’s global Earth Report series recognize the efforts of individuals around the world to unite and protect the planet.