UNIVERSITY of MOBILE

Wayne E. Sirmon

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Wayne E. Sirmon, MA, MAEd

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Aug 25	**Online Quiz – Chapter 1**
Aug 29	**Online Quiz – Chapter 3**
Sept 3	**1st paper topic selection due**
Sept 5	**Map Exam**
Oct 15	**1st Paper DUE**

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

"War is God's way of teaching Americans geography."

— *Mark Twain*

"I get to go to overseas places, like Canada."

— *Britney Spears*

"Without geography you're nowhere."

— *Jimmy Buffett*

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Wayne E. Sirmon

BS.Ed. (Science Education) University of South Alabama
MA.Ed. (Physics Education) University of Alabama at Birmingham
MA (American History), University of South Alabama

Research Interests:

Masonic Military Lodges

American Military Experience

19th Century Fraternalism

E-mail

Mobile Bay Area
Veterans Day Commission

Wayne Sirmon's
University of Mobile Web Page

National Association of
Masonic Scouters

Eagle Scout
Contest
General Galvez Chapter
Sons of the American Revolution

DEADLINE for APPLICATION December 31

June 11
1821

Alabama Masonic Bicentennial

Brief Resume

Fuerte Carlota Address - April 13, 2013

Sacred Retreat of Friendship and Virtue (Plumbline, 2011)

Masonic Colleges in Antebellum Alabama (J. of The Masonic Society, 2013)

Mistaken Identity (Scottish Rite Journal, 2016)

Webpage:

Basic info

Links

Resume

Sample publications

www.sirmon.us

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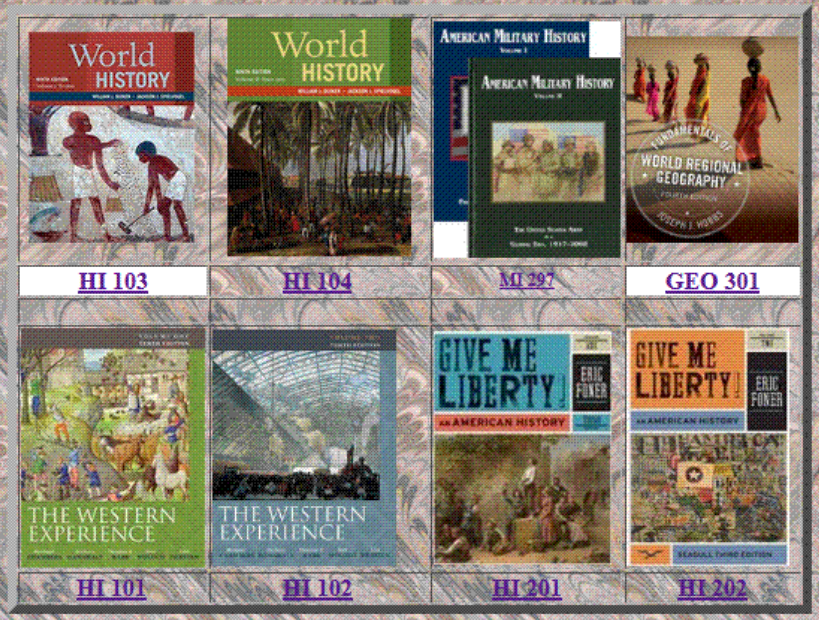
World Regional Geography

UNIVERSITY of MOBILE

Wayne E. Sirmon, MAEd, MA

Adjunct Assistant Professor of History

E-mail



HI 103 | HI 104 | MI 297 | GEO 301

HI 101 | HI 102 | HI 201 | HI 202

SIRMON.US

Webpage:

Links to courses taught at UM

www.sirmon.us/um

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Webpage:

Syllabus
Email
Presentations
Changes
Study Aids

www.sirmon.us/um/GEO301

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Name (and the name you like to be called by)

Email (if different than rammail)

Hometown

Major/minor and class

Any UM activities (music, athletics)

Last social studies course you took

Why you enrolled in GEO 301

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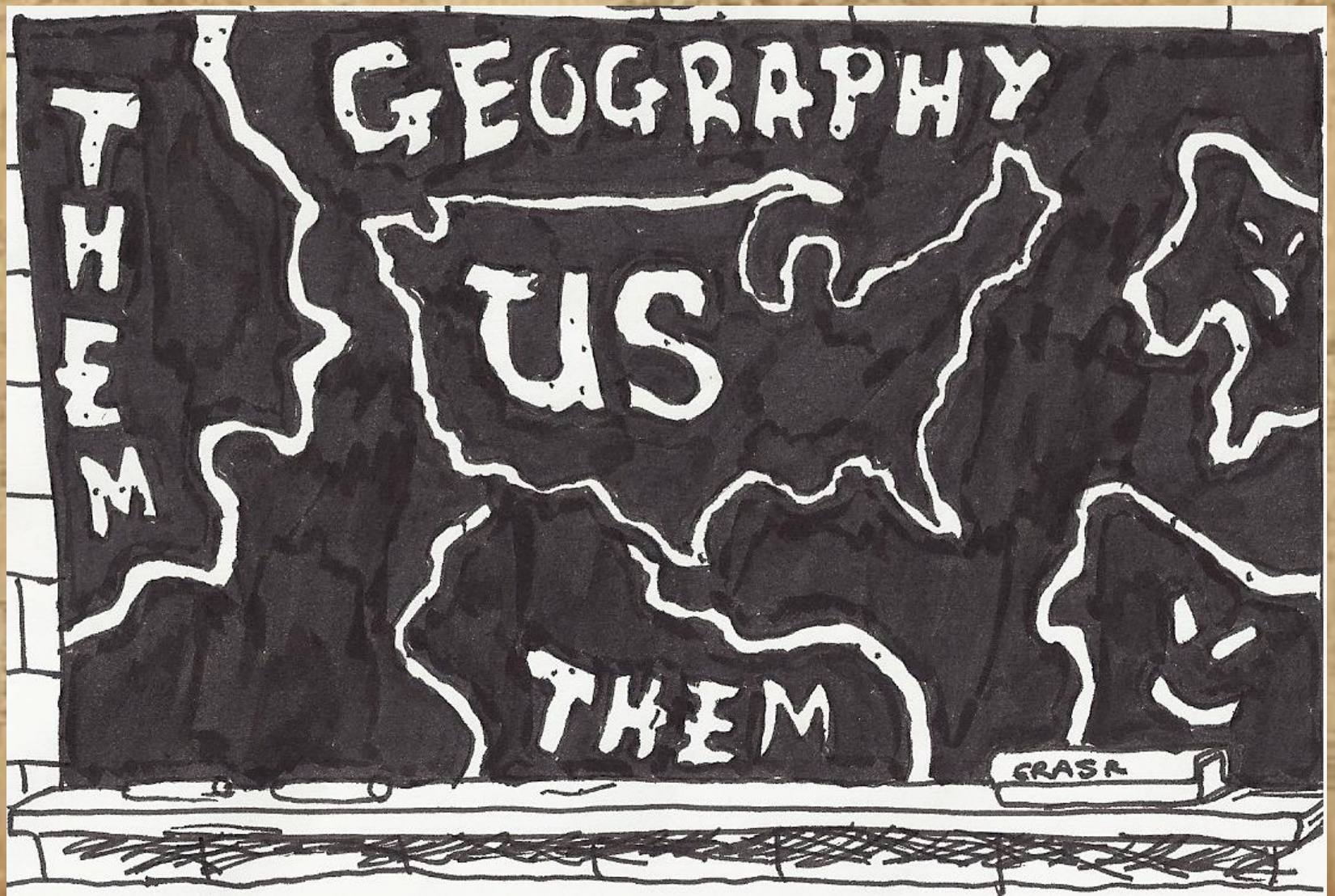

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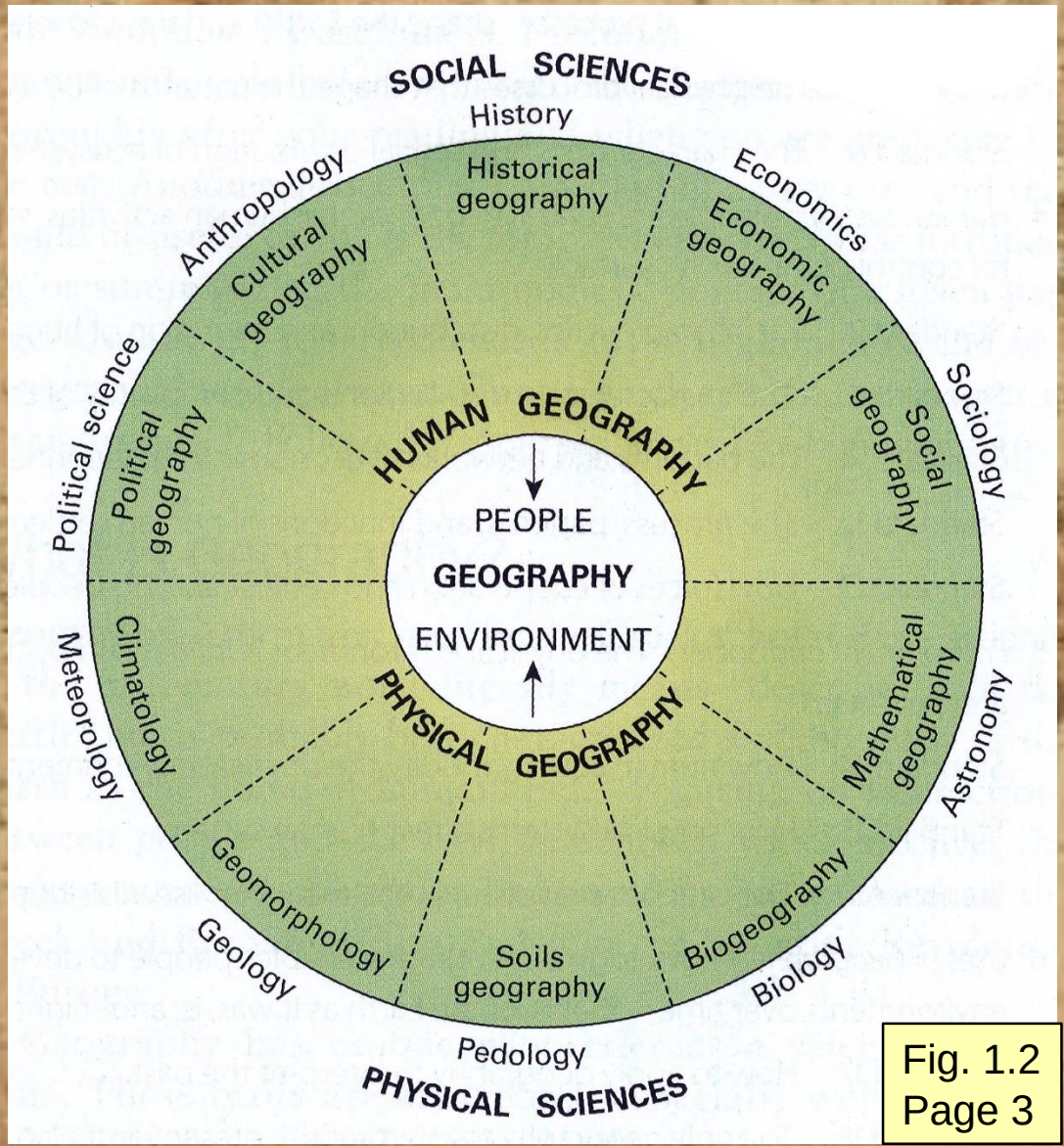

Fig. 1.2
Page 3

Subfields of Geography

Human-Environment Interaction

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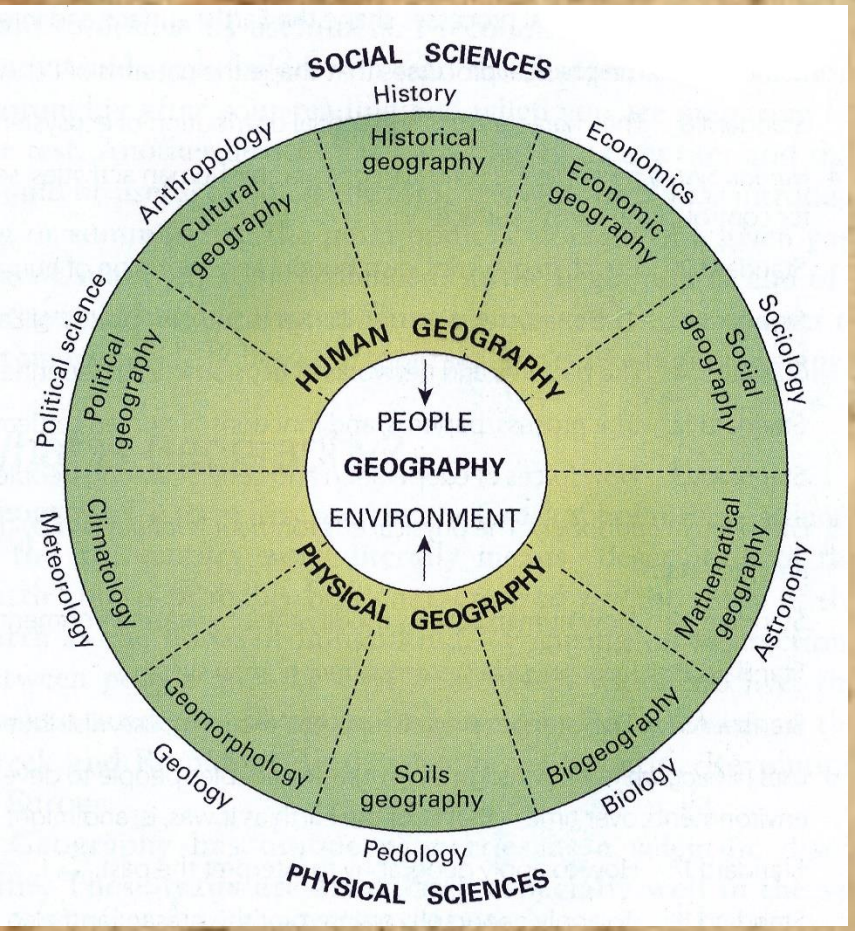
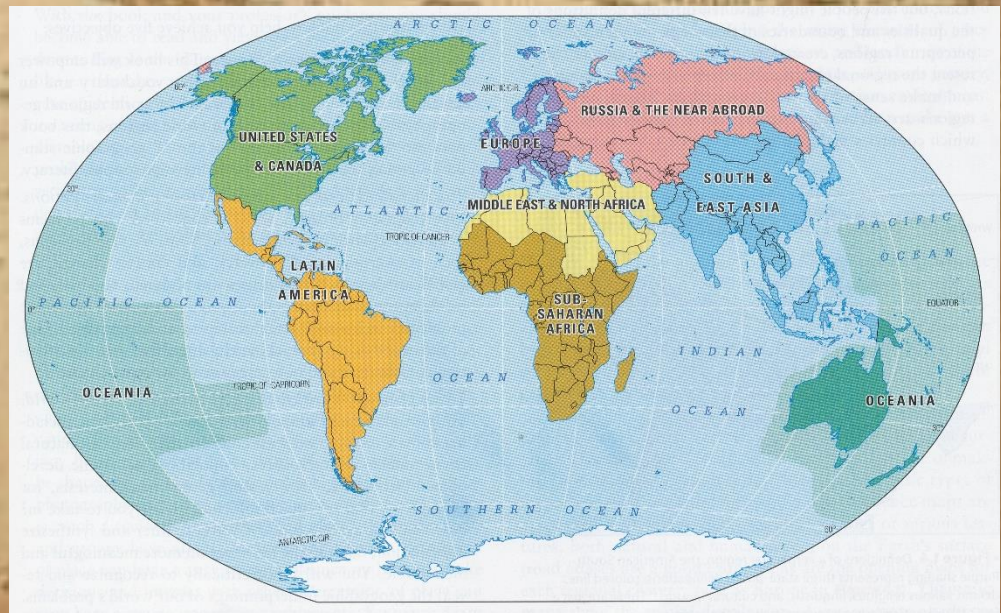


Subfields of Geography

Regional Geography



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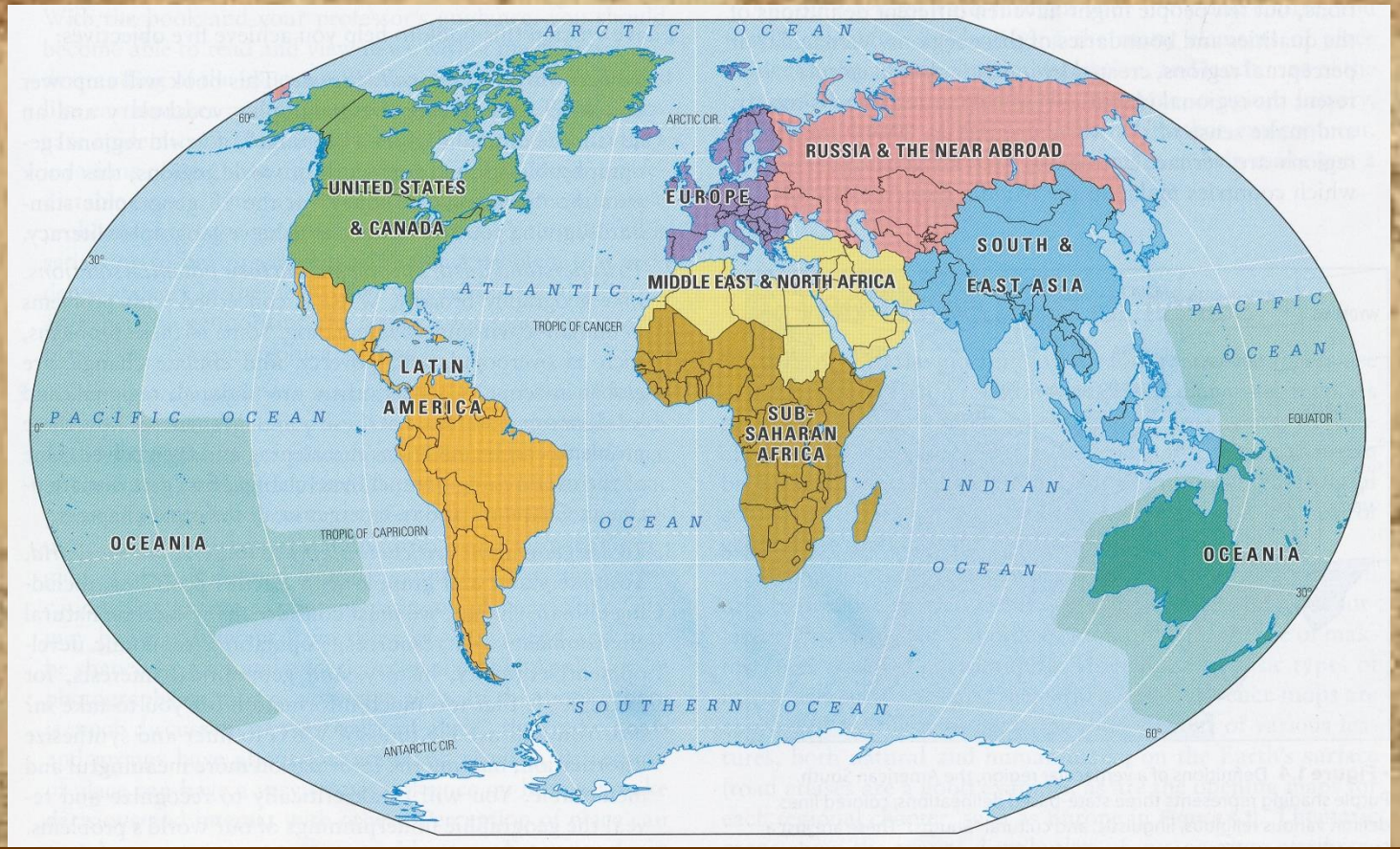

Europe
Russia and the Near Abroad
Middle East and North Africa
South and East Asia

Oceania and Antarctica
Sub-Saharan Africa
Latin America
United States and Canada

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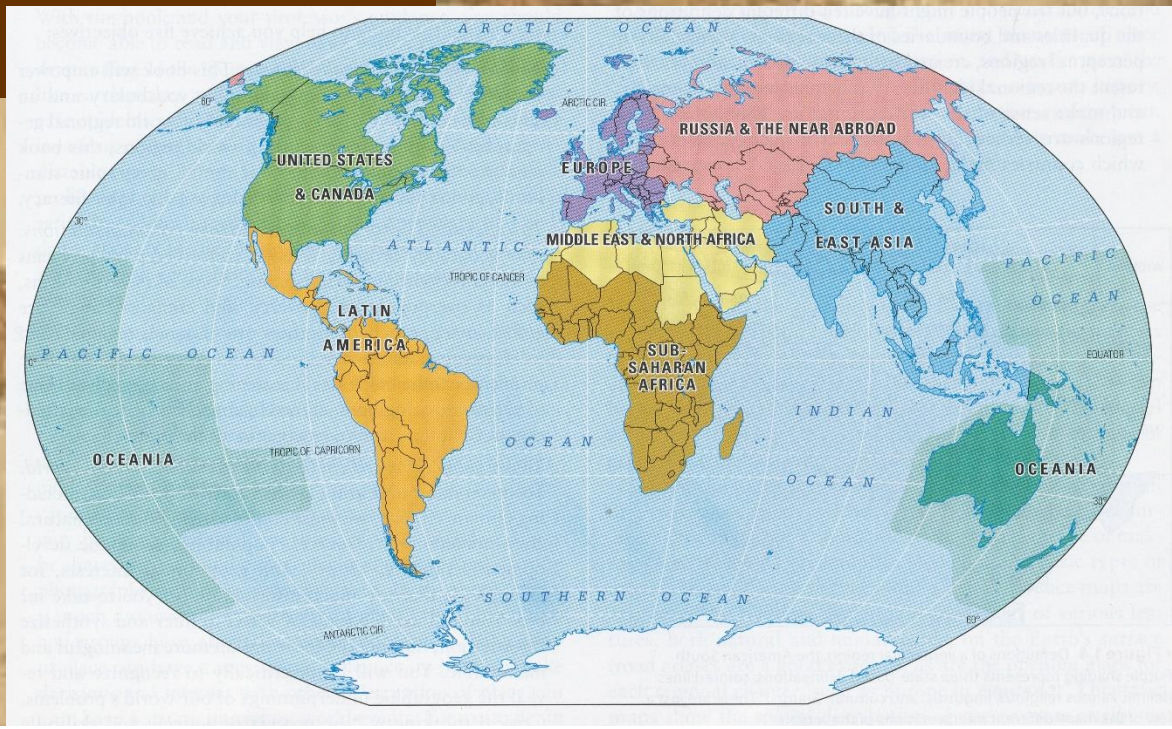
Related Social & Physical Sciences:

History	Meteorology
Economics	Geology
Sociology	Biology
Anthropology	Astronomy
Political Science	Pedography



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What is Geography?

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What is Geography?

Geo
earth : ground : soil

graphy
writing : field of study

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What is Geography about?

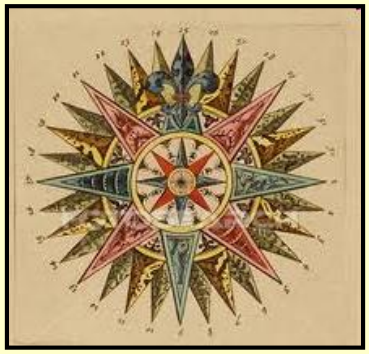
- Physical
- Human
- Distribution
- Interaction

Cartography

Three Types of Maps — **Political, Physical, and Thematic**

Directions — **Cardinal: North, South, East, & West**
Intermediate: "Box the Compass"

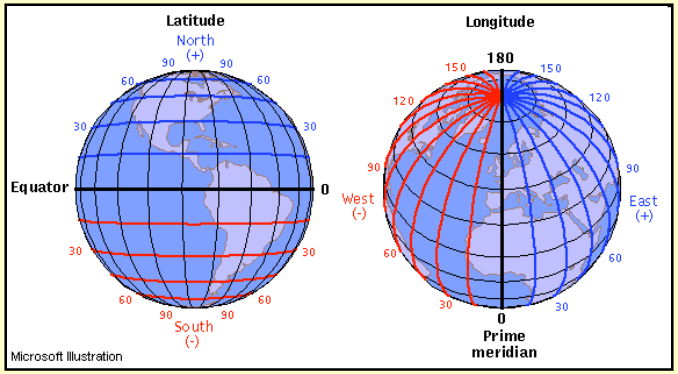
North, North by East, North-North East, North East by North, North East, North East by East, East North East, East by North, East



Scale — **Small**. Those maps with scales of 1:1,000,000 and smaller
This map covers a very large land area at the expense of detail.
Large. Those maps with scales of 1:75,000 and larger

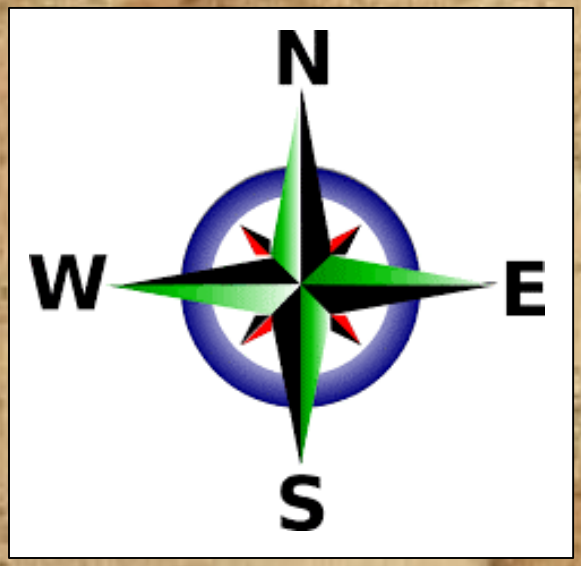
Latitude Lines — **Run East and West**
Measure North to South

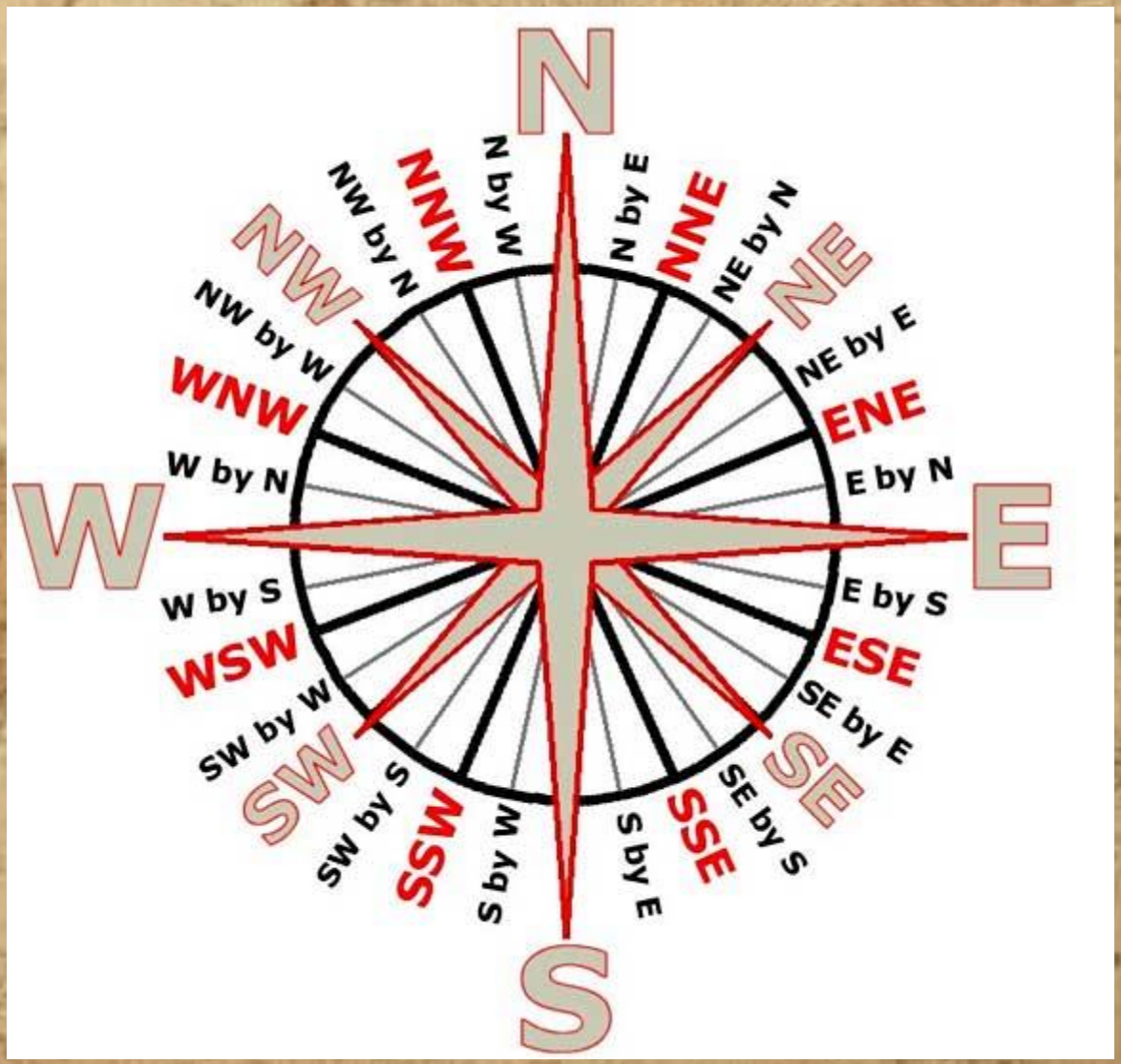
Longitude Lines — **Run North to South**
Measure East to West



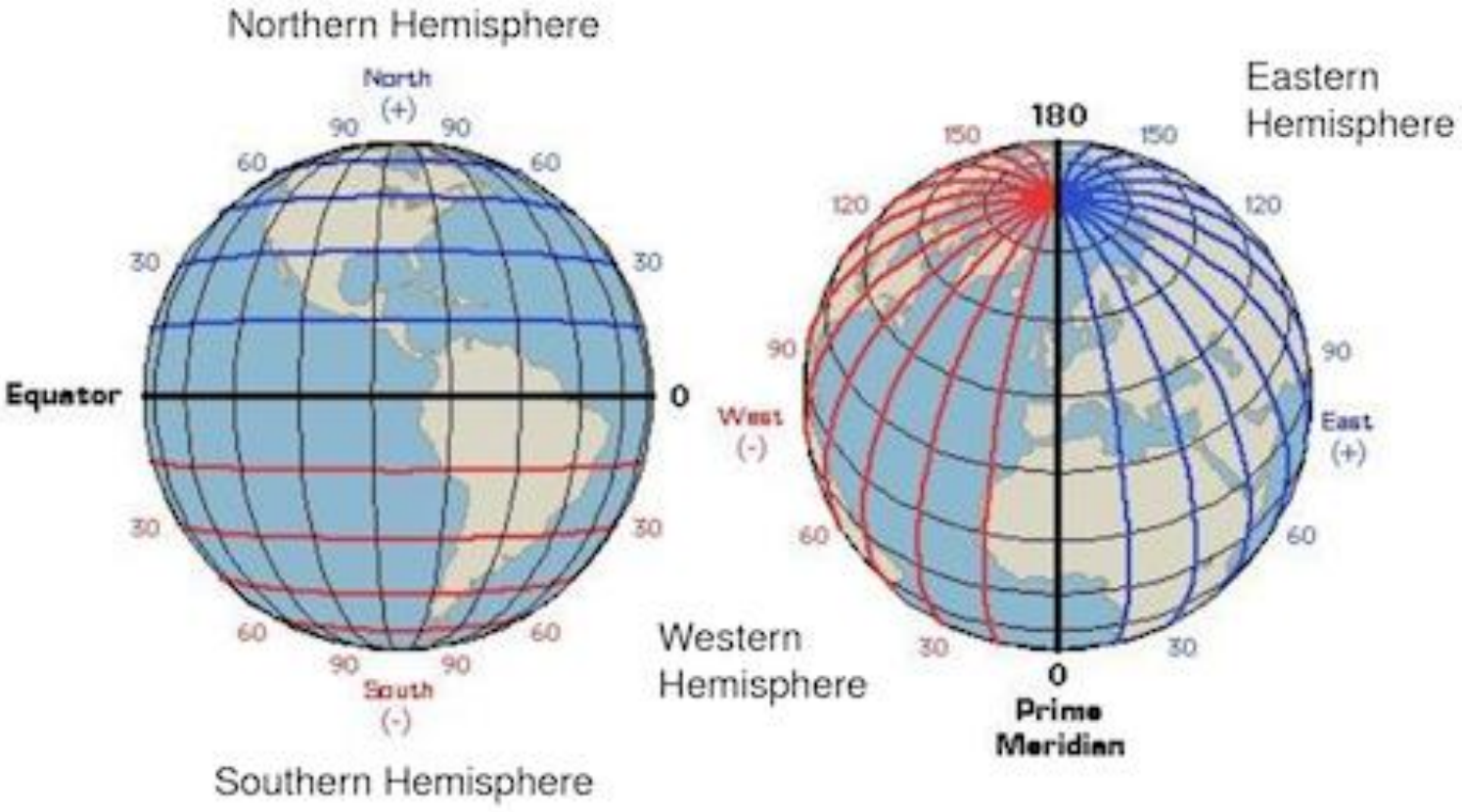
Map Key — **Tells you how to read symbols on a map**

Map Directions





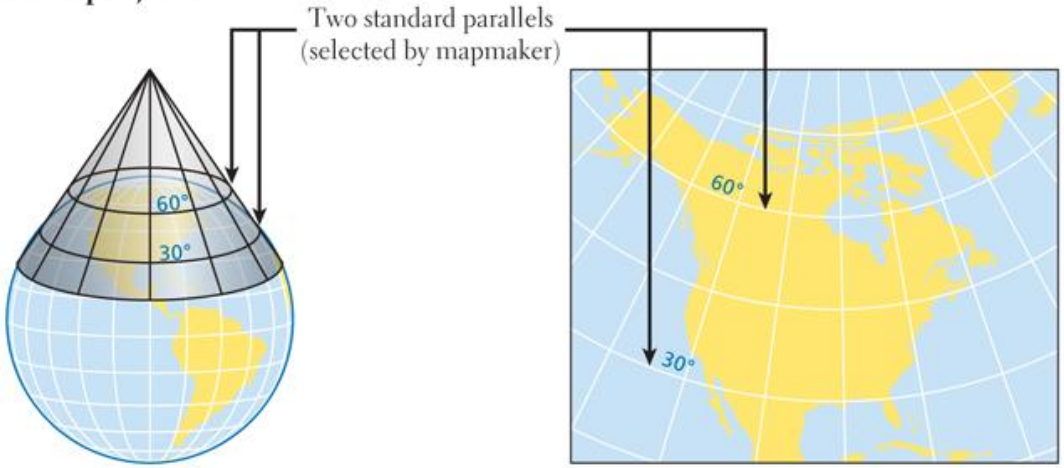
How far East? How far North?



Latitude & Longitude

Projections

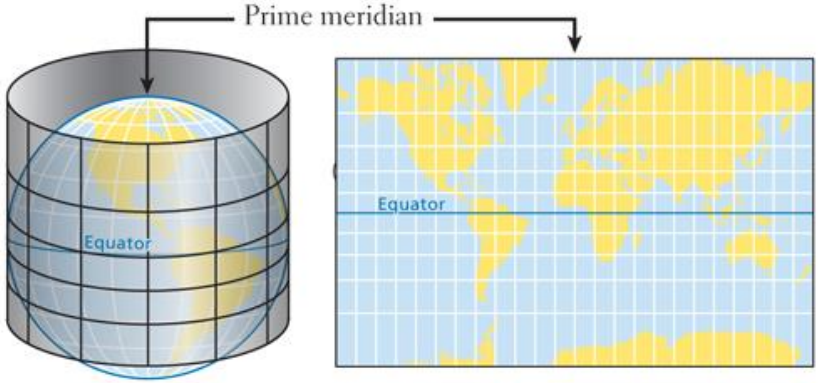
I Albers projection



Pros: Minimal distortion near two parallels (lines of latitude).

Cons: Areas farther away from these lines have distortion.

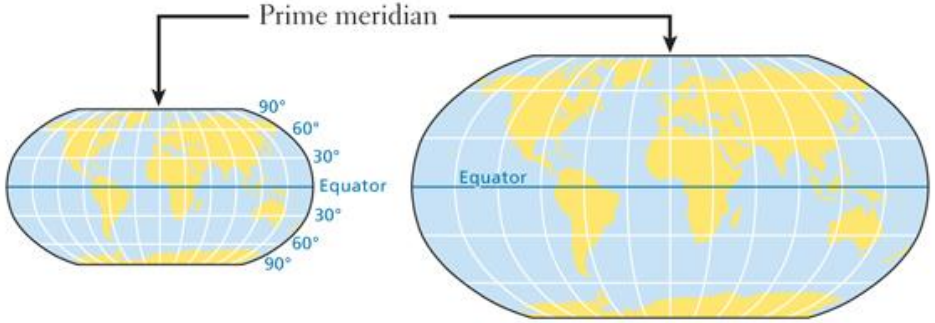
J Mercator projection



Pros: A straight line between two points on this map gives an accurate compass direction between them. Minimal distortion within 15° of the equator.

Cons: Extreme distortion near the poles, especially above 60° latitude.

K Robinson projection



Pros: Uninterrupted view of land and ocean. Less distortion in high latitudes than in the Mercator projection.

Cons: The shapes of landmasses are slightly distorted due to the curvature of the longitude lines.

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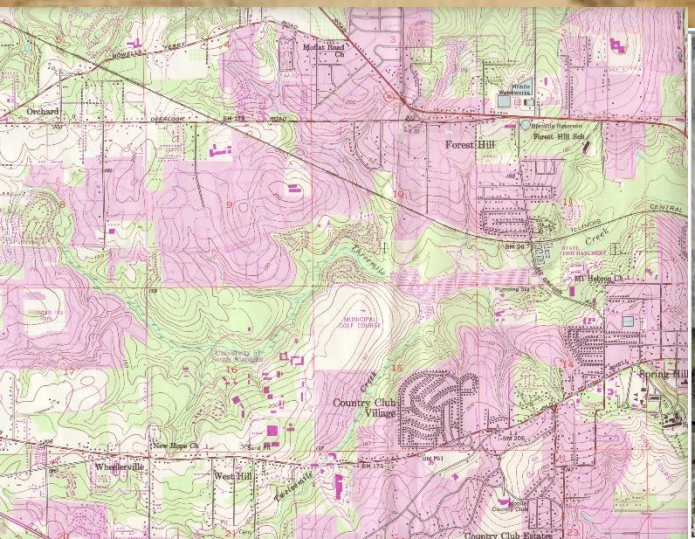
MAP: A graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface dawn to scale, as seen from above.



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Three common types of map projections are

Cylindrical (Mercator)

Conic **Azimuthal**

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Compare the relative sizes of:

Greenland
United States
Africa

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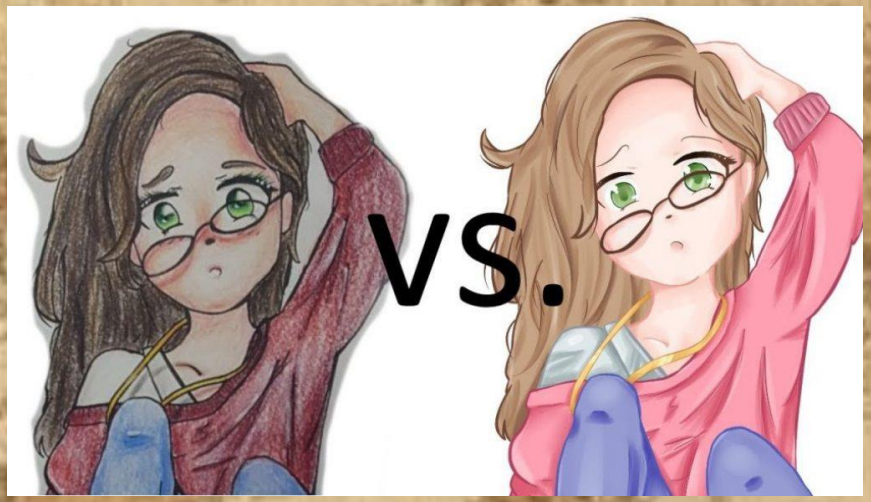
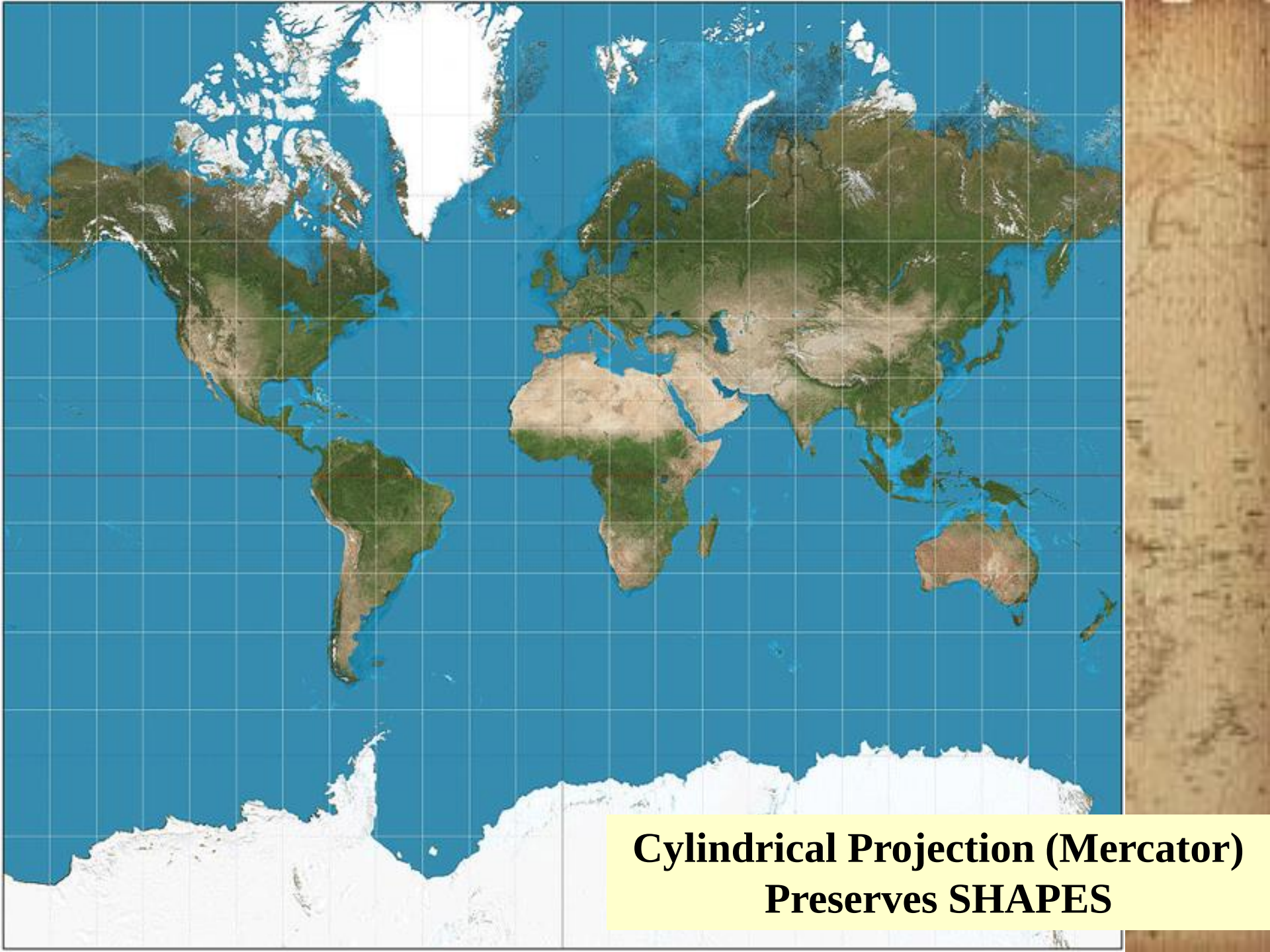
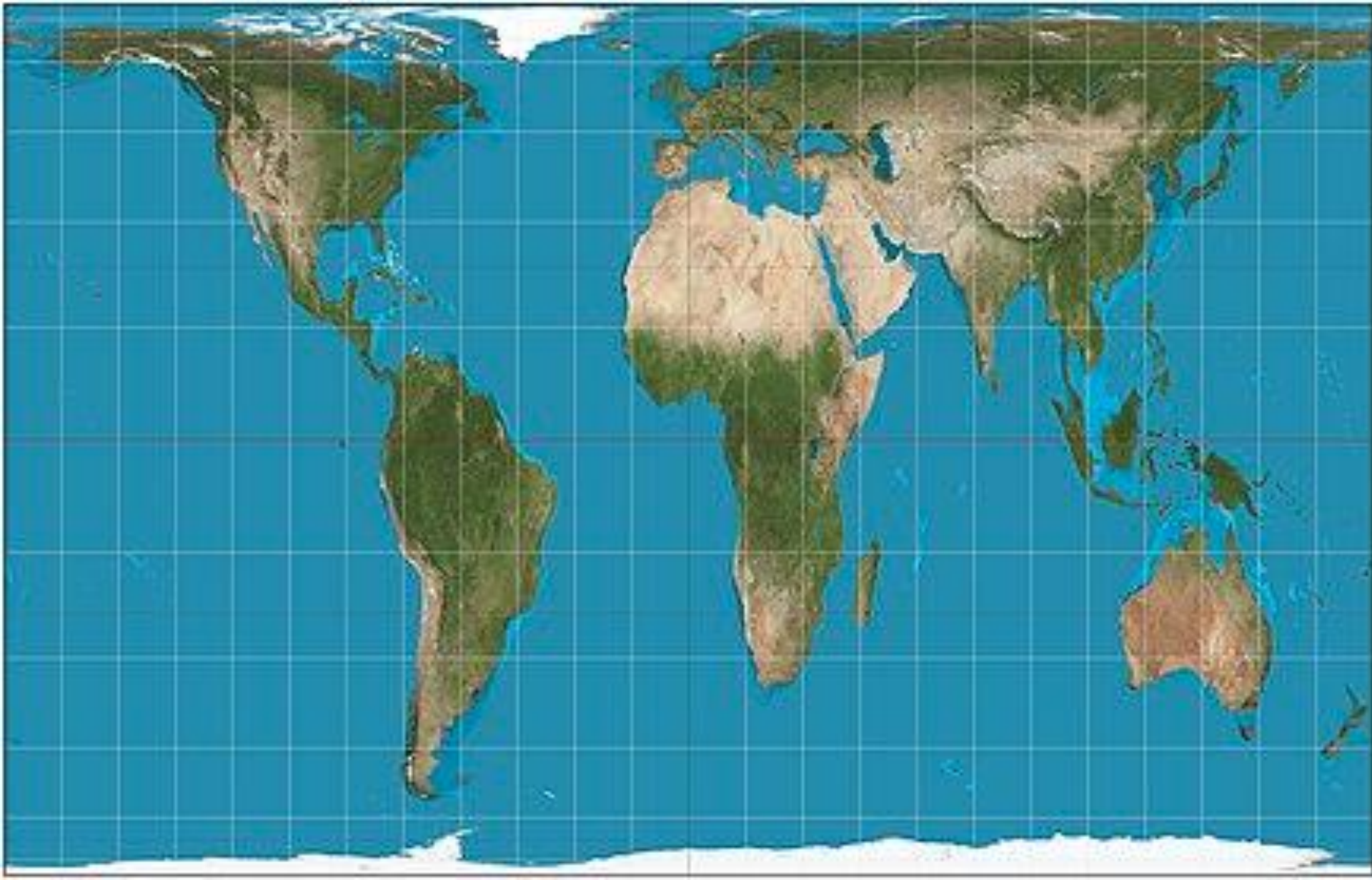
World Regional Geography



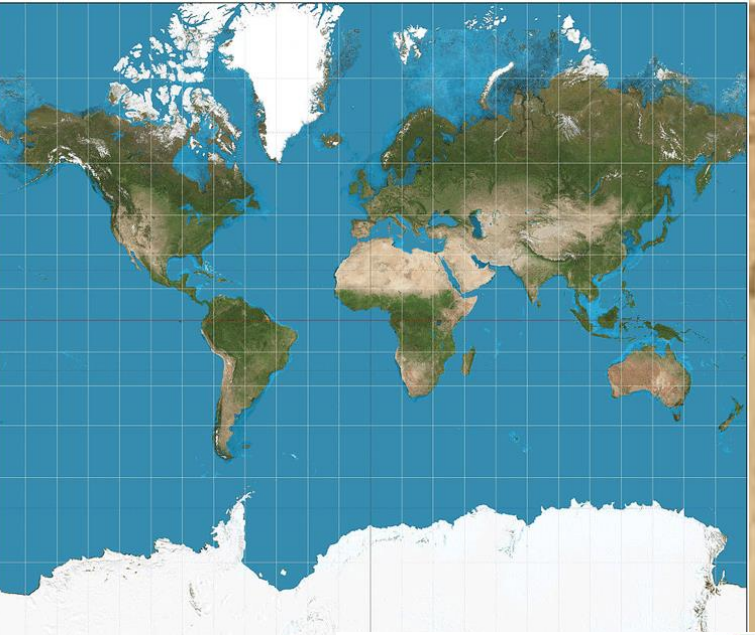
Greenland	836,300 mi²
United States	3,797,000 mi²
Africa	11,730,000 mi²

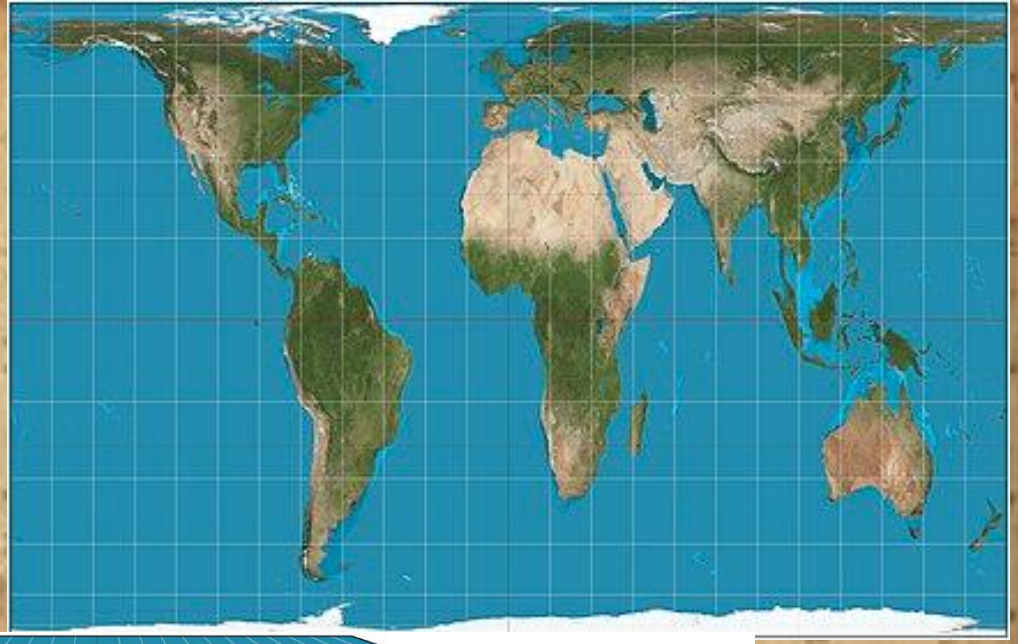


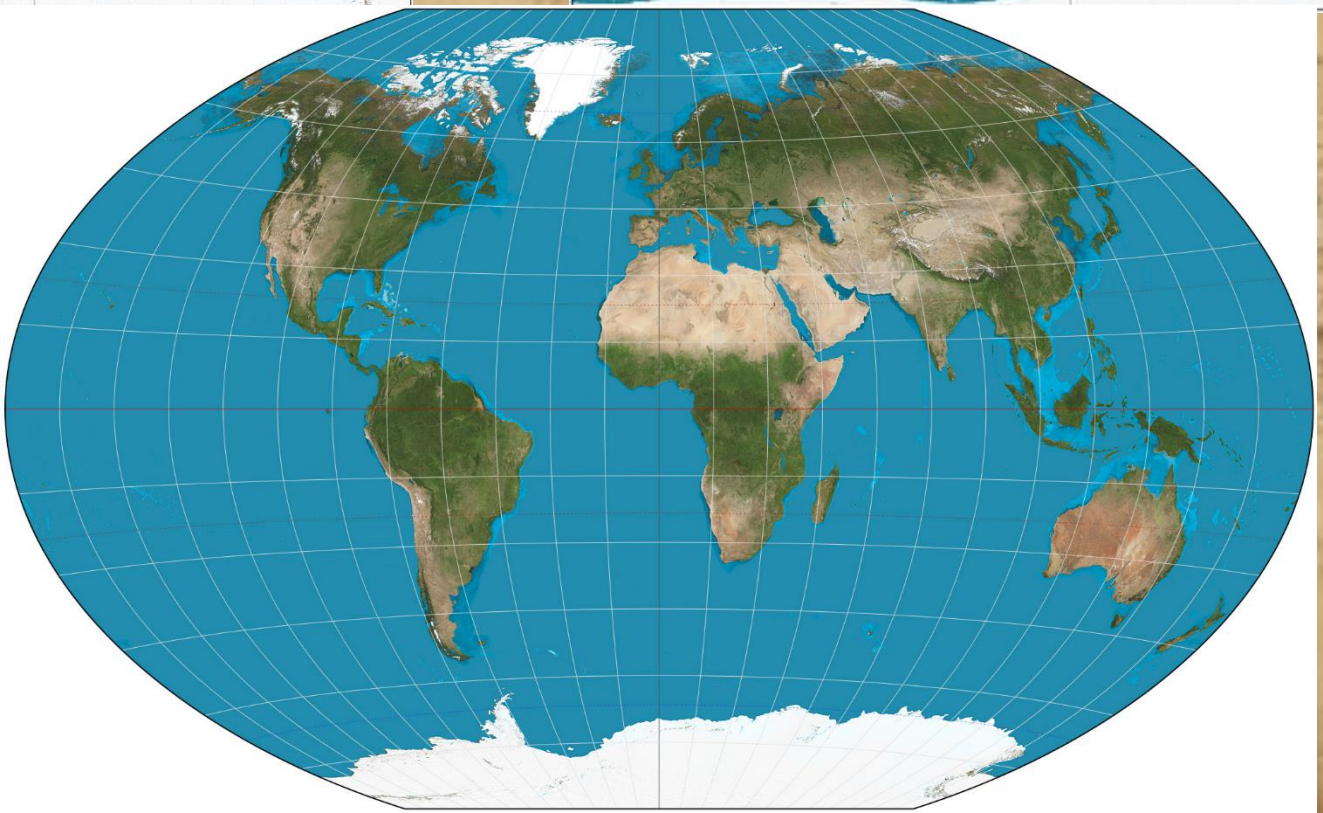
Cylindrical Projection (Mercator)
Preserves SHAPES



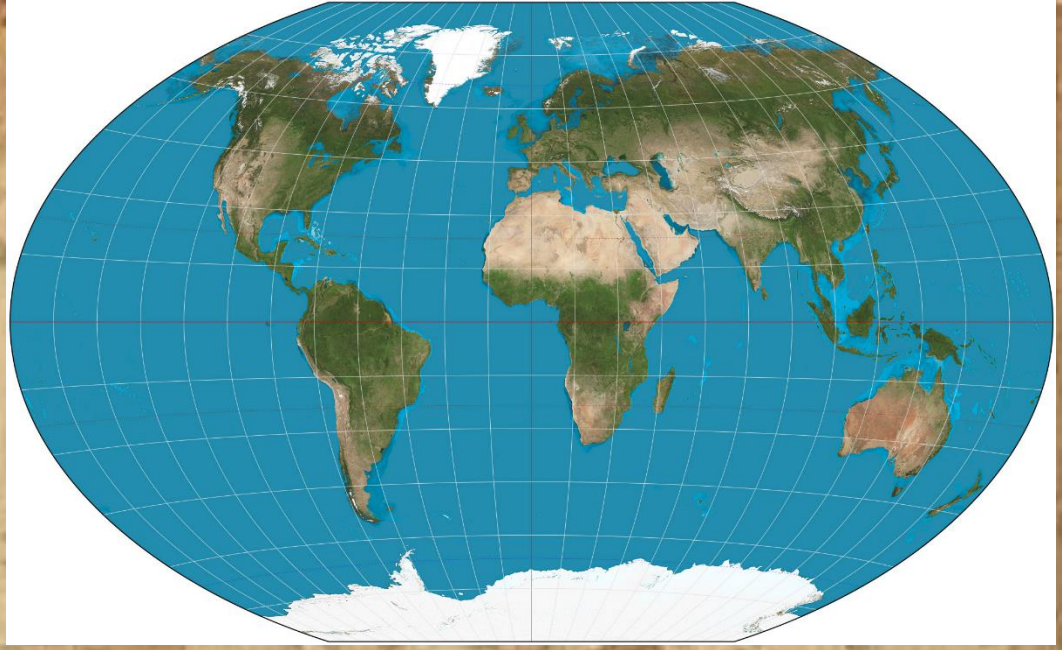
Equal Area Projection (Gall-Peters)
Preserves AREA







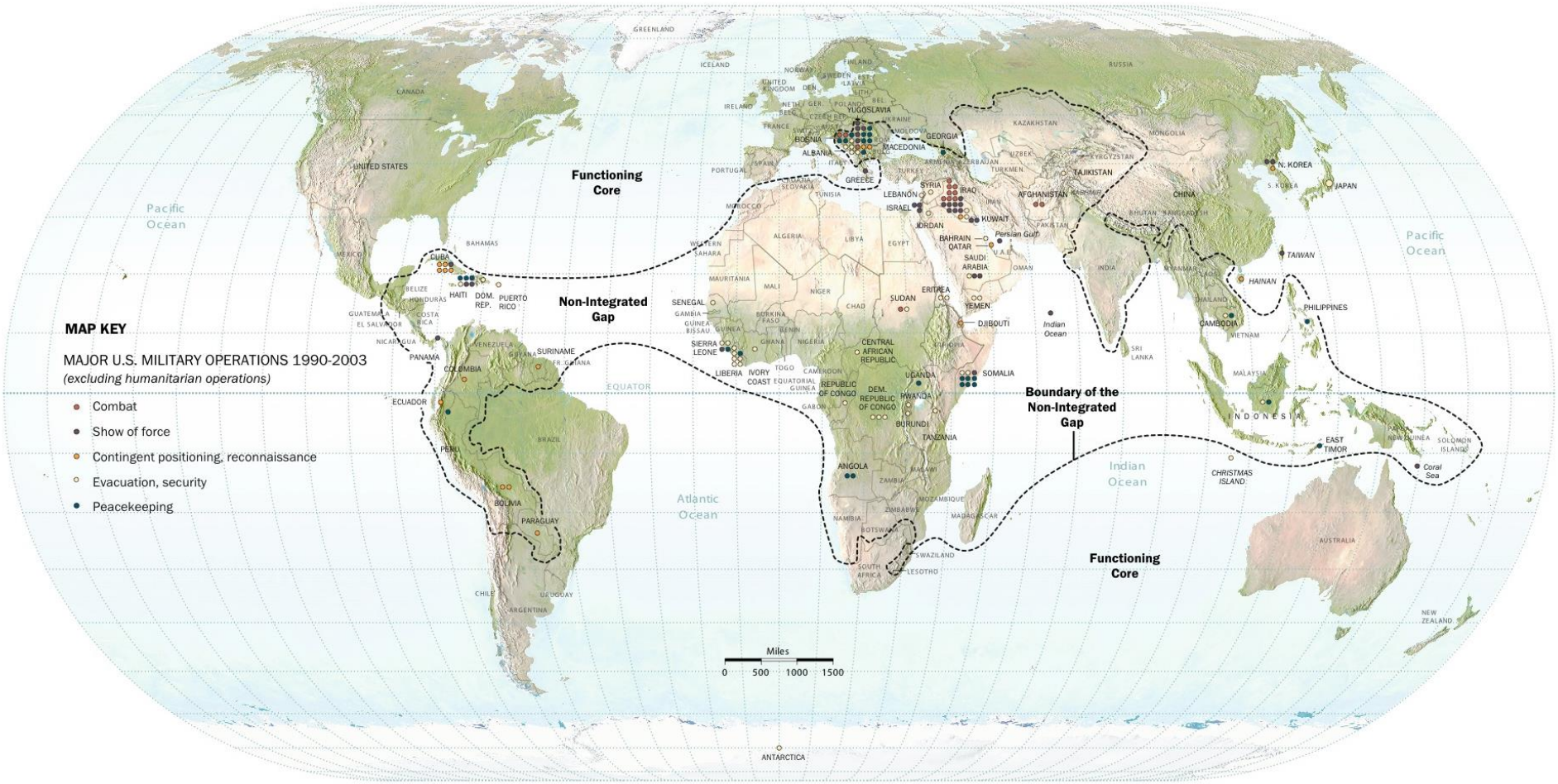
Textbook
Uses
Winkel Tripel
Comprise
Projection



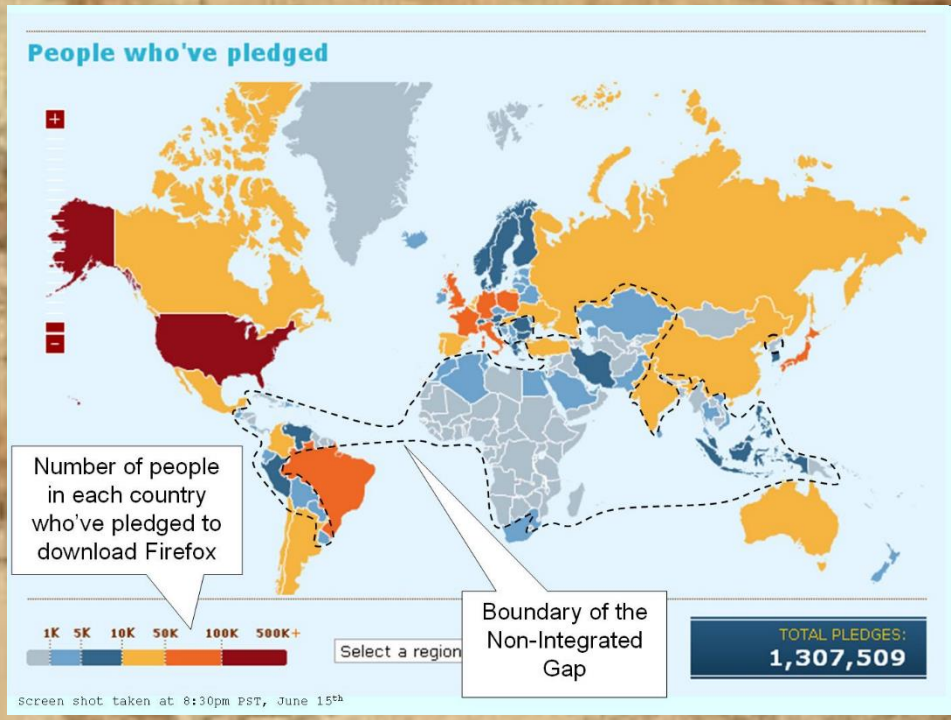
WHEREAS, the earth is round with a coordinate system composed entirely of circles, and
WHEREAS, flat world maps are more useful than globe maps, but flattening the globe surface necessarily greatly changes the appearance of Earth's features and coordinate systems, and
WHEREAS, world maps have a powerful and lasting effect on people's impressions of the shapes and sizes of lands and seas, their arrangement, and the nature of the coordinate system, and
WHEREAS, frequently seeing a greatly distorted map tends to make it "look right",
THEREFORE, we strongly urge book and map publishers, the media and government agencies to **cease using rectangular world maps** for general purposes or artistic displays. Such maps promote serious, erroneous conceptions by severely distorting large sections of the world, by showing the round Earth as having straight edges and sharp corners, by representing most distances and direct routes incorrectly, and by portraying the circular coordinate system as a squared grid. The most widely displayed rectangular world map is the Mercator (in fact a navigational diagram devised for nautical charts), but other rectangular world maps proposed as replacements for the Mercator also display a greatly distorted image of the spherical Earth.

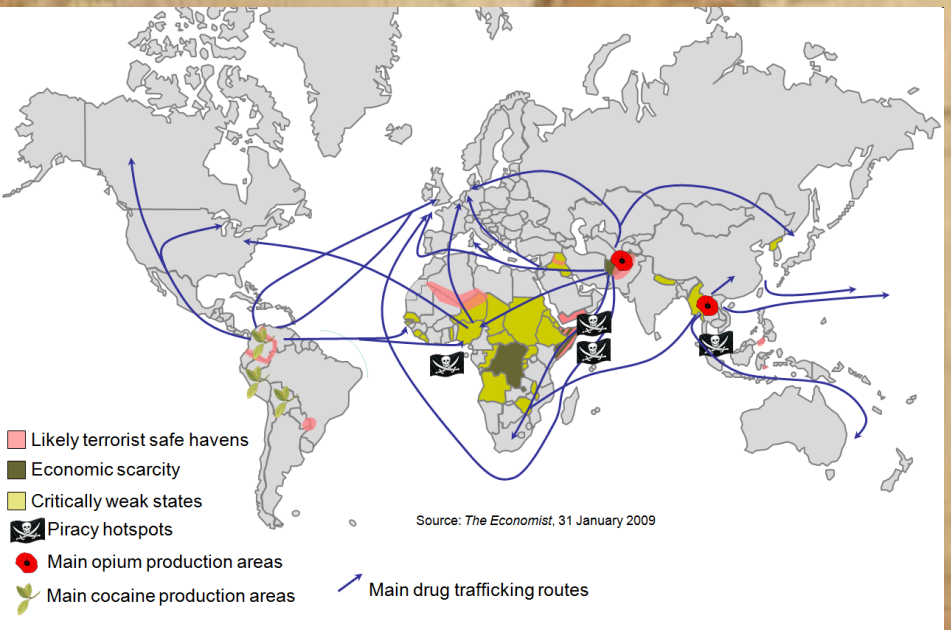
Resolution adopted in 1990 by seven North American geographic organizations

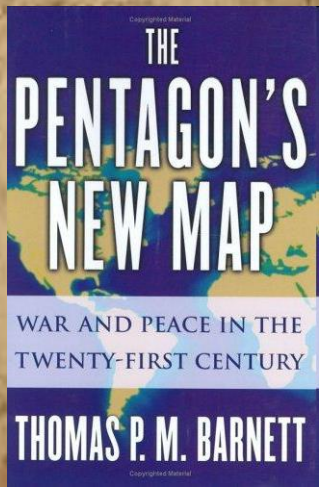
Functioning Core vs. Non-Integrated Gap



Functioning Core vs. Non-Integrated Gap







Types of Maps

Climate maps — give general information about the climate and precipitation (rain and snow) of a region. Cartographers, or mapmakers, use colors to show different climate or precipitation zones.

Economic or resource maps — feature the type of natural resources or economic activity that dominates an area. Cartographers use symbols to show the locations of natural resources or economic activities. For example, oranges on a map of Florida tell you that oranges are grown there.

Physical maps — illustrate the physical features of an area, such as the mountains, rivers and lakes. The water is usually shown in blue. Colors are used to show relief—differences in land elevations. Green is typically used at lower elevations, and orange or brown indicate higher elevations.

Political maps — do not show physical features. Instead, they indicate state and national boundaries and capital and major cities. A capital city is usually marked with a star within a circle.

Road maps — show major—some minor highways—and roads, airports, railroad tracks, cities and other points of interest in an area. People use road maps to plan trips and for driving directions.

Topographic maps — include contour lines to show the shape and elevation of an area. Lines that are close together indicate steep terrain, and lines that are far apart indicate flat terrain.

Kick Start Questions for next time:

August 22

REGIONS— Discuss the differences and uses of "formal region", "functional region", and "vernacular region".

MAPS— Name the various types of maps you have used. What are maps weaknesses and strengths.

TOBLER'S FIRST LAW OF GEOGRAPHY— Tell me about it. Who, what, when, where, and why do we care.