



**Wayne E. Sirmon**

**GEO 301**

**World Regional Geography**

# **GEO 301**

## **World Regional Geography**

### **What's Next??**

- |                |   |                     |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| <b>Oct. 2</b>  | <b>Online Quiz Chapter 6</b>                          |                     |
| <b>Oct. 10</b> | <b>Fall Break – No Class</b>                          |                     |
| <b>Oct. 15</b> | <b>First Paper <b>DUE</b> (1,500 words ~ 6 pages)</b> |                     |
| <b>Oct. 16</b> | <b>Online Quiz Chapter 7</b>                          |                     |
| <b>Oct. 21</b> | <b>Voter Registration Deadline</b>                    | <b>EXTRA CREDIT</b> |
| <b>Oct. 22</b> | <b>Mid-Term Exam</b>                                  |                     |
| <b>Oct. 23</b> | <b>Stallworth Lecture @ USA</b>                       | <b>EXTRA CREDIT</b> |

# HI-101 Western Civilization I

*USA Foundation & USA Department of History present the*  
**2024 N. Jack Stallworth Lecture**

## **"THE BANKHEADS OF ALABAMA"**



**Dr. Kari  
Frederickson**  
Professor of History  
The University of Alabama

**Wednesday, October 23, 2024**

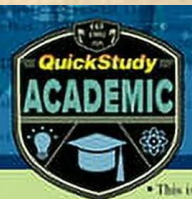
**7:00 p.m.**

**Laidlaw Performing Arts Center**

**5751 USA Drive South**







# Chicago Manual of Style

This is a brief guide to Chicago style, the rules for manuscript preparation laid out in *The Chicago Manual of Style* (CMOS). This guide is based on the rules and guidelines provided in the 17th edition. The University of Chicago Press, the publisher of CMOS, periodically releases new editions, which may include additions or adjustments.

### What is CMOS?

1. CMOS defines the editorial style of the University of Chicago Press, a major publisher of academic books and journals. The press has published its style guide in various editions since 1906.
2. Over time, other publishing organizations have adopted CMOS rules for their own work.
3. The flexibility and expansiveness of the rules make CMOS style useful for a number of contexts, including academic research papers and business reports, as well as published manuscripts.

### Preparing a Manuscript

The rules that follow are typical requirements. Different contexts will have different requirements. Always consult your professor or publisher for specifics.

#### General Document Layout

1. Use one-inch margins, set text flush left and double-spaced with no extra lines between paragraphs, and begin each new paragraph with a first-line indent of one-half inch.
2. All headings and subheadings should be set at the margin, distinguished from each other by use of type size and styling (i.e., bold or italics).
3. Titles and headings use headline-style capitalization (Initial Capitals, not ALL CAPITALS).
4. Use italics where italics are meant, not underlining.
5. Where possible, use word-processor functions to indent paragraphs and format lists. Avoid using double spaces and extra returns, and turn off automatic hyphenation.

#### Illustrations & Tables

1. Illustrations, also called figures, include artwork or any other presentation in images rather than in text or numbers, such as maps and charts.
  - A. If more than a handful of illustrations appear in a work, the illustrations should be numbered and referred to in the text by number (e.g., "as shown in figure 1"). Place illustrations soon after their first text reference.
  - B. Captions usually appear below illustrations and may consist of a word or two, an incomplete sentence, a complete sentence, several sentences, or a combination.
    - C. Source information, or a credit line, is usually placed at the end of the caption.
  - C. Tables are complex lists presented in columns and rows.
    - A. Tables are numbered separately from illustrations (figure 1, table 1, figure 2, table 2, etc.).
    - B. Every table should be cited in the text by number (e.g., "the last column of table 3 shows..." or "see table 6"). Place tables soon after their first text reference.
    - C. Column heads should be as brief as possible to minimize clutter; abbreviations and symbols are allowed.
    - D. Notes to tables are numbered separately from notes for the larger manuscript and appear just below the table. Source information is listed in an unnumbered note before any other notes to the table.

### Style & Usage

1. Do not confuse common usage with good usage—when in doubt, look it up!
2. This section provides a basic overview. Usage guides, such as *Garner's Modern American Usage*, may also be helpful.
3. CMOS recommends *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* to resolve usage and spelling issues (see *Tricky Words*, p. 2).

#### Bias-Free Language

1. Bias-free language refers to both gender-neutral language and language that does not slight or stereotype based on race, ethnicity, disability, age, religion, sexual orientation, transgender status, or social standing.
2. The goal is not political correctness but rather avoiding unintentional judgments, preserving credibility, and achieving maximum clarity.
3. As a rule, use adjectives, not nouns (e.g., "a deaf-and-mute person," not "a deaf-mute"; "a Jewish man," not "a Jew").
4. Some groups advocate the use of "person-first" language; this is rarely offensive and should be preferred where it does not create very awkward sentences (e.g., "a child with autism," not "an autistic child"; "a person who stammers," not "a stammerer").

#### The Pronoun They

1. They often refers to a plural antecedent, but they can also be used to refer to a singular antecedent.
2. When referring to a person who does not identify with a gender-specific pronoun such as he or she, the pronoun they may be used. CMOS states, "In general, a person's stated preference for a specific pronoun should be respected."
  3. In speech and informal writing, the pronoun they may be used as a substitute for the so-called generic he when referring to someone whose gender is unknown or unspecified. Although this usage is gaining ground, it is not considered fully acceptable in formal writing. EX: Does anyone want their car washed?
4. The singular they takes a plural verb (like the singular you). EX: They have a blast car.

#### Tactics for Achieving Gender Neutrality

CMOS does not prohibit the use of the singular they as a substitute for the generic he in formal writing but recommends avoiding it. To achieve gender neutrality when making generic references to people, try these tactics:

1. Omit the pronoun.
 

**Before:** The student should carefully review the assignments when they are sent to him.  
**After:** The student should carefully review the assignments when they are sent.
2. Repeat the noun instead of using a pronoun.
 

**Before:** The student should speak only when he is called on.  
**After:** The student should speak only when the student is called on.
3. Use a plural noun.
 

**Before:** The teacher should update the gradebook when she receives the papers.  
**After:** Teachers should update their gradebooks when they receive the papers.
4. Use an article instead of a pronoun.
 

**Before:** The author should review his pages carefully.  
**After:** The author should review the pages carefully.
5. Use the neutral pronoun one.
 

**Before:** A teacher in a wealthy school is likely to have more access to computers than she will in a poorer district.  
**After:** A teacher in a wealthy school is likely to have more access to computers than one in a poorer district.
6. Use a who construction rather than an of construction.
 

**Before:** If a student is accused of plagiarism, he must appear before the discipline board.  
**After:** A student who is accused of plagiarism must appear before the discipline board.
7. Use the imperative mood.
 

**Before:** A manager must communicate effectively when speaking to his employees.  
**After:** Communicate effectively when speaking to employees.
8. Use he or she, but sparingly.
 

**Before:** If a student is accused of plagiarism, he must appear before the discipline board.  
**After:** If a student is accused of plagiarism, he or she must appear before the discipline board.
9. Revise the sentence.
 

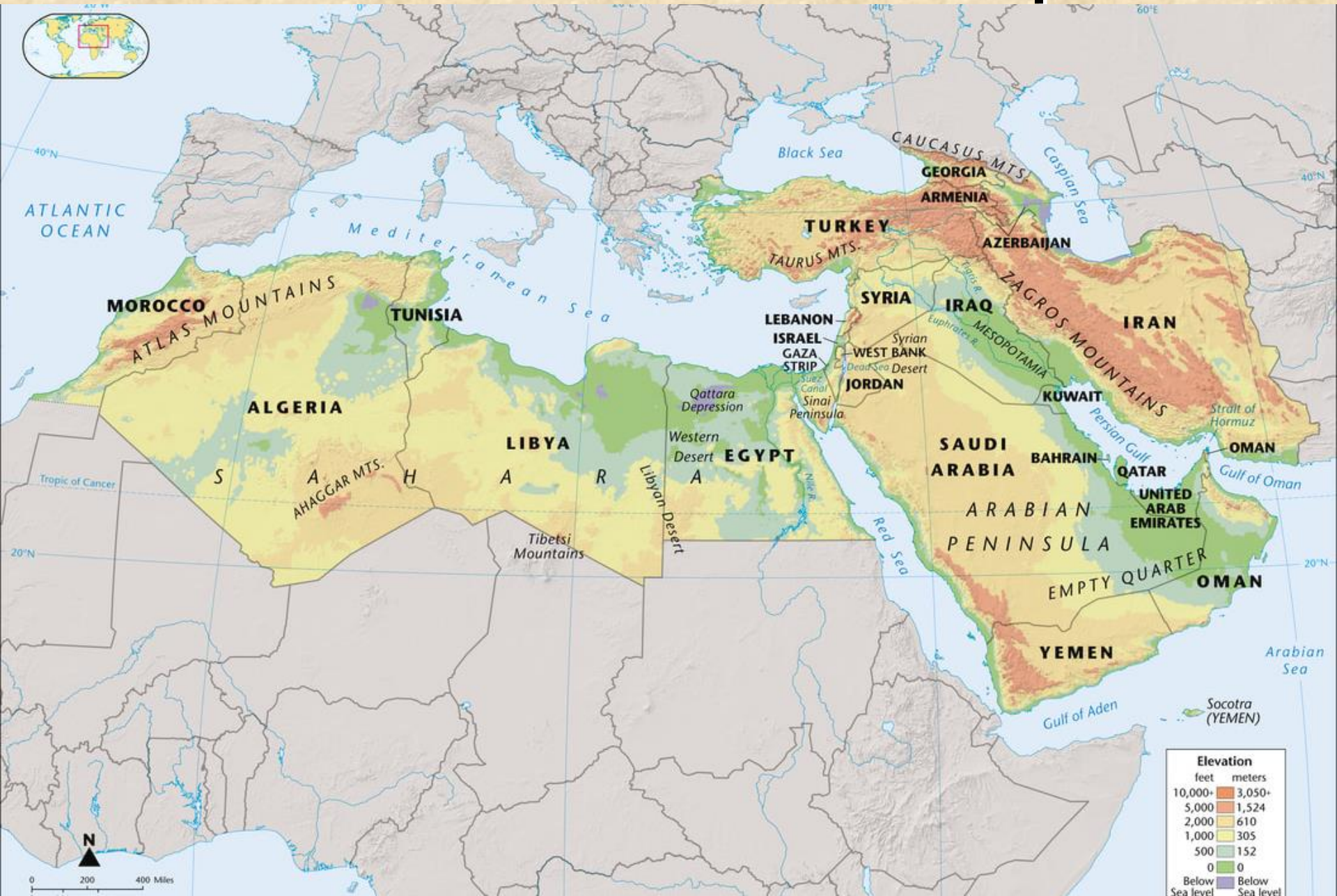
**Before:** If a boy or girl is late to class, he or she will miss the introductions.  
**After:** If someone arrives late to class, that person will miss the introductions.

## Some guidelines and suggestions:

1. Be careful to avoid plagiarism.
2. DO NOT rely on AI programs such as ChatGPT.
3. Follow the Chicago Manual of Style for both the footnotes and the Bibliography.
4. Have a friend read over your paper and carefully consider any "automatic hints" that your word procession program offers for spelling and grammar.
5. Keep focused on your topic. Start broad and then narrow your discussion to a single aspect of your topic.
6. Create a timeline for research and writing
7. Remember the due date **OCTOBER 15**
8. Don't think you can start and finish the paper over fall break.
9. It is not a sign of weakness to ask for help from the library staff or me



# Middle East and North Africa - part A





**Far East – China & Japan**

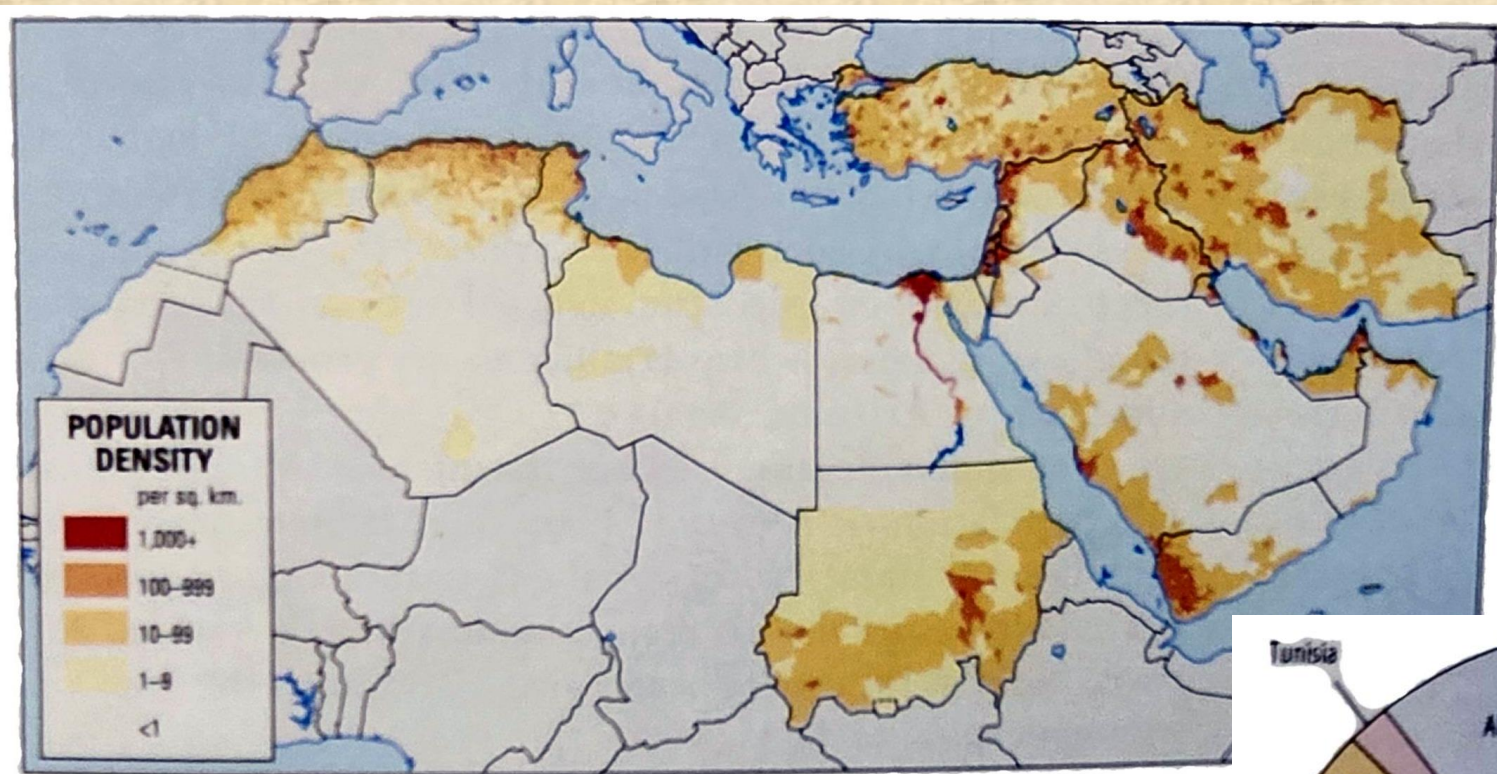
**East – India**

**Near East – Ottoman Empire**

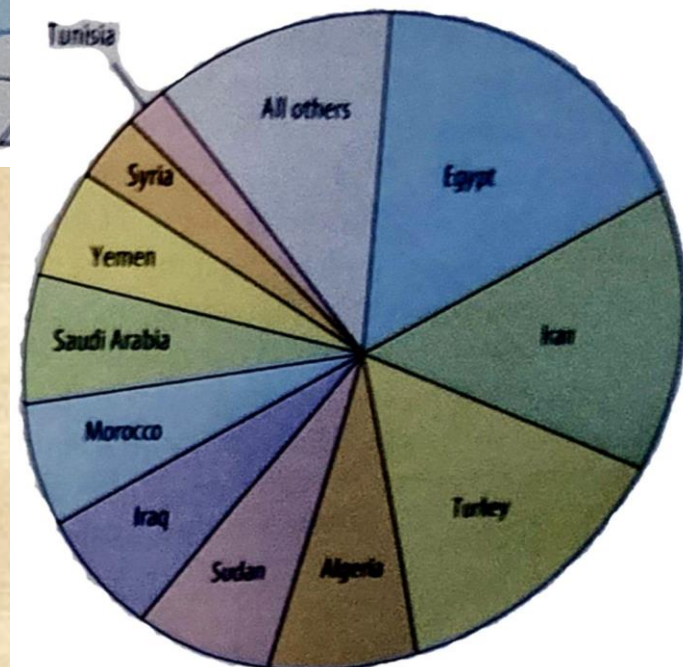
**Middle East – “in between Europe and “the other Easts”**



# Geo 301- World Regional Geography



**24 largest cities = 24% of population**  
(25 largest US cities = 42%)



# The Ecological Trilogy



Villagers

Live with the land, with the  
flood, with  
flood cycles, with  
the manufactured goods

Live with the  
flood, with the  
flood cycles, with  
the manufactured goods



Pastoral nomads



Urbanites



# Villager, Pastoral Nomad, Urbanite

- **Middle Eastern Ecological Trilogy**

- **Villagers**

- Subsistence farmers of rural areas where dry farming or irrigation is possible

- **Pastoral Nomads**

- Desert peoples who migrate through arid lands with livestock, following rainfall and vegetation patterns

- **Urbanites**

- Inhabitants of large towns and cities, generally located near bountiful water sources




# Geo 301- World Regional Geography

## ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS



# Geo 301- World Regional Geography

## ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS

	JUDAISM	CHRISTIANITY	ISLAM
COMMON SYMBOL			
FOLLOWERS	Jewish People	Christians	Muslims
KEY PERSON / PEOPLE	Abraham and Moses	Jesus	Mohammad
HOLY BOOK	The Torah	The Bible	Koran
HOLY PLACE	Western Wall	-	Mecca
PLACE OF WORSHIP	Synagogue	Church	Mosque
PRINCIPAL SECTS	Reformed, Conservative, Orthodox	Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox	Sunni, Sufi

# What are the central beliefs of Judaism?

1. Belief in one God
  2. Obedience to the Ten Commandments;
  3. Code of ethics justice and righteousness  
Kindness, fairness
  4. Ethical and moral systems, as set forth in the Torah and Ten Commandments
- 



# BASIC BELIEFS CHRISTIANITY

- There is only one God.
- Jesus Christ is the son of God.
- Jesus died to save humanity from their sins.
- He was resurrected and made eternal life possible for others.
- The bible tells of God's will and his intentions for humans.



## Some Basic Islamic Beliefs

- Belief in God
- Belief in the Angels
- Belief in God's Revealed Books
- Belief in the Prophets & Messengers of God
- Belief in the Day of Judgment
- Belief in Divine Predestination



# *Islam* – *“Submission to God”*

## **Koran**

**(Qur'an)**

**“the recitation”**

**Allah is its true author**

**Received orally by Muhammad**

**From 610 to 632**

**Written by companions in 651-2**

**Oldest copy dates from ~710**

**114 chapters (Sura)**

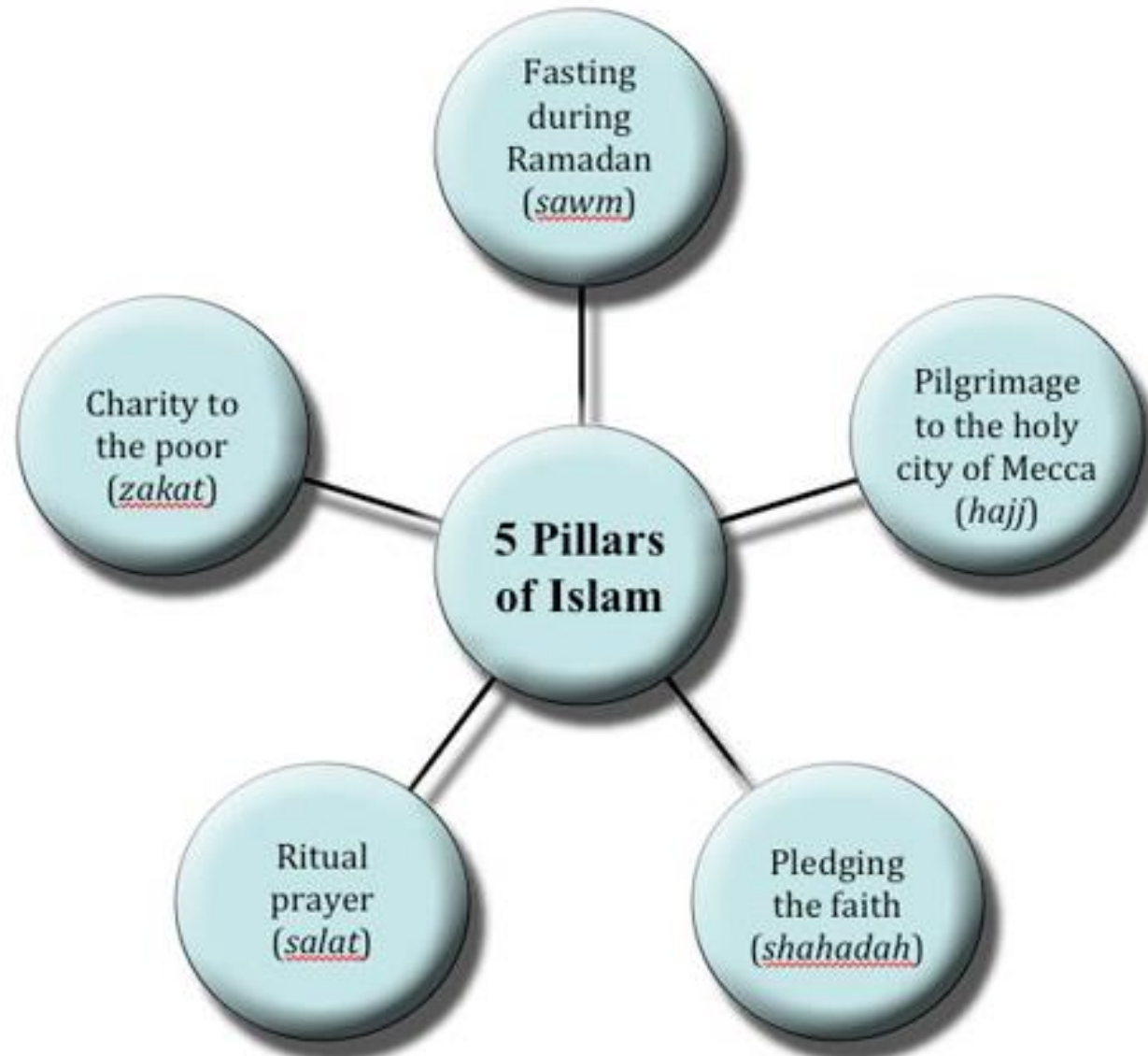
**Contains stories of people and  
events recorded in bible  
(but differ in many details).**



# Islam

## Duties of Worship

1. Pledging the Faith
2. Ritual Prayer
3. Alms giving
4. Fasting
5. Pilgrimage





## What Are the Five Pillars of Islam?

They are the framework for the Muslim's life and discipline. Successful and satisfactory adherence to the pillars satisfies the will of Allah. They form the basis for the Muslim's hope for salvation along with faith and belief in Allah's existence, the authority of Muhammad as a prophet, and the finality and perfection of the Qur'an.

# Islam



North American  
Mission Board

**1. The Confession of Faith** or *Shahada*: It is the declaration that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet. Sincerity in the voicing of the confession is necessary for it to be valid. It must be held until death and repudiation of the *Shahada* nullifies hope for salvation.

**2. Prayer** or *Salat*: Five times a day, preceded by ceremonial washing, the Muslim is required to pray facing Mecca. Specific formulas, recited from the Qur'an (in Arabic), along with prostrations are included. Prayer is, in this sense, an expression of submission to the will of Allah. While most of Islam has no hierarchical priesthood, prayers are led in mosques by respected lay leaders. The five times of prayer are before sunrise, noon, midafternoon, sunset, and prior to sleep.

## Profession of Faith:

### Apost

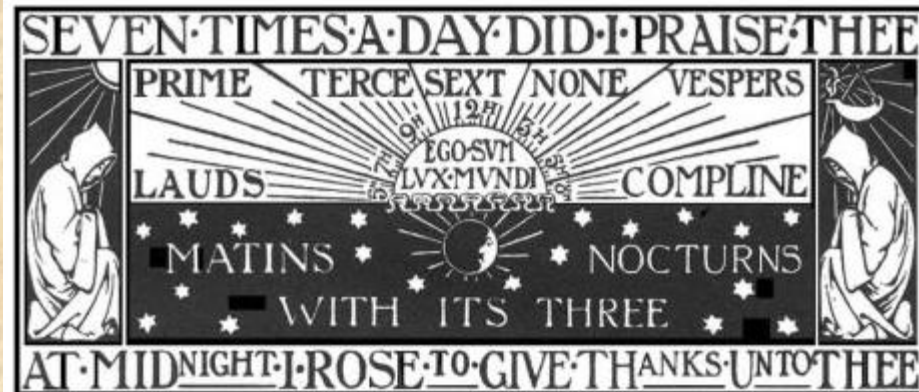
**I** believe in God the Father Almighty,  
Maker of heaven and earth.

**I** believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord,  
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit,  
and born of the virgin Mary.  
He suffered under Pontius Pilate,  
was crucified, died, and was buried;  
he descended into hell.  
The third day he rose from the dead.  
He ascended into heaven  
and is seated at the right hand of  
God the Father Almighty.  
From there he will come to judge  
the living and the dead.

**I** believe in the Holy Spirit,  
the holy catholic church,  
the communion of saints,  
the forgiveness of sins,  
the resurrection of the body,  
and the life everlasting. Amen.

## The Liturgy of the Hours:

**7 times a day (4 major: Morning, Daytime, Vespers, Night)**



# Islam



North American  
Mission Board

3. **Almsgiving or Zakat:** The Qur'an teaches the giving of two and one-half percent of one's capital wealth to the poor and/or for the propagation of Islam. By doing so, the Muslims' remaining wealth is purified.

## Tithes and Offerings

4. **The Fast or Sawm:** During the course of the lunar month of Ramadan, a fast is to be observed by every Muslim from sunrise to sunset. Nothing is to pass over the lips during this time, and they should refrain from sexual relations. After sunset, feasting and other celebrations often occur. The daylight hours are set aside for self-purification. The month is used to remember the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad.

**Fasting: Acts 13:2 (NIV)**  
**While they were worshiping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them."**

5. **Pilgrimage or Hajj:** All Muslims who are economically and physically able are required to journey as a pilgrim to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. The pilgrim's required simple dress stresses the notion of equality before God. Another element of the Hajj is the mandatory walk of each pilgrim seven times around the Kaabah—the shrine of the black rock, the holiest site of Islam. Muhammad taught that the Kaabah was the original place of worship for Adam and later for Abraham. The Kaabah is thus venerated as the site of true religion, the absolute monotheism of Islam.

**Pilgrimages to Holy Sites of Christ (Holy Lands)**  
**Many other shrines across the world.**





# *Islam – Sunni - Shiite*

## **After Muhammad**

### **Abu Bakr**

Prominent companion – 1<sup>st</sup> Caliph  
Father of Muhammad's 3<sup>rd</sup> wife

Umar – 2<sup>nd</sup> Caliph (assassinated)  
Father of Muhammad's 4<sup>th</sup> wife

Uthman – 3<sup>rd</sup> Caliph (assassinated)  
Husband of Muhammad's daughter

### **Ali**

Cousin and husband of  
Muhammad's step-daughter



**Sunni**

**Shiite**

**85%**

**Islam – Sunni - Shiite**

**15%**

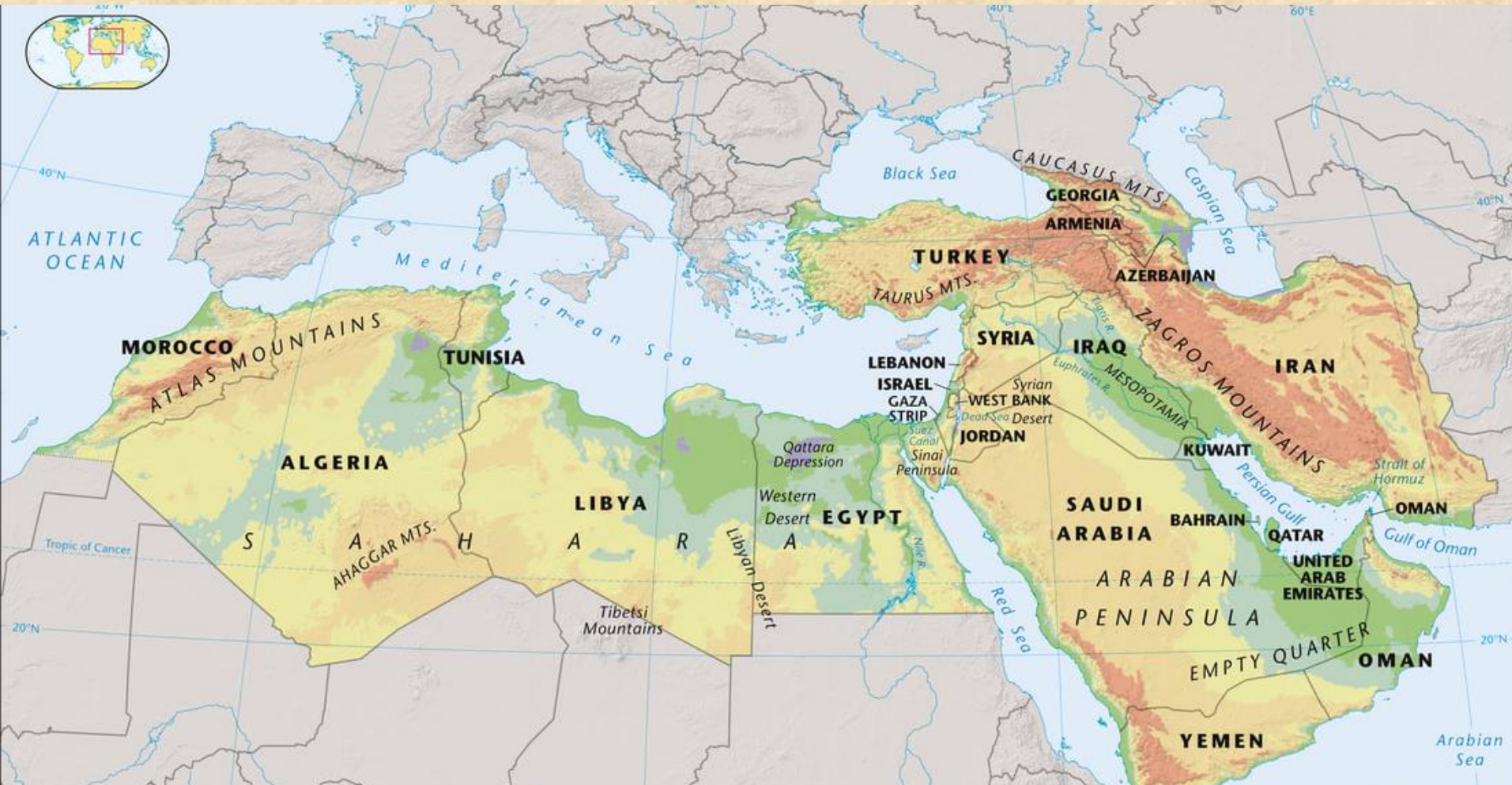
**Sunni** "usual practice"

**Shiite (Shia)** "followers of Ali"





# Geo 301- World Regional Geography



**NEXT...**

**Middle East and North Africa - part B**  
**Oil and Water, and War**