Course Outline for Geography 5
WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Catalog Description:
GEO 5 - World Regional Geography 3.00 units
Regions of the world and the way humans live within those regions. Includes physical and cultural characteristics of world regions, how they are similar and how they are different, economic patterns, agriculture, industrial development and population dynamics. Emphasis on contemporary major issues and their geographic impact.
Requisites: none
Grading Option: Optional

Discipline:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Contact Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Week) (Term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture</td>
<td>3 (52.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical</td>
<td>0.00 (0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.00 (3.00) (52.50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prerequisite Skills:
None

Measurable Objectives:
Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:
1. demonstrate an awareness of the major regions of the world, and significant places and patterns within those regions
   a. identify absolute and relative locations of significant places;
   b. compare and contrast regions based on their physical, political, economic, and social characteristics as evidenced in their cultural landscapes;
   c. identify major sub-regions on thematic maps and interpret information from them about the spatial distribution of phenomena;
   d. identify major map types and the appropriateness of their use in presenting geographic information.
2. demonstrate knowledge of major geographic issues and trends in the contemporary world
   a. identify on maps major physiographic divisions of the continents;
   b. distinguish developed and developing regions and nations based on economic, political, and social indicators;
   c. identify types of globalization trends and processes operating on the global scale using spatial indicators;
   d. compare and contrast population distributions and growth/implosion trends among regions and major representative countries;
   e. recognize the forces of diversity and ethnic identity at work in regions that counter globalization trends and cause devolution;
   f. compare the status of indigenous peoples, women, and minority populations in regional cultural context;
   g. articulate the attributes of culture that commonly distinguish cultural regions: language, religion, ethnicity, traditions, and social relations;
   h. identify global environmental change concerns and trends in the inter-regional context of the strongly interconnected Earth system: global warming, land degradation, air and water quality, and natural hazards;
   i. evaluate different approaches to regional study and methods of geographic observation.

Course Content:
1. The Regional Concept and Types of Regions
   A. Regional approaches in geographic study
   B. Formal and functional regions
   C. Physical elements in regional definitions
   D. Cultural components in regional definitions
   E. Contributing personalities in the history of regional geography
2. Themes in Regional Geography
   A. Basics of space, place, and location
   B. Scale concepts and map utilization
   C. The natural environment: climate, landforms, and biota
   D. Global environmental change
   E. The cultural landscape
   F. Globalization and devolution
   G. Geopolitics
3. Elements in Studying Regions
   A. Physiography, physiographic units, and environmental change
   B. Population distributions and change
   C. Levels and indicators of development
   D. Regional disparities
   E. Impacts of colonialism, migration, and spatial diffusion
Cultural coherence and diversity: language, religion, ethnicity, social organization
G. Political economy and trade relationships

4. Survey of Major World Regions
   A. Europe
   B. Russia
   C. North America
   D. Middle America
   E. South America
   F. North Africa/Southwest Asia
   G. Subsaharan Africa
   H. South Asia
   I. East Asia: China, Japan, Korea
   J. Southeast Asia
   K. Australia
   L. Oceania: New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia

Methods of Presentation
1. Lecture/Discussion
2. Student presentations
3. Online Assignments
4. Computer-based interactive curriculum

Assignments and Methods of Evaluating Student Progress
1. Typical Assignments
   A. map and label the principal sub-regions, physical features, cultural regions, and urban centers on a regional basemap
   B. prepare an in-class oral presentation or online presentation about a region, which may include: audio/visual components; maps, charts, and diagrams; computer-based learning resources (e.g. Internet links, tutorials)
   C. write an essay on researched regional environmental or cultural issues
   D. write a review of a supplemental reading selection from newspapers, the periodical literature, or Internet sites
2. Methods of Evaluating Student Progress
   A. Exams/Tests
   B. Quizzes
   C. Oral Presentation
   D. Email feedback about student presentations and discussions
   E. Papers
   F. Final Examination or Project
3. Student Learning Outcomes
   Upon the completion of this course, the student should be able to:
   A. Describe the prominent characteristics of major world regions in terms of relative locations, places, and cultures
   B. Identify significant spatial relationships and patterns in society, including interactions between human and their natural environment
   C. Critically discuss in greater detail and illustrate, with examples, cultural similarities and contrast in a diversifying world

Textbooks (Typical):

Special Student Materials
1. none

Abbreviated Class Schedule Description:
Regions of the world and the way humans live within those regions. Includes physical and cultural characteristics of world regions. Emphasis on contemporary major issues and human-environment interactions.
Requisites: none