Lecture Contact Hours: 48-54; Homework Hours: 96-108; Total Student Learning Hours: 144-162

CUYAMACA COLLEGE
COURSE OUTLINE OF RECORD

GEOGRAPHY 106 – WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

3 hours lecture, 3 units

Catalog Description
World regional geography studies the overarching principles of human geography as applied to the major geographic regions of the world including Africa, the Middle East, South and East Asia, Australia, Europe and the Americas. Regional analysis will include: language, religion and ethnicity; population, land use and settlement patterns; economic, social and political systems; urban and environmental relationships; and the effects of technology and globalization in a rapidly changing world.

Prerequisite
None

Course Content
1) Introduction to the principles of human geography as applied to the major geographic regions of the world
2) Basic training in map reading and spatial analysis
3) Overview of physical and natural processes as related to regional geographic phenomena
4) Analysis of the world's major geographic regions based on the following cultural criteria:
   a. language, religion and ethnicity
   b. population, land use and settlement patterns
   c. economic, social and political systems
   d. urban and environmental relationships
   e. technology and globalization phenomena
5) Inter- and intra-regional analysis of cultural change and diffusion, and long-term demographic and migration patterns
6) Comparison of regional and global measures of human and societal well-being
7) Inter- and intra-regional analysis of the patterns and influences of patriarchy and matriarchy
8) Overview of regional and global patterns of economic, social and political development
9) Overview of regional and global patterns of cultural diversity
10) Assessment of regional environmental concerns as relevant to course topics

Course Objectives
Students will be able to:
1) Utilize defining cultural and environmental criteria such as language, religion, ethnicity, politics, economics, natural resources and climate to delineate the world's major geographic regions.
2) Identify key cultural traits and explain how these traits help to shape a given geographic region.
3) Compare and contrast regional similarities and differences in order to identify unique and shared cultural patterns among the world's major geographic regions.
4) Utilize maps, tables and graphs to analyze and interpret geo-spatial relationships within and between the world's major geographic regions.
5) Recognize the factors that lead to cultural change and diffusion and explain how such changes affect regional geographic identity.
6) Identify cultural influences that both enhance and threaten global cultural diversity, and explain how these influences have contributed to shaping the major geographic regions of our modern world.

7) Compare and contrast regional patterns of patriarchy and matriarchy and explain how these patterns have influenced the economic, social and political development of the world's major geographic regions.
8) Evaluate regional and global patterns of economic, social and political development in order to assess relative measures of well-being within and between the world's major geographic regions.
9) Identify environmental, political and socioeconomic threats to regional stability and prosperity and assess the impacts of such threats on world political and economic order.

Method of Evaluation
A grading system will be established by the instructor and implemented uniformly. Grades will be based on demonstrated proficiency in subject matter determined by multiple measurements for evaluation, one of which must be essay exams, skills demonstration or, where appropriate, the symbol system.
1) Quizzes and exams that measure students' ability to recognize, explain and provide examples of the cultural and environmental patterns and relationships that define and delineate the world's major geographic regions.
2) Critical thinking exercises in which students utilize historical and modern data from maps, tables and graphs to compare and contrast cultural phenomena between and within the world's major geographic regions.
3) Regional geography research project(s) in which students are required to analyze, interpret and draw conclusions from scientific sources.
4) Written student analysis of contemporary environmental, political and/or socioeconomic concerns as related to regional and global patterns discussed in class.

Special Materials Required of Student
Colored pencils, ruler, calculator, atlas

Minimum Instructional Facilities
1) Smart classroom with writing board, slide and overhead projector/screen
2) Wall maps illustrating global/regional scale spatial distributions of physical and cultural phenomena at Earth's surface (e.g., physiography, climate, demography, political, language, religion, etc.)
3) Physiographic and/or political globe(s)

Method of Instruction
1) Integrated classroom lecture, discussion and demonstration
2) Small and large group discussion
3) In-class activities and independent homework/research projects
4) Field trips designed to link course materials to real world phenomena
5) Instructional slides, audio/video presentations
6) Auxiliary use of study groups, peer tutoring and/or instructional office hours

Out-of-Class Assignments
1) Reading assignments from textbook or other assigned materials
2) Background research for projects or papers

Texts and References
1) Required (representative example): Rowntree, L., Wycoff, W., Price, M., & Lewis, M. *Globalization and Diversity: Geography of a Changing World*, 6th edition. Pearson, 2019.
2) Supplemental: As assigned by instructor

Student Learning Outcomes
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1) Utilize defining cultural and environmental criteria such as language, religion, ethnicity, politics, economics, natural resources and climate to delineate the world's major geographic regions.

2) Explain major biophysical and social patterns in the world, and the key drivers that give rise to those patterns.
3) Critically analyze geographic problems and apply methods in geography.
4) Evaluate the impacts of human activities on natural environments.