

World crisis, new international economic order, regional inequality, and local area development.

134. Geography of Energy (3)

The world's energy resources emphasizing fossil fuels. The energy crisis. Alternative sources of energy: solar, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, and tidal.

135. The Protection of Nature (3)

An examination of the plight of nature; the values of nature preserved; man's attempt to preserve nature. Attention focuses on the national park movement, wilderness, endangered species, the management of lands for the purpose of preservation, and related topics.

146. Land Use (3)

Principles and trends relating to the causes and effects of existing land use patterns throughout the world. Topics include climate and soils, trade, transport, and manufacturing systems; national and local policies, and human abuse.

147. Population Geography (3)

Geographical analysis of the causes and consequences of global population growth, migrations, distributions, and relationships to natural resources.

150. Agricultural Geography (3)

Analysis of areal distribution of agricultural (crops and livestock) patterns of the world. Interactions with the environment, role in economies.

160. Urban Geography (3)

The city environment. An understanding of the changing urban environments from ancient through medieval to modern times; the relationship of the urban center to its surrounding hinterland; the interdependence of its functional parts; its problems and future.

161. Historical Geography of the United States (3)

Regional settlement of the United States; peopling of physiographic regions, creation of economic (cultural) regions, and geographic factors related to broad trends in American history.

162. Political Geography (3)

Systematic treatment of the nature and structure of states, boundary problems, political policy for the oceans, international power, air space.

163. World Crises (3)

Current major political, economic, and environmental crises occurring on either a global or a regional level.

164. American Ethnic Geography (3)

Geographical analysis of selected American ethnic groups to include their cultural hearths, cultural landscapes, cultural evolutions, migrations, and current spatial distributions. Economic, social, and political correlates will be explored.

167. People and Places — A Global Perspective (3)

Contrasting characteristics of a diverse world; influence of major social, cultural, economic, and political forces on societal behavior and institutions; impacts of geographical factors including location, climate, natural resources, urbanization, diffusion/adoption of innovations, and rural/urban life styles on development. G.E. Multicultural/International MI.

Regional Geography (GEOG)

145T. Environmental Regions

(1-3; max total 9 if no area repeated)

Systematic and regional investigation of the physical and cultural complexes of various environmental regions. Regions to be discussed include the Humid Tropics, Arid Lands, Polar Lands, Coastal Lands, Mountain Environments, Island Environments.

166T. Anglo-American Regions

(1-3; max total 9 if no area repeated)

Examination of the physical, economic, and cultural geographic foundations of major Anglo-American regions. Regions to be discussed include Canada, the United States, the American West, the South, the Middle West, and the North East.

168. Geography of California (3)

Natural and cultural patterns of California; historical and regional geography of the state.

169. The American West (3)

Physical and human geography of the western continental United States. Occupance of the region, both historically and in contemporary times, by different peoples including Indians, Hispanics, Anglos, and others. Examines population, land and resource use, urban centers, and subdivision of the American West. G.E. Integration ID.

170T. Latin American Regions

(1-3; max total 9 if no area repeated)

Geography of Latin America. Relationship of cultural and natural features; social and economic development; man-land relationships. Regions to be discussed include Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands, and South America.

172. Cultural Geography of Ancient America (3)

Examines human and physical geography (prehistoric, historic, and contemporary time periods) of several distinctive and important regions of the Western Hemisphere. Addresses the unique characteristics of these regions in terms of early human arrivals, cultural developments, conquest by European invaders, and modern survivals and cultural legacies.

174T. European Regions (1-3; max total 9 if no area repeated)

Geographic regions of Europe emphasizing the relation of human activities to physical factors areal in their distribution and influence. Regions to be discussed include Mediterranean lands, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Central Europe, Northern Europe, the British isles.

176. Geography of the Commonwealth of Independent States — Formerly USSR (3)

Comprehensive study of the economic, cultural, physical, and political geographic foundations of the Commonwealth of Independent States, followed by intensive study of selected nations within the realm.

177T. Asian Regions

(1-3; max total 9 if no area repeated)

Geographic regions of Asia emphasizing physical and cultural features. Regions to be discussed include Southeast Asia, South Asia, China, and the Far East.

179. Geography of the Middle East (3)

Comprehensive study of the physical features of the Middle East and the cultural traits of its people. The area under consideration extends from the Turkish Straits to the Pamir Knot, and from the Caucasus to the Sudan.

180. Biblical Lands (3)

The focus of this course is the area that spawned three of the world's great religions — Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. A geographical approach is employed in describing and analyzing this cultural hearth.

181T. African Regions (1-3; max total 9 if no region repeated)

Study of major African regions relating to basic physical, cultural, economic, and political geographic conditions and problems. Regions to be discussed include Developing Black Africa, North Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa.

182. Subsaharan Africa (3)

Comprehensive study of the economic, cultural, physical, and political geographic foundations of Subsaharan Africa.