Technology-enhanced Learning - Activity Plan

Name: *Paul Ishimwe*
Grade / Course: *Geography 1*
Length of Activity: *50 minutes*

Lesson Summary:
Students will review definition of Geography and distinguish main branches of Geography (Physical Geography, Human and Economic Geography)

Lesson Objective:
To provide students with opportunity of defining what is Geography, to be able to differentiate the main branches of Geography with relevent examples for each.

Resources/Technology – Teacher
Interactive Whiteboard
Geography, Online Resources

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography (definition of Geography)
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_geography (Physical Geography)
- https://www.miun.se/en/utbildning/kurser/.../human-and-economic-geography/ (Human and Economic Geography)
- https://www.geolounge.com/what-are-the-branches-of-geography/ (Branches of Geography)

Resources/Technology – Students
Computer Lab or Student Laptop setting, personal access to the Internet
Worksheet /Learning Materials
Geography, Online Resources

- https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography (definition of Geography)
- https://researchguides.dartmouth.edu/human_geography/economic (human &economic geography)
- https://www.thoughtco.com › Humanities › Geography › Basics
- https://www.geolounge.com/what-are-the-branches-of-geography/ (Branches of Geography)

Intended Curriculum Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn the definition of Geography
- Students will learn to differentiate the main branches of Geography

Instructional Activities
Teacher will present clearly the meaning and definition of Geography and deeply explain the major/ main branches of Geography. The teacher will apply learner centred method of teaching in order to allow learners learn themselves and participate activelly.Teacher will also guide and help students to learn. (15 minutes)

Students will follow, ask question, search on internet more about the meaning of Geography and its major branches. They will also make group discussion in order to understand more. (35 minutes)

Learner Assessment

Students will define Geography ang describe the main branches of Geography in the table.

Definition of Geography	**Main branches of Geography**	
Geography is defined as……	Physical Geography	Human and Economic Geography
	Explain……	Explain……

DEFITION OF GEOGRAPHY

Geography (from Greek γεωγραφία, *geographia*, literally "earth description") is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of Earth. The first person to use the word "γεωγραφία" was Eratosthenes (276–194 BC). Geography is an all-encompassing discipline that seeks an understanding of the Earth and its human and natural complexities—not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be.

Geography is often defined in terms of the two branches of human geography and physical geography. Human geography deals with the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies and interactions with the environment by studying their relations with and across space and place. Physical geography deals with the study of processes and patterns in the natural environment like the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere.

A person who is an expert in geography is a geographer. A geographer tries to understand the world and the things that are in it, how they started and how they have changed.[2]

Geography is divided into two main parts called physical geography and human geography. Physical geography studies the natural environment and human geography studies the human environment. The human environmental studies would include things such as the population in a country, how a country's economy is doing, and more. There is also environmental geography.

Geographers need to know a lot about maps because maps are very important for understanding geography. Geographers use maps a lot, and often make them. Making maps is called cartography, and similarly, people who make maps are cartographers.

BRANCHES OF GEOGRAPHY

Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography. There are additional branches in geography such as regional geography, cartography, and integrated geography.

Human Geography

This is a main branch in geography and it mainly covers studies of the human race. This normally involves their backgrounds, how they interact and the perceptions that they have for various ideologies affecting them. In addition to this, the discipline also studies the way in which the groups of people that inhabit the earth organize themselves on the particular regions that they inhabit. As a matter of fact, many other branches of geography normally fall under human geography. More: **Sub-branches of Human Geography**.

Physical Geography

Physical geography is a major branch of the science and it mainly deals with the study of the natural characteristics of the earth. It covers both the ones that are on the earth's surface as well as those near it. More: **Sub-branches of Physical Geography**.

Cartography

Geographers who study cartography are usually more involved in the mapping of things. In general, every geographer must have the essential knowledge that is required in displaying data on maps. Cartography focuses on ways in which the entire mapping procedure can be technologically advanced by creating maps that are generally of higher quality.

by Matt Rosenberg
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The field of geography is a vast and wondrous academic field with thousands of researchers working in dozens of interesting sub-disciplines or branches of geography. There is a branch of geography for just about any subject on Earth. In an effort to acquaint the reader with the diversity of the branches of geography, I summarize many below.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Many branches of geography are found within human geography, a major branch of geography that studies people and their interaction with the earth and with their organization of space on the earth's surface.

- **Economic Geography**Economic geographers examine the distribution of production and distribution of goods, the distribution of wealth, and the spatial structure of economic conditions.

- **Population Geography**
  Population geography is often equated with demography but population geography is more than just patters of birth, death, and marriage. Population geographers are concerned with the distribution, migration, and growth of population in geographic areas.
- **Geography of Religions**This branch of geography studies the geographic distribution of religious groups, their cultures, and built environments.
- **Medical Geography**
  Medical geographers study the geographic distribution of disease (including epidemics and pandemics), illness, death and health care.
- **Recreation, Tourism, and Sport Geography**The study of leisure-time activities and their impact on local environments. As tourism is one of the world's largest industries, it involves a great number of people making very temporary migrations and is thus of great interest to geographers.

- **Military Geography**Practitioners of military geography are most often found within the military but the branch looks not only at the geographic distribution of military facilities and troops but also utilizes geographic tools to develop military solutions.
- **Political Geography**
  Political geography investigates all aspects of boundaries, country, state, and nation development, international organizations, diplomacy, internal country subdivisions, voting, and more.

- **Agricultural and Rural Geography**
  Geographers in this branch study agriculture and rural settlement, the distribution of agriculture and the geographic movement and access to agricultural products, and land use in rural areas.
- **Transportation Geography**
  Transportation geographers research transportation networks (both private and public) and the use of those networks for moving people and goods.
- **Urban Geography**
  The branch of urban geography investigates the location, structure, development, and growth of cities -- from tiny village to huge megalopolis.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Physical geography is another major branch of geography. It is concerned with the natural features on or near the surface of the earth.

- **Biogeography**
  Biographers study the geographic distribution of plants and animals on the earth in the subject known as biogeography.
- **Water Resources**
  Geographers working in the water resources branch of geography look at the distribution and use of water across the planet within the hydrologic

cycle and of human-developed systems for water storage, distribution, and use.

- **Climate**
  Climate geographers investigate the distribution of long-term weather patterns and activities of the earth's atmosphere.
- **Global Change**Geographers researching global change explore the long term changes occurring to the plant earth based on human impacts on the environment.

- **Geomorphology**
  Geomorphologists study the landforms of the planet, from their development to their disappearance through erosion and other processes.
- **Hazards Geography**As with many branches of geography, hazards combines work in physical and human geography. Hazard geographers research extreme events known as hazards or disaster and explore the human interaction and response to these unusual natural or technological events.
- **Mountain Geography**Mountain geographers look at the development of mountain systems and at the humans who live in higher altitudes and their adaptations to these environments.
- **Cryosphere Geography**Cryosphere geography explores the ice of the earth, especially glaciers and ice sheets. Geographers look at the past distribution of ice on the planet and ice-cause features from glaciers and ice sheets.

- **Arid Regions**
  Geographers studying arid regions examine the deserts and dry surfaces of the planet. The explore how humans, animals, and plants make their home in dry or arid regions and the use of resources in these regions.
- **Coastal and Marine Geography**Within coastal and marine geography, there are geographers researching the coastal environments of the planet and how humans, coastal life, and coastal physical features interact.
- **Soils Geography**
  Soil geographers study the upper layer of the lithosphere, the soil, of the earth and its categorization and patterns of distribution.

Other major branches of geography include the following...

Regional Geography

Many geographers focus their time and energy on studying a specific region on the planet. Regional geographers focus on areas as large as a continent or as small as an urban area. Many geographers combine a regional specialty with a specialty in another branch of geography.

Applied Geography

Applied geographers use geographic knowledge, skills, and techniques to solve problems in everyday society.

Applied geographers are often employed outside of academic environment and work for private firms or governmental agencies.

Cartography

It has often been said that geography is anything that can be mapped. While all geographers know how to display their research on maps, the branch of cartographyfocuses on improving and developing technologies in map-making. Cartographers work to create useful high-quality maps to show geographic information in the most useful format possible.

Geographic Information Systems

Geographic Information Systems or GIS is the branch of geography that develops databases of geographic information and systems to display geographic data in a map-like format. Geographers in GIS work to create layers of geographic data and when layers are combined or utilized together in complex computerized systems, they can provide geographic solutions or sophisticated maps with the press of a few keys.

Geographic Education

Geographers working in the field of geographic education seek to give teachers the skills, knowledge, and tools they need to help combat geographic illiteracy and to develop future generations of geographers.

Historical Geography

Historical geographers research the human and physical geography of the past.

History of Geography

Geographers working in the history of geography seek to maintain the history of the discipline by researching and documenting the biographies of geographers and the histories of geographic studies and geography departments and organizations.

Remote Sensing

Remote sensing utilizes satellites and sensors to examine features on or near the earth's surface from a distance. Geographers in remote sensing analyze data from remote sources to develop information about a place where direct observation is not possible or practical.

Quantitative Methods

This branch of geography uses mathematical techniques and models to test hypothesis. Quantitative methods are often used in many other branches of geography but some geographers specialize in quantitative methods specifically.