|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why Geography is Important  Geographic literacy is crucial for the future of America. On a recent survey (2006), only one out of ten Americans, aged 18-24, could find Afghanistan on a map of Asia. Seven out of ten could not locate North Korea, and six out of ten could not find Iraq or Saudi Arabia. These are simple map location questions, further suggesting that Americans may not know much about the economic, political, cultural, or military importance of these areas.  More and better geography in our schools can correct this deficiency. Learning geography will create citizens who are able to understand and do something about some of the major issues and problems facing the United States and world, including climate change, energy dependence, war and regional conflicts, globalization, and international terrorism. American decision makers need geographic knowledge to maintain our moral, political, and economic leadership in a world of complex cultural and environmental relationships.   1. Globalization   Americans increasingly travel and work in areas beyond our communities, states, and nation. We interact with people, companies, and even governments around the world. The widespread use of computers, the Internet, and other information technology systems allows us to experience the world as a smaller and more interactive place. Economic globalization and job mobility require that Americans understand the nature of foreign cultures who represent, on the one hand, a labor force, and, on the other, a market area for our products. Geographic knowledge, skills, and technology provide a means to comprehend the rapidly changing physical and cultural environments of the world, and thus, prepare us to be better global citizens.   1. Cultural Diversity   Geography requires awareness of the importance of cultural diversity-that is, area differences in language, race, religion, and politics; generally, how and why people live the way they do. When American citizens appreciate cultural diversity, many issues and problems may be addressed in a positive manner. This awareness is valuable when we try to make sense of worldwide situations, as well as those in our own country. Out political, diplomatic, military, and economic leaders need to be well versed in cultural diversity, and geography offers a sensitive pathway to such understanding.   1. Technology and the Internet   The information revolution expands our geographic horizons from local to global. Today, use of the Internet, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and other mapping technologies give Americans access to a world of spatial (geographic) information. Whether obtaining and mapping geographic data, finding our way from one location to another, or learning more about specific places, technology has become an integral part of daily life. Many economic, political, and personal decisions now rely on sophisticated networks of computers and satellites. These high-tech systems from a global web that links people and places. Geography provides the key to understanding and effectively using these systems.   1. Business, Industry, and Social Services   Geographers have long recited the three most important factors in selecting sites for businesses and industry-location, location, location! Many large firms employ geographers who specialize in assisting businesses and industries to find suitable locations. The widespread use of GIS is helping to identify the best locations for many economic activities. Properly located industries are able to reduce the costs of transporting raw materials and marketing their products. Retail outlets, restaurants, shopping centers, and local businesses may find that a good location results in higher profits and more convenience and accessibility for the general public. Sensible locations for social services, such as health-care facilities, community centers, clinics, and day-care centers, benefit the users of these facilities by providing more efficient delivery of public services.   1. Climate Change   Climatic change ins continuous. It affects global, regional, and local environmental conditions. Long-term changes in temperature and rainfall can disrupt ecosystems on land and in the water, and require human adaptation to varying conditions. El Niño, La Niña, and reports of global warming are recent evidence of regional and worldwide climate change. Geography is the study of the interaction between people, places, and environments. How climate is changing and what we need to do is a central emphasis of geography. Environmental understanding means good decision making by informed and responsible global citizens.   1. Energy   Critical resources vital to all of us are not distributed equally across Earth’s surface. This leads to foreign trade, but also to the reality that one country or region is highly dependent on another. For example, Japan and Western Europe rely heavily on the energy resources of Southwest Asia. The US imports large quantities of oil from Canada, Venezuela, and Mexico. These important resource linkages sometimes become strained when political and economic alliances shift. Geographic knowledge is essential for understanding these complex trade relationships.  Learning geography results in an understanding of how the US is developing alternatives to heavy reliance on imported oil. Wind power and solar power are on the rise. More cropland is being used to grow corn for ethanol production. Hybrid automobiles are being built and expanding the use of nuclear power is again being discussed. Also, researchers are trying to find techniques for cleaner use of the world’s abundant coal reserves. Those are complicated matters with no easy solutions. For example, when land is transferred to corn production for ethanol, acreage devoted to other food crops declines and food prices increase around the world. There are important spatial and environmental aspects to these vital economic and political policy decision. Geography students are well prepared to understand the complexities of such societal issues.   1. Natural and Technological Hazards   Nearly everyone is exposed to natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and drought. Some hazard events are much more devastating than others. The Indonesian tsunami in 2004 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005 provided vivid testimony to the dire consequences of living in the pathways of destructive natural hazards. By better understanding these catastrophic events, those who study geography realize the importance of early warning systems and effective local, state, national, and international emergency management and recovery strategies.  Human-generated technological hazards, such as air pollution, sold- and toxic-waste materials, and water pollutions, challenge us to better manage our interaction with the natural environment. Geography students, at an early age, learn about ways to conserve and preserve our resources, and how important it is to keep our air, water, and land suitable for future generations. Geography challenges citizens to become better environmental stewards.   1. Transportation   Humans depend upon transportation-the movement of materials, ideas, products, and people-in countless ways. Highways, railroads, airports, seaports, and pipelines are essential linkages that tie people and places together in an increasingly interdependent world. In the US, the automobile has encouraged urban sprawl and the growth of suburbs. The interstate highway system provides truckers with quality links between origins and destinations. In Europe and Asia, people rely on commuter trains to get from home to work and back again. Intercontinental travel most often depends on airliners, soon to carry almost a thousand passengers. Geography, with a focus on the spatial interaction between people and places, helps us to understand the need for modern transportation and enables us to plan for the future. |  |
|  |