

*Semester II Examinations, 2002/2003*

Exam Code(s)	1BA1
Exam(s)	1 <sup>st</sup> Arts
Module Code(s)	TI103
Module(s)	Foundations in Human Geography
External Examiner(s)	Professor M. Dunford
Internal Examiner(s)	Professor U. Strohmayer Dr. S. Grimes

**Instructions:** Answer **Four** questions in total  
**2** questions from **Section A**,  
**2** questions from **Section B**,

Use a separate answer book for each section  
All questions carry equal marks

Duration 3 hrs

No. of Answer books 2

No. of Pages 2

Department(s) Geography

**Section A**

1. Why is it useful to differentiate between the perception and the ordering of human geographies?
2. The city of Dortmund in the heavily industrialised German Ruhrgebiet grew from 10,000 inhabitants in 1849 to 111,000 in 1895 and peaked at 545,000 inhabitants in 1930. Critically discuss some of the reasons for this growth and analyse some of its consequences.
3. How useful is the geographical distinction implied in the statement, that an area is either rural or urban? Can you think of other geographical distinctions that raise similar issues?

**4. Either**

(a) Using no less than two examples, critically discuss the changes that took place in 'cultural' geography over the course of the last thirty years.

**or**

(b) 'The Blues is a form of music rooted in the Mississippi Delta and as such can be used in an attempt to regionalise musical culture in North America.' Critically analyse the validity and usefulness of this statement, using concepts and insights borrowed from Cultural Geography.

5. Using no less than three different examples, discuss the ways in which 'nationalism' is "imagined". What are some of the key geographical consequences discussed in the field of Political Geography?

## SECTION B

6. **Either**

- (a) What key elements of human geography contribute towards it being a unique branch of knowledge?

**Or**

- (b) Explain how human geography has become more theoretical in its outlook and more sophisticated in its analysis.

7. One of the key tensions which underlies much work in economic geography is between the local and the global. Explain.
8. Multinational corporations and their associated strategies of foreign direct investment are key issues of study for the economic geographer. Explain why.
9. Explain why differences in mortality and fertility between less developed and more developed regions of the world are fundamental to the study of population geography.
10. Although international migration is not a new phenomenon, its recent phase reflects some new developments. Discuss.