### GEOG 300: Geography

**COURSE NAME/NUMBER:** GEOG 300  
**FACULTY/DEPARTMENT:** Geography  
**UFV CREDITS:** 4

**COURSE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE:** Special Topics in Geography

**CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:**
This course provides students with an opportunity to explore a topic or subfield in a new and significant area of geographical research and scholarship. Topics will be chosen from a wide range of physical, human, regional, and technical areas in geography. Course offerings may include topics such as the Geography of Transportation; Conservation and Development; the Geography of Crime and Place; or the Geography of Agriculture, among others. Students cannot repeat the same version of GEOG 300 (e.g. two GEOG 300G offerings) for credit. Field trips outside of class time may be required. Please refer to department website for field trip scheduling information.

**PREREQUISITES:** Any two 200-level Geography courses.

**SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S):**
(a) Replaces:  
(b) Cross-listed with:  
(c) Cannot take: for further credit.

**TOTAL HOURS PER TERM:** 60

**STRUCTURE OF HOURS:**
- Lectures: 24 Hrs
- Seminar: 28 Hrs
- Laboratory: Hrs
- Field experience: 8 Hrs
- Student directed learning: Hrs
- Other (specify): Hrs

**TRAINING DAY-BASED INSTRUCTION:**
- Length of course:  
- Hours per day:  

**OTHER:**
- Maximum enrolment: 28
- Expected frequency of course offerings: Once every year  
  (every semester, annually, every other year, etc.)

**WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED?**
- (lower-level courses only)  
  - Yes  
  - No

**WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED?** (upper-level requested by department)  
- Yes  
- No

**TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSFER GUIDE:**
- Yes  
- No

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**Course designer(s):** Dr. Michelle Rhodes  
**Date approved:** March 26, 2012

**Department Head:** Dr. Michelle Rhodes  
**Date approved:** March 26, 2012

**Supporting area consultation (Pre-UEC):**
**Date of meeting:** April 13, 2012

**Curriculum Committee chair:** Tetsuomi Anzai  
**Date approved:** April 13, 2012

**Dean/Associate VP:** Jacqueline Nolte  
**Date approved:** April 13, 2012

**Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval:**
**Date of meeting:** June 22, 2012
LEARNING OUTCOMES:
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Describe the subject matter’s place within and relevance to the field of Geography.
2. Provide written and verbal explanation of the core concepts of the topic of study.
3. Critically examine the geographer's approach to the subject, with particular emphasis on methods, theory, and applications.
4. Utilize field and library research techniques within the specific field of study.
5. Work collaboratively to identify a research question, and to investigate and present the findings of a research process.
6. Identify and integrate primary and secondary data as part of a larger research project.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)
GEOG 300 is primarily a lecture and seminar course. Students will be expected to read a sizable portion of the course reading list, critically research, assess, and summarize material, and present reflections and conclusions in class. Depending on course content, fieldwork will likely be expected.

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):
☐ Examination(s) ☐ Portfolio assessment ☐ Interview(s) ☐ Other (specify): PLAR cannot be awarded for this course for the following reason(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS: [Textbook selection varies by instructor. Examples for this course might be:]
Sample textbook requirements for GEOG 300G: Geography of Transportation

Partial reading and reference list for GEOG 300I: Geography of Crime and Place
Journals:
• Geography and Public Safety

Articles:
Textbooks, references, materials continued:


Books:


SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Courses in Geography may have mandatory field trips with additional fees. Details are available on course outlines distributed in class.

STUDENT EVALUATION: [An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Evaluation for this course will vary according to instructor and course subject matter.

Sample evaluation plan based on a review of 300-level Geography courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Structure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midterm</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final exam</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group presentation</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research report/ poster</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Report</td>
<td>15%</td>
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</tbody>
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Evaluation structure for GEOG 300G: Geography of Transportation

Critical Reviews of weekly readings 25%
Research project – An evaluation of a transportation system in the Fraser Valley or Metro Vancouver 30%
Research presentation 10%
Final exam 25%
Participation 10%

Evaluation structure for GEOG 300I: Geography of Crime and Place

Review and critique of course readings for a course theme 15%
Ethics review and discussion 10%
Landscape evaluation and redesign proposal 15%
Research poster 20%
Final exam 30%
Participation 10%
COURSE CONTENT: [Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

GEOG 300G: Geography of Transportation
1. Introduction to transportation geography; transportation and transportation networks
2. Transportation and spatial structure
3. Transportation and the Economy
4. Researching Transportation Geographies and Planning
5. Transportation Modes
6. Transportation Terminals
7. International Trade, Globalization, and Transportation and Logistics
8. Urban Transportation
9. Public Transportation Planning and Sustainability
10. Transportation, Energy, and the Environment
11. Transportation Policy and Decision-Making

GEOG 300I: Geography of Crime and Place
1. Introduction to course; key concepts, definitions in crime geographies
2. Understanding the links between crime, identity, and space
3. Personal geographies of fear
4. Domestic space and crime
5. Neighbourhood crime and surveillance of space
6. Designing safe spaces on the street and in the community; 'suburban' crime
7. Hate crime
8. Urban patterns of crime; Law enforcement's perception of space
9. Geographic profiling; Use of geographic tools in crime detection
10. Rural crime
11. Spaces of drug production, consumption, and transport
12. Human trafficking
13. Financial crime and territoriality
14. Terrorism