



## CSS 287 -- Fall 2013 Review Questions for Exam One

- What are some characteristics of America's population and changes in society that are affecting outdoor recreation and conservation management? What are some of the societal trends that are affecting outdoor recreation and tourism in America?
- What are five cultural universals that have been documented in societies around the world? (and what is the relevance to natural resource management?)
- Why were the Great Ponds Act and the Boston Commons important to conservation in the USA? When were these laws passed?
- Why was Niagara Falls important to conservation (what lesson did the public learn)?
- What was the world's first national park, when was it established, and what were its purposes?
- Your professor said that some authors (e.g. Roderick Nash) have argued that modern people have inherited a bias against wild places based upon how the human species evolved. Your instructor also said that other authors (e.g. socio-biologists) have said that based upon how our species evolved modern people should have an inherent positive reaction to wild places. Can you explain these two rival arguments?
- What does the author of your text (Steve Dennis) say is the split between two dominate conservation philosophies? What role did Hetch Hetchy play in this?
- Steve Dennis said that there are multiple laws and agencies that affect a national park like the Grand Canyon and how we manage it. Can you give 3 examples?
- Can you name five theories of recreation and play (e.g., catharsis, surplus energy, etc.) and give examples of each? Are there any problems with these theories?
- How did the “American solution” to providing parklands for people differ from the old European approach? (Who was the father of this idea & where was it first implemented?)
- What are the defining characteristics for an officially designated Wilderness area? Who manages Wilderness areas? In what important way are Wilderness areas similar to National Parks and how are they different?
- What role did each of the following people play in resource recreation management in America?  
Frederick Law Olmstead      John Muir      Gifford Pinchot      George Catlin  
George Perkins Marsh      Teddy Roosevelt      Stephen Mather  
Hudson River School of Artists
- People love to pursue outdoor recreation at the thousands of reservoirs that have been built across America. The way these reservoirs are managed, however, creates some major problems and controversies that effect public access and outdoor recreation. What are these problems?

- The text book author says that words and pictures helped shape an evolving American culture. Can you explain this and give examples & key names?
- How did the way religions viewed undeveloped & uninhabited lands change the way Americans looked at wildlands?
- What is the National Park Service “paradox?” Can you give an example of it?
- What is the Antiquities Act of 1906 and why is it important? In what important way does a National Monument differ from a National Park?
- What was the primary purpose of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act; what are the 3 kinds of designations? Are Wild & Scenic Rivers the same as national parks or wilderness?
- What is **eminent domain** and how has it been used to provide outdoor recreation opportunities in America? Why don't people like it?
- We talked about the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the TVA in the role they play in providing outdoor recreation in America. Your text book author added the concept of “pork.” What is this and what role did it play regarding building and locating reservoirs?
- What does ROS stand for? What are **three** important uses of the ROS?
- What are the functional relationships in the behavioral definition of recreation?
- What are the outputs of recreation resource management? In other words, what do our management actions really provide?
- How are setting opportunities and activity opportunities related? Can you give an example of how one might change if the other were changed?
- Keeping in mind the functional relationships in the ROS, could you illustrate how participating in one activity, for example camping, would provide very different experiences, depending upon in which part of the spectrum you participated in this activity (for example camping in an area zoned "primitive" versus an area zoned "roaded natural")?
- If members of the public asked you for permission to set up a bungee jumping program on one of your forest's spectacular overlooks, how could you make a decision whether or not to permit this? (hint: what key concept from this class would you draw upon to justify your decision?)
- What is peak, flow, and edgework experience? Give examples.
- How might peak, flow, and edgework affect natural resource management?