AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Essays: discuss, describe, explain (watch for what the rubric says and the point values) REREAD THE QUESTION!!!! HOW DOES GEOGRAPHY AFFECT YOUR DESTINY?

***I. Geography as a discipline: (APHG Section I: It’s nature and Perspectives)***

A.**Geography as a field of inquiry: ask your students**

\***What is geography**: study of everything on earth’s SURFACE, spatial interaction, finding patterns, (study of physical and human elements and how they reshape the surface of the earth); relatively young discipline

\***What do geographers do**: applicable jobs to real world…i.e. teach it, planning (economic development-fed/state, building developers, military, news, civil jobs, politics, social sciences, etc.), predict things that will happen in the world on a global basis

\***Where and why questions vs. what and when: answer included above**

**\*physical/human approaches and lots of sub-disciplines among these two approaches**: Topical (APHG) vs Regional. Example would be Religion vs. North America;

**\*Regional/topical: listed above**

B. **History of Geographers**: evolution of key geographical concepts and models associated with notable geographers

\***Ancients:** Eratosthenes (coined geography and calculated circumference of earth); Ptolemy (coordinate grid system, maps great number of places in the world; published book on Geography) at one point during the Dark Ages, cartography was lost---was not picked up until after Renaissance, mid-1800’s.

\***Fathers of Modern Geography (primarily German)**: Kant (placed geography within a framework of scientific knowledge, said was the discipline that synthesized the findings of other sciences through the concept of area or space); Von Humboldt/Ritter (founders of modern Geography: use of scientific method-hypothesis, collecting data, prove theory, etc.)

**\*Frameworks**: set in Europe, came up with theories**;1) Environmental Determinism** (1st major theory in modern Geography, 1860-1920-environment determines cultures, activities, etc. overarching explanation for everything) championed by Ratzel, Semple, ***Huntington***(American who asked question why are societies in northwest Europe have higher standards of living than Mediterranean parts of Europe?)-Answer is climate, seasonal change, etc. in each place was different---very racist ideal/theory. Has made a comeback in the past several years—environment affects levels of development **2)Regionalism (possibilism):** (texts are different, opposite from environmental determinism in that humans are responsible/determine the cultures, activities, etc.) *championed* ***by Carl Sauer***—father of Regionalism, 1920’s. **Possibilism** is the middle ground between Environmental Determinism and Regionalism. (Some cultures cannot overcome their environment) 1920-1960 *(Rubenstein p 23-25)*

**3) Quantitative**: 1960’s-2000’s (stand alone disciplines like Science, Statistics, Math, etc. Quantitative Revolution i.e. computers being able to number crunch big numbers---leads to high spatial factors) ***championed by Berry, Harris, Tobler, Hagerstrand***

**4) Critical/emotional Geography:** (Humanistic, flowery writers, gender, Marxist, Postmodern thematic types) championed by Yi-Fu Tuan, Harvey, Peet. Geography is shifting currently from quantitative to critical because of these guys

**C. Key concepts underlying the geographical perspective:**

***\*space***: Where is it? Distance/location/interactions (place is what)

***\*place***: what is it like there? Often emotional (power of place) often regional differences

***\*Location***: Absolute (similar to site, not exact, but close…latitude and longitude); \*relative location (situation) where something is located in relation to another place

***\*scale***: large scale/small scale (large scale maps show large amounts of detail/ small scale maps show small amounts of detail) Map of SC (large): map of the world (small) *(Rubenstein p 5)*

***\*globalization***: what is it? Notion that there is no place that is completely isolated economically (Wal Mart, McDonalds, IKEA, Toyota, etc. How does it affect jobs, standards of living, etc.? Backlash is ISOLATION, EXPLOITATION, FEAR AND LOSS OF COLLAPSE (EURO/ Industry)

What about sustainability? Transforming local economies (agricultural). Proliferation of buy local. Are these corporations really a good thing? Yes, you are creating a profit, but at what expense to the local area? Positive v. Negative (3rd world countries becoming industrialized, medicine, gender

***\*Region***: Definition? (area with common characteristics—fairly well defined with large homogeneity) Types of regions**: \*formal** (generic or general like North America—is subject to change sometimes i.e. Europe in 1990…end of the Cold War**) \*functional (economic** region) **\*vernacular/perceptual** (region in your mind/thoughts---like the American South) perception is different to people even from southern states…tea line/grit line affects many things, where you move, where you live, PERCEPTION DETERMINES A LOT  *(Rubenstein p. 17-19)*

***\*Spatial Interaction:*** (\*\*\*\****distance decay***-farther you get away from a place, the more likely you are to lose touch…dated bc of internet/facebook, etc**.;*\*\*\*\* time-space compression***-time and space working together, as technology changes, you get to places faster…..airplanes over trains, trains over horses, etc***.;\*\*\*\*connectivity***-, ***\*\*\*\*intervening opportunity***-Great Migration, black men going to the north for regional/industrial jobs***,\*\*\*\* regional complimentarity***—regions close together within a larger realm specializing in different resources, that encourages trade, commerce, etc.)

\****Distribution:***

***\*Density***: based on # of people per/sq unit of land (*arithmetic*) and *then physiological*

\****Concentration/dispersion***: agriculture is mostly dispersed/spread out

\****Pattern***: (linear, centralized, random)

***\*Hearth/Diffusion***: spread of ideas, technology, people, etc. across the surface of the earth

-where it began is called the hearth or the place of origin (not always findable)

-relocation diffusion: moving from one place to another that is permanent (ideas, religion, tech)

-expansion diffusion: \*hierarchical (diffusion from large urban setting, to smaller urban, to small urban area…good example is Christianity in the early stages or rap music); \*contagious (spread of something quickly and rapidly….i.e. plague, sickness, social media going viral); \*stimulus (something’s origin is in place A and doesn’t quite catch on, transferred to place B, place B changed it and made it something their own) *(Rubenstein p 35-39)*

**D. Key Geographical Skills**

\*a map is (usually) a 2-dimensional representation of the earth’s surface

\*there are 3-dimensional maps; but they are expensive and many schools don’t have them

\*maps are the most important tool of geographers (every paper should have a map included, everything you talk about should be mappable)

\*maps have authors, biases, and can lie

\**Grid System*: poles, equator (0 degrees starting point for latitude), latitude or parallel (angular distance north or south of the equator) and longitude or meridians (measures east and west distances/ 24 standard meridian time zones/ o degrees longitude passes through Prime Meridian….each time zone=15 degrees of longitude) time depends on longitude

-Selected at an International Conference in 1884 (International Date Line at 180 degrees) line at which the date actually changes *(Rubenstein p 13-16)*

\*Map Projections:

-transforming a globe surface to a flat surface always results in distortion

-properties of map projections:

Area, shape, distance, direction (Mercator Projection) most sailors and explorers used this projection and distorts places. Makes Northern Hemisphere look much larger than it really is.

\*Scale:

-ratio between the measurement of something on a map and the corresponding measurement on the earth

-represented in 3 ways:

Verbally, graphically (bar), representative fraction (RF) 125,000 or 1/25,000

*(Rubenstein p 5-9)*

\*Survey Systems:

Metes and bounds: uses natural boundaries. Common method of surveying England (look for a metes and bounds description)

\*Township and Range System:

-survey based on lines oriented in the cardinal directions: base lines run east-west and meridians run north-south

-Land Ordinance of 1785: 1st used in Eastern Ohio; 36 sq miles divided into 36 squares of a 1 mile *(Rubenstein p 9)*

D. Types of Maps:

\*Topographic: show large amounts of detail; surface areas in relatively high detail; physical and human features; USGS quadrangles; etc.

\*Thematic Maps: point symbols (dot density-population maps, proportional circles-); area symbols (usually different colors or patterns, Choropleth maps-common units, shades and patterns show differences of data, cartograms-mostly economic population, politics, etc./ proportional); line symbols (non quantitative data such as roads, quantitative data such as isolines)

F. Remote Sensing and Data Sources:

\*GIS: sophisticated hardware/software to give exact locations, radar, satellites, thermal scanners, important for environmental scientists doing fieldwork/census gathering, etc.

*(Rubenstein p 11-12)*

**II.Global Population**: 7 billion (increasing rapidly-adding 7million people annually)

\*90% of all people live north of the equator, 2/3 in midlatitudes

\*a large majority occupies a small part of the land surface

\*people congregate in lowland areas

\*more people live on the continental margins, near oceans

A.Population Concentrations**: use PRB.org as a resource**

\*East Asia Cluster (China, Japan, S. Korea, N. Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan)

\*South Asia Cluster (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka)

\*Europe: 600 million people , density in cities

\*Northeastern US/ SE Canada (megalopolis, 1/5 of population of US: nowhere else

\*Why not SE Asia?

\*Cluster not same thing density

B. Population Density:

\*relationship between number of inhabitants and the area they occupy

\*crude density: # of people per unit of land

\*Physiological density: # of people per unit of arable land

\*carrying capacity: # of people a piece of given land can accommodate

C. Demographic Terms:

\*Demography: scientific study of populations and their movements

\*Crude BR/DR: birth rates/death rates # of people born/die per 1,000 population

\*Infant Mortality Rates: # of children that die before reach 1st bday per 1,000 population

\*Natural Increase: BR-DR expressed as a percentage

\*Doubling Time: # of years it takes for existing population to double in size (globally: by the year 2050)

\*Life Expectancy: # of years projected to live: life expectancies in general, going up around the world. Exceptions? Gender? Women live longer than men; wider range in developed country

\*Total Fertility Rates: Total Fertility Rate is more recently gaining favor as a measure natality

\*Maternal Mortality Rates: how many women die in childbirth/pregnancy

\* Dependent/independent populations

\*Ecumene: arable/permanently settled

\*j-curve: lots of children, fewer adults/S-curve: population evens out (stages 1-5 with 1 being lowest developed and so and so forth) - demographic transition graph

***Population Pyramids: cohorts and sex ratios (tells you in very small increments, bell curve shows independents and dependents***

**\*Underpopulation and Overpopulation: depends on levels of resources and economics**

\*Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Russia are underpopulated (**bad because** you have to have a healthy independent population to support the development of that country)---must try **pronatalist policies** (policies that encourage childbirth, extended paid maternity leave, tax credits, flexible hours at work, free or heavily subsidized daycare, cash payout to get pregnant-----happens in Japan and Russia. Why have some of these policies not worked???? Highly urbanized societies, women are working, delaying marriages, older populations have more fertility problems, etc. Gender roles in society

*\*Slow population growth in US and Canada*

***\*Guest Worker Programs***: bring in outside workers/migrants from less developed countries (wouldn’t work in Japan bc they don’t want outside people coming in-----treated as second class citizens

***PROBLEMS:***

-Hardship on these Guest Workers: don’t know the language and culture, discriminated against. Where do people come from in the Middle East to place like France and Germany? U.S.? Etc.

-fill low skill, no skill jobs, (people in those countries personally don’t want them there in places like France, Germany and the UNITED STATES)

-Europe won’t get rid of them despite unpopularity because economies would suffer dramatically without them

***China’s One Child Policy:***

\*Implemented in early 1980’s, China most populous county in world (due to Mao Zedong and Communism—duty to your country)

\*Govt. said need to decrease or face starvation----how do you control this?

\***Mostly enforced in urban areas**

\*are exceptions (multiples, if child dies, if child is disabled, if remarry can have another child)

\*Granny: older person male or female that checks in on neighborhoods door to door to see if people are using birth control

\*Glory Certificate: means you are in compliance to the policy/ receive bonuses, etc. if you receive this certificate

Overpopulation Cont.:

\*A value judgment

\*a reflection of carrying capacity

-the # of people an area can support on a sustained basis given the prevailing technology

\*Can be equated with condition of life

***NeoMalthusian and Technocrates: answers to population***

\*Thomas Malthus: wrote famous essay and said would face terrible hardships if humans didn’t do something to control population (wrote in early 1800’s, former preacher). Said “positive” checks would come into play: disease, famine, warfare if didn’t control population

\*Technocrates opposite of NeoMalthusians. Think technology will always keep up and earth can support in excess of 22 billion people.

**Migration: permanent move from one location to another**

**US is most mobile country in the world**

-voluntary

-forced

-cyclic

-refugees

\*Economic, political, cultural, environmental are all reasons why people move (economic is most important) fires/hurricanes, Cuba, Apartheid, etc. are all examples

\*a relocation of both residential environmental and activity space

\*the decision to migrate

-push factors: example would be Somalia Migration

-pull factors:

-number one reason people migrate are for economic reasons

\*Americans move more than any other nation: average one move every six years

***\*4 external waves of migration to U.S. chronologically***

-Historically: waves of migration to U.S. Not all at once

**-Wave 1**: people came from British Isles and parts of Western Europe. Came from 1840s-1850s. Welcomed with open arms to U.S. Were protestant and many spoke English

**-Wave 2**: from late 1870s-1880s came from Scandinavia (northern Europe, sometimes Norden) Also welcomed. Were farmers and settled our Great Plains states. White, protestant and while not English speakers, learned the language very quickly

-**Wave 3:** 1890s-1900s eastern and southern Europeans (darker skin, roman catholic, Jew, polish) biggest group

-Wave 4:

***Somalia Migration:***

\*what pushed Somalians out in mid 1990s? Horrible warlords, starvation, (many went to Atlanta. Why? Big city/hub that easiest place to dump people)

\*however, they get tired of Atlanta and migrated to Maine (looking for an area that was friendly to social services----soup kitchens, etc.)

\*then moved to Detroit and Minneapolis

***Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration: Make sure they know these***

\*data collector

\*most migrants move only a short distance

\*each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow (not everyone is going to like where they end up)

\*long-distance migrants go to one of the great centers of commerce and industry (jobs, finance, etc.)

\*natives of towns are less migratory than those from rural areas (not so much anymore)

\*females migrate over short distances, males more likely to migrate long distances

\*economic factors are the main cause of migration

\*Migration increases with economic development

*1st nationwide immigration law was in 1921 to keep out Wave 3 of migrants (eastern and southern Europeans)*

-now it’s giving your tired, poor hungry; waiting list, etc.

**Unit III: Culture**

\*Transmitted to young people

\*learned behaviors

\*acculturation: 2 way exchange of culture (Texas and Mexico; African Americans)

\*assimilation: when a group of people from one culture are brought into another and leave their culture behind (Native Americans, Indians)

\*cultural identity

\*geographers aren’t anthropologists

***\*cultural landscapes and diffusion are what we study***

\*Foundation of Cultures: (adherence.net)

**1. Religion**: a value system that involves formal or informal worship and faith in the sacred and divine

\*Religion varies in its cultural role

\*it is dominant in some societies, less so than others

\*affects social roles, etc.

(Monotheism, polytheism, secularism, fundamentalism—strict and literal adherence to doctrine, henotheism—worship/belief in one god, but open to possible existence of other deities)

CLASSIFICATIONS OF RELIGIONS:

\*Universalizing Religions: (Proselytic)

\*seek to transmit beliefs to others

\*expansionary, carrying their message to new peoples and areas

\*Buddhism, Christianity, Islam

\*Christianity spread hierarchical, contagious, relocation diffusion(s) etc.

\*Ethnic Religions:

\*regionally confined or to expand only slowly and over long periods

\*strong territorial and cultural ties

\*Judaism, Hindusim, Shinto, Chinese Folk Religion

\*Tribal or Traditional Religions (threatened by Universal Religions)

\*small, localized, ethnic religions

\*Animism, Shamanism

TALK ABOUT THE SPATIAL EXPRESSION OF RELIGION WITH THE CLASS

**Christianity:**

With maps of Christianity in the U.S. talk about patterns, regions, where are the other religions? (decline of Jews, increase of Islam) why in these places---bc of urban, megalopolis; dispersion of Hinduism to places with colleges, hospitals, etc. ; rise of Buddhism on the West Coast. Why? (China, grow/stabilize)

\*\*\*\*\*\*where are the Catholics?----typically where they entered as immigrants

**Islam:**

Spread not just by warfare (jihad) but by trade, education, etc. Muhammad was not accepted during his lifetime, but after he died it exploded more rapidly than Christianity. Spread by diffusion rapidly. Not just Middle East but INDONESIA is the largest Muslim population. Sunni is the biggest group of Muslims (85%). Greatest concentration of Shiite is in Iran and Iraq.

**ETHNIC RELIGIONS**

**Judaism/**Ethnic Religion: 70 AD forced dispersion of Jews by Romans to Eastern Europe, Spain, North Africa, etc.

\*Monotheistic

\*Ethnic Religion

\*13-18 million people globally

\*Hearth in Southwest Asia about 3,000-3500 years ago

\*Roots in teachings of Abraham: united people under one God

\*migration/forced, dispersion, persecution, discrimination

\*Jewish people did take route in Europe

\*continuing movement (geopolitics)

\*Geopolitics: what’s going on in the Middle East between Jews and Muslims in Palestine/Israel

\*goes back to Jews and their not having a home/Jewish state for thousands of years

Jewish people have been great at assimilating into other peoples’ cultures

**Hinduism**: possibly 5000 years old (oldest religion)

\*hearth: Indus valley

\*1 billion adherents: 80% in India

\*spread into Southeast Asia

\*No single creed or doctrine with the exception of Reincarnation and Caste

\*\*\*\*\*weird relationship for the largest democracy in the world to have a system based on castes (or a system based on discrimination and class)

\*\*\*\*\*escape this by moving to cities—more anonymity; being educated; (it is now illegal for Christians to go over there and actively convert/evangelize=believe it to be hurting their culture, caste system)

\*holiest spot in India is the Ganges River (non-believers cannot touch the water)

\*belief in Karma/dharma, cremation (use it to farm the dead) it’s practical, heat, etc.

**Shintoism:** have to be born in Japan to be Shinto

\*belief in balance/feung shui ;

\*state religion of Japan

\*Japanese will tell you it isn’t a religion (most are Buddhist)

\*about 100 million people

\*ancestor worship/shrines/animistic beliefs as well

\*\*\*notion of reverence to ancestor worship; honor the elderly and dead in their culture;

Animistic Religions: also called Indigenous

\*Syncretic nature: a religion that allows for some modification to encourage adherence or population growth (i.e. the Caribbean with Catholics trying to convert the natives there)

\*about 250 million people

\*local society

\*threatened by universalizing religions

\*mostly in central villages of Africa

**LANGUAGE:**

\*language is a set of sound and symbols used for communication

\*one of cornerstones of culture

\*about 7000 languages globally (lot of languages are dying—trying to save some of them)

\***Number 1 language (native speaker) Chinese**

\*1)Chinese; 2)Arabic; 3)Hindi; 4)English; 5)Spanish

\*Language often causes tension

\***Language**: an organized system of speech by which people communicate with each other

\***Standard Language**: the way a language is spoken and written according to formal rules of diction and grammar (no slang; grammatically correct; etc.)

\***Official Language**: the one in which government business is conducted, official records kept, sign posted, etc.

\***Dialects/accents**: minor variations within languages (it’s what regionalizes people in America and other places)

**Dialects:** have more variations within WORD USAGE (i.e. pop/soda; fuzz/police; buggy/cart; mash/push) how do we prove that there are regional distinctions? Statistically sound samples with numbers/figures and pictures. There are desirable dialects and there are undesirable dialects (undesirables would include hillbilly/Appalachian; “black English”). Great example Older and younger African Americans are split between whether they should call it a language or a dialect (older call it a language while younger say it’s a dialect)

**Accents**: just how you pronounce your words (stress on the syllables)

**Pidgins and Creoles:**

\***Pidgin**: a system of communication which has grown up among people who do not share a common language

\*not native to any group

\*usually die out (French, Native American, Spanish, etc. in the deep south during colonial America)

**\*Creole**: a pidgin that has survived long enough to become a mother tongue (i.e. Gullah)

\*more complex grammatical structure

\*blend of words (Creole is a pidgin that becomes a mother tongue)

**\*Lingua Franca**: language made up for communication/connection between two people who don’t understand each other

\*a language used beyond boundaries of native speakers/ (usually established languages like English, French that people use when they don’t understand each other)

\*defacto use

\*toponyms: place names

**TOPOYNMS**: place name

\*reflect multiple patterns on the social landscape of a place’s history (immigration, politics, etc.) i.e. San Diego, New York, Miami, Charlotte, Bath, Georgetown, etc. (all named after places, people)

\*you can glean social conditions in a particular place

---proliferation of MLK in the south (places in the south named after MLK---where are they usually located? In bad parts of towns/cities

\*you can date things by names of places (Eastern Kentucky coal mining towns)

**IV. Urban Geography:**

\*Today ½ of world’s population is classified as urban

\*fastest growing urban areas are in LDC’s (less developed countries)

\*Much of this 20th and 21st century

\*In **US urban defined as any place with 2500 people or more (U.S. definition) 75% of America is urban (includes suburbs)**

\*Every country defines urban differently bc of different populations in countries around the world

**Evolution of U.S. Urban Pattern**: 75-80% in more developed countries (however it is growing in less developed countries/LDC’s of the world. Why? Push and Pull factors: transforming the countryside in these LDC; farm labor/mechanization; cash wages; (cities will always be beacons of hope)

\*Megacity: 10 million plus in one place

\*Primate City: a city whose population is twice as large as the 2nd largest city in the country

\*MSA: Metropolitan Statistic Area; at least 50,000

**1)\*Pedestrian City**: walkable, small, (the early colonial cities: Boston, Charleston, New York, etc.); smell terrible, mixed land use (city is not partitioned: butcher lived next to a baker, etc.)

---------------------------------------------------American Cities Change: 1840’s

**(American Urban Development) 2)\*Industrial city** (Industrial Revolution and development of national system of cities after Civil War); BURGESS MODEL: Good: city expands, more people are coming in to work in the factories, technology and infrastructure starts to come in, good water in/sewage out. (City starts to become differentiated; neighborhoods develop; ) BAD: pollution, overpopulation, etc.

TRANSFORMATION

---------------------------------------**3)**1888 (invention of trolley) **leads to those who can afford it, left the city (street-car suburbs or elite suburbs): not too far out of the city; building of large** Victorian homes)

\*U.S. is a nation of Suburbanites (includes city)

4) WWI stymies development of cities and last until after WWII

5) After WWII: people/soldiers have a huge demand for homes outside of cities; there is also overcrowding in the cities (people don’t want to build in the cities, so MASSIVE SUBURBANIZATION develops). I.E. **G.I. Bill allows** soldiers to buy new homes (kind of racist bc it stipulated you had to build new home; didn’t allow to buy/remodel in cities); tougher for black soldiers bc they didn’t have the jobs that white soldiers received; **Interstate Highways**

\*Suburban dominance (Levittown: 1st cookie-cutter subdivision) 1950’s; 1960’s

-megalopolis/conurbanization

-deindustrialization

-lateral commuting

-leapfrogging: land prices begin to drop in the cities and further away from the suburbs (so people began to build here seemingly out in the country)

***Decentralization:*** massive amounts of people leaving cities, spreading to suburbs, etc.

**6)1970’s urban sprawl**: people moving further and further out; also an economic recession in the 1980’s (factories start shutting down, and we start to become a **POST-INDUSTRIAL NATION)**---------------some people call it the death of the American city. What were some of the strategies to bring the cities back?

-**urban renewal**: generally not very successful (removing all of the old, ugly buildings, bringing in new/glass houses, skyscrapers, etc.) ; many cities became empty, loss of buildings and people in the cities

-**1979: Gentrification/Main St Programs**: when urban renewal failed, people started to think that saving the old cities/lights/buildings would start to refresh the American Dream; small business moving into the cities (main St./king st in Charleston) to remind of us small town; trees; parks; green spaces PURPOSE: TO BRING BACK THE OLD CITIES TO FORMER GLORY; BRING BACK PEOPLE INTO CITIES

1980: SMALL but significant movement back to the cities (3 groups: Gays/lesbians, Yuppies, artists) These are the Gentrifiers. why? These people wanted to take these former homes and restore them to their former glory (they had to have money to restore the Victorian homes) Artists were different because they didn’t have money (they moved to hollow-out lofts, factories, etc.)

-people initially liked it, but displacement started to happen (recession started to happen again; public/govt. housing stopped being built; so poor/black increase in becoming homeless)

1990’s-present: cities make a comeback, but lack of affordable housing has been the central issue; we turn to non-profit builders of low-income housing (habit for humanity)

***MODELS OF CITIES:***

\*\*\***Burgess Concentric Zone Model**: used Chicago as his case-study

-1st to say that inner-center of the city was where the poor lived, industrial partitioned followed. Not completely right anymore, because we are changing

\*\*\***Hoyt Sector Model**: crunch/processed more cities than Burgess

-said the exact same thing as Burgess. There are differentiated sections/neighborhoods, with inner-city still being poor. (good side of town/bad side of town). The only thing different is the shape—it’s more linear. Immediate response to Burgess

\*\*\***Ullman and Harris Multiple Nuclei Model**:

-leapfrogging disconnect. Disconnect between neighborhoods/ LDC. Central idea is sprawling decertification (people leaving cities)

\*\*\***Muller and Hartshorne:**

**- (Edge city model/Suburban downtown model)**: modeled it around Atlanta. Suburban downtown/ still have an old downtown but it’s revitalized. Found that it was a concentration on the edge of the city (within the boundaries) of people/neighborhoods but decentralization was still present.

-Mostly found in the South: Tyson City, Atlanta, etc. Why the South? (South was basically an agriculture based economy without much growth of industry, and the industries that did grow were not in the cities---coal) 20th century, things start to change….New Deal, Public Works, TVA, CCC are were poured into the South to ramp up industry\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*New Job Growth (light industry, high tech, education based, etc. in the South)

\*\*\***Central Place Theory: (Southwest)**

-Christaller developed it. No matter what their size, urban settlements exist for the efficient performance of necessary functions

-3 main functions: 1) central place or providing general services for a surrounding area 2) transport functions; 3) special functions

-deals with smaller sized cities

-Size, spacing, functions all interrelated and interdependent

**5 rules:**

1) Larger the size of place, greater distance from other same sized place

2) Larger the central place, greater number of retail and service functions

3) The larger central place, the larger the trade area (umland) ---large place brings in more people

4)larger the central place, the higher the order of functions (gas stations, banks, specialty goods like jewelry---all serve different functions for more people) brings in ideas like **THRESHOLD AND RANGE: THE DISTANCE YOU ARE WILLING TO TRAVEL FOR AN ITEM**

5) Larger the size of a central place, the few such places

Key concepts: centrality, range of a good, **threshold** (minimum sales level necessary to sell a good in order for business to enjoy a profit) and **hexagonal trade areas** (nesting, no competition, has to take on hexagonal shape)

**……linked to RANK-SIZE RULE:** but separate in origin. Devised in 1913, rule establishes a numerical size relationship between centers in a region

-largest city twice as large as second largest city, three times as large as third ranked city, four times as large as the fourth, etc.

\*\*\***Bid Rent Theory**: (tackles land price) how the price and demand on real estate changes as the distance towards the **CBD** (Central Business District) increases. IT states that different land users will compete with one another for land close to the center of the city. This is based upon the idea that businesses wish to maximize their profit, so they are much more willing to pay more for land close to the CBD and less for land further away from the CBD. Accessibility=profitability

**Latin America Model**: point is they don’t look anything like the American city (almost the exact opposite). Goal is to know that cities are not alike around the world. Most Latin American cities have a PLAZA at the center of the city, complete with a church and marketplace at the CBD. Wealthy in Latin America live in the inner-city, unlike the U.S. cities. Squatter-settlements (favelas) located toward the outskirts of the city, unlike American suburbs (wealthy) that are located on the outskirts.

**Political Geography:**

\*One of the subdivisions that have been in and out of favor for decades

\*very popular prior to WWII, fell out of geographer’s good graces because of Hitler

\***Ratzel’s Organic State Theory:** (geopolitical theory) said state was a living organism; had a birth, life and death. Said the only way for a state to stay alive was through territorial acquisition (Hitler adopted this theory)

\*Christaller’s Theory, too

**-Makinder’s Heartland Theory: early 1910’s-1920’s---Russia’s a mess**

-asked the question: Is there a place, by virtual of its location, that would create a superpower region/country. (According to his theory, if you owned the most territory in the world, then you should have been running). By his theory: Russia should have been ruling the known world. (Considering landmass and location---not power structures)

-“who rules the East Europe commands the Heartland; who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island, who rules the World-Island controls the world.” (He was laughed at before WWII. After WWII, theory is not far off, with Soviet controlled Eastern Europe)

**Spykman’s Rimland Theory:**

-1942, says Makinder is wrong. “Who controls the rimland rules Eurasia, who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world.” Essentially taking over the heartland. Powerhouses like China, Singapore, U.S., Japan, etc.

**Domino Theory: Cold War Geopolitical Theory**

\*Has been resurrected, originally, fear that if one country “fell to communism” then the neighboring countries would also adopt communism (used to go into Vietnam)

\*More recently, Bush used this theory to talk about the spread of democracy. Has been labeled a **“reverse” domino theory (Kuwait-was the spot where we first started this; not Iraq)**

**\*State**: political organization that occupies a defined area in which lives a people with an independent political identity

**\*Nation**: group of people with shared goals

**\*Nation-state**: a political unit with defined boundaries that encompass a people who share common cultural traits and send of identity. (Started by Napoleon)….really only Japan is a nation-state (loyalty to a state and not a person)

-------some people **are considered a stateless people (the Kurds-primarily in Southern Turkey, Iran, etc.)** or like the Jews and Palestinians before

--Federal/Unitary: Federal super cedes everything like America with the states; Unitary would be central control (France)

--Theocracies: religious

--Satellite States: soviet/puppet states

--Mini and Micro States: one small and one super small

--Buffer States: buffer states between two countries that get along (i.e. Nepal and Bhutan between India and China)

Possible Questions: Does size and shape matter as far countries are concerned?

Size: not really (Japan)

**Shape:**

**\*Compact**: most desirable shape a state can take (more manageable, no far-flung resources, equal accessibility) i.e. Poland, U.S. with states and counties

**\*Fragmented**: i.e. Indonesia (18,000 islands) Problem: transportation, accessibility, infrastructure, communication; emotional disconnection (Alaska and Hawaii with continental U.S.)

**\*Prorupted**: compact extension (i.e. Thailand, Myanmar, and Congo) protrusions, Problems include extensions being vulnerable to annexation, takeover, war, etc. especially if there are resources

**\*Perforated State**:i.e. South Africa by Lesotho (ones that have their territory interrupted by another state) ---looks like someone punched a hole in the state

\***Elongated State:** i.e. Chile (length has to be at 3 times the width) problem: hard to defend, communication, transportation, etc.

\*exclave: part of a country that does not touch part of that country (Berlin during the Cold War; Alaska, etc.)

**Boundaries:**

\***Natural**: physical, oceans, rivers

\***Geometric:** latitude and longitude/ west of the Great lakes

**\*Antecedent Boundary:** (one drawn across an area before it is well populated i.e. Canada) advantage: no one cares

**\*Subsequent boundary**: (boundaries drawn after the development of the cultural landscape i.e. Northern Ireland and Ireland)

\***Superimposed boundary**: (boundaries forced existing cultural landscapes i.e. Africa, Yugoslavia after Cold War) stronger power has come in and forced something

\***Frontier**: zone where not state exercises complete political control

**Boundary Disputes:**

**\*territorial (forward capital):** that’s my land and you can’t have it (dispute over who owns it); forward capital is moved either for political or economical reasons (Islamabad)

**\*Functional:** how you control your border area (Canada, Mexico); how you function at that border

**\*Positional:** (not in Rubenstein) close to territorial except that argument is over how that border was derived (often in the case of a war aftermath) i.e. Argentina and Chile (boundary was between a watershed (direction water flows) hundreds of years ago. GPS has discovered that the initial watershed was wrong and that there is tin (resource) there

**\*Resources (Laws of the Sea):** oil, gas, coal, fish, water

**Centripetal Forces**: Unifying

\*Nationalism (education, pledge of allegiance,

\*Unifying Institutions (schools,

\*Organization and Administration

\*Transportation and Communication

**Centrifugal Forces**: Disconnecting

\*Organized religion: can tear a nation apart

\*Nationalism: part-nation state/stateless nations)

\*Regionalism (French Canadians, Southerners)

\*Devolution: (Great Britain with Wales and Scotland, peaceful autonomy; Yugoslavia; violent independence) when a state either is requesting greater autonomy for a region within that state or asking for outright independence

**Supranationalism:** 3 or more countries join forces to achieve a common goal

\*United Nations (UN political)

\*European Union (economic)

\*NAFTA (economic)

\*NATO (military)

The Geography of Representation: (www.redistricting.org)

-Electoral Geography

-redistricting (reapportionment) based on representation

**-gerrymandering** (practice of drawing boundaries of legislative districts so as to unfairly favor one political party over another)

-suffrage: Sweden most feminist (45% of its members female) Quotas

**Agriculture and Arable Land:**

Starvation: Sudan 1993

**Land Resources**: If food production has kept pace with population growth, why starvation?

-Environment: not enough water, thin and fertile soil, overtaxed soils, too hot, too cold (desertification: good land turning into bad land)

-**War**: historically, food often used as a “weapon” in war (Somali warlords), still is; DISRUPTIVE (areas of conflict almost produce malnutrition or famine)

-**Delivery Systems**: inefficiencies about (inability for developed countries to ship food around the world; again Africa and airdrops), chaotic, remote nature of many locales, lands in wrong hands, black markets

-**Local climate** problems

-**Cultural Preferences**: gender differences (boys fed before girls; India/China); religious taboos (Kosher foods; Islam, Hindu; etc.); unfamiliar food (Afghanistan—people there sold peanut butter/crackers that they received (MREs) from the military BC they had never seen it before)

**Land Ownership:**

\*have and have nots (unequal land distribution)

\*Who owns the land? What do they decide to do with it?

\*Ewido’s: After Mexican Rev.; Mexican govt. spread land equally among communities (help raise the standard of living)

**Problems of Credit and Trade Imbalance**: poor countries have a hard time getting credit (loans) for Ag. Improvements…paying for food aid, etc. **Microcredit** (helps solve some of these problems; developed by Muhammad Yuns, small loans that he thought would raise standard of living for poorest of the poor) 200-300 dollars to for food, eggs, chicken, etc. There was no default rate, people paid back their loans, etc.

WHAT’S THE SOLUTION?

-Increase food supply. How? (More land into production; green revolution technologies; new food sources; increasing trade: double edge sword for international trade, local vs. commercial)

**TYPES OF AGRICULTURE:**

\***Subsistence Agriculture:**

1.slash and burn (shifting cultivation, swidden): more bang for your buck; people been practicing this for thousands of years; not land extensive; slashing/burning vegetation makes soil richer; intertillage (planting variety of foods); not labor intensive (located in tropical rain forests around the world)

2. Nomadism: follow same paths they always followed, as long as modernity does not disrupt them; not clueless about worldly connections; still live in tents (easily moveable); purpose is to use your products; no specific pattern (except that they don’t try to raise animals in places that wouldn’t work, i.e. cows in the desert) PROBLEM: threatened way of life, border wars, children don’t want to do it because of modernity

3. Intensive Subsistence: wet rice production (i.e. Southeast Asia, China, Indonesia, Singapore); astute labor; intensive labor; family oriented (everyone working); successful type of agriculture **Purpose** of subsistence: to grow enough for your family first, then sell it

4. **Plantation:** (both commercial and subsistence; large farm that grows single cash crop—definition; extensive use of labor; LDC; Green Revolution)

\***Commercial Agriculture:** (use of heavy machinery; large farm sizes; chemical fertilizers and pesticides; economies of scale: scale of which things reach to make things profitable; agribusiness: seed to supermarket) **VON THUNEN MODEL**: commercial ag. Regions around the world

1. German geographer, wealthy farm owner, noticed specialization was occurring (certain people were growing certain crops in parts of his land holdings)-

**\*He said that specialization in agriculture occurred for 3 reasons:**

A) land rents; B) perishability of the item; C) costs

\*also his model works from inside-out: 1)city 2)intensive agriculture 3)forest resources 4)grain farming 5)livestock farming (activity that requires the most land)

\*is it still relevant today? Kind of. Still in America (New York being number 1 and moving west through the model)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Make sure you discuss the Rubenstein chapter about Agriculture

**Industrialization:**

Economic Development: Goals and Realities:

Goal: high standard of living around the world

\*Results: long term growth of the global economy; rising life expectancies; improving basic needs

\*Other results: Environmental degradation (China); Cultural contact/collision; Enhanced inequality

**\*Unevenness of Economic Development:**

\*Terms for Economically “Advanced” Countries: Developed Nation; Core; First World Global North

\*Terms for Economically “Disadvantaged” Countries: underdeveloped or less developed; developing; third world; periphery; Global South

**Terms:**

**\*Gross Domestic Product (GDP**): total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year

\***Gross National Product (GNP**): GDP plus income from overseas investments; Gross National Income (GNI)

\***Measure of Economic Development**: education; literacy; birth rates; death rates; demographic data; Social data

Highest score you can get **on HDI (Human Development Index) is 1.**

**\*U.S. is not a 1**

**\*GNI (Gross National Income) can be problematic:**

Economic fallacy: growing economy might be very vulnerable; based on a single \*commodity; based on an expendable commodity; short term vs. long term view (Don’t put your eggs in one basket; problem of colonization/imperialism)

Core-Periphery Theory (Dependency Theory): relationship is the problem

\*Economic exploitation of the periphery (South as the periphery of the North)

\*Caused underdeveloped

\*Core grew as a result of this exploitation

\*Periphery can only grow by separating from global capitalistic structure

\*Independent growth

**Neoliberalism:** IMF, World Bank, WTO (U.S., Europe is moving that direction, Great Britain)

\***Sustainable Development**: economic development that meets the needs and aspirations of today without compromising the future

Economic Structures of Countries:

Primary Activities: Brown Collar; Secondary Activities: Blue Collar; Tertiary Activities: White Collar; Quaternary Activities: Gold Collar

Manufacturing:

\*major manufacturing belts: NE of U.S. (Canada)

\*Europe (Western and Northwestern)

\*Russia:

\*Post-Industrial

Secondary Manufacturing Belts: Mexico/Latin America; SE and West of U.S./Japan/Four Tigers (S. Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore)

Terms:

\*Fordism: 1 product line; hard to change up; warehouses; make a lot of something and store it

\*Just-In-Time: (Japanese) fundamentally changed Manufacturing; constant process of being time sensitive; knowing what needs to be done immediately; getting it to market in time to meet consumer demand (all the components coming together)

\*Outsourcing: