

DUPONT MANUAL 2015 BIG IDEAS PACKET- GET THAT 5!

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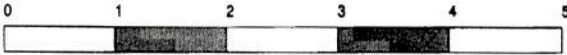
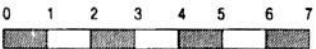
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Geographic Perspective

<p><u>Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An absolute area where it can be measured or a relative area where it can't ➤ Ex. An absolute space that can be measured is the Earth. ➤ Ex. A relative space is Outer Space. 	
<p><u>Location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition of where a specific place is in a space. ➤ Location can be either absolute (exact) or relative (in relation to something else). ➤ Ex. The absolute location of Manual High School is 120 West Lee Street, Louisville, KY 40208 ➤ Ex. The relative location of Manual High school is that it's in front of U of L 	<p><u>Place</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A point in a space distinguished by specific physical and social characteristics ➤ Ex. Louisville, Kentucky It's distinguished by its political boundaries and physical landmarks
<p><u>Scale</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The proportion between the whole Earth and the size of the map being looked at ➤ Ex. <p>Small-scale 1 inch = 1 mile (1:62,500)</p>  <p>Large-scale 1 centimeter = 1 kilometer (1:100,000)</p> 	<p><u>Pattern</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The geometric or regular arrangement of something in an area ➤ Ex. Growing population over time ➤ Ex. Use of a certain vegetation in an area
<p><u>Site</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The physical characteristics of a place, such as its topography, vegetation, climate, and water resources ➤ Ex. The Ohio River is part of Louisville's site 	<p><u>Situation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The geographic context of a place, including its political, economic, and social characteristics ➤ Ex. Turkey neighbors the Middle East, Europe and North Africa. Because of its situation, Istanbul straddles regions of Europe and Asia.

For more information see pages 12-15 of the textbook

Cultural Regions

➤ **Cultural Regions**- areas in which people share one or more distinct cultural traits thus creating a homogenous region.

❖ Three major types of cultural regions-

1) **Formal Region**- also known as a **Uniform Region** is a region defined by a physical or cultural trait which unifies the area. This is data driven.

a. For example, the areas China, India, USA are all a defined physical characteristic in this case a border

b. Common traits:

- Language
- Boundaries
- Religion

2) **Functional Regions**- also known as **Nodal Region** is a region that is unified by an economic, political, or social service.

a. There must be at least ONE NODE or the center of the activity. An airport is the node while the economic area or the service area is the area surrounding it and both make a functional region.

b. Another example of the functional region can be coverage of cellphone providers.

c. Common traits

- Communication
- Transportation
- Service

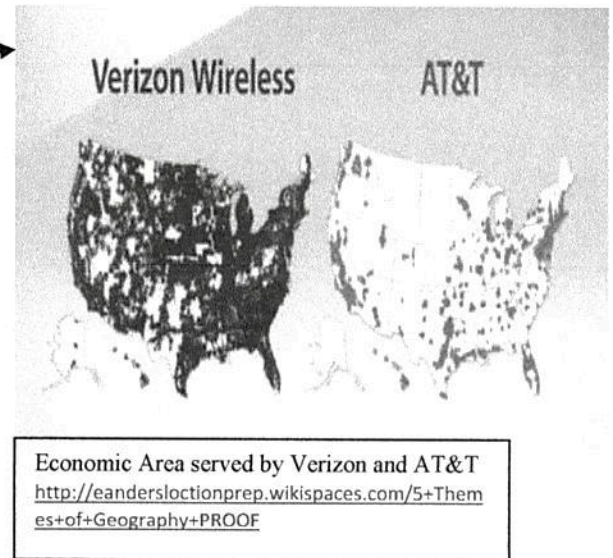
3) **Perceptual Region**- also known as **Vernacular Region** is a region that is based on stereotypes or people's opinion. Based on people's sense of identity.

a. It can be inconsistent since it is based on a person's personal opinion and may include prejudice.

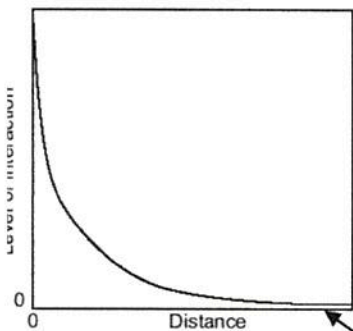
b. For example, the South may refer to Georgia through a Kentuckians point of view and may not consider themselves as the South. However it can differ for someone living in Massachusetts which may refer to Kentucky as the South.

❖ **Distance Decay**- This principle states that the farther one gets from the hearth, the less frequent the things become due to less interaction

- Distance decay can also include people and the city as the hearth, people tend to not live very far from the city
- *Friction of Distance* is a concept that describes Distance Decay which means that distance slows something down and requires more money and energy to overcome.



Common perception of the US
<http://quizlet.com/51145566/5-themes-of-geography-flash-cards/>



Graph of Distance Decay

<http://blogs.swa-jkt.com/swa/10305/2013/03/07/academic-investigation-rural-urban-migration-and-the-distance-decay-theory/>

Title Human Environmental Interaction

Environmental Determinism- The Ancient Greeks hypothesized that ¹ people's behaviors and physiological condition is a repercussion of their location and the climate of that area. ² Climatic extremes influence human's mental capacity

Example: ¹ People from plateau environments seemed to be docile. ² The people who are the most intellectual come from moderate temperatures instead of extreme climates that are very hot or very cold.

Criticism- In the early 20th century, American geographers disagreed with the Environmental Theory

- Too much of a cause-effect relationship and overly simplistic
- "Similar natural setting don't produce same cultural practices and human behavior"
- "Ethnocentric interpretations of sociocultural differences." In other words, this model could create stereotypes of other cultures.

Instead of everything being determined by a previous event, Environmental Determinism's perspective is that everything is influenced by nature. Therefore, humans have no free will or agency, which is the ability to exert influence.



Artist: Tony Pire

Possibilism- Humans use their creativity to adjust and overcome the constraints of their environment to accommodate for their own needs.

Example: In regions where bugs were hindering plant growth, pesticides were a solution so their plants could prosper.

- While possibilists don't entirely reject environmental determinism-they don't see the environment as the optimum force that creates society.
- Advancements in technology have made it easier for people to retaliate the constraints in a more efficient manner.

Therefore, Possibilism is widely more accepted than environmental determinism

For more information see Pgs. 5-8 Environmental Determinism, Pgs. 8-9 Possibilism

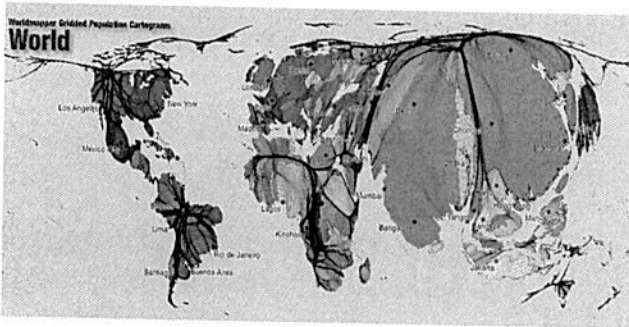
TYPES OF MAPS

Reference Maps show features related to location which can be natural or man-made. For example: road maps, political maps, and topographical maps.

Thematic Maps: Are based on a particular characteristic or theme. Different types of thematic maps are better suited to represent some data than others, depending on the data and the objective.

Types of thematic maps

Cartogram- distorts land area based on some variable (in the case below -population)



Source: http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0110/graphics/cartogram_2-lg.jpg

Choropleth- uses shading to show values



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_JMiller-ChoroplethMap.jpg

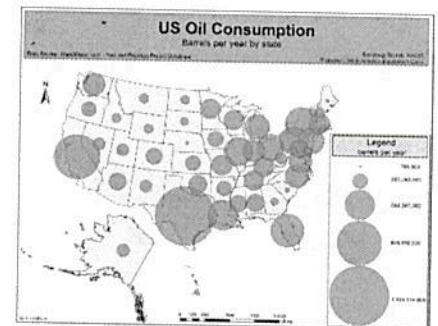
Dot- uses dots of the same size to represent a particular quantity; useful to show concentrations

see textbook pages
387-392



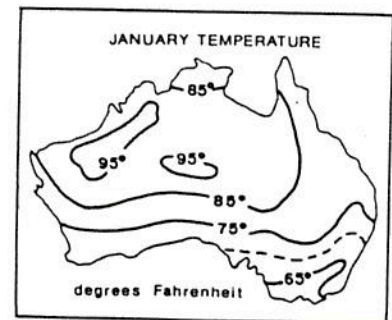
Source: http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_PzXl8F3Zkgg/UEkC77sXS3I/AAAAAAAAAAc/Yn4QMrKnBcE/s1600/dot+density+map.jpg

Graduated Symbol- uses the same symbol, but different sizes of that symbol to represent a phenomenon



Source: <http://mappingignorance.org/fx/media/2013/12/Figure-11.jpg>

Isoline- uses lines to connect areas of similar value, often used with climate



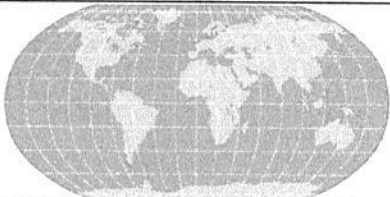
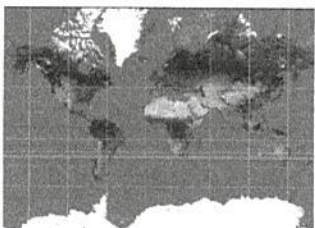
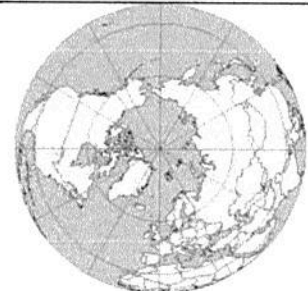
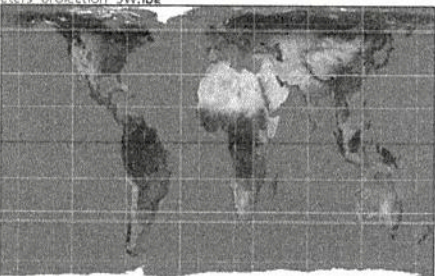
Source: <http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/355/interpolating-70-deg-contou.gif>

Map Projections

Definition: The representation of the globe on a two dimensional flat map.

NO MAP PROJECTION IS PERFECT AND ALL DISTORT A CERTAIN PROPERTY

All maps have four features that can be distorted that include: shape, area, distance, and direction. The reason for this being that there is no perfect way to represent a 3-D object on a 2-D plane. Each different type of map sacrifices one or more of these properties to make a flat map.

Map Name	Map	Uses	Distortion	Ways to Identify
Robinson	 <p>http://www.geography.wisc.edu/maplib/images/robinsonproj.gif</p>	Just a compromise.	Distorts a little bit of everything.	Round sides and flat bottom and top.
Mercator	 <p>http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f4/Mercator_projection_SW.jpg/300px-Mercator_projection_SW.jpg</p>	Used by ships for navigation.	Size and shape especially at the poles.	Greenland looks about the same size as Africa.
Polar	 <p>http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcREF2QpR_vM0Sgyf9QI8oZ-16md_qHWFKVidaDuUAayKt7FMBUH</p>	Used for airline companies to discover cheapest route across oceans.	Distorts the bottom half of the globe.	It is completely round and the image is from above looking down.
Peter	 <p>http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/34/Gall%E2%80%93Peters_projection_SW.jpg</p>	Preserves area to accurately display the actual land mass especially in "third world" countries, that were mapped biasedly earlier.	Shape of countries especially near the equator.	Africa and South America are longer and Europe is more compact.

Geospatial Technologies

Remote Sensing

- Uses technology to get information on objects far away (Ex: Google Earth)
- Early uses included observing weather and environmentally related things

GPS

- A type of remote sensing
- Uses artificial satellites, radio signals, and a receiver to track thing
- Developed by the U.S.A. as a location device
- Helps with gathering data, confirming boundaries, and keeping track of plants and animals (also used in precision farming)
- Location-based Services (LBS) – using GPS to find services nearby
- Has raised questions about service vs. surveillance

GIS

- Also remote sensing
- Uses satellites to get
- Was originally a military tool
- Used in precision location
- Georeference – data tied to locations on the Earth
 - Direct georeferencing: latitude and longitude
 - Indirect georeferencing: spatially defined locations
- Can help with social or environmental conditions and planning decisions
- 3 major criticisms
 - Have to have necessary hardware and software (expensive to get)
 - Reinforces power of those who can get it over those who can't
 - Promotes detached Western view of never going to place being visited

Online Mapping

- Maps that use the Internet and can be accessed online
- GIS and GPS are both examples

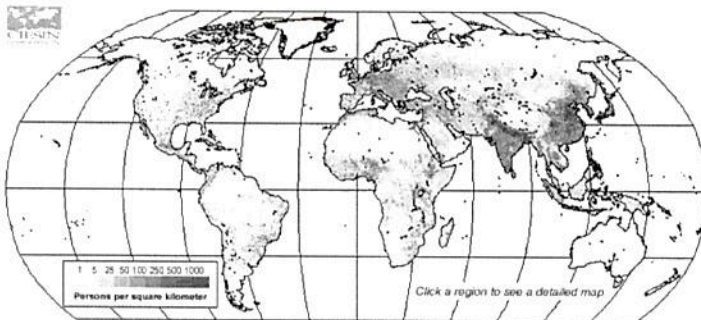
Population Distribution

Population distribution means the pattern of where people live.

World population distribution is uneven. Places which are **sparsely** populated contain few people. Places which are **densely** populated contain many people.

Sparsely populated places tend to be difficult places to live. These are usually places with hostile environments (e.g. Sahara Desert).

Places which are densely populated are habitable environments (e.g. Europe).



(for more information see p. 66-67)

Human Factors	High Density	Low Density
Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have a high population density e.g. Singapore	Unstable countries tend to have lower population densities as people migrate e.g. Afghanistan.
Social	Groups of people want to live close to each other for security e.g. USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated e.g. Scandinavians
Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in MEDCs and LEDCs around the world.	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated e.g. Amazon Rainforest
Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
Relief (shape and height of land)	Low land which is flat e.g. Ganges Valley in India	High land that is mountainous e.g. Himalayas
Resources	Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, fishing etc.) tend to be densely populated e.g. Western Europe	Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel
Climate	Areas with temperate climates tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops e.g. UK	Areas with extreme climates of hot and cold tend to be sparsely populated e.g. the Sahara Desert



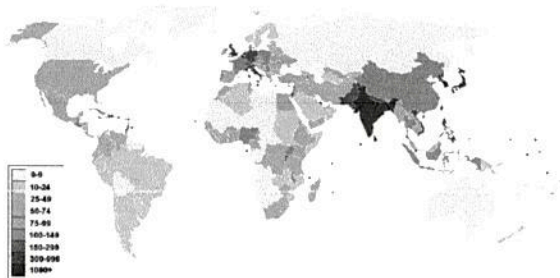
Population Density

Arithmetic Density- The number of people per unit of land.

Physiological Density- The number of people per unit of arable land.

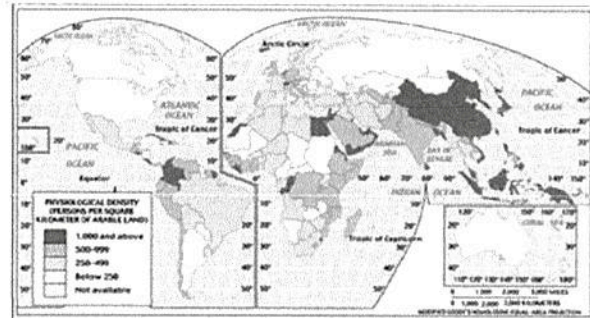
- **Arable land-** land used for agriculture.

Example of Arithmetic Density:



- Nearly 70% of the world's people live within 400 km of coast and just on 10% of the Earth's land.
- Cities are home to half of all people on earth.

Example of Physiological Density:



****The higher the Physiological Density is, the greater the pressure that a population exerts on land that is used for agriculture**

Arithmetic and Physiological densities for selected countries:

Country	Total Population	Land area (sq. km)	Arithmetic Density	Arable Land (percent)	Arable Land (sq. km)	Physiological Density
Egypt	78,600,000	995,000	79	3	29,850	2,633
Australia	21,900,000	3,000,000	7	7	210,000	104
Japan	127,600,000	375,000	340	12	45,000	2,836
China	1,331,400,000	9,326,000	143	15	1,398,900	952
United States	306,800,000	9,162,000	33	18	1,949,160	186
Bangladesh	162,200,000	134,000	1,210	55	73,700	2,201

http://dmeskel-humangeography.blogspot.com/2010/10/1-where-is-worlds-population_03.html

<http://www.glogster.com/ibrahim14/glog-3087-mohammad-ibrahim-razi-population-density/g-6m1klvevh8n1bjrkoijv5a0>

Population Pyramids

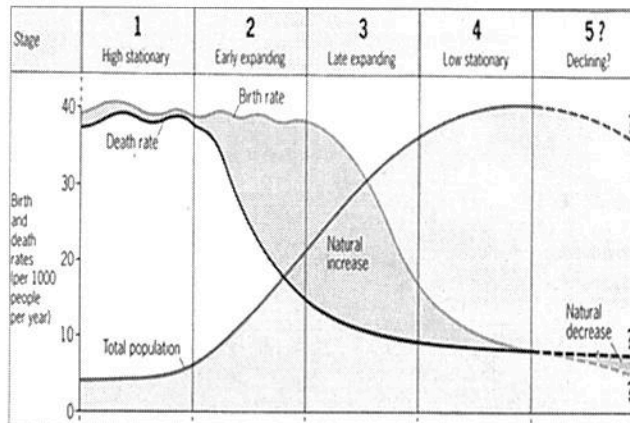
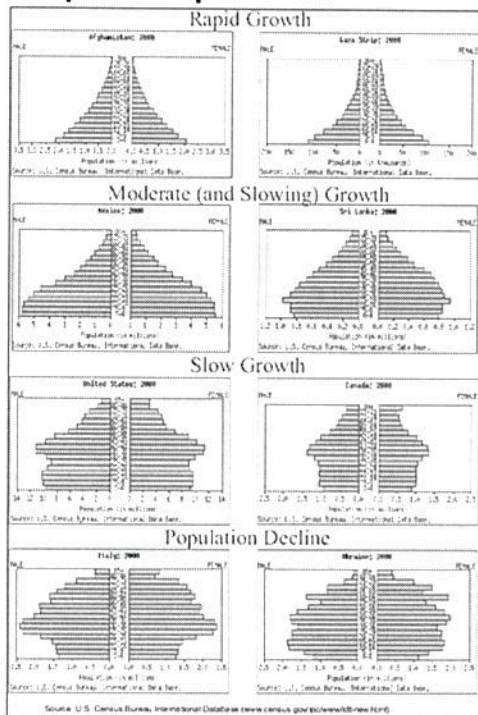
What are Population Pyramids?

It is a bar graph that shows the age and gender composition of a population.

Characteristics:

- Males are on the left, women on the right.
- The middle lists the ages with the youngest ages (0-4) at the bottom to the oldest ages (80+) at the top.
- The bars show the percentage of the population that are of that age and gender.

Shapes and patterns:



Negative Growth	Zero Growth	Slow Growth	Rapid Growth
Birth rate is below replacement rate or 2.1	Birth rate equals the replacement rate or 2.1	Birth rate is slightly higher than replacement rate or 2.1	Birth rate is much higher than replacement rate or 2.1
Ex: Germany, Bulgaria, and Sweden	Ex: Spain, Austria and Greece	Ex: United States, Australia, and Canada	Ex: Guatemala, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia

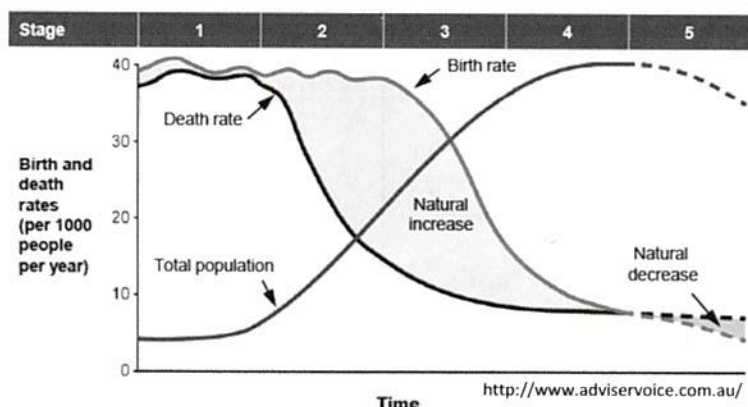
Replacement Rate- The amount of children that every woman on average needs to have to replace the population in a country. The rate is 2.1 to exactly replace without any positive or negative growth in population size.

Dependency Ratio- Amount of people not in the working class (ages below 15 and over 65).

Sex Ratio- The proportion of males to females in a population.

For more information see pages 67-77.

Demographic Transition Model



Demographic Transition Model

(DTM) demonstrates the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system.

Model has no predictive value—only a partial picture of population change.

- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**- annual amount of births per 1000 people
- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**- annual amount of deaths per 1000 people
- **Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)**- #of births minus # of deaths (of countrys' total population)

Stages of Demographic Transition:

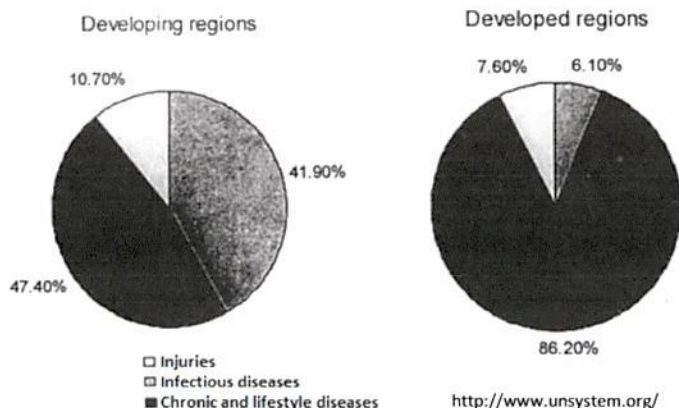
Stage 1: Because of high birth rates, the bottom age group of the graph is full with a large percentage of living people there while higher up it tapers off. This is due to the high mortality rate from birth upwards and also due to the short life expectancy in these countries. *(No countries are in this stage today)*

Stage 2: The simplest way to describe this stage is calling it a pyramid. The reason for the shape is that there is still a high birthrate, however the death rate is going down such that more people are reaching old age, or at least that life expectancy has increased. *(Palestine, Guatemala, Afghanistan)*

Stage 3: The graph begins to bulge in the middle age groups because the birth rates have gone down and more people are surviving to the middle age group and the death rate is fairly low. *(UAE, India, Mexico)*

Stage 4: Stage 4 would have a convex graph shape because there are about as many deaths as there are births and more people are reaching middle age as mentioned in stage 3. *(Australia, China, U.S.)*

Possible Stage 5?: This graph which is going into a negative growth rate would be represented by a graph which has more people in old age than young therefore giving a small base and a large bulge near old age groups. *(Germany, Greece, Japan)*



Epidemiological transition describes a shift from infectious to chronic diseases as lifestyle changes associated with urbanization and industrialization occur.

Chronic and lifestyle diseases are leading causes of mortality in developed countries, whereas infectious diseases cause a higher proportion of the deaths in developing countries.



Key Population Statistics



Aliza Brown
W3

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
Crude Death Rate (CDR) - The total number of deaths in a year for every 1000 people alive in the society.
Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) - The birth rate minus the death rate, signifying the annual rate of population growth <i>without</i> considering net migration.
Doubling Time -The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - The average number of children that a woman gives birth to over her lifetime in a given population.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) - The percentage of children under one year of age that decrease within a specific area or country.
Life Expectancy - The <i>average</i> age that individuals are expected to live, lower in LDCs and higher in MDCs.
Net Migration -The difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

formulas

◆ *Crude Birth Rate:*

$$\frac{\text{LIVE BIRTHS}}{\text{POPULATION} / 1000}$$

χ *Crude Death Rate:*

$$\frac{\text{DEATHS}}{\text{POPULATION} / 1000}$$

Rate of Natural Increase:

$$\frac{\text{BIRTH RATE} - \text{DEATH RATE}}{10}$$

⊕ Total Fertility Rate:

$$\frac{\text{LIVE BIRTHS}}{\text{POPULATION} / 1000}$$

♠ Infant Mortality Rate:

$$\frac{\text{Deaths among children} < 1 \text{ year old}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

Life Expectancies of MDC's (2012)	
United States	78.74 Years
Sweden	81.70 Years
Germany	80.89 Years
Ireland	80.90 Years
Canada	81.24 Years

VS

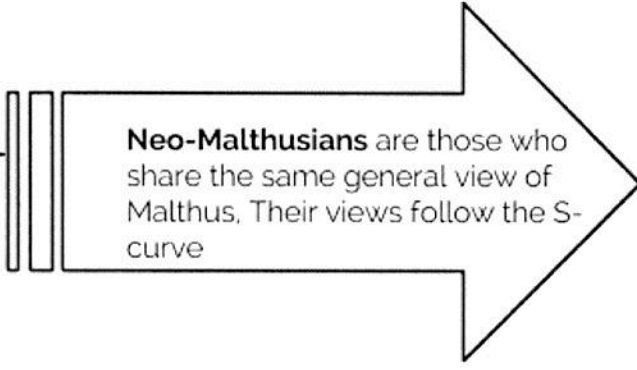
Life Expectancies of LDC's (2012)	
Uganda	58.65 Years
Haiti	62.70 Years
Rwanda	63.49 Years
Lesotho	48.84 Years
Somalia	54.69 Years

* **TFR** (Total Fertility Rate) of **2.1%** is a country's **replacement rate**, which is the rate at which women have enough babies to replace the old generation.

Malthusian Theory

Thomas Malthus was an English economist
 → concluded that the growing population would exceed carrying capacity
 ◆ speculated this when England was experiencing rapid population growth

Malthusian Theory
 → while food supply increases arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4), population increases geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8)
 → J-curve

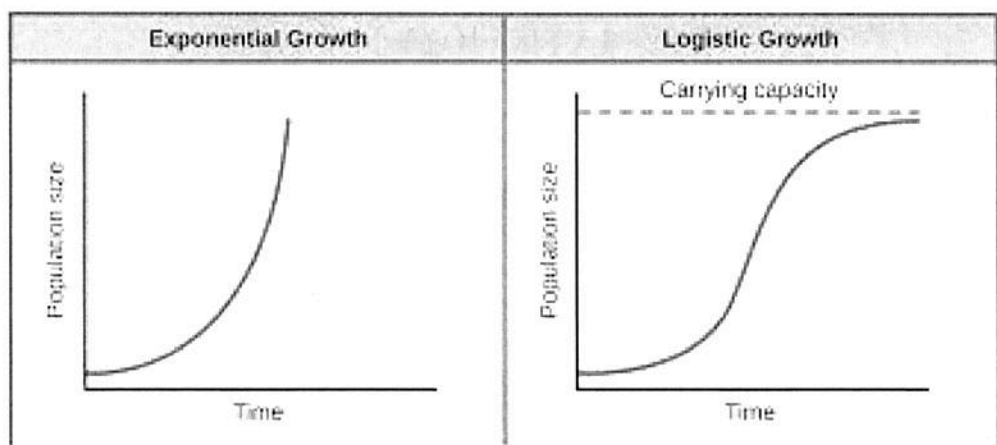


Ester Boserup was a critic of Malthus
 → believed that with more people to provide labor, food production would increase

Cornucopian Theory
 → human population growth will result in innovations and new technologies that will make it possible to increase food supply, along with the carrying capacity

population ecology - the study of the impacts of population on the environment, and vice versa

carrying capacity - the natural limit to the number of people Earth can support at a comfortable standard of living



Examples

Malthusian Population Theory - the rapid population growth of humans on Earth would lead to exceeding the carrying capacity, therefore a lack of resources, resulting in poverty and misery

Cornucopian Theory - as the humans on Earth continue to innovate, new technologies will be invented to prevent us from running out of a food source

Population Policies

Pro-Natalist

What is it?

- Policy to encourage child bearing to increase birth rates.
- A.K.A. Expansive Policy

Why?

- Build army for war
- Sense of National Relief (Baby Boomers)
- Population decline

Where?

- France: (1939)
 - Offering cash incentives to mothers who stayed at home to care for children
 - Subsidizing holidays
 - Banning the sale of contraceptives (repealed in 1967)
- Russia: (2006)
 - \$10,000 for 2nd and subsequent children
 - Declining population
 - Monthly support of money
- Japan (1948)
 - Today's young career women are putting children to the bottom of their list of priorities
 - Child bearing is just too expensive



Anti-Natalist

What is it?

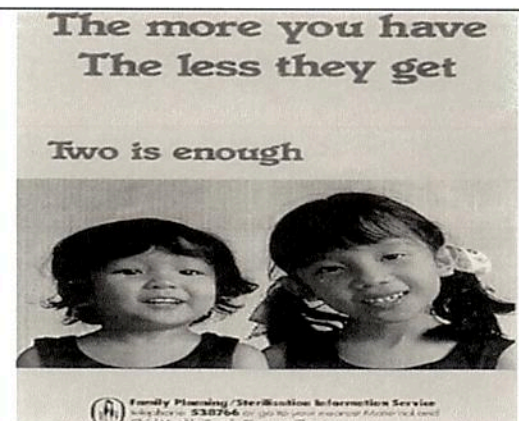
- Policy to discourage child bearing to decrease birth rates.
- A.K.A. Restrictive Policy

Why?

- Not enough resources to support size of population
- Overcrowding problems

Where?

- China: (1979)
 - One-child policy: permitting each couple to only have one child
 - More recently, they are allowing more than one child
 - Leads to preference of boys over girls
- Singapore: (~1950s)
 - Making contraceptives available at a low cost.
 - Singapore has an ageing population
 - Publicizing through the media the advantages of having a smaller family.
 - Have been in constant change between anti-natalist and pro-natalist policies



WOMEN and POPULATION

Without women there would be no population. They make the population.

Education-

- Women in LDCs are **less educated**.
- With less education, you have **more kids**, but with a **shorter life expectancy**.

Fertility-

- **Fertility rate** is the amount of births per women.
- Women have a big impact on the fertility rate of the country.
- **Developed countries** have a lower fertility rate due to greater wealth, education and urbanization.
 - Example country and their fertility rate: Singapore- 0.8
- **Undeveloped countries** have higher fertility rates due to poverty, lower rates of employment and lower education.
 - Example country and their fertility rate: Niger- 6.89

Mortality-

- **Mortality rate** is the amount of deaths per 1000 people.
- In **developed countries**, *mortality rates* are lower due to advanced health and medicine.
 - Example country and their mortality rates: United Arab Emirates- 0.9
- In less developed countries, *mortality rates* are higher due to more diseases, limited healthcare, and less education.
 - Example country and their mortality rates: Lesotho- 21.5

Politics-

- There are few **women in politics**.
- They are thought to have less power and education.
 - Examples of women in politics: **Margret Hamburg**, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, **Michelle Obama**, First Lady, and **Hilary Clinton**, former Secretary of State

Economics-

- Women are **paid less**, but work more than men.
- Women are considered cheap labor.
- **Maquiladoras** is a manufacturing plant that receives imported material, assembles or processes it, and then exports them.

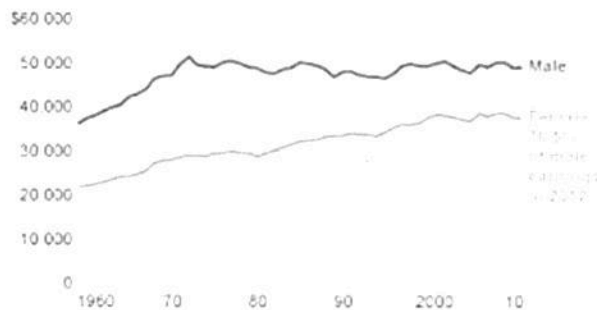
In some cultures the women's job is to stay at home and work. Cooking, cleaning, making clothing is all the women are allowed to do.



<http://survivalmart.info/maquiladora.html>

Wage Gap

Median earnings of a full-time, year-round worker in 2012 dollars



<http://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2013/09/17/male-female-pay-gap-hasnt-moved-much-in-years/>

For more information refer to pages 67, 184-185, 271-273, 310, 316-317 in your textbook.

AGING POPULATIONS

Causes

- **Development of country** Globally, aging populations are most seen in developed countries.
 1. **Low birth rates** Developed countries typically have lower birth rates than developing, due to more gender equality and education for women.
 2. **High life expectancy** Life expectancies for men and women are much higher in developed countries than in developing.
 - a. **Better access to medical care and pharmaceuticals** Infant mortality rate and the probability of infectious diseases causing death is lessened.
 - i. **HIV/AIDS** HIV/AIDS is less prevalent in developed countries due to better medical care, while in developing countries (esp. in Sub-Saharan Africa) HIV/AIDS have reduced life expectancy by as much as 20 years.

Literacy is linked to:

- Delays in marriage and childbirth.
- Lower rates of teen pregnancies.

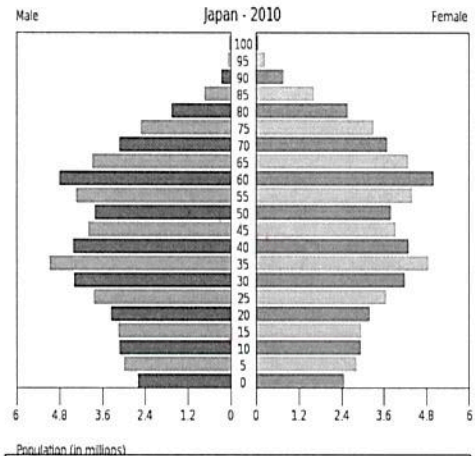


FIG. 1 Note the high population of the 65+ age group as compared to the population of the under-15 age group.

Effects

- **High age-dependency ratio** Countries with an elderly population have a large number of age dependents.
 1. **Working population lessens** As the average age of the population increases, the working population lessens. There are less people of the working age (15-64) to support the age dependents as the birth rate decreases.
 - a. **Pro-natalist policies** To increase the working population, pro-natalist policies may be formed for a higher birth rate.
- **Politics focus on seniors** Politicians in developed countries focus on the growing elderly population as a potentially beneficial voting source, and laws made may reflect the senior-friendly decisions.

Textbook pages 67-75

Push and Pull Factors

The Basics

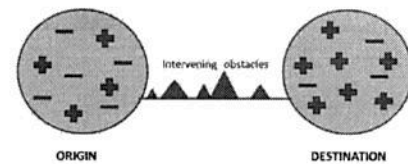
- Migration** is the long term or permanent relocation of an individual or group to another place. Single, twenty-five year olds are the most likely to migrate.
- Emigration**=out migration. **Immigration**=in migration.
- Net Migration** = Number of Immigrants- number of emigrants
- Voluntary** migration stems from choice and can be affected by push and pull factors. **Forced** migration occurs when an entity insists that an individual or group must relocate.

Everett Lee –Theory of Migration

Everett Lee used George Ravenstein’s “Laws” of Migration to create a Theory of Migration.

- Area of Origin**- factors that affect how people become attached to a place
- Area of Destination**-factors that influence a person’s attraction to their destination
- Intervening Obstacles**-factors that complicate migration
- Personal factors**-perceptions, emotions, and not completely accurate information that makes the decision to migrate personal

Lee’s Push-Pull Theory



Push vs. Pull Factors

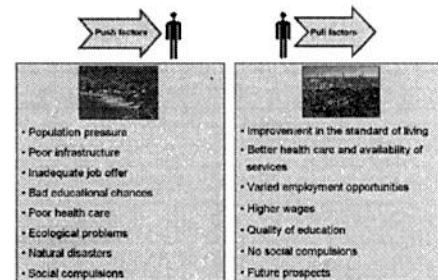
http://blogs.swa-jkt.com/swa/11041/files/2013/03/PushPull_Theory.jpeg

- These factors can be **political**, economic, environmental, or social.
- Push**- unfavorable conditions that encourage people to emigrate
- Ex. Lack of jobs, poverty, natural disasters (Hurricane Katrina in 2005)
- Pull**-favorable conditions that encourage people to immigrate

Ex. Higher standard of life, job opportunities, religious freedom (God, Gold, and Glory were pull factors for the Europeans to move to the New World)

Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

- Most migrations cover a short distance.
- Migrants that move to cities create gaps that are filled by other migrants from more distant places.
- Dispersion and absorption are two processes involving migration. Dispersion refers to the departure of migrants moving from distant places while absorption means the arrival of migrants at a destination.
- Migrant flows create counter flows.
- Long distance migrants tend to go to urban areas.
- Rural residents are more likely to move than urban residents.
- Women migrate more often inside their country and men migrate outside of the country.



For more information, see pages 81-83 of the textbook. http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/landuse/images/pushpullenglisch_h600.jpg

Historical Migrations

- **Forced migration during the Atlantic Slave Trade**

- Millions of African Americans were taken from their homes and deported to the Americas to be sold as slaves
- During the 16th to 19th centuries
- Raised global migration numbers to a new level because so many people were involved
- Worked like a triangle between Africa, Europe and the Americas
 - Trade goods (guns, textiles), were sent from Europe to Africa for slaves
 - Slaves were shipped across the Atlantic to provide work in North and South America which grew cotton, sugar cane, and tobacco
 - The Americas were European colonies that provided raw goods to Europe for manufacturing



<http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/assessment/intro-maps/09.jsp>

- **Immigration to the US**

- From about 1750 to 1950, Europeans dominated the immigration to North America
- Today, Asians and Latin Americans are migrating to the US more than the Europeans
- A major wave of migration occurred from 1815 to 1865
 - Majority came from Northern and Western Europe
 - 1/3 of immigrants came from Ireland, which had a massive famine in the mid-19th century
- From 1880 to 1920, undergoing industrialization and urbanization, the US received more than 20 million immigrants
 - Majority from Central, Eastern and Southern Europe
 - Over 4 million Italians, over 2 million Jews avoiding religious persecution
 - Many came for job opportunities and religious freedom
 - World War I then caused a decline in immigration
- In the mid-1800s, thousands of Asian immigrants came to the US because of the California gold rush and for work on the transcontinental railroad

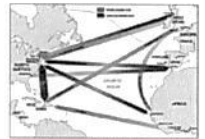


Figure 1. The British-American Atlantic Trade routes, ca. 1750. Source: James H. O'Keefe, *America's History and Geography*, 10th Edition, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2003. May not be reproduced without permission.
Source: CollegeBoard



Figure 5: Trade in Silver and Other Commodities. Image courtesy of Worlds Together Worlds Apart Online Tutor from W. W. Norton, accessible at http://www.wwnorton.com/worlds/images/map4_1.jpg

Source: CollegeBoard

- **15th century European explorations and colonialism resulting in migration**

- In the 15th century, European countries such as Portugal and Spain began exploring other areas around the world
- This prompted other European states to search for additional territory too
- Eventually, European colonies were established in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific
 - Europe had colonies on every continent, excluding Antarctica, and had created the largest colonial empire in history
- Since many countries had colonies around the world, people from Europe and Asia began migrating to the new places
- Eventually, the colonies gained independence but many of them still have the framework of European colonialism

For more information see pages 82-91 and 199-201 of the textbook

Refugees

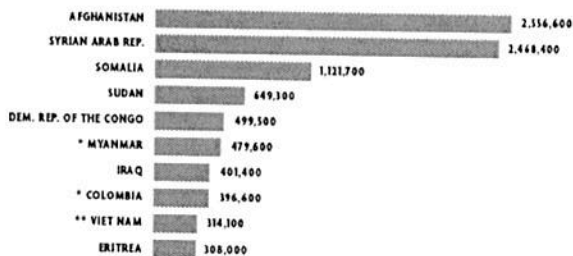
Refugees are people who are forced to leave their homeland for fear of persecution or even death, to seek some type of asylum in another country.

Causes for refugees:

- War
- Poverty
- Human Rights Violations
- Mistreatment of Minorities
- Other Push Factors
 - People sometimes get confused about refugees and forced migrants, there is a big difference
 - Ex. During WWII, Jews that fled from Nazi Europe were seeking asylum in other countries that would take them in for fear of imprisonment, torture, or death. (Refugees)
 - Jews whom the Nazis forcibly moved into ghettos or concentration camps, were forced migrants.

Major Source Areas of Refugees:

Major source countries of refugees | end-2013



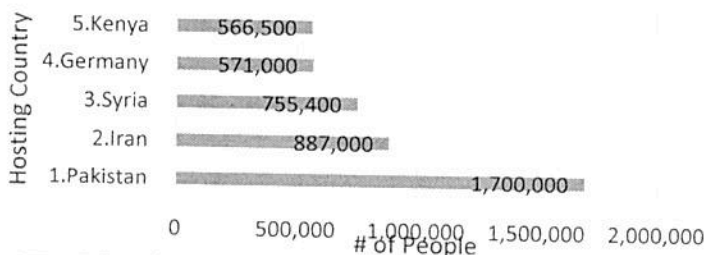
* Includes people in a refugee-like situation.
 ** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

SOURCE: UNHCR

Top 3 Source Countries:

1. Afghanistan: 2,336,600
2. Somalia: 1,136,100
3. Sudan: 499,300

Major Refugee-Hosting Countries



Top 3 Host Countries:

1. Pakistan: 1.7 Million
2. Iran: 887,000
3. *Syria: 755,400

*: Syria is rapidly becoming a source country due to the large presence of terrorist in that country.

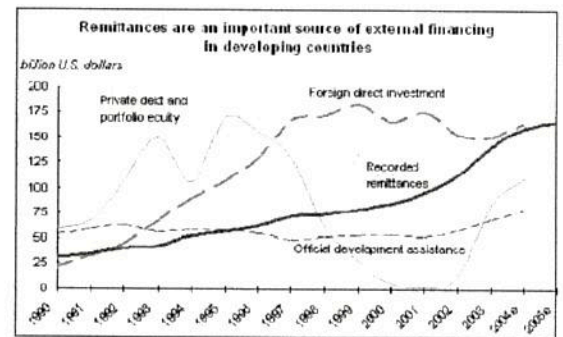
CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

- **Migration**- the movement of someone or something from one place to another.
 - **Voluntary Migration**- when a person or group of people willingly move from one place to another
 - People migrate because of **push** and **pull factors**
 - **Emigrants**= leaving, **immigrants**= coming

<u>Impacts of Migration on Destination Country:</u>	<u>Impacts on Source Country</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More source of labor ● Helps the economy grow ● There is more diversity in culture, allowing new ideas to spread ● Can be helpful when it comes to foreign affairs ● Cultural conflicts can arise ● There is a willingness to take low pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There aren't as many individuals that are unemployed ● Loss of a source of labor as well as money, similar to brain drain, which is when skillful workers that can't make a living in their home country migrate to another country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex: loss of a highly intellectual person, who may have better chances making money as a businessman in a more developed country, such as the US ● Remittances, which is when a migrant worker sends money back to their family in their home country ● Counter migration, or returning to home country

More on Remittances:

- Remittances are very impactful on source countries of migrants
- Majority of them are sent to **developing countries**
- **More Important to the economies of developing countries** than the money they get from a country's exports
- Usually seen when migrant workers are able to make enough money to support their family in their home country
 - EX: A lady who has made enough money in the US sends money back to Vietnam so her family can build houses there
- **Guest (Temporary) Workers** temporarily come to a country to make money.
 - often low skilled workers and work seasonally (i.e. they work during the agricultural season because that's the only thing they know how to do)



Spread of Culture and Diseases

- As migration occurs, spread of culture takes place due to migrants bringing their culture along with them
- **Spread of diseases** can occur because migrants bring germs from their source country into their destination country, as well as because more and more people are coming to one place, allowing those germs to spread faster

For more information see pages 81-91 of the textbook

Causes and Effects of Globalization

Globalization- the idea that the world is becoming integrated on a global scale and that smaller scales of political and economic life are becoming outdated.

- ❖ The process of globalization transcend state boundaries and have outcomes that vary across places and states.
- ❖ Ex: A T-Shirt could be made up of materials from the United States but could be assembled in Canada.

Globalization is viewed as beneficial or detrimental

**=Key Causes for Globalization*

Causes	Effects
*Improved Communication Technologies	Changed Food Supply
*Improved Transportation	Division of Labor
Free Trade Agreements	Less Job Security
Global Banking	Damage to the Environment
Growth of Multinational Corporations	Cultural Consequences
	Placelessness
	Greater Economic Ties

Placelessness- the loss of unique characteristics of different places and the increasing standardization of places and cultural landscapes

Improved Communication Technologies

- ❖ Made it easier to share ideas from all over the world

Improved Transportation

- ❖ Made it easier to transport goods all over the world

Cultural Consequences Framework

- ❖ Homogenization Thesis- globalization makes cultural tasks, beliefs, converge and become more alike
 - Economic processes shape cultural practices
 - Associated with the expansion of capitalism
 - America is greatly associated
 - Americanization- the diffusions of American brands, values, and attributes throughout the world
- ❖ Polarization Thesis- globalization contributes to a heightened sense of sociocultural identity that serves to fragment people and trigger social identity disorder and instability instead of creating a standardized global culture.
 - Believes that globalization has unleashed powerful separatist forces that have heightened concerns about security for individuals and countries
- ❖ Glocalization- the idea that global and local forces interact and that both are changed in the process.



Advantages of Globalization	Disadvantages of Globalization
Resources of different countries are used for producing goods and services they are able to do most efficiently	Developed countries can repress the developing countries
Consumers get a much wider variety of products to choose from	Economic depression in one country can trigger detrimental actions to the rest of the world
Consumers can get the product they want at competitive prices	It can increase the spread of communicable diseases
Companies are able to buy input goods and services at competitive prices	Companies face greater competition. This can put smaller companies at a disadvantage because they don't have the resources to compete against the bigger companies.

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20120522-one-world-order>
For more information see pages 36-44 of the textbook

Cultural Diffusion

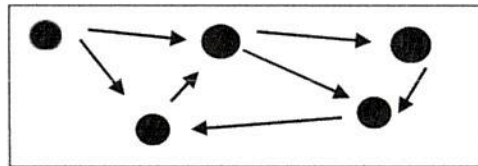
- **Diffusion:** the movement of a phenomenon across space and over time from a limited number of origins due to reaction.

** When a phenomenon is innovated in multiple different places but did not spread by diffusion, it is called **independent invention**.

- **Expansion Diffusion:** the spread of a phenomenon in which the number of adopters increases as it spreads. (There are three types of expansion diffusion.)

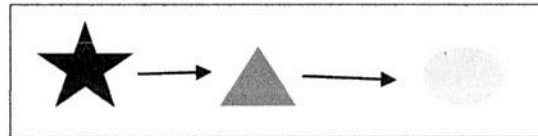
1. **Contagious Diffusion:** the spread of a phenomenon without the influence of social rank.

- Spreads by proximity
- Spreads quickly and randomly
- Spreads to nearby locations first
- Ex: The Black Plague



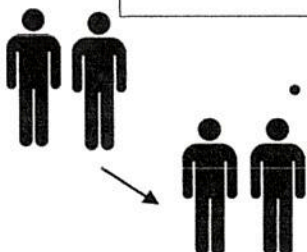
2. **Hierarchical Diffusion:** the spread of a phenomenon in a rank-order.

- Usually spreads by classes or cities (From upper-class to lower-class)
- Ex: Fashion trend spreads from Paris → New York → Louisville
- *Reverse hierarchical diffusion* spreads from lower-class to upper-class (Ex: Walmart originated from small city Rogers, Arkansas.)



3. **Stimulus Diffusion:** the spread of a phenomenon promotes an idea or an innovation.

- *Cultural/Physical barriers:* geographic barriers that may alter or stop a certain phenomenon from spreading.
- As the phenomenon spreads, it encounters barriers—in order for it to keep spreading, it must be modified.
- Ex: India serves McVeggies instead of beef because cows are sacred to their religion.



- **Relocation Diffusion:** the spread of a phenomenon in which people move and bring their practices with them.
 - Typically stems from migration.
 - Ex: Spread of Christianity. Christianity is typically spread when someone relocates and brings that religion to others.

Acculturation

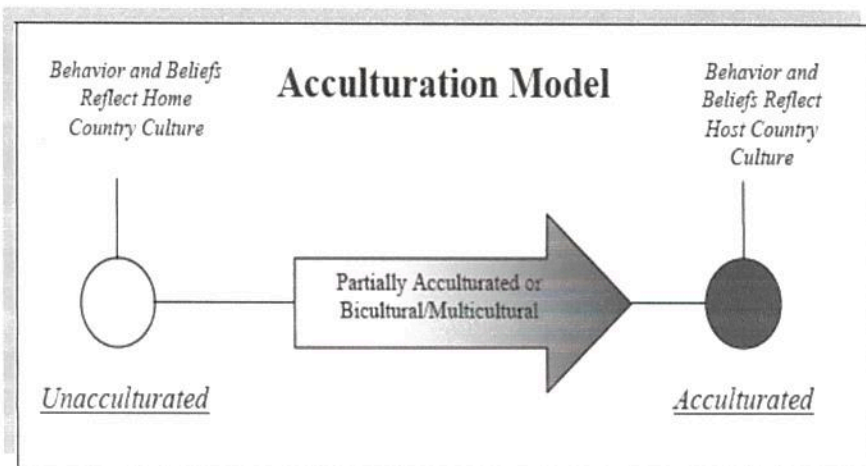


Fig. 1

http://www.cunacouncils.org/images/news/news_CLC_acculturation.jpg

Examples of Acculturation

- When Italians came to the United States they brought with them their language. Even though the heritage of Italian culture stayed strong, the use of their language usually fades away within three generations.
- Immigrants come to America and learn American customs and become American, but still can retain their own cultures.

Assimilation



<http://199.204.138.22/Images/Blogs/gcalvert/Assimilation.jpg>

For more information see pg 176 in aphg textbook

- Acculturation happens when a person has some cultural changes due to influence from the other culture.
- During Acculturation some values of the minority cultures remain while other values are influenced by the majority culture and are changed.
- In the chart on the left you can see the process of acculturation. In the beginning the unacculturated behavior and beliefs reflect home country culture and as it is acculturated the behavior and beliefs starts to reflect host country culture.

Multiculturalism

- When people have values and beliefs from two or more cultures.
 - Rather than assimilating people can retain some aspects of their old culture so that there is still diversity.
 - It is like acculturation.
 - Is when the old culture slowly dies out and is replaced with the new culture.
 - During assimilation all values of the old minority culture are replaced and the people of this minority culture are adopted into the majority culture.
- ### Examples of Assimilation
- When an immigrant comes to America and slowly all of his beliefs and values change and become Americanized.
 - The picture on the left shows that the immigrants slowly lose their cultural values and traits and adopt the majority culture.

Colonialism and Imperialism

What is Imperialism?

- Imperialism is the having either direct or indirect control (or influence) on the affairs of another political unit.

What is Colonialism?

- Colonialism is a *type of Imperialism*. The two terms are really similar but not interchangeable.
- Imperialism can influence other political units *indirectly*, but Colonialism is *very direct and in your face*. Colonialism: basically another country forcefully implants some of its own population onto a foreign territory and occupies/governs that territory as if it was its own.
- Colonialism has made many multinational states.

Why colonize another territory?

Well, there is one main reason to colonize another area: to extend power over more people and land. But there are also 3 sub-reasons...

1. God.

Countries colonize other areas to convert the people in the area to the colonizer's own religion and gain more followers.

2. Gold.

Often, the places being colonized have resources that are of value to the colonizer, so of course they want to take advantage of those.

3. Glory.

This last reason is the most narcissistic. Colonizers take the land to show other rival political units that they have more territory, more power, and that they are more awesome.

Major Players:

These countries (all Western European) planted themselves *everywhere*-

- **Britain**- at one time had colonies on every continent of the world except for Antarctica. They had the largest colonial empire in history.
- **France**- had the second largest colonial empire in history. They had colonies in West Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific.
- **Portugal and Spain**- kind of started this whole colonialism thing. They set a trend by exploring land along the coasts of Africa and the Americas.
- **The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and Italy** were also countries to colonize in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific.

Impact on Culture:

Some changes were good- cultures mixed, languages and religions were spread, and knowledge was shared between peoples. But more often, the changes the colonizers made were for the worse-

- Created a social divide: Colonizers became the upper class and the natives were second.
- Natives were enslaved.
- Boundaries were created without regard to the people and cultures living there.

An example of the last point was the **Berlin Conference** (1884)-

- European, United States, and Russian leaders met to discuss the division of the continent of Africa.
- Like a game of Monopoly, these people met in a room and drew boundaries on a map of Africa without a single African there.
- Rival ethnic groups were put in the same country while other groups were separated.
- There was one consistent trend: Africans were treated as inferior by the colonizers.

Now, most colonies have been **decolonized** due to the demand for **self-determination**, or the concept that ethnic groups have the right to rule themselves.

For more information, see pages 199-201 of the textbook

Ethnic Religions



Ethnic Religions- a belief system that largely confined to the members of a single ethnic or cultural group.

Followers of ethnic religions are usually **born** into religion.

Some examples of ethnic religion are **Judaism, Hinduism**, Shintoism and religions of indigenous peoples.

All ethnic religions do not seek converts to join faith, as a result it is spread through relocation diffusion.

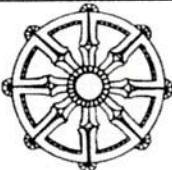


Two main examples are Judaism and Hinduism.

	<u>Judaism</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>
Major Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "One true God" (monotheistic) ▪ The holy book is called, the Torah. ▪ Jewish people are the "chosen people" ▪ The savior or Messiah, will come in the future to save them. ▪ God created all things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reincarnation controlled by karma—past thoughts or ideas ▪ Moksha is to be released from the cycle of reincarnation ▪ Brahman- supreme spiritual source and sustainer of universe
Area of Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traced back to the Middle East. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Asia
Location Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Israel and United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Asia/India /<i>southeast Asia</i>
Symbols	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Star of David 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Om
Extra Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abrahamic faith ▪ Hebrew language ▪ Oldest monotheistic religion ▪ Different divisions: Reform, Conservative, and orthodox. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Largest ethnic religion ▪ Vedic faith ▪ Caste system ▪ Worship temples or shrines
Conflicts (are occurring or have occurred)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holocaust ▪ Arab-Israel conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pakistan and India conflict

For more information, see pages 131-135 in textbook.

Universal Religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam)

Universalizing religion- A belief system that is worldwide in scope, welcomes all people as potential adherents, and may also work actively to acquire new converts.

Religion	Buddhism (300 million followers)	Christianity (2.1 billion followers)	Islam (1.3 billion followers)
Type	Vedic Faith	Abrahamic Faith	Abrahamic Faith
Diffusion Patterns	Founded 2,500 years ago by Siddhartha Gotama in Nepal. Spread throughout South and Southeast Asia . Practiced mostly in South-east Asia .	Founded 2,000 years ago by Jesus Christ in Israel. Spread through Europe and their colonial possessions. Practiced worldwide today, mainly in the United States.	First spread in 610 BCE by the prophet Muhammad . Spread into North Africa and Southeast Asia through trade. Practiced worldwide today, mostly in South and Southwest Asia .
Major Beliefs	Siddhartha Gotama is the Buddha/enlightened one Nirvana - cycle of death and rebirth Four Noble Truths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Life is suffering ○ Suffering is caused by craving and aversion ○ Suffering can be overcome ○ 8-fold path ends Suffering 8-fold Path	One God Jesus is the son of God The Trinity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Father (God) ○ Son (Jesus) ○ Holy Spirit Life after an earthly death Holy Book: Bible	One God- Allah Muhammad is the first prophet. Five Pillars of Islam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Faith ○ Prayer ○ Support needy ○ Fasting during Ramadan ○ Pilgrimage to Mecca Must make pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime. Holy Book: Qu'ran
Place of Worship	Temples	Churches	Mosques
Symbols	 www.ancient-symbols.com	 en.wikipedia.org	 www.religionfacts.com

See pages 130-137 in your textbook for additional information

FUNDAMENTALISM AND SECULARISM

THE 3 W'S: *WHAT, WHERE, WHY*

WHAT IS FUNDAMENTALISM?

Fundamentalism is **literal** interpretation and **strict adherence** to a set of basic principles (usually religious) that can control or direct a person's life; many can take these beliefs to an extreme and even violent level.

WHAT IS SECULARISM?

Secularism is the belief that humans **should be based on facts** and **not on religious beliefs**. It has **two basic rules**: strict separation of the state from religious institutions and people of all religion and belief are to be equal before the law.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND FUNDAMENTALISM AND SECULARISM?

Fundamentalism can be found in most societies today, due to the fact that it supports the beliefs of mainly Protestant, Christian, Jewish, Islamic, Hindu, and Buddhist communities that have heavy religious influence. It is more common to find them in less westernized places.

Some examples of **religious fundamentalism** are:

- ✚ Introduction to religious ideas and morals in school textbooks, passed laws that are based on religious ideals and corporate policies based on religious values and norms.
- ✚ Christian fundamentalists oppose teachings such as the teaching of evolution and legalization of abortion.
- ✚ "Blue Laws" are set in states that give support to religious beliefs like Sunday Closings and prohibition of certain items on certain days like alcohol.

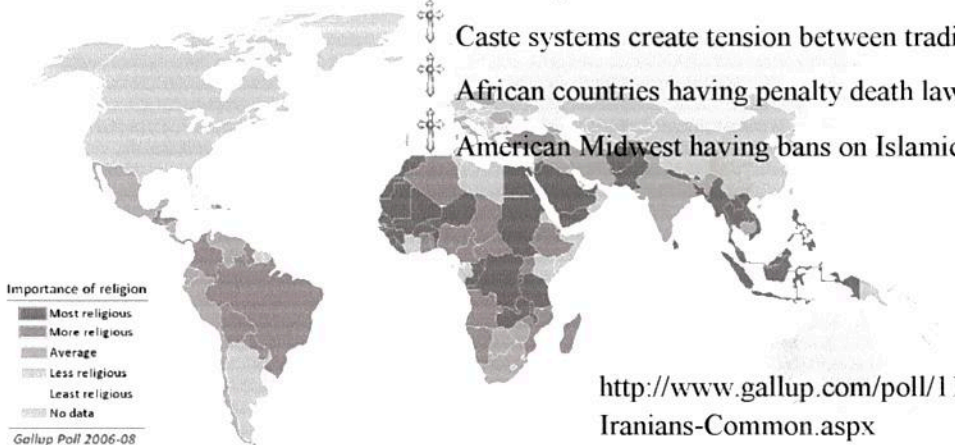
Some examples of **secularism** are:

- ✚ Schools in France deny students the ability to show any religious symbols (ex. Cross, Star of David, etc.) to avoid state religious advocacy.
- ✚ Secular states use civil laws, unlike other religious authorities like Catholic Canon Law, Islamic Sharia, etc.

WHY IS THERE TENSION AND CONFLICT WITHIN FUNDAMENTALISM AND SECULARISM?

Concerns is secularization have come up about globalization and its ability to reduce religious influence on society.

- ✚ Vatican resists expanding woman's reproductive rights and allowing women to serve as priests.
- ✚ Caste systems create tension between tradition and change in Hinduism.
- ✚ African countries having penalty death laws for homosexuality.
- ✚ American Midwest having bans on Islamic Sharia laws for fundamentalism.



For more information see pages 148-149 in your textbook.

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/114211/Alabamians-Iranians-Common.aspx>

Popular vs. Folk Culture

- Pop culture: main preferences and attitudes held by a lot of people and considered mainstream
- Folk culture: Groups of people with similar cultural traits who live mostly in rural areas

Differences Between Pop and Folk Culture

<u>Popular Culture</u>	<u>Folk Culture</u>
Hierarchical and then contagious diffusion of traits	Relocation diffusion
Diffusion is rapid	Diffusion occurs slowly
Hearths are in MDCs, where the people have technology for mass production and more leisure time	Hearths are generally unknown
Urban populations	Rural populations
* Mass media influences it and causes it to change frequently	Cultural traits stay relatively constant
Mass production of items	Handmade items
Large area	Small area

Conflicts Between Them:

- Folk cultures generally have the goals of keeping other cultures out while keeping their own culture in
- Conflict often occurs when commodification turns something from folk culture into a product that is bought and sold
- The New Zealand All Black's haka dance is an example of a commodification causing conflict- even though their dance isn't entirely authentic to the one done by Maori (indigenous people), it still raises ownership questions and arguments, largely over the profits the All Blacks and their sponsors make from doing the dance
- The heritage industry raises questions as well, especially since museums, monuments, and historical sites change up the history to make it more appealing so people will spend money. This meddling with the history can cause conflicts, again largely over money, authenticity, and commodification of the original folk culture

For more information, see pages 47, 48, 45, 41, 50, and 51 of textbook

Major Language Families

Language - a system of communication based on symbols that have agreed upon meanings

Language Family - a collection of languages that share a common but distant ancestor

- **Afro-Asiatic**
 - comprised of about 300 living languages and dialects
 - languages spoken in Middle East, North Africa, Horn of Africa and Sahel
 - possesses longest recorded history of any language family

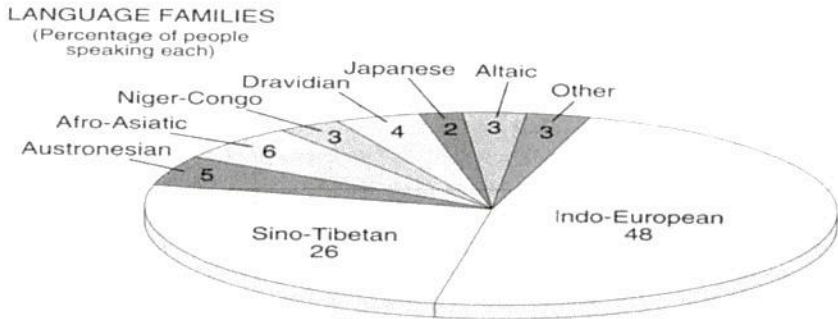
- **Austronesian**
 - originated from Taiwan
 - spoken by about 386 million people
 - dispersed throughout islands of Southeast Asia, Madagascar, and the Pacific, with a few members on continental Asia

- **Indo-European**
 - about 445 languages and dialects
 - spoken by almost 3 billion native speakers; largest of any family
 - includes most major current languages of South Asia, Europe, and parts of Western and Central Asia

- **Niger-Congo**
 - Africa's largest language family (dominate in Sub-Saharan)
 - most widely spoken language by number of speakers is Swahili

- **Sino-Tibetan**
 - 400 languages spoken in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia
 - second largest language family in number of native speakers
 - Chinese (1.2 billion), Burmese (33 million), and Tibetic (8 million)

- **Trans-New Guinea**
 - Papuan languages spoken in New Guinea and neighboring islands
 - third largest language family in the world by number of languages



For more information see pages 98-105 in the textbook

Breaking Down Language

1. Language Convergence: When 2 languages merge together to create a mixture due to constant interaction.
 - a. Pidgin: A language that combines vocabulary and grammatical practices from 2 or more languages that have come into contact. Pidginization is the process of creating a pidgin language.
 - i. Ex: The combined version of Spanish and English is Spanglish used in Miami where there is a large Spanish and English speaking population.
 - b. Creole: A pidgin language that is taught as a first language. Creolization is the process of taking a pidgin language and expanding it to people so that it becomes a pidgin language.
 - i. Ex: Hawaiian children are taught Hawaiian Pidgin English as a first language becoming a creole language.
2. Language Extinction: a language that no longer has any living speakers
 - a. Factors leading to language Extinction: Natural disasters, famine and disease, war and genocide (can wipe out whole villages), abandoning ancestor language (speak the majority language, parents don't teach kids their dominant language), political repression (nation- state promoting a single culture/ language to only be spoken in public).
 - b. Hebrew was once a dead language or an endangered language. It has since revived due to Ben Yehuda and a handful of others making Hebrew the official language of Palestine. Then Hebrew had over 50,000 speakers and counting.
3. Lingua Franca: A language used for business and trade purposes between people who do not speak the same language. * These 2 people speak other languages as their 1st language
 - a. Mostly used for trade because generally people will have a different native language but they can still use this common 2nd language to communicate.
 - b. English is the newly emerging lingua franca. This is because English is already used in international air traffic control. Also it is most commonly used in media such as the news and especially on social media English is the dominant language.
 - c. In addition over 2/3 of the world's mail is in English, 80% of the world's electronically stored information is stored in English, and English is the common language of books, newspapers, airports, international business, science technology, pop music and advertising. Due to this people are surrounded by English making it the logical option for a lingua franca.
4. Artificial Language: an invented language intended for special use, as in international communication or computer programming. Ex: Esperanto is a language created by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof to be used as a 2nd language for native speakers (it is very easy to learn). It doesn't replace any languages just a common way to communicate, and it is also politically unbiased.
5. Dialect: The various forms of a single language that provide important clues about linguistic boundaries and relationships between language and identity.
 - a. Accent: Something perceived when a person has a different pronunciation of a word than your own. (Y'all and you all)
 - b. Mutual intelligibility: When 2 people with different dialects are able to understand each other.
 - c. Isogloss: A boundary that marks word usage.
6. Toponyms: a place name given to certain features of land (settlements, terrain features, streams). Toponymy gives people their own sense of culture identity and uniqueness.

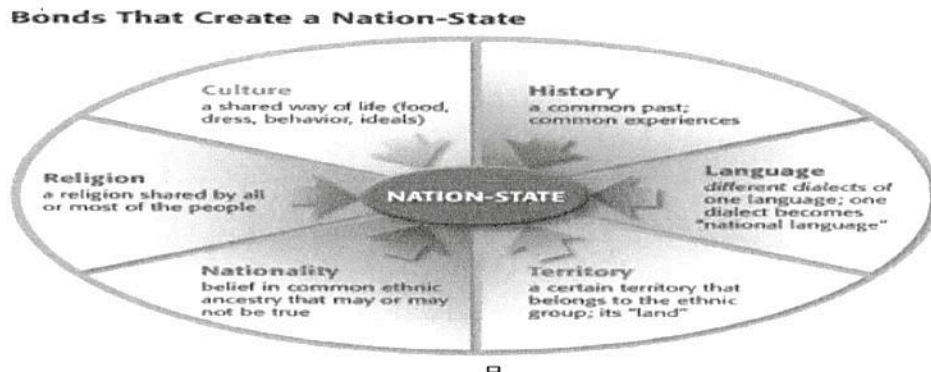
Basic Political Terminology

State

- Requirements for a state:
 - Defined boundaries
 - Sovereign government
 - Permanent population
 - Recognized by other states
- Before a state can have sovereignty-*the ability to decide affairs in its territory*- it must be recognized by other states.

Nation

- Group of people with shared political aspirations and a common history
 - A nation's history and heritage are linked to a specific territory
- Multiple nations within a state or territory can lead to conflict and a clashing state.
- Examples of nations:
 - Kurds, Palestinians



<http://www.marxistrevival.com/?p=209>

Nation-State

- An area in which a nation and state coincide with one another
- Examples include Japan, France, and the Koreans

Stateless Nation

- When a nation does not have a state or coincide with one
- Examples include:
 - Kurds, Basques

Multinational States

- A state in which its population consists of two or more nations
- Examples include:
 - USA, United Kingdom Canada

Multistate Nations

- A nation that transcends the borders of two or more states
- Examples include:
 - Kurds, Koreans (North Korea, South Korea)

For more information
Pg. 194-198

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The Cold War and The Fall of Communism

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The Cold War : War “fought” by the USA and USSR over world dominance (capitalism vs. communism.)

- Neither countries actually fought each other, but instead, used **client states** to fight on their behalf.

US Allies: NATO Nations (West Europe and Canada), Japan, Taiwan, Israel, South Vietnam, South Korea and others.

USSR Allies: Warsaw Pact countries, East Germany and others. Had informal allies such as China, North Korea, North Vietnam

Other Terms

Shatterbelt Regions: Regions that are caught between conflict between two superpowers. Their boundaries are often changed due to these conflicts.

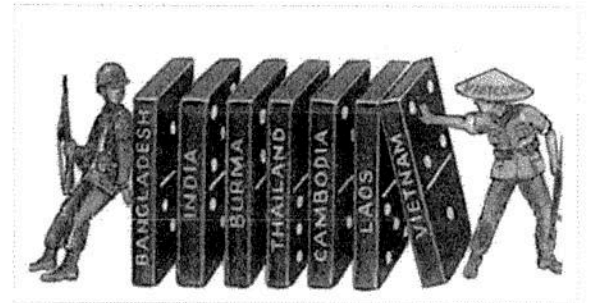
example: East Asia (during Korean and Vietnam wars)

Buffer States: Countries that remain neutral between two conflicting countries.

example: Mongolia (between China and Russia)

Domino Effect: Idea that once a few countries fell into communism, others would follow as well.

- Never actually existed but was theorized.



Fall of Communism

- Historians disagree on when it happened, but the fall was marked by:
 - 1.The Falling of the Berlin Wall
 - 2.Breakup and loss of USSR territory

Democratization

1. Reformation of **Poland, Hungary** and **Bulgaria**
2. Ousting of communism in **East Germany** (marked by falling of Berlin Wall) and **Czechoslovakia.**
3. Reformation of **Romania**

Formation of New States

Including:

Bosnia	Herzgovinia
Croatia	Macedonia
Serbia	Montenegro

Communist Countries Today

China, Vietnam, Laos, Cuba and North Korea remain communist countries.

Total of 23 New States

More Information in Textbook Pages 214 - 215

Political Power

Territoriality

- ♣ Having a strong attachment to or defensive control of a specific area

For more information on these topics see pages 194, 213-214 of the textbook

Ratzel's Theory

- ♣ Developed by Friedrich Ratzel
- ♣ He compared a state's growth to that of an organism
 - » States needed some type of resource to grow
 - » States needed space to grow
 - » States developed and grew stronger by gaining new territory
 - » States competed against one another for resources and space
- ♣ His theory is an example of environmental determinism



Source: antimedocratie.org/?p=627






Mackinder's Heartland Theory

- ♣ Developed by Halford Mackinder
- ♣ He believed if the balance of power among states was upset, one or a combination of states could become the dominant world power
- ♣ He labeled the interior of Eurasia as the **heartland**
- ♣ The heartland, he claimed, had the best **geographic factors** for world domination:
 - » It could not be attacked by sea
 - » Had a sizeable amount of resources
- ♣ His theory could be said to involve environmental determinism, because of his belief that location is a crucial factor in political power
- ♣ Criticism of this theory: It **oversimplifies** the intricate factors that determine who has political power in the world

Spykman's Rimland Theory

- ♣ Developed by Nicholas Spykman
- ♣ Countered Mackinder's theory
- ♣ He labeled the area surrounding the heartland, the edge of Eurasia, as the **rimland**
- ♣ He believed that the rimland had the best **geographic factors** for world domination, instead of the heartland:
 - » Had varied resources
 - » Coastal access***
 - » Access to interior (the heartland)

Boundaries and State Shapes

State Shape	Picture	Defining features	Advantages	Disadvantages	Examples
Compact		-Circular in shape	-More unified -Easier to defend, communicate, govern, and travel	-may become crowded -No variety in natural resources	Macedonia Australia Poland
Elongated		-longer than it is wide -oftentimes narrow	-wide array of resources -Greater water territory (possibly)	-harder to communicate, defend, travel and govern	Chile Vietnam
Fragmented		-divided into two or more parts, often including islands	-Greater water territory	-Harder to communicate, defend, and govern	Philippines Japan
Perforated		-separate, sovereign state within it	-encourages interaction between states	-Often ethnic conflict between states	South Africa Italy
Prorupt		-part of the state projecting off; "panhandle"	-encourages interaction between states	--panhandle group is often isolated and may be discriminated against	Nambia Somalia

Exclave: A part of a state that is completely separated from the rest of the state.

Ex: Alaska is an exclave of the United States

Enclave: A sovereign state that is completely surrounded by a separate state, usually created by ethnic groups separating and may lead to a hostile environment. Ex: Lesotho, San Marino, and Vatican City are the only recognized enclaves.

Boundary Types:

Physcial: Boundaries formed by nature landmarks like mountains and rivers. **Ex:** Rio Grande, Mexican/American border

Cultural: Estimated boundaries between ethnic groups. **Ex:** Pakistan/India border

Geometric: Boundaries made along longitude and latitude lines. **Ex:** Canadian/American border,

Antecedent: Boundaries that no longer exist. **Ex:** Great Wall of China

Subsequent: Boundaries formed by conflict or cultural change. **Ex:** Lesotho/South African border

Superimposed: Boundaries made with disregard for ethnic groups. **Ex:** Most borders in Africa (**Berlin Conference**)

Relict: Boundaries that no longer exist **Ex:** Great Wall of China

Fortified: Physical boundaries reaffirming the border. **Ex:** Great Wall of China.

Internal Boundaries

- Every ten years, the US Census gathers data about the population of the United States. When an area or state has a large change in population, **reapportionment** must occur in order to insure that each representative in the House of Representatives of the same state represents about the same amount of people. Of course, this means that there will either be more cut-backs or add-ins as far as representatives go, so elections must be held in each state to choose representatives.



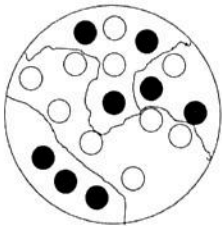
The Original Gerryman
FraudFactor.com

<http://www.fraudfactor.com/images/figerrymandersb.gif>

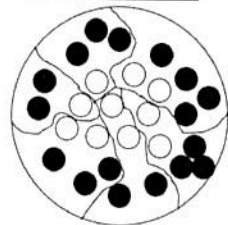
- Because there was a change in population, the voting district lines must be redrawn in order for the representatives to represent an equal number of people. This is known as **redistricting**.
- Originating from a tactic used by Elbridge Gerry, **gerrymandering** is used today by legislators to ensure a safe vote for their party's candidates. With gerrymandering, district lines are drawn so that the voting district for a candidate is overrepresented by a certain group of people who would vote for that candidate. Although this isn't illegal, it is frowned upon and is most often done using a third party to draw the district lines. This can be done in a number of ways.

- When a political party is threatened by the votes of supporters of the opposite party, it has options as to how it can gain the majority of votes that it needs to win.

Packing



Cracking



- The first way of going about this is known as *packing*. When a representative packs together certain group of people in their district, they are taking one group of people and putting them all together so that they are the majority of fewer districts than the other groups of voters – not enough districts, however, for the opposition to win the election.
Ex:
- Another way to go about gerrymandering is by *cracking* the voting districts so that the opposing voters are split up where they aren't the minority. This is normally easiest to do when the opposing voters are around the center of the voting district.

For a better understanding on gerrymandering and redistricting, you can watch these videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_X2rO-kXHA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUOKeyElzog>

UNCLOS

—United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea—

- **Purpose:** created in 1982 because more than one sovereign state claimed the same piece of water
 - **standard water borders** for all UN states (ratified-1994)
 - FYI: 1 nautical mile = 1.508 miles

Boundary: vertical plane, represented as a line on a map
—Delimited on maps and demarkated by posts, signs, or fences

— 12 nautical miles from shore
Territorial Waters
Fishing rights and sovereign territory

— 24 nautical miles from shore
Contiguous Zone
Enforces migration laws and sanitation

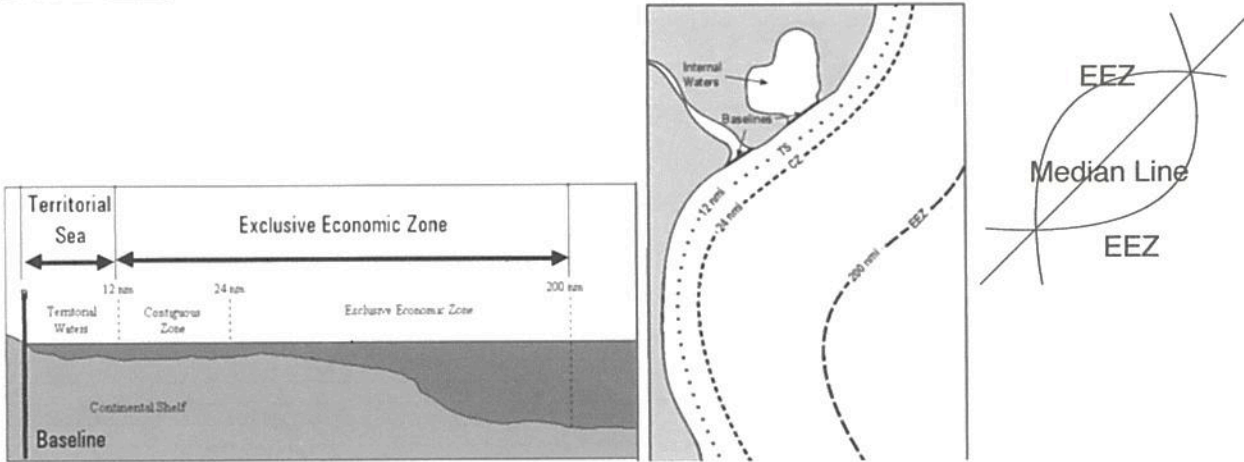
Conflicts: over when sea boundaries overlap and boundaries are not demarcated

Example: India and China dispute parts of their boundaries. Also, islands dispute their boundaries so the median line principle is used.

—Beyond EEZ
High Seas
Fair game for anyone (anyone can fish, fly over, pass through,

—200 nautical miles from shore
EEZ
(Exclusive Economic Zone)
Controls natural resources, exploration and extraction, fisheries, oil and gas

—When EEZs overlap
Median Line Principle
Divide EEZs evenly



<http://www.linz.govt.nz/sea/nautical-information/maritime-boundaries/maritime-boundary-definitions>

***For more information, see page 202 of the textbook

Unitary States

Their federal government has absolute power; local subdivisions exist to enforce it

Absolute monarchies, dictatorships, oligarchies, theocracies

Federal States

Their federal government shares power with its local subdivisions

Democracies, limited monarchies

Confederations:

The federal government has less power than its local subdivisions; state is more like an alliance of independent states

U.S. under Articles of Confederation

Centralized power

Supreme power over the state and complete authority is concentrated in the central government

Local governments are given little power by the federal government

Local subdivisions are created by the state for convenience. They enforce national laws on citizens as well.

Not as centralized

The central government does not have supreme power/complete authority over the state

Division of power between federal and local governments

Local governments and subdivisions both have legislative power.

Very decentralized

The central government has extremely limited authority; power is given to the central gov. by local subdivisions

Local governments hold more power than the federal government

Each of the local governments have their own legislation. They are able to hold exercise their own power.

Pros:

- Same laws/policies everywhere
- Unity and stability
- Fewer national-local gov. conflicts

Cons:

- Central gov. cannot keep up with all local problems
- Won't meet needs of all citizens when trying to meet local problems

Pros:

- Local government/officials have to be elected for representation
- Central gov. handles national/international problems and local gov. handles local problems
- Local decision-making (schools, highways, etc.)

Cons:

- Dispute over national supremacy vs. state's rights, national laws vs. state laws
- Citizens may be treated differently in different parts of the country

Pros:

- Power is kept at the local level, so a large central government cannot develop
- Subdivisions cooperate, but still have their own separate identities

Cons:

- Lack of unity
- Lack of common laws
- Weak central government makes it hard to enforce laws and collect taxes

Textbook page 206



Lighter countries: Federal states

Darker countries: Unitary states (**most common**)

No real-life examples of confederations, but the E.U. comes close

(source: Wikipedia - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state)

Supranationalism

(When multiple states work together for a common economic, military, cultural, or political purpose.)

Pros and Cons of Supranationalist Organizations	
PROS	CONS
Political Security	Loss of Portion of Sovereignty
More Trading Opportunity	
Shared Wealth	
Shared Power	

Supranationalist Organizations			
Organization	Abbreviation	Countries	Goal/Purpose
United Nations	UN	Most Countries (193) besides Taiwan, Palestine, Kosovo, and several others.	Maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economic development, protecting the environment, and providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NATO	Most of Western Europe, U.S., Canada, but not Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland, and Austria.	Military alliance, where member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.
European Union	EU	Majority of Europe, and excluding countries of note: Switzerland and Norway.	A common market with a single currency, the freedom of movement of people, goods, services and capital. They have a law requiring equal pay for women, as well as banning animal tested cosmetic products.
Association of South East Asian Nations	ASEAN	Most of South East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural dev. in the region. -To promote regional peace and stability -To promote collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest. -To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities. -To collaborate for the bettering of agriculture and industry to raise the living standards of the people. -To maintain co-operation with international organizations with similar aims and purposes.
North American Trade Association	NAFTA	Canada, Mexico, United States	Remove barriers to the exchange of goods and services among the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

DEVOLUTION

Definition: The transfer of some power to one or more regional units (weakening the central government)

Examples: Quebec (Canada), Scotland (United Kingdom)

Even though Scottish independence failed Scotland has gained some additional autonomy since the referendum



Cartoon From: http://media.cagle.com/139/2014/09/19/153973_600.jpg

The key cause is **ethnonationalism**- in multinational states, ethnic communities often desire to have more say, especially if they feel like they aren't represented or are underrepresented in the current structure

Advantage: If some power is transferred to one or more local regions and the people feel they are represented then **balkanization** (the break-up of a state into two or more units) becomes less likely. If people feel heard then **ethnic separatism** has less of a basis. Likewise, **irredentist** claims by surrounding powers are less likely to have traction with the ethnic group.

Changes that often result from devolution include:

- More local policy control
- The encouragement of other groups to fight for some degree of sovereignty
- A less unified state identity
- Financial costs due to often redundant political structures

See textbook pages 207-208

Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces

Centripetal Forces- events or circumstances that help unite the people of a state

Examples include:

- ❖ Equality
- ❖ Cultural Homogeneity
- ❖ Shared Language
- ❖ Patriotism
 - Armed Forces
 - Binding together of the country after the 9/11 attacks
- ❖ Good Leadership
- ❖ Geographic Boundaries keeping people inside
 - Ex: Pakistan is an isolated river valley surrounded by mountains
- ❖ Flourishing Economy
- ❖ Uniform Government Policies
- ❖ Strong Infrastructure
- ❖ Raison D'etre



<http://uncmain.sites.unc.edu/files/20>

Raison D'etre- the purpose or reason for the initial existence of a state

- ❖ Literally translated in French as “the reason for being”
- ❖ It is the most significant centripetal force

Example: Israel's Raison D'etre → to create a homeland for the Jews

Pakistan's Raison D'etre → to create a Muslim majority state apart from India

Centrifugal Forces- events or circumstances that divide and split the people of a state.

Examples include:

- ❖ Discrimination & Inequality
- ❖ Cultural Diversity
- ❖ Various Languages
- ❖ Various Religions
 - Ex: Hindus and Muslims in India
- ❖ Economic Disparities
- ❖ Government policies that exclude one or more groups
- ❖ Geographic Boundaries splitting a country
 - Ex: Mountains that spread across Nepal can split communities
- ❖ Multinational States
- ❖ Poor Leadership
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Weak Infrastructure
- ❖ Lack of a Raison D'etre
 - Ex: Yugoslavia was created as a multinational state with split religions and languages and did not have a Raison D'etre. Eventually, the country broke apart.

For more information, see textbook pages 206- 207

First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution)



- Early groups of humans were usually nomadic people that followed groups of animals as a food source and gathered plants along the way
 - A few groups of humans lived by the ocean and didn't move around. This is because those groups got their food from the sea and surrounding area

Hearths:

- The first agricultural revolution began at roughly the same time in several different places in the world

Hearth	Domesticated Organism
China	Millet, Chinese Cabbage, Pigs
Fertile Crescent	Wheat, Barley, Sheep
Andean Highlands	Potatoes, Manioc, Llamas
Mesoamerica	Corn, Beans, Squash, Turkey
Eastern United States	Sunflowers, Pepo Squash

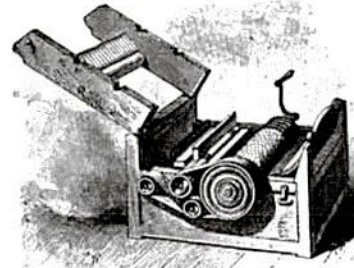
- The Neolithic Revolution also known as the First Agricultural Revolution began about 11,000 years ago in these hearths bringing sweeping change and mostly wiping out the hunter-gather groups.
 - Pros to the rise of farming
 - More food being produced
 - More people being sustained creates population growth
 - Specialization of jobs due to excess food
 - Cities were created
 - Cons to the rise of farming
 - Disease became more common killing more people
 - Upper and lower class system created
 - The lifespan of the average human dropped

For more info see pages 327-328 in the text book

Second Agricultural Revolution

Overview

- Was one of three agricultural revolutions
- Occurred in the developed world starting in the **middle ages**
- Birth of four-course crop rotation
- Closely related to the **industrial revolution**
- **New inventions**, such as the cotton gin, curved metal plow, horse collar, and seed drill, improved crop yields



Cotton Gin- <https://www.eliwhitney.org/sites/default/files/cottongin1s.jpg>

Definitions

- **Second Agricultural Revolution**- The effect of new inventions and methods that improved crop yields in the middle ages
- **Four-course crop rotation**- Growing different kinds of crops in the same field to increase soil fertility
- **Industrial Revolution**- The change of small-scale to mass production, and a rapid increase of inventions from the 1800s to 1900s

Where Did the Revolution Occur?

- The Second Agricultural Revolution took place in the developed world along with the industrial revolution, mainly in **Europe and the United States**.
- Simple inventions (horse collar) made in China

Europe



<http://www.explorecrete.com/crete-maps/images/europe.gif>

United States



http://i.infopls.com/images/states_imgmap.gif

Causes and Effects

Causes	Effects
Need for new methods to increase productivity and farming efficiency	Four-course crop rotation, which removed the fallow period, and new inventions
	Rural to urban migration due to more automation in farming (Industrialization)
	Farmers and agricultural workers lose their jobs because they are not needed

For more information visit pages 327-328 of the textbook.

Green Revolution

- What is the Green Revolution?

- First stage in the 3rd agricultural revolution
- Started by Norman Borlaug
- Occurred between 1965 and 1985
- Its goal was to help end world hunger through the use of new technologies.
- Aimed toward lower developed countries (LDCs) like India (at that time)
- Positively impacted Mexico, India, and Pakistan the greatest.

- Technology and Ideas

- Innovations were shared with governments and agencies in developing countries to help them. In the Gene Revolution, they were patented.
- The three main crops that were grown were rice, wheat, and corn and they were irrigation-dependent.
- Chemical pesticides are used to eliminate weeds and insects that are harmful to the growth of crops.
 - However, they develop resistance to pesticides so you have to use more. This is harmful to the environment.
- Fertilizers are added to the soil to increase fertility.
- Machinery such as tractors made it easier to farm.
- High yield crops

Effects

Pros	Cons
Increased food production	Pesticides and herbicides reduced soil fertility
Helped LDCs with hunger	Farmer's debt increased
India became self-sufficient in grain production	Super weeds that are resistant to pesticides
Wheat production doubled in Pakistan and India	Cost a large amount of money
Doubled irrigated land	Used lots of natural resources for mass production



Here is an example of fertilizer being used in India

<http://www.india.com/topic/Fertilisers.html>

Gene Revolution

What is it?- Part of the Third Agricultural Revolution, the transition from the Green Revolution to more genetic engineering and more company involvement in research and patenting

When did it happen?- Began in the 1980s, still going on today

Where did it happen?- Mostly MDCs, especially the United States; most LDCs are unaffected

Causes:

- increase in technology caused by the Third Agricultural Revolution
- great increase in world population created a need for increased food production
- patenting man-made lifeforms became typical

Effects:

- environmental issues (example: increased use of herbicides)
- disadvantage to unaffected LDCs
- controversy (example: The EU has passed laws banning GMOs)

Related Terms to Know

Biotechnology- improving livestock and crops through genetic engineering, example: GMOs

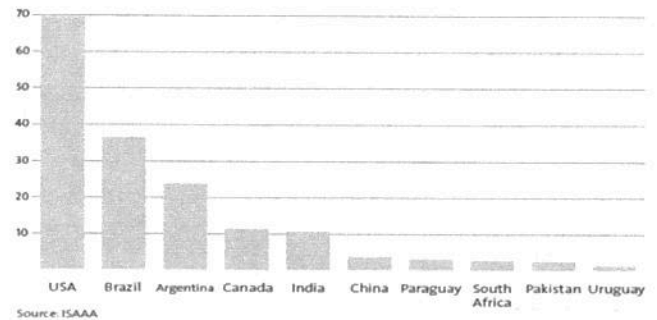
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)- created by taking genes from one organism and inserting them into another organism, extremely controversial, example: rice containing a natural pesticide from a species of bacteria

Monsanto- Company that creates GMOs, has caused controversy because they patent their GMO technology and control most GMOs on the market today

Terminator Seeds- GMO seeds created by Monsanto that do not produce offspring; farmers are forced to purchase new seeds each year, recently banned

The World's Biggest GMO Lovers

Top GMO crop growing countries, in million hectares (2012)



www.gmoinside.org

MONSANTO



www.news.monsanto.com

Green Revolution vs. Gene Revolution

Green Revolution

- had the greatest effect on LDCs
- sponsored by governments to alleviate world hunger
- innovations shared with the world

Gene Revolution

- only affected MDCs
- incited by companies to gain profit and increase efficiency
- innovations protected by patents

Responses to Modern Agriculture: Organic, Non-GMO, and Eat Local Movements

Organic Foods	Non-Organic Foods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No pesticides or fertilizers ❖ Healthier for humans and animals to eat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Grown in organic farm ❖ Examples- any food that has the certified USDA organic sticker on it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uses pesticides and/or fertilizers ❖ Unhealthy and not proven to be accurate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Grown in a feed lot, factory farm, etc. ❖ Examples-some fruits and vegetables are most likely non-organic



GMO Food	Non-GMO Food
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Genes were modified to fit farmer's needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unhealthy to eat ❖ Examples- long lasting tomatoes, golden rice, and sweeter corn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Were raised naturally without any modifying <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Healthy to eat ❖ Always has a sticker to verify it's Non-GMO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Examples- many granola bars, body care products, and fruit

Eat Local Movements

Eat and buy food from local producers to reduce the rate of globalization which also supports the local economy and environment.

- ❖ Tastes better and fresher
- ❖ Sometimes it's healthier than organic food
- ❖ Can be very expensive
- ❖ Shuts down export needs of poor countries



Types of Agriculture

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE

Subsistence Agriculture-farming system in which outputs are used/consumed by farmers and their family

- **Shifting cultivation**-uses fire to clear vegetation to create fields for crops; based on a cycle of land rotation which includes a fallow period
 - EXTENSIVE
 - Southeast Asia, Africa, Central and South America; tropical and subtropical climates
 - Slash-and-burn/milpa/swidden
 - **Intercropping**-planting 2 or more crops in a field at the same time
- **Pastoralism**- grazing and raising herd animals as the sole/dominant farming activity
 - EXTENSIVE
 - Arid climates; Saharan Desert in North Africa, Middle East, and the Gobi Desert
 - Relies on trade with settled farmers for cereal crops, and other foods
 - Camels, goats, or sheep
- **Wet Rice Farming**
 - INTENSIVE
 - Leading rice exporters: Thailand, Vietnam, India, US (US doesn't have a small-holder system)
 - **Smallholder agriculture**-small farms in which the produce is consumed by those in the household
 - Double cropping
- **Smallholder crop and livestock farming**
 - INTENSIVE
 - Asia where rice farming can not occur
 - No double cropping
 - Fewer inputs than wet-rice farming
- Women in Africa do most of the farming because men are in mines or cities working, and children are at school

For more information (and the rest of the table to the right) see pages 333-342 ☺

COMMERICAL AGRICUTLURE

Commercial Agriculture-farming system that relies heavily on purchased inputs and in which products are sold

- **Agribusiness**-industry of food production including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers
 - Vertical integration-when a country controls more than 1 stage in the production or distribution of a commodity
- **Plantation Agriculture**
 - **Plantation**-large estate on which cash crops are grown
- **Mediterranean agriculture**
 - California/Chile/Mediterranean sea
 - Exs: olives, grapes, citrus fruits
- **Mixed crop and livestock farming**-crops are grown to feed livestock and livestock are sold
 - **Corn Belt**-Central Ohio to Eastern Nebraska
 - Corn and soybeans were raised for cattle and hogs
 - Specialization of the corn belt:
 - **Feedlots**
 - **Factory Farms**
- **Livestock Ranching**-EXTENSIVE, raising large numbers of sheep and cattle for sale
- **Commercial gardening**-INTENSIVE, production of nontropical fruits, vegetables, and flowers for sale
 - **Truck farming**-large farms that specialize in the production of one commodity

	Subsistence	Commercial
Farm Size	Small	Large
Agricultural Activity	Diverse	Specialized
Scale of consumption	Household, local	National, international
Purchased inputs	Low	High

Agricultural Regions

Shifting Agriculture - A plot of land is cleared and cultivated

- The land is then left untouched until the natural vegetation returns
- Often uses slash and burn techniques to clear the plot of land
- Negatively affects soil fertility and
- Promotes soil degradation
- Tropical and subtropical climate regions
- Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and Africa.

Mediterranean Regions- Includes tree or vine crop, a grain crop, and live stock

- Think grapes and olives
- Part of commercial gardening
- Includes Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece
- California in the US
- Hot, dry summers
- Cool, wet winters



<http://gimcw.org/climate/images/worldmap.jpg>

Pastoral Nomadism -Best suited for regions with arid and semi-arid climates

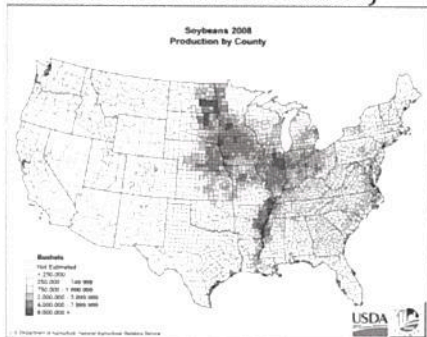
- People move with their herds/flocks
- Based on open grazing of herds
- There are some examples in the Amazonian Rain Forests, Mongolia, and the Sahara Desert

Dairy Belt – The milk cow-producing region (humid continental climate)



http://www.hoards.com/sites/default/files/130325_191-man1.tif

Soybeans and Corn Production – Their production zones are basically the same (the soybean production map is shown below and it has a humid continental climate)



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_EZMGVwURo3M/SwwqAZ3HbqI/AAAAAAAAACD8/CGR82UQc8VQ/s1600/Sov SR-PR08-RGRChor-701729.tif

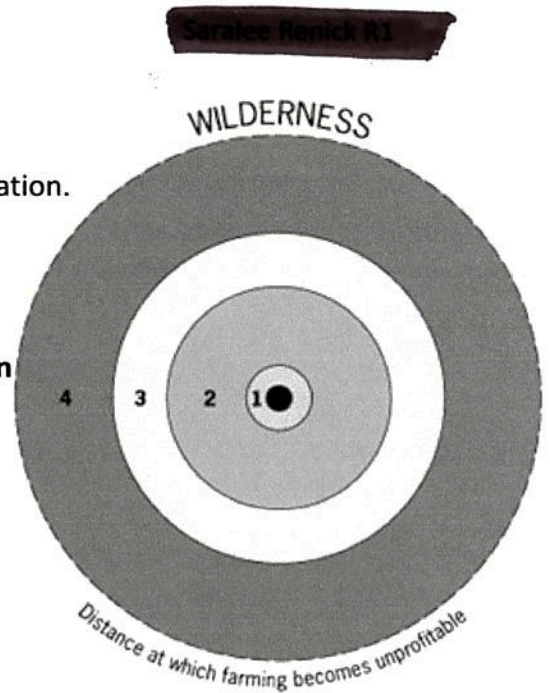
Bread Bowl -Wheat producing region in the United States (humid continental climate type)



http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/Ag_Atlas_Maps/Crops_and_Plants/Field_Crops_Harvested/Wheat/All%20Wheat%20for%20Grain.%20H

Von Thunen

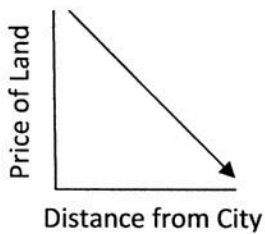
- The model was created by J.H. Von Thunen before industrialization.
- It is based on the following assumptions:
 - The market is in the center of an **isolated state**
 - The land is **flat**
 - Farmers transport their own goods to market by **wagon**



- **Central City**
- 1 Intensive farming and dairying**
- 2 Forest**
- 3 Increasing extensive field crops**
- 4 Ranching, animal products**

<https://aphug.wikispaces.com/Models+To+Know>

Bid-Rent Theory



- The bid-rent theory shows how much a buyer is willing to spend on a land in relation to its distance from the market.
- **Further from market=cheaper land**
- **Closer to market=expensive land**

Intensive Agriculture

- Needs high input of labor/capital/machines
- Crops are **closer together**
- More crops can be planted in less space
- Example: Produce

Extensive Agriculture

- Doesn't need as many inputs
- Crops/livestock tend to be more **spread out**
- Example: Grains, Cattle

- Intensive Agriculture only needs a little land, so farmers can afford to buy the more expensive land.
- Extensive Agriculture needs more land, so farmers had to buy the cheaper land further away.

Relevance to Today

- In today's cities, there is **more than one market**.
- Spoilage is no longer an issue because of **refrigeration** and refrigerated trucks.
- Transportation is easier.
- The **cost of transportation no longer has** than much of an effect.

- This allowed Von Thunen to draw generalizations on the spatial distribution of agriculture.
- Other Things Von Thunen Considered:
 - Would the agricultural product **spoil**?
 - Would the farmer be making **frequent trips** to the market?
 - How much did it **cost** to transport the agricultural product?

Role of Woman in Agriculture

- ❖ Women's role in agriculture has been getting more important over time (Mainly in LDCs like Nigeria, Indonesia, and Ghana)
- ❖ Women make up most the labor force of agriculture as the men are off at work and the children are at school (Over 43%)
- ❖ Even though women do the same work:
 - Women operate smaller farms (1/2 to 2/3 as large)
 - Women keep fewer and smaller livestock and earn less from the livestock
 - Women have a greater overall workload
 - Women have less education due to the gender gap
 - Women have less access to productive resources
 - Women get paid less
- ❖ Women can even be banned from managing their own farms
- ❖ All of this is due to the gender gap of these countries (Gender gap separates the rights of men and of women)
- ❖ If the gender gap was closed:
 - The yields could increase by up to 30%
 - Hunger could decrease

Shown on page 326 of the textbook

Image was found at

<http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2011/06/women-in-agriculture-closing-the-gender-gap-for-development-and-world-hunger/>



Women performing agricultural activities

The Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution (17th-19th century) - a period which rural societies in Europe became industrial and urbanized.

What Happened?

- This marked a shift into special purpose machinery
- Factories and mass productions occurred
- Jobs were created
- Improved transportation/ efficient ways of communication were being developed

Why was Britain the birthplace?

1. Resources: coal, steel, iron
2. Population growth

Factory Working Conditions

- Low wages
- Unskilled workers were easy to replace
- Highly hazardous tasks = health risks

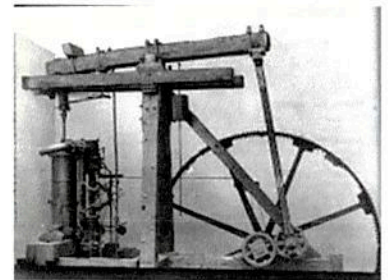
Before The Industrial Revolution

- Manufacturing was done in homes (simple machines)
- Cottage industries a.k.a. small-scale goods produced (ex. Cloths)
- Life revolved around farming
- People resided in small rural communities

As goods increased new methods of production were needed

Technology

- The Spinning Jenny (1764)- created by James Hargreaves
- The Steam Engine (1769)- created by James Watt



Steam Engine "www.pixshark.com"

Diffusion Phases

The diffusion of the Industrial Revolution occurred slowly and caused core-periphery patterns

1st Phase (1760-1880)

- Industrial Revolution moved to France, Germany, the Netherlands, U.S., and Belgium
- Places tied to England by economic activity/ trade

2nd Phase (1880-1950)

- Moved towards Japan, Canada, and Russia (western places/ semi-periphery countries at the time)
- Industrial hubs developed in primarily agricultural places


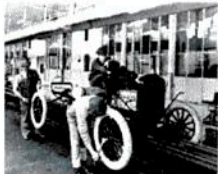



3rd Phase (1950- Current day)

- Continuation of countries from phase two
- Israel and Pacific rim countries becoming increasingly industrialized

For more information see pages 298-300 of textbook

ECONOMIC SECTORS

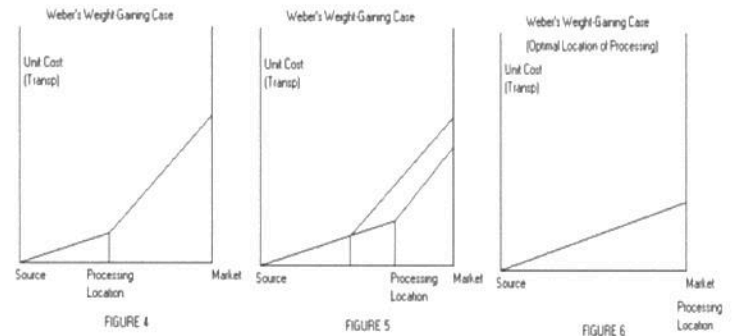
Economic Sector – An area of the economy in which businesses share the same or similar product or service. These sectors are broken down into a primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sector.

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary	Quinary
<p>This sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. It includes the production of raw material and basic foods.</p>	<p>This sector of the economy manufactures finished goods. All of manufacturing, processing, and construction takes place in this sector</p>	<p>This sector of the economy is the industry for service. This sector provides services to the general population and businesses</p>	<p>This sector of the economy consists of intellectual activities</p>	<p>This is a branch of the quaternary sector called the quinary. It includes the highest levels of decision making in a society or economy</p>
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture (both subsistence and commercial) - Mining - Hunting and gathering - Fishing 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metal working and smelting - Automobile production - Construction and shipbuilding - Textile production - Breweries and bottlers 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail - Transportation and distribution - Entertainment - Restaurants - Tourism - Insurance - Banking 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culture - Libraries - Scientific research - Education - Information technology 	<p>Examples:</p> <p>The top executives or officials in such fields as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Science - Universities - Healthcare - The media
				

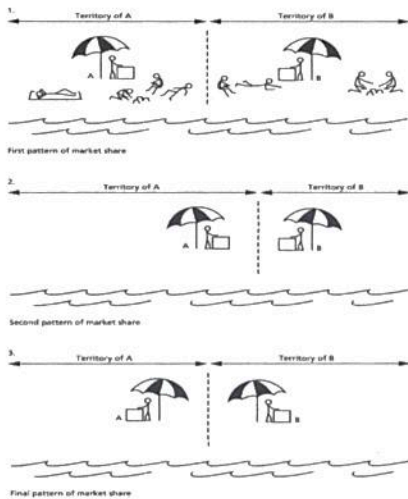
Location Models

□ Least Cost Theory

- Developed by Alfred Weber
- Uses three important factors to determine the location of industry:
 - Transportation (most important)
 - Labor
 - Agglomeration
- Calculates the best location for a manufacturing plant to maximize profit and minimize costs of factors listed above



<http://egghumangeography.weebly.com/least-cost-theory.html>



- Weight-losing case – when the finished product is less expensive to transfer than the materials used to make it did - will locate closer to raw materials

- Ex. Steel mill

- Weight-gaining case – when the finished product is more expensive to transfer than the materials used to make it did

- Ex. Bottled soda

will locate closer to market

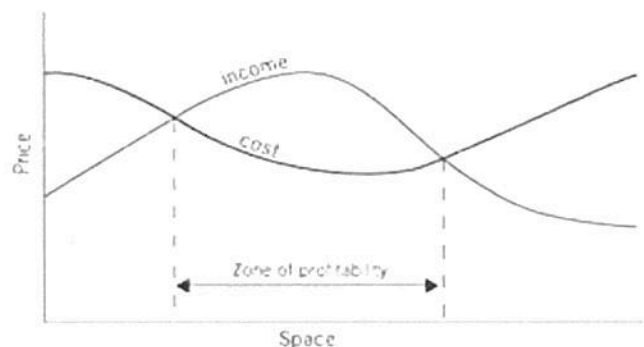
□ Locational Interdependence Theory

- Developed by Harold Hottelling
- Industries will move to maximize the number of consumers they have, therefore maximizing profit
 - Ex. Ice cream vendors on a beach
- The industries will move until they are back to back, right in the middle of the market

<http://imgarcade.com/1/locational-interdependence/>

□ Zone of Profitability

- Developed by August Losch
- There are areas of high profitability instead of just one place
- Industries will place themselves in these areas, or “zones” to maximize profit
- Based on two factors
 - Consumer demand for product
 - Spatial impact



<https://www.studyblue.com/notes/note/n/geographic-models/deck/2760526>

Measures of Development

GNI (Gross National Income)

- Expresses the total monetary value of goods and services produced by a country.
 - Those operations do not have to take place in the country (ex: if a U.S company operates a plant in China, the profits earned there are counted in the U.S's GNI)

TFR (Total Fertility rate)

- The average number of children a woman is expected to have during her childbearing years given current birth rates.
 - When the TFR is at 2.1, the population is at replacement level (the fertility rate necessary for the population to replace itself).

IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)

- The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
 - High IMR's signal problems with the health care given to expectant mothers and to newborn babies.
 - The IMR is generally higher in LDC's than MDC's

HDI (Human Development Index)

- The first development measure that includes information about wealth, health, and education of a country's people. It's based on the GDP per capita, life expectancy, adult literacy rate, and the gross enrollment ratio.
 - This information is used by the United Nations Development Programme in the *Human Development Report* (an assessment of the world's development).

Access to Healthcare

- Increased access to healthcare is more commonly found in MDCs than LDCs.

Economic Sectors

- Primary: Makes direct use of natural resources. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining are all part of this sector.
- Secondary: Manufactures all finished goods. All manufacturing and construction is a part of /this sector as well as metal working, smelting, car production, and textile production.
- Tertiary: Provides services to businesses and the general population. Retail/wholesale sales, transportation, and entertainment are all part of this sector.

Gender Inequality

- The GII (Gender Inequality Index) is a comparison between men and women that is specific to inequality. The world average is 45% inequality (0.451)
- The GDI (Gender Related development index) was replaced by the GII in 2010. It shows equality and inequality and uses the same indicators as the HDI but replaces GDP per capita with income.

Income Distribution

- Income distribution is how income is divided between groups/individuals.
- Income inequality is a ratio of the richest earnings to the poorest earnings
- There are individual (personal skills/abilities), social (circumstances within society), and policy-related (taxation/labor/immigration) factors that contribute to income distribution and inequality. (Gini coefficient)

Literacy Rates

- The percentage of the population over 15 years old that can read and write.
 - The literacy rate in developed countries is more than 90% but around 60% in developing countries.

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth

Rostow's model has 5 stages:

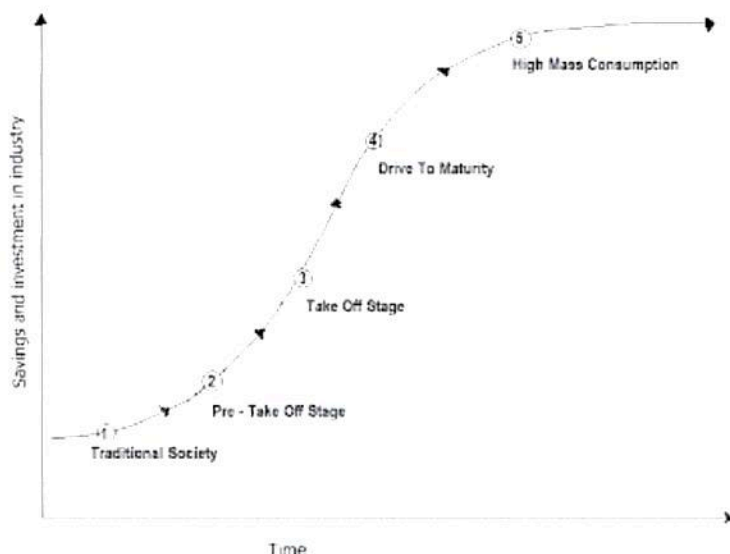
- Stage 1: Traditional
 - The economy is based on subsistence agriculture
 - The economy also has little infrastructure such as banks, to support or enable investment
- Stage 2: Preconditions for Take-off
 - A modern society is introduced, but not yet accepted
 - A business class begins and agriculture starts to become more commercialized
 - Productivity begins to increase
- Stage 3: Take-off
 - The economy has officially switched from traditional to modern
 - New technologies have been adopted and because of this, manufacturing has expanded
 - Manufacturing has brought in sizable profits and some of these are used for new industries
- Stage 4: Maturity
 - A sustainable economy now fuels industry and the ongoing urbanization
 - Different kinds of industries and services are introduced and spread due to the expanding economy
- Stage 5: High mass consumption
 - By now the majority of the population is in the service sector
 - Prosperity and consumption is popular
 - Incomes are higher

- Rostow assumed that countries would pass through a series of stages while their economy was developing

- Few countries have followed these stages, but some include the U.S., New Zealand, and Australia

There have been three major criticisms of this model:

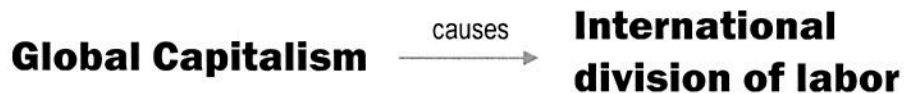
1. The model assumes that every country begins at the same economic level
2. The model does not consider that aid from another country could help in the moment, but result in debt later
3. The model assumes that what worked in western countries will also work for the rest of the world



For more information see pages 280-281 of the textbook.

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

- This theory was created by and named for Immanuel Wallerstein, a 20th century sociologist.
- The theory poses that underdevelopment and dependency are caused by international capitalism.
 - o **Capitalism** is an economic system in which the distribution and prices of goods and services are determined by private owners to generate profit, rather than by the state.



The international division of labor consists of three tiers:

- 1) **Core states**
 - a. Core states have economic diversity, access to higher education, are technologically advanced, and typically occur in more developed countries. These countries are more industrialized and have less than 10% of their workforce in the primary sector.
 - i. Examples would be Western Europe, Canada, and New Zealand.
- 2) **Peripheral regions**
 - a. Peripheral regions are very labor-intensive and tend to have more than half of their workforce in the primary sector. There is very low-skill production, and these countries usually are or once were a colony.
 - i. Examples would be Iran, Iraq, and North Africa.
- 3) **Semi-peripheral regions**
 - a. Semi-peripheral regions have elements of both core states and peripheral regions. They have some economic diversity, and help keep the world balanced. Without semi-peripheral regions, the world would become bipolar between peripheral and core regions.
 - i. Examples would be India and Vietnam.



Colonialism was a major influence on this system, and explains why some countries today are peripheral and/or semi-peripheral.

- ❖ **Colonialism** is when a country exercises total political control over another country to exploit it for its resources and fill it with settlers

UN Millennium Development Goals

Eight international development goals that all members of the United Nations have agreed to meet by 2015. ¹

- goal of improving the living conditions of people in the least developed countries
- trying to reduce disparities between more developed countries and less developed countries
- eight goals
- seek to promote gender equality and empower women through provision of better women's healthcare , hunger eradication, basic universal education, and an end to abject poverty

The goals were:

1. eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. achieve universal primary education
3. promote gender equality and empower women
4. reduce child mortality
5. improve maternal health
6. combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. ensure environmental sustainability
8. develop a global partnership for development

“Context Example: The Millennium Development Goals, fostered by the collective member group of the United Nations, aims to induce comprehensive development in all underdeveloped nations by targeting and attempting to resolve specifically enumerated and highly itemized issues plaguing such states individually.”



<http://mci.ei.columbia.edu/about/millennium-development-goals> For more information see pages **285-288** of the textbook.

- ¹ In 2000 the UN held a high profile summit with the goal of improving the conditions of the people in the countries with the lowest standard of human development
- The world leaders recognized the principle barriers to economic development and identified 8 key development goals to be achieved by the year 2015



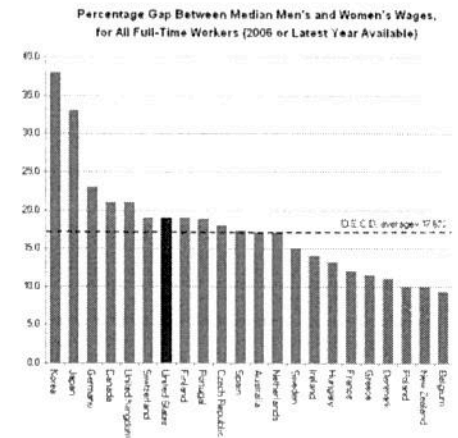
Women and Economic Development

Women In the Workforce

- Women make up around 43% of the agricultural workforce worldwide with Sub-Saharan Africa at nearly 80%
- Women make up nearly 75% of the service workforce in over 50 countries with most acting as home-based workers
- Most women have to work on a job, tend to the family, and run a small personal business at the same time
- Almost 60% of the developing world's women are working in the informal sector of the economy

Women and Inequality

- Measured using the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
- Women usually work longer hours than men
- On average, women in the U.S. will make around 78 cents to a man's \$1, this statistic becomes even lower for most all developing countries

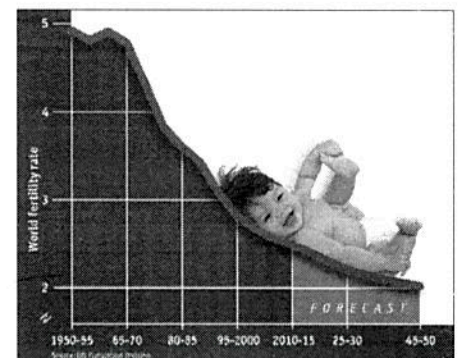


Women and Growth

- Microloans - a very small, short term loan at low interest, especially helpful to a start-up company or self-employed person
- Microloans are sent to women to help them create successful businesses in foreign countries

Women and TFR

- With women being forced to do low skilled labor, they have a much lower chance to get a good education
- When women don't get a good enough education, they will be more likely to have more children and have an overall decrease in health



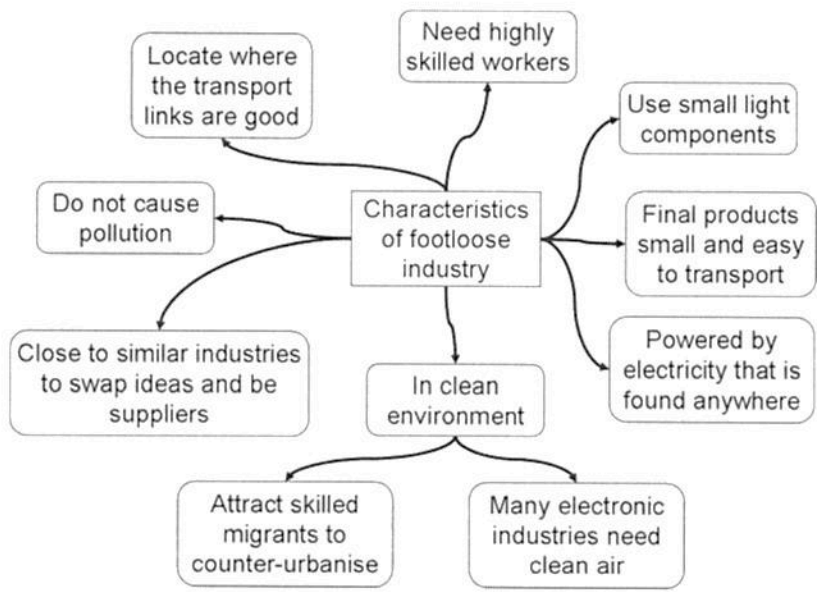
www.economist.com economix.blogs.nytimes.com

For more information see pages 316 - 318

International Trade

CAUSES	EFFECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price Advantages: Different countries produce more/less of various items based on access to resources and labor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prices of items made in some countries are cheaper than prices in other countries. • Complementarity: Two regions can benefit each other in different ways through trade. • Comparative advantage: Ability of one country to produce goods/ services for comparatively cheaper prices than other countries. • Cheaper labor: Outsourcing and other methods of hiring cheaper labor from foreign countries to do typically low skill labor. • Fewer regulations: Regulations on minimum wage, tariffs, workers' rights, etc. vary from country to country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deindustrialization of core: Core states are militarily strong, have diversified economies, and have a high-skilled labor force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International trade causes loss of diverse economies through globalization. • Outsourcing: When a company transfers work to another country to reduce labor costs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ typically a secondary economic activity • Maquiladoras: Foreign-owned manufacturing plants that receive duty-free import materials, assembles and processes them, and then exports them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Associated with Mexico, "EPZ with single factory." Industry has struggled since 2000. • Special Economic Zones: Export processing zones established in China to make more open economy, developed experimentally, larger than EPZs

- **Footloose Industries:** Industries that can be relocated and not be affected by factors such as transportation, they don't have to be located near resources.
 - Costs are spatially fixed, i.e. the costs of the products don't change matter where the product is assembled.
 - Examples: Diamonds and computer chips.



Source for graphic: <http://revisionworld.com/gcse-revision/geography/industry/footloose-industry>

Growth Poles

An area of a country where specific industries bring employees causing economic growth within the industry as well as the housing market and local economy.

Examples of Growth Poles-

1. Technological Centers- Research and medical centers like the biotech cluster in Cambridge – 65 Biotech Companies like Amgen, Genzyme, and Pfizer.

Are growth poles because

- Attracts residents and visitors to work and utilize the facilities.
- Stimulates local economy by increasing need for housing, food, and retail businesses.
- Attracts large amounts of funding- Cambridge Cluster receives over 2x the amount of NIH funds than any other region.

2. Universities - The area surrounding universities such as Boston with Harvard, MIT and Tufts.

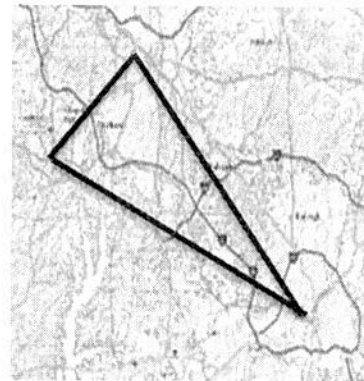
Are growth poles because

- Housing market increases with college student looking for housing.
- Local economy increases with increased population.

3. Research Triangle- An eight county region in North Carolina including Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill with a population of over 2 million people.

Is a growth pole because

- Has many high-tech companies which create job opportunities.
- Has many universities supplying educated workers.



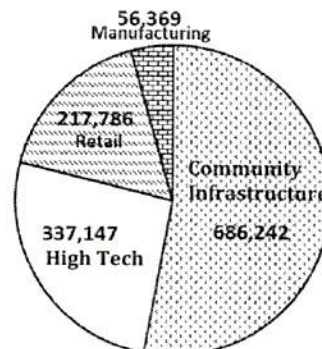
Source- American Tobacco Trail

4. Silicon Valley- A region in California containing the world's largest technology corporations

Is a growth pole because

- Has 26% jobs in tech compared to the national average of 4%. Silicon Valley has an economy driven primarily by high-tech industry.
- Ranked 1st in high tech job opportunities.

Silicon Valley Employment Distribution 2012



Source-Silicon Valley Index

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

An approach to resource use and management that meets economic and social needs without compromising the resources for future generations.

Sustainable Development is important because:

- it focuses on the environmental aspects of development, along with the social and economic ones.
- Resources that aren't as harmful and are renewable, so there are still resources and ways to develop for the future.
- Is not about the here and now but about what we can do for the future generations

PROBLEMS WITH CONVENTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

1. NATURAL RESOURCES DEPLETION
 - USE OF NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES LIKE COAL AND NATURAL GAS.
2. MASS CONSUMPTION
 - DUE TO THE SECTORS SHIFTING, SERVICES AND MANUFACTURING BECAME PROMENENT.
3. POLLUTION
 - COST AND AFFECTS: HEALTH ISSUES (SHORTENED LIFE SPAN, LUNG ISSUES), CLIMATE CHANGE
4. CLIMATE CHANGE:
 - HEATING OF THE SURFACE, MELTING ICE, AND RISING OCEAN LEVELS
5. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY
 - BETTER ECONOMIC STAND POINT FOR OTHERS BECAUSE OF RACE
 - RACIAL SEGREGATION, SEXISM
6. POVERTY
 - ECONOMICALLY UNSTABLE AREAS
 - SMALL AMOUNTS OF JOBS AND MONEY
 - INABILITY TO PROVIDE FOR ONESELF

SOLUTIONS USING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

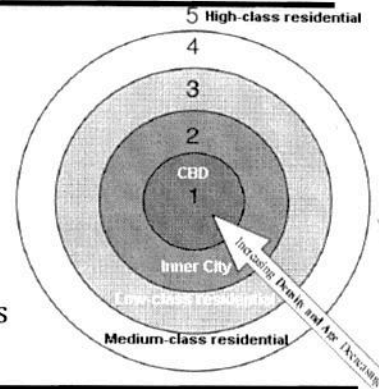
1. Renewable Resources
 - Use of resources like wind, water, and energy from the sun
2. Decreased product sales to be replaced with increased service-based income.
3. Green Spaces
 - Helps regulate air quality
 - Protects lakes and streams from polluted runoff
3. Renewable resources
 - Wind, water, and sun energy
4. Green spaces
 - Areas with plants and wildlife that are helped to thrive.
 - Helps regulate climate change
5. Social and economic equality
 - Men and women make the same amount
 - Equality rights between all
6. Micro lending
 - Small loans to people who need it
 - Brings money and equality (slight) to the less fortunate

US Urban Models

- Edge cities: New downtowns consisting of clusters of business activity that developed in the suburbs surrounding a city.

Concentric Zone Model:

- By **Ernest Burgess**
- Made in **1925**
- City groups competed for space and resources
- Uses Bid-Rent theory
- Like Von Thunen model where inner rings are intensive and outer rings are extensive
- Lower class lives near CBD and High class lives on outer rings
- Main Transportation: **walking and horse riding**

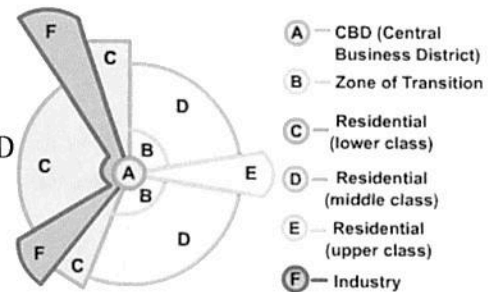


http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_Ja7W9jdlJk/SN8XU6ku7sI/AAAAAAAAA-CI/GG80Ue5vq34/v400/Burgess3.gif

Sector Model

- By **Homer Hoyt**
- Made in **1939**
- Has greater emphasis on transportation
- Has a core district with transportation lines
- Industrial, retailing, and residential areas stem from CBD
- Lower class lives in industrial area
- Higher class extends outward from CBD
 - Influences the growth of the city
 - Has education and other resources (ex: parks)
- Main transportation: **street car**

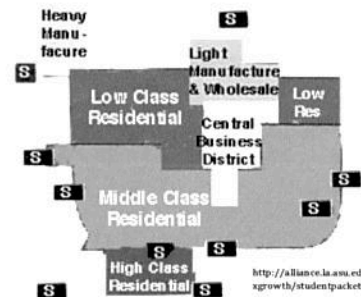
Hoyt's sector model:



<https://goleargeo.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/sector-model.jpg>

Multiple-Nuclei Model

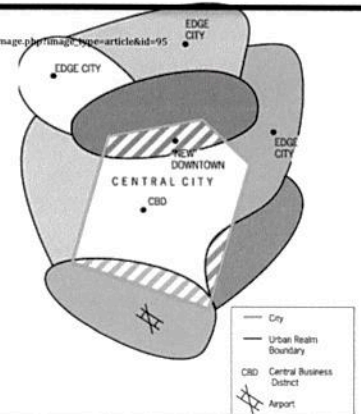
- By **Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman**
- Made in **1945**
- Alternative way of understanding urban structure in US
- Cities have multiple cores
- There are suburban business districts (**edge cities**)
- High class lives near edge cities
- Lower class lives near manufacturing areas
- Main transportation: **Automobiles**



<http://alliance.la.asu.edu/lessonpackets/phoerxgrowth/studentpacket/Pg10multiplenuclei.gi>

Urban Realms/Galactic City Model

- Term from **James Vance and Pierce Lewis**
- Has multiple urban realms
- CBD is not important
- Megalopolis developments
- Exurbia, boomburbs, metropolitan areas occur
- Areas can go almost anywhere
- Main transportation focus: **highways**



http://jewishhistoricalsociety.com/wiki2011/article_image.php?image_name=articlekid=95

Chronological Order



Suburbanization

Suburbanization- the growth of areas on the outside of an urban area.

Suburb- a built-up area around a city

Causes

1. **Services offered outside of city**
2. **Interstate highway system**
3. **Cheaper land cost away from central city**
4. **Racial Tensions**
5. **Declining/low cost of transportation**
6. **Social Stigma**
 - i. Single family and detached home ideal

Urban-Suburban Pattern of American Life

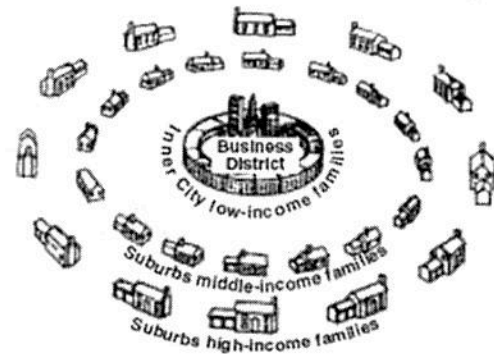


Figure 1 from Regents Prep Online Review

Effects

1. **Declining inner city use**
2. **Infrastructure strain** because of need to expand services
3. **Uneven development** of city
4. **Industry/businesses leave city** and move to suburbs to meet needs
5. **Environmental degradation**
 - i. Declining greenspace
 - ii. Pollution
6. Contributes to **urban sprawl** and **placelessness**
7. **Overreliance on cars** and **congestion** as a result
8. **Residential segregation**, a contributor to "White flight"

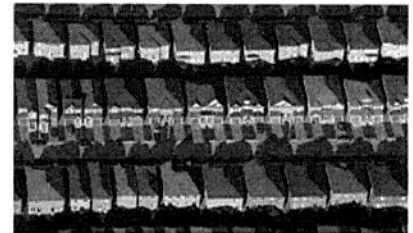


Figure 2 from Tropics of Meta

For more information, visit these pages in the textbook.

Pg. 231-232

Suburbs are residential communities that became the American ideal in the 1950's. A common trait of suburbs is their uniform appearance. Examples of suburbs are the creations of Mr. Levitt during their time of peak popularity.

Sustainable Urban Growth

Smart Growth- governmental regulations that try to prevent sprawl and retain farmland

- Promotes growth within specific boundaries
- Portland Oregon: City council has shortened the city boundaries to stimulate growth inward rather than sprawling out
- A strategy of New Urbanism
- Sometimes calls for Green belts
- Contributes to **Slow Growth Cities**- cities that have a smaller growth rate than the average

*Cities are no longer accumulating more and more space through sprawl, so the city is decreasing its growth in size and population since less people are moving in

Advantages: Walkable neighborhoods, Mixed Land Uses (variety of housing and transportation), Develops a very close community with a strong sense of place

Disadvantages: House prices have skyrocketed due to competition for space and the proximity to the market

New Urbanism- a type of urban planning that tries to create walkable neighborhoods and eliminate urban sprawl

- Incorporates mixed-use development with several land uses compacted into one area to make everything within walking distance, varying house styles and resident incomes
- Emphasizes the compactness of areas
- Eliminates a need for sprawl and decreases need for automobiles
- Ex: Norton Commons in Louisville; has its own fire station, schools, grocery stores, etc.

Farmland Protection- policies enacted by governments that protect farmland and prevent it from being sold into other use

- Uses zoning to identify areas of agricultural land use
- *This forms green belts

Greenbelt- a ring of farmland surrounding a city that reduces air pollution and steadily supplies a sufficient amount of food

- Also reduces sprawl because it limits the area's boundaries
- Very common in western Europe



U.S. Cities with Smart Growth Policies
http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3336/3200000045_82d2a5afc6.jpg



1. Green belts in England
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_belt_\(United_Kingdom\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_belt_(United_Kingdom))

Urban Revival

Gentrification – The processes of rehabilitating old structures in blighted areas instead of demolishing the old structures to build new ones.

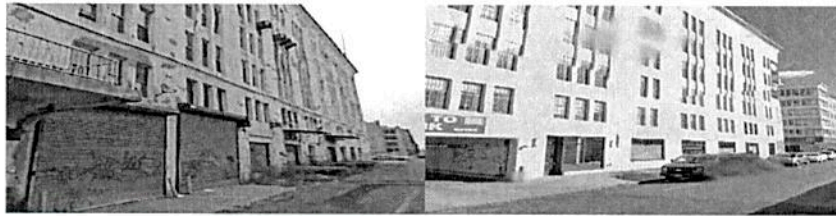
About Gentrification

- Usually, wealthy people pay to **gentrify** a specific area in their city.
 - This involves redoing the look and feel of the landscape and the buildings in the gentrified area.
- Gentrifying an area means an economic boost, wealth to the city, and a renewed area in a town.
- It can have negative effects:
 - People, usually **low-income residents**, who live in these places, can be **displaced** because they can no longer afford the more-expensive housing.

This usually occurs in Europe, but still, sometimes in America. In Europe, buildings usually are not torn down, Europeans preserve and restore buildings.

Example – A local example is NuLu, New Louisville, a gentrified area in downtown Louisville.

<http://animalnewyork.com/2013/watch-williamsburg-gentrify-before-your-eyes-on-street-view/>



Urban Revitalization – Also called urban redevelopment, urban revitalization is the opposite of gentrification: the government attains the property, bulldozes it, and then leases or sells it.

About Urban Revitalization

- If buildings in a particular area are **blight**, or diminished and run-down, the government uses their **eminent domain** to attain the property, bulldoze it, and then lease or sell it.
- **Urban revitalization** is usually done by the government and/or the lessee/owner of the property.
- Urban revitalization creates similar positive effects in relation to gentrification:
 - Solves the problem of blight, creates jobs, boosts the local economy, and prevents a community from becoming broken beyond repair.
- It also has a similar negative effect as gentrification:
 - **Low-income residents are forced to move.**

The majority of urban revitalization projects occur in America, because as mentioned in the gentrification summary, Europeans prefer to fix run-down areas rather than destroy and rebuild them.

To see the same information in a far less helpful way, see the pages below of the textbook.
Urban Revitalization – 249 Gentrification – page 250

Primate Cities vs. Rank-Size Rule

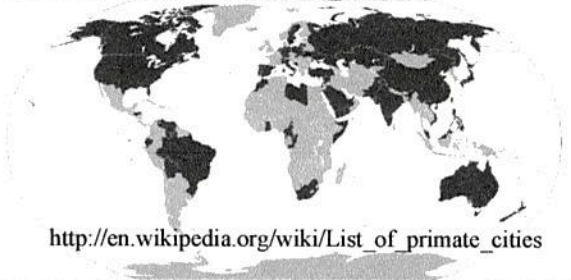
WHAT IS A PRIMATE CITY?

A primate city is a city that has a population twice (or more) the size of the population of the next largest city. It also exercises dominance in economic, social, and political areas.

Example: Mexico City, Mexico, has a population of 20,189,000, which is around 5 times bigger than the population of the next largest city, Guadalajara (4,673,000). Other examples include Bangkok, Thailand; Athens, Greece; Lima, Peru; Seoul, South Korea; Cairo, Egypt.

- *ADVANTAGES*: agglomeration of economic activity; centralized transportation network; global trade/foreign investment.
- *DISADVANTAGES*: unequal distribution of resources/population; transportation accessibility is unequal in other cities; development of slums, unsustainable growth.

The countries that are grey have primate cities. →
Take note that while mainly LDCs have primate cities, MDCs can have them too.



***A COUNTRY THAT HAS A PRIMATE CITY CANNOT FOLLOW THE RANK-SIZE RULE AND VICE VERSA.**

WHAT IS THE RANK-SIZE RULE?

The rank-size rule tries to explain the pattern of population distribution in certain countries, such that the nth largest city is 1/n smaller than the largest city.

- Created by George Zipf to identify regularities of settlements in a country and to create a graphical description/model of population size distribution in cities.
- Also known as Zipf's law.

City Rank	Population Size
1	10,000,000
2	5,000,000
3	3,333,333
4	2,500,000
5	2,000,000

Very few examples of this rule exist in the world today. Jordan and Italy most closely follow the rank-size rule, as well as cities in the Indian state Maharashtra.

Urban Hierarchy and Central Place Theory

- ❖ **Urban Hierarchy** is a ranking of places on the basis of what services are available. When discussing urban hierarchy urban settlements are classified under 6 different urban settlement categories:

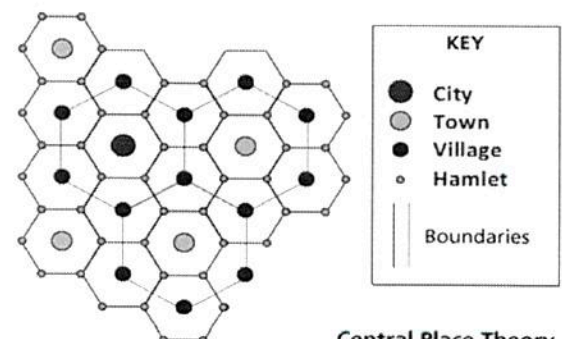
Category	Hamlet	Village	Town	City	Metropolitan Area	Megalopolis
Info						
Estimated population	Extremely small <100	Very small 100-1,000s	Small 1,000s	Medium 10,000s- 100,000s	Large 1,000,000s	Very large 10,000,000s
Additional types of services	Limited (gas station, small general store)	Grocery store	Medical Care and Restaurants	Specialized Services, e.g. bike shops, electronic repair	- Complex utility and transportation system - High end retail stores	Agglomeration of different cities and governments that can span large areas
Government	Unincorporated	Sometimes managed by local government	Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated	
Notes	Often found in rural areas with only one or two services per unit.	Slight increase in services available.	A higher impact on the surrounding settlements and economy.	Natural landscape often severely altered	Dense urban core sprawls into less dense suburbs	e.g. Northeast Megalopolis, United States

- ❖ **Central Place Theory (CPT)** - a spatial theory, created by **Walter Christaller in 1933** that tries to explain the **number, size and location of human settlements**. Christaller assumes that all areas have a **homogenous surface, a distance decay mechanism, and all components, such as resources and population are spread out evenly**. CPT uses **hexagons** in visual representations due to their ability to fit together without any lost space.

Key Terms:

- ◇ **Sphere of Influence**- The area that is economically and political influenced by a state or an organization.
- ◇ **Range**- The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel in order to acquire goods.
- ◇ **Threshold**- The minimum number of customers required to keep a specific industry profitable.

- **Low Order Goods**- Goods and services that are commonly used such as gas stations and grocery stores are going to have low range and threshold, as people are not willing to travel very far for necessities such as a loaf of bread.
- **High Order Goods**- Goods and services that are often considered luxuries and are not commonly purchased such as a car dealership or high end jeweler. These goods have a high range and high threshold.



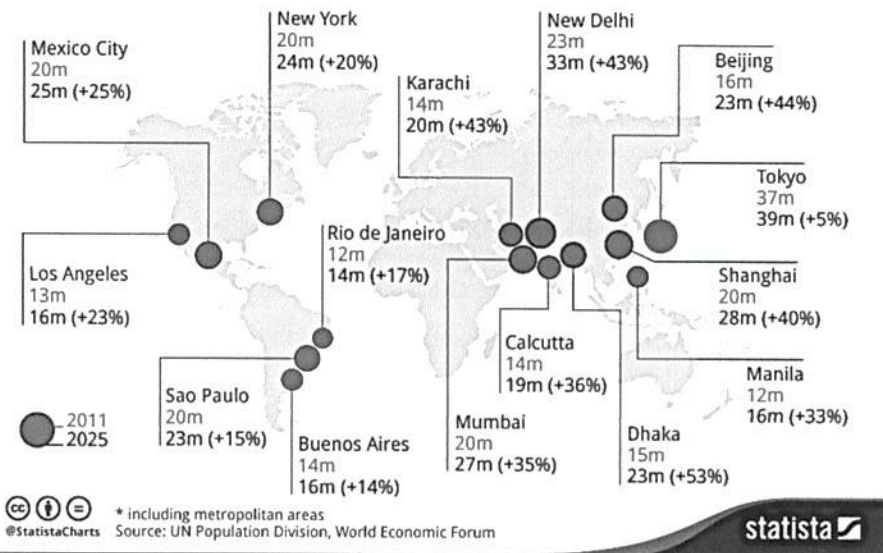
Central Place Theory

Source: <http://www.wolfatthedoor.org.uk>

Megacities, World Cities, Gravity Model

The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



1. Megacities:

a. A city with at least a population of +10 million.

b. The Largest in Size

Include: Seoul, Mumbai, Mexico City, Tokyo, Beijing, Las Angeles, New York, Sao Paulo, Calcutta, Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Dhaka, and Beijing.

c. By 2025, 27 megacities are projected in many developing countries such as China and India.

d. Metropolitan areas can converge to form large megacities.

For more information see page 234 of the textbook.

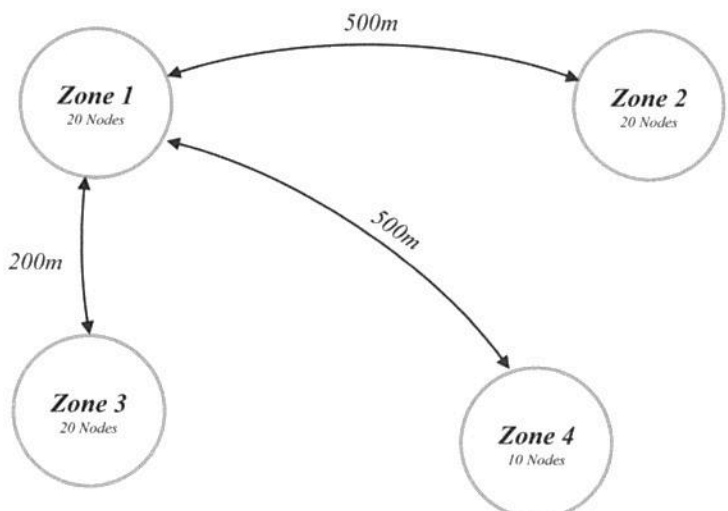
2. World Cities

- A *central area* of global scale importance that influences the world's business with its rank and power. Their position makes for an important portion of global economics.
- There are two major aspects that influence World Cities: **1. Locations and growth of multinational cities;** **2. Growing importance of advanced professional services.**
- The most well known are Tokyo, London, and New York.
- These are the most generalized indicators of world cities:
 - Recognized center of political power.
 - Public and Private Sectors' Production of Knowledge
 - Lots of Interaction with other World Cities.
 - Established international airport.
 - State of the art telecommunications technologies and infrastructure.
 - Dependence on a two-tiered structure of personnel in firms and businesses that consist of an elite class associated with service sector jobs.
 - High-profile reputation as a center for arts and entertainment.

For more information see pages 238-240 of the textbook.

3. Gravity Model

- Gravitational attraction pull between two continents, countries, states, counties, or even two neighborhoods in the same city.
- Larger places* attract more people, ideas, and commodities than smaller places.



Department of Computer Engineering, Kyung Hee University; Modeling for Quality Service

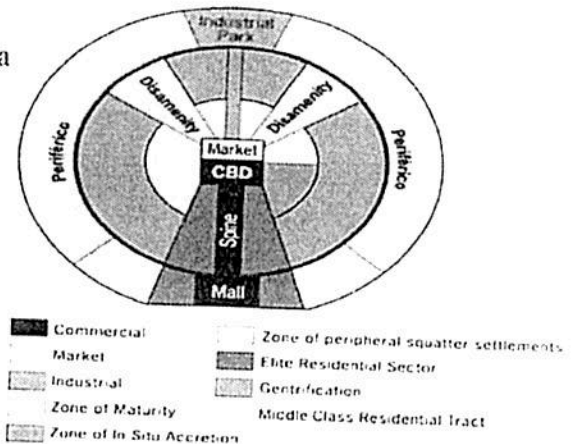
Equation For Attraction Between Two Places: $\text{Attraction} = \frac{(\text{population}_1)(\text{population}_2)}{(\text{distance}^2)}$

City Models Beyond North America

Griffin-Ford Model:

- Models Latin American cities in the periphery
- Blends the Concentric Zone and Sector models
- Contains a central CBD split into a traditional market area and a modern CBD
- Commercial Spine extends from CBD and is surrounded by high-income residents
- Mall is located at the end of the commercial spine and forms a node on the edge of the city
- Socioeconomic levels and housing quality decrease with greater distance from the CBD; squatter settlements dominate the periphery (periférico) and disamenity sector
- Shows the large differences between the spaces of privilege and poverty within the city

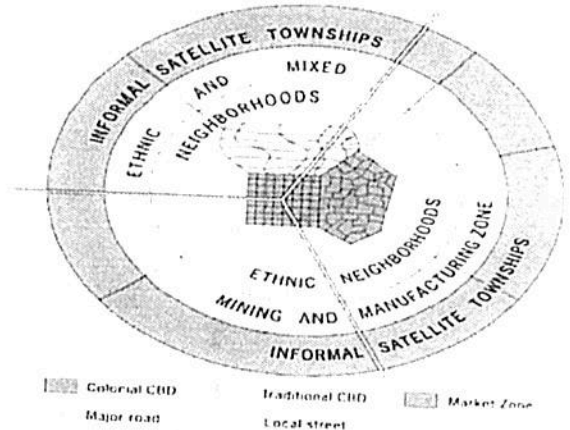
A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE



De Blij Model:

- Shows three CBDs (colonial, market, and traditional) that reflect the history of African cities
- Colonial CBD is connected to surrounding area by planned transportation routes
- CBDs are surrounded by ethnic neighborhoods reflecting many of the many tribes in Africa
- Mining and manufacturing jobs are located far from the CBDs and reflect the types of jobs found in African cities
- Satellite townships composed of squatter settlements are located at the edge of the city
- Lack of many socioeconomic classes due to widespread poverty

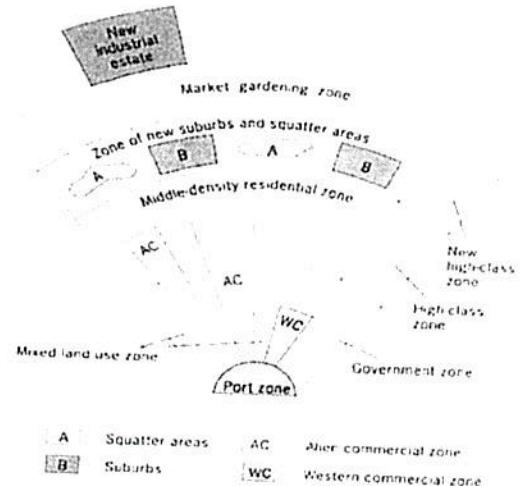
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



McGee Model:

- Old colonial port zone and the commercial district around it form the focus of the city
- No formal CBD, elements of a CBD spread throughout the city in clusters such as the government zone, Western commercial zone, alien commercial zone, and mixed land-use zone
- New industrial sectors are being developed on the outskirts of the city
- Residential zones and the hybrid structure of sectors and zones are similar to the Griffin-Ford model
- Includes middle-income housing in a suburban zone unlike the Griffin-Ford model, reflecting the larger middle class in Southeast Asian cities

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



textbook pages 244-247

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