

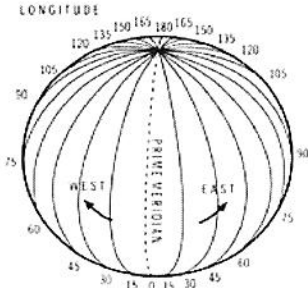
AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY BIG IDEAS PACKET- GET THAT 5! :)

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LONGITUDE

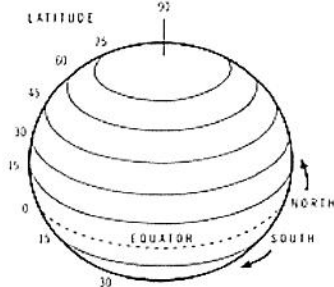
(shown as a vertical line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, of a point east or west of the Prime (Greenwich) Meridian. Lines of longitude are often referred to as meridians.



E.g. Place: Guatemala
Long: 90° W
Lat: 15°N

LATITUDE

(shown as a horizontal line) is the angular distance, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of a point north or south of the Equator. Lines of latitude are often referred to as parallels.



E.g. Place: The island of Martinique
Long: 61°W
Lat: 15°N

ABSOLUTE LOCATION

The position or place of a certain item on the surface of the Earth as expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, 0° to 90° north or south of the equator, and longitude, 0° to 180° east or west of the Prime Meridian passing through Greenwich, England.

- Does not change
- Determined by a frame of reference, typically longitude and longitude

APPLY IT:
 The absolute location of Chicago is 41°, 53 minutes North Latitude and 87°, 38 minutes West Longitude.

SITE

The internal physical attributes of a place, including its absolute location, its spatial character and physical setting.

- Contributes to a country's economic success
- Physical characteristics of a particular location determine its site

APPLY IT:
 New Orleans has a poor site due to its location below sea level. When Hurricane Katrina hit, the city was flooded. Natural disadvantages are difficult to overcome.

SITUATION

The external locational attributes of a place; its relative location or regional position with reference to other places. The relationship of a location with another location.

APPLY IT:
 Pittsburg has an ideal situation for its production of steel. Pittsburg is located on the confluence of two major rivers, the Allegheny and Monongahela, which form the Ohio River. This river system gave the city a perfect means to ship its steel products all over the world

RELATIVE LOCATION

The regional position or situation of a place relative to the position of other places. The location is described relative to other features. Distance, accessibility, and connectivity affect relative location.

- Constantly modified and can change over time

APPLY IT:
 "Chicago is on Lake Michigan, south of Milwaukee."
 "Chicago is located where the cross-country railroads met in the 1800s." These are descriptors of Chicago's relative location.

Mental Map

- ❖ The map you have in your mind
- ❖ Revived from visual observation of the real world
- ❖ Developed over years of looking at various map's atlases
- ❖ People use them everyday

Cartographer

- ❖ Science of map making
- ❖ For centuries, geographers have worked to perfect the science of mapmaking
- ❖ Contemporary cartographer are assisted by computer and satellite imagery

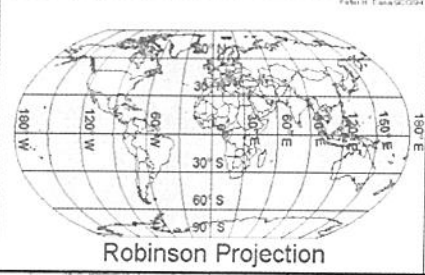


Projection

- ❖ The scientific method of transferring location on Earth's surface to a flat map
- * Maps are a visual representation of the Earth's surface, drawn to scale and made for a specific purpose
- ❖ Each unique map projection serves a particular purpose

Types of Maps

- ❖ Physical maps show elevation, mountains, rivers etc.
 - ❖ Political maps show countries, cities, capital countries
 - ❖ Special purpose maps are designed for a special purpose
- Ex: Highway maps. Projection maps etc.

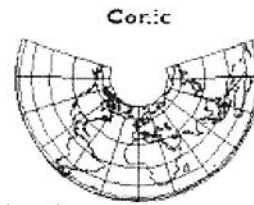
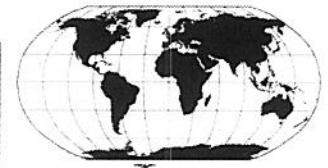
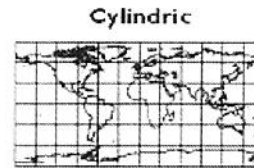
* Maps have 4 properties—**Scale, Dislema, Area, Distribution**. When you take a round globe and flatten it, one or more of these properties will be distorted

<u>Projection</u>	<u>What is distorted?</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Robinson	Compromises polar areas		Shows minimal distortion, used by Schools.	Hard to see poles
Mercator	Area larger near the poles		Shows the direction. Used by ship navigators	Greenland is longer than South America and looks as big as Africa.
Azimuthal	Latitude Lines		Used by airplane pilots to plot the best routes around the globe.	Can't see the entire world

Types of Maps

4 map classes

- Cylindrical- shows accurate direction
- Planar- shows the earth from one point like one of the poles
- Conic- as if a cone was put over the earth
 - keeps distance but loses direction
- Oval- combination of cylindrical and conic

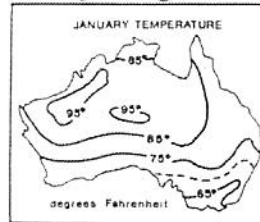


Types of Maps:

-Thematic Maps- a map that designed to show a particular theme

·Isoline Map- map that uses continuous lines joining areas of the same value

- Commonly show Weather
- Weather maps:



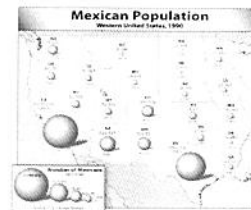
·Dot Map- each dot on the map represents a certain number of something

-Population:



·Proportional- uses size of shapes or symbols to show how serious a theme is in the area

-Population of people in Mexico:



·Cartogram- shows how much of something by how big the actual area is

-Citizens voting in the U.S.A in 1940:

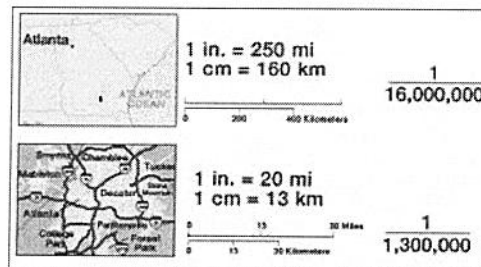


·Choropleth- uses shading to indicate strength of variable

-population in urban areas:



- I. **Sense of place**
- A. Definition
1. A state of mind derived through the infusion of a place with meaning and emotion by remembering important events that occurred in that place by labeling a place with a certain character
- B. Easy Definition
1. how people identify themselves because of what they call "home" and the places they know because of meanings, experiences, important events, or a certain character
- C. Identity and sense of place
1. Identity affects how we define and experience place
 - a. Sense of place fully becomes part of our identity
 - i. The feeling that you belong to that place because of the certain qualities of that place
 2. Sense of place is fluid and changing
 - a. How we think of the place changes as we change and the place changes
- D. Examples
1. What people consider their "home"
- II. **Spatial Perspective**
- A. Definition
1. Observing variations in geographic phenomena across space
- B. Easy Definition
1. Where and why certain phenomena are spatially distributed where they are and their relationships between the different phenomena
- C. How it's used
1. Human geographers use spatial perspective to study various phenomena and their relationships
 - a. Explains why agglomeration and deindustrialization occurs
- D. Examples
1. The distribution of McDonald's corporations and restaurants
 - a. Why they are located and/or successful in various parts of the world
 - b. How they spread to these places
- III. **Scale**
- A. Definition
1. Representation of a real world phenomenon at a certain level of reduction or generalization
- B. Easy Definition
1. How geographers study various places and patterns at different levels to better understand the connections
- C. Important info
1. Various scales including:
 - a. Local, regional, national, and global
 2. Two meanings of scale in geography
 - a. The distance on a map compared to the distance on the Earth
 - b. The territorial extent of something
 - i. use this definition in human geography
 3. make different observations at different scales
 - a. study a single phenomenon across various scales to see how it affects the global scale affects the local and vice versa
 4. the scales tells us what level of detail we can expect to see
 - a. different patterns at different scales
 5. can be used as a political scale
 - a. rescale-when a country involves other players at other scales to create a global outcry of support for their position
- D. Different kinds
- a. Map scale- the ratio between the distance on a map and actual distance on earth's surface
 - b. Geographic scale- a conceptual hierarchy of spaces, from small to large, that reflects actual levels of organization in the real world
 - i. Neighborhood, urban area, metropolitan area, region, watershed, ecosystem, landscape, biome
- E. Examples
- a. map keys
 - i. cartography



Population Statistics

Demography: study of population characteristics

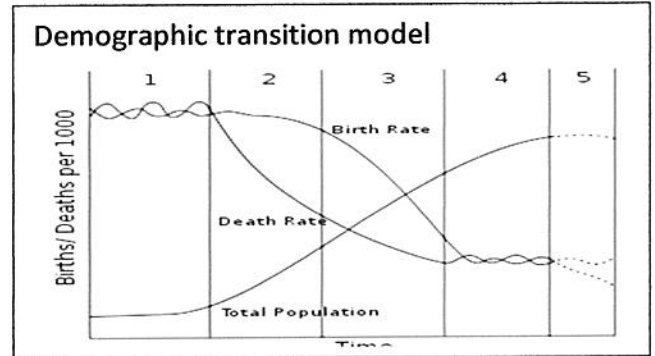
Crude Birth Rate: Births per 1,000 population

- Aka natality rate

Crude Death Rate: Deaths per 1,000 population

Rate of Natural Increase:

- Crude birth rate – Crude death rate
- Usually, less developed countries have a high rate of natural increase and more developed have a low or even negative rate of natural increase.



Net Migration Rate: Migration per 1,000 population

Infant Mortality Rate: Deaths of infants within the first year of life

- Less developed countries will have a high infant mortality rate, more developed countries will have a low infant mortality rate

Total Fertility Rate: average number of children a woman would have over her lifetime

- Less developed countries will have a higher rate, while more developed will have a lower rate.

Dependency Ratio: Percent of population depending on people who work; they don't have a job. (LDCs will have a higher ratio)

Sex ratio: breakdown of population by gender

Important for analyzing/reading population pyramids

Life Expectancy: Number of years a person is expected to live

- less developed countries will have a lower life expectancy while higher developed countries will have a higher life expectancy

Arithmetic Density:
$$\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Number of square miles}}$$

Urbanization: amount of population living in urban area

Physiological Density:
$$\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Number of square miles of farmable land}}$$

Doubling time: about of time it takes for a country to double its population

Population Patterns

- Many factors influence population patterns, such as: **natural environment, economic development, and cost of living.**
- The majority of population distribution across the United States is concentrated on the east coast, as depicted in Figure 1.
- In many cases, the population will be located near areas of significance, such as capitals.
- There are five main areas of population concentration: **East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe, and Northeastern U.S. and Southeastern Canada.**

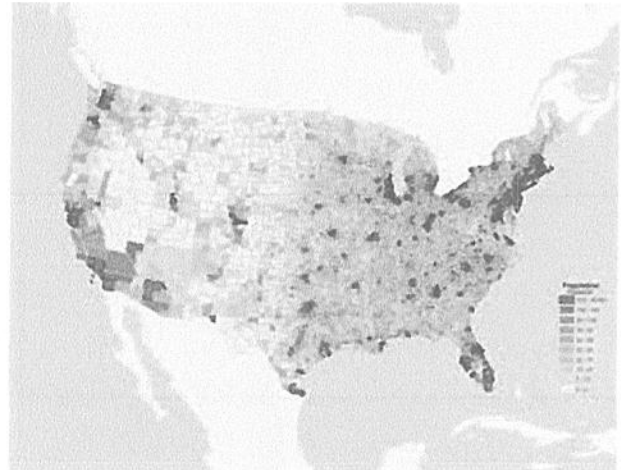


Figure 1: Population Densities in the United States. There is a clear divide between the densities in the East and West.

- **East Asia** is the most prominent region, with a population of over 1.5 billion people. It contains the countries China, South and North Korea, and Japan. This area has favorable conditions for agriculture as well.
- **South Asia** contains the countries India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. This region has a rapidly increasing population.
- **Southeast Asia** contains Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand.
- **Western and Central Europe** includes primate cities such as London, Moscow, and Paris. The majority of Europe is also urbanized.
- **Northeastern U.S. and Canada** including the megalopolis along the eastern seaboard of the United States is the last major area of population concentration. Megalopolis shown in Figure 2.
- China has the largest population in the world, with 1.3 billion people, although India is expected to surpass them within the next 50 years thanks largely in fact to the restrictive population policies enforced in China today.

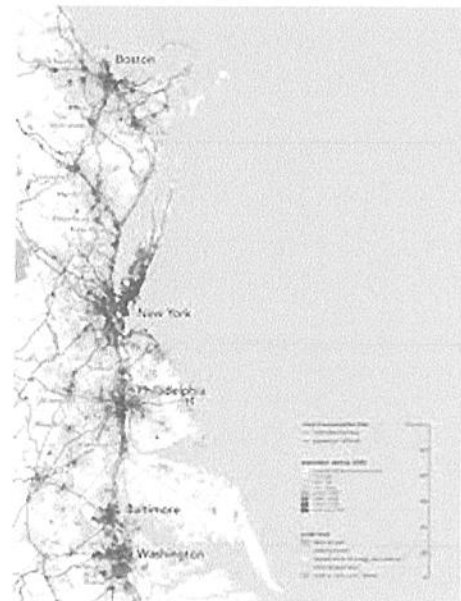
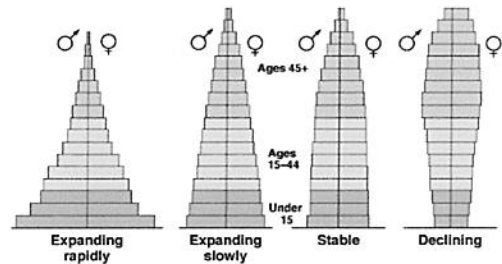


Figure 2: Megalopolis located on the eastern seaboard of the United States. Includes the major cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington D.C.

➤ **POPULATION PATTERN**

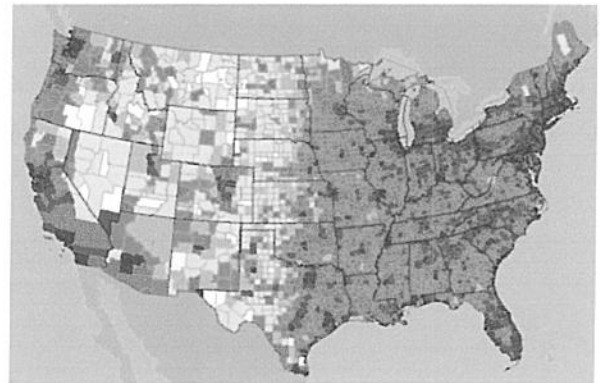
- Population patterns are **how and where people are placed on the landscape**
- Think of **how many people are in an area, where they are located, and what they do**
 - *Ex. – A college town will have a high amount of college students and a small population of anyone else.*



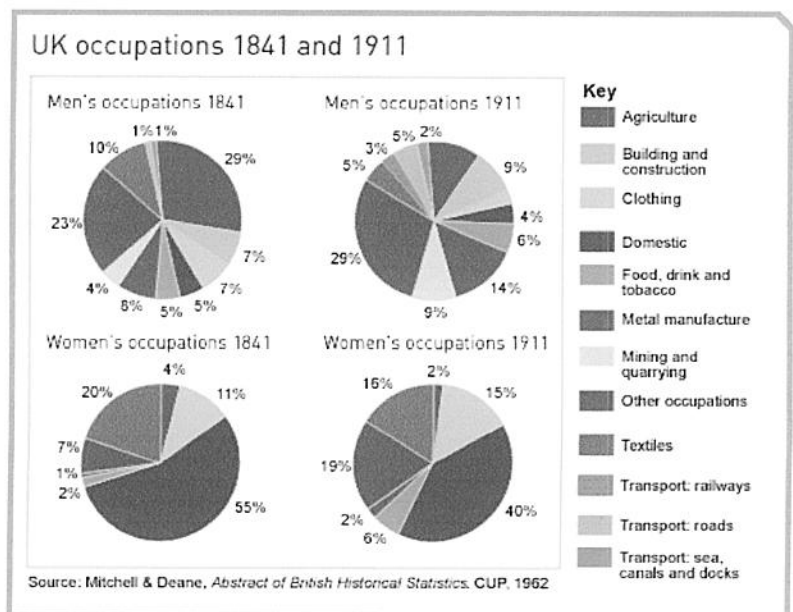
- Population densities are usually visualized or portrayed in maps, graphs, or **population pyramids**, which is sometimes the population is divided into categories or **population composition** (*age, gender, marital status, education, etc.*)
- Population densities (**arithmetic and physiologic**) are used to find or calculate the number of people per square unit.

○ **EXAMPLES:**

- People tend to locate near water
- There are more people in urban areas
- People are clustered in cities or areas with arable land
- The size of a country does not affect how many people live there, millions of people could live in a very small country, while only a few hundred could be living in a large country
 - *Ex. – More people live in 1 square mile in New York than 1 square mile*

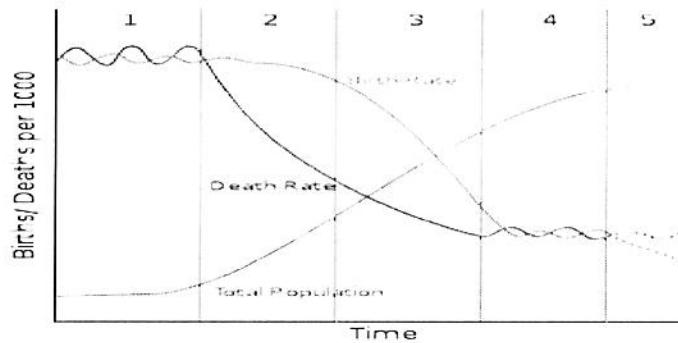


- There are more women working in clothing companies than men in the U.K.
- There are more men working in agriculture than women in the U.K.



Demographic transition model, and population pramid analysis

- The **Demographic transition model** is used to represent 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



<--visual of the DT model

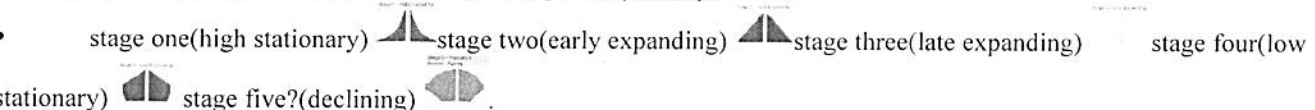
- Population Pyramid: also called age-sex pyramid and age structure diagram, is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a human population, which normally forms the shape of a pyramid.



<--Visual of Population Pyramids

Indian foreign-born population: 1,022,552. Source: Census 2000, 1% Public Use Micro-Sample Data.

- Population Pyramids are graphs that help explain the DT model also. They both show the growth of an area or place.
- There are 4 stages of the DT and possibly a 5th.
- Stage one:** birth and death rates are high but fluctuate depending on natural events. Ex. Droughts or diseases. Birth control was non-existent. Which means women had as many children as they could bear. Overall death rates seemed to match birth rates. Children contributed to the economy by doing jobs like carrying wood or water etc. No education or entrainment expenses. Children grew up to be in the family businesses to gain food and money for the family. An example of a country in stage one: NO COUNTRIES CURRENTLY.
- Stage two:** many births and the death rate has went down by 20/1000 infants who die. Because of the more infants living the population rises. The reason they are living is the improvements in sanitation and water etc. also because the transportation has improved and they can transport medicine and other necessities. So this stage you raise health up and living standards. Now expect to have longer life expectancies. Example of a country in stage two: Kenya (high CBR of 32 per 1000, but CDR of 14 per 1000.)
- Stage three:** Has low birth and death rates, so there is a decrease in population. The lower births are from planned families and birth controls, bigger want for education and work and more of a life. These countries are in the final stages of becoming like the western countries and states and those in Europe. Example of a country in stage three: South Korea
- Stage four:** Stable population with not much change. The births and deaths are pretty even. Both low but sometimes the deaths become bigger then leading to possibly stage five. Example of a country in stage four: Switzerland.
- Possibly Stage Five:** going into negative growth, there are more deaths than births. So this will cause many problems in the future. Example of a country in stage five possibly: Sweden.



Malthus and Neo-Malthusian

In 1798 Thomas Malthus published his "**Essay on the Principle of Population**" which became one of the most famous models to explain changes in population.

It was based off of two claims:

- 1) people have natural desire to reproduce
- 2) people need food to survive

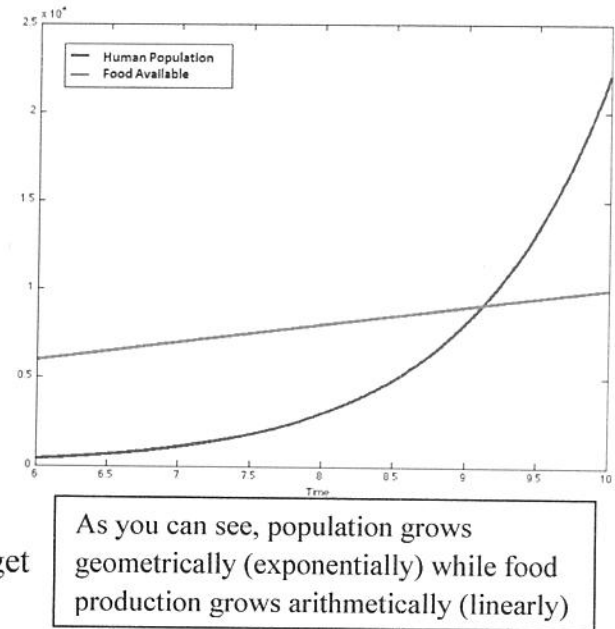
In his essay he said that **food production increases arithmetically** while **population increases geometrically**.

This means that food will only increase one by one but population will multiply saying that population growth will outpace food production.

Negative Checks - war, famine, starvation. Malthus said that the world would require these in order to keep its population under control.

Although his theory made sense it had many problems:

- 1) He thought that famine was related to not having enough food when in reality it was unequal distribution of food.
- 2) He didn't think humans had control over reproductive behavior. He also didn't think women would change roles in the society (get jobs) and slow down population growth.
- 3) He didn't foresee humans complete ability to increase food production greatly with technology and new agriculture methods.



This theory has been revised many times, the most recent was Paul Ehrlich's "The Population Bomb". It made similar arguments about the Earth's ability to provide.

Neo-Malthusian - Support of population control programs to ensure enough resources for current and future populations.

They agree with Thomas Malthus, they believe that world growth is outstripping people of food and resources and it will eventually lead to violence and many problems.

Population Policies

-Essentially the stances governments take on population
-These policies determine what is done to influence or control population growth and size

-Actions these policies induce include:

- Laws
- Free/subsidized daycare or preschool
- Tax or cash incentives
- Forced sterilization
- Free contraceptives
- Advertising
- Free or increased access to family planning
- Taxation
- Subsidization of abortion

Eugenic policies: population policies that favor one racial or cultural group over the rest of the population

Ex: Japan used to enforce a policy to limit the birth of children with certain traits

Ex: Nazi Germany: favored the Aryans (blond hair, blue eyes) over other ethnic groups such as Jews, homosexuals, cripples, and the mentally ill. Policies were extremely drastic; they sought to make Germany a country populated only by Aryans through the extermination of anyone not an ethnic German.

Ex: the United States: in pre-civil rights America, the white government imposed discriminatory social policies that subjugated and segregated African Americans.

Expansive policies: population policies that encourage large families and raise the rate of natural increase

Ex: Europe: Thanks to falling birth rates and improved healthcare, Europe's population is aging. Thus, its governments are attempting to boost births through free or subsidized daycare/preschool (Sweden, UK, France), payments for having children (Poland, Italy), extended paid maternity leave (Sweden, Norway, Ireland, UK, Germany, France, Spain), and extended parental leave (Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, UK, Ireland).

Restrictive Policies: population policies that attempt to reduce the natural increase rate

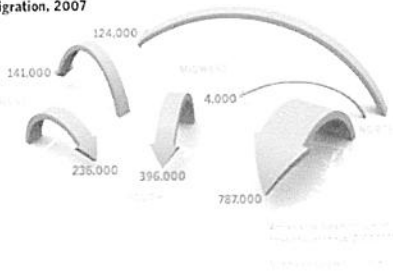
Ex: China: most of the Chinese are only allowed to have 1 child (exceptions include certain ethnic groups and rural families whose first child is a girl). This has drastically reduced China's growth rate, but has also led to some problems. Cultural preference for boys often leads to the abortion of female fetuses or female infanticide.

- Activity Spaces: Daily routine through a regular sequence of short moves
- Commuting: From home to work to home again
- Seasonal Movement: Winters in Florida & summers in home state
- Cyclic Movement: Moves that start at home & bring us back to it
- Transhumance: Ranchers move livestock based on seasonally available pastures
- Emigrant: Migrates out
- Immigrant: Migrates in
- Migration: Permanent relocation across a large distance
- Internal Migration: Movement within a country
- Voluntary Migration: Migrants that choose to migrate
- Push Factors: Conditions that cause a migrant to move away
- Pull Factors: Conditions or perceptions that cause a migrant to move there
- Distance Decay: Contact with a place decreases as distance increases

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

1. Every migration flow creates a counter-migration flow
2. Majority of migrants move a short distance
3. Migrants who move long distance tend to choose big city as new 'home'
4. Urban populace less migratory than rural populace
5. Families less likely to move globally than young adults

Net Regional U.S. Migration, 2007
South, West make gains



The map at the left shows the numbers of people migrating and where and the map at the right shows how the Rust Belt had economic woes (push factor) during the 1970s & 80s so many people migrated to the Sun Belt for new economic opportunities (pull factor)



	<i>Cyclic Movement</i>	<i>Periodic Movement</i>	<i>Voluntary Migration</i>
Types:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Commuting</u> ▪ <u>Seasonal Movement</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Transhumance</u> ▪ Military service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Cyclic Movement</u> ▪ <u>Periodic Movement</u> ▪ Any type of migration that isn't forced
Reasons:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workers commuting ▪ People moving through their <u>activity spaces</u> daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Military families moving to another base for possibly years ▪ Ranchers moving from low lands to high lands ▪ Luxury of wealthier people moving to a sunny area during the winter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Push Factors</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cost of living, work conditions, personal safety, etc. ▪ <u>Pull Factors</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Typically a perception & are vague ◦ <u>Distance Decay</u>: Migrants feel less certain about farther places than nearer ones

- Most common migration is very short trip ex. Cyclic Movement
- Men are more mobile than women and migrate farther
- Movement changes the places people left and the places where they go
- People migrate to an urban area rather than a rural area (Law #3)
- Internal Migration patterns have had a tremendous impact on the ethnic composition of large urban areas, relative economic dominance of various cities and regions, & balance of political power
 - Early 20th century large numbers of African-American moved from the rural South to cities in the Northeast & Midwest like Chicago and New York
 - When large numbers of the white middle-class moved from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt now the 3 of 4 most populated states (California, Texas, Florida) that also carry a disproportionate number of electoral votes are in the Sun Belt
- Suburbanization: Migration from the inner city to the outlying neighborhoods
 - Dramatically changed the social and ecological dynamics of almost every urban area in the U.S.
 - Millions have moved to the suburbs where communities are ethnically homogeneous & the car is the main form of transportation
- Modern U.S. Internal Migration is voluntary but in colonial times there were historic forced migrations by the U.S. government (also African slave trade)
 - 1830s: 1000s of Native Americans forced to migrate from their homes to the High Plains in the Trail of Tears

There is forced migration and there is voluntary migration. Occurring in voluntary migration, push and pull factors come into play when a person, family, or group of people makes a voluntary decision to migrate.

← PUSH FACTORS →	→ PULL FACTORS ←
<p>The conditions and perceptions that help the migrant decide to <u>LEAVE</u> a place. It pushes the migrant to move.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Reasons for <u>emigrating</u> (leaving a place)✓ Because a migrant is likely to be more familiar with his/her place of residence (source) than with the locale to which he/she is moving (destination), migrants often perceive push factors more accurately than pull factors✓ Include more <u>individual considerations</u>:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cost of living- Work or retirement conditions- Personal safety and security- Environmental catastrophes	<p>The circumstances that effectively <u>ATTRACT</u> the migrant to certain locales of other places. The decision of where to go. It pulls the migrant to move.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Reasons for <u>immigrating</u> (moving into a place)✓ More vague, perceptions construed from things heard/read rather than on experiences in the destination place✓ Give migrants excessively positive images and expectations regarding their destinations✓ <u>Distance decay</u> comes into play. More complete perceptions of nearer places than farther ones. Since interaction with faraway places generally decreases as distance increases, prospective migrants are likely to feel less certain about distant destinations

↓ TYPES OF PUSH & PULL FACTORS ↑

1. **Economic Conditions** - Poverty has driven many from their homelands and perceived opportunities in destinations such as Western Europe and North America impel migrants.
2. **Political Circumstances** - Oppressive regimes have engendered migrations streams. Desperate “boat people” fled Vietnam after communists took control of the county in 1975.
3. **Armed Conflict and Civil War** - Conflict in the former Yugoslavia drove many out of their homes into Western Europe.
4. **Environmental Conditions** - The movement of numerous Irish citizens from Ireland to the New World during the 1840s was driven by the potato blight creating famine. The northeastern region of the United States was the chief destination.
5. **Culture and Traditions** - Many sometimes fear that their culture will not survive a major political transition. When British India was partitioned into a mainly Hindu India, Muslims of India migrated to the new Islamic state.
6. **Technological Advances** - Kinship links, chain migration, and immigration waves are associated with this.

RAVENSTEIN’S “LAWS OF MIGRATION”

Ernst Ravenstein, a British demographer, studied internal migration as well as posited an inverse relationship between the volume of migration and the distance between source and destination. Ravenstein’s idea is an early observation of the gravity model.

1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration.
2. The majority of migrants move a short distance.
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations.
4. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

Migration Types

- **Migration:** Migration is the movement that results in permanent relocation, and usually covers significant distances. It involves the movement of a person or group of people out of the community of origin into a new location.
- **International Migration:**
 - This is the movement across the borders of a country.
 - It is also called **external migration**.
 - **Emigrant:** This is the classification of a person when they *leave* a home country.
 - **Immigrant:** This is the status gained by a person when they enter a foreign country as a migrant.
 - Emigration takes away from the total population of the home country, while immigration adds to the population of the host country.
- **Internal Migration:**
 - This is migration that takes place within the borders of a country.
 - Well-defined streams of internal migration tend to form after long periods of time.
 - The access to transportation is directly proportional to the distance that is travelled within the country. When people are more mobile, they are able to go longer distances as migrants.
 - In the United States of America (the world's most mobile country), more than five million people annually move from one state to another.
 - Also in the United States, an average of 35 million people move within their state from community to community.
 - In Peru, which is a much less mobile country than the U.S., people tend to move from the rural areas to urban areas for economic opportunity.
- **Refugees:**
 - The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines a **refugee** as, "a person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."
 - Timeline of refugees:
 - **1970:** 2.9 million refugees worldwide, most of whom were the Palestinian Arabs who fled when Israel became a Jewish State.
 - **1980:** 8 million refugees worldwide.
 - **1990:** 17 million refugees worldwide.
 - **2000:** 24 million refugees worldwide.
 - The timeline shows that there are massive numbers of refugees and the number is increasing drastically.
 - The number of refugees is skewed due to the fact that different countries interpret the definition in different ways, leaving some people not accounted for.
 - **Internal Refugees** (displaced persons): these are people who have been displaced within their own countries for a variety of reasons (like the thousands of refugees from Hurricane Katrina).
 - **International Refugees:** These are the refugees who cross one or more country boundaries during their move. These people end up encamped in a country that is foreign to them.
 - Help for those who are displaced is more effective on internal refugees than international refugees because international refugees tend to refuse help.
 - When a person reaches refugee status, they are entitled to help, such as **asylum**, which is the shelter and protection in one state for refugees from another state.
 - **Internally Displaced Persons** (IDPs): these are people who abandon their homes, but remain in their home country.

Guest Workers

1. What is a guest worker?
 - a. A guest worker is a person who comes into a country temporarily to work, but not live there. They have a work visa and are documented.
 - i. The person must return home after the job & have temporary allowance into a country
 - ii. Work for a small amount of money and come from LCDs to MCDs in order to work for money to send home to family
 - iii. Often mistreated by their employers since they don't know their rights given by the government
 - iv. Work normally in service industries (hotels) & agriculture
 - v. Examples: Mexicans who commute from Mexico to the US to complete a variety of jobs from landscaping to roofing
2. What are the push factors for a person to become a guest worker?
 - a. Poverty & no job available, especially in the industrial field
 - b. The population has a high growth
 - c. Need to support family
3. What are the pull factors for a person to become a guest worker?
 - a. The person may come from a country that was a colony of a European country
 - i. Example: North Africa & France
 - b. The MCD has jobs and a certain perception that makes it seem like the perfect place or dream land
 - c. The governments may have an alliance or agreement
 - i. Example: Turkey & Germany
4. What changes (socially & economically) occur in the country in which the guest worker comes from & the one receiving the person?
 - a. Origin country
 - i. With less people seeking jobs, the unemployment rate and burden decreases
 - ii. The money made in the host country (most of the time) is sent back home, which, in turn, is added into the origin country's economy
 - b. Host country
 - i. Guest workers take lowly jobs that are frowned upon but needed
 1. Example: cab drivers, people who pick up trash, etc.
 2. The host country's people may ignore the guest workers and semi-bully them, which creates tension and strife between the people
 - ii. Guest workers purchase necessary items/services in the host country, adding to and participating in the economy
5. When did guest worker programs start?
 - a. After WWII in Europe when many people died and others were needed to fill their places (mainly from North Africa & Turkey)
6. Governments can decline guest workers and pull out their own people from other places
 - a. Decline example: Nigeria from other West African workers
 - b. Pull out Example: Indonesians from Middle East before war
7. Guest workers change cultural landscape of countries (ethnicity, language, religion)

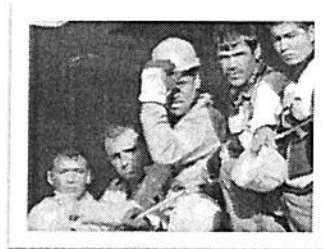
Guest Workers

Basic information about Guest Workers

- ✦ A person with temporary permission to work in another country, esp. in Germany.
- ✦ Guest workers tend to do farm labor while they are in that certain country.
- ✦ Highly skilled individuals who are actively recruited to fill positions to illegal migrant laborers who work for shockingly low wages in farm fields.

Examples of Guest Workers and what they do

- ✦ In the United States, heavily recruited immigrants throughout the 19th century, enticing them with promises of homesteads and good jobs in an attempt to improve the American economy.



- ✦ Guest workers have historically flooded from less developed nations to more developed ones, taking advantage of perceived opportunities in the places they migrate to.
- ✦ Some kind of form of permanent residence card which allows the guest workers to live and work in the host country as long as they would like to.

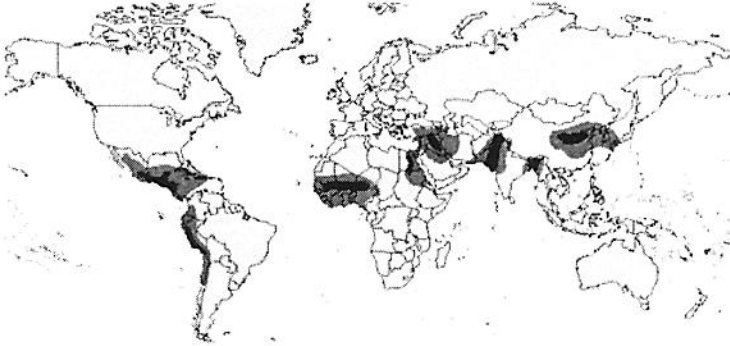
Residence of Guest Workers & Where they are usually located

- ✦ Other guest workers just have temporary visas that they use to come into the country and work.
- ✦ Guest works in Europe and the Middle East are called Low-status Foreigners.
 - Most guest workers head for the north and west of Europe.
- ✦ Germany is the main location where there are guest workers.

Example/ Similarity

- A guest worker in Europe is sort of like an immigrant with a green card in the United States—they aren't fully citizens but are temporarily there legally.
- You can compare many guest workers to immigrants coming from Mexico into the United States.

Culture hearths- places where things and ideas came from/ societies start
Location of the World's Ancient Culture Hearths

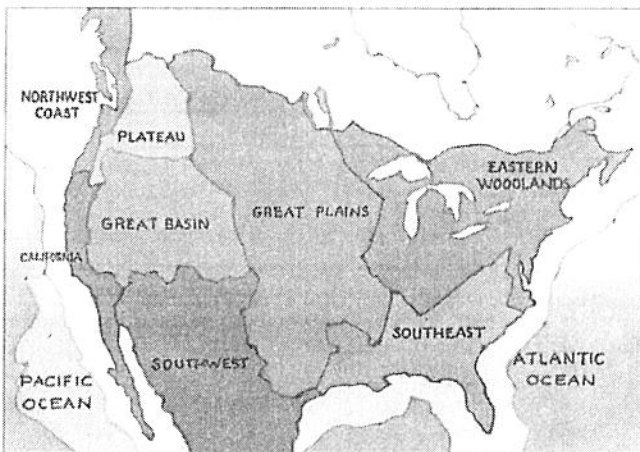


- 7 original hearths: Nile River Valley, Indus River Valley, Wei-huang Valley, Ganges River Valley, Mesopotamia, Mesoamerica, West Africa
- Example- (now) world cities~ London, Tokyo, New York, etc.

Culture realm-

- Entire region is influenced by a specific religion, language, diet, costumes, or economic development
- Uprising caused by diffusion of the impact of some early cultural centers over large areas

Cultural regions- regions defined by similar culture traits and cultural landscape features

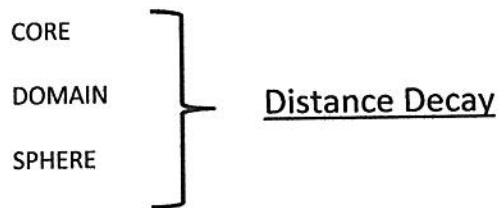


Types of Culture Regions

A region has to:

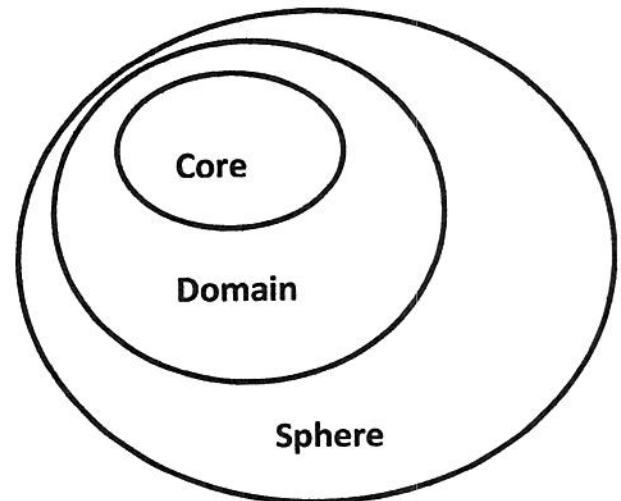
- Have activities
- Have people
- Have an environment
- Differ in some way from other regions
- Possibly differ from political boundaries

Defining culture regions



Formal Regions

- Aka uniform region
- Homogenous region
- Shared feature(s) such as:
 - climate
 - political boundaries
 - key crop
- shared feature may or may not apply to 100% of the people; it is just predominant



Functional Regions

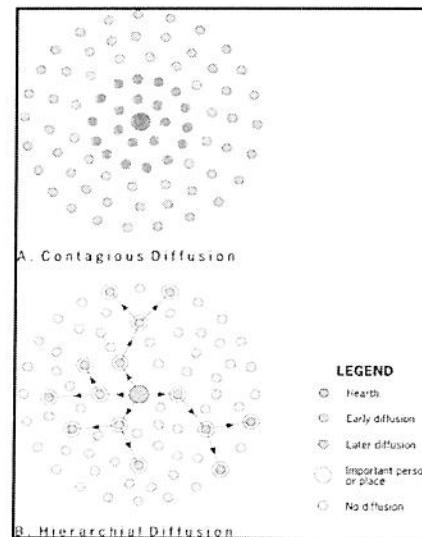
- aka nodal region
- has a CENTRAL POINT which leads to:
 - transportation systems
 - communication systems
 - economic associations
 - functional associations
- The boundaries of this region mark limits of activities

Vernacular Region

- Aka perceptual region
- Borders tend to be highly variable
- Based on mental maps; sense of identity
- May be *partially* based on measurable traits

TYPES OF DIFFUSION

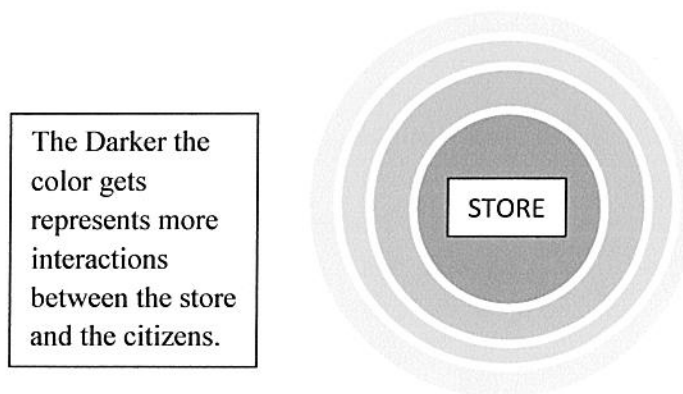
- In diffusion, an idea or invention, called an **innovation**, moves outward from its place of origin (called the “**hearth**”) to other places.
- Usually, diffusion occurs when people interact with one another and the innovation is shared.
- **Friction of distance** and the **distance decay effect** affect diffusion.
 - **Friction of distance** states that the farther away two places are, the more energy is expended trying to maintain some communication between them. Therefore, an innovation would be less likely to affect a certain place if that place was farther away.
 - The **distance decay effect** states that interaction decreases with distance. An innovation would therefore have less impact on places farther from the hearth.
- There are two main types of diffusion: expansion diffusion and relocation diffusion.
 - **Expansion diffusion**: the innovation moves outward while the people or technology causing the diffusion to occur remain at the hearth. There are three different types of expansion diffusion:
 - In **contagious diffusion**, the innovation spreads outward from the hearth, coming into contact with everyone in a widening circle. This type of diffusion spreads to everyone in a certain area and does not skip over places.
 - For example, a disease such as bubonic plague spreads through contagious diffusion.
 - In **hierarchical diffusion**, the innovation spreads from authority figures or more-connected people/organizations to less-powerful or less-connected ones. Usually, an innovation will originate in a large, well-connected city and diffuse to other similar cities.
 - There is a “hierarchy” involved here, where the more-connected places are higher up in the hierarchy, while less-connected ones are lower down, Diffusion starts higher up.
 - Fashion spreads through hierarchical diffusion; a fashion design might originate in Paris and spread to world cities such as London, before arriving at small, rural areas.
 - In **stimulus diffusion**, which can be in the form of either of the above types of diffusion, the innovation is not completely absorbed into the new place. Rather, a trait or idea in the innovation stimulates the new place, causing it to develop an innovation that is related to, but not identical to, the original innovation.
 - Mental or cultural (ideological) **barriers** can prevent an innovation from completely diffusing to an area.
 - As a result, only some traits of the innovation get through.
 - For example, in Hindu-dominated India, eating cow products is against most people’s religion. However, when hamburgers – which are made with beef – were brought to India, restaurants substituted the beef with vegetables in order to cater to the majority of the population.
 - **Relocation diffusion**: the innovation spreads outward by people at the hearth relocating to other areas. There, the innovation is diffused to the new population.
 - For example, when immigrants from other countries arrived in the United States, they brought many cultural traits and innovations with them.
 - When they came into contact with other cultures, the other cultures integrated some of the innovations into themselves.
 - Likewise, foods native to the Americas, such as potatoes and maize, were diffused to Great Britain, where they were absorbed into the culture.



Time-Distance Decay, Acculturation, Time-Space Compression

❖ *Time-Distance Decay* –

- States that as time and distance **increases** the cultural or spatial interactions between two areas will **decline** and as time
- Also as distance **decreases** the cultural or spatial interactions between two areas will **increase**.
 - An examples of time-distance decay is:
 - With a supermarket at the center of a city, citizens further away from the city will shop at the store. While citizens closest to the store will shop their more frequently.



❖ *Acculturation*-

- When a person or a group changes adapts enough to a new culture to survive in a new area or situation.
- Usually by changing one's own culture by borrowing from another culture.
 - One Example of acculturation is when immigrants arrived at the United States, they needed to learn English to survive in the new location.

❖ *Time-Space Compression*-

- Describes the effects of new technology and transportations making places seem closer than they actually are.
- In other words, with faster ways of transportation the space or distance between two areas seem to be shorter because it takes less time.
 - An example is before the Transcontinental Railroad it would take months to reach California. Afterward with the railroad, you would be able to reach California in weeks. But now with airplanes it could take only a day or two to get to California.

Ethnicity, Race, Racism

- **Ethnicity** is the identity or relations between a group of people who are connected by a common culture, or ancestry; it is typically based on perspective and traits rather than physical characteristics.
 - An example of ethnicity would be a common language and religion, so an ethnic group could comprise of multiple people of different races but all speaking English and following Christianity.
 - Ethnicity of a person can change if they begin to adopt other cultural traits, but a race of a person cannot change
- **Race** is defined as the physical categorization of humans based on, for example, skin color. This is different from ethnicity because this includes biological differences, rather than cultural differences.
 - An example of race would be a group of African Americans, Indians, Chinese, etc.
- **Racism** incorporates hostile attitudes toward a race because of their certain physical characteristics, like skin color.
 - An example of racism would be Caucasians against African Americans

Real World Examples:

- An African American man can be classified as an African American, racially, but ethnically he could be Ethiopian
- An American can be classified as American, but his/her race could be anything, ranging from Caucasian to Oriental
 - People assume that ethnicity and racism are the same, when they are not
 - Racism can stem from any two races, ethnicity does not affect racism as much as physical appearances of a race does
 - Racism can lead to genocide
 - Prime examples of ethnic genocides are the Rwandan genocide, Hutus against Tutsis when they were the same race, and the Holocaust when two people could be the same race but different ethnicities

Conclusion:

- Race is not ethnicity; humans can be different skin colors and the same ethnicity, and the same ethnicity but different skin colors, for example
- Race does not just encompass skin color; race can be anything biological ranging from eye color, to hair follicles
 - This is an example of two different races, but they could be the same ethnicity



Languages Throughout History

What Are Languages, & What Role Do They Play in Culture?

- **Language** - A set of sounds, combination of sounds, & symbols that are used for communication
- **Culture**
 - Who we are as a culture, as a people is reinforced by language
 - Language reflects where a culture has been, what a culture values & how people in culture think, describe & experience things
 - Language binds a cultural identity
- Dialect (geographically distinct versions of a single language that vary somewhat from the original form) can describe a culture's way of using language
- **Isogloss** - A geographic boundary within which a particular linguistic feature occurs

Distribution & Diffusion on Languages

- **Language Family** - Group of languages with a shared, but fairly distant origin (All languages belong to a language family)
- **Subfamilies** - Divisions within a language family where the shared interests are more definite & the origin is more recent (language groups)
EX: Spanish & Italian - Romance Languages
- 50% of the world's people speak languages belonging to the **Indo-European Family**, family that is dominate in Europe, Russia, North & South America, Australia, & parts of Southwestern Asia & India
- 20% speak languages from the **Sino-Tibetan Family**, spreads through most of Southeast Asia & China & is comprised of Chinese speakers
- 30% speak languages from the Afro-Asiatic, Niger-Congo, or Austronesian families
- Language Diffusion occurs when migration, trade, war or some other event exposes one group of people to the language of another
- **Pidgin Language** - When two groups of people with different languages meet, a new language with some characteristics of each is formed
- **Creole Language** - A pidgin that has evolved to the point at which it becomes the primary language of the people who speak it
- **Lingua Franca** - Language used among speakers of different languages for the purpose of trade & commerce
- **Official Language** - A language that is assigned to one country by it's government to tie all of the residents together & to let there be common ground when communicating

Language's Role in Making Places

- **Place** - The uniqueness of a location, what people do in a location, what they create, what their impact is
- Geographer Yi-Fu Tuan stated that by simply naming a place, people call the place into being & impart a certain character on that place
- **Toponyms** - Place names - A toponym can give us a quick glimpse into the history of a place

Language Issues

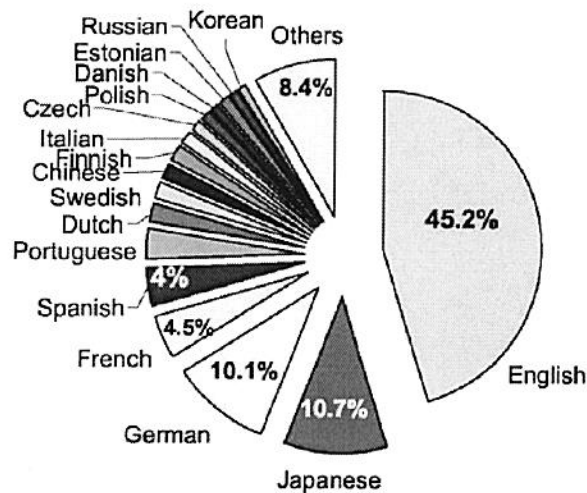
- Language Extinction occurs when a language is no longer in use
- **Acculturation** - the adoption of cultural traits, while under the influence of another culture
- Acculturation & cultural extinction are contributing factors to language extinction

For more Info: Barron's Book Pgs. 153-158 & APHG Textbook Pgs. 148-175

Major Languages/The Disappearance of Language

Linguistic Diversity

- In a state with many different ethnicities, it is very important for everyone to learn the major language to keep the state unified.
- People that immigrate to the United States should learn English so they obtain more of an opportunity in our country.
- The learning of multiple languages is called linguistic diversity and a lot of people have linguistic diversity because of the usefulness of major languages.
- English is taught all around the world because it is needed to be used in business and government between the many different cultures.



Language Extinction

- People from small villages that have their own special language, are leaving to search for jobs in more urban areas. Eventually, only the elderly of a village will know their special language, and when they die, they take the language with them, this is called language extinction.
- Within the next century, the megalanguages like Chinese, Spanish, and English will take over all of the non-dominant languages because they need to know the major languages to gain an opportunity in the world.



All of the small tribal languages of South America and Africa will not likely become extinct within the next century and one major language will be present for most of the population, or they will all learn two languages, their native language and the business language, English, so they can trade and such.

Convergence and Diffusion of Language

Definitions and Examples

Language Convergence – where two or more languages with many bilingual speakers borrow words, grammar, or syntax from each other. This makes the languages similar. Example: Spanish speakers use some words from English and vice versa.

Language Diffusion – the spread of a certain language or language family. Example: The Indo-European languages began in Eurasia but spread to Australia and North America.

Notes

- ❖ Languages change by diffusion, convergence and replacement
 - When a language diffuses, it breaks into dialects because the people who speak that language are spread out over a large area. New languages are eventually created from the dialects
 - Isolation from other people who speak the same languages lets the language evolve in different ways
 - Creates the different languages in a language branch
 - This process creates new languages, but the original language may be lost in the process
 - When languages converge, two or more languages borrow words, grammar and syntax from each other. A new language is eventually created
 - This is how you end up with “Spanglish”
 - The languages that converged end up being combined into a new language, and the original languages are lost (unless they survive in another place)
 - For example, if everyone in the Americas ends up speaking Spanglish a hundred years from now, English will still exist because it will still be spoken in Europe. Spanish will still be spoken in Spain
 - When a language gets replaced, one language is lost while another “takes over” an area
 - Also known as assimilation

Lingua Franca, Pidgin, Creole, Standard language, Official language

- **Lingua franca**- a language used among speakers of different languages for the purposes of trade and commerce.
 - A lingua franca can be a single language, OR it can be a mixture of 2 or more languages.
 - Example: Swahili developed from an African Bantu language mixed with Arabic and Persian, through centuries of trade and interaction.

- **Pidgin language**- When parts of two or more languages are combined in a simplified structure and vocabulary.
 - Example of pidgin that we use in Hawai'i: (Brah / bruddah -Similar to "Brother" or "pal" in slang. Example: "Eh, brah!"), (Hele On- Let's go, get moving.)

- **Creole language**- a pidgin language that has developed a more complex structure and vocabulary and has become the native language of a group of people.
 - Example: Modern English contains aspects of half a dozen different languages because the British Isles have seen so many foreign conquerors and visitors over the centuries.

- **Standard language**- the language that is promoted as the norm for use in schools, government, and is recognized by other states.
 - Example: In the United States English is the standard language. We use it in the schools and it is spoken by the government.

- **Official language**- the language chosen by the educated and politically powerful elite, to promote internal cohesion.
 - The official language is not often one that ties them to the colonizer, as the colonizer's language invariably is one already used by the educated and politically powerful elite.
 - Example: Nigeria is using English as their official language so that it will not favor a language in Nigeria.

Toponymy
(the study of place names)

-10 types of place names

- **Descriptive**
-ex. Rocky Mountains
- **Associative**
-ex. Mill River (a mill was on the river)
- **Incident Names**
-ex. Battle Creek, Bloody Ridge
- **Possessive Names**
-ex. Pittsburgh
- **Commemorative**
-commemorating someone well-known, or in honor of someone
-ex. Seattle(named after chief Seattle), Illinois (names after the Illini Indians)
- **Commendatory**
-praising the place
-ex. Pleasant Valley
- **Manufactured**
-'made up' so to speak
-ex. Tesnus (sunset spelled backwards)
- **Mistaken**
-historic errors in identification or translation
-ex. West Indies (not west of the Indies and not the Indies)
- **Shift Names**
-relocated names or names from the settlers homeland
-ex. Athens (Greece and Texas), Palestine (Middle East and Texas), New Mexico, New England
- **Folk Etymology**
-a false meaning is extracted from a name based on its structure or sounds
-ex. Hellespont (explained by the greeks as being named after Helle, who drowned there, but is most likely named from an older language such as Pelasgian and probably meant 'good port')

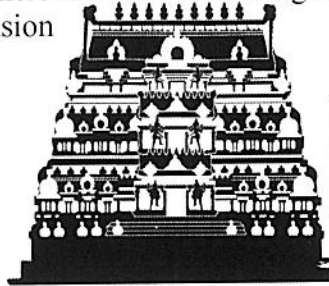
General Types of Toponyms

- ~Agronym-name of a field or pasture
- ~Dromonym- the name of a transportation route
- ~Drymonym-name of a forest or grove
- ~Econym-name of a village or town
- ~Limnonym-name of a lake or pond
- ~Necronym- name of a cemetery or burial ground

Ethnic Religions

·What defines an Ethnic Religion:

- A person is BORN into their faith
- Members do not try to convert others to follow their religion
- is spread through relocation diffusion
- messages are culturally specific
- Examples- Hinduism, Judaism



This is a Hindu Temple.

Hinduism- World's 3rd largest religion

-Where: India and some in Indonesia

-Beliefs:

- 3 main Gods: Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu (together called **triumvirate**)
 - Brahma-created universe
 - Shiva- destroys universe
 - Vishnu- preserver of earth and universe
- reincarnation: life after death
 - you are placed where you are based on your actions in previous lives as well as current life
 - one of the highest achievable forms- cow- life builders
- goals:
 - Brahmins- highest level of caste system
 - Priests and scholars
 - Moksha-when your spirit is with the Gods

-Conflicts:

- Hindu people have conflicts with Muslim people ever since the Muslims took over India

Judaism-oldest western religion and one of the oldest religions

-Where: East Coast of the U.S. (mainly New York) and in Israel

-How many: over 14 million Jews today

-Language: Hebrew

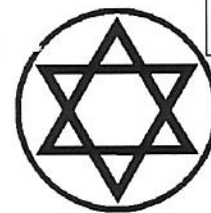
-Beliefs:

- monotheistic- god is called Yaweh in Hebrew
 - God will help them through their hardships and Jesus was just a profit
- Jewish Bible- Tanakh- based on the Torah and Talmud (holy books)
- worship is led by rabbi in the synagogue on Saturdays (holy day)

-3 Divisions:

- Reform- relaxed/not strict
- Conservative- in between
- Orthodox- very strict practitioners

-Conflicts: 1940- Holocaust, Jews and Muslims fight over establishment of Israel as state



Star of David-
Jewish Symbol

Universal Religions

- What defines a Universal Religion:
 - intentionally spread through missionaries
 - messages aren't culturally specific
 - Examples- Christianity, Islam, Buddhism

Christianity-World's LARGEST religion (over 2 billion followers)

- Where: Throughout Europe and America now spreading through Africa b/c of missionaries
- 3 Main Branches:
 - Roman Catholic-largest denomination-based in Vatican City-Pope
 - Protestantism- Martin Luther broke away from Roman Catholic and started it-
 - Do not follow Pope- head of church is pastor or minister
 - Orthodox- head is patriarch
- Foundational Beliefs: based around life of Jesus Christ
 - follow the Bible
 - Holy Trinity- God, Jesus the son, and the Holy Spirit
- Architecture: focused around cross
 - steeple extends to heaven
- Conflicts: fight for Jerusalem against Jewish



Islam- 2nd largest world religion

- goal- to convert the whole world
- followers called Muslims
- Where: Middle East, Northern Africa, and Southeast Asia
- Beliefs:



- 5 Pillars of Islam- you must strive to achieve the 5 pillars
 - 1.) Only one God, Allah-- Shahadah
 - 2.) Pray 5 times a day facing Mecca-- Salah
 - 3.) Taxes go straight to poor or the mosque-- Zakat
 - 4.) Fast during Ramadan -- Sawm
 - 5.) Must make a pilgrimage to Mecca once during your life-- Hajj

- Qur'an- holy book
- Two Branches- Shiites and Shiahs
- Architecture: based around the mosque with minarets around the sides that point up towards Allah
- Conflicts-Crusades- took of Jerusalem and went on for 100-200 years-- no win

Buddhism- Eastern Religion

- Where: East Asia, Northeast to Southeast Asia
- Beliefs: elimination of unwanted desires-- done through meditation
- Architecture- Pagodas- tall buildings extending towards sky-- lots of incense
- Conflicts: In the U.S. the Buddhist faith is at a cross road b/c the leaders are dying and they don't know who to elect



➤ POPULAR CULTURE

- In **large heterogeneous** (varied) **populations**
- Constantly changing
- Large percentage of people in this culture
- Usually **urban**, with **rapidly** changing traits
- Based on whatever is “*hot*” at the time
- Much, if not all, pop culture refers to leisure time and growing affluence (wealth or prosperity)
 - Diffuses hierarchically
 - *Ex. - Fashion diffuses from the Innovator to the designer, then to the models, editors and writers, then to major fashion magazines, and then the followers.*
 - Diffused by **transportation, communication, and technology**.
 - The cultural landscape tends to look alike wherever you go even though heterogeneity is pushed
 - *(ex. – McDonald’s a few blocks from another)*
 - Population has greater material demands than those that are part of folk culture
 - Even within pop culture, there are people who strive to be different than everyone else; this contributes to the very heterogeneous population.
 - Pop culture tries to find new and different things to bring into the “mainstream” culture and will target folk culture or small groups within pop culture for new styles or ideas.

○EXAMPLES:

- *The large fast food chain McDonald’s is a type of food in popular culture that many people are familiar with.*
- *Pop music is a large part of pop culture (hence the “pop” in pop music and in pop culture).*
- *The clothing chain Forever 21 is a well known supplier of popular clothing in pop culture.*

➤ FOLK CULTURE

- In **small homogeneous** (uniform) **populations**
- Stays mostly the same with small changes that help the local population
- Small percentage of people in this culture
- Usually located in **rural** areas, **cohesive** (consistent) in **cultural traits** and **self sufficient**
- Promoted by isolation
 - Is also called **local culture** (*but while it is called this it is more of an in between for pop and folk culture*).
 - Folk and local culture views itself as what pop culture is *not* and does what it can to stay unique in its own way.
 - Greatly affects the cultural landscape because it is so different from pop culture
 - Physical landscape around a population of a folk culture can *greatly* determine certain traits
 - *(ex. – food, clothing, housing structure, stories, music, etc.)*
 - Some folk cultures accept technology but only if it helps them to farm or clean, but televisions, cameras, cell phones and computers are not accepted
 - *Could* be diffused through **relocation diffusion**

○EXAMPLES:

- *Lion Dance is a folk dance in Asia where dancers wear a large dragon costume.*
- *A well known type of folk music in Sweden is the Polka.*
- *The leather and animal fur clothing worn by many tribes of Native Americans is a part of their folk culture.*

Housing Types

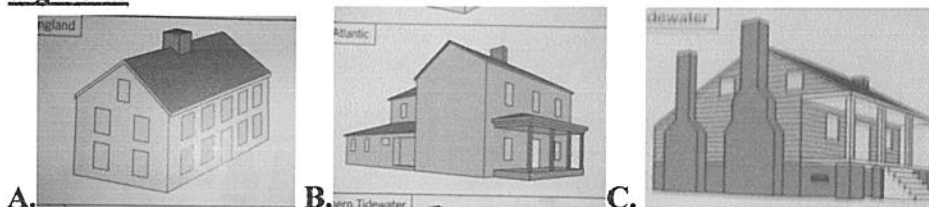
Daniel Segal (Red 2)

- For a very long time, the houses people built reflected their environments, their availability of resources, their aesthetic values, and the uniqueness of the place
- When people migrate, they carry with them the ways that they think homes should be planned and constructed, but when they get to new environments, those ideas may be modified

*A good example of this was conducted by a man named Fred Kniffen, he concluded that three principal housing types appeared at the same time in **New England**, the **Mid-Atlantic region**, and the **“Tidewater South” of lower Chesapeake Bay**.

- *From these sources, the different building styles diffused westward and southward in several parallel streams. By the 19th century, these three streams were called the **folk housing regions**. (Look at figure 1) ****A. New England, B. Mid-Atlantic, C. Southern Tidewater

Figure 1:



The 3 housing types: (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Tidewater South)

- **New England-** The New England house is **wood frame construction**. This type of house is also called a **“saltbox” house**; it shows a style that is from colonial times but that became more and more elaborate as time passed. **New Englanders usually placed the fireplace in the center of the home, to counter their cold climate.**
- **Mid-Atlantic-** originated as a **one room log cabin with a stone chimney and a fireplace at the end**. The **climate is much warmer than in New England**, so instead of placing the fireplace in the center of the home, **the fireplace could be put where it would function best**. Later, additional rooms, a porch, and a second floor were added to the home.
- **Tidewater South-** the size and the way the house was constructed reflected the means of most builders and the warmth of the climate. The houses were **smaller than New England houses**, and usually only had one story (sometimes had a small attic) and a porch. Sometimes the house would be placed on a platform to reduce interior heat, and in low lying places they would be placed on stone platforms to reduce flood damage to the house.

Figure 2 shows the diffusion of the 3 housing types in the US: **New England was confined to a northern corridor**, but the **Mid-Atlantic and the Lower Chesapeake were spread more widely**. **Figure 2:** ***green is New England, Pink is Mid-Atlantic, and blue is Southern Tidewater



*What the map doesn't show is the eastward diffusion of the ranch-style homes from the west. This housing style evolved in California during the 1920's. This diffused first along the Sunbelt and then more widely. Ranch style homes were designed for balmy climate and outdoor living. It is one story and its open construction isn't suitable for climates with extreme temperatures. Today, ranches are found almost everywhere in the US, even in places without warm climate.

Nation, State, Nation-State, Stateless Nation

I. Nation

- A. Nation -A large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
- B. A nation – as the word suggests, derived as it is from the verb ‘to be born’ – is a family.
1. Afghanistan is one of the most impoverished nations in the world.
 2. The U.S., however, is one of the richest nations in the world.

II. State

A. A State is a self-governing political entity. The term State can be used interchangeably with country.

B. State has:

- Has space or territory which has internationally recognized boundaries
 - Has people who live there on an ongoing basis.
 - Has economic activity and an organized economy.
 - Has the power of social engineering, such as education.
 - Has a transportation system for moving goods and people.
 - Has a government which provides public services and police power.
 - Has external recognition and sovereignty.
1. There are currently 196 independent countries or States around the world.
 2. Taiwan meets the requirements of independent country or state status. However, due to political reasons, it fails to be recognized by the international community as independent. Nonetheless, it should be considered as independent
 3. A few States are Belgium, Cambodia, and Algeria.

III. Nation-State

- A. The nation-state refers to a single or multiple nationalities joined together in a formal political union. The nation-state determines an official language(s), a system of law, manages a currency system, uses a bureaucracy to order elements of society, and fosters loyalties to abstract entities.
- B. The growth in the number of nation-states means that nation-states are going to have to cope with new political, economic, and social realities. The new entrants in the political system bring with them new opportunities for the international political system, but also bring new problems that the international order must be able to approach and attempt to solve.
1. Places like France, Egypt, Germany, and Japan are excellent examples of nation-states. There are some States which have two nations, such as Canada and Belgium. Even with its multicultural society, the United States is also referred to as a nation-state because of the shared American "culture."

IV. Stateless Nation

- A. stateless nation is a group, usually a minority ethnic group, considered as a nation entitled to its own state, specifically a nation-state for that nation.
- B. Sometimes these stateless nations are unwelcome and are a source of conflict. Some of the most well known include the Kurds in Southwest Asia and the

Gypsies / Romanies of Eastern Europe.

The largest ethnic group as the percentage of total population.

* Dark yellow: 85% and above.

* Yellow: 65-84%.

* Light yellow: 64% and below;

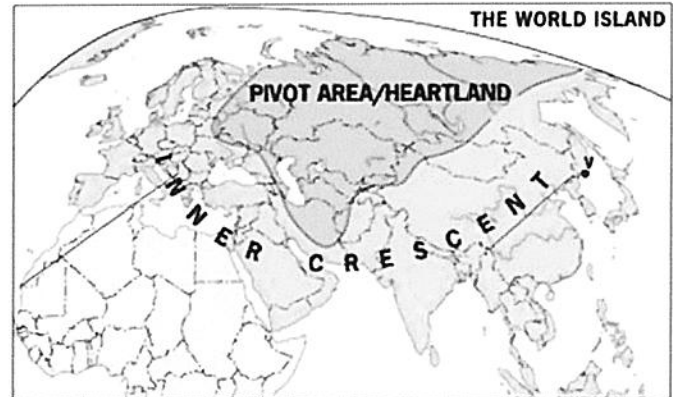
* Blue: Traditional ethnic definitions do not apply. Ethnicity is replaced by color of skin.



Geopolitical Theories

Heartland Theory

- Created by geographer Halford Mackinder in 1919.
- Stated that the heart of the world and that the key to obtaining world power and dominance lays in the Eastern Eurasian landmass.
 - Mackinder suggests that if one or more of the states lying within the “Heartland” area were able to seize power and take control of the “pivot area” they could then take control of the outlying “Rimland” area, and would then possess and control the entire Eurasian Landmass. From here, Mackinder goes on to explain that after seizing control of this landmass it would be possible to take control of the world.
 - This is summed up nicely in the following statement: “Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island. Who rules the World Island commands the world.”



Rimland Theory

- Created by geographer Nicholas Spykman in 1944.
- Contrary to Mackinder’s beliefs that the key to world control and power lays in the Heartland of the Eurasian Landmass, Spykman created his Rimland theory which states that the key to world control lies with the Inner Crescent, or Rimland, area surrounding the Eurasian landmass, and that by surrounding the “World Island” one may conquer the interior to control the World Island.

World Systems Theory



- Created by geographer Immanuel Wallerstein.
- Divides countries of the world into 3 groups depending on social standings, political power, and economic development:
 - Core – More developed countries. Economically dominant.
 - Periphery – Lesser developed countries with lower social standing and little technological advances.
 - Semi – Periphery – Serves as buffer between core and periphery to keep world economy from becoming drastically polarized and segregated.
- Explains the dynamics of the complex “capitalist world economy” as a “total social system”. Basically, it demonstrates the political and economic influence of core countries over the less developed periphery and semi – periphery countries.

Human Territoriality- Gerrymandering

Human Territoriality: the efforts of human society to influence events and social goals by controlling specific geographical areas.

<u>Territory Type</u>	<u>Example</u>
Primary- used almost exclusively by an individual or group	A persons or families house.
Secondary- used regularly by the individual or group, but shared by others	A person's favorite seat in class or a groups favorite table to sit at lunch.
Tertiary- shared spaces that everyone has access to and the right to use	Parks, waiting rooms, the store, the Tarc ect.

Gerrymandering: the practice of dividing (a geographic area) into voting districts so as to give unfair advantage to one party in elections while concentrating the voting strength of the opposing party in as few districts as possible.

In 1812, Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts signed into law a district designed to given an advantage to his party- a district that look so odd to artist Gilbert Stuart that he drew it with a head, wings, and claws like the picture on the right side. Stuart called it the "salamander district" based off of its uncanny shape of the animal, but a colleague immortalized it by naming it a gerrymander. Ever since then, the term gerrymandering has been used to describe "redistricting for advantage."

State Shapes

- There are five different shapes of states: compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, and perforated.
- **Compact**
 - Considered the “ideal” state shape, usually small
 - Advantages: easier to navigate, capital is centralized
 - Disadvantages: easier to take over, lack of resources
 - Example: Switzerland
- **Fragmented**
 - Could be an island, or have another country in-between the parts
 - An exclave is a type of fragmented state where 2 or more parts of a state are separated by another state or states (ex. Alaska and Kalingrad)
 - Advantages: different resources, different climates, not easily conquered
 - Disadvantages: easier to succeed, certain parts neglected, difficult to communicate, limited access to outside resources
 - Examples: Philippines and Indonesia
- **Elongated**
 - At least as long as it is wide
 - Advantages: different climates, different resources
 - Disadvantages: potential disconnect, hard to be united, difficult to communicate
 - Examples: Chile, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Portugal
- **Prorupt**
 - Has something that sticks out like a peninsula
 - Advantages: different climate, different resources
 - Disadvantages: potential disconnect, difficult to communicate, certain parts neglected
 - Examples: India and Thailand
- **Perforated**
 - A state that has another state totally inside it
 - An enclave is a state totally surrounded by ONE other state (ex. Lesotho and Vatican City)
 - Advantages: the perforating country can be easily taken over, potential economic relationship
 - Disadvantages: potential further conflict, creates inefficiency
 - Examples: South Africa and Italy
- **Capitals**
 - Capitals cities are usually placed strategically, in a populous city, and are associated with the identity of their state.
 - Forward capitals are capitals that have been moved (ex. Brasilia and Islamabad)



BALKANIZATION:

Amanda Brow

Red One

The act of dividing a larger state into several smaller regions.



Yugoslavia- 1945

Example:

Ethnic differences interrupted the peace in Yugoslavia until communist leader Marshal Tito united the nation. When he died in 1980, communism dissipated- along with the peoples' nationalism. Except for Serbia and Montenegro, the states declared independence and created their own colonies.



Yugoslavia-currently

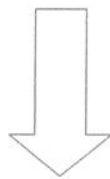
CENTRIPETAL

VS CENTRIFUGAL

CENTRIPETAL FORCES...

Are forces that *unite* a nation's people; like...

- Sports teams
- Shared religion/language
- Strong leader
- Shared history
- Shape of the state (compact)



CENTRIFUGAL FORCES...

Are forces that *disunite* a nation's people; like...

- Separatist movements
- Differing religions/languages
- External threat
- Shape of state (prorupt/perforated)

Devolution:

The movement of power from one central government to another or several regional governments.



Example:

India gained independence from Britain in 1947, which means that the government that was once shared by Britain and India split into two governments: Britain's and India's.

BUFFER STATES, SATELLITE STATES

- A **buffer state** is a neutral country that is located between two conflicting countries. Sometimes this country acts to stop the rivalry or conflict and is usually a smaller state.



- **Ex:** Mongolia is a buffer state, located between China and Russia, which had political tensions.
 - Some other examples of buffer states were: Uruguay (between Argentina and the Empire of Brazil during the early independence period in South America), Armenia (between Turkey and Azerbaijan, against Pan-Turkism), and Poland (between Germany and the Soviet Union, after World War I).

SATELLITE STATES

- A **satellite state** is a country that is independent but still relies on another country politically and economically. It is usually a *periphery country* being heavily influenced by a *core country*.
 - **Ex:** Poland, Romania, and Hungary were some of the satellite states that were politically and economically controlled by the Soviets after World War II.



- Mongolia was also considered a satellite state to the Soviet Union from 1921 to 1990.

Boundaries and Types of Boundary Disputes

Boundaries

- ❖ **Physical:** The boundary is created by a physical barrier, often natural such as mountains, bodies of water, and walls.
 - Example: Part of the Canada and USA boundary: separated by the Great Lakes
- ❖ **Cultural:** The boundary is created by national boundaries such as religion, language, and ethnicity.
 - Example: The India and Pakistan boundary: the boundary is separated by religious views
- ❖ **Geometric:** The boundary is a straight line.
 - Example: Egypt
- ❖ **Antecedent:** The boundary is established prior to much settlement.
 - Example: Western USA
- ❖ **Subsequent:** The boundary is established after much settlement.
 - Example: USA
- ❖ **Superimposed:** The boundary is chosen by an outside power.
 - Example: Rwanda
- ❖ **Relict:** The boundary no longer exists but is still present culturally.
 - Example: Vietnam
- ❖ **Fortified:** The boundary is created by a physical boundary that is man-made such as a wall.
 - Example: The border between North and South Korea

Types of Boundary Disputes

- ❖ **Allocational:** A dispute over resources.
 - Example: The dispute between Iran and Kuwait: the dispute was over oil reserves
- ❖ **Definitional:** A dispute over legal language/interpretation.
- ❖ **Operational:** A dispute over the administration of the boundary.
 - Example: The dispute between USA and Mexico: the dispute is over USA viewing that Mexico does not do enough to secure the border against illegal immigration into the USA
- ❖ **Locational:** A dispute over the exact boundary.
 - Example: The Mississippi River: This River has changed its course over time, and it is the border of states of the USA, Mississippi and Louisiana

Internal Political Boundaries and Arrangements

❖ Internal Political Structure

- Unitary state: a state with a highly centralized governments; the central authority exerts power equally over its territory (UK, France)
- Federal state: the central government represents various entities within a state; allows entities to retain some power (most geographically impressive being- Mexico, Brazil, U.S.)
- Electoral geography: deals with the geography of representation

❖ States, Nations, and Nation-States

- State: a politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government and is recognized by the international community
- Nation: a tightly knit group of people who share a common language, ethnicity, religion, and other cultural attributes; not a country of state
- Nation-state: a state whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity; when a nation inhabits most of a state (French)

❖ Stateless nation: a nation that does not have its own recognized state (Kurds, Palestinians)

❖ Boundary: a vertical plane that cuts through the subsoil an airspace (even outer space); used to separate states

➤ Evolution

- Defined: legal document or treaty drawn up to specify actual points in the landscape
- Delimit: cartographers put the boundary on the map
- Demarcate: boundary is physically marked on the ground with walls, fences, posts, ect.

➤ Types

- Geometric: straight line, unrelated to physical or cultural landscape, based on a grid system
- Physical-political (natural-political): conformed to physiologic features (Rio Pyrenees: Spain/France)
- Ethnographic/cultural: a boundary arranged by the cultural

➤ Origin-Based Classification

- Antecedent: existed before the cultural landscape emerged
- Subsequent: established after an area has been settled that considers the social and cultural characteristics of the area
- Superimposed: placed by powerful outsiders on a developed landscape,; usually ignores preexisting cultural/spatial patterns
- Relict: old political boundaries that no long exist as international borders, but that have left an enduring mark on the local culture or environmental geography

➤ Disputes

- Definitional: focus on the legal language of a boundary agreement (e.g. median line of a river: water levels may vary)
- Locational: interpretation of the agreement in dispute; allows mapmakers to delimit boundaries
- Operational: neighbors differ over the ways that the boundary should function (immigration laws, smuggling)
- Allocation: disputes over the rights to natural resources (gas, oil, water)



Current Territorial Disputes

Definition:

Territory Dispute: It is a disagreement between two states over who has control of the land. It can also be a controlling of land that is close by a new state that has controlled that land from a former state.

- **The Jammu and Kashmir dispute** is between Pakistan and India, Jammu and Kashmir is a region in between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The land is administered by India but Pakistan claims it is theirs. India and Pakistan have fought three wars over this land and the conflict is still not resolved. Even our president Obama has talked about this issue.



- **The Abyei dispute** is between South Sudan and Sudan, this area is claimed by South Sudan but right now it is actually controlled by Sudan. It is a piece of land that is about 10,460 square kilometers and the land is right on the border of Sudan and South Sudan. Abyei also has lots of crude oil so it is a major money making area for Sudan and South Sudan.

- **The Mayotte dispute** is between France and the Comoro Islands, geography the island belongs to the Comoro Islands but because the people of Mayotte voted to stay a part of France, France still contains control. In 2011 Mayotte became an overseas department. There were not many fights over this territory; it is a great example for a dispute that didn't lead in violence.



- **The Cyprus Dispute** is between Turkey and Greece, The Turkish Cypriots have the north and the Greek Cypriots have the south, The UN or United Nations has also set up a buffering zone in between the parts to stop violence.



Supranationalism

3 or more states joining together for one common purpose

Purposes include:

- More joint power
- Economical advancement
- Travel and trade
- Regulation

Advantages:

- Share resources
- Gain more land area
- More opportunity
- Travel becomes easier
- Consistent policies on pollution, travel, laws and etc.

Disadvantages:

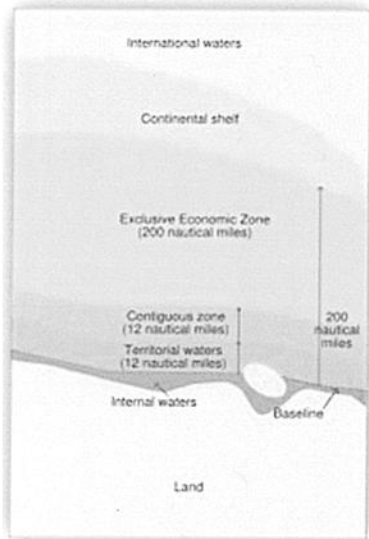
- Sharing resources can lead to conflict
- Sovereignty is compromised
- Communication barriers
- Cultural conflict
- Could cost more than what it gained

Benelux is the first example of this. A joining of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg to gain power in the global community. Luxemburg is one of the richest places, yet it didn't have in power in the global community so it formed a supranational organization.



The Law of the Sea

Historically, borders at sea were poorly defined, and each country had its own laws regarding where territorial claims began and ended.



Main Points in the Law of the Sea

- Coastal states have complete control over an area of 12 nautical miles from the coast of that state. Foreign vessels do not have freedom of passage in these areas. Within this limit, all of the state's laws apply. This is known as **Territorial Sea**.
 - The **high seas** are technically outside of the 12 nautical mile limit. Admiralty Law is the part of the international Law of the Sea that explains legal matters in the high seas.
- Exclusive economic rights from shore out to the 200 nautical mile limit are known as **Exclusive Economic Zones** (or EEZs). Within this limit, a state controls all natural resources.
 - The **continental shelf** is the undersea extension of a continent. Often the EEZ passes this boundary.

- Landlocked states are allowed passage through other states to get to the sea if that is their only priority.
- States are free to fly over and conduct scientific research if the purpose of the mission is peaceful.

In 1982, the **United Nations Conference on the Law of the Seas** proposed laws governing the uses of the oceans and their resources. It opened for signature in Jamaica and took 14 years to collect participation of 140 countries.



Environmental Protection

- States bordering seas that are semi closed or closed (the Mediterranean Sea) must manage resources and environmental conditions in that sea.
- All states must prevent marine pollution in their EEZ. They also must also invest in marine technology.
- In 1986, the **International Whaling Commission** banned whaling. Norway and Japan claim their continuous hunting is for scientific research.

If there are disputes over the laws, the UN orders them to be brought to an **arbitration board**. The 'grey areas' of the law include the situation of when small exposed reefs or sandbars are claimed by more than one country.

Von Thunen Agriculture Land Use Model

Written by J.H. Von Thunen in 1826, this model shows the **balance between land cost and transportation cost as you get closer to the city where the price of land increases**

Since this model was created before industrialization it has many assumptions:

- 1) Farmers wanted to maximize profits
- 2) Land is flat and no physical barriers
- 3) State is surrounded by wilderness
- 4) City is within a "Isolated State" so it has no external influences
- 5) Farmers transport their own goods to market. There are NO roads
- 6) Constant soil quality and climate within State

Von Thunen's model shows that the State is divided into 4 rings around the city

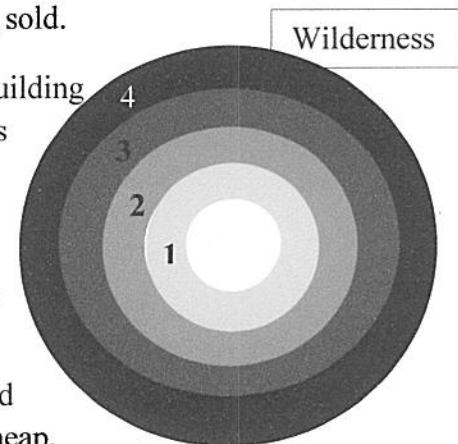
1st Ring - **Dairying and Intensive Farming** - closest to city. Since there were no refrigerators all of the items like dairy products, fruit, vegetables, etc would have to be located closest to city/market so they wouldn't go bad before being sold.

2nd Ring - **Timber and Firewood (Forests)** - made for fuel and building materials. Since it was very heavy and expensive to transport it was located close to the city.

3rd Ring - **Extensive Field Crops** - like grains. Since these lasted longer and were light, transportation was cheaper and easier, allowing the location to be farther from the city.

4th Ring - **Ranching** - Animals were raised here because they could transport/walk themselves to the city making transportation very cheap.

Beyond - **Wilderness** - On the outside of those 4 rings was unoccupied wilderness. Since it was too far from the city there wasn't a form of agriculture that was able to locate there.



Von Thunen used the term **Locational Rent** - land value. Corresponds with *maximum amount a farmer could pay for land without making losses.*

For a farmer to maximize their profits they have to take market price minus transportation and production costs. Where they were located depended on what item was produced.

Items that were cheaper to transport and produce were found further from the market.

Bid Rent Theory - land closer to the city is used for more extensive purposes due to land cost

Early Agricultural Hearths and Crops

- Main Person of Influence: Carl Sauer – an intrigued geographer with many interests in plant domestication.
 - Made the first suggestions of the development of many agricultural hearths in South America and Southwest Asia, such as the Bay of Bengals.
 - Many of his ideas and propositions were and are still used by many people, regarding early agricultural hearths.
- Examples of Hearths: ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, SEED
- Vegetative Planting – removing part of a plant and putting it into the ground to grow a new plant. Example: **Hostas**
- Seed Agriculture – taking seeds from existing plants and planting them to produce new plants. Example: **a large majority of the farmers use this method today**

Three main areas of agriculture around the world:

- **Central America/Northwestern South America**

Agricultural Products: arrow root, manioc, and sweet potatoes

Animals: alpacas, turkeys, and llamas

Seeds: cotton, beans, and squash

- **Western Africa**

Agricultural Products: yams and palm oil

Animals: sheep, cattle, and goats

Seeds: coffee

- **Southeast Asia**

Agricultural Products: root crops and bananas

Animals: dogs, pigs, and chickens

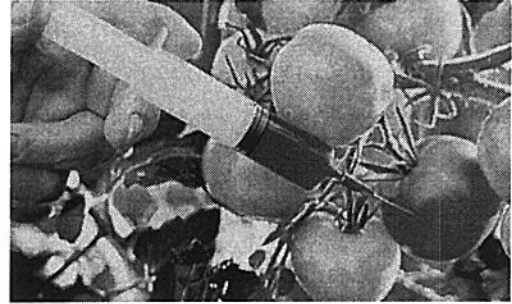
Seeds: millet and rice

Neolithic Revolution and the Second Agricultural Revolution

- **Neolithic Revolution (First Agricultural Revolution):**
 - This is the transition of many human beings from lives of hunting and gathering to agriculture.
 - **Plant Domestication:**
 - Plant domestication is when the genetic makeup of a plant is altered so that its survival depends on the intervention of human beings.
 - Carl Sauer thought that plant domestication likely took place in *Southeast and South Asia* around 14,000 years ago.
 - It is suggested that the cultivation of **root crops** (crops that are reproduced by cultivating the roots or cuttings from the plants) was the first form of plant domestication.
 - Most people believe that the domestication of **seed crops** (crops that are grown by cultivating seeds) in the area of *Southwest Asia* known as the **Fertile Crescent** (which covers much of the land from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea along the top part of the Arabian Peninsula).
 - The domestication of plants coincides with many changes to the genetic makeup of the plants themselves:
 - As people chose the seeds of the heartiest and largest plants to cultivate, the plants began to grow larger than the counterparts of these found in nature.
 - Many places around the world have come up with their own innovations of agriculture. Different parts of the world discovered how to cultivate different types of crops.
 - **Animal Domestication:**
 - This is the genetic modification of animals so that it is rendered capable of being handled by humans.
 - Some scholars believe this happened many years before the domestication of plants, but some believe that it occurred as recently as 8,000 years ago.
 - This happened when people became more sedentary and lived in the same place for longer periods of time.
 - It is possible that animals attached themselves to human societies to pick up the scraps of food that were thrown out.
 - Animals that were docile were easily penned up and some people took in the orphaned animals as pets.
- **Second Agricultural Revolution:**
 - The **Second Agricultural Revolution** is what made the Industrial Revolution possible. This is the movement from **subsistence agriculture** (self-sufficient agriculture that is small scale with very low technology that emphasizes growing food for local consumption and not for trade) to surpluses that allowed many people to work in factories.
 - The Second Agricultural Revolution was composed of a series of innovations:
 - Many different crops were imported to Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. These crops found favorable climates in Europe.
 - Methods of soil preparation, fertilization, crop care, and harvesting improved.
 - Seed Drill: this allowed farmers to avoid wasting seeds and to easily plant crops in neat rows.
 - Advances in breeding livestock enabled farmers to develop new breeds. These breeds were either very strong milk-producers or good for eating.
 - Artificial feeds were used to feed livestock and fertilizer was used to feed plants.
 - The combustible engine allowed for the production of tractors and other farming equipment.
 - All of the things listed above enabled greater agricultural output, which, in turn, enabled the growth of the secondary sector (industrial) of the economy.

3rd Agricultural Revolution- beginnings, impact on LDCs

- Started in the 1960s
- Also called the Green Revolution
- Corresponded to the result of the 2nd Agricultural Revolution, the exponential population growth around the world



Biotechnology or genetic engineering

- Plants grow in extreme conditions, normally where it's not suited for them to grow
- Increased use of chemical fertilizers to enhance productivity
- Rise in industrial farming- mass production of agricultural products
- Genetic engineers started modifying wheat and corn to change characteristics
 - Example: Wheat needed to be grown in a dry climate, too much moisture made it spoil in the fields. Now wheat can resist spoilage in the field.
 - Other products that got similar modifications- corn, soybeans and cotton
 - Rice was first modified in the Philippines and spread throughout Asia. It is heartier and grows quickly, feeds more people in the poorest regions of Asia.
 - Double-cropping and triple-cropping can be practiced in some parts of Asia, feeding more people also.

Agriculture gone global

- Farmers in western North Dakota ship wheat to Seattle via train, where its put onto ships and shipped to Asia.
- The Upper Midwest sends products down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and then they are sent to South America
- Farmers in the Great Plains have a profit from their wheat and corn in Asia
- Food is highly industrialized

Animal rights activists are concerned with the quality of an animal's life when they live this way

- Chicken living on top of each other and getting antibiotics to make their breast size larger for the large amount of people that want white meat in their diet and reduce the spread of disease
- Chicken is a staple food in the Western diet

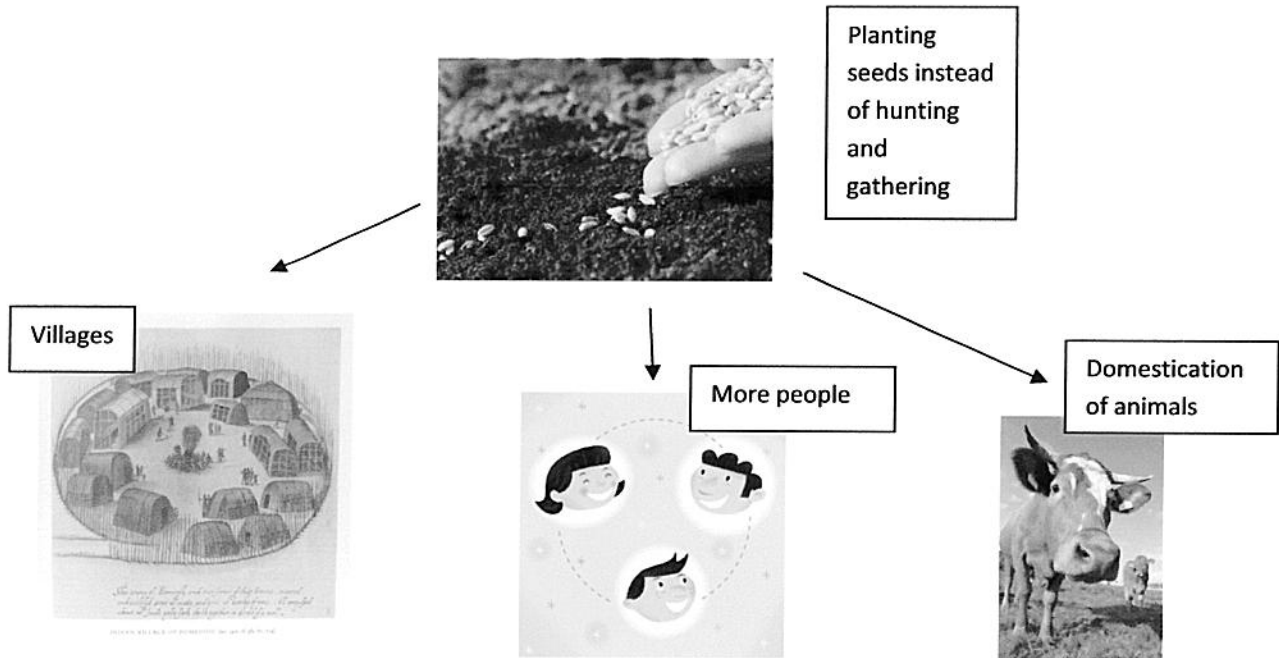
People are still starving in the world, but not for the lack of food, for the inadequate distribution of food around the world.

Causes and Effects of the Transition Away from Hunters and Gatherers

- The **First Agricultural Revolution** is what moved humanity away from **Hunting and Gathering** society to an **Agricultural** society.
- Two main practices came out of this revolution:
 - **Plant Domestication**
 - **Animal Domestication**
- With the planting and domestication of crops humans now had a surplus of food to rely on, making time for other things like art and innovation.
- Population grew due to the transition from Hunting and Gathering, more food=more people.
- However, more crops also meant more labor was needed to grow and maintain crops. In today's society though (two agricultural revolutions later) this is not incredibly relevant because the entrance of **Capital** into the workforce.
- Some believe that agriculture was a bad move by the human race, such as Jared Diamond in his article *The Worst Mistake in the History of the Human Race*. In this article he says that agriculture and the move from Hunting and Gathering society caused things such as social and sexual inequality among people.
- But overall the move away from Hunting and Gathering society has been a good one, agriculture has created more jobs for the people and more assets for the economy.
- The move to Agricultural society has also caused problems for humanity in the fact that we rely too heavily on crops. Examples:
 - Irish Potato Famine
 - Sudan Famines
- Overall, the move to an Agricultural society has benefited humanity in ways because of the innovation it allows, the nourishment it gives, and the expansion for human population it allows.

Causes and Effects of the Transition away from Hunter-Gatherers

Cause	Effect
People would use the <u>seeds</u> from the tastiest or best food and replant it in hopes of growing another plant just as good for later on.	The earliest forms of <u>subsistence agriculture</u> began.
People have a more dependable source of <u>food</u> since they started planting and replanting grains, fruits, and vegetables.	There is a <u>surplus</u> of food.
There is a lot more food than before.	More people stay <u>alive</u> .
More people stay alive with the food they have.	Simplistic <u>villages</u> form. *And* <u>Animals</u> are domesticated for further advancements in society.



Modern Day Hunter-Gatherers

- Many less developed countries have nomadic peoples that still participate in hunting and gathering.
- One example of these people is the Aboriginals in Africa, who are very underdeveloped and still rely on the cyclic movements of the animals and their surroundings for food.
- Hunting and gathering is pretty much completely gone in areas of high industrialization and development, however, many people living in Africa, some parts of Asia, and the Middle East are hunter-gatherers.

42B

Environmental Determinism and Possibilism

➤ **Environmental Determinism**

- Suggests that human behavior is strongly affected by or even DETERMINED by the **Physical Environment**.
- Suggests that **climate** is the critical factor in how humans behave.

➤ **Possibilism**

- Was actually derived from Environmental Determinism; made up from its counterarguments.
- Argued that the natural environment merely serves to limit the range of choices available to a specific culture.
- Says that the choices made by a society depends on the requirements of the members and technology.

Summing It Up

- ❖ Possibilism became increasingly ACCEPTED
- ❖ Determinism became increasingly DISCREDITED



- » Basically, in much easier words, Possibilism says that everything is **POSSIBLE**, in that a community can work through any type of climate or environment and get through it.
- » Determinism is quite different because it suggests that the conditions of the environment ultimately **DETERMINE** what we are capable of doing.



- ❖ **However**, Possibilism, as popular as it is has its own limitations because it inquires the physical environment and asks what it allows:
 - Humans have pushed things that were said to be possible by their own will and smarts.
 - Because of technological advances, it is possible to do many things that are at odds with the environment

DETERMINISM VS POSSIBILISM

Agribusiness and Commercial Farming

The Reason for Commercial Farming

- When the population grows, new approaches for accommodating the profusion of people and the techniques needed to feed them are required
- Major examples of this might be the Agricultural and Industrial Revolution(s)
- The predecessor of farming was hunting and gathering, which as time progressed and the population grew, became an incapable method of providing food for the population
- Later another means of procuring food was developed to support the population: commercial farming
- Commercial farming bypassed subsistence farming because it is a more cost-efficient way of providing food

Agribusinesses' Role in Society

- Agribusinesses are the businesses involved in the production of food; any of the following maybe considered an agribusiness:
 - Farming/Contract farming
 - Agricultural supply
 - Capital production used for agricultural purposes
 - Distribution of food
 - Processing
 - Marketing/Sales
- As farming has been innovated and commercial farming has begun, instead of small businesses, large corporations have grown
- Agribusinesses use commercial farming instead of subsistence because it provides more cost-efficient ways of providing for the population

Commercial Farming Today

- Commercial farming is the cultivation of a few specific crops on a large scale proportion
- Because it is large task, it has adapted into different places so as to fit the economy
- In less developed and impoverished areas in the world it can be hard to afford the capital necessary for agricultural purposes, and therefore the work (or the majority of the work) is instead done by hand; this combined with small amounts of arable land results in intensive farming
- An example of intensive commercial farming today is West Bengal in India; it has a huge population to supply, is in an indigent part of the world, and has diminutive amount of land accordingly intensive farming appeals to it
- There is also extensive farming, which involves small inputs of labor to relatively large expanses of land

Agribusiness & Commercial Farming

1. Agribusiness – the system of the production of food that involves everything (agricultural) from the development of seeds to the marketing & sale of food products at the market
 - a. In other words it's everything that is in the agriculture business
 - b. It's the modern farming concept & links small farms to large production & exchange
 - c. Food production industry: farms, processing plants, packages, fertilizer laboratories, distributors, advertisement agencies
 - d. Chickens produced by huge agribusiness companies → provide chicks & feed to farmers to take care of
 - e. The agribusiness farms have made family farms fall out
2. Commercial Farming – the type of farming in which the crops/livestock are grown/raised for \$\$money\$\$ in the marketplace; large-scale farming & ranching on lots of land, many machines, labor as in a factory, & technology
 - a. In a region, the climate, soil, material availability, & the main culture differ the apportionment of commercial agriculture
 - b. There are five different types:
 - i. Mixed crop & livestock farming (farm with crops and livestock)
 1. Here, the majority of the money comes from the livestock sales and the crops normally go towards feeding the animals
 2. The farmers use crop rotation → the cycle of crops to rejuvenate nutrients in the soil
 3. Found in Europe & Eastern North America
 - ii. Ranching – commercial grazing/commercial livestock
 1. In areas of dryness & unable for crop growth
 2. Transhumance – move flocks to different regions each season
 - a. Western US, Argentina, Southern Brazil, & Uruguay
 3. Extensive farming because the animals need lots of grazing land
 - iii. Dairying – Milk-based products for the market
 1. The farms that create dairy products are small in size and capital intensive → use a lot of machines instead of people
 2. Located close to the market because the products are easily spoiled → milkshed – zone around the center where dairy products are produced
 3. Found in Northeastern US, Southeastern Canada, and Northwestern Europe
 - iv. Large-scale grain production – lots of grains are grown to be shipped off/exported to another place for eating
 1. Most common is wheat
 2. Canada, US, Argentina, Australia, France, England, & Ukraine
 3. Grew during the Industrial Revolution
 - v. Plantation farming – grow 1 or 2 high-demanded crops that are to be exported and use large-scale farming techniques
 1. Shows the structures of global power
 2. Truck farming → intensive (small space, lots of work)
 3. Normally found in Less Developed Countries

Biotechnology

- Any techniques used to modify living organisms in such a way that they improve plant and animal species, and thus plant and animal production
- Large component of the Green Revolution
- Basically creates genetically-modified organisms (GMOs, or organisms that have had their genes altered in a laboratory)
- Genetic modification techniques:
 - Embryo transfer
 - Cell fusion
 - Recombinant DNA techniques
 - Tissue culture (cloning)

Positives:

- Allows farmers to produce much more in a shorter period of time (gives farmers greater yields)
- Creates new crop varieties that grow in conditions under which the natural crop wouldn't
- Often creates new plants with pest or weed resistance

Negatives:

- We do not know the potential repercussions that these modified organisms will have on the environment
- Modified plants are expensive to procure, leaving peripheral countries bereft when they are often the ones who need these innovations the most

Examples:

Rice: in the 1960s, Filipino researchers created a new variety of rice, **IR8**, from an Indonesian species and a Chinese dwarf species. IR8 had a bigger head of grain as well as a stronger stem than other varieties. Then, in 1982, the researchers produced **IR36**, a rice strain bred from 13 parents to create the perfect mix of productivity and pest resistance. This new rice variety is resistant to 15 pests and has a growing cycle of only 110 days, allowing farmers to harvest 3 crops per year. Today, IR36 is the most widespread crop on earth.

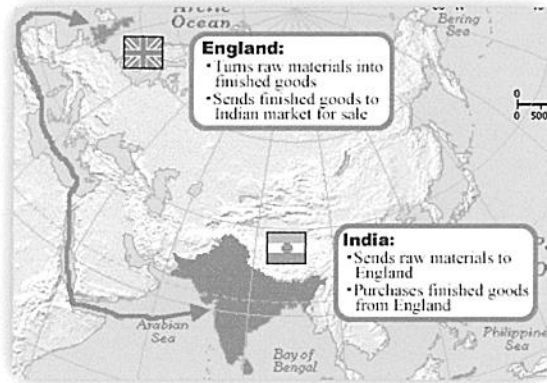
Colonization & Imperialism

Unit VI

Colonization: A colonizer takes over another place, putting its own government in charge and either moving its own people into the place or bringing in indentured outsiders to gain control of the people and the land

Imperialism: Continuation of a colonial empire even after it is no longer politically official

Nationalism: Pride in one's country



The map at the left shows an example of imperialism and the map at the right is the different countries' colonies in the U.S.



Countries that Colonized:
 England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Russia, USA, Japan

<i>Reasons For Imperialism</i>	
Economic Motives:	Industrial revolution created a great demand for cheap raw materials
Nationalism:	European nations wanted to demonstrate their power & prestige to the world
Power:	European nations had to get new colonies to balance out power with their neighbors

<i>Reasons For Colonization</i>	
Economic Motives:	To grow cash crops or raw materials and new markets for industries
Religion:	Spread of that country's religion to the natives
Power:	The most powerful had the most land and resources
Trade:	To protect trade routes and increase their influence

Effects:

- Created artificial boundaries ex. Africa
- Racial inequality by the colonizer's favor of one group over another ex. Rwanda
- Ethnic rivalries between groups pitted against each other by the colonizer to retain power ex. Greeks & Turks in Cyprus
- Acculturation of native peoples into the colonizer's culture lost many folk cultures and languages
- Spread of 'western' thinking worldwide in areas like agriculture, education, government, etc.
- Slavery of native peoples continued after the colonizer left ex. U.S.
- Many former colonies are now imperialistic and are still dominated by their former colonizer's culture
 - Ex. Kenya still retains the British language, religion, & administrative system

Types of Economic Activities

Nick Clancey R2

There are multiple forms of economic activities that have appeared, and these are the basic categories.

- **Primary Economic Activities**- These involve products that are directly taken from natural resources from the environment, such as agriculture, ranching, hunting and gathering, fishing, forestry, mining, and quarrying.
- **Secondary Economic Activities**- These involve the processing of the raw materials gained from the primary activities and their transformation to things like toys, ships, processed foods, chemicals, and buildings.
- **Tertiary Economic Activities**- These are part of the service industry, they connect producers to consumers, and facilitate commerce. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, nurses, salespeople, clerks, and secretaries are in this sector.
- **Quaternary Economic Activities**- These service sector industries are concerned with the collection, processing, and manipulation of information and capital. Finance, administration, insurance, and legal services work in accord with this sector.
- **Quinary Economic Activities**- These service sector industries require a high level of specialized knowledge or technical skill. Scientific researchers and high level management workers are in this field.

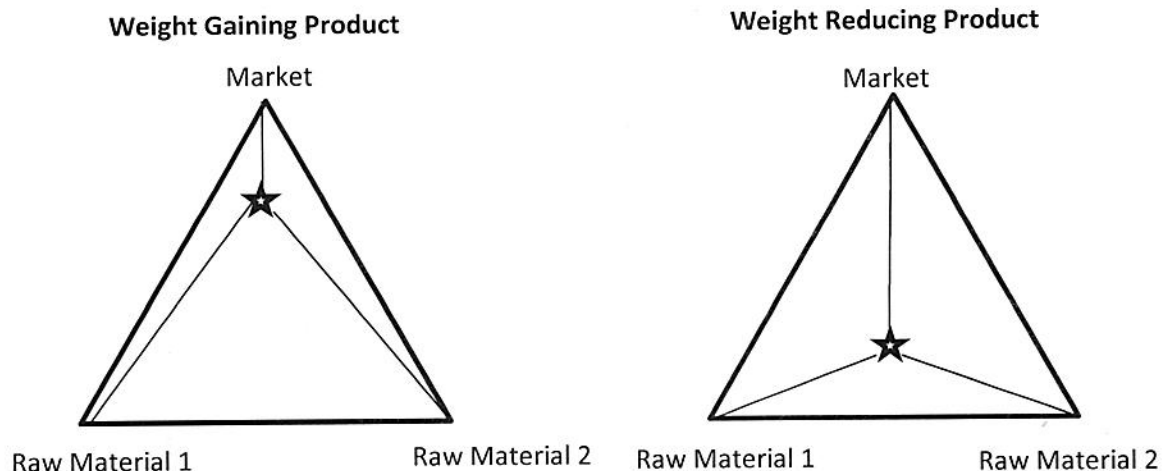
The kind of economic activities in a state can show how far in development it has gone.

- **Primary**
 - If a large percent of a states workers are in this field, it usually means they are in a periphery state.
- **Secondary**
 - If the majority of a states workers are in this field, they are most likely semi-periphery. This is because large manufacturing is concentrated in poorer states with export processing zones, which entices companies in the core to invest and make that state's economy blossom.
- **Tertiary**
 - This field of work is found all over the core and semi-periphery.
- **Quaternary and Quinary**
 - These jobs are found almost exclusively in core states.

Location Theory, Primary and Secondary Industrial Regions

- *Location Theory*
 - Location theory is also known as the least cost theory
 - Created by Alfred Weber, a German economist, in the 20th century
 - Three main factors of the theory: cost of transportation, available labor, and agglomeration
 - Cost of transportation is the most important part of the location theory based on if the product is weight gaining or weight reducing
 - Weight Gaining Product – a product that gains weight after production and will cost more to transport after being assembled
 - Production will be located closer to the market
 - Examples: cars, large appliances, and large electronics
 - Weight Reducing Product – a product that loses weight after production and will cost more to transport the raw materials
 - Production will be located closer to raw materials
 - Examples: Ethanol, artificial gemstones
 - Available labor deals with cost of labor available and number of skilled workers
 - Agglomeration is the centralization of businesses involved in the same or similar industries
- Primary Industrial Regions
 - Primary industries involve obtaining natural resources from the Earth
 - Fishing and mining are both examples of primary industries
 - The location raw materials are transported from in Weber's Location Theory
- Secondary Industrial Regions
 - Secondary industries involve processing, producing, and manufacturing
 - Ethanol production and product assembly are both examples of secondary industries
 - The location products are transported from in Weber's Location Theory

Weber's Location Theory: Diagrams



Planned and Market Economics

- **Planned Economy** - type of economy that gives the government total control over the distribution of resources (can be linked to communism).
- A planned economy allows the government to **determine everything from distribution to pricing.**
- Planned economies give the government the **ability to control the resources of the country.**
- Planned economies **can provide stability**, but also **can limit growth** and advancement of the country if the government doesn't provide enough resources to its main sources of development, such as its major enterprises and industries.
- In most cases planned economies tend to exist in communist countries.
- Examples of Planned Economies: **Cuba, North Korea**, and the **USSR** when it was still intact (all of these countries were communist at one point, but Cuba and North Korea continue to be communist).

- **Market Economy** – is an economy that is driven by the laws of supply and demand.
- Supply and Demand is when people want more of an item or service (demand), then producers will manufacture more of them or more businesses will open up to provide the service (supply).
- Market Economies vs. Mixed Economies - a mixed economy is a combination of a communist or planned economy that is controlled by the government, along with a market economy. A market economy has free reign over the production and distribution of goods and services.
- Examples of Market Economies: in the real world, market economies don't exist in pure form because all governments have some control over several parts of an economy.

Transportation Modes (Pros/Cons)

○ Truck:

- *Pros:*
 - can travel long distances
 - carry a lot of cargo
 - doesn't need set path
- *Cons:*
 - Can't travel through water
 - Carries the least amount of cargo
 - Pollutes the air
 - Costs a lot to pay for gas

Most companies use trucks to:

- Transport in country
- Transport to ports (to boats)
(Have you seen a semi on the highway?)

○ Plane

- *Pros:*
 - Fastest form of transportation
 - Carries a lot of cargo
 - Doesn't need a set path
- *Cons:*
 - Costs a lot for maintenance
 - Needs specific places to take off and land
 - pollution

Ex: Companies like UPS use airplanes

○ Train:

- *Pros:*
 - Travels long distances
 - Carries a lot of cargo
 - Can go fast
- *Cons:*
 - Can only travel on land
 - Needs special tracks to travel on
 - Very expensive to maintain
 - pollution

All countries have a train system to transport goods.
Example: Any railroad system in the city

○ Boat:

- *Pros:*
 - Can travel far
 - Travels on water
 - Doesn't need a set path to travel.
- *Cons:*
 - Slowest form of travel
 - Can only go in water
 - Pollutes
 - Expensive to maintain

There are boats everywhere in the real world. On the Ohio River, there are boats that transport barges.

Export Processing Zones and Special Economic Zones

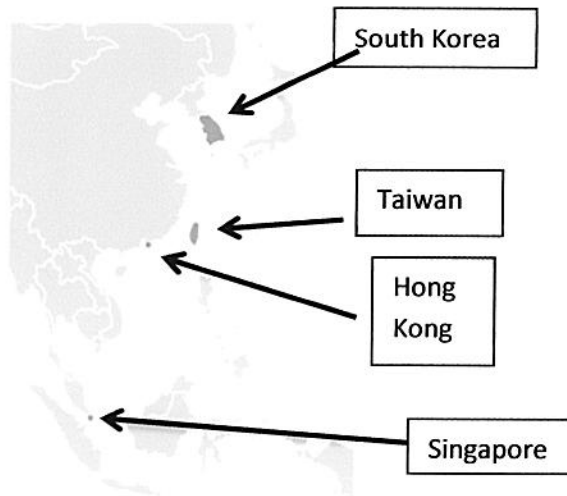
- ❖ An **export processing zone (EPZ)**, also known as a **free/foreign trade zone (FTZ)** is an area, designated by the government for manufacturing, that is specially designed to attract businesses.
 - Features of EPZs include little to no environmental regulations, tax/tariff exemptions, nearby distribution facilities, and an available work force.
 - In China, EPZs are known as **special economic zones**, or SEZs. These are the same as EPZs.
 - A notable SEZ in China is **Shēnzhèn (深圳经济特区)**, a city in Guǎndōng Province located to the north of Běijīng. It was China's first SEZ.
 - Shēnzhèn was originally a small, rural coastal town with little technology and resources. In 1980, the Chinese government declared it an SEZ.
 - It now has a population of 1.9 million and handles over 210 million tonnes of cargo each year.
 - Along with easy communication with Běijīng, ocean ports, and a railroad system connecting it to much of mainland China, Shēnzhèn contains an international airport that can transport both people and goods. It is the only airport in China that provides cross-border and multimodal (using multiple methods, or modes) transport.
 - There are **5 SEZs** in China: **Shēnzhèn, Zhūhǎi, Shàntóu, Xiàmén, and Kashgar/Kāshí**.
 - The first three are located in Guǎndōng Province; Xiàmén is in Fújiàn Province, and Kāshí is part of Xīnjiāng.
 - China has designated one province, Hǎinán, an SEZ also.
 - Due to the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**, many trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and Mexico were removed.
 - This led to an increase in **maquiladoras**, EPZs lining the border between the U.S. and Mexico.
 - **Maquiladoras** contain many large companies such as General Motors.
 - In **maquiladoras**, outsourcing companies can have many individual parts assembled and shipped to the manufacturing headquarters of the companies.
 - Large **maquiladora** cities include **Ciudad Juárez**, in Chihuahua, and **Tijuana**, in Baja California.
 - The combined cities of Ciudad Juárez and El Paso, Texas, make up the second-largest bi-national metropolitan areas along the border between the U.S. and Mexico.
 - ◆ Ciudad Juárez has a large population – est. 1.3 million people – but has been labeled the most violent area in the world, aside from actual war zones. This was most likely caused by the increase in **maquiladoras**.
 - With four international bridges, it is a major city for transportation and trade. It also contains more than 300 **maquiladoras**.
 - The Tijuana-San Diego metropolis is the largest bi-national one along the U.S.-Mexico border.
 - ◆ It has a large, skilled workforce, making it ideal for **maquiladoras**.
 - ◆ It contains about 550 **maquiladoras**, most of which pay more than average wage.
 - ◆ Tijuana also suffers from violence connected to drug wars.
 - ❖ Most EPZs **locate in developing or periphery countries**, in areas with no customs authorities.
 - ❖ Businesses seeking to move offshore and outsource often choose EPZs to set up businesses in.
 - EPZs offer the businesses tax incentives, and promote foreign companies over native ones.
 - ❖ Nike is an example of a business that has outsourced its production to foreign companies, mostly EPZs.
 - ❖ EPZs have been criticized for violating human rights and for damaging the environment through lax environmental laws, which lead to pollution.



Shēnzhèn, China: Before and After



<i>The Four Asian Tigers</i>	<i>The Four Little Tigers</i>
Hong Kong	Malaysia
Singapore	Vietnam
South Korea	the Philippines
Taiwan	Indonesia



The Four Asian Tigers

-The Four Asian Tigers are regions that have advanced economies due to trade with the U.S. and Europe.

-As a whole, these areas share similar characteristics such as:

- High growing populations
- Industrialized cities
- Educated and skilled work force.

-These areas have trained their work force to complete jobs that require high expertise in that skill.

-Manufacturing consists of everything from low-quality textiles and toys to electronics and other products that are in high demand.

-The Four Asian Tigers increase employment, and the countries that obtain the products satisfy their customers. Trade is a WIN-WIN situation.

-Hong Kong and Singapore are now world financial centers while South Korea and Taiwan are the leaders of the world's information technology.

The Four Little (or Baby) Tigers

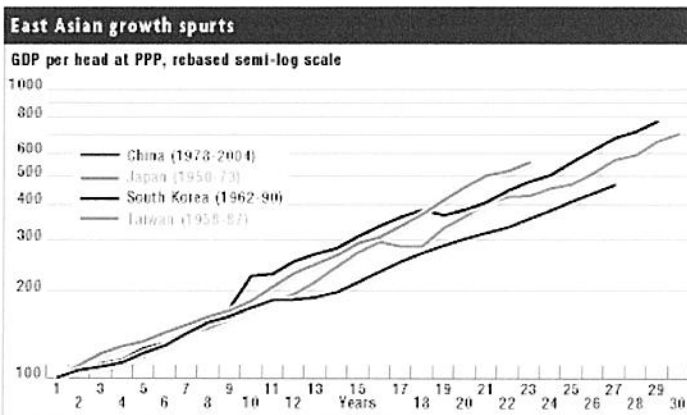
-These are regions like the Asian Tigers but have not gotten to the economic status or development yet.

-In addition to the main four Little Tigers, India, Thailand, and countless other developing countries that are striving to follow the modle provided by the Four Asian Tigers.

- *Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan*



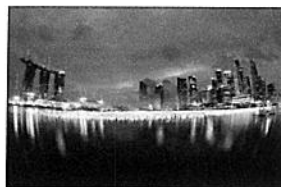
- Rapid industrial growth in fewer than 30 years



- Able to skip through steps on Rostow's stages of growth model



- No other country is able to skip like that and others had to go through long steps
- Establish by investments from foreign companies and little business before
- Huge reason because they are seaports and they're located next to the ocean



The Industrial Revolution and Its Diffusion

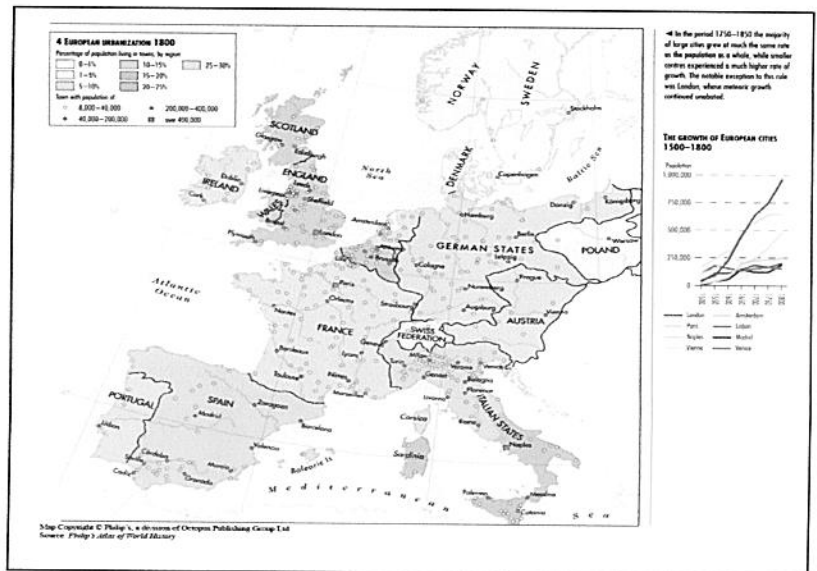
Industrialization- a widespread change from a farming based society to a more modern machine/industry based society

Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution

- Started in England then went to Western Europe, North America, Japan, then the rest of the world
- All these countries are now core countries
- Now many other areas are starting to become industrialized. Like, Brazil, India, South Africa, China, Mexico, etc.
- All of these countries are semi-periphery countries but will probably advance to core countries sometime in the future

The Industrial Revolution

- Began in mid 1700s
- Began in England
- Brought along many invention such as the steam engine. The steam engine allowed for faster and longer distance travel, which opened up a bigger market.
- Industry was chiseled out by the road leading to the revolution
- Brought more efficient ways to produce materials
- Not only changed industries but also changed social ways, economic ways, and cultural ways



Deindustrialization in America

Industrialization: A country's extended development of heavy industry

Deindustrialization: When manufacturing plants leave an area on a large scale

I. American Manufacturing

- a. Began during Industrial Revolution
- b. Clustered around the Great Lakes Region and New England
- c. Contributed to the formation of a solid working class

II. Deindustrialization

- a. Has taken place over the last several decades
- b. Primarily due to the outsourcing of industrial jobs
- c. Companies relocate factories from American manufacturing regions to manufacturing belts in other countries (usually SEZ's, EPZ's, etc)

III. Reasons for Deindustrialization

- a. Cheaper labor in other countries than in the US
- b. Lenient environmental regulations allow for cheaper production

Example: The "Rust Belt" area of the US, which includes the auto manufacturing facilities around the Great Lakes. As car production gets outsourced, old factories go unused

Transnational and Multinational Corporations

- **Transnational Corporations** are companies that have offices or divisions across the globe.
- The purpose behind this phenomenon is to **reduce transportation costs of products and people**.
- **Honda, for example, is a transnational corporation. You can go almost anywhere in the world and buy a Honda product, whether it be a vehicle or farming tool.**
- **Transnational corporations have unusually large workforces, necessary because of their global reach and volume. The majority of these employees are well-educated.**
- **As employees receive promotions, they may be forced to move across the planet.**
- Pepsi is another example of a transnational corporation. Its sells its products in hundreds of countries around the world. Figure 1 depicts an example of foreign PepsiCo product.



Figure 1: A can of Pepsi, with the word Pepsi written in Arabic.

- Multinational corporations are somewhat similar to transnational corporations. **Multinational Corporations, although, are more provide services that are more adapted to their local surroundings.**
- Proctor and Gamble is an example of a multinational corporation. It adapts its products to best serve local cultures.
- **Transnational corporations, on the other hand, give the majority of decision making to each foreign individual market.**
- Transnational Corporations (TNC's) and Multinational Corporations (MNC's) are usually **worth more than domestically intensive firms.**
- Some believe these corporations are unethical, to a degree, because **their basic goal is to improve their bottom line.** They believe their loyalty should be aligned closer towards their consumer base, rather than their profits margins and shareholders.
- As of 2008, General Electric, a transnational corporation based in the U.S. had the most foreign assets. Shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: General Electric leads the pack with the most foreign assets.

Rostow's Stages of Growth Model

The Stages of Growth

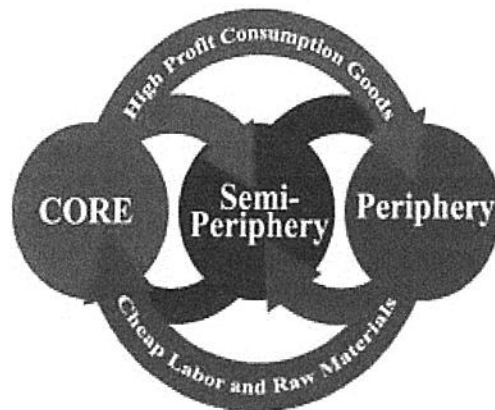
- Rostow's model describing the stages of economic growth includes the following steps:
 - Traditional Society
 - Depends on hunting and gathering and/or subsistence agriculture
 - Society is (mostly) based on primary sector
 - Limited technology
 - Preconditions for Take-off
 - Advancements in technology
 - Changes to environment for agricultural purposes (e.g. canals, ports, irrigation)
 - Take-off
 - Secondary sector expands
 - Textile and apparel industries (usually) are first to "takeoff"
 - Drive to Maturity
 - Rapid development of transportation infrastructure
 - Industries expand and new ones begin to grow
 - Manufacturing shifts from labor-driven to capital-driven
 - Age of High Mass Consumption
 - Widespread consumption of high-value consumer goods (e.g. automobiles, smart phones, etc.)
 - Industrial base is the main focus in the economy; primary sector has less effect in society because of highly advanced technology

Rostow's Model in the Real World

- As the world industrializes, it becomes difficult to adequately illustrate how the economy works, therefore Rostow's stages of growth model has overtime become less accurate
- Some flaws found in the model include:
 - The model tries to fit economic progress into a linear system
 - Not all countries will economically progress forward at all times; at some times countries will regress
 - Rostow's model is based on large countries; the model doesn't necessarily apply to smaller countries who cannot always have the needed supplies at the proper time, an example of this would be Rwanda
- Since the world has begun modernizing it has occurred that Rostow's model no longer accurately portrays all countries correctly; the model is based on American and European history and therefore doesn't precisely depict most Asian and African countries

Wallerstein's Worlds Systems Theory

- Immanuel Wallerstein invented theory.
- First person to come up with core and periphery.



Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Core Areas:

- Most Developed Countries.
- Located mostly in North America and Europe

Periphery Areas:

- Less Developed Countries.
- Countries kept in poverty by the core countries lack of investment in them.

Semi-Periphery:

- Recently added to the model.
- Four Asian Tigers are semi-periphery *Also- China, India*
- They are beginning to develop but they don't have enough political importance with core countries to get there!

Methods of Measuring Development- Pros/Cons

- *Human Development Index (HDI)*
 - All characteristics affecting the HDI affect all members of the human race
 - Measures development on a scale of zero to one
 - Used by the United Nations
 - The HDI of a country has to do with life expectancy, literacy rate, average years of education, GDP per capita, among others.
 - Life Expectancy – in more developed countries people can expect to live longer because of access to better medical resources and sanitary conditions
 - Literacy rate – literacy greatly shows the effectiveness of the educational system of a country; greater literacy rates mean a greater chance to succeed in the global economy
 - Average Years of Education – education produces more skilled, productive workers creating a more skilled and productive society in general; countries with less education available are more likely to experience “brain drain,” losing their most talented workers
 - Standard of Living – the well-being and luxury a citizen/inhabitant experiences, usually varies by culture
- *Economic Data Indicators*
 - A way to measure the development of a society by examining its economic stability and well-being
 - Economic developmental factors include: gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP), overall economic structure, expendable income, and availability of raw materials
 - GNP and GDP – Gross domestic product is the market value of all goods and services a country has within its borders per given year, gross national product is the value of goods and services produced by companies within the country
 - GDP per Capita – the total amount of goods and services produced within a country divided by total population of the country
 - Expendable Income – the extra money left over after all taxes and other bills have been paid
 - Raw Materials – raw materials do not directly translate into development, this is because not all countries that contain raw materials have the ability or rights to profit from those materials
- *Demographic Statistics*
 - Uses demographic statistics and models to determine development of a country
 - Gender Balance – this refers to men and women in a country receiving equal opportunity to succeed, not an equal number of men and women

* know pros and cons as well!

Origin & Evolution of Cities

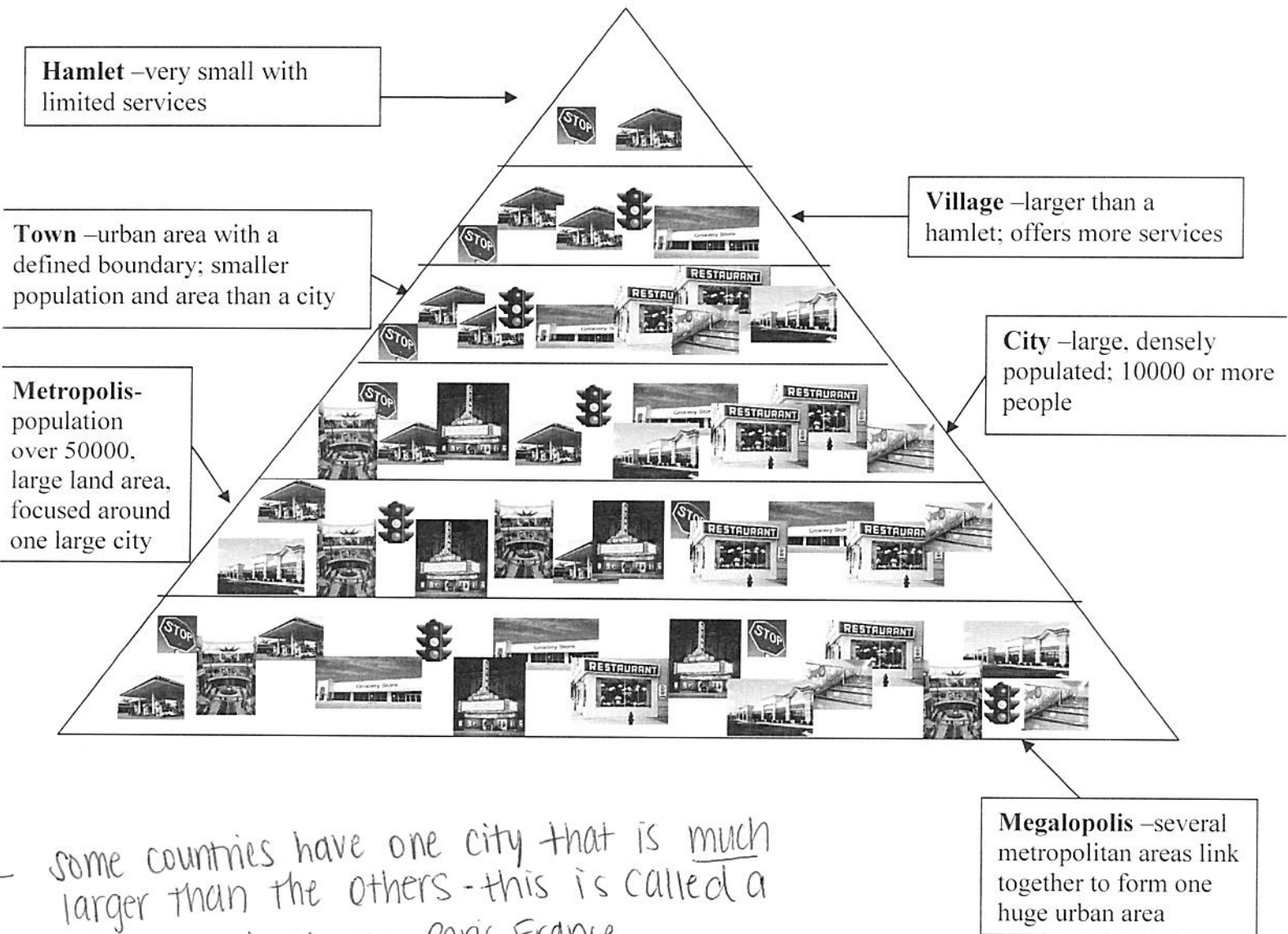
When & Why Did People Start Living in Cities?

- **City** - A conglomeration of people & buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture, & economics
- Globally, more people live in cities & towns as opposed to living in rural areas. This makes the world population predominately **urban**. Urban describes the buildup of a central city & suburban areas
- When cities were just coming about, they took thousands of years to develop, this development process occurs much quicker today
- Areas populated by clusters of people have been around for 100,000 years, but it took 90,000 years before people began to form towns
- Archeological results have shown that the first cities were formed about 8,000 years ago - only 200 years ago, however, have cities resembled their current size & structure
- The switch from hunting & gathering to agriculture was necessary in order for people to live in cities

The Hearths of Urbanization

- Between about 10,000 & 12,000 years ago, after agriculture began, people tended to stay in one place so they could care for their fields & crops - from there people formed small agricultural towns or **agricultural villages** where multiple farm owners resided
- These agricultural villages came about in the first agricultural hearth, which was located in the Fertile Crescent (located in southwest Asia). Later hearths were the Indus River Valley and Mesoamerica.
- **Agricultural Surplus**, agricultural production in excess for which the leftover product is sold, and **Social Stratification**, the division of society into classes based on wealth, power, production and prestige, both enable the formation of cities
- The **leadership class** or urban elite was a group of decision makers who controlled resources and helped generate the surplus of product & guided its distribution
- The **First Urban Revolution** was the innovation of the city and it came about in 5 hearths, these hearths are related greatly to the hearths of agriculture
- **1. Mesopotamia** - 3500 BCE. In the region of the cities of Ur and Babylon. Temples dominated the area that was surrounded by mud walls. The leadership class owned slaves and the citizens lived in poor conditions with no waste management. Due to the unsanitary lifestyle, disease spread
- **2. Nile River Valley** - 3200 BCE. The area contained no walls, which shows the singular control over the region. The importance of irrigation differentiated it from other hearths. Architecture included the pyramids and tombs built by the slaves
- **3. Indus River Valley** - 2200 BCE. Houses in this region were all in equal size, with no palaces or monuments. There were wastewater drains and thick walls surrounding the city.
- **4. Huang He & Wei River Valleys** - 1500 BCE. Areas that were present-day China. Large, elaborate structures were built for the leadership class. Emperor Qin Xi Huang ordered the building of the Great Wall of China in 200 BCE, along with other structure built for himself by thousands of slaves
- **5. Mesoamerica** - 200 BCE. The cities of this region were centers of religion. The rulers were seen as god-kings. Great structures were built for these kings. Ex: Chichen-Itza, built by Mayan Indians
- Greek cities became some of the most urbanized by 500 BCE. They were connected by trade routes throughout the Mediterranean. Architecture had the help of natural mounds and the **acropolis** or high point of the city held the most impressive structure. Ex: The Parthenon in Athens. The citizens were advanced in theater and often went to the **agora** (market place).
- Roman cities grew after the succession of the Greeks. This region was much larger than in Greece. Sea routes for transportation and trade routes were well-developed. The Greeks greatly influenced the Roman cities. The cities were planned in a grid pattern. In Rome, held the **Forum**, which the focal point of the city and held the famous Colosseum.

The Urban Hierarchy: From Hamlet to Megalopolis

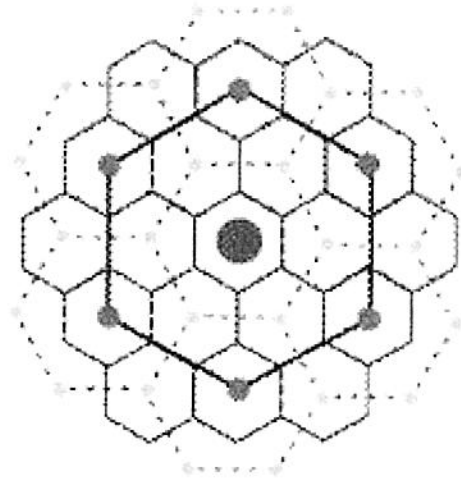


- some countries have one city that is much larger than the others - this is called a PRIMATE CITY ex Paris, France
- other countries follow RANK-SIZE RULE which is when the 2nd largest city is $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the 1st, the 3rd largest city is $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the 1st, etc..

Central Place Theory—

Unit VII

- Developed by Walter Christaller, 1933
- **Urban Hierarchy** = cities > towns > villages > hamlets
- Attempts to predict how and where central places in the urban hierarchy would be functionally and spatially distributed
- **ASSUMPTIONS:**
 1. Surface of region= flat & no physical barriers
 2. Soil fertility= same everywhere
 3. Population & Purchasing Power= evenly distributed
 4. Uniform transportation network w/ direct transportation from one settlement to another
 5. From any place, a good/service can be sold in all directions
- **Sphere of Influence/Range/Trade Area** =the area of under influence of the Central Place
- **Central Place** =a settlement which provides one or more services for the population living around it
- **Threshold Population** =the minimum population size required to profitably maintain a service
- **Breaking Point** =where a consumer is equidistant from two/more services
- Factors affecting a fall in threshold population:
 1. A decrease in population
 2. Change in tastes/fashion
 3. Introduction of substitutes



Complex Pattern of Overlapping Market Areas

- Highest order settlement
- Middle order settlement
- Lowest order settlement

Hexagonal Hinterland

Hexagons are the best shape to illustrate this theory because circles overlap.

Hexagons represent the *spheres of influence*.

Settlements are located at the corners of **Hexagons**.

Conclusions

1. The larger the settlements, the fewer in number
2. The larger a settlement, the farther away a similar size settlement is
3. The Range increases as the population increases
4. The larger the settlement, the higher the order of its services. Deviations to this rule are:
 - Tourist resorts that have a small population but large number of functions
 - Dormitory towns that have a large population but small a number of functions

Central Place Theory

- Created by Walter Christaller in 1933 (based on Southern Germany, where Christaller was studying).
- The purpose of his theory was to explain spatial distribution of urbanization.
- When Christaller was studying Southern Germany, the area had a relatively evenly distributed population, flat land, and the same types of transportation and similar costs for transportation throughout.
- When using the Central Place Theory, one has to assume that people will travel the least distance possible for a service, the land of the area is similar throughout, and the transportation is similar throughout.

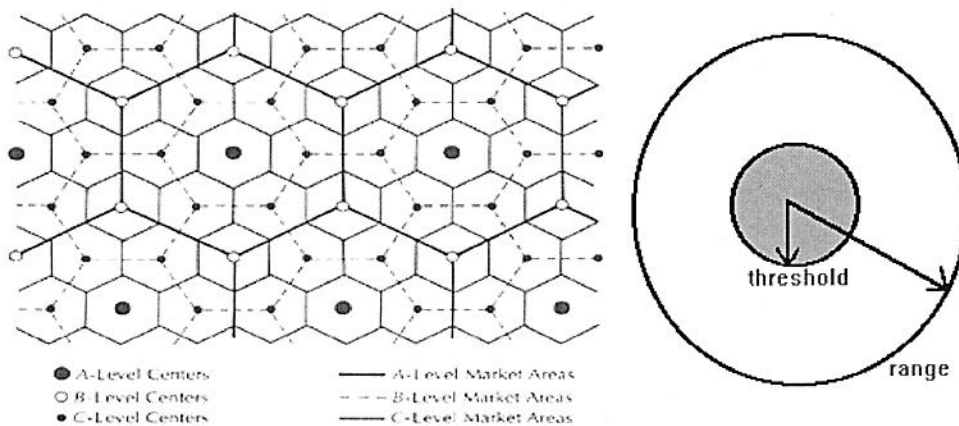
Terms to Know

Range: Range is the distance people will go in order to get to a product or to get a service completed. For some products/services, the range is small because the product or service is ordinary and low-cost (milk, gas, etc.). For other products/services, people will drive hours to reach because the product or service is not commonly available and is more expensive (luxury car, sporting event, etc.).

Threshold: Threshold is the amount of customers needed for the product to succeed. For lower range products, the threshold will be much higher than a higher range product. For example, a potato chip company (low range product) would need more buyers than a luxury car dealership (high range product) to succeed.

Hinterland: Also known as the market area of a product, the hinterland is the hexagonal shape of the model (which can be found below). It is the area where the product, urban area, or commercial outlet influences people. The dot in the center of the hinterland is where the product or urban area is located. All edges are equidistant of the center, and although the middle point is where the strongest influence is, many people within the hinterland will still travel the distance needed to reach the center.

The large dots in the middle are towns, the smaller dots surrounding it are hamlets, and villages are the white dots at the points of the hexagon.



***Also know census tracts. Census tracts are geographic areas with around 5000 people (can vary from 2500-8000) that help owners find the best location for their business.

Models of Urban Systems, Models in the Real World

• Concentric Zone Model

- Created by urban geographers Ernest Burgess (some sources say Robert Park and Roderick McKenzie as well) in the early 1920s.
- Based on the class, cost of transportation/commuting, and distance from the CBD.
- States that the lower class lives closer to the central business district while the upper class lives farther out in the suburbs.
- CBD is the main area of the city and has the **peak land value intersection.**
- Five zones: **central business district, zone of transition, zone of independent workers' homes, zone of better residences, and commuter's zone.**

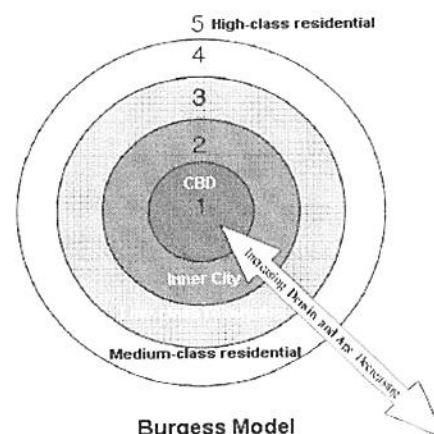


Figure 1: The Concentric Zone Model showing the class of each zone. Double-sided arrow says "Increasing Density and Age Decreasing."

• Sector Model

- Created by Homer Hoyt in 1939.
- Model is based on Chicago.
- Based on the class and the transportation systems available.
- States that the location of the zones depend on the transportation routes.
- Five zones: **central business district, transportation and industry, low-class residential, middle-class residential, high-class residential.**

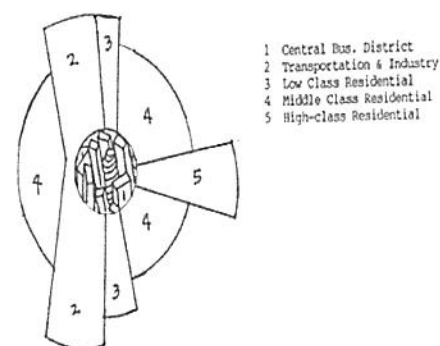


Figure 2: Sector Model showing each zone. 1- CBD. 2-Transportation & industry. 3-Low Class Residential. 4-Middle Class Residential. 5. High class residential.

• Multiple Nuclei Model

- Created by Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945.
- States that urban growth can happen anywhere (it is not dependent on the CBD).
- Growth happens wherever there is an opportunity for it.
- Edge cities are sometimes a result of this independent growth.
- Nine zones: **central business district; wholesale, light manufacturing; low-class residential; medium-class residential; high-class residential; heavy manufacturing; outlying business district, residential suburb; and industrial suburb.**

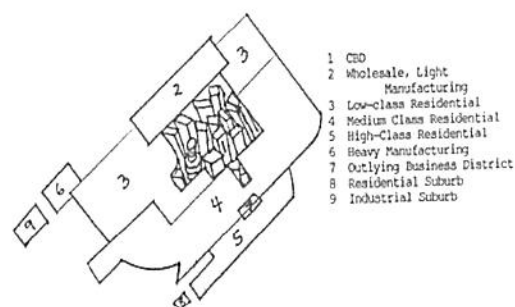
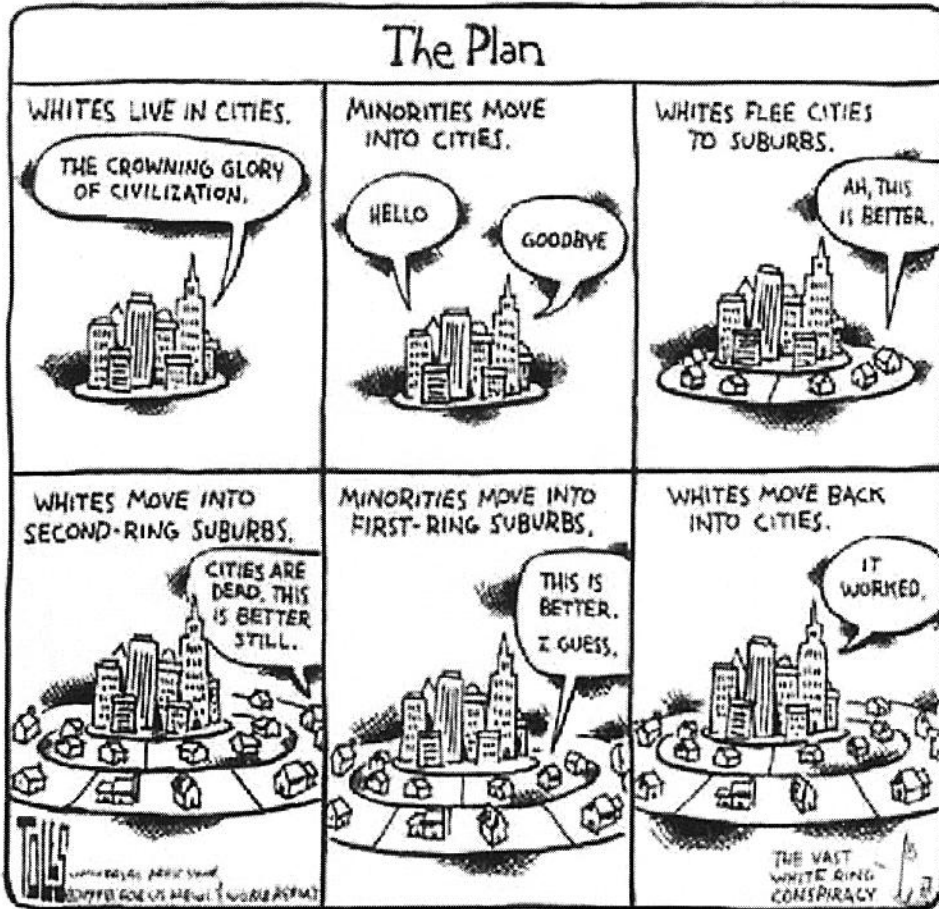


Figure 3: Multiple Nuclei Model. 1-CBD. 2-Light manufacturing. 3-Low class residential. 4-Medium class. 5-High class. 6-Heavy manufacturing. 7-Outlying business district. 8-Residential Suburb. 9-Industrial Suburb.

↳ Urban Realms Model —

WHITE FLIGHT, URBAN REVITALIZATION, GENTRIFICATION, AGGLOMERATION



<http://urbanplacesandspaces.blogspot.com/2008/07/tom-toles-on-gentrification-1998.html>

WHITE FLIGHT-

The movement of white people out to the suburbs

Causes-

- Post- WW2 housing shortages
- Highway system creation
- **Redlining-** denying people of certain races or ethnicities loans within particular areas
- **Blockbusting-** when realtors sell property to minorities thereby encouraging white people to sell their homes under the assumption that the neighborhood is "going downhill"

Results-

- Residential segregation
- Urban decay
- **Sprawl**

URBAN REVITALIZATION/GENTRIFICATION

Urban revitalization- return of people to the city resulting in the renewal of the city; often accompanied by **gentrification-** the middle class and upper class return to the inner city

Ex- Old Louisville homes were abandoned and converted into apartments, but in recent years many of the homes have been restored to grand single family homes

Impacts:

- Homes rise in value
- Previous inhabitants are priced out of the neighborhood
- Property taxes increase (thus city revenue increases)
- Parks are built, sidewalks are repaired, and additional amenities are added

AGGLOMERATION

Can be used to refer to **conurbation** (the merging together of multiple urban places)

Also used to refer to the **clustering of businesses**

EDGE CITIES, SUBURBANIZATION, AND DECENTRALIZATION

EDGE CITIES

- An **Edge City** is a center of business, shopping, and entertainment that is located outside of a traditional urban center. The term was invented by Joel Garreau, who also set five rules for a place to be considered an edge city.
 1. It must have more than five million square feet (465,000 m²) of office space. Such an area can accommodate between 20,000 and 50,000 office workers - as many as some traditional downtowns.
 2. It must have more than 600,000 square feet (56,000 m²) of retail space, the size of a medium shopping mall. This ensures that the edge city is a center of recreation and commerce as well as of office work.
 3. It must be characterized by more jobs than bedrooms.
 4. It must be perceived by the population as one place.
 5. It must have had no urban characteristics 30 years earlier.

SUBURBANIZATION

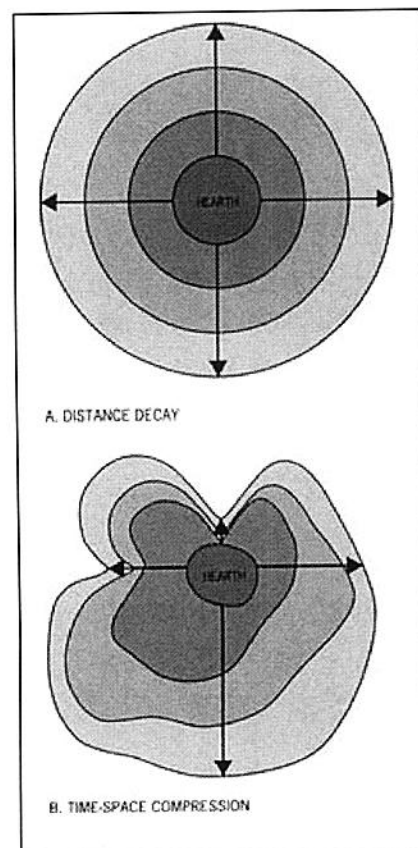
- **Suburbanization** is the growth of areas on the outskirts of an urban area. These areas are called **Suburbs**. Many people choose to live in the suburbs and make a commute to the urban center for work.
 - Advantages: In suburbs, homes are typically cheaper, congestion is less common, and there is a large reduction in many factors, including: pollution, crime, and transportation cost.
 - Disadvantages: Developments are more segregated, due to white flight to the suburbs. Infrastructure can cost millions to create. Industry businesses leave the city to move to where people of suburbs can commute more easily.

DECENTRALIZATION

- **Decentralization** is the process of taking the power held by state or regional governments and distributing it to local governments. There are three main forms of decentralization: deconcentration, delegation, and devolution.
 - **Deconcentration** is a form that simply redistributes decision making authority to different levels of national government.
 - **Delegation** is a method where a government transfers responsibilities to organizations not entirely associated with the government.
 - **Devolution** is the transference of responsibilities for services to local governments and their own decision making.

Cultural Ecology

- **Culture**—a group of belief systems, norms, and values practiced by a group of people. A group of people are recognized as a culture by two ways: (1) they call themselves a culture or (2) other people, including academics, recognize them as a culture.
- Traditionally, academics group cultures as popular or folk culture. **Folk culture** is small, incorporates homogeneous population, is usually rural, and is cohesive in cultural traits. **Popular culture** is a large, incorporates heterogeneous populations, is typically urban, and experiences quickly changing cultural traits.
- Local culture—A group of people in a particular place who see themselves as a collective or a community, who share experiences, customs, and traits, and who work to preserve those traits and customs in order to claim uniqueness and to distinguish themselves from others.
- Usually popular culture fashion spreads in **hierarchical diffusion** and has **hearths (the origin)** as Paris and New York.
- During the 1800s into the 1900s the US had a policy of **assimilation**, which is a process where another culture tries to change another society's culture into the same one they have. For local cultures to sustain staying local, they were sustained by **customs**. A **custom** is a practice that a group of people routinely follows.
- Local cultures according to researcher Harrison have two goals, keeping other cultures out and theirs in. They also work to avoid **cultural appropriation**, the process by which other cultures adopt customs and knowledge and use them for their own benefit.
- Rural local cultures are less frequent, but easier to be isolated since they are in a rural area. The daily life for rural local cultures is defined by shared economic activity. Ex: The Anabaptist groups, such as the Hutterites, the Amish, and the Mennonites, living in rural areas of South Dakota.
- **Neolocalism**—Seeking out the regional culture and reinvigorating it into the area. Ex: Swedish America.
- Urban local cultures can create **ethnic neighborhoods** in cities, so that they could have a place to practice their customs. Urban local culture can cluster businesses, houses of worship, and schools to support local culture. Migration of members of popular culture and/or local culture into ethnic neighborhoods can quickly change an ethnic neighborhood.
- Since we live in such an advanced world, transportation and communication technologies have advanced and have altered **distance decay**. Distance decay is the effects of distance on interaction, generally the greater the distance the less interaction. David Harvey calls **time-space compression** explains how quickly the innovations diffuse and refers to how interlinked two places are through transportation and communication technologies.
- **Cultural landscape**—the visible imprint of human activity on the landscape.
- **Global-local continuum**—The notion that what happens at the global scale has a direct effect on what happens at the local scale, and vice versa.
- **Glocalization**—The process by which people in a local place mediate and alter regional, national, and global processes.



Environmental Issues Today

- Fossil fuels that are burned into energy cause air pollution. Many places in the world such as **Mexico City, Shanghai, and Beijing** have a lot of air pollution but not many governments have enforced laws to reduce air pollution.
- Air pollution can cause health problems possibly leading to citizens moving.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and environmental agencies in Europe have created standards on burning fossil fuel to clean the air in cities and urban areas.
- Much of the fossil fuel comes from coal that is burned. Because the environment is getting worse, the EPA works with coal industries and the industries have reduced the amount of pollution they release into the air.
- The United States and Europe has some of the cleanest cities in the world.
- Acid rain is a result of air pollution. High amounts of acid rain are found in the **Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Northwest**. It destroys buildings, landmarks, homes, and forests.
- Acid levels have risen in lakes and soils in forests. This causes difficult conditions for trees and fishes to thrive in and may upset the businesses that depend on the fish.
- Global warming. The Earth is warming up at a faster rate than it had in the past. This is causing severe weather changes and ruining businesses and homes in that area. This causes people to move farther away from that area.
- The warming of the Earth also causes more wildfires. The smoke that comes from these fires lets out CO_2 into the air, making the air quality unhealthy and possibly harmful.
- There has been ozone depletion in the atmosphere, due to pollution, which causes the atmosphere ozone layer to grow thinner. This lets the ultraviolet waves from the sun to reach Earth's surface causing skin cancer.
- Though it is harmful, many people live in cities that have more pollution. Areas with more pollution are often because there is more people (cars, electricity, etc.) and there are lots of people in these areas because there are job opportunities, industries included.

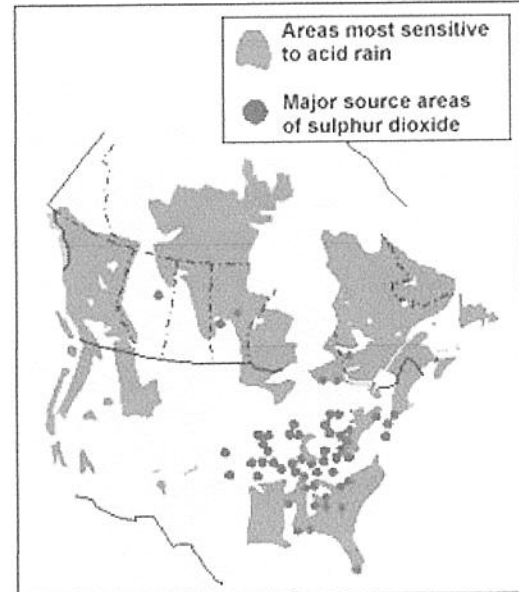


Figure 1: Map showing areas most sensitive to acid rain and major source areas of sulphur dioxide.

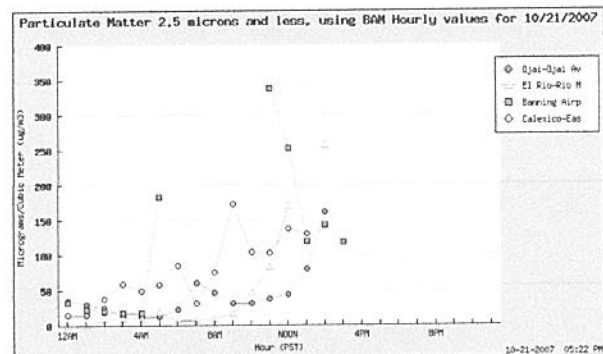


Figure 2: Graph depicting the air quality in southern California, affected by smoke and fires.

I. Globalization

A. Definition

1. The expansion of economic, political, and cultural processes to the point that they become global in scale and impact.

- a. Transcend state boundaries and have outcomes that vary across places and scales

B. Easy definition

1. The idea that the world is gradually becoming more connected so that smaller scales of political and economic life are fading away

C. History of Globalization

1. Started with the Renaissance because of long distance trade in between Asia, Europe, and Africa. European explorers also integrated North and South America into the global system
2. Industrial Revolution in the 19th century increased global economic integration, was later interrupted by economic crisis in the 1880s and 1890s
3. In the 20th century globalization increased again, but was interrupted by the World Wars, the Great Depression, and the Cold War
4. The new period of globalization is current and is the most recent manifestation

D. Current Globalization

1. Is more interconnected than past phases because of instantaneous connections caused by increased telecommunications technology that has changed the international connections and the interaction spaces
 - a. Internet
2. Technology enables connection between the world economy, but may make geographic national boundaries more permeable

E. General Info

1. uses scale to understand the effects of globalization and what shapes globalization
2. globalizing processes occur at the world scale
 - a. disregard country borders and includes global financial markets
 - i. disregard and processes at the local, regional, and national scales are changing human geography

F. Cities in Globalization

1. World Cities - Examples - Tokyo, New York, London

a. Definition

- i. Dominant city in the terms of its role in the global and political economy. No the biggest city in terms of population or industrial output, but the center of control of the world economy
- ii. become magnets for economic and political activity within the state, then the globe

b. A node of globalization

- i. It's connected to other cities through networks
- ii. Processes of globalization are always connected in these networks and through the cities

c. Linkages

- i. Linkages among global cities give an outline of networks of interactions in globalization and its processes
- ii. Financial actions and flows among other globalized processes occur across the network of global cities which reflects the flow of advertising and marketing which shows the flow of ideas through media across the globe

see also- Gravity Model