

AP Human Geography Outline

Ch. 1 Thinking Geographically

Key Issue 1: How do geographers describe where things are?

Map- a two-dimensional model of Earth's surface, or a portion of it.

Place- a specific point of Earth distinguished by a particular character.

Region- an area of Earth distinguished by a distinctive combination of cultural and physical features.

Scale- the relationship between a map's distances and the actual distances on Earth.

Space- the physical gap between two objects.

Connections- relationships among people and objects across a barrier of space.

Cartography- the science of map-making.

-Earliest surviving maps are from Babylonian clay tablets, (c. 2300 B.C.)

-Aristotle was first to demonstrate that Earth is spherical.

-Eratosthenes was the first person to use the word *geography*.

Projection- the method of transferring locations on Earth's surface to a map.

Geographic Information System- (GIS) a computer that can capture, store, query, analyze, and display geographic data.

Remote Sensing- the acquisition of data about Earth's surface for a satellite.

Global Positioning System- (GPS) a system that determines one's exact location on Earth.

Key Issue 2: Why is each point on Earth unique?

Location- the position that something occupies on Earth's surface.

Toponym- the name given to a place on Earth.

Place names commonly have:

-British origins in N. America and Australia

-Portuguese origins in Brazil

-Spanish origins elsewhere in Latin America

-Dutch origins in S. Africa

-The Board of Geographical Names was established in the late nineteenth century to be the final arbiter of names on U.S. maps.

Site- the physical character of a place.

Situation- the location of a place relative to other places.

Meridian- (longitude) an arc drawn between the North and South poles.

Parallel- (latitude) a circle drawn around the globe parallel to equator and perpendicular to meridians.

Greenwich Mean Time- (GMT) the internationally agreed official time reference for Earth.

International Date Line- the longitude at which one moves forward or backward 1 day.

Cultural Landscape- defined by Carl Sauer, it is the area of Earth modified by human habitation. Also regional studies.

Formal region- an area within which everyone shares one or more distinctive characteristics.

Functional region- an area organized around a node or focal point.

Vernacular region- a place that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. Also the area in which a specific language dialect is widely used.

Mental map- one's perceived image of the surrounding landscape's organization.

Culture- the body of customary beliefs, material traits, and social forms that constitute the distinct tradition of a group of people.

Cultural ecology- the geographic study of human-environment relations.

Environmental determinism- belief that the physical environment causes social development.

Proponents include:

-Alexander von Humboldt

-Carl Ritter

-Friedrich Ratzel

-Ellen Churchill Semple

-Ellsworth Huntington (argued that climate was determining factor)

Possibilism- the counter to e.d. (above), it is the belief that while environment can limit certain actions of a people, it cannot wholly predestine their development.

Resources- the substances found on Earth that are useful to people.

-Climate is often classified using the system developed by German Vladimir Köppen. The modified Köppen system divides the world into five main climate regions:

-A Tropical Climates

-B Dry Climates

-C Warm Mid-Latitude Climates

-D Cold Mid-Latitude Climates

-E Polar Climates

Each of these divisions is further subdivided based on precipitation levels and seasons.

Polder- a piece of land that is created by draining water from an area. First built in 13th century in the Netherlands.

Key Issue 3: Why are different places similar?

Globalization- a process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope.

-The world, geopolitically and economically, has grown more globalized over the past few centuries. While leading to a wider dispersion of funds, and the increased development of nearly every inhabited place on Earth, the globalization of the economy has heightened economic differences among others. The gap between the rich and the poor has increasingly grown wider (*uneven development*). From a cultural standpoint, globalization is a delicate issue. While contributing greatly to increased standards of living globally, especially among LDC's, the spreading of a uniform, and some argue, "western" culture is destroying some of the most defining cultures in the world.

Distribution- the arrangement of a feature in a space.

Density- the frequency with which something occurs.

Arithmetic density- the total number of people in an area.

Physiological density- the total number of people per unit of arable land.

Agricultural density- the total number of farmers per unit of arable land.

Concentration- the extent of a feature's spread over space.

Pattern- the geometric arrangement of objects in space.

Space-time compression- the reduction in the time it takes for something to reach another place.

Distance decay- the farther away one group is from another, the less likely the two groups are to interact.

Diffusion- the process by which a characteristic spreads across space.

-Innovations spread from the place they originated, *hearths*.

-Two types of Diffusion:

-Relocation diffusion is the spread of an idea through the physical movements of people.

-Expansion diffusion is the spread of an idea through "snowballing" and is further divided into 3 subgroups:

-Hierarchical diffusion is the spread of something through only certain or elite classes of society, such as through a fax machine.

-Contagious diffusion is the spread of something rapidly through all levels of society, such a popular fads.

-Stimulus diffusion is the spread of an underlying principle, even if a characteristic itself fails to diffuse.

Ch. 2 Population

Key Issue 1: Where is the world's Population Distributed?

Demography- the scientific study of population characteristics.

Overpopulation- the status of not just the total number of people on Earth, but also the relationship between the number of people and the availability of resources.

Nearly two-thirds of the world's population live in 4 main regions:

- East Asia —One-fifth of world pop—Five-sixths live in China alone
- South Asia—One-fifth of world pop—Three-fourths live in India
- Southeast Asia—approx. one-twelfth of world pop
- Europe—One-ninth of world pop

All of the above mentioned population clusters are located w/in 500 miles of ocean coasts

Ecumene- portion of Earth's surface permanently occupied by humans.

Approximately three-fourths of world population lives on less than 5% of Earth's surface. Generally inhospitable lands are:

- Dry Lands too dry for farming cover 20% of land surface.
- Wet Lands too wet for habitation are generally near the equator.
- Cold Lands too frigid to support civilization.
- High Lands too steep, cold, snow-covered for habitation.

Arithmetic density- total number of people divided by total land area.

Physiological density- total number of people divided by total arable land area.

Agricultural density- total number of farmers divided by total arable land area.

Key Issue 2: Where has the world's population increased?

Crude birth rate- (CBR) total number of live births per every 1000 people per year.

Crude death rate- (CDR) total number of deaths per every 1000 people per year.

Natural increase rate- (NIR) % by which a population grows in a year (excluding migration).

Doubling time- the number of years needed to double a population (assuming constant NIR)

Total Fertility Rate- (TFR) the average number of births a woman will have in her lifetime.

Infant Mortality Rate- (IMR) the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year old compared to number of live births.

Life expectancy- the average number of years a newborn can expect to live at current mortality levels.

Agricultural revolution- domestication of animals.

Industrial revolution- a conjunction of major improvements in technology that transformed the process of manufactured goods.

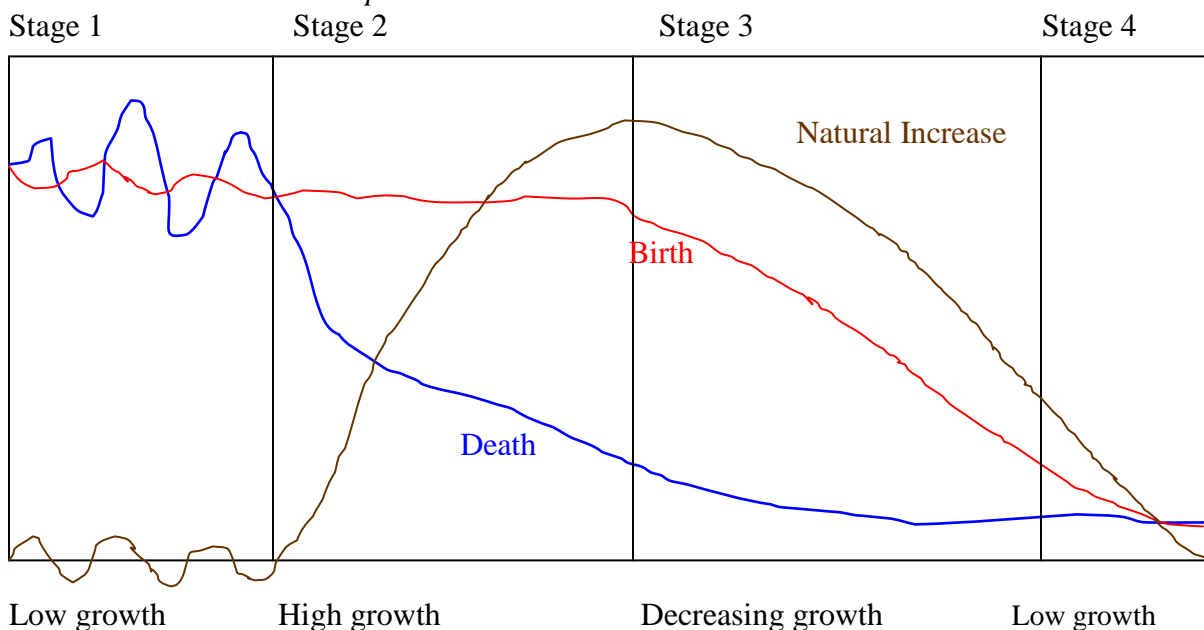
Medical revolution- the diffusion of med tech from MDC's to the LDC's.

Zero population growth- (ZPG) occurs when $TFR = 2.1$. (again excluding immigration)

The NIR was 1.3 % during the first decade of the 21st century, hit its all-time high of 2.2 % in 1963, slowly fell throughout the latter part of the century, and has declined sharply during the past decade. Although the NIR is lower now than in the 1960's, the number of people being added to the population is still larger because there is a larger base number to multiply the percentage with. Virtually 100% of the natural increase is located in LDC's, primarily sub-Saharan Africa. The TFR has dropped dramatically in MDC's, normally hovering around 2, and has exceeded 6 in some African countries. Just as the NIR, TFR, CBR, and CDR, the IMR is also highest in LDC's, again primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa. Only life expectancy and doubling time are higher in MDC's.

Key Issue 3: Why is population increasing at different rates in different countries?

Demographic Transition- a geographic model that divides a country's development into 4 stages based on its population growth patterns. It has been attempted to have been drawn and explained below:



STAGE 1: Fluctuating high death and birth rates produce little growth

STAGE 2: Death rate plummets as a country enters the ag and industrial revolutions, causing plentiful food supplies and enhanced hygiene are dispersed to the masses. Birth rate stays relatively constant, therefore the NIR skyrockets.

STAGE 3: The death rate continues to fall, not as dramatically as in stage 2 though. The birth rate also falls as more families decide to have fewer children for economic and social reasons. As a result, the NIR begins to taper off and fall.

STAGE 4: ZPG is obtained through both the improved standards of living as a result of development and also because of social customs.

*STAGE 5: Some argue that a stage 5 may exist and that some W. European countries and perhaps the U.S. will or have already entered. It is effectively the same as stage 1, except the birth and death rates are extremely low, but NIR fluctuates around 0.

Population pyramids- a representation of a country's population displayed by age and gender groups on a bar graph. Normally shows the % of the total pop in 5-year age brackets with youngest at base of pyramid and oldest at the top. The length of the bar represents the % of total pop in that group. Males on left, females on right.

Dependency ratio- the number of people who are too young or too old to work, compared to the number of people who are.

Sex ratio- the number of males per 100 females.

Census- an enormous data source containing various geographical information about a population.

Key Issue 4: Why might the world face an overpopulation problem?

Thomas Malthus proposed in his *Essay on the Principle of Population* 1798, that the population grows faster than the food supply. He claimed that while population expanded at a geometric or exponential rate, food supply increased arithmetically or linearly.

However, the continued evolution of agriculture has continued to provide the world with an adequate amount of food. The problem now is distribution of food, not the actual production of it. Also, the birth rates declined sharply in the latter part of the 20th century, thus the world population expanded to only 6 billion compared to Malthus's predicted 10.

Neo-Malthusians claim that more LDC's are in stage 2 of the demographic transition that ever before in history, thus putting a larger strain on the food supply. They also modified Malthus's theory by stating that the population growth is out-stripping not just food production, but a wide variety of resources, such as oil, natural gas, etc.

Critics of Malthus claim that population growth stimulates new technology and that as strain is put on any resource, the inventive human being will simply develop an alternative method once it is economically feasible.

Pandemic- a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects very high proportion of the population.

Epidemiology- the study of diseases that affect large numbers of people.

Epidemiologic transition- an alternative form of the demographic transition that associates various degrees of medical advancement with the stages of population growth shown in the d. t.

STAGE 1: pestilence and famine. Infectious and parasitic diseases are primary causes of death. Black Plague

STAGE 2: receding pandemics; diseases spread quickly as poor people crowd into rapidly growing industrial cities. Cholera

STAGE 3 & 4: degenerative and human-created diseases; vaccination virtually eliminates infectious disease in MDC. The life expectancy continues to expand and chronic disorders such as heart attacks, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer begin to grow more prevalent.

STAGE 5: some propose that an age of the reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases will happen, as the once eradicated diseases adapt and become immune to the antibiotics that have been used to control them

AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) has been the most lethal epidemic in years. 99% of new cases within the last decade have been in LDC's, most notably in sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, these countries have seen their CDR soar when it should be dropping. (Most of these countries are in Stage 2 of the d.t.)

Ch. 3 Migration

Key Issue 1: Why do people migrate?

Migration- a permanent move to a new location.

Emigration- migration from a location.

Immigration- migration to a location

Net migration- difference between emigration and immigration.

If emigration is higher, than it is net out-migration.

If immigration is higher, than it is net in-migration.

Mobility- general term concerning all types of movement from place to place.

Circulation- the day-to-day movement/route of a person.

Most people migrate for economic purposes, others for cultural and/or environmental reasons, according to E.G. Ravenstein's migration "laws." Migration has been tremendously enhanced in the past century due to various types of transportation.

Push factor- a force that induces people to move out of their present location.

Pull factor- a force that induces people to move into a new location.

3 types of push and pull factors are:

-economic: more jobs, better pay, etc.

-cultural: forced migration because of political unrest or slavery.

Refugee- a people forced to migrate from their homes and not allowed to return for fear of persecution.

-environmental: harsh conditions tend to push people, i.e. *floodplain-* area around a river prone to flooding. Appealing conditions tend to pull people, i.e. Florida.

Intervening obstacle- an environmental or cultural feature that hinders migration, such as the Rocky Mountains, Atlantic Ocean, etc.

Ravenstein's laws outline two points about migration distances:

-Most migrants relocate a short distance and remain w/in the same country.

-Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity.

International migration- permanent move from one country to another.

Voluntary migration- migrant chooses to move for economic or environmental reasons.

Forced migration- migrant is compelled to move due to cultural pressures.

Internal migration- permanent move w/in the same country.

Interregional migration- move from one region to another w/in country.

Intraregional migration- move w/in one region w/in one country.

Migration transition- identified by Wilbur Zelinsky, it consists of changes in a society comparable to the demographic transition. Stage 1 consists of little migration; Stage 2 involves international migration; Stages 3 and 4 are characterized by internal migration.

Ravenstein claimed that migrants have typical characteristics:

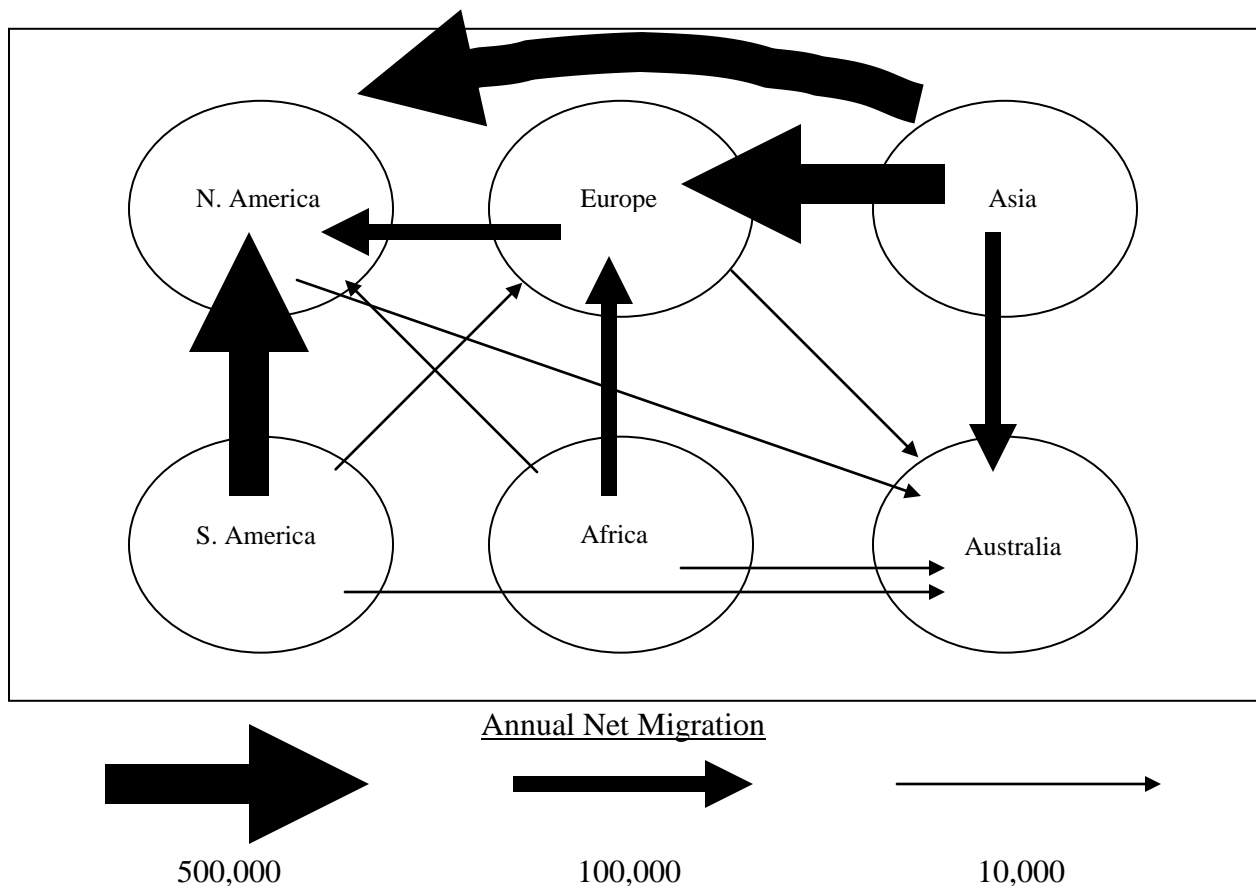
-Most long-distance migrants are male.

-Most long-distance migrants are adults rather than families with children.

In recent years, these trends have softened somewhat and the numbers now show a more 50-50 split in the gender of migrants. The family status of migrants has remained largely the same though.

Key Issue 2: Where are migrants distributed?

GLOBAL MIGRATION PATTERNS



US MIGRATION PATTERNS

The US experienced 3 main migratory periods:

- Initial settlement of colonies from Europe and Africa
- Mid-19th century to early 20th. First from N. and West Europe, later from S. and East Europe.
- 1970s to today. Mainly from LDC's, such as Mexico, China, India, etc.

Undocumented immigrants- individuals who enter the U.S. without proper documents.

More than one-half the immigrants to the U.S. are clustered in 4 states, California, New York, Florida, and Texas.

Chain migration- the migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there.

Key Issue 3: Why do migrants face obstacles?

Quotas- maximum limits on the number of people who could immigrate to the U.S. from a country in 1 year.

Brain drain- the large-scale emigration of talented or scholarly individuals.

Guest workers- citizens of poor countries who temporarily obtain dangerous low-paying jobs in MDC's that the permanent citizens refuse to accept. (similar to time-contract workers)

There is often difficulty distinguishing between economic migrants and refugees, especially during times of large-scale conflict. Ex. Cuba, Vietnam, Haiti. Often immigrants to the U.S. and W. Europe face racism or prejudice from the permanent residents who see the migrants as economic competition, cultural oddities, etc.

Key Issue 4: Why do people migrate within a country?

Migration between regions of a country

Most famous example within the US is the movement West. For nearly 200 years, the dominant movement of American people was almost due west in the search for new farmland to satisfy an overwhelmingly agrarian society, causing the population center to continue its march westward into the country. (p.105)

In recent years, migration between regions has been dominated by the search for better jobs, not different land to perform the same job on. Also, environmental factors have played a large part, i.e. old people moving to Florida.

In other countries, interregional migration has been prompted for a variety of reasons. Some like in Russia, Brazil, or Indonesia were either forced or encouraged by the government to move in order to develop certain areas of the country.

Migration within a region of a country

In LDC's, the migration trend recently has been rural → urban.

In MDC's, the migration trend has been urban → suburban

Counterurbanization- net migration from urban to rural areas.

This has been a trend in MDC's, as improved technologies enable people to live farther from their places of employment and still enjoy all the amenities the city offers. However, in the U.S., counterurbanization has stopped because of poor economic conditions in the rural. Once again, the trend is from non-metropolitan to metropolitan areas, only now it is characterized by a move into the suburbs rather than the inner city.

Ch. 4 Folk and Pop Culture

Key Issue 1: Where do folk and pop cultures originate and diffuse?

Habit- a repetitive act that a particular individual performs.

Custom- a repetitive act that a particular group performs.

Folk culture- the culture traditionally practiced primarily by small, homogenous groups living in isolated rural areas.

Popular culture- the culture found in large, heterogeneous societies that share certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics.

A social custom originates at a hearth, a center of innovation. Folk customs tend to have anonymous sources, from unknown dates, through multiple hearths, whereas pop culture generally has a known originator, normally from MDC's, and results from more leisure time and more capital.

EX: Folk music tells stories or conveys information about daily activities. Pop music is written by specific individuals for the purpose of being sold to a large number of people.

Diffusion of folk and pop culture differs:

Folk customs tend to diffuse slowly and then, primarily through physical relocation of individuals.

Pop customs tend to diffuse rapidly and primarily through hierarchical diffusion from the nodes. (Certain fads can diffuse contagiously)

Key Issue 2: Why is folk culture clustered?

ISOLATION promotes cultural diversity as a group's unique customs develop over several centuries. Therefore, folk culture varies widely from place to place at one time. Since most folk culture deals in some way with the lives and habits of its people, the physical environment in which the people act has a tremendous impact on the culture.

People living in folk culture are likely to be farmers growing their own food, using hand tools and/or animal power. Local food preferences are a large part of the folk customs of that region. Religious, social, or economic factors often determine the type and amount of food consumed in a given region.

Taboo- a restriction on behavior imposed by social custom.

Ex: little to no pork is consumed in predominantly Muslim countries.

Housing preference is another major contributor to folk culture. Local traditions, as well as environmental factors determine the type of house that is built in a region.

Key Issue 3: Why is popular culture widely distributed?

Pop culture, compared to folk, varies widely from time to time in a given place. This is due to its widespread and rapid diffusion, and the relative wealth of the people to acquire the materials associated with pop culture. Pop culture flourishes where people have sufficient income to acquire the tangible elements of the culture and the leisure time to make use of them.

Housing in the US, from the 1940's on, has been less dependent on what type of house is appropriate for what site or region, but more on what the dominant trend is in the architectural field at the time of construction.

The most prominent example of pop culture in the realm of clothing is the mighty blue jeans. They have become a symbol of youth and "westernization" throughout the world. Many people in foreign countries are willing to depart with a week's earnings just for a pair of Levi jeans.

Food preferences in pop culture depend on high income and national advertising. The spatial distribution of many food or beverage trends are difficult to explain. However, the dist. of wine shows the environmental impact. Wine is generally consumed in areas where the vineyards grow best, and where people can afford to drink it. Religious taboos often are responsible for certain areas' preference or dislike of specific foods, much as in folk custom. Ex: Wine is rarely consumed outside Christian dominate countries.

TELEVISION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MECHANISM FOR THE RAPID DIFFUSION OF POP CULTURE. It is also the most popular leisure activity in MDC's throughout the world. There are four levels of television service:

1. Near universal ownership. US, Japan, Europe, etc.
2. Ownership common, but not universal. Latin American countries, etc.
3. Ownership exists, but is not widely diffused. Some African and Asian countries,
4. Very few televisions. Sub-Saharan Africa, some regions of Mid East.

Diffusion of the Internet is following roughly the same pattern as TV did at the start, which is the U.S. has a disproportionately large share of the Internet hosts

compared to its share of the world population. As the Internet increasingly becomes the people's resource of choice, pop culture will have yet another conduit to rapidly and effectively diffuse to nearly every inhabited place on the planet.

In the U.S., TV stations are typically private enterprises that receive licenses from the government in order to broadcast over a specific frequency. Elsewhere in the world, the governments normally control the stations or at least have a board that controls them. This censorship is used to minimize the likelihood that programs hostile to current policies will be broadcast. This 1984-esque government regulation has lost some of its strength in recent years however. The main reason is the increased number of small satellite dishes that allow the customer to receive signals from stations based in other countries. Although some countries outlaw the ownership of these dishes, individuals continue to invent new ways to hide the dishes and thus continue to receive their contraband signal.

Key Issue 4: Why does globalization of popular culture cause problems?

DIRECT THREAT TO FOLK CULTURE

As TV and Internet spread to more people in more social classes, many people are turning from their folk cultures to the new pop customs. As this occurs, people may also turn away from the society's traditional values.

The spread of popular ideas concerning the role of women in society threatens to undermine the subservience of women to men that is central to many folk societies. While positive from a Western standpoint, this reversal of traditional roles may actually threaten the economy in some lesser developed areas of the world.

DOMINANCE OF WESTERN PERSPECTIVES

Three MDC's, the U.S., the U.K., and Japan, virtually control the television industry. At least one of the three serves nearly every LDC on Earth. The U.S. serves primarily Latin America; the U.K. serves primarily Africa; Japan serves mainly S. and E. Asia.

Many LDC leaders claim that because the "westerners" own nearly all of the TV broadcast within their countries, a fair, unbiased report of local news is not presented. Instead, the media focuses only on sensational, rating-boosting stories.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Pop culture is less likely than folk to be considerate of physical features. For many popular customs, the environment is something to be modified to enhance a product or promote its sale. Ex: golf courses, destruction/modification of large expanses of wilderness to promote a popular social custom.

Pop culture also promotes uniformity of landscape, as evidenced by the prevalence of nearly identical fast-food restaurants at convenient stops along highways. Quite obvious is the increased need of natural resources to feed the pop culture craze. As a new trend engulfs a population, a specific resource may be required to satisfy the demand, and little care is taken to ensure the preserving of that resource for posterity. This, in turn, can lead to higher pollution levels as a result of pop cultures.

Ch. 5 Language

Key Issue 1: Where are English-language speakers distributed?

Language- a system of communication through speech, or other conventional methods, that groups of people understand to have the same meaning.

Literary tradition- a system of written communication.

Many languages lack a literary tradition, therefore impeding advancement and documentation.

Official language- language designated for use by a country's government.

English is spoken by one-half a billion people across the globe. It is the official language of at least 42 countries; two billion people live in one of these countries.

The widespread diffusion of English is thanks, in large part, to the colonial practices of the British. Through their colonization of the Earth, English was spread eventually to N. America, Ireland, S. Asia, S. Pacific, S. Africa, and numerous other remote locations.

Little is known of the British Isles until the Celts arrived around 2000 B.C., speaking languages that we appropriately call, Celtic. Around 450 B.C. Germanic tribes, the Anglos, Saxons, and Jutes, invaded and pushed the Celts farther north and ruled "England" for several hundred years. Modern English would resemble German to a large degree had not the Normans invaded in 1066 A.D. These French ruled for nearly 300 years, and made their language the official language of the Isles. Once they were driven out, few people wished to speak the "enemy's" language anymore, but the French influence on the language had already taken place. Today's English can be seen as a hybrid of the original Germanic languages, with some Celtic and French mixed in. (along with varying degrees of influence from a large number of other languages.)

Dialect- a regional variation of a language distinguished by a distinctive vocab, spelling, and pronunciation. English has the largest # of dialects b/c of its wide diffusion.

Standard language- a dialect well-established and recognized for government use.

British Received Pronunciation- the official dialect of English used by politicians, broadcasters, and actors in Great Britain.

"My Fair Lady" was a musical in the 50's that depicted social effects of dialect.

Differences between British and American English are:

1. Vocab- different mainly because settlers in America encountered new objects and experiences, many of which were assigned Native American names.
2. Grammar- distinctly different because Americans had a strong national feeling for an independent identity. The first American dictionary, published by Noah Webster was purposely altered from British spelling to differentiate the two languages.
3. Pronunciation- the most obvious reason for differences is that large expanse of water that seems to separate the U.S. from the U.K. The extreme physical separation caused the language to diverge into two very distinct dialects.

Dialects within the States are numerous and varied due to the number of people in the U.S., the wide land area across which the language is spoken, the historical mobility of the American people as they ventured across the West, and the varied ethnicity of the English-speakers within this country.

Three main dialects exist in England:

- Northern
- Midland
- Southern

These are used to classify many of the dialects within the U.S.

Isogloss- the word-usage boundary that can be constructed for any word.

Key Issue 2: Why is English related to other languages?

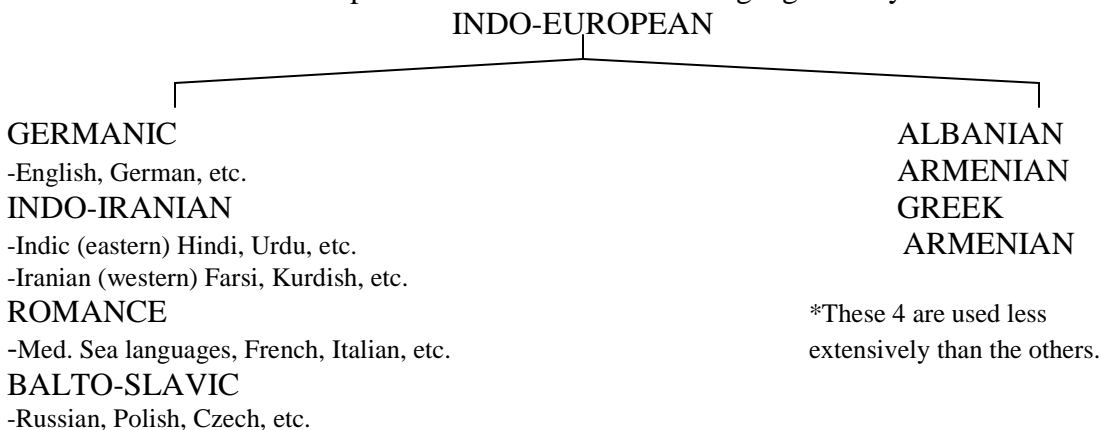
Language family- a collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed long before recorded history.

-Language branch- a collection of languages within a family that are related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago.

--Language group- collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in relatively recent history.

Largest family is Indo-European, spoken by nearly 3 billion people.

Below is an example of the break-down of a language family:



Vulgar Latin- the Latin that people in the provinces learned; substandard.

Evidence exists that a “superfamily” language once was used, known as Proto-Indo-European. However, little conclusive evidence has been found, and the issue is hotly debated among linguists. Most theories on the diffusion of language are conjecture and invalidated.

Key Issue 3: Where are other language families distributed?

The main language families of the world, other than Indo-European (spoken by 50% of world population) are:

- Sino-Tibetan spoken by 20% of pop; in China and S.E. Asia
- Afro-Asiatic spoken by 5% of pop; N. Africa and S.W. Asia and Mid East
- Austronesian spoken by 5% of pop; S.E. Asia
- Niger-Congo spoken by 5% of pop; sub-Saharan Africa
- Dravidian spoken by 5% of pop; in India
- Remaining 10% speak one of following:
 - Nilo-Saharan
 - Amerindian
 - Caucasian (Georgian)
 - Altaic
 - Uralic
 - Japanese
 - Korean
 - Ausro-Asiatic

Key Issue 4: Why do people preserve local languages?

Ideogram- “letters” that represent ideas or concepts, not specific pronunciations.

Extinct language- language no longer spoken or used in daily activities by anyone in the world.

Isolated language- a language unrelated to any other and not attached to any specific branch.

Ex. Basque, spoken by over 1 million people in the Pyrenees Mts. of Spain.

Icelandic, spoken by the Norwegians who originally emigrated to Iceland and remained isolated for several hundred years.

Lingua franca- a universal language understood globally.

Pidgin language- a simplified version of a lingua franca, used to communicate typically in areas where contact is just beginning.

Ebonics- the dialect spoken by many blacks who migrated from the South to the large cities in the North who wished to preserve their distinctive accents.

Franglais- the hybrid English-French language resulting from a combination of the two.

Spanglish- similar to franglais, only a English-Spanish hybridization.

The most obvious, and the main, reason for preserving a language is to preserve language diversity and to promote a self-identity. Many groups have revived their languages recently in order to help preserve an integral part of their culture. Examples include Hebrew and Celtic.

Ch. 6 Religion

Key Issue 1: Where are religions distributed?

There are 2 types of religions:

*Universalizing- religions that attempt to be global and appeal to all people.
Ethnic- religion that primarily appeals to one group of people living in one place. More closely tied to the physical geography of a particular region, especially with agriculture.*

Branch- a large fundamental division within a religion.

Denomination- a division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body.

Sect- a relatively small group that has broken away from an established denomination.

Pilgrimage- a sacred religious journey.

The 3 main universalizing religions are:

CHRISTIANITY- 2 billion followers in N. and S. America, Europe, Australia, and some Asian and African countries. 50% Roman Catholic, 25% Protestant, 10% Eastern Orthodox, and 15% miscellaneous. About 90% of the Western Hemisphere is Christian. 95% Roman Catholic in Latin American, 50% Protestant in the U.S.

ISLAM- 1.3 billion followers in Middle East, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh.

Core of beliefs is based on the 5 pillars of faith:

1. There is no god worthy of worship other than the one God, and Muhammad is the messenger of God.
2. A Muslim must pray 5 times daily facing the city of Mecca.
3. A Muslim gives generously to charity, as an act of purification and growth.
4. A Muslim fasts during the month of Ramadan, as an act of self-purification.
5. If physically and financially able, a Muslim makes a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The branches of Islam are Sunni (83%) and Shiite (16%).

BUDDHISM- 365 million followers in China and S.E. Asia mainly.

Based on the 4 Noble Truths:

1. All living beings must endure suffering.
2. Suffering, which is caused by a desire to live, leads to reincarnation.
3. The goal of all existence is to escape from suffering and the endless cycle of reincarnation into Nirvana (a state of complete redemption), which is achieved through mental and moral self-purification.
4. Nirvana is attained through an Eightfold Path that stresses rightness of belief, resolve, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and meditation.

The branches of Buddhism are Mahayana (56%), Theravada (38%), and Tantrayana (6%).

The other two main universalizing religions other than the above three are:

- Sikhism 24 million followers, 21 of which are clustered in the Punjab region of India.
- Bahá'í 7 million followers dispersed across the globe.

Some notable ethnic religions are:

HINDU- the world's 3rd largest religion with 820 million adherents. 97% live in India

CONFUCIANISM- mainly in China, stresses ethical lifestyles

TAOISM- mainly in China also, followers seek the dao (tao) meaning the way or path.

SHINTO- mainly in Japan, before WWII was the state religion and emperor was regarded as divine.

JUDAISM- 6 million followers in U.S., 4 million in Israel, 2 million in Russia, 2 million elsewhere. First religion to support *monotheism- the belief in only 1 god*, as opposed to *polytheism- the belief in many gods*.

ANIMISM- *traditional African religions that focus on the animate qualities of normally considered inanimate objects, like stones, water, etc. Animism is a sort of all-encompassing term rather than a specific religion.* I will now shamelessly plug my own work and say that for more info on African religions, ask Mr. King to see the truly fabulous one-of-a-kind presentation that a certain student of his has prepared.

Key Issue 2: Why do religions have different distributions?

As a general rule, universalizing religions have origins based on a specific individual's life in the past, ethnic religions typically have either no origin or an unclear one at best.

Some religious origins:

Christianity- based on the life of Jesus

Islam- trace lineage back through Abraham's other son Ishmael; based on the life of Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam.

Buddhism- based on the life of Siddhartha Gautama, who later became Buddha (the enlightened one)

Sikhism- founded by Guru Nanak about 500 years ago.

Hindu- did not originate with a specific founder. Beginnings of Hindu date back to before recorded history.

Missionaries- individuals who help to transmit a universalizing religion through relocation diffusion.

Pagan- followers of polytheistic religions in ancient times.

Ghetto- city slum designated for Jew habitation.

Cosmogony- creation story.

Solstice- day when sun is at highest or lowest point in the sky.

Diffusion of Religions

Christianity spread mainly through the work of missionaries, and also by some conquest and colonization.

Islam spread mainly through conquest.

Buddhism spread mainly through missionaries and trade merchants.

Ethnic religions rarely diffuse, and when they do, it is to a small extent. Thus, the universalizing religions diffuse mainly at the expense of the smaller ethnic religions, and often a semi-hybrid religion will result with concepts from both the ethnic religion and the universalizing religion intertwined. Judaism is an exception in that it has diffused widely throughout the years, mainly because its people have had to flee persecution from many areas in the world.

Buddhism and Islam are the universalizing religions that place the most emphasis on identifying shrines/holy places. In universalizing religions, the holy places are generally locations at which memorable events happened in the founder's life, such as Mecca is in Islam because it is Muhammad's birthplace. Holy places in ethnic religions are often physical features that are closely tied to the religion. For example, in Hindu one of the most important rituals is the bathing of oneself in the Ganges River.

Cosmogony and calendars also differ betwixt universalizing religions and ethnic religions. Ethnic religious creation stories tend to deal with the physical environment and natural events, whereas universalizing religion stories often attempt to explain the mystical. Ethnic religions typically organize their calendars around the seasons, other natural events, or the physical geography. Universalizing religions' main purpose in calendars is to commemorate events in the founder's life, thus the seasons or weather are not central to the structure.

Key Issue 3: Why do religions organize space in distinctive patterns?

The distribution of religious elements on the landscape reflects the importance of religion in people's values.

In Christianity, the landscape is dominated by a high density of churches. They are critical because of the emphasis placed on regularly attending worship.

In Islam, mosques are the places for general assembly. They are not viewed as a sanctified place but rather a convening point for the community. A mosque normally has a central courtyard surrounded by classrooms.

In Hinduism, temples are built within the home or individual community. They have a central room to house a spirit, with rooms for rituals, and outer purifying pools.

In both Buddhism and Shinto, pagodas are the common architecture. They are typically built to enshrine sacred religious artifacts.

In Bahá'í, the church officials decided to open seven Houses of Worship on multiple continents to stress the universality of their religion.

The disposing of the dead differs from religion to religion. Some prefer to bury while others choose to cremate.

Religion often influences the place-names of certain regions. Ex. The vast amount of places named for saints in predominantly Roman Catholic Quebec.

Hierarchical religion- well-defined geographic structure with a high degree of organization.

Ex. The Roman Catholic Church

Diocese- the basic geographic unit of the R.C.C.

Autonomous religions- self-sufficient religions with little organization.

Ex. Islam prefers to unify by faith rather than specific boundaries.

Most ethnic religions are autonomous. Protestant faiths vary.

Key Issue 4: Why do territorial conflicts arise among religious groups?

RELIGION IS ARGUABLY THE MOST VOLITALE OF ALL HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE SOURCE OF MOST VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT HISTORY.

Fundamentalism- the literal interpretation and strict intense adherence to one's religious principles. Fundamentalists try to return society to its religious ways. The most obvious example is the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Caste- the class or distinct hereditary order into which a Hindu was assigned according to religious law.

Religion is nearly always suppressed in communist countries. Leaders believe that religion has a tendency to upset stability and therefore ban it altogether, though often they just concrete the people's religious adherence instead of destroying it.

Other times, when people of different religions live in close proximity to one another, engage in contact often, or share interests in a particular location, especially violent interaction will occur. Ex. The Middle East. Jews, Christians, and Muslims have fought for over 2,000 years to control the same small strip of land in the East Mediterranean. Historically the Crusades between Christians and Muslims played out as each fought to control the Holy Lands. Hostilities continue in the modern era over these same lands. Attempting to summate the issue in a few sentences would not be sufficient, see pgs. 213-220.

The controversy in Ireland occurred when predominantly Catholic South Ireland wished to secede from predominantly Protestant Great Britain. However, the northernmost six counties of Ireland are overwhelmingly Protestant and wished to remain part of the U.K. When the split occurred a small number of Roman Catholics in both N. Ireland and the Republic of Ireland joined the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a militant organization devoted to achieving Irish unity by whatever means necessary. A Protestant organization has formed in return. Violence continues as extremists from both sides disrupt the lives of peaceful civilians.

Ch. 7 Ethnicity

Key Issue 1: Where are ethnicities distributed?

Ethnicity- the identity of a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.

Race- the identity of a group of people who share a biological ancestor.

The most common ethnicities within the U.S. are African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos, about 13% each. Others include Asian American (4%) and American Indian (1%). The fourteen races w/in the U.S., as decided by the Census, are: white, black-African American-Negro, American Indian-Alaska Native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian-Chamorro, Samoan, other Pacific islander, and lastly, other race.

Within a country, clustering of ethnicities may occur on a regional scale, or within particular neighborhoods of cities.

Regional:

-In the U.S., African Americans are clustered in the S.E., Hispanics in the S.W., Asians in the West, and Native Americans in the S.W. and Great Plains.

Within cities:

-African Americans are highly clustered within cities, greater than 50% of blacks live within cities. Ex- In Detroit, A-A comprise 80% of the pop, but only one-fourteenth the pop of the rest of Michigan. The distribution of Hispanics in northern cities is similar to that of African Americans, for instance NYC is ¼ Hispanic, but only 1/16th the rest of New York.

-The clustering of ethnicities is especially visible on the neighborhood level. Such as in Chicago where many of the immigrants from S. and E. Europe tended to chain migrate to specific city blocks in such density that certain areas of town became known for a specific ethnicity. More recently, however, descendants of European immigrants are more likely to retain their ethnic identity through religion, food, and other cultural traditions rather than through location of residence. Increasingly the ethnic concentrations in the U.S. are African Americans from the South, Hispanics, or Asians.

The current clustering of African Americans w/in the U.S. results from three major migration flows:

1. Immigration from Africa in the 18th century (slave trade)
2. Immigration from the South to northern cities during first ½ of 20th century.
3. Immigration from inner-city ghettos to other urban neighborhoods in the second ½ of the 20th century.

Triangular slave trade- an efficient triangular trading pattern used to transport trinkets from Europe to Africa, slaves from Africa to the Caribbean, and molasses from the Caribbean to Europe. An optional stop was from the Caribbean with molasses to the U.S. to exchange for rum and then back to Europe.

Sharecropper- an individual who works fields rented from a landowner and pays the rent by turning over to the landowner a share of the crops.

Racism- the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.

Racist- a person who subscribes to the beliefs of racism.

“White flight” is the rapid fleeing of whites from the cities as black families emigrate out of the ghettos, or as the ghetto expands. It was encouraged by blockbusting.

blockbusting- the real estate practice of scaring whites into selling their homes at low prices by telling them that blacks would soon be moving in and causing property values to fall. The real estate agents then turned around and sold the homes at extremely high prices to blacks that were emigrating from the inner city.

Apartheid- the physical separation of different races into different geographic areas, i.e. South Africa.

The apartheid laws were repealed in 1991 in South Africa, but many years will be needed to erase the legacy of such racist policies.

Key Issue 2: Why have ethnicities been transformed into nationalities?

Nationality- the identity of a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country.

Self-determination- the concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves.

Nation-state- a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality. Denmark is an excellent example.

Ethnic groups have been transformed into nationalities because desire for self-rule is a very important shared attitude for many of them.

Nationalism- loyalty and devotion to a nationality.

Centripetal force- an attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state.

Multi-ethnic state- a state that contains more than one ethnicity.

Multinational states- multi-ethnic states that contain two ethnic groups with traditions of self-rule that agree to coexist peacefully. The United Kingdom is an example. The Soviet Union was the largest multinational state until its fall in the early 1990s; it consisted of 15 different republics based on its largest ethnicities. Now Russia is the largest multinational state, with 39 nationalities.

After the fall of the Soviet Union, many new countries in the Baltic, E. Europe, and Middle East were created, sometimes corresponding to nationalities, sometimes not. An example of turmoil resulting from poorly drawn boundaries is in the Caucasus region, betwixt the Black and Caspian seas. Many ethnicities exist here, with several pushing for nationality.

Many Europeans believed at the beginning of the 20th century that ethnicities were a thing of the past, however, they were quite incorrect. After the fall of communism in many states, ethnicities that had long been suppressed were allowed to expand and flourish. This is especially evident in the former Yugoslavia, which was utterly decimated as minority ethnicities exerted themselves and demanded independence.

Key Issue 3: Why do ethnicities clash?

Often the cause of violence is when different ethnicities compete to rule the same region or nationality. Especially common in sub-Saharan Africa, where the superimposed boundaries of the Europeans colonies poorly coincide with the thousands of ethnicities. The Horn of Africa has been the site of many ethnic disturbances: Ethiopia and Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, etc.

The other main source of ethnic violence occurs when ethnicities are divided among more than one state. Such as in S. Asia where the British divided their former colony into Pakistan and India. (East Pakistan became Bangladesh after 1971) As a result of the partition, millions of Hindus had to migrate from the Pakistans, and Muslims had to migrate from India. During the course of the migrations, many adherents were killed by members of the opposite religion. Also, controversy continues in the northern area of Kashmir over the proper border. Similar unrest is present on the island of Sri Lanka, betwixt the Tamil Hindus and the Sinhalese Buddhists.

Key Issue 4: What is ethnic cleansing?

Ethnic cleansing- the process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcible removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region. Probably the best example is WWII in which millions of Jews, gypsies, and other ethnicities were forcibly moved to concentration camps, where most were exterminated.

When Yugoslavia was one country, encompassing multiple ethnicities, dissent was kept under control. However, once Yugoslavia broke up into six republics, the boundaries did not align with the boundaries of the five largest nationalities, and ethnicities fought to redefine the boundaries. In some cases, as in Bosnia and Kosovo, ethnic cleansing was used to strengthen certain nationalities' cases for autonomy. As a result, millions of ethnicities were forcibly removed from their homes, and marched elsewhere, or simply killed. Similar ethnic cleansing occurs in Central Africa betwixt the Hutus and Tutsis.

Balkanized- used to describe a small geographic area that could not successfully be organized onto one or more stable states because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing antagonisms toward each other.

Balkanization- the process by which a state breaks down due to conflicts among its ethnicities.

Ch. 8 Political Geography

Key Issue 1: Where are states located?

State- an area organized into a political unit and ruled by a sovereign government. It occupies a defined area on Earth's surface and has a permanent population.
Sovereignty- a state's independence of internal affairs from other states.

Antarctica is the only large landmass that officially belongs to no state, as part of the Treaties of Antarctica 1959 and 1991. Several countries claim portions of the continent, but the U.S., Russia, and numerous other states refuse to recognize these claims.

Korea was originally a colony of Japan, but was divided into two occupation zones along the 38th parallel by the U.S. and former Soviet Union after Japan's defeat in WWII. The division became permanent in the 1940s when the zones were turned into autonomous states. North Korea became the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and South Korea became the Republic of Korea. In 1950, N. Korea invaded the South, sparking a three-year conflict that ended with a cease-fire line near the 38th parallel. Both governments are committed to reuniting the country; however, attempts at reconciliation were halted when N. Korea decided to build nuclear weapons while its people starved.

Chinese Nationalists who fled the country after communist takeover, established control over the island of Taiwan. The Nationalists claim that they still are the legitimate rulers of China, but for the time being will rule Taiwan. The communists claim control over Taiwan, but most other world states believe the two are separate and sovereign states. After ruling power was shifted in 1971 from the Nationalists to the communists, Taiwan became the most populous state not in the United Nations.

A similar problem of defining a state is seen in Africa, where the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara) is considered by most to be a sovereign state but Morocco claims the territory and built a 3,000 km wall around it to keep out rebel forces. A cease-fire signed in 1991 is supervised by U.N. peacekeeping forces. Spain controls two cities in Morocco.

Microstates- states with very small land areas. The smallest U.N. state is Monaco (.6 square miles)

Development of the state concept

City-state- a sovereign state that comprises a town and the surrounding countryside. These were the first states to develop in ancient times. Reached highest point in the Roman Empire.

Early European states evolved after the fall of the Roman Empire as powerful nobles emerged and began consolidating surrounding estates into kingdoms. This

method formed the basis for the development of states like England, France, Spain, etc.

Colonialism- the effort by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural agenda on an uninhabited territory. The three reasons for colonialism are:

1. *European missionaries establishing colonies to promote Christianity.*
2. *Governments establishing colonies to access raw materials and resources.*
3. *Governments establishing colonies to increase prestige of that country.*

These 3 reasons are often summated as “God, gold, and glory.”

Colony- a territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent.

Imperialism- establishing control of a territory already occupied and organized by an indigenous society.

After colonization ended, many former colonies established their independence from the mother country. Thus, very few colonies exist in the modern world, nearly all of which are small islands in the S. Pacific or Caribbean.

Pitcairn Island is the world’s smallest colony, with 54 residents on an island less than 2 square miles. It was originally settled in 1790 by the crew of the British vessel *Bounty*. The islanders survive by selling fish and postage stamps to collectors.

Key Issue 2: Why do boundaries cause problems?

Boundary- an invisible line marking the extent of a state’s territory.

There are two types of boundaries:

-PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES

- Mountains are effective if they are difficult to cross.
- Deserts are effective if hard to cross and sparsely settled.
- Water boundaries can be effective for defense because an assailant’s troops must establish a beachhead in order to attack. Rivers pose problems because they tend to move across the Earth’s surface as a result of erosion. Oceans are the cause of some controversy because of arguments about how far a state’s boundary protrudes into the water. The Law of the Sea, signed by 117 countries in 1983, established the territorial limits for most countries at 12 nautical miles, and fishing rights at 200 miles

-CULTURAL BOUNDARIES

- Geometric boundaries are simply mathematical lines drawn on a map.
- Religious boundaries are rarely used, b/c they normally coincide with state boundaries.
- Language boundaries are especially numerous in Europe.
- Implemented boundaries are those established by the ruling organization. Ex. The “Green Line” boundary in Cyprus. (p.277-78)
- Relic boundaries are nonfunctional partitions that still exist. Ex. The Great Wall of China.

There are 5 shapes of states:

- Compact states- the distance from the center to any boundary varies little. Generally found in smaller states.*
- Prorupted states- an otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension. Ex. Congo*
- Elongated states- have a long and narrow shape. Ex. Chile*
- Fragmented states- have several discontinuous pieces of territory. Ex. U.S.A.*
- Perforated states- completely surround another state. Ex. South Africa*

Landlocked state- a state that lacks a direct outlet to the ocean. Especially common in Africa.

Frontier- a zone where no state exercises complete political control.

Unitary state- a state that places most of the power in the hands of a central govt.

Federal state- a state that allocates strong power to units of local govt. w/in the country.

The trend in recent years has been more states moving from their unitary stance to a more federal government.

Gerrymandering- the process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power. "Packing" places many voters of one type into a single area, whereas "stacking" arranges the voters to win a majority of the seats.

Key Issue 3: Why do states cooperate with each other?

Balance of power- a condition of equal strength betwixt opposing alliances.

States cooperate for political and military reasons. The most important supranational organization is the United Nations. Established in 1945, it contained 49 members. As of 2003, 190 countries were part of the U.N. Though the power of the U.N. is somewhat limited, it is still a substantial step in the direction toward global peace. The U.N. nations can elect to create peacekeeping forces, and can request the military assistance from other states. Other significant military organizations are:

- Organization of American States (OAS) all 35 W. Hemisphere states*
- Organization for African Unity (OAU) all African states*
- Commonwealth of Nations the U.K. and 53 former colonies.*

States also cooperate for economic purposes. The best example is the European Union. The EU main goal is to promote development within the member states through economic cooperation. Farmers subsidies, and the introduction of the common currency the EURO, are some of the methods through which the EU has developed W. Europe into the most viable market on Earth. Germany dominates the EU. Stringent guidelines prevent many Baltic states from being admitted, thus preserving the economic benefits reaped by the 15 older members.

Key Issue 4: Why has terrorism increased?

Terrorism is the systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands. The increasing level of radical fundamentalism in many religions and the creation of the terrorist network al-Qaeda have led to an increase in the number of terrorist attacks worldwide.

Al-Qaeda is a network founded by Osama bin Laden who used his several million dollar inheritance from his billionaire father to fund the program. Al-Qaeda (an Arabic word meaning “the base”) was formed in 1990 to unite *jihād* fighters from around the world in an organized offensive against the United States, whom bin Laden sees as the “Great Satan” because of U.S. support for the royal family of Saudi Arabia and for supporting the Jewish state of Israel. Al-Qaeda’s holy war against the U.S. reached its apex on Sept. 11, 2001.

Another reason for increased terrorist activity is the increased amount of state support for terrorism, defined as:

1. Providing sanctuary for terrorists wanted by other countries. Ex. The Taliban govt. of Afghanistan harboring al-Qaeda fugitives.
2. Supplying weapons, money, and/or intelligence to terrorists. Ex. Libyan Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi provided terrorists with money to kill his opponents living in exile.
3. Planning attacks using terrorists. Ex. The Libyan govt. hiring terrorists to bomb a Berlin nightclub frequented by U.S. soldiers.

The U.S. invaded Afghanistan to hunt down members of al-Qaeda. The Taliban govt. was also overthrown for its support of al-Qaeda. The U.S. then invaded Iraq in order to investigate reports that Iraq had been develop weapons of mass destruction. Little conclusive evidence has been recovered to justify that Iraq had WMDs or was in the process of developing them.

Other states considered by the U.S. to be state sponsors of terrorism are:

- Yemen
- Sudan
- Syria
- N. Korea
- Iran

Ch. 9 Development

Key Issue 1: Why does development vary among countries?

Development- the process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology.

More developed country- (MDC) a country that has progressed relatively far on the development continuum. Also relatively developed country; developed country.

Less developed country- (LDC) a country in an earlier stage of development. Also developing country.

Gross Domestic Product- (GDP) the value of the total output of goods and services produced in a country per year.

Literacy rate- the percentage of a country's people who can read and write.

Human Development Index- (HDI) the official "scorebook" that the U.N. uses to classify countries' development as distinguished by its economic, social, and demographic factors. The economic factor is a country's GDP per capita; the social factors are literacy rate and the amount of education; the demographic factor is life expectancy.

The country with the highest HDI has been Norway at .944. Others have been Canada, Japan, U.S.A., and various W. Europe countries. The lowest ranking HDI was recorded in Sierra Leone with a .275. The other global lows are clustered in sub-Saharan Africa.

The different types of jobs are classified into three major sectors, all of which will be discussed in greater detail in later chapters.

-Primary sector jobs are those that are involved in directly extracting materials from the Earth, i.e. ag, mining, fishing.

-Secondary sector jobs are manufacturing jobs.

-Tertiary sector jobs involve the provision of goods and services to people in exchange for payment. This sector is subdivided into quaternary (businesses like trade, insurance, banking) and quinary (health, research, govt.)

In MDC's the number of primary and secondary sector jobs have decreased while the tertiary sector has increased enormously. In LDC's the number of primary sector workers may be exceed 75% in countries where individuals must actively engage in subsistence farming.

Productivity- the value of a particular product compared to the amount of labor needed to make it.

Value added- the gross value of the product minus the costs of raw materials and energy.

Both productivity and value added are higher in MDC's where manufacturing is far more efficient.

Generally, those countries that have had abundant resources stood a better chance to develop than those that have had few resources. However, some countries, like

Japan or Switzerland have achieved superb development w/out many resources, primarily through world trade.

A measure of the wealth of a country is the number of consumer goods, like telephones, computers, cars, and television. In LDC's, very few of these products are likely to be found, and those that do exist are normally shared among many neighbors who all share the cost. Contrasted with MDC's where the number of TVs to people is practically 1:1. In MDC's those with wealth typically reside in the suburbs and the lower classes reside in the inner cities; LDC's show the exact opposite with the wealth clustered in the city and poor people living in the countryside.

The literacy rate exceeds 95% in MDC's compared to less than 30% in some LDC's. The student-teacher ratio is 15 or below in many MDC's and above 40 in some LDC's.

People are healthier in MDC's because there are more physicians, hospitals, and nurses per person than in LDC's. The people in MDC's have a healthier, more complete diet, and receive more calories and proteins than the people in LDC's who barely receive the daily minimum.

Life expectancy is higher in MDC's than in LDC's. Infant mortality rate, Natural Increase Rate, and CBR are all higher in LDC's. CDR is not indicative of development because it remains relatively constant betwixt MDC's and LDC's. The reasons for this are that medical technology has diffused to the LDC's and thus lowered their CDR, and that there is a higher number of old people in MDC's, therefore the CDR will equal that of LDC's.

Key Issue 2: Where are more and less developed countries distributed?

The world is categorized into nine major regions according to their level of development.

The nine regions are:

- Anglo-America – Canada and the U.S.
- Latin America
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
- East Asia
 - Japan is separate and is its own region.
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia
 - Australia and New Zealand are treated separately and known as the S. Pacific.
- Middle East
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Three of the nine regions are classified as more developed. They are Anglo-America, W. Europe, and E. Europe. (Japan and the S. Pacific as well) The other six are considered less developed.

Developed Regions

ANGLO-AMERICA has an HDI of .94

WESTERN EUROPE has an HDI of .92

EASTERN EUROPE has an HDI of .78. It is the only region on Earth where the HDI has actually declined. This is due to production cutbacks, higher death rates, and various other hardships as a result of overcoming communism and having to rebuild their economies. The HDI is actually identical to that of Latin America. However, because of E. Europe's history of economic development, it is listed as a more developed region.

JAPAN has an HDI of .93

SOUTH PACIFIC has an HDI of .93

Developing Regions

LATIN AMERICA has an HDI of .78. Development is high along coast, where MDC's have established manufacturing centers or tourist destinations, but the standard of living is lacking elsewhere in the region.

EAST ASIA has an HDI of .72. China is expected to overtake U.S. as the world's largest economy w/in a few years.

SOUTHEAST ASIA has an HDI of .71

MIDDLE EAST has an HDI of .66. Many of the wealthiest people in the world are clustered here because of oil. However, only a select few have access to this money, and it is poorly distributed to the general public.

SOUTH ASIA has an HDI of .58

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA has an HDI of .47

Key Issue 3: Where does level of development vary by gender?

Gender-related development index- (GDI) compares the level of development of women with that of both sexes.

Gender empowerment measure- (GEM) compares the ability of women and men to participate in economic and political decision making.

The GDI uses the same indicators of development used in the HDI adjusted to reflect differences in the accomplishments and conditions of men and women. The GDI reflects improvements in the standard of living and well being of women, whereas the GEM measures the ability of women to participate in the process of achieving those improvements. The GEM is calculated by combining:

- Two indicators of economic power
 - income
 - professional jobs
- Two indicators of political power
 - managerial jobs
 - elected positions

The GDI and GEM are both substantially higher in MDC's than in LDC's.

Key Issue 4: Why do less developed countries face obstacles to development?

There are two models of development that an LDC can take.

1. **DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SELF-SUFFICIENCY:** According to this approach, a country should spread investment as equally as possible across all sectors of its economy and in all regions. The growth may take time, but will occur over a broader spectrum. The idea is accomplished by protecting internal businesses by setting barriers that limit the import of goods from other places using tariffs, quotas, etc; and limiting the amount of goods that can be exported to other countries. An example of this approach is India, which for years made effective use of barriers to promote internal growth. Problems with the self-sufficiency approach are that it is inefficient because internal businesses are assured of the market and do not have to compete by developing new products or lowering their prices. The self-sufficiency model also demands a large bureaucracy to administer the controls, and this opens the govt. up to corruption.
2. **DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INTERNATIONAL TRADE:** This model was developed by W.W. Rostow in the 1950s. The model is divided into five stages:
 1. *The traditional society.* This stage is before a country has started to develop. A large number of the population is engaged in subsistence ag.
 2. *The preconditions for takeoff.* At this stage, a group of elite businessmen begin to organize the economy and create infrastructure for future manufacturing and services.
 3. *The takeoff.* Rapid growth is experienced in few select businesses. These advances “fuel the fire” by providing capital for the other businesses to utilize.
 4. *The drive to maturity.* Modern technology, previously confined to the takeoff industries, diffuses to every facet of the economy which then realizes rapid growth.
 5. *The age of mass consumption.* The economy shifts from second sector to tertiary and consumer goods begin to grow in numbers.

MDC's are in stages 4 or 5, while LDC's are in one of the first three. Rostow's model is often considered overly optimistic by assuming that every country will develop. The core-periphery model states that the LDC's (periphery) will remain so until they “beat the system” and become part of the core (MDC's). Examples of Rostow's model can be seen in the oil-rich Middle East states or the Four Asian Dragons (S. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) all of whom developed some internal advantage, i.e. oil or cheap labor, and sold it to the MDC's. Problems with Rostow's model are:

1. Resources are not distributed unevenly, causing some countries to be left with little internally to sell to MDC's
2. The stagnation of the world market
3. As alluded to in the core-periphery model, the LDC's will continue to become more indebted to the MDC's.

Rostow's model is seen as a more applicable approach to development than is the self-sufficiency model in the modern era. Countries like India that have recently

switched to the international trade approach have seen far greater results. To further promote this model the World Trade Organization (WTO) was founded.

Regardless of the approach taken, nearly all LDC's face the challenge of financing their development. LDC's can borrow money from MDC's to build infrastructure in order to instigate growth, but many are unable to even pay the interest on the loans, much less actually pay them off. Recently, MDC's have grown increasingly unwilling to lend money to LDC's because of their history of defaulting. Many MDC's force the LDC's that wish to borrow money to adopt *structural adjustment programs- economic policies that create conditions encouraging international trade, such as raising taxes, reducing govt. spending, controlling inflation, selling publicly owned utilities to private corporations, and charging citizens more for services.*

In recent years, U.S., Japanese, and European multinational corporations (MNC) have been created. These companies take advantage of the cheap labor and relaxed regulations found in many of the LDC's to produce products cheaply and sell them back home for much higher. The main problem with MNCs is that LDC governments concentrate only on creating the infrastructure to attract these large companies, therefore using crucial funds to draw big business instead of investing in the standard of living of its citizens. In addition, the govt. may overlook labor violations in order to keep the MNC from leaving.

Ch. 10 Agriculture

Key Issue 1: Where did agriculture originate?

Agriculture- the deliberate modification of Earth's surface through cultivation of plants and rearing of animals to obtain sustenance or economic gain.

Before ag, humans existed through hunting and gathering, meaning the collection of food on a daily basis. About 250,000 people still engage in hunting and gathering; these people live in isolated areas of the Arctic, Africa, Australia, and S. America. The first form of agriculture was *vegetative planting- the reproduction of plants by direct cloning from existing plants, i.e. cutting roots/stems.* Later, *seed agriculture- the reproduction of plants through annual planting of seeds that result from sexual fertilization.*

Vegetative planting originated in three primary hearths: S.E. Asia, West Africa, and northwest South America.

Seed ag also originated in several primary hearths: west India, north China, Ethiopia, south Mexico, and north Peru.

Subsistence ag- the production of food primarily for consumption by the farmer's family.
Commercial ag- the production of food primarily for sale off the farm.

Five features distinguish commercial ag from subsistence:

- Purpose of farming: subsistence ag is to produce food for own consumption. Commercial ag is produced for sale to others.
- Percentage of farmers: in MDC's less than 5% of workers are farmers, compared to 55% in LDC's. The farmers in MDC's are typically commercial, whereas the LDC farmers are subsistence.
- Use of machinery: Commercial ag makes heavy use of machinery where subsistence ag uses mainly hand tools and animals.
- Farm size: Commercial farms are much larger than subsistence farms. The commercial farms have to be larger in order to pay for their heavy machinery, and to make a profit.
- Relationship of farming to other business: Commercial farms are commonly part of an *agribusiness- the many facets of food production, not just isolated family farming.*

Key Issue 2: Where are agricultural regions in less developed countries?

The three primary types of ag in LDC's are:

Shifting cultivation- characterized by slash-and-burn ag- the clearing of land by slashing vegetation and burning debris, and using a select field (swidden) for only a few years before leaving it fallow for many years to recover the soil.

Shifting cultivation is practiced most commonly in the tropics and other regions where soil quality is relatively poor for supporting ag. The process works well with few people, but grows inefficient as the number of people increases and more fields must be left fallow longer. Shifting cultivation has been looked down upon in recent years as the importance of the rain forests to the Earth's ecosystem becomes more apparent.

Pastoral nomadism- a form of subsistence ag based on the herding of domesticated animals. Primarily practiced in the large belt of arid and semiarid land that includes north Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Central Asia. About 15 million people are pastoral nomads; they sparsely occupy 20% of Earth's land surface.

The animal that the nomad chooses to herd depends on the climate, and on cultural preferences. Some nomads practice *transhumance- the seasonal migration of livestock betwixt mountains and lowland pasture areas.* The future of pastoral nomadism is grim, as govt. increasingly confine the nomads to areas that cannot be irrigated or that lack valuable raw materials.

Intensive subsistence ag- the form of ag used in areas of high density such as East, South, and Southeast Asia. It is characterized by high efficiency farming practices that yield a large number of crops per small amount of land. The intensive ag in Asia is subdivided into "wet rice dominant" and "wet rice not dominant".

Aside from the obvious difference in what is grown, the two classifications are quite similar. They each use the land intensively, primarily using human power with some animal and hand tool assistance. In some regions, crop rotation may be practiced, as well as *double cropping- obtaining two harvests from one field in one year.*

Key Issue 3: Where are agricultural regions in more developed countries?

The methods of farming typically found in MDC's are:

Mixed crop and livestock farming is common in the U.S. west of the Appalachians and in much of Europe from France to Russia. The most distinctive characteristic of this type of ag is the integration of crops and livestock. Most of the crops are fed to animals rather than humans. Typically in a mixed farm, nearly all of the land is used for crop growing, but more than 75% the profits come from the sale of animal products. Crop rotation is actively used in mixed farming. The choice of crop grown on the farm varies widely, but two of the most frequent are corn and soybeans.

Dairy farming is the most important type of commercial ag practiced on farms near the northeast U.S., southeast Canada, and northwest Europe. Dairy farms must be nearer their market areas than other products because their product spoils quickly; *milkshed- the ring surrounding a city from which milk can be supplied without spoiling*. Improvements in transportation have increased the range of dairy farms, but they are mainly still located near large urban areas. Those dairy farms that are farther from the cities tend to sell their product to processors who make butter, cheese, etc, because these products keep longer than milk.

Grain farming is typically done in the Great Plains states of the U.S. The U.S. is by far the world's largest producer of grain. W/in the U.S, grain is grown in three areas, the winter wheat area (*the crop is planted in the autumn and develops a strong root system before growth stops for the winter, and is harvested in the early summer*) like Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado; the spring wheat belt (*the crop is planted in spring and harvested in the late summer*) in the Dakotas, Montana; and the third important area is in the Palouse region of Washington state. Wheat is an important crop because it is highly exportable and is a source of economic and political strength for its largest producers, like the U.S. and Canada.

Livestock ranching is the commercial grazing of livestock over an extensive area. In MDC's it is practiced in semiarid lands where the vegetation is too sparse and the soil too poor to support crops. The cattle were taken to market via cattle trails and railways in the 19th century, but more recently by semi-trucks and interstate highways. Cattle ranching is done in other parts of the world where wide open lands are available, and are better suited to supporting cows than crops. Regardless of the region, ranching has followed a similar pattern across the globe. Initially it is the herding of cattle over open ranges, then ranching transforms into fixed farming by dividing the open land into ranches. Some ranches are converted into farms as the countryside develops and irrigation is more available. The remaining farms must experiment with new breeding and feeding processes to enhance the value of their cows.

Mediterranean ag exists mainly in the lands that border the Mediterranean Sea in S. Europe, N. Africa, and W. Asia. It has spread to parts of California, Chile, South Africa, and Australia as well. Most of the food grown in this style of farming is for human consumption and is typically of high value. *Horticulture- the growing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers* forms the base of Med. ag.

Commercial Gardening and Fruit Farming is the main farming found in the U.S. southeast. It is characterized by *truck farming- growing many of the fruits and*

vegetables demanded in more developed societies. These farms are highly efficient and make use of machinery and cheap labor in every facet of the process.

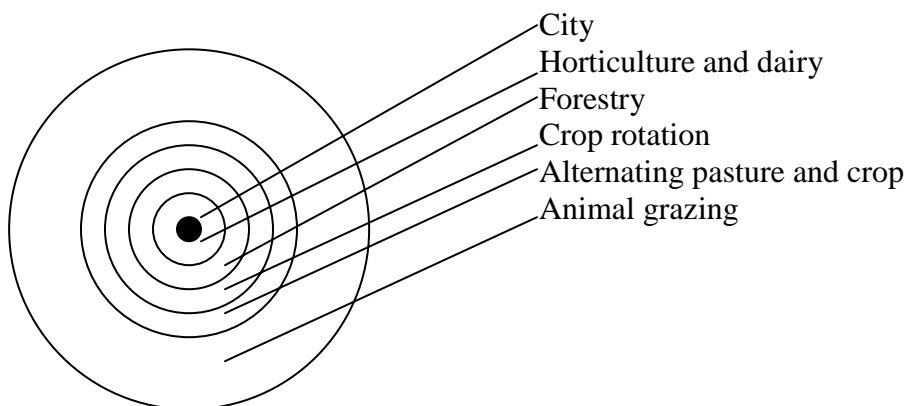
Plantation farming is found in the tropics and subtropics. *Plantation-* a large farm that specializes in one or two crops, typically cash crops. These types of farms are isolated in sparsely settled locations and are thus quite self-sufficient. After the outlawing of slavery in the U.S., many of the plantations were sold or subdivided as the ample source of cheap labor was no longer an option.

Key Issue 4: Why do farmers face economic difficulties?

Issues for commercial farmers

-Access to markets

The von Thünen model was introduced by Johann Heinrich von Thünen in 1826 to help explain the importance of proximity to market in the choice of crops on commercial farms. A rough schematic is reproduced below:



The basic premise of von Thünen's model is that the more perishable and difficult to ship something, the closer it will be to the market.

-Overproduction

Farming efficiency has increased at a remarkable pace in MDC's. The U.S. government attacks the excess food supply problem in three ways. The farmers are asked not to grow crops that are in excess supply already. Second, farming is substantially subsidized in order to keep farmers in business. Lastly, the govt. buys tremendous amounts of excess from the farmers and then sells it or donates it to other govts. throughout the world. Ironically, farmers in MDC's are encouraged to grow less food, while farmers in LDC's struggle to produce more.

Some farmers are turning to *sustainable ag-* the ag practice that preserves and enhances environmental quality. Two methods are used: more sensitive land management

(*ridge tillage- the system of planting crops on ridge tops to lower production costs and conserve soil quality*); and better integration of crops and livestock.

Issues for subsistence farmers

- Farmers must feed an increasing number of people. Thus they leave fields fallow for shorter periods of time, effectively turning the land into a desert (*desertification*).
- Because many govt. are trying to develop along the international trade model, they are encouraging farmers to grow crops for export rather than food for direct consumption. The export crop of choice for many LDC farmers is drug crops.

Strategies for increasing food supply

- Expand the land area used for agriculture
- Increase the productivity of land now used (i.e. *green revolution*)
- Identify new food sources
- Increase exports from other countries

Ch. 11 Industry

Key Issue 1: Where did industry originate?

Industrial Revolution- the period betwixt 1750 and 1950 in which the transformation of manufacturing, productivity, and sociopolitical systems occurred. It was the collective invention of hundreds of mechanical devices.

The term is somewhat misleading because the “revolution” happened over several centuries, not overnight. The I.R. diffused from England → W. Europe → N. America → Japan → E. Europe, South Asia, South Pacific, various other locations.

Cottage industry- the home-based manufacturing that preceded the I.R.

Key inventions of the I.R. were:

- Steam engine 1769 James Watt
- Iron forge 1783 Henry Cort
- Coke (high-quality purified carbon made from coal) Abraham Darby
- Canals 1759 James Brindley
- THE RAILWAY more than anything, represents the I.R. because of its diffusive potential. It was not designed by an individual but by teams of people.

As a result of the diffusion of the I.R. into the realm of *textiles (woven fabrics)*, such as new machines to spin, weave, thread, and make clothing, clothing production skyrocketed. In order to clean the abundant new clothes the chemical industry emerged with new chemicals and compounds.

Due to the increased number and complexity of machines, the field of engineering was born.

The diffusion of the principles of the I.R. was severely inhibited in Europe due to the instability of the region and continuous railroads were prevented because of war. Although the I.R. spread to N. America after it did to Europe, it was adopted more quickly because of the unity of the people.

Because the new industries required certain materials like iron, coal, flowing water, etc. the density of industries grew far more compact and concentrated around known resources.

Key Issue 2: Where is industry distributed?

Approx $\frac{3}{4}$ of global industrial production is clustered in eastern N. America, northwestern Europe, E. Europe, and E. Asia. Less than 1% of Earth's land surface is devoted to industry.

North America

- Concentrated in northeast. The region comprises only 5% of land area but 1/3 pop. and 2/3 manufacturing output.
- Other industrial areas in N. America are:
 - New England- textiles originally; now skilled labor
 - Middle Atlantic- seaports
 - Mohawk Valley-aluminum, paper, steel
 - Pittsburgh-Lake Erie- steel
 - Western Great Lakes- transportation
 - St. Lawrence Valley-Ontario Peninsula- steel, cars
- The U.S. south is dominated by *right-to-work states- states that prevent employers from making employees join a union before being hired.*

Western Europe

- Rhine-Ruhr Valley-iron, steel, coal, most important industrial area
- Mid-Rhine- skilled labor
- U.K.- high tech industry
- Northern Italy- textiles, hydroelectric power from the Alps

Eastern Europe

- Central Industrial District- In Russia; $\frac{1}{4}$ industrial output
- St. Petersburg- In Russia; ports, railways, food-processing
- Eastern Ukraine- coal, iron, steel
- Volga- In Russia; oil, natural gas
- Ural Mountains- In Russia; over 1,000 types of minerals
- Kuznetsk- In Russia; coal, iron
- Silesia- steel production, coal

East Asia

- Japan- electronics, cars, stereos, TVs, etc.
 - Tokyo
 - Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto
- China- cheap labor, textiles
 - Hong Kong; Yangtze River valley; and Gulf of Bo Hai

Key Issue 3: Why do industries have different distributions?

Break-of-bulk points- the locations where transfer among transportation modes is possible.

Situation factors- involve transporting materials to and from a factory; seeks to minimize transport costs.

-Bulk-reducing industry- an economic activity in which the final product weighs less than its inputs. These are typically concentrated near the input sources to decrease the transport cost of bulky input.

-Bulk-gaining industry- an economic activity in which the final product weighs more or consumes more volume than its inputs. These are typically located near the market to minimize the transport costs of shipping bulky or large products.

-Single market manufacturers also located near the market, because they sell their products primarily to one location.

-Perishable items located near the market for obvious reasons.

Site factors- land, labor, and capital are the three production factors that site encompasses.

-Land- modern factories are more likely to locate in areas where land is cheap, either in the suburbs or in other countries entirely. Industries also look for land that is well powered, and has some amenities.

-Labor- labor intensive industry- an industry in which labor cost is a high percentage of expense. The unskilled industries, like textiles and clothing for instance, are more likely to search for the cheapest labor pool possible. Highly skilled labor tend to be concentrated in MDC's in cities with a high number of colleges or college graduates.

-Capital- industries need funds. Therefore, they will only settle where they have the ability to borrow more money. A good example is Silicon Valley in the U.S, where nearly ¼ of all U.S. capital is spent. The banks there are willing to provide loans to risky business ventures, thus explaining the large number of techno-industries concentrated there.

Obstacles to prime industrial location, as determined by situation and site factors, can be personal preferences of the CEO, historical locations, nostalgic attachment to a specific community, or simply the desire not to participate in the time-consuming and costly search for optimal location.

Key Issue 4: Why do industries face problems?

Trading blocs- international economic coalitions designed to boost the economic well-being of its members. The three major blocs in the world are: the Western Hemisphere, Western Europe, and East Asia.

On a global scale, many industries face a stagnant demand for products. Many people are simply trading in older models of an appliance, rather than purchasing one for the first time. The other major problem is the increased capacity of industries all

over the world to produce. Due to the high efficiency of modern manufacturing, the markets have been saturated with products. The supply is plentiful, the demand is not.

In MDC's, trading blocs stand in the way of industry. While they promote economic cooperation w/in a bloc, the three blocs seemingly do everything in their power to compete with the other blocs. Also, disparities exist w/in trading blocs.

LDC's face the same industrial problems that the MDC's faced ½ century ago; distance from markets and inadequate infrastructure. In addition, they face new problems. As more and more countries industrialize, fewer are left to sell goods to. Thus, more countries are competing for fewer markets. LDC's also face increasing exploitation at the hands of the MDC multinational corporations taking advantage of cheap labor.

New international division of labor- the selective transfer of unskilled jobs to LDC's while retaining the highly skilled and managerial positions in the MDC's.

Ch. 12 Services

Key Issue 1: Where did services originate?

Service- any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it.

Settlement- a permanent collection of buildings, where people reside, work, and obtain services.

Consumer service- provides services to individual consumers who desire them and can afford to pay for them.

Retail services- provide goods for sale to consumers.

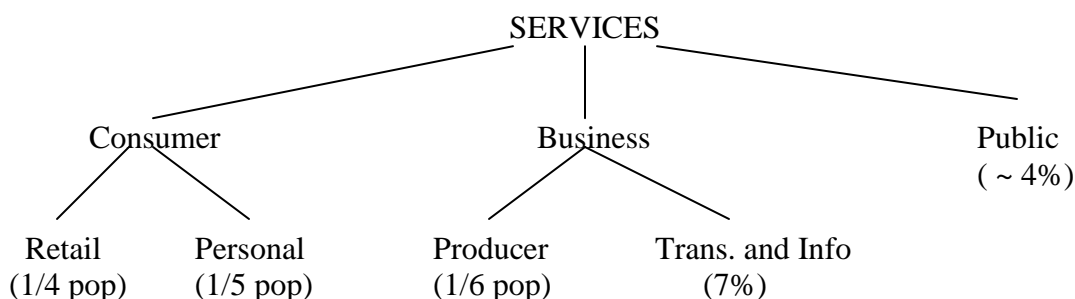
Personal services- provide for the well-being, health, and personal improvement of individual consumers.

Business services- facilitate other businesses through 1. producer services which are banks, insurance, lawyers, engineers, etc and 2. transportation and information services which are businesses that diffuse and distribute services.

Public services- provide for the security and protection of citizens and businesses.

The service sector is subdivided into three types: consumer, business, and public services.

The breakdown is as follows: (numbers in brackets are % of total pop in that service.)



All of the growth in employment in the U.S. has been in the service sector.

- Clustered rural settlements- settlements where a number of families live in close proximity to each other, with fields surrounding the collection of houses and farm buildings. Ex. Circular rural settlements, linear or “long-lot” settlements.*
- Dispersed rural settlements- characteristics of the contemporary N. American rural landscape. Settlements in which farmers living on individual farms are isolated from neighbors. Common in Mid-Atlantic and Midwest.*
- Enclosure movement- to improve ag production, Great Britain transformed the rural landscape by consolidating individually owned strips of land into single, large farms. Sometimes the land was taken by force.*

Key Issue 2: Why are consumer services distributed in a regular pattern?

- Central place- a market center for the exchange of goods and services by people attracted from the surrounding area.*
- Central place theory- a geographic concept that seeks to explain how services are distributed and why a regular pattern of settlements exists. Proposed by Walter Christaller in the 1930s. Christaller’s theory states that cities and services have a hierarchical setup. That is that the largest cities have the most services with the largest range, and their range overlaps those of smaller settlements which are spaced at even intervals between the mega-cities.*
- Market area- hinterland; the area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted. Represented by hexagons, because they are relatively uniform and do not overlap or gap when nested together.*
- Range- the maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service. Ranges are farther for certain services like concerts or sporting events, and they are shorter for everyday services like groceries. Not measured just in absolute distance, but also the amount of time it takes one to arrive, given certain traffic conditions.*
- Threshold- the minimum number of people needed to support the service. Every enterprise has a minimum number of customers required to generate enough sales to make a profit. Once the range of a service has been calculated, a provider must ensure that enough individuals are within that range to meet the service’s threshold.*

The optimal location for a business is one in which it has the most number of people within its range with a minimum driving distance/time without overlapping the range of a similar service and thus risking the possibility of losing customers to that competitor.

- Rank-size rule- there are two different definitions. One is that in a given country, the n -th largest city contains $1/n$ the pop of the largest city. Meaning that the country’s second largest city contains $1/2$ the pop of the largest city. The other definition is that if for instance a country had a city with 1,000,000 people, then it would have two cities with 500,000, four cities with 250,000, etc.*
- Primate city rule- the largest settlement in a state has more than $2x$ pop of the second largest city; in which case that city is referred to as a primate city.*

Key Issue 3: Why do business services locate in large settlements?

Every settlement in an MDC such as the U.S. provides services to people in a surrounding hinterland, but not every settlement of a given size has the same number and types of business services. Business services disproportionately cluster in a handful of settlements.

Ancient world cities were organized into *city-states- independent self-governing communities that include the settlement and the nearby countryside*. Some ancient world city examples are: Ur, Titris Hoyuk, Athens, and Rome.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, urbanization was halted for some time. However, when it resumed, certain cities emerged as medieval world cities. These cities were trading capitals, government seats, and religious centers. Some prominent examples are: Baghdad, Constantinople, Kyoto, Beijing, and Cairo.

In modern times, several world cities have emerged where a high percentage of the world's business is transacted and political power is concentrated. These cities are centers of business services, and they stand at the top of the central place hierarchy in the provision of consumer services. The modern world cities are those that are most closely integrated into the global economic system and at the center of the flow of information and capital. The three modern world cities are New York City, London, and Tokyo. The other levels of major cities are:

- Command and control centers: contain the HQ of many large corporations, well-developed banking facilities, and concentrated businesses. Ex. Boston, Denver, etc.
- Specialized producer-service centers: responsible for the fabrication of a specific good or service. Ex. semiconductors in San Jose; cars in Detroit; etc.
- Dependent centers: provide unskilled jobs and depend on decisions made in world cities. Ex. Ft. Lauderdale, Las Vegas, etc.

Basic industry- industries that export primarily to consumers outside the settlement and thus bring in capital from outside the settlement.

Nonbasic industries are enterprises whose customers live in the same community.

According to researcher Richard Florida, the principal reason enticing talented individuals to cluster in some cities more than others is cultural rather than economic. Those cities with a higher degree of cultural diversity (measured by % gay men, % cultural facilities per capita, and "coolness index") attract a higher number of talented people. (college-educated, scientists, professionals)

Key Issue 4: Why do services cluster downtown?

Central business district- (CBD) the area of a city commonly referred to as downtown;

Retail services in the CBD tend to be those with a high threshold (although in recent years, these have migrated to the suburbs), high range, and retail servicing

downtown workers. Producer services tend to locate downtown since the actual location of their business is not critical and so cluster in the CBD for accessibility.

High land costs in the CBD (more than \$1,000,000,000 per acre in Tokyo) have led to intensive use of the land that is available. Cities often have underground networks, and subways to facilitate the movement of the masses. In addition, the buildings are vertical rather horizontal. Skyscrapers are especially common because they allow large amounts of people and equipment to reside/work in a relatively small land area. Due to the high price of land, manufacturing is less common downtown than in the past, instead many companies choose to move to the suburbs where land is cheaper, but the CBD is still readily accessible. Fewer people are living in the CBD than in the past. One reason is that the businesses are more able to pay the high rents associated with downtown apartments, and also many people want to move to the suburbs to access better schools, less crowded streets, and larger homes. The few residents left downtown are often poor and trapped in a cycle of poverty.

Because of the availability and low cost of land in the suburbs, many department stores and other businesses with high thresholds that used to be downtown, have clustered in the suburban malls. These malls are agglomerations of various services in one large building or network of buildings surrounded by parking, that is easily accessible from a nearby road junction.

Ch. 13 Urban Patterns

Key Issue 1: Where have urban areas grown?

Urbanization- the process by which the population of cities grows; by an increase in the number of people living in cities and/or an increase in the percentage of people living in the cities.

A large percentage of people living in urban areas is a measure of a country's development. In MDC's approx $\frac{3}{4}$ of pop live in urban areas, compared to $\frac{2}{5}$ for LDC's. The increase in service sector jobs pull people to the cities, while the need for fewer farm workers has pushed them out of the rural areas.

Although MDC's generally have a higher percentage of people living in the cities, LDC's have most of the world's largest cities. About half the growth results from people emigrating from the countryside to the city, even without the prospect of available jobs. The other half of growth occurs because of high NIR in the LDC cities.

Defining where urban areas end and rural areas begin is becoming increasingly difficult, especially in areas dominated by urban sprawl, like the U.S. Louis Wirth argued that an urban resident follows a different way of life from a rural dweller. Thus, Wirth socially defined the city as having these three characteristics:

- Large size

- High density
- Social heterogeneity

Physically designating a “city” is even more difficult. Various methods are used, sometimes interchangeably, sometimes overlapping.

- Legal definition of a city. The area of urban settlement that has been legally incorporated into an independent, self-governing unit.\
- Urbanized area- *In the U.S, the central city and the surrounding built-up suburbs.*
- Metropolitan Statistical Area- *the U.S. Census official method of measuring the functional area of a city. It includes:*
 - An urbanized area with a pop of at least 50,000.
 - The county within which the city is located.
 - Adjacent counties w/a high pop density and large % of residents working in the central city’s county.
- Micropolitan statistical areas- *same as MSA only designed for smaller urban areas.*

Sometimes the MSA of cities will overlap resulting in a mega city commonly referred to as a megalopolis, such as the Boswash corridor. (The “continuous” city of Boston, Washington D.C., and New York City)

Key Issue 2: Where are people distributed within urban areas?

Three main models exist that attempt to at least generalize the various trends and patterns that a city shows when developing. The models of urban structure are:

Concentric zone model- created in 1923 by E.W. Burgess, it shows the city as growing outward in concentric rings. Though the ring size may vary betwixt cities, the same order is always evident: CBD; zone of transition (industry and slums); working class zone; middle-class family zone; commuter zone. This model displays that wealth is what designs the city, as one moves out from the CBD, the residences in each zone are progressively nicer, and the people are progressively richer.

Sector model- created in 1939 by Homer Hoyt, it is essentially a modification of the concentric zone model. Rather than rings however, this model uses sectors that lead out from the CBD generally in a radial pattern, with transportation and industry sector running alongside the CBD. As in the concentric zone model, wealth increases as one moves out from the CBD. This model is especially helpful in showing the clustering of ethnicities along certain sectors.

Multiple nuclei model- created in 1945 by C.D. Harris and E.L. Ullman, it says that the pattern of urban development is that there is no pattern and a city is a complex structure that includes more than one center around which activities revolve.

No model is truly better than another. Normally one can argue any of the three to fit any city. The three models are used primarily to help in the understanding of where people with different social characteristics tend to live within an urban area.

Census tract- urban areas that contain approx 5,000 residents and try to correspond to neighborhood boundaries.

European and less developed cities typically follow the same models, only the direction of increasing wealth is reversed. The rich cluster downtown and the poor are banished to the outskirts. Many LDC cities show this trend because they were founded by European colonists who simply imposed their urban planning upon whatever city they chose.

Squatter settlements- the outskirts of many LDC cities where the poor are clustered. These settlements often lack running water, schools, electricity, mass transit, or any other service that one would expect in a city.

Key Issue 3: Why do inner cities have distinctive problems?

Filtering- the process of subdividing homes by successive waves of increasingly lower-income people.

Redlining- the practice of some banks of drawing lines on a map to identify areas in which they will refuse to loan money.

Urban renewal- the process in which cities identify blighted inner-city neighborhoods, acquire the property from private owner, "relocate" the residents, clear the site, build new infrastructure, and develop it into a new business district or park area; effectively developing it so well that the property value is too high for the original tenants to stay, and they must move to another area.

Public housing- government supported housing in which the low-income tenants must pay ~30% of their income for rent with the government covering the other costs not paid for by rent. Accounts for 2% of all dwellings in the U.S; the numbers differ in Europe.

Gentrification- the process by which middle-class people move into deteriorated inner-city neighborhoods and renovate the housing. These people are often attracted by the cheap housing, proximity to CBD, and availability of city amenities. This process also results in the raising of property values beyond the range of many of the low-income residents who are required to move out.

Underclass- common term referring to inner-city residents because they are trapped in an unending cycle of economic and social problems.

Annexation- the process of legally adding land area to a city.

Many low-income inner-city residents lack job skills because they never completed high school, and few low-skilled jobs remain downtown, most having moved out to their customers in the suburbs. About 3 million Americans are homeless, most roaming through the cities. Because some inner-city residents are unable to escape the cycle of poverty, they turn to crime, drugs, and/or other illegal behavior to make ends meet.

The concentration of low-income residents in the inner-city, with most of the middle and upper classes in the suburbs, has left city governments with extreme financial problems. Without a strong tax base, many governments are unable to fund schools or other social programs that would help end the underclass cycle, thus the problem continues. Cities are less able to annex compared to the past. Suburbanites wish to have their own services and have jurisdictions independent of the city. Suburbs wish to remain close to the city to enjoy its amenities, but not become part of it and have to join in its problems.

Key Issue 4: Why do suburbs have distinctive problems?

Peripheral model- developed by C.D. Harris, it suggests that an urban area consists of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road. Peripheral areas lack the problems of many inner-cities, but often result in a large amount of inefficient urban sprawl.

Edge cities- areas that develop along the ring road that are nodes of consumer and business services.

Density gradient- the density change as one leaves the inner city. Typically drops from extremely high in the CBD, to low in the rural surroundings. However, in recent years, fewer people are living in the center thus creating a "hole" in the density gradient with the highest pop density surrounding this hole. Also, as suburbs "fill in", the density differences are softened as one moves in a given direction.

Sprawl- the progressive spread of development over the landscape.

The most important cause of sprawl is the automobile. More than any other invention, it has increased the daily range of people, and thanks to highways, people can live many miles from their job, and commute everyday in their private vehicle, causing extreme congestion of roadways and accelerated levels of pollution. Cities must also devote an enormous amount of land to parking everyone's vehicles. Mass transit is popular in many American cities, and in other MDC's. However, the availability of public transportation is limited at best for all but a select few cities in the U.S, compared to near universal usage throughout Europe. As resource crises loom on the horizon, many governments are researching new and improved forms of mass transit.

Greenbelt- rings of open space found within European cities.

Zoning ordinances- laws developed in Europe and N. America in the early 20th century that encourage spatial separation by congregating people of similar background and economic state.

Council of government- a cooperative agency consisting of representatives of the various local governments in the region.

Smart growth- legislation and regulations to limit suburban sprawl and preserve farmland.