

BIG IDEAS PACKET 2013- GET THAT 5! 😊

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Basic Human Geography – Unit I

Longitude, Latitude, Absolute Location, Relative Location, Site, Situation

http://www.geographyalltheway.com/ks3_geography/maps_atlases/longitude_latitude.htm

<p style="text-align: center;">Latitude</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Equator</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Longitude</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prime Meridian</p>
<p>Latitude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run horizontally • Parallels • Numbered from 0° (Equator) to 90° N/S 	<p>Longitude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as meridians • Run vertically • Numbered from 0° (Prime Meridian) to 180° E/W
<p>Absolute Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed in a pairing of latitude and longitude Ex: Louisville, KY's absolute location= 38° N, 85° W. <p>Relative Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed in relation to another site Ex: Louisville, KY is located in Northwestern Kentucky, along the Ohio River, about 100 miles from Cincinnati. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical characteristics of a place (internal) <p>Louisville is located on a relatively flat plane, surrounded by hills on all sides. This can be an issue due to the level of flooding that occurs during the rainy seasons.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External characteristics, relationship of the place with other places. <p>Louisville's location on the Ohio River was the main reason behind its early development. Easy transportation of goods caused the small camp site to grow into a large shipping port.</p>

Types of Maps

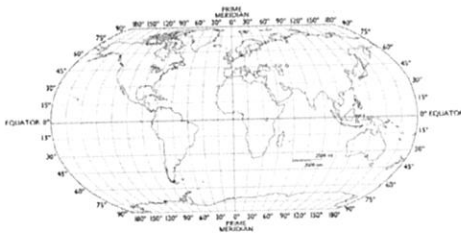
Maps Have Four Properties: Distance, Direction, Area, Scale (Shape). One or more will be distorted, when the globe is flattened into a map projection.

<u>Projection Type</u>	<u>What is Distorted?</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
<u>Robinson</u> <u>(Oval Map)</u>	The Polar Areas are compromised	Shows minimal distortion, used by schools	Hard to see poles, which appear to be narrow and overly elongated.
<u>Mercator</u> <u>(Cylindric Map)</u>	Areas near the poles are larger. The latitude lines get further and further apart nearest the poles.	Shows true direction, and is used by shipping captains	Areas near the poles are distorted. (Greenland looks as large as Africa)
<u>Azimuthal</u> <u>(Planar Map)</u>	The latitude lines get further apart as the distance from the pole increases	Used by airline pilots to find the best route around the earth.	You are not able to see the entire world.

Robinson

Mercator projection

Azimuthal Projection



Cartography

- The science of Map Making
- Modern Cartographers use **GIS (Geographic Information Systems)** and satellite imagery in general.

Maps

- Are visual representations of the Earth's Surface drawn to scale and made for a specific purpose.
- **Reference Maps** show locations of places and geographic features.
 - **Political Maps** show countries, cities, borders, and capitals, and **Physical Maps** show landforms.
- **Special Purpose Maps /Thematic Maps** are designed to show a certain theme

Special Purpose Map	Definition
<u>Choropleth Map</u>	Areas are shaded to represent how strongly they represent a particular theme
<u>Dot Density Map</u>	Uses a dot to represent one unit of something; Therefore areas with a cluster of dots have a strong presence of the theme.
<u>Proportional Circle</u>	The size of the circle represents how strong the theme is in an area
<u>Isoline Map</u>	Connect points of equal values. (Usually Weather Patterns)
<u>Cartogram</u>	Shows the strength of an idea by actually distorting the size of the place

- **Mental Maps** are maps perceived by the mind, and may change based on personal experiences.

Sense of Place, Spatial Perspective, and Scale

Sense of Place

Feeling a sense of belonging in a place because you share traits with people, feel like you belong in the community, or share important events or experiences with other people in the place. Gives a location a unique identity in people's minds.

- Part of people's identities
- Sense of place is always changing due to major events within the place, political happenings, etc.

Important parts of sense of place are:

- Site- the physical location of a place
- Situation-location of a place based on its relation to other places.

Placelessness- the fear that globalization will eventually cause every place to have similar traits and products.

- Ex: All cities in a country having the exact same traits and culture when they used to be unique.

Spatial Perspective

How humans and their surroundings (the space around them) interact.

Spatial Diffusion- how a trait, innovation, news, or disease will travel over space and time.

- Relocation-physically moving the idea from one place to another (a relocated person)
- Expansion-Spread of trait/idea distributing over land, (hierarchical, stimulus, contagious)

Spatial distribution- the distribution of something on the earth's surface (density, patterns, distance between hearths, etc.)

Scale

The ratio between the size of an area on a map and the actual size of that same area on the earth's surface.

Small-scale- units on the map are large in relation to the actual size of earth. Depicts large areas in small detail.

- Ex: A map of the United States

Large Scale- units on the map are small in relation to the actual size of earth. Depicts small areas in large detail.

- Ex: The map of the city of Louisville

Environmental Determinism and Possibilism

Environmental Determinism and Possibilism are two different views on to what extent geography shapes culture.

Environmental Determinism suggests that natural factors and the environment (especially the climate) of the physical landscape strongly affect the behavior and culture of its inhabitants.

Examples:

- Tropical climates cause relaxed attitudes, while variety in weather at middle latitudes cause more driven work ethics.
- A generalization about the culture in areas with cold climates is that the people are brutish and harsh.

Factors of physical geography that are thought to affect the culture are climate, landforms, access to water (including whether or not the country is landlocked), arability of land, etc.

Beginning in the 1920s, geographers including Carl Sauer began to claim that the theory was faulted and that there were more factors that determined human behavior than physical geography. With the decline of Environmental Determinism came the rise of Possibilism.

Possibilism, a modification of Environmental Determinism, states that rather than controlling human behavior, physical geography only limits the possibilities of a culture. The culture is otherwise shaped by social conditions.

Examples:

- Housing styles display possibilism, because the range of houses identified with a group depends on its climate, but climate does not determine your exact housing and can therefore be overcome.

Often called Cultural Determinism, Possibilism argues that the physical environment is not a sole factor or even the key factor in determining a culture's behavior and success; it only sets constraints that people must respond to.

More variety is found in possibilism than in environmental determinism, because with this theory, you must ask how much the physical environment affects people's behavior.

Possibilism suggests that a society can overcome mostly any physical limitations.

- The reason this is becoming more popular than determinism is the new technology and advances we are coming up with are allowing us to overcome these limitations that previously we may not have been able to.

Currently, Possibilism is more widely accepted than Environmental Determinism.

Population Density

Population Density- The measurement of population per unit area of volume

Usually used by geodemographers when they want to know the population's pressure on the land.



Measures of Population Density:

Arithmetic Density:

- Arithmetic density= Total population/Total land area
- However does not distinguish the type of land and uninhabitable land.

Physiological Density:

- Considers amount of land that is habitable and arable.
- Also considers amount of land that can be used for agriculture.
- Physiological density= Total population/Total area of arable land.



Top and Bottom Five for Physiological density: (SQ. KMS)

Top:

1. Singapore (440,998)
2. Hong Kong (131,101)
3. Djibouti (51,861)
4. Bahrain (36,706)
5. Kuwait (15,603)

Bottom:

1. Greenland
2. Svalbard
3. Falkland Islands
4. Christmas Islands
5. Cocos Islands

Top and Bottom Five for Arithmetic density:

Top: (SQ. KMS)

1. Monaco (16,205.00)
2. Singapore (6,386.29)
3. Malta (1,261.08)
4. Maldives (1,163.67)
5. Bahrain (1,035.04)

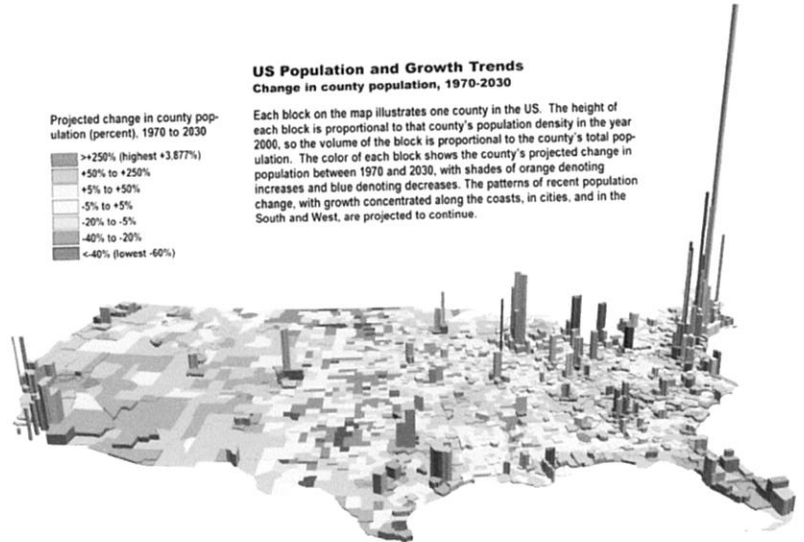
Bottom:

1. Mongolia (2)
2. Namibia (2)
3. Suriname (3)

Population Patterns

Factors affecting population patterns

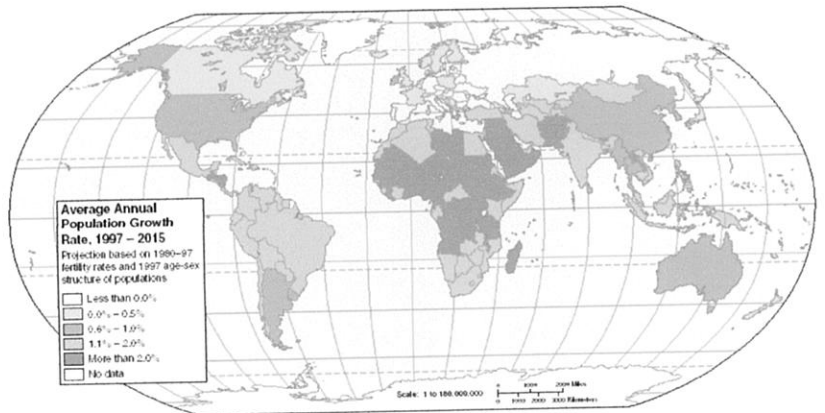
- a. **Natural environment**
 - i. **Natural barriers**
 1. Mountains
 2. Rivers
 3. Oceans
 - ii. **Farming conditions**
 1. Fertile soil
 2. Access to water
- b. **Economic development**
 - i. New industries being introduced
 - ii. Good/bad economy
- c. **Cost of living**
 - i. Income of the area in comparison to daily living costs
 - ii. Housing market
 1. Prices really high or extremely low



Areas of Population concentration

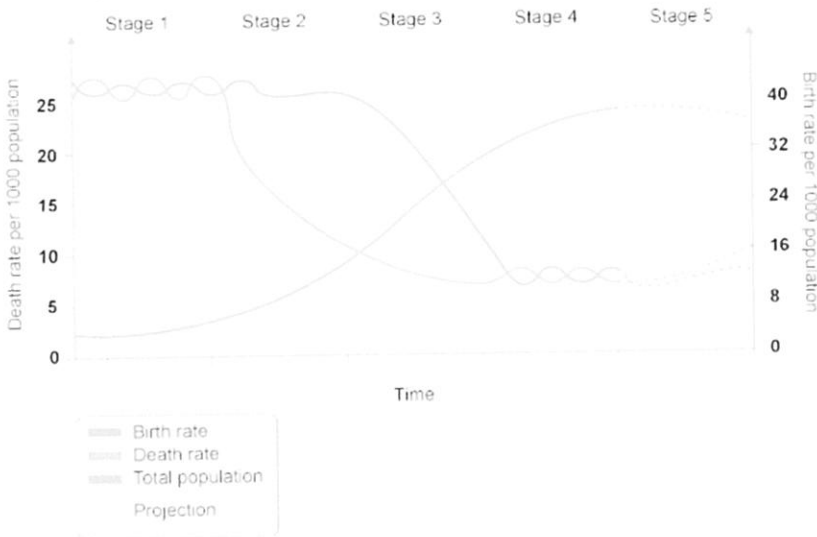
- a. East Asia
- b. South Asia
- c. Southeast Asia
- d. Europe
- e. Northeastern U.S.

China has the largest population in the world, with 1.3 billion people, although India is expected to surpass them within the next 50 years thanks largely to restrictive population policies put in place by China



Demographic Transition Model (CBR, CDR, RNI), Epidemiological Transition Model

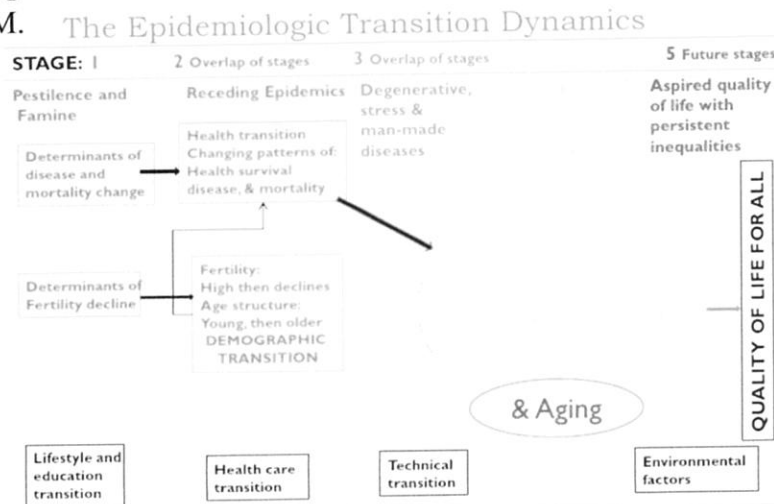
- The **Demographic Transition Model (DTM)** describes population change over time as a country develops into an industrialized economic system.



Shown at left is a visual representation of the Demographic Transition Model.

As countries progress through the transition, the CBR and CDR decreases and the total population increases.

- In **Stage 1**, both birth and death rates are high. The rate of natural increase is stable or there is a slow increase. There are no countries currently in stage 1.
- In **Stage 2**, the birth rate is high and the death rate falls rapidly. There is a very rapid increase in the rate of natural increase. (Example: Bhutan)
- In **Stage 3**, the birth rate is falling and the death rate falls more slowly. The rate of natural increase slows down. (Example: Haiti)
- In **Stage 4**, both the birth and death rates are low and there is a stable or slow rate of natural increase. (Example: Canada)
- In **Stage 5**, the birth rate is very low and the death rate is low. There is a slow decrease in the rate of natural increase. (Example: Germany)
- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** is the amount of births per year per 1000 people in the population.
- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** is the amount of deaths per year per 1000 people in the population.
- **Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)** is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.
- The **Epidemiological Transition Model** maps out which diseases are most prevalent in each stage of the DTM.



Flow of the Transition can be disrupted or reversed under crises or may accelerate under strikingly favorable conditions. Source World Health Statistics Quarterly 51(No.2/3),1998

Population Pyramid Analysis

Daniel Gratz
Red 1

Population Pyramids are two-sided vertical bar graphs used in demography. They are used to show what percentages of people in certain age groups make up a population, while also comparing male population to female population. These graphs are used to illustrate and predict population patterns related to age and gender.

Based on the shape of these graphs, many population trends and factors can be described. In addition, other traits and patterns can be inquired.

Population Pyramid Shapes and Patterns							
Ages 0-14		Ages 15-44		Ages 45-85+			
<p>Male Female</p> <p>Negative Growth Germany Bulgaria Sweden</p>	<p>Male Female</p> <p>Zero Growth Spain Austria Greece</p>	<p>Male Female</p> <p>Slow Growth United States Australia Canada</p>	<p>Male Female</p> <p>Rapid Growth Guatemala Nigeria Saudi Arabia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net population decrease. • Most common in MDC's. • Very low birth rate. • Low birth rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net growth or decline. • Most common in MDC's. • Low birth rate. • Low death rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow net pop. increase. • More common in MDC's. • Medium birth rate. • Low death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid net pop. increase. • More common in LDC's. • Very high birth rate. • High death rate.

Replacement Rate

This is the number of children women in a country must have in order to maintain the current population, or maintain zero growth rates. The higher the death rates are, the higher the replacement rate must be. If birth rates are higher than replacement rates, the population will grow. If it is lower than replacement rates, population will decline.

Negative Growth	Zero Growth	Slow Growth	Rapid Growth
• Birth rate is lower than replacement rate.	• Birth rate is equal to replacement rate	• Birth rate is a little higher than replacement rate.	• Birth rate is much higher than replacement rate.

Dependency Ratio

This is defined as the percent of people in non-working ages (younger than 15 or older than 65) divided by the percent of working age people (15-64). This statistics shows to what degree non-workers depend on workers.

• Low dependency ratio.	• Even dependency ratio.	• Medium ratio.	• High ratio
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Dependency Ratio

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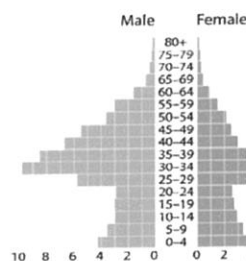
Demographic Equation

This equation is used to calculate Population change from one time to another, the equation is as follows:

$$Population_{final} =$$

$$Population_{initial} + Natural Increase + Net Migration$$

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths that occurred in between the two times. Likewise, net migration is immigration minus emigration.

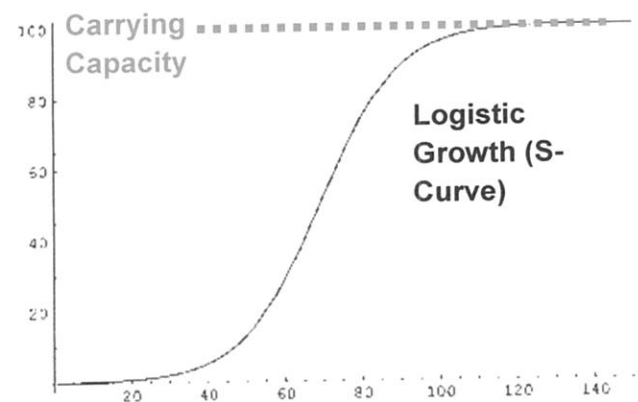
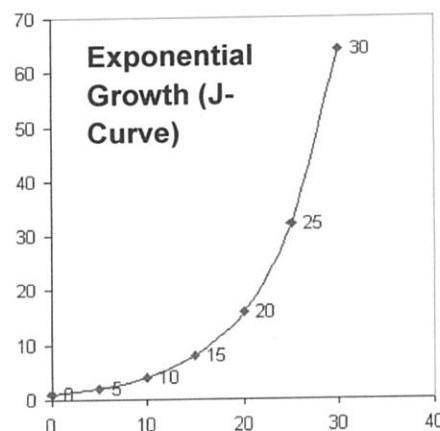
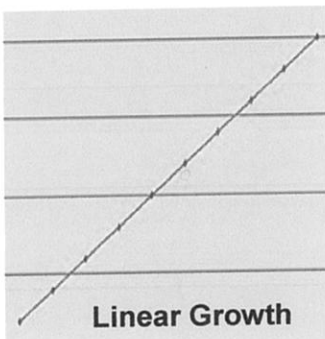


Sex Ratio

This is simply the ratio of males to females. This ratio is evident in population pyramids. In the pyramids above, the ratios are fairly close to 1:1. However, in many cases, there are uneven pyramids where there is more of one gender than the other. This can be caused by many things. For example, in the pyramid of Bahrain to the left, the large bulge in middle age males was caused by a huge wave of immigrant workers.

Malthus and Neo-Malthusians (Carrying Capacity)

- **Carrying Capacity:** The number of people that can be supported by the amounts of food/water/other resources in an area.
 - Ties closely in with population growth.
 - This concept was first described by **Thomas Malthus**.
- There are **two types of population growth**:
 - **Exponential/Geometric:**
 - As population grows larger, the rate of growth increases—the population grows slowly at first, but more and more rapidly as time passes
 - This is the one that Malthus described.
 - **Linear**
 - Growth that occurs evenly over each unit of time
 - Example: A village with a population of 100 people
 - Exponential: The village has a 10% growth rate.
 - In one year, the village will have 110 people ($100 + [100 \times 10\%]$).
 - In two years, the village will have 121 people ($110 + [110 \times 10\%]$).
 - In ten years, the village will have 234 people.
 - Linear: The village has a population growth rate of 10 people per year.
 - In one year, the village would have 110 people.
 - In two years, the village would have 120 people.
 - In ten years, the village would have 200 people.
- Here's where Thomas Malthus comes in:
 - Malthus recognized that **ideal conditions to support a population rarely exist in nature**.
 - He hypothesized that **in an exponentially growing population, the population would outgrow the area's food supply**.
 - He predicted that the **population would grow until it reached a point where it outgrew the food supply**-- then, it would level off, facing poverty, famine, etc.
 - This is called the **Logistic Model**.
 - In the model, growth rate is proportional to the size of the population but also to the amount of available resources.
 - In the end, Malthus wasn't wrong, but **he didn't account for a major factor: technology**.
 - More advanced technology (ie. refrigeration, Agricultural Revolutions, etc.) has helped us to overcome the boundaries set by the Logistic Model.
- In fact, there are many who warn that Malthus's predictions could still come true in 2050, when the global population is supposed to reach 10 billion-- they are known as **Neo-Malthusians**.
 - They are concerned about **sustainability** (keeping up with food demand over long amounts of time; dealing with decreased amounts of arable land), **increased per capita demand** (each person in the world eating larger amounts of food), and **natural resource depletion** (what about the other, non-food, resources needed to sustain a population?)
- All of these concepts (linear, exponential, and logistic growth) can be plotted on graphs:



Population Policies

Population Policies- laws enacted by the government designed to influence the size and structure of a country's population.

There are three main types of policies....

Expansive (Pro-natalist)- Policies intent on raising the natural rate of increase (NRI)

- Ex. Russia offers cash incentives for having children, good daycare, adjustable work schedules for parents, pensions for housewives, and pro- immigration policies
- Ex. Nazi Germany offered medals and honors to women with many children
- Ex. Mongolia offered medals, made birth control illegal, offered spa trips to new moms, and taxed married couples with no children

WHY EXPANSIVE? Countries that recently suffer a population slump (war, famine, plague) may want to get the population back up, military may need expanding, or the population could be aging

Restrictive (Anti-natalist)- Policies intent on lowering the natural rate of increase

- Ex. China implemented the one child policy encouraging families (and then forcing them) to have one child. "Longer, Later, Fewer" Propaganda also encouraged women to wait to have kids
- Another possible strategy- subsidizing abortion and pro-abortion propoganda

WHY RESTRICTIVE? Countries with rapidly growing populations can find themselves in a position where they can't support their citizens. Restrictive policies prevent this

Eugenic policies- Policies that support the natural rate of increase for a particular racial, ethnic or social group

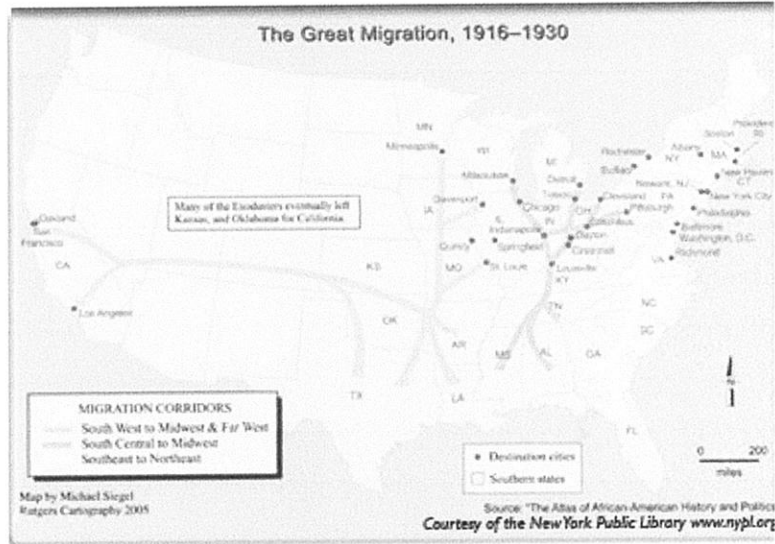
- Ex. USA and various other countries sterilized mental patients so that their disorders wouldn't be passed down to the next generation
- Ex. Japan allows little to no migration in an effort to keep the population eugenic
- Ex. Nazi Germany strived to create an Aryan (blond, blue eyed, free of deformities) nation and attempted to purge Jews, homosexuals, African Americans and other groups from the country

WHY EUNGENIC? A desire to remain close to roots or discrimination by the ruling class or government

*****NOTE: ALL POLICIES USE PROPAGANDA AS A STRATEGY

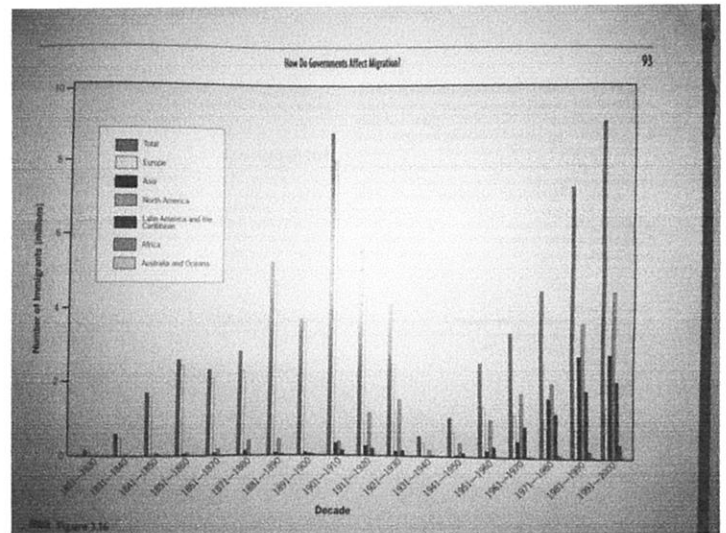
- **Internal migration:** migration that occurs within a single country's borders

- **Ex.-** early 20th century, tens of thousands of African American families from the south of the US migrated to the industrializing cities of the Northeast and Midwest
- Past few decades, internal migrants in the US have gone to the economically dynamic regions of the Sunbelt and Far West.
- On average, an American citizen moves once about every six years.
- Internal migrants have moved from large cities and rural areas to move to medium sized cities for retirement or family-friendly lifestyles. (most migrants are men in their 20s for work)



- **External Migration:** Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

- **Exs.-** most immigrants to the US during the 1800s were from Europe, especially N Europe (Scandinavia) and W Europe (Ireland, Great Britain, Germany, and France) (two big waves from Britain)
- in later 1800s, greater portion of immigrants from Europe came from the Eastern and Southern parts of the country (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Poland)



Pg 93 in Red Day APHG book

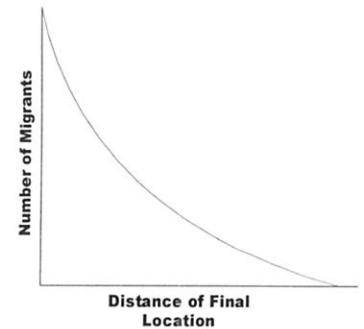
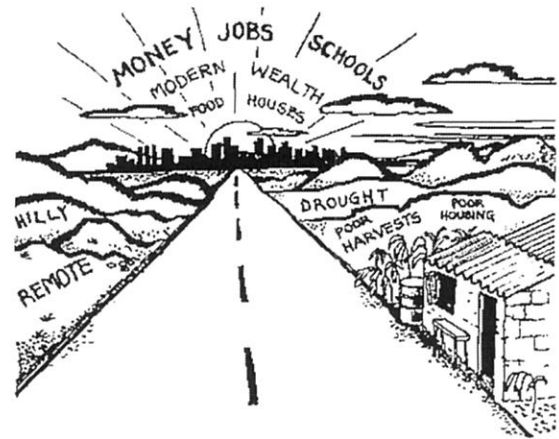
- migration to the US depleted just before the Great Depression →
- 1950-today, Asians and Latin Americans are migrating to the US more than the Europeans.
- Today Hispanics go to: California, Texas, Illinois, and New York; People from Caribbean: Florida or New York; Chinese and Indians: New York and California.

<u>Push Factors of Migration</u>		<u>Pull Factors of Migration</u>	
-famine	-high crime	-better jobs	-low crime
-war	-overcrowding	-lower taxes	-better medical care
-lack of jobs		-nicer climate	
-disease		-better schools	
-violence		-more room	

Push and Pull Factors, Ravenstein's "Laws of Migration"

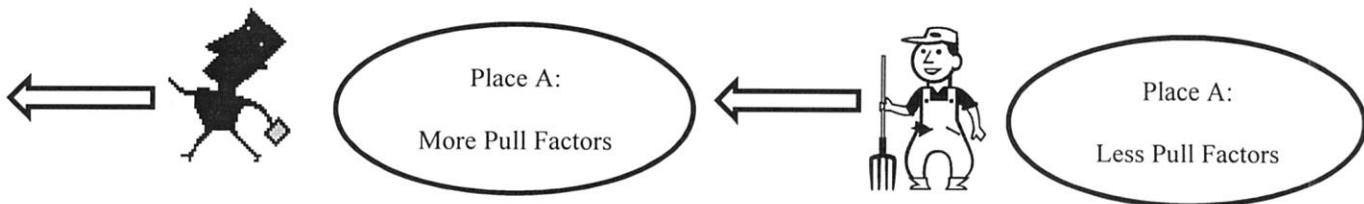
➤ In addition to the rate of natural increase, Population change is caused by a variety of different factors including migration.

- Migration is the *permanent* relocation of an individual or a group of individuals from one place to another. It involves two processes known as *emigration* and *immigration*. Emigration is the out-migration of people from a place also known as dispersion (departure). Immigration is the in-migration of people to a place also known as absorption (arrival).
- Largely influenced by Push (unfavorable conditions) and Pull factors (favorable conditions) of a place that attract and detract migrants.
- Most migration is voluntary and shares common characteristics first defined by the demographer George Ravenstein in called the *Laws of Migration*.



Laws of Migration:

1. Most migrants travel short distances and don't cross international boundaries.
2. The movement of migrants to towns and cities create gaps filled by migrants from an even lower political status.



3. Involves the two processes of dispersion and absorption as shown above.
4. Migrant flows produce counter flows. Ex: remittances the flow of money to the home countries of Migrants.



5. Urban areas are the common destinations of long distance migrants. (Most pull factors)
6. Urban residents tend to be less likely to migrate than rural residents. This is due to urban areas having more pull factors than rural area.
7. Women are more migratory within the country, while men migrate more frequently beyond borders.

FORCED MIGRATION: Refugees



Refugees from the 1994 Rwandan Genocide

Definitions:

Forced Migration: When a person moves out of his/her country without free choice

Refugee: A person who takes flight from his/her home for reasons of persecution or personal safety

Asylum: Protection that a country grants to refugees

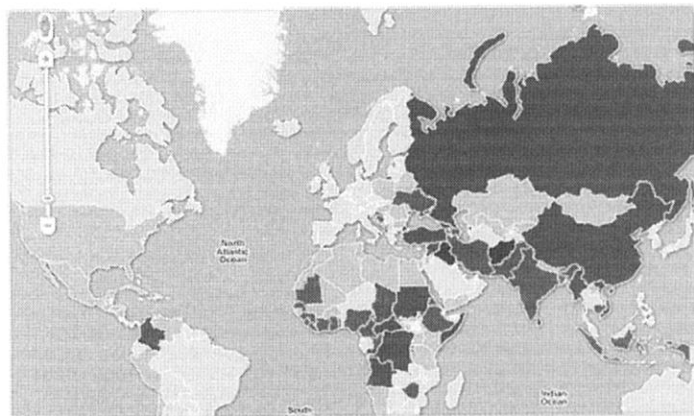
Types of Refugees:

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): People who are driven from their homes but do not leave their country

International Refugees: A refugee that moves across one or more international borders



After a brutal genocide from 1975 to 1979, millions of Cambodians were displaced.



Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/jun/20/refugee-statistics-unhcr-data>

Where Do They Come From?

The number one source of refugees is **Afghanistan**, which produced over three million refugees in 2011. The second-largest source is **Iraq**, where nearly 1.7 million fled their homes.

Source: The UN's High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees tend to originate from countries with heavy conflict (**LDCs**). Ethnic conflicts and genocides, such as Rwanda and Cambodia, often result in millions displaced.

Voluntary Migration

A migrant moving willingly from one place and to another.

Push/pull factors - Migration applies the push-pull model, which determines whether someone will move from their country due to push factors (unattractive features of a place) and move to another country due to its pull factors (attractive features of a place).

Step migration- a series of small moves to reach the destination

- ❖ Intervening opportunities- When a migrant is moving, they usually move in steps toward their destination country. If the migrant finds a suitable place on the way to the destination country, it is likely that they will stay there instead continuing to their original destination country.

Chain migration- more people related socially to a migrant will move with the migrant

Return migration- Returning to the migrant's country of origin (25% of migrants do this).

Acculturation- being part of a foreign culture and adopting parts of a different culture.

Assimilation- extreme form of acculturation where the foreign culture becomes undistinguishable from the other culture. The foreign ethnic or social group adapts most traits of the original culture.

Remittances- Workers moving out of their country then sending part of their wages back to their family so they can sustain.

- ❖ Moving from Africa to America, and then mailing money to your family in Africa monthly.

Guest workers- temporary workers that are allowed in a country for a specific time period then are sent back to their original country. Usually used to complete a specific project instead of a widespread profession.

- ❖ Ex: Mexican workers are often given short-term Visas to work in America.

Emigration- leaving a country or region to settle in another.

- ❖ Ex: Leaving Israel and coming to New York.

Immigration- to settle in a new country or region that is not native to you.

- ❖ Ex: Moving to New York.

Brain drain- the most educated people of a country receiving their education then leaving to another country (usually America) to achieve a "better" life.

Brain gain - Immigration of trained and talented individuals into the destination country. Also called "reverse brain drain".

- ❖ Extremely smart children in India going to America for better opportunities. (example for both brain drain and gain)

Types of Culture Regions

- **Culture Region**- A portion of the Earth's surface occupied by populations sharing recognize and distinctive cultural characteristics.
- There are major three kinds of culture regions:
 - **Formal (Uniform)** - A region with a high level of consistency in a certain cultural or physical attribute.
 - Sets of commonly held traits
 - Ex. Language, Religion
 - **Functional (Nodal)** - A region with a node, or center hub surrounded by interconnecting linkages. Usually connections relate to trade, communication, transportation, etc.
 - A central point of activity
 - Ex. Trading areas, cities
 - **Perceptual (Vernacular)** – A region defined by feelings and prejudices that may or may not be true. A region derived from one's mental map.
 - Based on someone's perspective and/or range of personal experiences.
 - Can be different from person to person
 - Ex. The “ South”
- **Core** - The center of a region. Shares almost all the characteristics of the region.
- **Domain** - Outside the core. Shares many of the characteristics of the region.
- **Sphere**- Outside the domain. Shares a few of the characteristics of the region.
- **Distance Decay**- The principle that things farther away from each other have less interaction. When pertaining to culture regions, the farther you are from the hearth of a region the less interaction you have with that culture.

Types of Diffusion

What is diffusion?

- the movement of **innovation** (ideas) from the **hearth** (the original source of something) to other areas due to the interaction of people, social network, news, music, or advertisement
 - Independent Invention:** two distinct people/groups come up with approximately the same idea around the same time without communication

Two main types of diffusion:

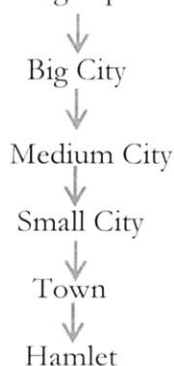
- Expansion Diffusion**-the spread of an innovation/idea through a population in a way that increases the number of people influenced

Three types of Expansion Diffusion

Hierarchical Diffusion

the spread of an idea that travels in rank-order manner (from areas of high power down to areas of lower power)

EX: Megalopolis



Contagious Diffusion

the spread of an idea that quickly spreads out from the source regardless to social class, economic position, or power

EX: Spread of Islam from Mecca



Stimulus Diffusion

the spread of an idea where the idea is not completely accepted due to barriers, but a different form of the idea may be accepted

EX: McDonalds in India

Differences:

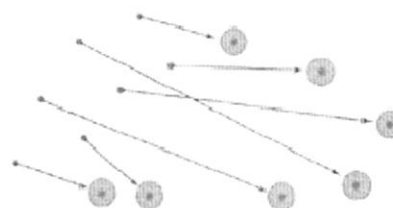
- no beef/ pork patties
- varying food menu to accommodate their way of eating

Such as: McVeggie, McAloo Tikki, Paneer Salsa Wrap, Veg McCurry Pan

- Relocation Diffusion**-the spread of an idea when the people migrate and take their cultural attributes with them



Expansion Diffusion



Relocation Diffusion

Time-Distance Decay, Acculturation, Time-Space Compression

Time-Distance Decay: affirms that as the **distance increases** from its origin, an idea or innovation will **decrease** cultural and spatial interaction in terms of **time**.

- Vice-versa also holds true: when **time increases, distance decreases** from an origin.

Key Points:

- ✓ As objects get further apart, there is less integration.
- ✓ Distance makes it more difficult to do trade, communicate, and maintain cultural connections.
- ✓ **Opposite of time-space compression.**

Related Terms:

- **Friction of Distance:**
 - ✓ This is the force that creates **distance decay**.
 - ✓ The larger the distance, the less likely interaction or communication with that point is.
- **Distance Decay:**
 - ✓ When the agreement of an idea declines as distance increases from its source.

Acculturation: when a group of people adopt certain cultural traits from another group in order to prevail through a change of the cultural landscape.

- This is usually done by:
 - ✓ **Direct Diffusion:** occurs when two distinct cultures are very close together.
 - ✓ **Forced Diffusion:** takes place when one culture defeats another and forces its beliefs onto the conquered people.
 - ✓ **Indirect Diffusion:** when cultural ideas are spread through by another culture.
- **Example:** when European immigrants in the late 18th and early 19th century fled to America, they had to integrate the English language with their culture in order to prosper in the new land.

Time-Space Compression: helps define the effects of technology and more efficient uses of transportation on space, which as a result ends up in time seeming less even when space is consistent.

- It is the process of coming **closer together and becoming more in contact** with each other, despite **distance being the same**.
- Accelerates time, reduces significance of distance.

Key Points:

- ✓ Makes effects of distance seem less important.
- ✓ Despite long distances, people interact, communicate, and trade.
- ✓ Areas of less-development do not experience time-space compression as much due to less use of technology.

Example of Time-Distance Decay

When there is a supermarket at the center of the city, the civilians further away from the central city will shop less frequently when compared to civilians living closer to the supermarket, because they live farther away.

The Darker the color gets represents more interactions between the store and the citizens.



Time-Space Compression Travel Time to Major Cities



Examples of Time-Space Compression

- Telegraph
- Telephone
- Fax Machine
- Internet
- Rails
- Cars
- Airplanes

Time Space Compression has the need to overcome spatial barriers, open up new markets, speed up production cycles, and reduce time for maximum efficiency.



Ethnicity Topics

--Ethnic Islands- small, ethnic settlement centered in the middle of a larger group of the population.

- Example:
 - Ethnic island of Scotch-Irish found throughout the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain regions of the U.S.
- The cultural landscape of these ethnic islands is marked with architecture and symbolism of their rich, cultural backgrounds.

--Ethnic Enclaves- small areas of cities that are inhabited by a minority cultural group.

- Example:
 - In Western Europe, ethnic enclaves of Muslims from North Africa live in highly segregated neighborhoods; try to avoid/restrict contact with dominant cultural group.

--Ethnic neighborhoods (ghettos)- an ethnic enclave where residents live segregated (voluntarily or by force) by race, religion, or ethnicity.

- Voluntary ghettos are created to preserve and practice special customs and also to set themselves apart from the outside world
- Example:
 - In New York City, Brooklyn has many different ghettos:
 - for example, a Hasidic Jewish neighborhood- males and females are separated and dress in 18th century Russian and Polish attire

--Ethnicity Vs. Race--

Ethnicity- affiliation/identity within a group of people bound by common ancestry and culture

Race- categorization of humans based on skin color and other physical characteristics

--Using physical appearance and skin color cannot be used to determine which "ethnic group" a person belongs to. Many ethnic groups can include many different races.

--Ethnic Conflict--

- a conflict between two (or more) ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism (where the "nation" is defined in terms of ethnicity)
- Usually result in many war crimes (for example: genocide).

ETHNIC CONFLICTS (EXAMPLES)

Background: Common conflict patterns include the **demand for ethnic/cultural autonomy; competing demands for land, money, and power; and rivalry between ethnic groups**

Things that predispose places to conflict:

- **Structural factors** (e.g. weak state, intra-state security concerns, ethnic geography)
- **Political factors** (e.g. discriminatory political institutions, exclusionary national ideologies, inter-group politics, elite politics)
- **Economic/social factors** (e.g. economic problems, discriminatory economic systems, modernization)
- **Cultural/perceptual factors** (patterns of cultural discrimination, problematic group histories)

<p>ISRAEL VS. PALESTINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel (Jews) vs. Palestine (Muslims) • Palestines lead by Hamas • Conflict in Gaza Strip 	<p>MUSLIMS VS. CHRISTIANS (INDONESIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal conflicts involve problems between cultural/ethnic groups pertaining to political/economic power • Self-determination conflicts occur when ethnic/political groups lobby for autonomy
<p>ETHIOPIA VS. ERITREA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia comprises Christians and Muslims, Eritrea comprises mostly Muslims • Since Ethiopia no longer has a border on the Red Sea, people rely on more expensive and riskier routes in order to trade and travel 	<p>ARMENIA VS. AZERBAIJAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the 1990s, Azerbaijan has been trying to regain control of Nagoro-Karabakh, a predominately ethnic Armenian enclave with a minority Azerbaijani population displaced by war • Russia and US are thought to support Armenia
<p>KOSOVO VS. FORMER YUGOSLAVIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kosovo bordered by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania • Ethnic Albanians of Kosovo share ethnic background with neighboring Albanians • Largely Muslim, but Serbians are mostly Eastern Orthodox Christians 	<p>SOUTH AFRICA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country's people have been polarized along racial lines (whites, indigenous Africans, Indians, etc.) • Africans are majority, but are at the bottom of the class ladder • Indigenous Africans often forced to live in impoverished and segregated "homelands" under apartheid regime
<p>SERBS VS. CROATS (BOSNIA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bosnian Muslims caught in middle of conflict • UN hesitated to get involved, but eventually NATO intervened • Croats fought war of independence from 1991-1995 	<p>CHECHNYA, RUSSIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small nations trying to break free from regional superpowers and colonial rulers • After fall of Soviet Union, Russian Federation refused to allow oil-rich Chechnya to be independent
<p>CATHOLICS VS. PROTESTANTS (NORTHERN IRELAND):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clash between Irish Catholics and British Protestants • Catholics were oppressed as they wanted Northern Ireland to leave the UK 	<p>LEBANON:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon comprises a majority of Christians with some Sunni and Shiite Muslims • Lebanon vs. Israel conflict part of greater Arab-Israeli dispute • High percentage of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
<p>TAMILS VS. SRI LANKANS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic minority rebel group called Tamils (known as Tamil Tigers) • Led to Sri Lankan civil war from 1983-2009 • Tamils listed as terrorist organization in many countries due to conflict 	<p>QUEBEC, CANADA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union of British and French heritage • Quebec French speakers have expressed interest in secession • Relatively little overt violence
<p>ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES (MINDANAO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North/Middle Philippines (Christians) vs. South Philippines (Muslims) • After decolonization, Christians were left in the majority with the most control • Southern Muslim island of Mindanao didn't feel included 	<p>HUTUS VS. TUTSIS (RWANDA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority Tutsis slaughtered by rebel Hutus • After Belgian decolonization, Tutsis took over Burundi and Hutus dominated Rwanda

Major Languages and Their Families

- ❖ **Language Family:** A group of languages related by a common ancestor, the ancestor being the name of the family to which all languages originating from that ancestor belong
 - **Ex:** Indo European Family
 - Includes 4 main branches: Germanic, Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slavic, Romance
 - Includes English, Irish, Greek, Russian, Czech, Latin
 - Includes 46% of the world's population
 - **Ex:** Sino Tibetan Family
 - Includes Mandarin Chinese ← *language with the most native speakers*
 - Includes 21% of the world's population

- ❖ **Language Divergence:** where an original language breaks off into two almost entirely different languages
 - **Ex:** French spoken in France differs from French spoken in Quebec

- ❖ **Language Convergence:** Where two languages come together
 - **Ex:** Spanglish is a mixture of English and Spanish

- ❖ **Standard Language:** the version of a language that is viewed as proper
 - **Ex:** standard English is the English we learn in English class, discluding words like ain't, aaight, and other "slang," and is spoken in a "proper" dialect

- ❖ **De Facto Language:** an unofficial standard language
 - **Ex:** although Australia has no official standard language, most of its residents speak English, making English it's de facto language

- ❖ **Dialect:** a regional variation of a language
 - **Ex:** English spoken in Ohio is a dialect which differs from Australian English, British English, and Texan English

- ❖ **Nomadic Warrior Theory:** People conquered areas, spreading the English language

- ❖ **Sedentary Farmer Theory:** English spread throughout trade

The Disappearance of Language – Endangered Languages, Extinct Languages, Significance of Language Disappearance

- ✓ **Extinct Language:** A language without any speakers
- ✓ **Endangered Language:** A language that is at risk of falling out of use as its speakers die out or shift to speaking another language

Endangerment of languages

- One language dies every 14 days
- Nearly half of the languages currently on Earth will likely have gone extinct in the next century
- While there are roughly 7,000 languages in the world, 78% of the world's population speaks the 85 largest languages
- The extinction of a language often occurs over a number of generations. Languages tend to fade rather than suddenly vanish.

Factors contributing to the extinction of languages

- Involuntary assimilation of indigenous people as a result of colonization
 - In the 20th century, the U.S. forced Native Americans to speak English by
 - Banning Native American languages from schools
 - Requiring them to learn and speak English
 - Native American women who married non-native men were often forbidden from speaking their native tongues
- Disease or invasion resulting in the complete annihilation of all those who speak a specific language
- Descendants choosing to use another language and thus, abandoning the language of their ancestors
 - Remote languages are no longer protected by national borders or natural boundaries from the languages that dominate world communication and commerce
 - People tend to adopt mega-languages, such as English, in order to participate in trade and commerce at a larger scale as well as obtain a more prestigious social status

Significance of language disappearance

- Endangerment of the world's cultural diversity
 - Children who abandon their traditional language often have major language barriers with their elders and may lose touch with their heritage and culture
- Language is an integral part of culture. Because of this, the disappearance of a language means the disappearance of specific words that describe what a culture values; how a culture thinks, describes, and experiences things

“Convergence and Diffusion of Language”

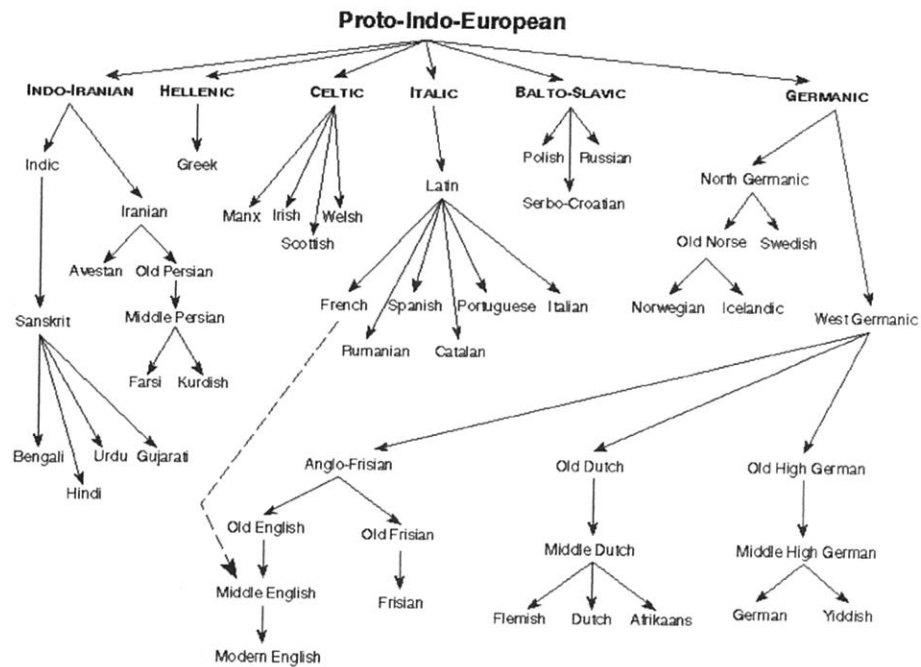
***Language:** a set of sounds, combination of sounds, and symbols used for communication.

Language Diffusion- Movement of languages through migration (for hearths see the original locations of the major language families).

- Example: Indo-European languages began in western Eurasia; and the diffusion occurred in the Pacific realm and in the Americas.

* When a language diffuses it occurs due to the spread out of the population that speaks it over a large area, causing it to spread.

* This causes the language to break into subunits called dialects (a particular variety of a language characterized by distinctive vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation); in other words a regions interpretation of a language.



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*Eventually languages can evolve from dialects that are isolated from other people who speak the language.

-This creates a new language in the branch.

Language convergence: Collapsing of two languages into one resulting from the consistent spatial interaction of peoples with different languages.

-Example: “Spanglish”, Spanglish refers to the blend (at different degrees) of Spanish and English, in the speech of people who speak parts of two languages, or whose normal language is different from that of the country where they live.

* The languages that converge ~~nce~~ end up being combined into a new language and the original languages are lost (unless the languages survive in other places).

Lingua Franca, Pidgin, Creole, Standard Language, Official Language, Dialect

❖ Lingua Franca

- A Lingua Franca can be one language or it can consist of a combination of two languages.
- A language used by speakers of different languages for the purposes of trade and commerce.
 - English and Mandarin Chinese are the most commonly spoken languages due to them being Lingua Francas used for worldwide trade.

❖ Pidgin Language

- Created when two or more languages combine in a simplified manner.
- Common to be developed in an area where two languages interact daily. Ex: Spanglish

❖ Creole Language

- A pidgin language that has developed and become the native language of a group of people.
 - Both Creole languages and pidgin languages tend to be stepping stones. (At least for the areas in which the languages develop)

❖ Standard Language

- The language that is heavily promoted in a culture as well as being the primary one that is taught in schools.
 - Ex: Ireland promotes the use of Irish Gaelic, and in London and the surrounding areas what is called “the Kings English” is spoken.

❖ Official Language

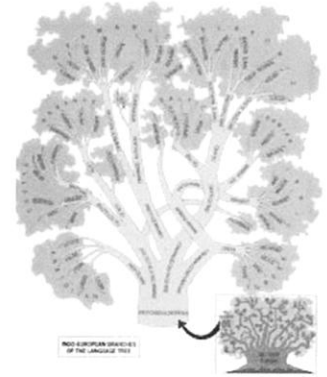
- A language chosen by the government in a country in order to promote cohesiveness by establishing a single language as the form of communications
- Generally tied to the colonizer of an area.
 - Ex: Portuguese is the official language of Angola, English is the official language of Nigeria and Ghana.

❖ Dialect

- Variants of a standard language along regional or ethnic lines
- Consist of differences in the way sentences are said and/or the way words are pronounced.
- Mutual Intelligibility
 - Two people speaking a different dialect may understand some or most of what is being said.
- Isogloss
 - A geographic boundary within which a particular linguistic feature occurs.

Toponymy and the Centrality of Language to Culture

1. A **Toponym** is a place name given to certain features on the land.
 - a. Settlements
 - b. Terrain Features
 - c. Streams
2. People are responsible for making places; so they are not already there and are not definite.
3. George Stewart recognized certain things dominate American toponyms.
 - a. Descriptive (Rocky Mountains)
 - b. Associative (Mill Valley, California)
 - c. Commemorative (San Francisco)
 - d. Mandatory (Paradise Valley, Arizona)
 - e. Incidents (Battle Creek, Michigan)
 - f. Possession (Johnson City, Texas)
 - g. Folk (Plains, Georgia)
 - h. Manufactured (Truth or Consequences, New Mexico)
 - i. Mistakes (Lasker, North Carolina... supposed to be Alaska)
 - j. Shift Names
 - i. Relocated names, such as those in migrant communities (Lancaster, Lancaster to England, Pennsylvania)
 - ii. Double Names (Alpine Mountains)
4. The US Board on Geographic Names is responsible for deciding what toponyms are on the map.
5. A town in Wales feared the loss of the Welsh language and changed their name to **Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch** (the church of St. Mary in the hollow of white hazel near the rapid whirlpool by the church of St. Tysilio of the Red Cave).



Toponymy gives people their own sense of cultural identity and uniqueness. It allows them to really be a part of their culture and society.

6. **Language** is a set of sounds, combinations of sounds, and symbols that are used for communication.

An area's own distinct language provides a culture with the opportunity to be different. It shows them how a folk culture can withstand years and years of their own unique identity.

People, such as the ones in the town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch, changed their name to preserve their language and culture.

7. There are roughly 65,000 languages in the world today, but over 2,000 have fewer than 1,000 speakers.
8. There are many different language families, but they all come from the same language.
9. The most spoken language family is the Indo-European language.

Ethnic Religions

Characteristics of ethnic religions:

- People are born into the faith
- Members don't seek to convert others to follow their religion
- Spread through relocation diffusion
- Examples – Judaism and Hinduism

Judaism



Star of David – Jewish Symbol

- Beliefs
 - God exists and there is only one God
 - God created the universe
 - The Torah is the Jewish holy book
 - The Messiah will come
- Major Holidays
 - Rosh Hashanah – Jewish New Year
 - Yom Kippur – Day of Atonement, day of fasting and repenting for you sins
 - Shabbat – Day of Rest. Occurs every week from Friday at sundown to Saturday at sundown. One of the most important Jewish holidays
- 3 Divisions – Reform (least strict), Conservative, Orthodox (most strict)
- Conflicts – Holocaust, Arab-Israel Conflict
- Language – Hebrew
- Judaism is the oldest monotheistic religion

Hinduism



Om – Hindu sacred symbol

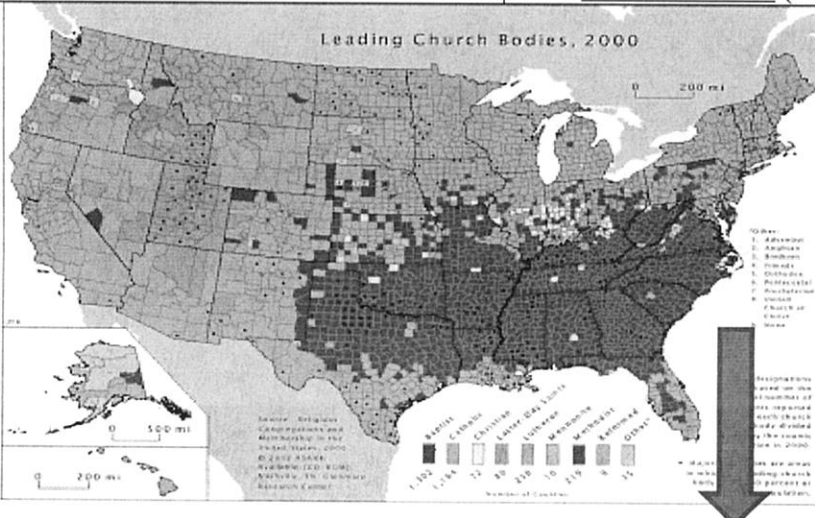
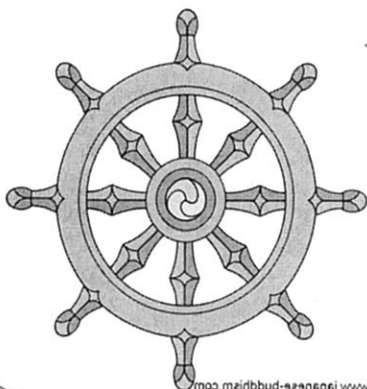
- Beliefs
 - Believe in reincarnation
 - Cow is a sacred animal – Hindus avoid consumption of beef
 - Cremate their dead
 - Pray twice a day
 - Moksha – when your spirit is with the Gods
 - 3 main Gods: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
 - Parents and teachers are next to God – they are treated with respect
- Conflicts – Bombay Riots and Bombay Bombings, Pakistan and India conflict
- Hinduism is one of the oldest religions

Universal Religions

Universalizing religions actively seek converts because they view themselves as offering belief systems of universal appropriateness and appeal.

- ❖ **Christianity** – Has the highest number of followers. (Over 2 billion)
- ❖ *Roman Catholicism*- Claims the most adherents of the three denominations (Pope is head)
- ❖ *Eastern Orthodoxy* – Heads are Patriarchs
- ❖ *Protestant* – Claims the most adherents within the United States. Headed by Pastors or Ministers.
- ❖ **Islam** – Fastest growing religion in the world.
- ❖ **Buddhism**-Eastern Religion Siddhartha Gautama said salvation could be reached by anyone.

Religion	Diffusion Patterns	Divisions	Beliefs and Symbols
<i>Christianity</i>	<p>-Original Hearth was in Mediterranean.</p> <p>-Diffused throughout Europe and to the other parts of the world through colonial the colonial powers. (all around world)</p>	<p>- Split was between Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. (1054 CE, or Great Schism)</p> <p>- Eastern Orthodoxy is in Eastern Europe (Constantinople), and the Roman Catholic Church is centered in Rome.</p> <p>-Protestant Reformation began in the 16th century when leaders like Martin Luther challenged the church.</p>	<p>-Jesus, born in Bethlehem is the son of God and taught people how to live.</p> <p>-The Bible is the Holy Book and symbols include the steeple and cross, which is believed to reach to heaven.</p> <p>-Conflicts include fighting for Jerusalem, where The Church of the Holy Sepulcher is located.</p>
<i>Islam</i>	<p>- Islam spread west into North Africa</p> <p>- Through trade, Islam diffused into Southeast Asia.</p> <p>-Founded by Muhammad</p>	<p>-Sunni Muslims (Majority)</p> <p>-Shi'ite (Concentrated in Iran) believed Muhammad's son-in-law Ali should be his successor.</p> <p>-Mecca, where Muhammad was born, is a sacred city.</p>	<p>-Muhammad (Founder) is a prophet who received a series of revelations from Allah.</p> <p>-They are published in the Holy Book called the Qu'ran</p> <p>-Follow the 5 pillars of Islam and must make a hajj or pilgrimage to Mecca.</p> <p>-Muslims pray in Mosques with Minarets.</p> <p>- Conflicts include the Crusades to take Jerusalem (for the Dome of the Rock)</p>
<i>Buddhism</i>	<p>-Founded by Siddhartha Gautama</p> <p>-Diffused south to Sri Lanka, and to East and Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>-Mahayana Buddhism- located in East Asia. Buddha is the divine savior.</p> <p>-Theravada Buddhism- Monastic faith in Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>-Siddhartha Gautama is the “enlightened one” or the Buddha. (He is not regarded as a God)</p> <p>-Major Architecture includes <u>Pagodas</u>, and <u>Stupas</u> or bell shaped burial mounds.</p> <p>-Belief in Meditation, the eight-fold path, and the noble truths.</p> <p>-The <u>Dharma Chakra</u> (below)</p>



{ Southeast –Southern Baptists; New England and Extreme West – Catholic; Utah –Mormon; Upper Midwest – Lutheran; Southwest – Spanish Catholic }

Secularization and Fundamentalism

- ✓ **Secularism:** the indifference to or rejection of organized religious affiliations and ideas
- ✓ **Fundamentalism:** the demand for a strict adherence to ancient or fundamental doctrines of any religion or ideology

Secularism

- Causes of secularism
 - Antireligious ideologies
 - Maoist China continues to suppress and persecute Confucianism as well as many other organized religions
 - Disagreements and divisions within religions about certain beliefs
 - In the strongly Catholic regions of Southern Europe and Latin America, many people are dissatisfied with the papal teachings on birth control as the need for large families becomes less necessary
- Secularism has become more widespread during the past century than it ever has
- Levels of secularism vary throughout the world
 - In a 2002 North American poll
 - 30% of Canadians felt religion was very important to them
 - 59% of Americans felt religion was very important to them
 - France has banned the wearing of overt religious symbols in public schools as part of their egalitarian approach
- Even members who identify with a particular religious group are participating less in religious activities
 - At one time, almost all shops and businesses were closed on Sundays, preserving the day for church sermons, rest, and introspection
 - Today, in America, shopping centers are mostly open as usual, and Sunday is increasingly devoted to business and personal affairs instead of church

Fundamentalism

- Causes of fundamentalism
 - Frustration over the perceived breakdown of society's morals and values
 - Lack of religious authority
 - Failure to achieve economic goals
 - Loss of a sense of local control
 - Sense of violation of a religion's core territory
- Religious fundamentalism can often lead to religious extremism which brings fundamentalism to the point of violence
- Religious extremists come from all religious groups
 - U.S. religious zealots who kill physicians who perform legal abortions
 - Kahane Chai, Jewish followers of Rabbi Kahane who incorporate anti-Arabism in their beliefs

Popular Culture (placelessness) and Folk Culture; material vs. nonmaterial culture

POP CULTURE

- Associated with a **large, diverse** group of people who are influenced by mass media and production.
 - Artifacts of pop culture can be produced, transmitted, and accepted essentially anywhere. (music, food, entertainment, fashion, art)
 - Environment tends to look the same
 - Changes **rapidly**
 - Mainly concentrated on ages between 15-25 (youth oriented)
 - **Not** specific to one place
 - **Hierarchical Diffusion** –Spreads primarily through influential people
 - Usually a **product of MDC's** (North America, Western Europe, Japan)
-MDCs have more technology and wealth to mass-produce
 - **Globalization** accounts for rapid diffusion and acceptance of elements of pop culture.
 - **Placelessness**- places tend to be more similar and lose distinctive “sense of place”
 - With pop culture, the population has **greater material demands** than those who are part of folk culture.
- EXAMPLES:**
- The favorite music of the culture may include artists on the Billboard Top 100 or from the newest pop stars on YouTube.
 - Best selling books and popular films can play a big role in shaping the opinions and experiences of a culture.

VS.

FOLK CULTURE

- **Homogenous group of people** with strong family beliefs and traditions
 - More isolated and separated groups
 - Fear of **assimilation**
-*Assimilation- When process when immigrants become totally integrated into the host culture.*
 - Usually can't identify when traditions started; they started too long ago.
 - Diffuses through **relocation**
 - Tied to a **specific area and older generation**
 - Physical traits make them more distinctive
-**Material culture:** (Tangible artifacts) Tools, food, clothing, practices, furniture
- **Nonmaterial culture:** Mentifacts (language, religion, folk stories, and myths)
and Sociofacts (family structure, religious organizations etc.) that make up a culture.
 - More **rural** oriented
 - Follow tradition and self-sufficient lifestyle and independence from society's cultural mainstream.
- EXAMPLES:**
- The Hawaiian Hula dance, leis
 - Cowboy boots, hats and clothing
 - Fur and leather clothing made by Native Americans

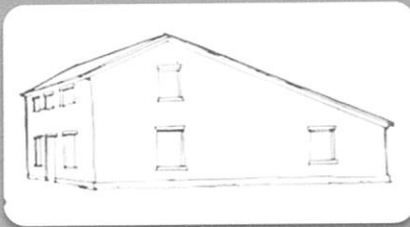
Housing is influenced by:

- ❖ The building material available
- ❖ Social customs of the people
- ❖ The environment

Housing Types

As people migrate, they take their ideas about the structure of their homes with them. However, these buildings still tend to change because of the new circumstances and different building material available in the new location.

Fred Kniffen identified three hearths from which all the folk houses in the US originated: New England, Middle Atlantic, and Lower Chesapeake. The three principle types of housing appeared simultaneously when people began to migrate here in the 1700s and 1800s:



New England

A wood framed construction. It is also called a "saltbox" house. Heated from the fireplace in the center of the house because the climate is was cold.



Mid-Atlantic

Originated from a one room log cabin with cimney on one end. Later additional rooms, a porch, and a second floor were added.



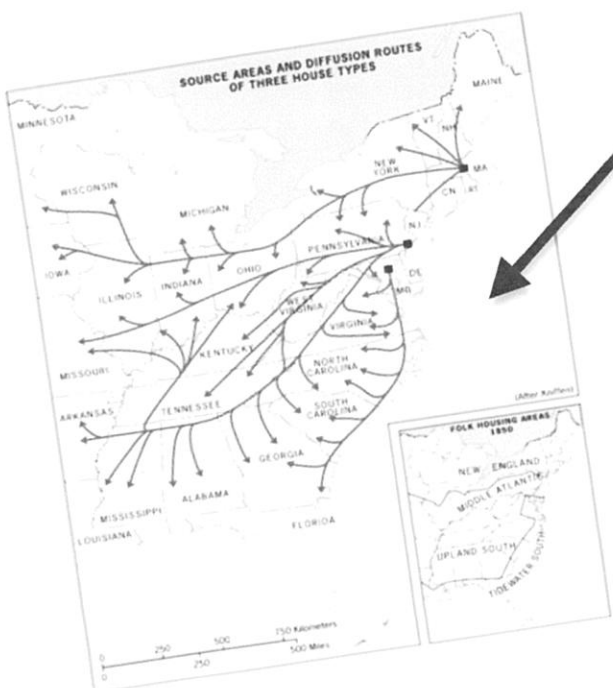
Southern Tidewater

One story with a small attic and a characteristic porch. It is built on raised platform to reduce internal heat and in some cases prevent flooding.

The **New England** style house diffused along the northern part of the United States (east to west across the Great Lakes region).

The **Mid-Atlantic** diffused throughout the middle of the US (westward across the Ohio Valley and southwestward along the Appalachian trails).

The **Southern Tidewater** diffused along the southern part of the USA (southward along the Atlantic Coast).



A ranch style home is another type that has diffused across the US. However, this one originated in California and spread eastward. This type of house can now be found all across the US.

Nation, State, Nation-State, Stateless Nation (examples of each!)

❖ Nation

- A unified group of people that have a shared past and a common future. They relate to a territory and tend to share common cultural characteristics like religions, languages, and ethnicities.
- The people of nations tend to be loyal to their nation; many conflicts have arisen from two nations clashing in a state.
- Examples: Flemish, Walloons, and Zulus.

❖ State

- "State" is interchangeable with "country".
- For a territory to be a state, it must have"
 - Permanent population
 - Defined Territory
 - Government
 - Recognition by other states
- 196 states in the world today
- *Sovereignty*
 - *The ability of a state to determine different affairs inside its territory. Foreign states must recognize a country as a state before it becomes sovereign.*



❖ Nation-state

- A nation state is an area in which a nation and a state both coincide in the same space.
- Examples:
 - Japan
 - About 99.5% of people in Japan are Japanese.
 - Iceland
 - Denmark
 - About 5 million people in the world speak Danish, and there are almost 5 million people in Denmark, almost all of whom speak Danish.
 - France

❖ Stateless Nation

- Occurs when a nation does not have a state. *Conflicts often ensue (Ex. Israel/Palestine conflict).*

Nation	Location	Population	Additional Information	Visuals
Kurds	<i>Kurdistan</i> Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Syria	30 million	Largest stateless nation ➔	
Palestinians	Israel (West Bank, Gaza) Jordan, Syria, Lebanon	9.5 million	Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is trying to create a state called <i>Palestine</i>	
Basques	<i>"Basque Country"</i> Pyrenees Mountains, Spain	4.4 million	Common language: Euskara (near extinction) ➔	

Kurds (above); Basques (below)

Geopolitical Theories (Heartland, Rimland, World Systems)

Heartland Theory

- Sir Halford J. Mackinder proposed this in 1919 with a book (*Democratic Ideals and Reality*) claiming land-based power, not sea-based power would ultimately rule the world.
- Mackinder identified a ‘pivot area’ (later renamed the Heartland), and if countries could take control, they would control a great empire and continue to control the Rimland, the continent, the World Island, and eventually rule the world.
- *“Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island. Who rules the World Island commands the World.”*



Rimland Theory

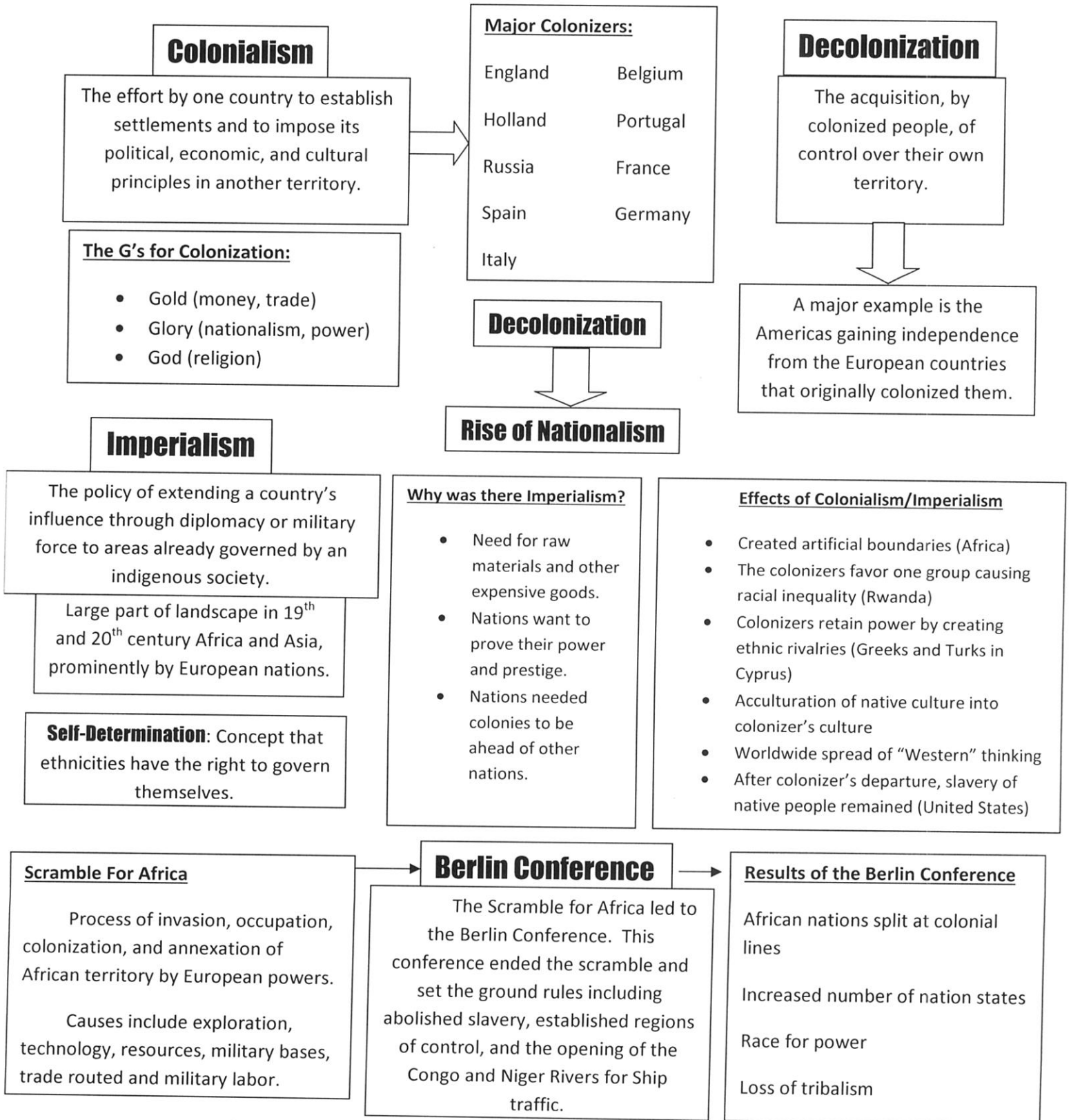
- Nicholas Spykman went against Mackinder’s theory when he wrote his own book on world domination and politics.
- While Mackinder believed that the Heartland would control the land, Spykman believed that it was more important to have control over the seas, and the Rimland, the basis for his theory, would provide that and could also lead to world domination.

World Systems Theory

- Immanuel Wallerstein tried to put world development into spatial terms with his theory, the world systems theory.
- Wallerstein coined the terms core and periphery and described a three-tiered structure in which the world falls into based on social standing, development, and political power and influence.
- The three-tiered structure:
 - I. the Core: a place of high levels of education, high salaries, and more technology that generate more wealth into the economy. These places are very developed and are economically independent. Examples: the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany.
 - II. the Semi-Periphery: places where core and periphery process both occur. A buffer zone between the two ends (gray zone). Examples: China, India, Brazil, Mexico.
 - III. the Periphery: a place of lower levels of education, low salaries, low social standing, and less technology, that generate less wealth into the economy (are usually exploited by periphery) Not very developed. Examples: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Haiti, Saudi Arabia.



Imperialism/Colonialism and Decolonization (Berlin Conference, Self-Determination)



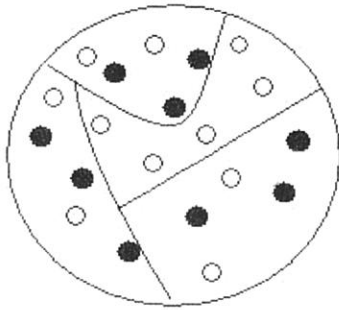
- Gerrymandering is the process of re-drawing political voting districts to favor one political party

- Named after 1812 Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry who drew a district that looked similar to a salamander
- 2 main methods of Gerrymandering



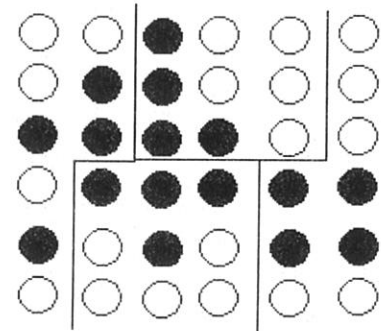
Political Cartoon drawn by Elkanah Tisdale

- **Packing:** Where you group as many voters of the opposite party that you can into the same group
 - You give the opposing party one district, but hope to win all the other districts
- **Cracking:** Where you divide voters of the opposite party among many districts, spreading them out in the hope that your party has the majority in all the districts



The black dots are outnumbered by two dots, yet will win 3 of 4 seats. This is packing.

The white dots outnumber the black dots in all 4 districts. This is cracking.



- Two systems of governments states generally employ
 - Unitary System: A central government holds all the power
 - The majority of states worldwide have a unitary government, including North Korea, the United Kingdom, and China
 - Sub-units of the government can be created & abolished at any time by the central government.
 - Powers/responsibilities of these sub-units can also be expanded/narrowed at any time by the central government
 - Federal System: A group of political bodies that share power and are united by a central government
 - A few examples of federal states are the United States, the Russian Federation, and India
 - Regions are partially self-governed, and have defined powers as laid down by a constitution or other government-establishing document

State Shapes, Enclaves, Exclaves, Buffer States, Satellite States

State Shapes

Compact: A state's shape is basically round.



- **Examples:** Poland, Belgium, Bhutan, Hungary, Cambodia
- **Benefits:** Easy communications for all areas, easy defense for all areas, central capital, is a centripetal force for a country—promotes unity
- **Disadvantages:** Usually smaller in size resulting in less natural resources
- **Considered the ideal state shape**

Prorupt: A state that has a large extension (panhandle). **Also known as a Protruded State**



- **Examples:** Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Mozambique
- **Benefits:** Increased access to water, more access to natural resources, and can limit other countries' access to resources or water ways
- **Disadvantages:** Difficult communications with protruding area; less unified areas due to differences in climate, land, resources, and different cultures forming

Elongated: A state that is long and narrow.

- **Examples:** Chile, Italy, Vietnam, Argentina
- **Benefits:** Increased access to resources and water ways
- **Disadvantages:** Difficult communications, some areas are isolated from the capital, difficult to defend and govern, some areas can be neglected

Fragmented: A state that has two or more territories divided by a body of water or another country.

- **Examples:** Philippines, Denmark, Indonesia, Malaysia
- **Benefits:** Increase access to resources and waterways
- **Disadvantages:** Difficult to govern, difficult communications, difficult to defend, citizens less united (centrifugal force)

Perforated: A state that completely surrounds another state.

- **Examples:** South Africa (Lesotho), Italy (Vatican City and San Marino)
- **Benefits:** Availability of guest workers, chances of better relationship with surrounded country, easy to overtake
- **Disadvantages:** Possible conflict in areas due to issues on sharing resources or other issues, areas can become loyal to the other country due to ethnonationalism

Exclave: Part of a state that is not attached to the state and divided by another state. EX: Alaska, U.S.A

- Problems: Different ethnic groups settling in the area can cause the area to break off from the state or side with the neighboring country.
- Reasons to have an Exclave: More resources available to the state and access to water ways
 - ◆ State needs to have better relationships with surrounding countries in order to reach exclave.

Enclave: A piece of a territory or a state completely surrounded by another state or territory of a state.

- Can be created from an ethnic group that breaks off from a country
- State/enclave needs to have diplomatic relations with the surrounding country because surrounding state is more powerful.
- There can be "enclaves" within ethnicity groups, creating residential segregation. EX: Chinatown

Buffer States: States or zones that are allowed to exist by neighboring states (to help relieve tension between the neighboring states). EX: Mongolia (China and Russia)

Satellite States: A state which is formally independent, but under hefty influence of another state. EX: North Korea with the Soviet Union

Balkanization, Centrifugal Forces, Centripetal Forces, Devolution, and Ethnonationalism



Balkanization: The process by which a state fragments into several new smaller states.

← **example:** Yugoslavia endured balkanization and broke into Bosnia&Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia.

Centripetal Forces Vs. Centrifugal Forces



Centrifugal Forces Divide a State
Ethnic Conflict
Social Injustice
Poverty
Dictatorial Leadership
Religious Intolerance
Nationalism
Loss of Rights
Any Other Divisive Force

F stands for "fighting."

Devolution

Devolution is the process of declining from a higher level of power to a lower level of power.

Example: Britain once had control over India, but when India gained its independence in 1947, the British government devolved.



Centripetal Forces Hold a State Together
Ethnic Unity and Tolerance
Social/Economic Equity
Just and Fair Legal System
Charismatic Leadership
Religious Acceptance
Nationalism
Common Heritage
Common Language
Any Other Unifying Force

Ethnonationalism

Ethnonationalism: When a nation is defined by its ethnicity. Ethnonationalism is well represented in some country's immigration laws. Italy grants citizenship to anybody with an Italian ancestor.

Boundaries and Types of Boundary Disputes

Physical Boundaries

Boundaries that follow important features in the landscape of the place, such as rivers, mountains, oceans, deserts etc.

Example: the Alps form the boundary between France and Italy.

Geometric Boundaries

Boundaries that follow straight lines and do not correlate with natural or cultural barriers.

Example: the boundary between the United States and Canada

Subsequent Boundaries

Boundaries that are drawn after a population has been established and evolves as the population grows.

Example: Vietnam and China/ the USA

Cultural Boundaries

Boundaries that separate different cultures, religions, languages, ethnicities, etc.

Example: A religious boundary between Pakistan and India, Ireland and Britain

Antecedent Boundaries

A boundary that was drawn in an area prior to much population.

Example: The western boundary between the US and Canada (Treaty of 1846)

Superimposed Boundary

Boundaries that are chosen by an outside power that sometimes do not pay attention to social, cultural, and ethnic divisions.

Example: Africa's boundaries- remnants of colonialism.

Relic Boundary

A boundary that no longer exists, but has left an imprint on the culture or geography of a place.

Example: North/South Vietnam

Fortified Boundary

A boundary that has been demarcated and fortified to separate two places. A man-made physical boundary.

Example: The boundary between North and South Korea. Other example: Berlin Wall

Definitional Boundary Disputes

A dispute or argument over the legal language of the boundary agreement.

Locational Boundary Disputes

A dispute over the delimitation (drawing on the map) and also the demarcation (marking) of the boundary.

Example: Mississippi and Louisiana, along the Mississippi River, which changes course.

Operational Boundary Disputes

A dispute over the way the neighbors think the boundary should function and operate.

Example: The United States and Mexico on immigration, legal and illegal.

Allocational Boundary Disputes

A dispute over resources that is in the boundary zone (which country they belong to etc.)

Example: Netherlands and Germany (natural gas), Kuwait and Iraq (oil).

Current Territorial Disputes

❖ Territorial Dispute

- A disagreement over the possession and control of land between two territories or states.

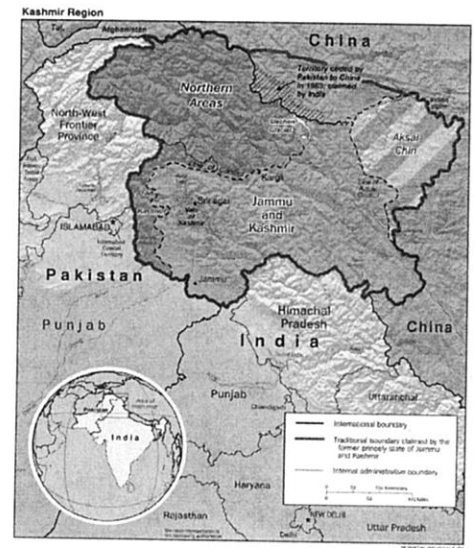
❖ Abyei

- The Abyei region is a 10,460 square kilometer area claimed by both Sudan and South Sudan.
 - Abyei has high levels of oil production.
 - Two tribes, the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya (from the south and north, respectively) claim the region.
 - Abyei was scheduled to have a referendum to determine if it would remain in Sudan or rejoin South Sudan. However, due to voting eligibility disagreements, this referendum hasn't taken place yet.



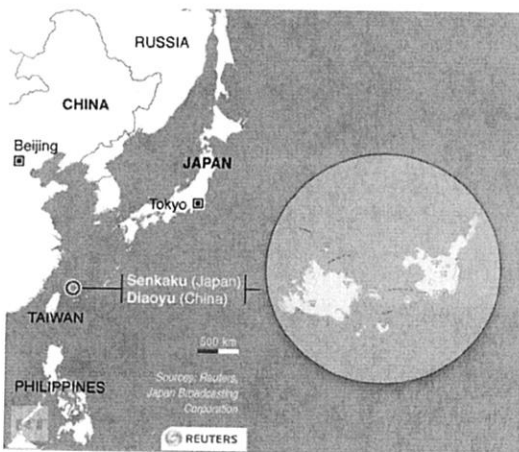
❖ Kashmir

- India claims the Jammu and Kashmir region located between India and Pakistan. However, Pakistan disputes India's claims.
- India controls about 43% of Kashmir, while Pakistan controls about 37%.
 - Due to ethnic conflicts in the area (mainly among Muslims and Hindus), there is ongoing violence in the Kashmir region.



❖ Japan and China

- Both Japan and China claim a couple small islands, located just above Taiwan.
 - Diaoyu in China and Senkaku in Japan.
 - These islands are near potentially rich gas reserves, which is part of the cause of the dispute.
 - Tensions are also increasing between South Korea and Japan over the same region.



❖ Israel/Palestine

- The Israel/ Palestine conflict is based in the border between Israel and the Gaza strip, where many Palestinians continue to live. This very violent conflict has been going on for about 92 years, and is ongoing today. This dispute is over the land that Palestinians call Palestine.

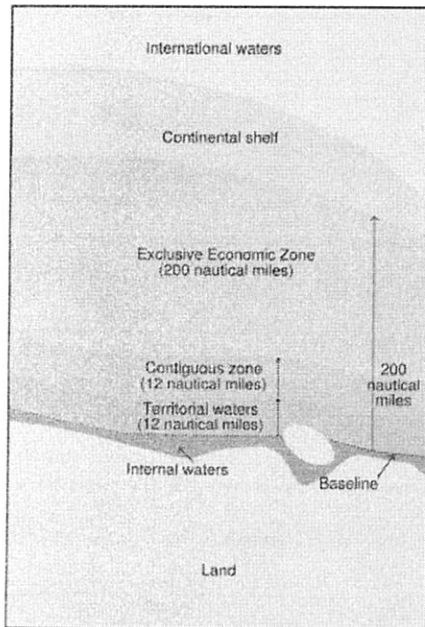
Supranationalism, Supranational Organizations, Strengths and Weaknesses

- ❖ **Definition of Supranationalism:** three or more countries working together for a common goal
 - **BIG Advantage:** Power
 - **BIG Disadvantage:** compromising sovereignty

Examples:

- ❖ **NAFTA:** North American Free Trade Agreement
 - **Goal:** tariff elimination
 - **Countries:** United States, Canada, Mexico
 - **Upside:** imported goods are cheaper for the consumers
 - **Downside:** factories moved to Mexico because of cheaper labor; without tariffs, foreign goods are often cheaper than domestic goods, prompting consumers to buy the cheaper, foreign good, giving the money spent to the foreign company
- ❖ **OPEC:** Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - **Goal:** to control the supply of oil in the market in a restrictive manner
 - **Countries:** *Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Ecuador, Angola, Indonesia*
 - **Upside:** countries in OPEC get money, and control the supply of oil
 - **Downside:** costly for other countries
- ❖ **EU:** European Union
 - **Goal:**
 - To strengthen the democratic governing of participating nations
 - To improve the efficiency of the nations
 - To establish an economic and financial unification
 - To develop the "Community social dimension"
 - To establish a security policy for involved nations
 - **Countries:** *Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, UK, Ireland, Denmark, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Sweden, Finland, Malta*
 - **Upside:** better economy; useful allies
- ❖ **BENELUX:** Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
 - **Countries:** Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
 - **Original European Union Supranationalist Organization**

Territoriality-territorial waters, EEZ, Antarctica; Requirements to be a state



The Law of the Sea

- Coastal states have complete control over an area of 12 nautical miles from a state's coast. All the state's laws apply in this area and foreign vessels need permission to enter. This twelve nautical miles are called **territorial waters**

- **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** are 200 nautical miles from the coast and the state controls all the natural resources contained there.

- **Continental shelf** are the undersea extension of a continent

If two states' territorial waters overlap, then it is split evenly half and half

The Law of the Sea was created in 1982 during the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Requirements to be a state:

- A government
- Permanent population
- Land
- Recognition by other states
- Sovereignty (final say)

Antarctica isn't a state because it doesn't have a government, a **permanent** population, and sovereignty.

A **state** is a politically organized area of land that is ruled by a sovereign government and meets all requirements to be a state which are a government, defined territory, permanent population, and is recognized by other states

Von Thunen Agriculture Land Use Model

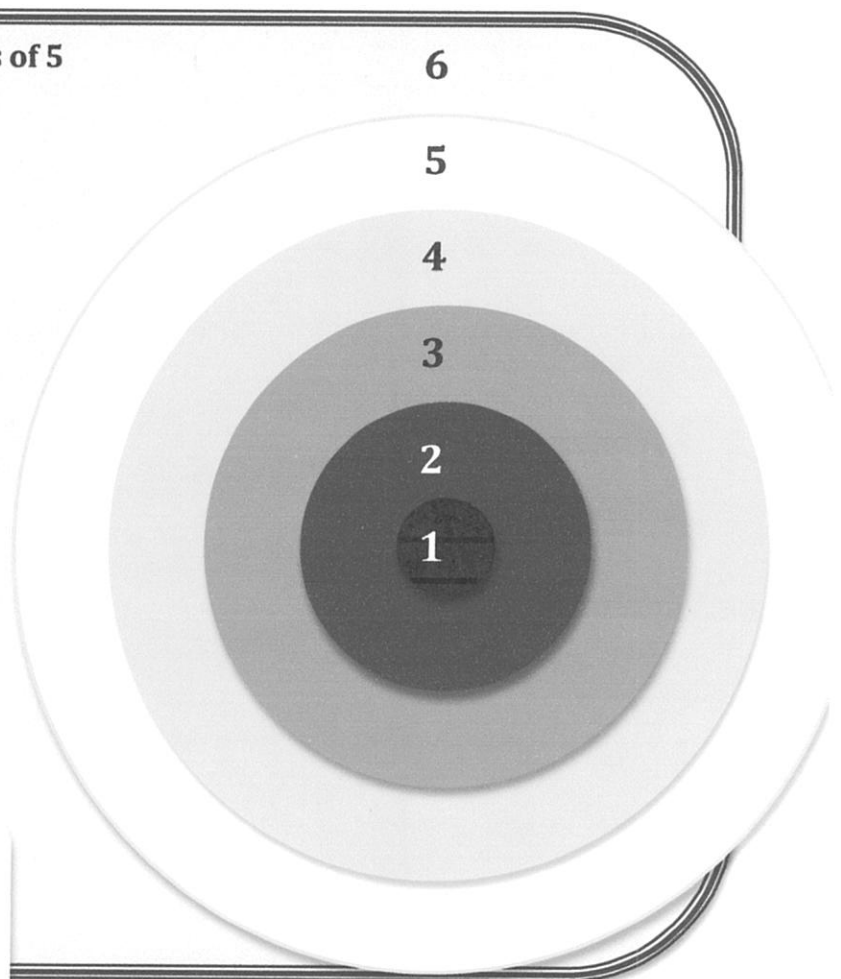
The von Thunen's model created by **J.H. Von Thunen** was one of the earliest models regarding rural land-use, and it involved urban market centers surrounded by agricultural patterns.

This model was based on several assumptions:

- ❖ The city is the central point of an **isolated state** that has no external influences.
- ❖ The isolated state is surrounded by an unoccupied wilderness.
- ❖ The land of the state is completely **flat**.
- ❖ The **soil quality and climate is consistent** throughout the state.
- ❖ Farmers in the state transport their own goods across land; therefore there are **no roads**.
- ❖ Farmers act to **maximize profit**.

The Von Thunen's model consists of 5 rings centered around a central city:

1. **Central city!**
2. **Dairying and intensive farming** (dairy products). These had to be close to the city so they could get to the market quickly.
3. **Timber and firewood**. This had to be close to the city because it was heavy to transport over large distances.
4. **Extensive field grains**. Since grain lasts longer than dairy and transports easier than fuel, it is located further.
5. **Ranching**. Animals can be raised from further because they are self-transporting.
6. Beyond the last ring lies the unoccupied **wilderness**, which is too great a distance from the central city for any type of agriculture.



Von Thunen's model is an illustration of the balance between land cost and transportation cost. As you get closer to the city, the price of land increases.

To maximize profit, the farmer had to take the transportation and production cost and subtract it from the market price.

Modern Applications: Contemporary variables

- ❖ Modern transportation is more efficient
- ❖ Transportation cost is no longer proportional to the distance
- ❖ Firewood is no longer a large factor (fuel is now used)
- ❖ Technology has reduced the significance of perishability

EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

FISHING, FORESTRY, NOMADIC HERDING, RANCHING, SHIFTING CULTIVATION PLANTATIONS,
TRUCK FARMING, MARKET GARDENING

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE: AN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM WHERE
CROPS TEND TO BE **SPREAD OUT** AND REQUIRE **MORE LAND**.

Examples of Extensive includes

- Commercial grain farming
- Livestock ranching
- Fishing
- Forestry
- Nomadic herding
- Shifting cultivation

With extensive agriculture comes *monoculture*, or planting **one specific crop** in a field over a large area.

- *Commercial grain farming* and *livestock ranching* tend to be the **main** extensive agriculture practices. Each for mass production.

Shifting Cultivation, also known as slash-and-burn agriculture, is a method that uses fire to clear vegetation in order to create fields for crops.

- It is typically associated with rainforest in humid tropics.
- It has been a practice for thousands of years in Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and Africa.
- Farmers plant two or more crops in a field at the same time. This is known as **intercropping**.

Fishing, forestry, and nomadic herding are all other practices that need more land to survive. There products tend to also be used for mass production.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE: AN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM WHERE
THERE IS A NEED OF **HIGH INPUTS OF LABOR**. CROPS ALSO TEND TO
BE GROWN **CLOSE TOGETHER** AND THE LAND IS **CLOSER TO THE
CITY**.

Examples of Intensive includes

- Plantations
- Truck farming
- Market gardening

Intensive agriculture tends to be in the world's more-populated regions, where the amount of owned land is smaller than usual in the US.

- Plantations happen to be **large estates** in tropical or subtropical areas that specialize in the **production of cash crops**.
- Truck farming is a form of **commercial gardening**. The meaning of *truck* is **vegetables grown for market**.
- Truck farming is also another term for market gardening.

Neolithic Revolution, Early Agricultural Hearths and Crops

- The earliest humans were hunter-gathers, who hunted animals and gathered plants and other items for sustenance.
 - Majority of the earliest humans were always on the move, due there heavy reliance on animals as a food source, exempting the few groups that used fishing as a primary food source and maintained stationary near the water.



The Transformation:

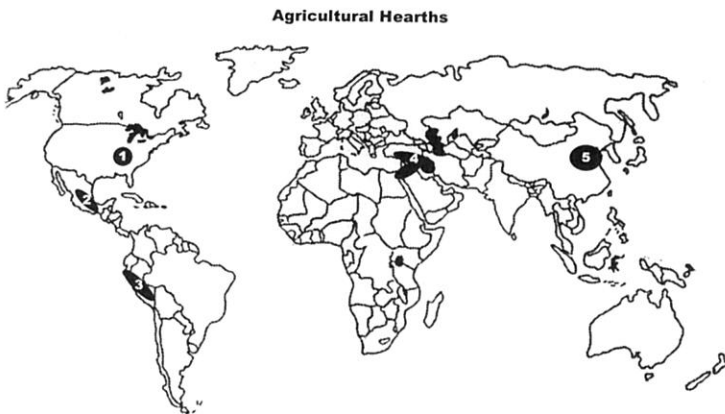


- The Neolithic Revolution, also known as the first agricultural revolution, marks the creation of sedentary societies, in which people lived in one location, through the domestication of plants and animals an estimated 11,000 years.

- Using irrigation and storage techniques, sedentary societies grew a surplus of crops causing population growth and the creation of settlements with high densities of population.



Where the Transformation Occurred:



Created by Richard Gunasena

- The Neolithic Revolution occurred simultaneously in five different hearths of the agricultural innovation.

1. **Eastern United States:** sunflower and other local plants.
2. **Mesoamerica:** corn, beans, squash, turkey
3. **Andean Highlands:** potatoes, manioc, llama
4. **Fertile Crescent:** wheat, barley, sheep, goat
5. **China:** millet, Chinese cabbage, pig

New Possibilities and Effects:



- Through the creation of sedentary societies, populations grew, people were enabled to increase output through division of labor, create trade relationships, and foster the development of culture through the arts and architecture. The new sedentary societies led to the creation of centralized administrations and political structures.



2nd Agricultural Revolution, Relation to Industrial Revolution

The Second Agricultural Revolution allowed the Industrial Revolution to take place; eventually, they influenced each other.

Terms:

The Second agricultural revolution: A dramatic increase in agricultural production due to innovations such as new breeds of crops/livestock, improved fertilization/crop care methods, and new farming technology

The Industrial Revolution: A dramatic change in the technology and systems of goods production beginning in the late 1700's in England

Industrialization: The shifting of a country's focus from agriculture to industry

Key Events

Farming innovations develop:

- 1) Metal Plow (helps turn over heavy soil)
- 2) Horse Collar (farmers could get rid of the slower oxen)
- 3) Crop Rotation (no need for fallowing)

↓
More food can be produced with fewer workers

↓
Workers in rural areas lose their jobs and move to cities

↓
Workers get jobs in new factories, spurring on the growth of more factories

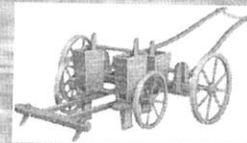
↓
Industrial revolution develops machines that improve agriculture (such as the seed drill)

↓
More people leave the rural areas

↓
Increased movement of people creates new transportation technologies



Conditions were horrible, yet many workers included young children.



New Technologies included the steam engine (L), seed drill (C), and spinning jenny (R).

Quick Facts:

- Began in the mid-1970's when scientists developed hybrid higher-yield seeds and new fertilizers to use with them. These seeds were diffused from core to periphery countries to:
 - 1) aid in producing a larger harvest and 2) to help eradicate hunger
- increased the use of chemical fertilizers to enhance productivity and profit
- rise in industrial farming—mass production of agricultural products

Vocab:

- **Modern Commercial Agriculture:** large-scale agricultural production for profit using specialized methods, technologies, and genetically engineered seeds.
- **Vertical Integration:** (contracts between farmer and purchasing/processing company) caused farm outputs to increase by the 1990's.
- **Agribusiness:** commercial agriculture in which large corporations own and operate various steps in the production process with an emphasis on profit
- **Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's):** crops that carry new traits that have been inserted through advanced genetic engineering methods. (found in 75% of all processed foods in U.S.)

Pros of 3 rd Agri. Rev:	Cons of 3 rd Agri. Rev:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China and SE Asian countries saw rapid increases in rice harvests, and India doubled its rice production. (China and India alone produce over ½ the total production of rice). - New varieties in wheat and corn - Increased yields overall for agriculture - U.S. and Canada use specialized agricultural methods to raise crops for profit. - Dramatic increases in the production of export (cash) crops in Latin America have happened at the expense of crop production for local consumption. - In Sub-Saharan Africa, total commercialized agriculture has increased. (although overall exports have decreased) - Impact in terms of hunger is greatest where rice is produced: <u>Mexico, India, and China.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farmers can't afford expensive seeds and fertilizers and irrigation to improve their harvests. - Africa's chief crops haven't been affected by this revolution; only maize hybrid seeds have helped increase harvests there - Increased use of irrigation has caused environmental damage; many soils have become less productive. - Loss of biodiversity and native food crops - Irrigation has decreased groundwater levels while causing conflicts over water usage - It has done little to alleviate poverty, which is what it was originally planned to do - Animal cruelty in factory farming (debeeking chickens; overuse of antibiotics; excrement pollution to environment; hormone growth: mad cow disease; rBGH shortens lives of cows)

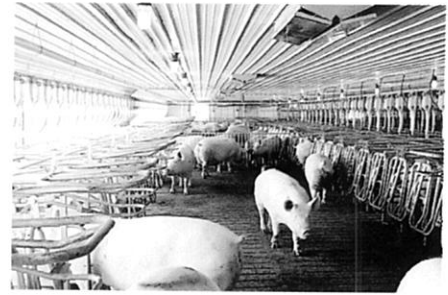
- Today most famines result from political instability rather than failure in production. (Inadequate food distribution around the world).
- Many people question whether gene manipulation could create health risks and produce environmental hazards. But **organic agriculture** rejects chemical pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, and antibiotics for livestock.

Consequences of the Adoption of Agriculture

Around 10,000 years ago, human civilization began to cultivate food crops to sustain villages and tribes. Before this, humans had to hunt and gather food like all other animals. This was a revolutionary idea, but nothing happens without consequence...

Desertification- the development of desert-like conditions in regions that have experienced human disturbance such as deforestation, overgrazing, or poorly managed agriculture.

Deforestation- the removal of a forest or stand of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.

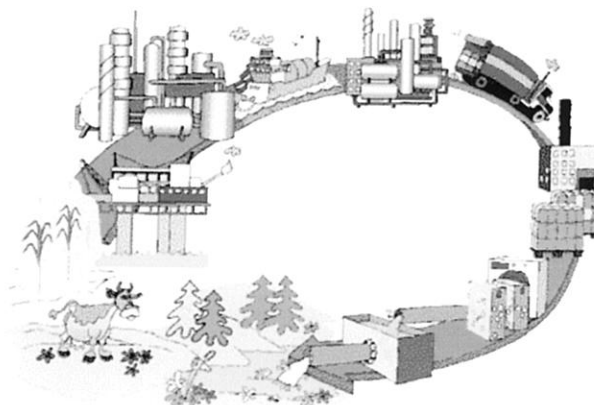


Benefits

- Increased food supply
- Decreased starvation significantly
- Allowed for rapid growth and expansion of humanity
- Allowed job specialization
- Crops use photosynthesis which helps fight global warming
- Enables humans to settle and build cities without worrying about finding food every day
- Healthier and more nutritious food

Drawbacks

- Created social classes and private property
- Deforestation occurs for space needed to plant crops
- Soil degradation occurs after too much use of the soil making it useless
- Pesticides can kill useful insects and damage the crops
- Use of chemicals in fields creates runoffs that can pollute bodies of water
- Animals are usually kept in harsh and unhealthy conditions
- Desertification occurs in over used farming areas



Agribusiness (Suitcase Farming) and Commercial Farming (GMOs) vs. Subsistence Farming; Criticisms of Modern Agriculture

Suitcase Farms: Farms where no one resides permanently and migrant workers provide the majority of manual labor cheaply

Migrant workers provide a cheap, abundant labor source; they work on the farm during the day and leave the farm at night. Many suitcase farms are in the business of market-gardening products.

Commercial Farming: The farming of products for sale off the farm, commercial farming is usually a big business in developed countries and requires the use of machinery.

Commercial farming is practiced in the United States and European countries, among others, and involves the mass production of specialty crops. These crops can often be produced at a reduced price and sold at an increased cost, depending on demand. Farms involved with commercial agriculture tend to be large and may consist of tens of thousands of acres. Machines and technology must be used to farm such large areas successfully. Although commercial farming is largely dependent on climate, genetic engineering (GMOs – genetically modified organisms) has led to increased production regardless of weather.

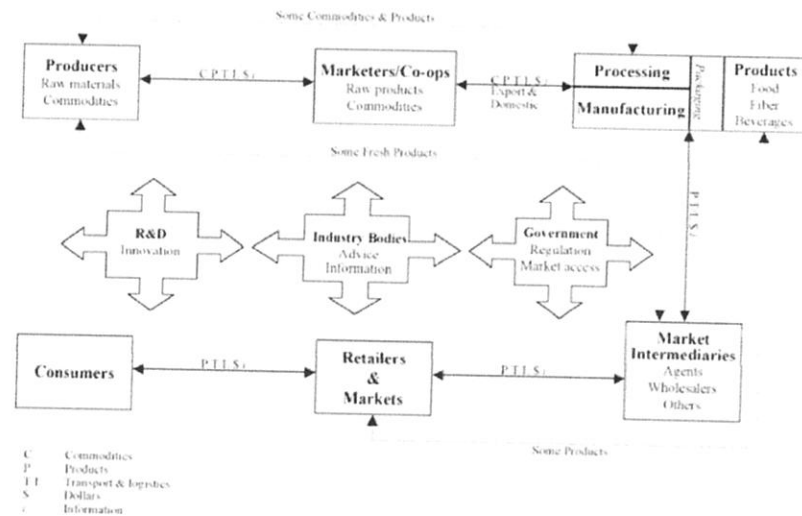
Criticism of Modern Agriculture

- Limits the natural habitat of some wild creatures and can lead to soil erosion
- Use of fertilizers can alter the biology of rivers and lakes
- Pesticides can kill useful insects as well as those that destroy crops
- Often results in an inferior product
- Use of chemicals on fields creates run-off, excess runs off into rivers and lakes causing pollution
- Kills or malnourishes the fungi and bacteria that hold the soil together
- Animals are kept in tight living conditions, over-fed and only have a small life span before being slaughtered

Agribusiness: The mass production of agricultural products

Mass producers of food (Cargill) are in the agribusiness industry, and they're constantly trying to find better ways to grow crops and improve their distribution systems to improve profits. Farming is less and less an industry of individual farmers. Instead, farms are becoming larger and more geared toward the large-scale production of specific food products.

Agribusiness Chain



Subsistence Farming: Farming that involves producing food that the farmer's family needs to survive. Subsistence farmers depend on the crops that they grow and the animal products they raise for their daily sustenance.

Milk, not only from cows but from goats, provides an important source of daily nutrition for millions around the world. Other animal products include wool for textiles and meat for protein. The majority of the world's population depends on subsistence agriculture. Some are sedentary and some practice shifting cultivation.

Types of Economic Activities

Sectors of Activity

Primary Economic Activities

These are activities where products created are taken directly from the earth. The most common form is agriculture, but mining, hunting, and forestry are also examples.

Secondary Economic Activities

This is the refinement of the products created in the primary sector, such as toys, ships, processed foods, and simple buildings.

Tertiary Economic Activities

This is the lower level of the service industry, not that it is less important. It involves things such as food vendors, bankers, doctors, ECT.

Quaternary Economic Activities

These are higher level service positions, involved in the gathering and processing of information and finances. Administration, insurance, actuarial, and legal services are examples.

Quinary Economic Activities

These are the highest levels of services, involved in specialized knowledge and technical skill. Some examples are scientific researchers and top level business managers.

Inferences

You can infer economic information about a country based on which of the sectors that its economy is based in.

If the economy is mostly **primary** sector, than the country is probably **periphery**.

Countries that are mostly **secondary** activities are generally **semi-periphery**, such as China.

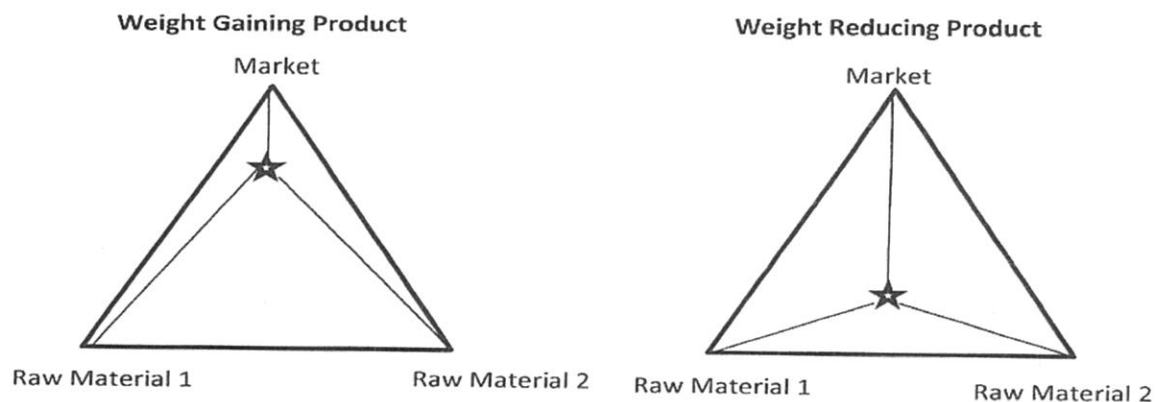
The **tertiary** sector in a country is a sign of a **core** country, but is also found in **semi-periphery**.

Quaternary and **Quinary** services are almost entirely found in **core** countries.

Industrial Location Theories

Alfred Weber – Least Cost Theory

- Three factors determine where industries are located
 - ❖ Transportation cost
 - Most important factor
 - ❖ Labor availability
 - ❖ Agglomeration (clustering of industries)
- Transportation is most important because of the products weight after manufacturing
 - ❖ Bulk reducing – product weighs less after manufacturing
 - Example – Steel mill, the steel is shaved making it weigh less
 - ✓ Products that weigh less will be further away from the market
 - ❖ Bulk gaining – product weighs more after manufacturing
 - Example – bottling company, bottles will weigh more after drink is placed inside
 - ✓ Products that weigh more will be closer to the market

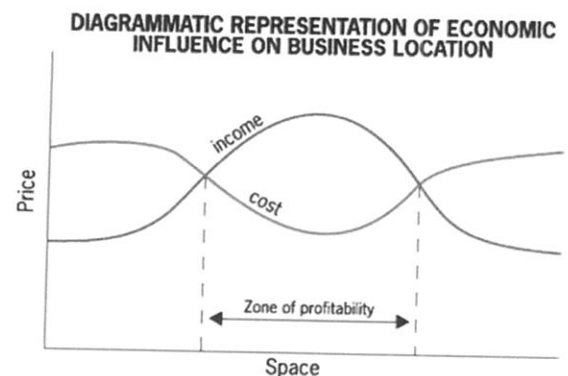


Harold Hottelling – Locational independence

- Effort is to maximize profits between two like industries
- Industries will try to constrain each other's sales territories until they are back to back
 - ❖ Example, two ice cream vendors on a beach continuing to move closer and closer to the center of the beach, until they are right next to each other
- Higher profits would be made if the two industries stayed spread out and independent of each other

August Losch

- Two factors
 - ❖ Spatial influence
 - ❖ Consumer demand
- Industries will place themselves in a "zone of profitability"
- Outer zones (distance decay) make sales unprofitable
- Other businesses can change the location of the zones

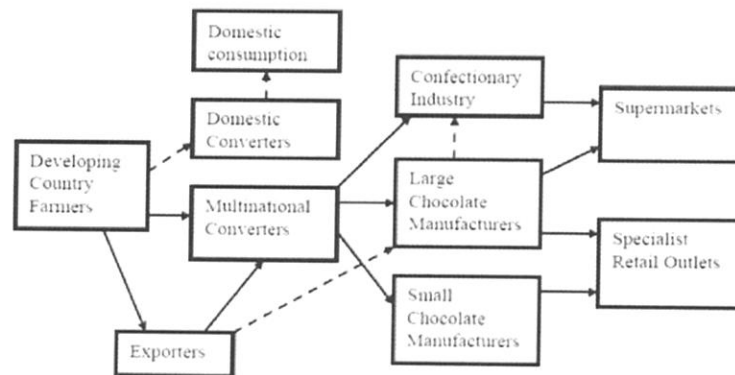


Commodity Chains, Footloose Industries, Outsourcing, and Offshoring

Commodity Chains:

- all of the production and distribution places linked together that work together to create one product sold in the world market
 - each link in the commodity chain adds value to the product
 - each link brings wealth to the place it is located and the people who live there
 - Chocolate Commodity Chain:

The Cocoa Supply Chain



<http://transworld.wikispaces.com/Production+process+and+economic+impact>

Footloose Industries:

- industries whose finished product weighs the same as the resources needed to create it, so the location of the industry closer to the market or resources doesn't matter
 - examples: Textiles and computer chips

Outsourcing:

- the process of manufacturing relocated to a foreign company in a foreign country with foreign labor to reduce production cost
 - car manufacturing:
 - traditionally was located near the raw materials to make the different parts of the car
 - now the different parts of the car are made in different countries

Offshoring:

- process of relocating the manufacturing of the domestic company to a foreign country with foreign labor to reduce the labor cost
 - maquiladoras: foreign-owned assembly plants in Mexico that are barely across the US borders
 - cheap labor
 - today, countries like China and Cambodia have the cheapest labor

Transportation Modes (Pros/Cons)

Truck – Often used for in country shipping

Pros:

- Many paths to follow over land allowing more freedom of destination
- High speed
- Very common mode of transportation
- Used to ship to and from airports/ports

Cons:

- High fuel costs
- High pollution
- Only land transportation
- Smallest amount of cargo carried per vehicle when compared to other modes of transportation

Plane – Used for long distances or high speed trips

Pros:

- Fastest transportation mode
- Travels over land and water
- Can carry large amounts of cargo

Cons:

- Expensive maintenance and fuel
- Pollution
- Requires airports – often has to work with trucks to deliver cargo
- Generally requires a more educated workforce

Boat – Used for long trips over water (between countries)

Pros:

- Can carry very high amounts of cargo
- Can make long trips
- No set route – can make strait, least time trips to destination.

Cons:

- Only goes to coasts, requires trucks to reach destination (if no waterways)
- Very slow
- Pollution
- Expensive to maintain

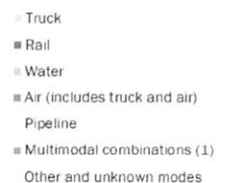
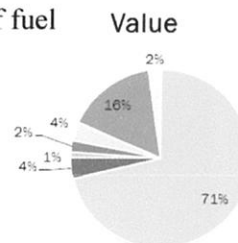
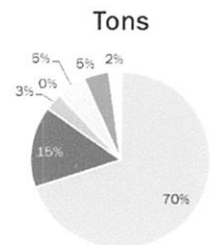
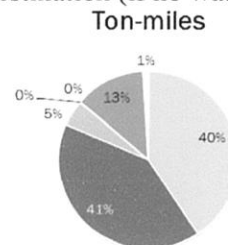
Train – Used to move large cargoes over land

Pros:

- Carries very high amounts of cargo
- Fast long distance transportation
- Cheapest (relative to amount of cargo) cost of fuel

Cons:

- Requires rails
- Very high maintenance costs
- Pollution
- Only land



Export Processing Zones and Special Economic Zones

Export Processing Zones (EPZs): also known as **free/foreign trade zones (FTZ)**, are areas where governments construct favorable investment and manufacturing conditions to attract businesses.

- They often have:
 - ✓ Accessible distribution facilities.
 - ✓ Relaxed restrictions on environmental use.
 - ✓ No taxes required for use of resources.
 - ✓ Readily available and cheap work force.

Because of the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) [1]**, trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and Mexico were removed.

- This has led to:
 - Increased **maquiladoras**, EPZs between the U.S.-Mexican border.
 - Providing thousands of jobs to the Mexican public.
 - An **agglomeration [2]** of U.S. firms such as General Motors.
- Most EPZs are located in **periphery [3]** or **semi-periphery [3]** countries.

EPZs result in outsourcing companies, such as Nike, to move offshore for strategic business venues as a result.

- **Outsourcing**: the process of relocating industrial or service producing industries to external zones outside of the country.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs): they are the same as EPZs, but are specifically regarded for China.

There are 5 SEZs in China:

- ✓ Shēzhèn
- ✓ Zhūhǎi
- ✓ Shàntóu
- ✓ Xiàmén
- ✓ Kashgar/Kāshí

In 1980, China developed many of its agricultural and rural provinces in order to compete with the global market. One of its incentives was to transform **Shēzhèn**, a small, rural town in the Guangdong province, into a SEZ.

- It was China's first SEZ.
- Population: 1.9 million.
- Handles over 210 million tons of cargo each year.
- One of the fastest growing cities in the world.
- More than US \$30 billion of foreign investment has gone to CPZs in China.
- Strong and efficient trade links with Hong Kong and Beijing including ocean ports, railways, and an international airport.

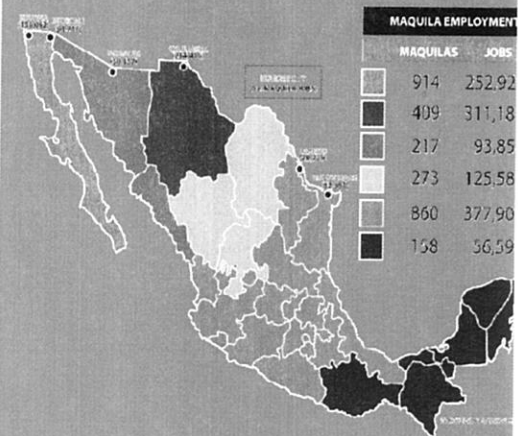
Maquiladora Cities

Tijuana and San Diego (California):

- Largest bi-national metropolitan (or conurbation) area along the border.
- Population: est. 5,271,078 people.
- Third largest conurbation in the world.
- About 550 *maquiladoras*, with dealerships dealing with firms such as Sony, Toyota, and Samsung.

Ciudad Juárez and El Paso (Texas):

- Makes up the second-largest bi-national metropolitan area along the border.
- Population: est. 1.3 million people.
- Most violent non-war zone in the world.
- Major city of transportation and trade, with 4 international bridges and over 300 *maquiladoras*.



Crucial Key Terms

1. North American Free Trade Agreement: Political Geography—Unit IV.
2. Agglomeration: Economic Geography and Development—Unit VI.
3. Periphery/Semi-periphery [World-Systems Theory]: Political Geography—Unit IV.

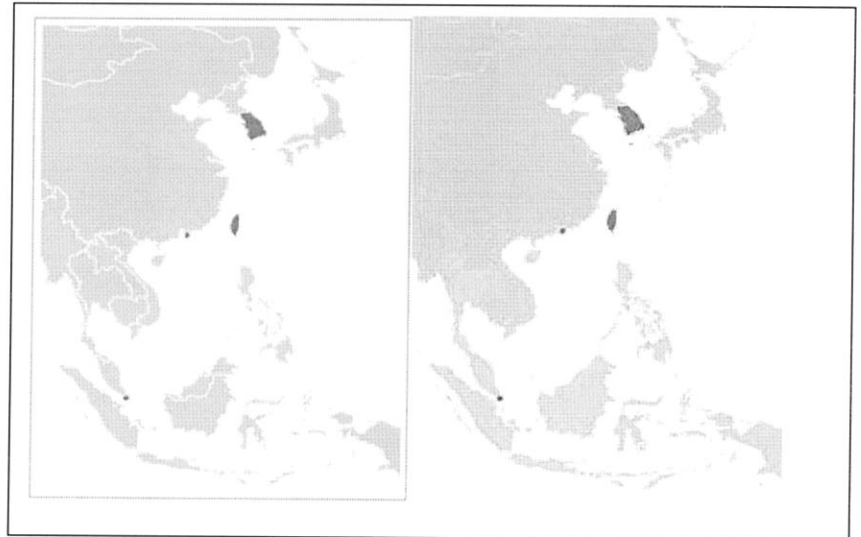
The Four Asian Tigers and Four Little Tigers

➤ Four Asian Tigers

- Hong Kong
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Taiwan

➤ Four Little Tigers

- Malaysia
- Vietnam
- Philippines
- Indonesia

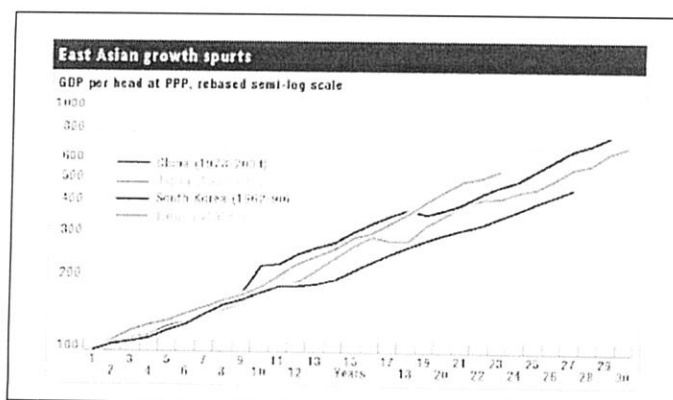


Four Asian Tigers

- All of these places have a great work force, meaning that they are trained or educated
- Every single country has very high consistent populations
- All of these areas also have cities which have developed industries on a wide scale
- Industries consist of a wide range of things like clothes up to electronics
- The Tigers are basically places that have economies that are doing very well because of all of the trade that they do with other countries mainly the U.S and Europe

Four Little Tigers

- These are also countries in the same area and they are very similar to the Asian Tigers as well
- The Little Tigers are countries that are on the way to becoming Asian tigers but just haven't reached the mark for development yet.
- All of these countries have been following the same way to reach the economic level as the Four Asian Tigers, not only these countries but many countries which are striving to be successful



← Shows the Rapid Growth of some of the following Countries. There is only a positive correlation for all of the countries representing their development level

What is it?

The Industrial Revolution is the process by which the **system of production** became comparatively more efficient; spread of the concept of manufacturing products in a **factory**.

System of production: dominant means of organizing/coordinating manufacture of goods

Began in **England** late 1700s

- Why England? Stable government, natural resources, growing population

TWO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS THAT FACILITATED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:

- Greater access to *capital* (global trade, resources in colonies)
- Tech level increases, so does output (direct correlation)
 - James Watt's **steam engine** advanced the efficiency of the iron and textile industries; such factories aggregated around coal deposits, the machine's fuel.

Pre-Industrial Revolution: Manufacturing was merely small-scale craft production – ceramics, cloth, metal goods – usually within a shop attached to a person's home.

Associated with **URBAN REVOLUTION** and **2ND AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION**

Urban Revolution: Populations cluster near factories in order to decrease commute to work

2nd Agricultural Revolution: technological and systematical (how to do things) advancement increased crop output as well, resulting in a surplus which allowed the new factory workers to move to the cities without fear of starvation.

- Also the beginning of the industrialization of food production, as farms became more like factories.

Diffusion:

3 phases –

- 1760-1880: Belgium, Netherlands, France, Germany, U.S.
 - Why? These countries were tied to England via trade and (at the time) advanced economic activity. Thus they were the first to be affected by the changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution.
 - Note: on the **core-periphery model**, all of these countries are **core countries**.
 - The spread of the Industrial revolution from core country to core country demonstrates **hierarchical diffusion**.
- 1880-1950: Russia, Japan, Canada, Western civs, then primarily agricultural societies
 - These countries were (at the time) semi-periphery.
- 1950s-Now: agricultural societies continue to industrialize
 - Advancement of the periphery countries

Highly uneven, both globally and within countries (see core-periphery model)

Impacts:

- Population boom

Industrialization is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial one.

Deindustrialization is a process of social and economic change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial capacity or activity in a country or region, especially heavy industry or manufacturing industry.

History

- Manufacturing in the US began in New England as early as late colonial times.
- The northeastern states were not especially rich in mineral resources, so the US benefited from the capacity of its companies to import raw materials from overseas sources.
- Coal was the chief fuel for the industries. US coal reserves stretch from Appalachian Pennsylvania to the northwestern Great Plains.
- The US was isolated from WW1 and WW2 because of its location. The US received a major industrial boost from wartime effort.

American Manufacturing Belt

- The American Manufacturing Belt extends from the northeastern seaboard to Iowa and from the St. Lawrence Valley to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
- The port of New York is a major break-of-bulk point, where cargo is transported from one mode of transportation to another mode of transportation.



FIGURE 3A-9

© H. J. de Wit, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Rust Belt

The Rust Belt is an area straddling the Midwestern and Northeastern United States plus small parts of the Upper South, in which local economies traditionally specialized in large scale manufacturing.

The major cause of the region's decline is outsourcing. Other countries have cheaper labor and lax environmental regulations, causing factories to relocate in order to maximize profit.

Common Test Topics

1. The Industrial Revolution first diffused from Great Britain to British colonies in North America.
2. The cause of deindustrialization stems from outsourcing to decrease labor and operating costs.
3. Important technology involved in industrialization includes the steam engine.

Transnational and Multinational Corporations

Transnational corporations are corporations *that have a head quarter in one country but run many factories and facilities in other countries globally* (e.g. Apple.) They are much like Multinational Corporations; however, **Multinational Corporations** *adapt to the countries they are located in to serve the country's needs* (e.g. Subway.)

- Transnational corporations headquarter is located within the country it originated in.
- The facilities and factories that are spread out throughout the world, each report back to the headquarters of the corporation.
- The headquarters are most likely going to send a highly educated worker to work within the foreign country to enforce the regular procedures.
- The workforces are large and there are massive amounts of employees to work the several jobs provided.

Motives of establishing Transnational or Multinational Corporation

1. Growth opportunities.
 - A company may have met a plateau in its profit in the current country and want to branch out to other countries.
2. Foreign investment.
 - A country may provide more profit than the current country the company resides in, ultimately increasing profit
3. Less transportation costs.
 - In the modern economy, we send out our products throughout the world. By having facilities in the countries you ship to, you cut the amount of money it costs to transport goods.



Above is an example of a *multinational corporation*. Subway has adapted to its country and language so that it is more welcome in the area.

Against the Corporations

- Some believe that the Transnational and Multinational corporations are greedy.
- They say that the companies are only working in the best interest of the company.
- It is said their loyalties aren't with the countries they are incorporated in.

Rostow's Stages of Growth Model

Rostow's Stages of Growth model is a developmental model which means it suggests that all countries are improving...

- Literacy
- Communications
- Productivity per worker.

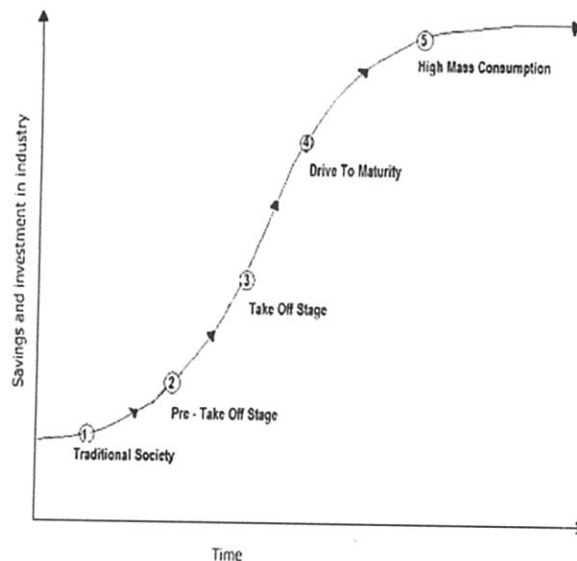
Rostow's model is also known as the **ladder of development**.

Rostow's model assumed...

- That all countries would follow the same or similar path to development.
- He assumed this through the five stages of his model:
 1. Traditional Stage- The economy is agriculturally based, and the structure of the society and people is that both resist change.
 2. Preconditions to Take Off- The society and leadership become more flexible and open to change.
 3. Takeoff- The country goes through its own industrial revolution, the population is sustained, urbanization increases, and the mass production of technology occurs.
 4. Drive to Maturity- Population growth slows and technology and special industries diffuse. Also, international trade expands.
 5. High Mass Consumption- High incomes, and there is a spread of goods and services. By now most of the population will be in the economy's service section.

Rostow's Model in the World

Few countries have followed this model but a few are New Zealand, the US, some European nations, Japan and Australia. The US reached stage five first, then came Europe and Japan.



 Wallerstein's World Systems Theory, Dependency Theory

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

**This theory was proposed by and named after Immanuel Wallerstein.

**It is composed of 3 basic tenets:

- 1) The world economy has one market and a **global division of labor**.
 - The world economy is capitalist, beginning around 1450 and encompassing the globe by 1900.
 - **Capitalism:** In the world economy, people, corporations, and states produce goods and exchange them on the world market, with the goal of achieving profit.
 - To generate a profit, producers seek the cheapest labor, drawing from the globe.
 - Producers also gain profit by commodifying everything. **Commodification** is the process of placing a price on a good and then buying, selling, and trading the good.
- 2) Although the world has multiple states, almost everything takes place within the context of the world economy.
 - **Colonialism** set up this system—exporting the politically independent state and also constructing an interdependent global economy.
 - The economies of the world are tied together, generating intended and unintended consequences that fundamentally change places.
- 3) The world economy has a **three-tier structure**: the core, periphery, and semi-periphery.
 - **Core** processes incorporate higher levels of education, higher salaries, and more technology—they generate more wealth in the world economy. They take place in more developed countries (most importantly North America and Western Europe).
 - **Periphery** processes incorporate lower levels of education, lower salaries, and less technology—they generate less wealth in the world economy. They take place in less developed countries that are kept in poverty by the core countries' lack of investment in them.
 - **Semi-periphery**: places where both core and periphery processes are occurring—they are exploited by the core but in turn exploit the periphery. (They act as a buffer zone between the core and periphery and prevent the polarization of the world into two extremes.) Examples include the Four Asian Tigers, as well as China and India.
 - This structure helps explain how colonial powers were able to amass great concentrations of wealth (through plantations, exploitation of labor, and cheap raw materials).

Dependency Theory: A critique of the modernization model that states that the relationships between powerful countries control the economic development of less powerful areas.

**As a result of this, there is little hope for economic prosperity in poorer countries because they depend on the wealthier countries.

This is a **structuralist theory: it holds that economic disparities are built into the global economy system—people built, organized, and structured the world economy in a certain way that cannot be changed easily.

Measuring Development

(GDP, income, women)

Human Development Index (HDI)

- affects EVERYONE!!!!
- big measurement including a country's:
 - avg. life expectancy
 - literacy rate
 - average years of education

←What do those have to do with Development?

Avg. Life Expectancy: MDC's have higher life expectancy (better living conditions and health care); LDC's have lower life expectancy

Literacy Rate: higher rate would mean country has better chance at succeeding in global economy

-higher literacy rate=more years of education

Gender and Development

Gender Balance: MDC's are equally balanced in terms of women's role in economy and GDP; also they have equal opportunity for both genders to succeed; In LDC's women typically have less rights than men and fewer/no educational opportunities (typically being more likely to have children)

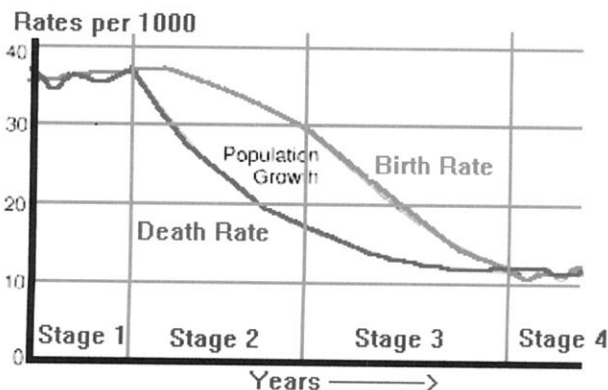
-if majority of women are involved w/ business, politics, or other networks, they are less likely to have children

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- it is dollar value of all goods and services produced within country in one year
- higher GDP=more developed
- only measures domestic economy

Gross National Income (GNI)

- dollar value of all goods/services produced within country *plus* value of exports minus imports
- measures economic volume
- when exports > imports=trade surplus (good for economy)
- when imports > exports=trade deficit (bad for economy)



Yes, of course the DTM has something to w/ development!

-The further along a country is in the Demographic Transition Model is a good indicator of how developed it is.

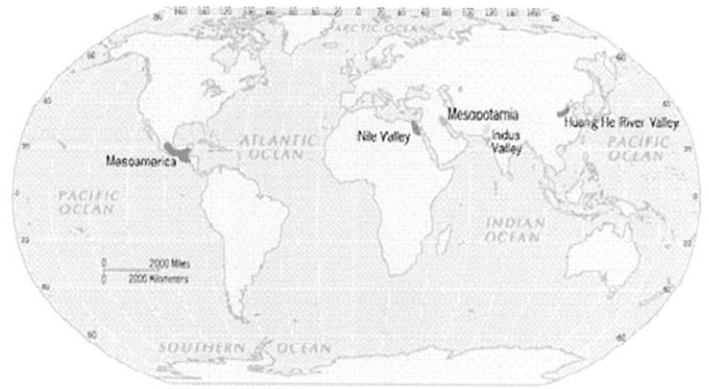
- high population growth means high birth rate which signifies low development (as mentioned above)

Origin and Evolution: 1st & 2nd Urban Evolution

Over the past thousands of years, increasing amounts of people have been gathering in large population clusters known as cities. These cities have become the centers of culture, trade, commerce, government, and life in general. Although cities around the globe grew steadily over long periods of time, their development peaked during two historical periods known as the first and second urban revolutions.

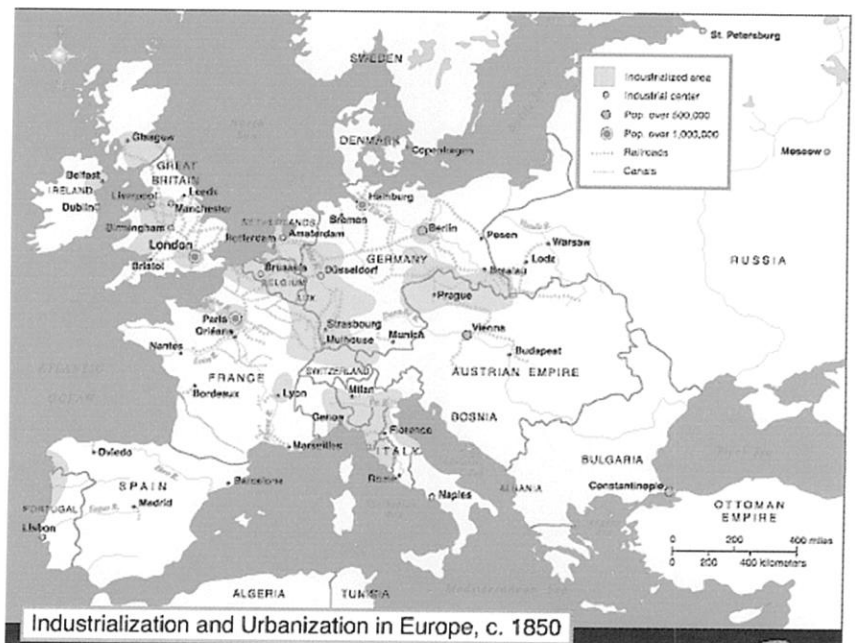
First Urban Revolution

- This was the beginning of cities themselves.
- This revolution was closely related to the first agricultural revolution.
- The innovation of cities began in five different hearths separately. In chronological order, they are:
 - **Mesopotamia**- Cities characterized by social classes. Had many temples.
 - **Nile River Valley**- Cities in this hearth had sovereignty over their regions. Used irrigation systems that set it apart from other hearths.
 - **Indus River Valley**- Had uniform housing despite social classifications.
 - **Hwanghe and Wei River Valleys**- Cities were centered around a tall central structure surrounded by a brick wall for the ruling class.
 - **Mesoamerica**- Cities in this hearth were religious centers.
- These hearths were the beginnings of urbanization. With them came the establishment of power, economies, and government as well as social stratification (social classes).
- These cities created larger surpluses of food, which in turn yielded higher levels of specialization.



Second Urban Revolution

- Coincided with the industrial revolution (1800s and early 1900s).
- After the second agricultural revolution occurred the food output dramatically increased, allowing more people to move into industrializing cities.
- These people moving into cities became the labor force of the new manufacturing industries from which these urban cities grew.

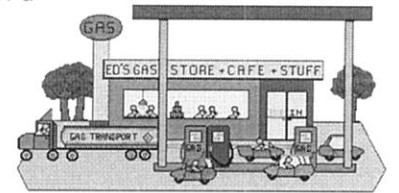


The Urban Hierarchy: From Hamlet to Megalopolis

I. Hamlet

- a. Composed of a **small rural settlement**, or a small component of a larger settlement or municipality. Hamlets are typically unincorporated. Hamlets have little to no significance.
- b. What things you can find in a hamlet:
 - i. Gas Station, A small cluster of homes.

Gas Station



II. Village

- a. Composed of a clustered human settlement of **hundreds to a few thousands**. Villages have a local significance.
- b. What new things you can find in a village:
 - i. Grocery Store, A larger cluster of homes

Grocery Store



III. Town

- a. Composed of a **larger settlement that has thousands of residents**. Towns have significance that is easily noticeable.
- b. What new things you can find in a town:
 - i. Doctor, Dentist, other important services.



IV. City

- a. Composed of an **even larger settlement in the tens and hundreds of thousands**. Cities have **significant impacts** on the surrounding landscape.
- b. What new things you can find in a city:
 - i. Specialized services.



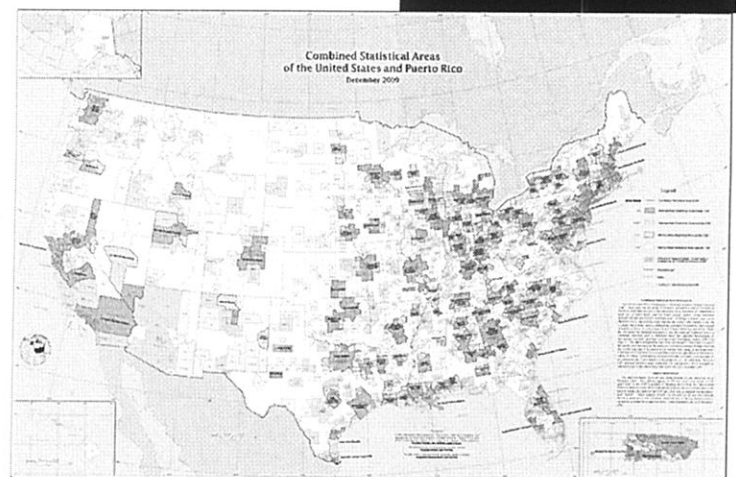
V. Metropolitan Area

- a. **The surrounding landscape** that a **larger city influences** heavily.
- b. Micropolitan Statistical Area- smaller.
- c. Metropolitan Statistical Area- larger.



VI. Megalopolis

- a. **Massive agglomeration of supercities.**
- b. Technically, the closest official term to this is Combined Statistical Area.
- c. Need to know:
 - i. **Northeast Megalopolis- Northeast United States.**
 - ii. Taiheiyō Belt/Tokaido Corridor- Southern Japan.



Central Place Theory

- **Central Place Theory**- a geographic theory that seeks to explain the reasons behind the distribution patterns, size and number of cities and towns around the world
 - Developed by **Walter Christaller** in 1933
 - **Assumptions**
 - An evenly distributed population, purchasing power, and resources
 - All settlements are equidistant and exist in a triangular lattice pattern
 - An all flat surface with no barriers and with no variation in climate
 - Goods and services can be sold in all directions and transportation costs are equal
 - **Urban Hierarchy** – Metropolis>City>Town>Villages>Hamlets

Key terms

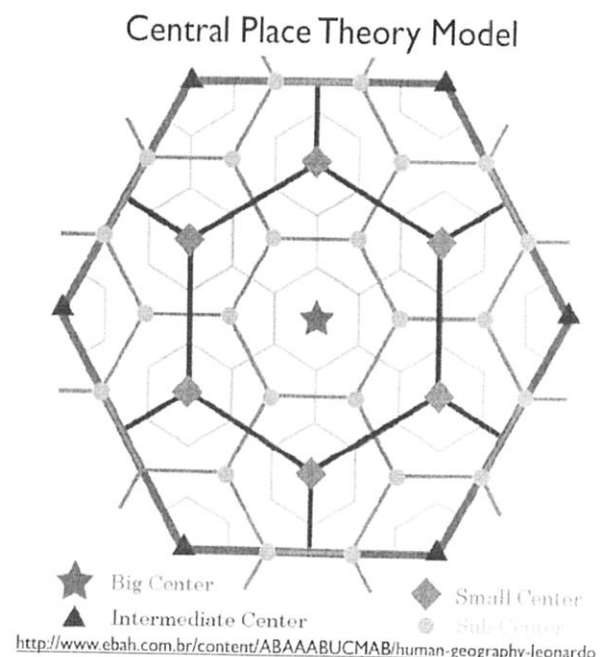
- **Sphere of Influence (SOI)**- region over which a state or organization has a significant influence on the culture, economy or politics
- **Central Place** – A settlement that depends on the sale of goods and service to the people in the surrounding area
- **Threshold** – the minimum # people needed to support a central place to function
 - Reasons Threshold drops
 - A drop in population
 - Change in culture
 - Introduction of substitutes
- **Range** – the maximum distance beyond which a person will not travel to purchase a good or service
- **Low Order Goods** – Necessities – cheap products that are purchased frequently (low range and threshold)
- **High Order Goods** – Luxuries – not essential and are purchased infrequently (high range and threshold)

Generalizations

1. The larger the settlements are in size, the fewer in number they will be
2. The larger the settlements grow in size, the greater the distance between them
3. As a settlement increases in size, the range and number of its function will increase
4. As a settlement increases in size, the number of higher-order services will increase

Hexagonal Hinterland

- A **hexagon** shape will eliminate any unserved areas that might occur by using a circle
- The **hexagons** represent the **Sphere of Influence**

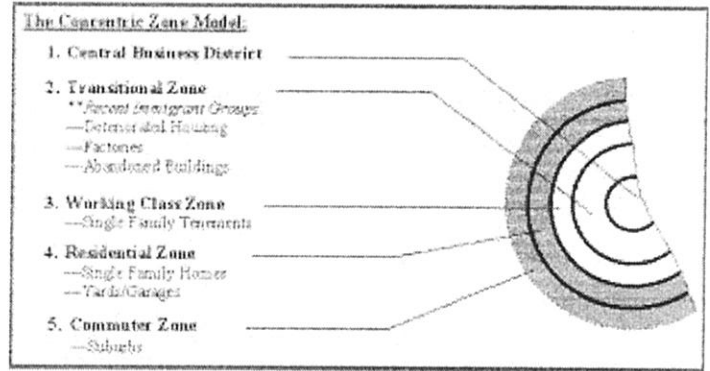


North American City Models

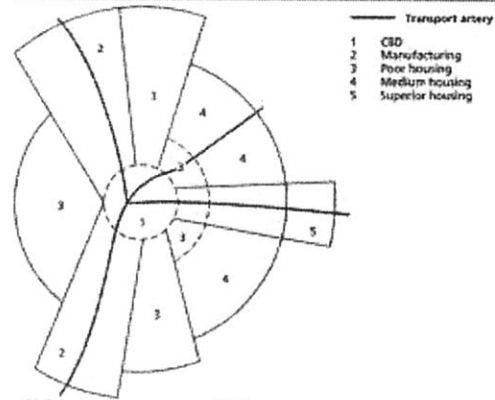
- Older
- More CBD focus
- Smaller



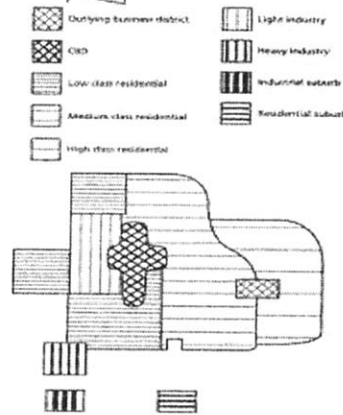
- Concentric Zone Model
 - By Ernest Burgess in 1924
 - Based on socioeconomic class, transportation costs, and the CBD.
 - Lower class lives near the CBD.
 - Upper and middle class live away from the CBD (suburbs).
 - CBD has highest land value.



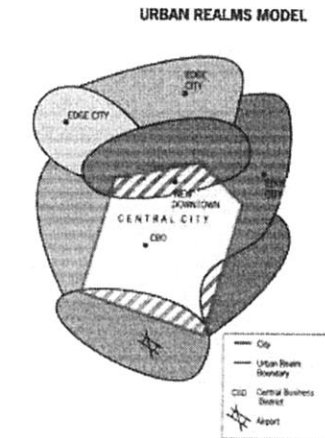
- Sector Model
 - By Homer Hoyt in 1939
 - Based on socioeconomic class, and transportation costs.
 - Upper class lives far away from the lower class.



- Multiple Nuclei Model
 - By Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945
 - Urban growth occurs anywhere, when given the opportunity.
 - Edge cities occur.
 - Stores in suburbs.



- Urban Realms Model
 - By James Vance in 1964
 - Each realm is a separate economic, social, and political entity that is linked together to form a metro.
 - No CBD focus.
 - Former downtown has poor residents.



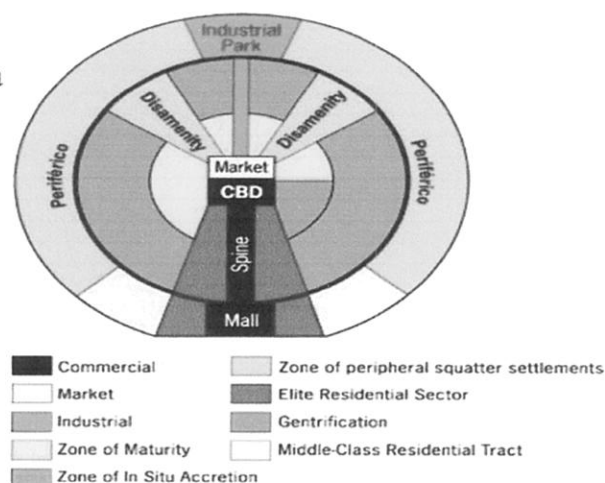
- Younger
- Less/No CBD focus.
- Larger

City Models Beyond North America

Griffin-Ford Model:

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

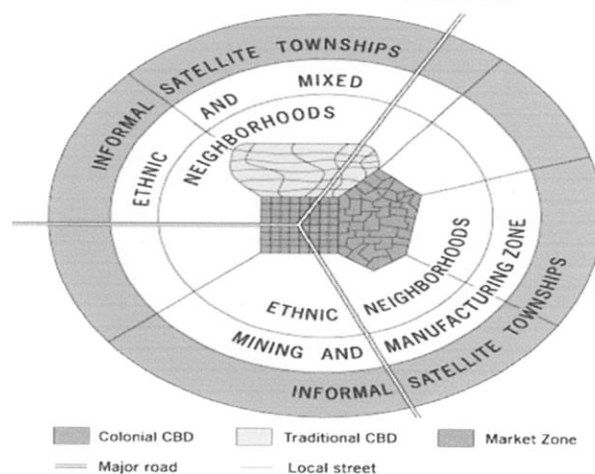
A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE



De Blij Model:

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

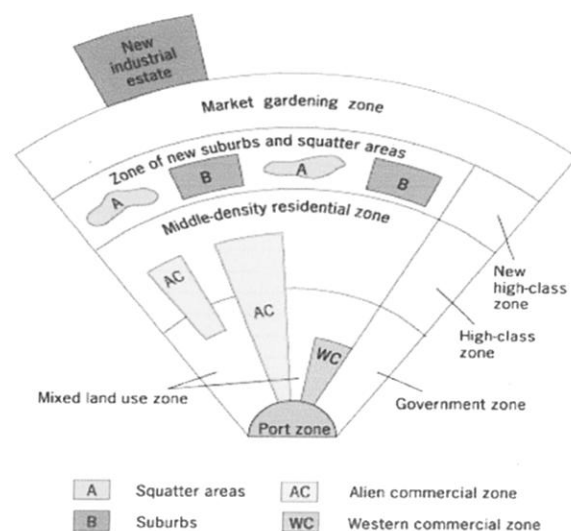
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



McGee Model:

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

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



GENTRIFICATION, WHITE FLIGHT, URBAN REVITALIZATION

GENTRIFICATION

- **Gentrification** is the rehabilitation of deteriorated, often abandoned, housing of low-income inner-city residents.
 - Advantages: Reinventing a neighborhood to be within walking distance of a workplace and very near the cultural/recreational features of that particular city attracts more and more residents.
 - More residents means the neighborhood thrives, and more residents are attracted to the city, therefore positively affecting the city.
 - Disadvantages: **Tear-downs** are created (houses that new owners bought with the intention of tearing down and building a much larger home. (a **McMansion**)
 - Gentrification also displaces lower income residents, and increases housing costs—which plays a key role in the growing problem of homelessness.

WHITE FLIGHT

- **White Flight** is the movement of whites from the city out to the suburbs.
 - Causes: Post-WW2 housing shortages, creation of highways, **redlining**, (denying people of certain races/ethnicities loans within particular areas) and **blockbusting**. (when realtors sell property to minorities, therefore encouraging whites to sell their homes under the impression that the neighborhood is 'going downhill.')
 - Effects: racial segregation, urban decay

URBAN REVITALIZATION

- **Urban Revitalization** is, simply put, the return of people to the city.
 - Effects: renewal of the city, usually involves the construction of new shopping districts, entertainment venues, and cultural attractions to draw young urban professionals back into the cities.
 - Urban revitalization is often accompanied by **gentrification**.

For additional information, check these pages in the textbook:

- ✓ Gentrification: pg. 285-286
- ✓ White Flight: pg. 285

EDGE CITIES, SUBURBANIZATION, SPRAWL, DECENTRALIZATION

EDGE CITIES

- A center of business, shopping and entertainment that is located outside of a traditional urban center.
- Term invented by Joel Garreau.

5 rules for an Edge City

1. The city must have more than five million square feet of office space; or an area to accommodate between 20,000 and 50,000 office workers.
2. The city must have more than 600,000 square feet of retail space
3. It must be characterized by more jobs than bedrooms
4. It must be perceived by the population as one place
5. It must have had no urban characteristics 30 years earlier.



SPRAWL

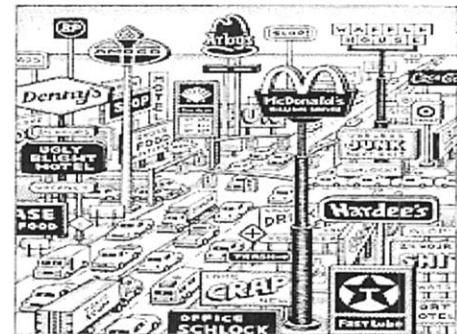
- **Sprawl/ Urban sprawl** refers to the rural acres lost as an Urbanized Area spreads outward over a period of time.

DEVELOPMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SPRAWL

- **Housing subdivisions** are large acres of land consisting entirely of newly built residences.
- **Strip Malls-** Shopping centers consisting of retail space.
- **Fast food chains**

Disadvantages:

- Negative environmental and public health
- Increased pollution and reliance on fossil fuel



SUBURBANIZATION

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



DECENTRALIZATION

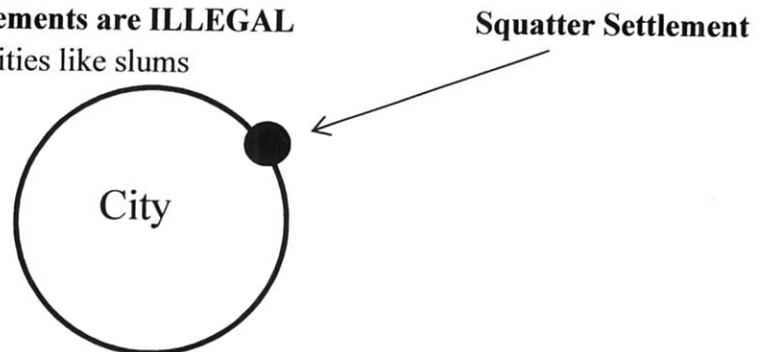
- **Decentralization** is the process of taking the power held by the state or regional governments and distributing it to local governments. There are three main forms of decentralization:
 - **Deconcentration** is a form that simply redistributes decision making authority to different levels of national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

Urban Poverty, Slums, Squatter Settlements

Squatter Settlements:

Squatter Settlements- An area within a city in a less developed country in which people illegally establish residences on land that they do not own or rent and erect homemade structures.

- Located on the edge of large cities in less developed countries.
 - Migrants who come to urban cities, and cannot find jobs usually end up living in Squatter Settlements.
 - **Squatter Settlements are ILLEGAL**
 - Large communities like slums



Urban Poverty:

- Urban Poverty-population of an urban area that live in poor conditions.
- Two poorest regions of the world: South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Some challenges faced by those in the urban poverty:
 - Limited employment opportunities
 - Poor housing
 - Unsafe environments
- Two kinds of poverty: Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty
 - Absolute-Living on less than \$1 a day (According to the UN)
 - Relative- Poor compared to others in your country

Slums:

- Slums are lower socioeconomic settlements in urban areas.
- Slums can be found in many areas and are included in other forms of poverty terms:
 - Favela- slum community in a Brazilian City
 - Shantytowns- unplanned slum development on the margins of cities, dominated by crude dwellings and shelters made from scrap materials
 - Largest settlements:
 - Asia- Orangi Township in Karachi, Pakistan
 - Africa- Khayelitsham in Cape Town, South Africa