Theories of Human Environmental Interaction

Determinism

- Definition:
  - The view that natural factors solely control the development of human physiological, behavioral, and mental qualities.
- Basic Concept:
  - How humans think, behave, and act is only determined by the natural environment they are born and live in.
  - Examples: More intelligent people came from temperate areas rather than extremely hot or cold places. Plateau environments produced more docile peoples.
- History:
  - Originated from the ancient Greeks, and then rose to prominence between the 19th and 20th centuries, before falling out of favor.
- Criticisms:
  - Through it, certain cultures could say that they were definitively superior to others, based only on the climate that they lived in.
  - The fact that it was a very simple, cause-and-effect relationship, and other nonenvironmental factors such as form of government also diversify humans.
  - Similar climate settings have been proven not to produce the same cultures or human behaviors.

Possibilism

- Definition:
  - The view that people, instead of bowing to the conditions of the environment they live in, use their creativity to adapt to, respond, and overcome them, within the environment's constraints.
- Basic Concept:
  - Humans and their culture are affected by the environment, but is also, and more predominantly, affected by human technology and innovations created to overcome environmental limitations.
  - Example: Agricultural Revolutions, as humans adapted the environment to be more fertile and provide more food, so that the population could grow.
- History:
  - Developed early in the 20th century as an alternative to Determinism, and has become a much more accepted theory since then.

More information can be found on pages 5-9 of your textbook

Cultural Landscapes

Cultural Landscape- The collection of structures, fields, or other features that result from human transformation of the natural environment; any landscape created or modified by people.

- Carl Sauer observed this in the 1920's.

Examples of a cultural landscape can include:

- The architecture of buildings
- What people wear as clothing
- Farming methods used in the area
- Religion(s) practiced in the area
- Transportation methods

Cultural landscapes resemble a *palimpsest*- a parchment that, though cleaned, still bears the traces of what was previously inscribed on it. (pg. 10)

https://i.unu.edu/media/ourworld.unu.edu-en/article/2520/hani-cultural-landscape-2.jpg

How to analyze cultural landscapes:

- By using the visible expressions of culture, for example…
  - The settlement patterns
  - The architectural styles people use
  - The ways people use their land
- These all provide clues on people's values, identity, and their culture

Cultural landscapes can reveal several things included in a society and environment.

Cultural landscapes can reveal

- The kind of culture embedded in a society
- Possibly the major religion in an area
- People's farming practices of that area
- How people use different transportation methods to get around

Cultural landscapes are created by humans transforming the natural environment and play a big part in identifying a group of people's culture.

For more information on cultural landscapes and what they are/do, see pages 8-12 in the textbook.

Cultural Regions:

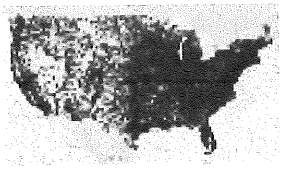
Unit 1: Pages 10-11

Cultural Region: a geographical area where the people within it, share one or multiple cultural traits, setting it apart from other regions.

Three Major Types of Cultural Regions:

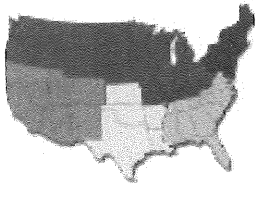
1. Formal Region: a region defined by a physical or cultural trait, (cities, government, borders, etc.) that brings the region together, or unifies it. (Also called a Uniform Region)
   a. Example: The USA is defined by a political trait, a border.
   The Corn belt is also a formal region because the region shares the same thing. In this case, corn, which is why it's the corn belt.
   b. Traits that may define a formal region:
      - Language
      - Religion
      - Boundaries
      - Common Likes

2. Functional Region: a region that has a central place, and surrounding areas, and is defined by a social, economic or political service. (Also known as a Nodal Region)



   a. There must be at least one Node or center of activity. If a Train station is the center, the economic area or service area surrounding it both make up a functional region.
   b. Another example could be McDonalds and how many areas and customers they provide for.
   c. Traits that define a Functional Region:
      - Transportation
      - Service
      - Communication

3. Perceptual Region: a region based on people's opinion. Has no agreed upon boundaries, and is based on people's identity. (Also known as a Vernacular Region.)



   a. It can become a difficult matter because it depends on people's perceptions, so there is no right answer.
   b. Example: Someone from the South, may view Kentucky as part of the North, but someone from the North would probably consider Kentucky part of the South.

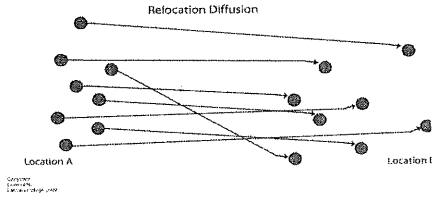
The Spread of Ideas: Cultural Diffusion

- What is cultural diffusion?
  - Diffusion is the spread of an epidemic, innovation, or idea throughout space and time.

Absorbing barriers- an obstacle which completely stops an idea from diffusion
Permeable barriers- obstacle which slows down diffusion without stopping
Independent Invention- idea created without diffusion

Relocation Diffusion:

- Phenomena is spread across space
- Population of people = same
- Ex. Migration
- Not expansion diffusion



https://www.google.com/search?q=relocation+diffusion&safe=active&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwieopyUkYHaAhXjwVkKHYqaAHwQ_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=626#imgrc=_4NNPMOMQZcxpM:

The diagram shows the dots moving from 'Location A' to 'B', note that the number of dots is same

Stimulus Diffusion:

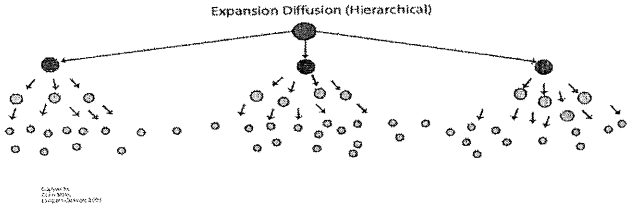
- Spreading of idea prompts new ideas
- Ideas change based on the culture of an area
- Ex. McDonalds in India changes menu to suit the population's taste.
- Examples include: McCurry Pan and McVeggie These have no beef and are vegetarian (Pg. 44, *figure 2.7*)

Expansion Diffusion:

- Includes all diffusion except relocation
- Diffusion which results in a change of numbers (increasing)

Hierarchical Diffusion:

- Spreads in a rank-order
- From highest to lowest rank (this could be social ranks, or ranks based on size of population)
- This is how most of pop culture spreads
- Spreads based on areas with similar characteristics
- Ex. Fashion brands start in Paris, skips over smaller cities like Vatican, and goes to another big city like New York and eventually arrives in Louisville



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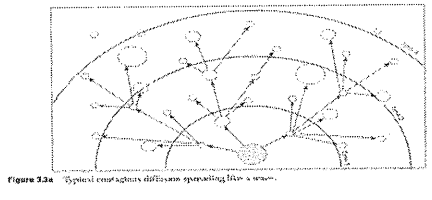
Reverse Hierarchical:

- Opposite of hierarchical
- Spreads from lowest to highest rank

Contagious Diffusion:

- Spreads randomly based on proximity
- Ex. Infectious epidemics, like H1N1in 2009 (Pg.16)



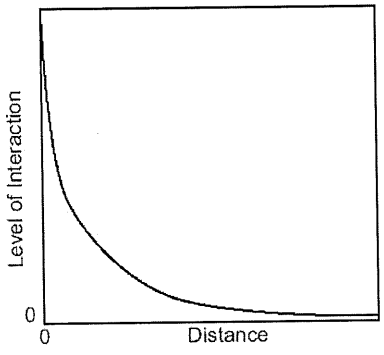
https://www.google.com/search?safe=active&biw=1366&bih=626&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=80K0WpOdOsWy5gKFh7KYDQ&q=contagious+diffusion&oq=contagious&gs_l=psy-ab.3.1.0j0i67k1j0l2j0i67k1j0l5.88620.90396.0.91586.11.9.0.2.2.0.216.1260.0j6j2.9.0....0.

See Pages 16 and 41 for more information

Interactions Between Places

- ***Accessibility*** : The ease of reaching a particular place
  - **Most commonly expressed in terms of travel time or cost
  - Greater accessibility = lower travel time and costs
  - Public facilities = highly accessible, no fees
    - Ex: Parks and libraries

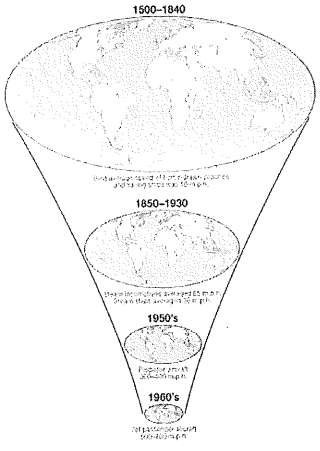
- ***Distance Decay*** : The tapering off of a process, pattern, or event over a distance
  - Ex: population density decreasing as you move further away from the downtown area
  - **Important factor when deciding where to locate certain businesses and public services.
  - Can factor in the patterns of some criminal offences



https://www.pinterest.com/pin/551128073126571420/?lp=true

- ***Tobler's First Law*** : "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things,"
  - Observation made by Waldo Tobler
    - An expert in spatial interaction modeling
  - **Shows important ideas of distance decay and spatial interaction

- ***Time Space Convergence*** : When technological advances in transportation and communication reduce the friction of distance, making places seem to be closer together in both time and space
  - **shows importance of relative distance
  - Ex: flying is much faster than having to walk, making the distance seem shorter



- As the average speed of transportation has increased the world has become smaller

For more information, see pg 17-20 in your textbook

http://slideplayer.com/slide/6205877/

Scales of Analysis

Scales

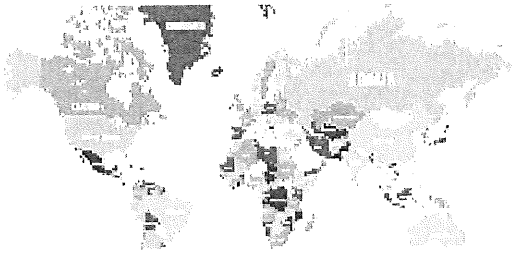
- Scale- the proportion of the represented and what it represents
  - Ex: 1cm: 1mi
- Geographic Scale- a way of depicting, in a reduced form, all or part of the world
  - Two Types:
    - Cartographic
    - Methodological

Cartographic (Map) Scales

- Large Scale
  - Smaller Area
  - More Detail
    - Global
    - National
- Small Scale
  - Larger Area
  - Less Detail
    - Regional
    - Local

Global

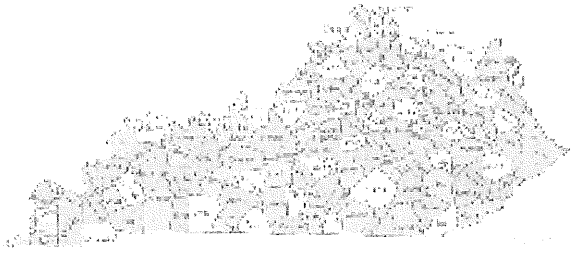
- Shows the entire planet
- Names the continents
- Very little detail
- Ex: Earth



https://png.pngtree.com/element_origin_min_pic/16/09/21/1557e23ac10cc47.jpg

Regional

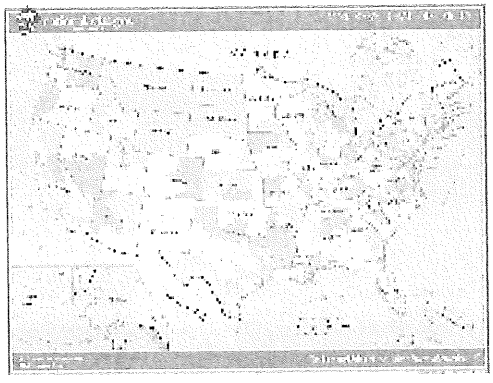
- Shows the region/state
- Shows the counties or cities
- Good amount of detail
- Ex: Kentucky



https://geology.com/state-map/maps/kentucky-county-map.gif

National

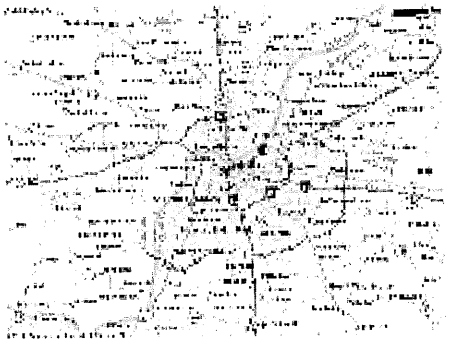
- Shows the entire Country
- Names all of the states/cities
- Not a lot of detail
- Ex: United States of America



http://cdoovision.com/blank-us-map-national-atlas/blank-us-map-national-atlas-ca000017-large/

Local

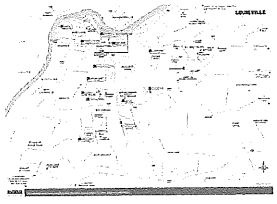
- Shows the community
- Names all of the towns/small cities
- A lot of detail
- Ex: Louisville

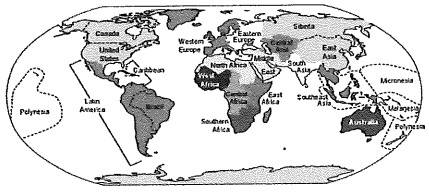


http://nalleycompany.com/Louisville_KY_Kentucky_City_Map.gif

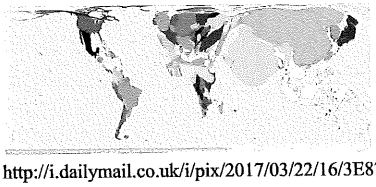
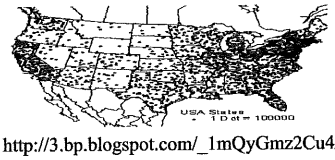
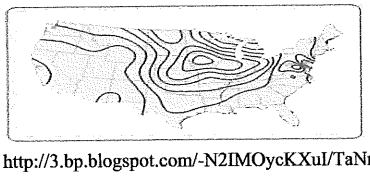
TYPES OF THEMATIC MAPS

Reference Map: map designed to show a particular location in relation to other features or boundaries. Ex: Map of Louisville, World Map





Thematic Maps: map designed to show a particular theme connected with a specific geographic area; focuses on a particular character or theme

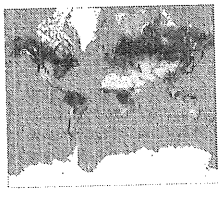
Cartogram: distortion of land area *larger land area = larger value*	 http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2017/03/22/16/3E87343C00000578-4339250-image-a-17_1490200031659.jpg
Choropleth: uses shading to show value *darker shade = larger value*	 http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-C4OXvs-NV4M/T-KmBVzp6jI/AAAAAAAAAFI/MjoUOd6GuJo/s1600/choropleth.png
Dot: uses uniform-size dots to show value *more dots = more value*	 http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_1mQyGmz2Cu4/SnjNKxxFK9I/AAAAAAAAAB0/n8UelFWKJXA/s400/Dot.gif
Graduated Symbol: uses a designated symbol (usually circle) in different sizes to show value *larger symbol = larger value*	 https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog486/sites/www.e-education.psu.edu.geog486/files/proportionalsymbol.png
Isoline: uses lines to connect similar areas *line is of equal value*	 http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-N2IMOycKXuI/TaNmI8YMktI/AAAAAAAAAA8/EyCiQuglE0Y/s1600/isoline.gif

Map Projections

- Each map will distort one or more of the four map properties when the globe is flattened. The map properties include Distance, Direction, Area, and scale (shape)

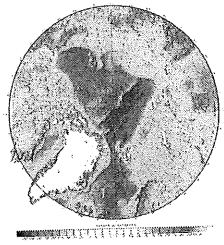
Projection Type	What is Distorted?	Advantages	Disadvantages
Mercator	Area. Areas nearest the poles become larger. Latitude lines get farther apart when close to the poles. Example: Greenland	Shows true direction. The map is used by ship captains	Areas near poles are distorted
Robinson	Everything is distorted slightly however shape and area are preserved for the most part	Shows small amount of distortion, used by schools	Hard to see poles, which appear to be over exaggerated and elongated
Polar	Distorts bottom half of globe, along with shape and area. Distance and direction are preserved from the center point	Used by airline pilots to find the best route around the earth.	You are not able to see the entire world
Peter	Distorts shape and distance. Preserves Area	Almost completely represents land area equally	South America and Africa appear very stretched out and large

Mercator

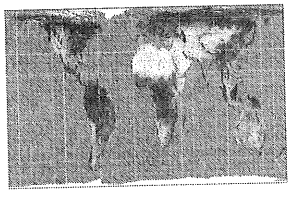


Robinson

Polar



Peter



The maps and their uses:
Mercator: Ships use this map to navigate the seas
Robinson: A compromise between all maps
Polar: Airlines use this map to navigate over the sea
Peter: Accurately and fairly represents 3rd world countries compared to the other projections

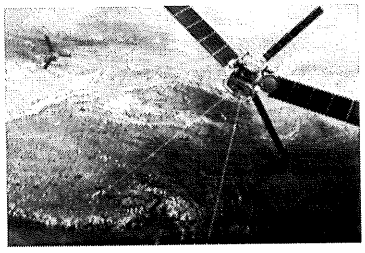
↳"developing"

Geospatial Technologies

Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the use of sensors or instruments to acquire information about a certain area or a specific object.

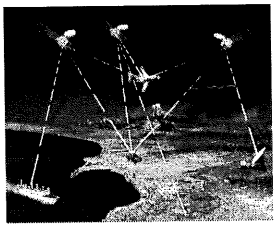
- Remote sensing allows us to take images of the ground from satellites and airplanes to see much more from then standing on the ground.
- Ex: Tracking clouds to predict the weather and storms.



Global Positioning System (GPS)

A Global Positioning System (GPS) uses satellites, radio signals, and receivers to locate an exact location through lines of latitude and longitude.

- GPS often can calculate the exact location of a person and this can be violation of personal privacy, also known as geoslavery.
- GPS is also used to confirm legal boundaries, track inventories os species, and monster agricultural fields.



Geographic Information System (GIS)

A Geographic Information System (GIS) captures and stores all types of georeferenced data (data tied to locations on earth)

- A GIS combines the georeferenced data and then is able to relate different kinds of georeferenced data (vector data and raster data)
- A limitation of GIS is that it requires very expensive hardware and only certain able individuals can use it.

Satellite Navigation System

A Satellite Navigation System is a system of satellites used to locate longitude, latitude. altitude, velocity, and time information.

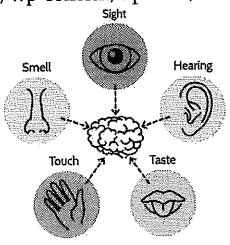
https://linxtechnologies.com/wp/beginners-guide-satellite-navigation-systems/

For more information, see pages 23-29 of the textbook

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

QUALITATIVE

https://ercare24.com/wp-content/uploads/making-the-most-of-your-five-senses.jpg



- Description
- Characteristic
- Opinion, subjective
- Observations

Ex: Harshness of terrain, language of person, diversity of country

Especially important in human geography

- Often occurs at beginning of scientific enquiry as observations
- Then, qualitative data is often measured into...

QUANTITATIVE

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Typical_highway_sign.JPG

- Numbers
- Measurable, orderable
- Factual, objective
- Measurements

Ex: Population of city, absolute distance between places, percent of population a certain religion

- Important for factual evaluation of world around us

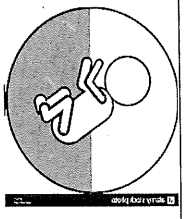
QUALITATIVE:
The coffee is very hot

QUANTITATIVE:
The coffee is 101°F

https://i.pinimg.com/736x/f0/ef/66/f0ef66af0f176ec3c6c84e852d9fb7d6--kitchen-decals-kitchen-art.jpg

Key Population Statistics

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)- The number of live births for every 1,000 people in a year



Total Fertility Rate (TFR)- The average number of children a woman will have in her life.

Replacement Level- The fertility level in which the next generation's population neither increases or decreases (TFR=2.1)

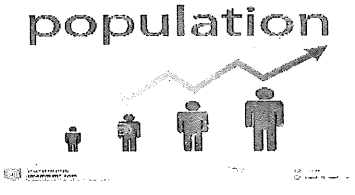
http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-grayscale-circular-frame-shading-with-pictogram-of-little-baby-lying-139191664.html

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)- The percentage of growth in a population over a year excluding migration

- To calculate [CDR-CBR]÷10

Doubling Time- The amount of time for a population in an area to double in size (lower number = quicker doubling)

- Helps to relate current trends in population to the population in the future
- To calculate use the **Rule of 70** (70÷RNI)



https://www.emaze.com/@AITFCZTQ/Industrial-Revolution

Net Migration- The change of an area's population based upon immigration (people coming into the area) and emigration (people leaving an area)

- # of emigrants- # of immigrants= Net Migration

Crude Death Rate (CDR)- The number of deaths for every 1,000 people in one year

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)- Number of deaths under the age of 1 year old in a given area per 1,000 live births

- To calculate IMR- [Deaths under age 1÷ Live births during the year]× 1,000

Life Expectancy- The age an individual is expected to live to given current death rates.
Impacted by: Poverty, Diseases, Gender, Crime, and more

In MDC's

Life Expectancy is higher because:

- There is better healthcare and standard of living meaning people live longer.
  EX: Japan 83.7 years, Sierra Leone 50.1 years

Net Migration is higher because:

- More people come to the country than leave because of better opportunities
  EX: Oman has 341.59 net migrants per 1,000 inhabitants (largely guest workers in the oil industry)

Doubling Time is higher/longer because:

- Fewer children are being born in these countries meaning population isn't increasing as much as LDC's so it takes longer for the population to double
  EX: USA:75 Years > Libya:19 Years

In LDC's

CBR, TFR, and RNI are higher because:

- Little to no contraceptives
- Women have children earlier in life
  EX: Highest TFR is Niger with 7.3, Niger also has the highest RNI- 36.63

IMR is higher because:

- Worse Healthcare
- Worse standards of living
  EX: Afghanistan has the highest IMR at 112.8

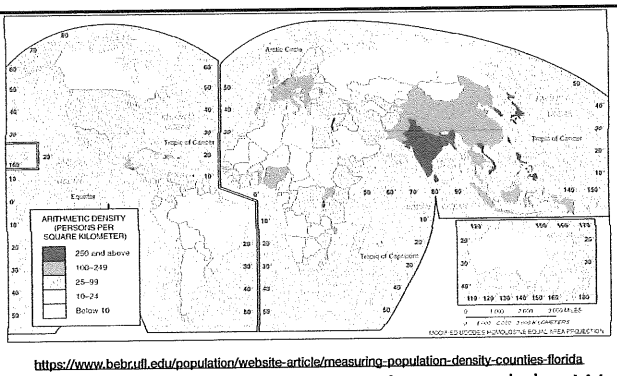
Note: Although CDR is often higher in LDCs due to high IMR and infectious disease rates, it can be higher in some MDCs due to the large elderly population.

Population Density

Population density is the pressure a population exerts on the land.

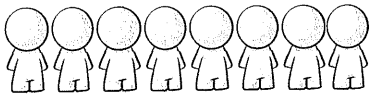
ARITHMETIC DENSITY: *Number of people living in a given unit of land*

- Does not take into account the different land types in an area
  - Some land may be unusable (*not* arable)
- Ex: Australia has an arithmetic density of **7** people per sq. km, while Japan has an arithmetic density of **340** people per sq. km



https://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population/website-article/measuring-population-density-counties-florida

Map of Arithmetic Density Levels Around the World



total population

(divided by)

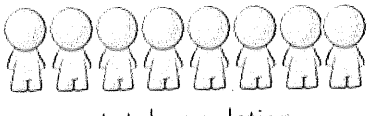
total land area

= ARITHMETIC DENSITY

AGRICULTURAL DENSITY:
Number of farmers per unit of arable land

PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY: *Number of people per unit of arable land*

- ***Arable land:*** land that can be used for agriculture
- Takes into account that some land might be inhospitable
- Ex: US has a physiological density of **186** people while Egypt has **2,633**.

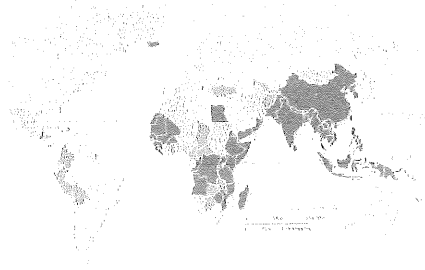


total population

(divided by)

total arable land

= PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY



https://content.openclass.com/eps/pearson-reader/api/item/33c1ac75-46ce-4867-ae30-5281538f14a6/1/file/RubensteinCHG3-071415-MB/OPS/s9ml/chapter02/filep70004968340000000000000000a4c.xhtml

Map of Physiological Density Levels Around the World

For more info, see pages 66-67 in your textbook.

Population Distribution

3 Basic Dispersion Patterns

① Uniform - equally-spaced apart
② Random - no predictable pattern
③ Clumped - bunched in groups

distribution influencing FACTORS

physical

Climate: extreme areas have a ↓ pop density
ex. Europe's temperate climate attracts many people

Water Bodies: river valleys may also promote human settlements
ex. Egypt - 95% of the population lives within 5 miles of the Nile River.

Landforms: rugged terrain restricts the concentration of population in any area
ex. Himilayan Mts. have a ↓ pop. density

VS

human

Politics: stable/fair governments have a ↑ high pop. density
ex. Sudan has an unstable gov't and a ↓ pop density

Economy: areas w/ developed markets and skilled workers bring in high populations
ex. India has a huge economy and a ↑ pop. density

Culture: cultural practices and ethnic relationships can influence settlement

History: ancient settlement locations and colonialism have impacted pop. distribution.
ex. Nigeria, the US, and India, all former colonies, have ↑ pop. densities

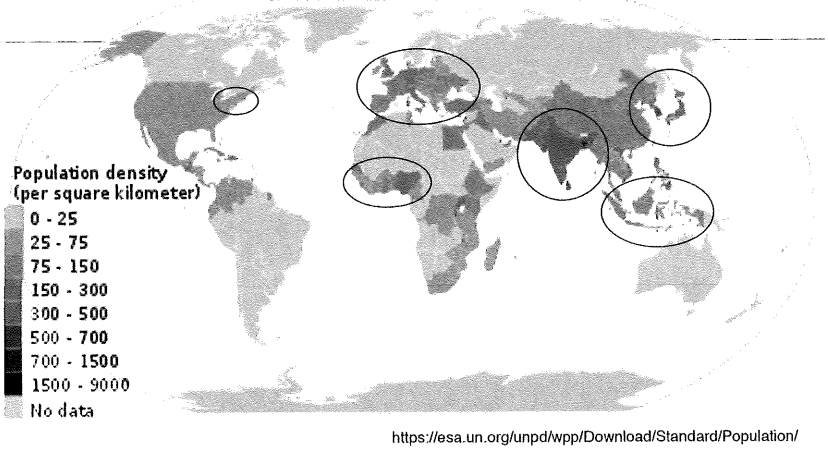
pattern of where the ppl live

population density ≠ population distribution

# of ppl per unit of land

Major Population Clusters

① East Asia
② South Asia
③ Southeast Asia
④ Nigeria
⑤ Europe
⑥ Northeastern United States



https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

for more information, see textbook pages 66-67

Population Policies

Pro-Natalists (MDC's)

What
- Increase Birth Rates /Total Fertility Rates

When
- DTM Stage, 4

Problems
- Uncontrolled birth rates
- Infertile mothers can't get benefits

Country Examples
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- Russia
- Sweden

Why
- Low Population
- Aging population
- Low fertility rates
- Decrease of birth rates

Policies
- Banning sales of contraceptives (France)
- Antiabortion laws can be enforced
- Money for additional children
- Cheaper baby needs (Clothes, diapers, food, etc.)
- Workers paid during maternity/parental leave

https://jcvisa.info/china-offers-to-remove-iuds-for-

Mother embraces newborn

Anti-Natalists (LDC's)

What
- Decrease Birth Rates /Total Fertility Rates

When
- DTM Stage 2

Problems
- Imbalance of male to female ratio
- Not reaching replacement level (TFR 2.1)

Country Examples
- China
- India
- Kenya
- Nigeria

Why
- Low resources available for everyone
- Not enough space for settlement

Policies
- Cheaper sales of contraceptives
- Increased prices of baby needs (Clothes, diapers, food, etc.)
- No pay during maternity/parental leave

Babies not wanted

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/186617978286312758/

Eugenic

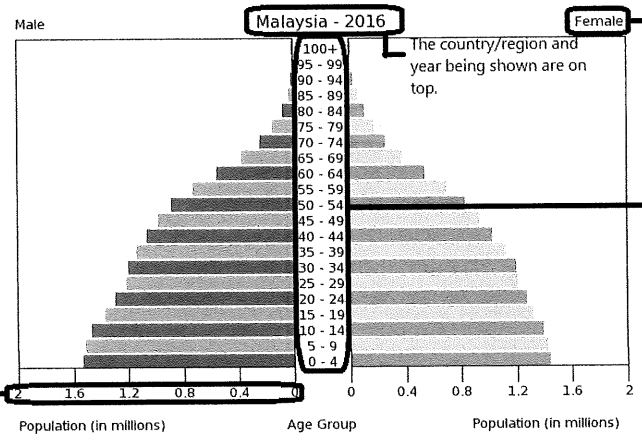
Steering of (pro and anti) natalist policies on distinctive groups

(Example: Nazis favored Germans with pro-natalists policies and Jews anti-natalists policies

See Text Book pg 70 for more Info

Population Pyramids

Population pyramid: bar graph that shows age and gender composition of a population; helps in showing age-dependency ratio, ratio of men to women, and population growth



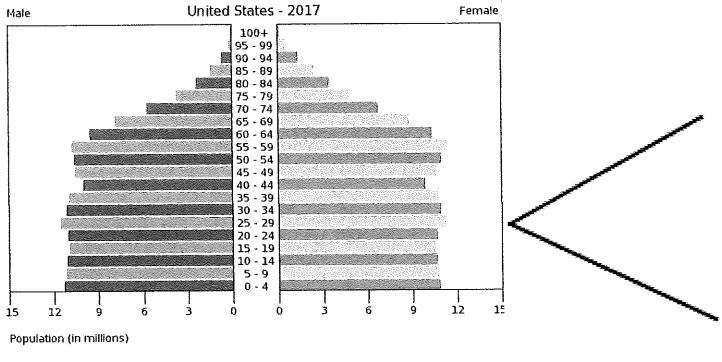
The country/region and year being shown are on top.

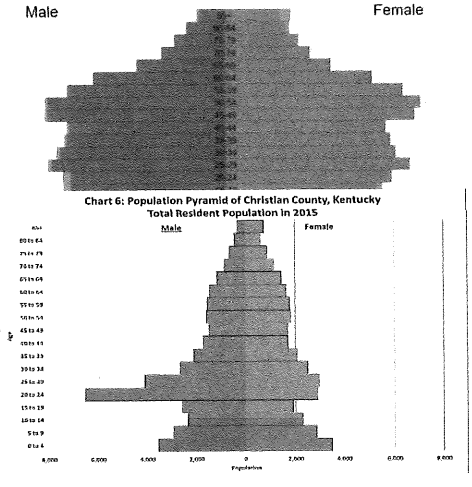
The pyramid is divided up by gender; males are always on the left side and females on the right.

Between the bars are age **cohorts**. These are groups of people born normally within 5 years of each other, all the way to 100. Males and females are shown for each of these groups.

The horizontal axis shows either population (like this) or % of total population. When population is being shown, scale can change.

Different Geographic Scales

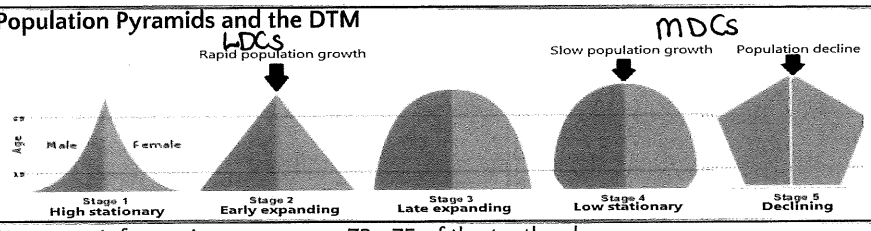




- The U.S. population pyramid (left) is similar to the Jefferson County, KY one (top right), but very different from the Christian County, KY pyramid (bottom right)

- Jefferson County is a large metro area, while Christian County has a military base → more young adults because they're more likely to serve

Population Pyramids and the DTM



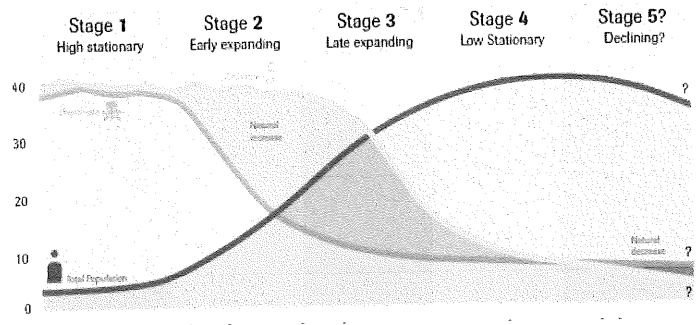
For more information, see pages 73–75 of the textbook.

Image Sources (from top to bottom, left to right):
https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/age_structure.html
http://trading-u.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/12-24-euro-us.png
https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/planning_design/general/compplan2040_projections_execsummary.pdf
https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/blogs/2016/06/americas-age-profile-told-through-population-pyramids/chart-6.png
https://www.slideshare.net/PLANETGEOGRAPHY/population-structures-10191768

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

Demographic Transition Model- shows population change over time.

- Based off population trends in Europe
- Observed by Warren Thompson
- Relates changes in RNI to social change as a result of urbanization and industrialization
- Describes a shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates over time



Limitations:

-Doesn't take migration into account
-partial picture of population change
-no predictive value
-not directly applicable to developing countries

Stage 1:Preindustrial:(until 1750)

Birth Rate:High because.....
-children needed for farming
-children die at an early age
-no family planning

Death Rate:High: because.....
-disease
-famine
-poor medical knowledge

Natural increase or decrease:
stable or very slow increase

Example Countries:
-no example countries
- Amazon Tribe Basin

Stage 2:Early Industrial:(1750-1880)

Birth Rate:High because....
-children needed for farming
-children die at an early age
-no family planning

Death Rate:Falls Rapidly because..
-contagious diseases
-but improvements in
  - medical care
  - water supply
  - sanitation

Natural increase or decrease:
very rapid increase

Example Countries:
-Egypt
-Kenya
-Ethopia

Stage 3:Late Industrial:(1880-1970)

Birth Rate:Falling because...
-improved medical care
-improved diet
-industrialized

Death Rate:Falls more slowly because..
-contagious diseases
-but improvements in
  - medical care
  - water supply
  - sanitation

Natural increase or decrease:
increases moderately

Example Countries:
-Brazil
-India

Stage 4:Post Industrial:(1970-Present)

Birth Rate:Low because...
-family planning
-good health
-improving status of women
-later marriages

Death Rate:Low because..
-chronic diseases
-better health care
-reliable food supply

Natural increase or decrease:
stable or very slow increase

Example Countries:
-USA
-France
-UK

Stage 5: Declining: (Future)

Birth Rate:Very Low because..
-family planning
-good health
-improving status of women
-later marriages

Death Rate:Low because..
-chronic diseases
-better health care
-reliable food supply

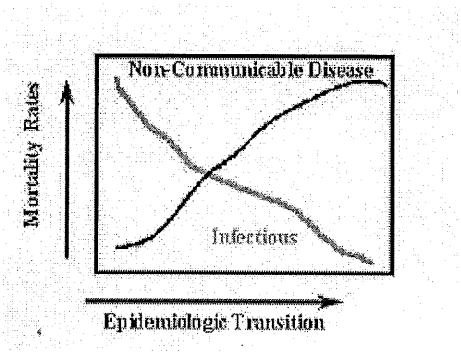
Natural increase or decrease:
slow decrease

Example Countries:
-Germany
-Russia
-Japan

The Epidemiological Transition

What is it?

The shift from infectious diseases to chronic diseases. It shows the most common causes of death in each stage of the **DTM** (demographic transition model).



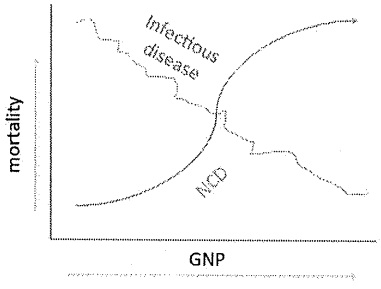


Image one: http://asafon.ggec.co/epidemiological-transition-model/
Image two:
https://abwallis.wordpress.com/2015/06/09/on-non-communicable-diseases-21st-century-globalization-and-the-epidemiologic-triangle-does-this-model-still-work/

Infectious diseases	Chronic (Non- Communicable)
- Diseases that are spread from human to human, either directly or indirectly. - Caused by bacteria and/or viruses - Ex: tuberculosis and the flu - Occur more often in LDCs - Present in stages **1** and **2** of the DTM	- Diseases that cannot be cured or prevented a majority of the time, and is part of the person's life for a long time. - Causes the person's body to deteriorate but is not spread from person to person - Ex: heart disease and diabetes - Now more common because of higher life expectancies - Present in stages **4** and **5** of the DTM

This means that in developing countries (lower life expectancies), infectious diseases are the main cause of death, but in developed countries (higher life expectancies), chronic diseases are.

For more information, go to page 78 in your book (Figure 3.10) !

POPULATION THEORIES

THOMAS MALTHUS

English Economist

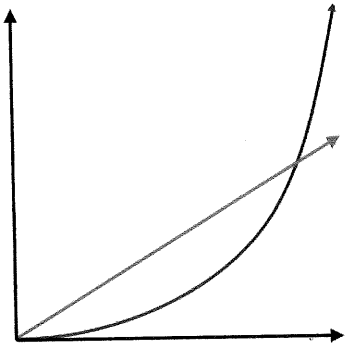
→ Population growth leads to poverty and misery.

→ Environmental Determinist

→ Did not consider technological advancements

→ **Positive Checks**– Reduce population; famine, disease, etc.

→ **Preventative Checks**– Actions to prevent population growth; postponing marriage, less sex, etc.



According to Malthus, population would outgrow food production.

Food grew arithmetically. Population grew geometrically.

NEO-MALTHUSIANS

People who share similar ideas to Malthus

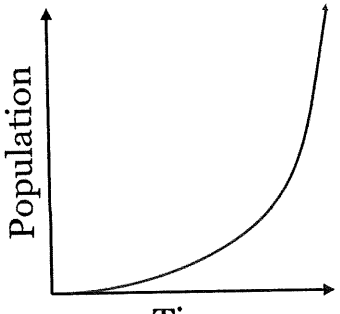
→ World space and resources were limited, but the environment was not the determinant.

→ **Carrying Capacity**– The maximum number of people that can live on Earth comfortably

→ Want strict population control

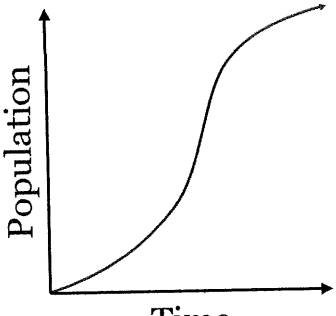
J-CURVE

Exponential growth of population over time



(This is what Malthus saw happening)

S-CURVE



Population growth begins to level out due to limited resources.

(Malthus said this would happen due to checks)

ESTER BOSERUP

Danish Economist & Main Critic of Malthus

→ As the population grows, there would be more technologies to produce more food.

→ Possibilist

→ Argued food production could be increased

CORNUCOPIANS

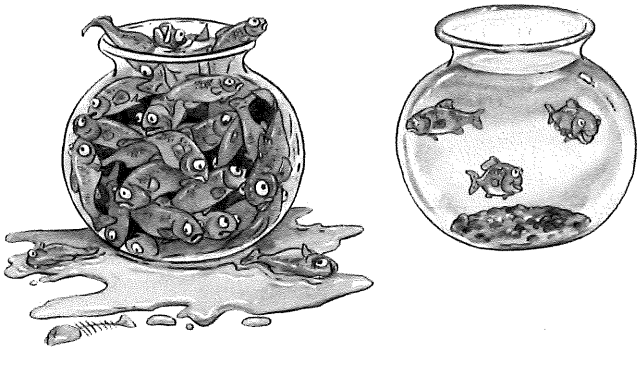
"Necessity is the mother of invention."

→ **Cornucopian Theory**– Humans can innovate ways to expand the food supply

→ People are a valuable resource.

The carrying capacity in the fish bowl is 3 fish.

http://smcarthur.com/tecset/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Carrying-Capacity-Image.jpg

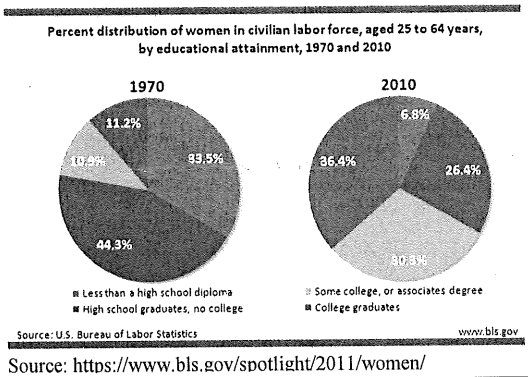


See pages 78-79 in the textbook for more information.

Women and Population

Education

- Women typically have much less access to education than men
- This trend is strongest in LDCs, and among impoverished areas
  - Ex: Somalia- 95% of poorest females aged 7-16 have never attended school
- In recent decades, rates of higher education in women have increased (mainly in MDCs)
- Increased education leads to decreased fertility rates but increased participation in the work force



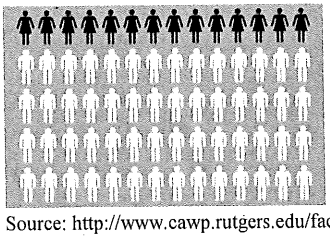
Source: https://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2011/women/

Economic Roles

- Women have uneven participation in different sectors of the economy
  - Concentrated in the service sector, in careers such as teaching and health care
  - Underrepresented in jobs requiring higher education, such as STEM jobs including architecture or engineering
- **Gender Wage Gap**- a global trend in which women are paid less than men
  - Ex: U.S. (2007)- median income for men was about $32,500, compared to about $20,000 for women

Political Roles

- Women participate less in political affairs than men
  - Ex: 2016- only 22.8% of parliament members were female



Source: http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/facts

- Similar to education and economy, this significant gap has been lessened in recent decades (mainly in MDCs)
  - More educated women leads to greater political participation

Fertility

- **Fertility**- the births within a given population
- Lower in MDCs
  - Women's increased education and participation in politics and the economy cause them to wait to have children
  - Ex: Japan- fertility rates are decreasing as more women pursue careers rather than have children
- Higher in LDCs
  - Earlier marriage and children due to lack of education or career
  - Ex: Niger- highest total fertility rate of 6.62 (almost 7 children per woman)
- Gender roles provide many women with a low status, and they do not have access to contraceptives or the opportunity for family planning

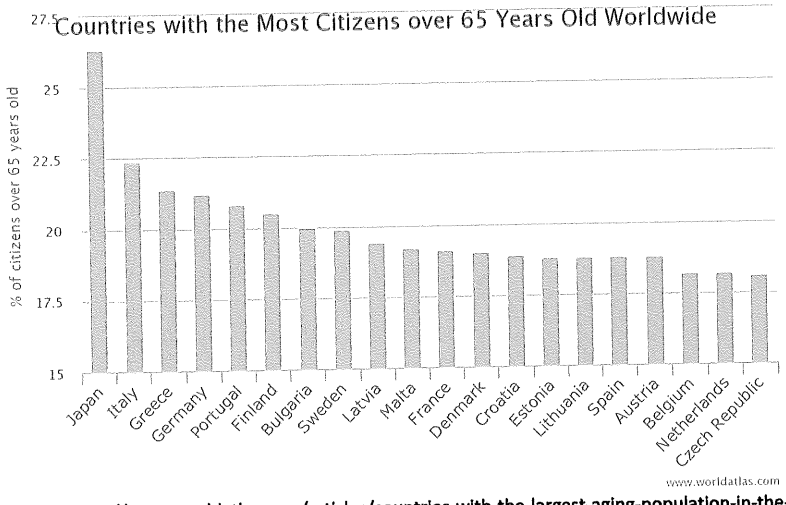
Mortality

- **Mortality**- the deaths within a given population
- Educated women have a lower mortality rate, as they can pursue careers to financially support themselves and have access to healthcare
  - Ex: Sub-Saharan Africa- maternal deaths would be reduced by 70% if all women had a primary education
- Women are often responsible for the nutrition of the family, especially the children
- Women's prenatal health impacts Infant Mortality Rates
  - Better prenatal healthcare = lower IMR

For more detailed information, see pages 67, 183-185, 271-273, 310, and 316-317 in your textbook.

Aging Population

Causes	Effects
★ Country's death rate decreasing o Better healthcare o Improved medical technology ★ Birth rate decreasing o Education of women o Less desire for large families	★ Not many people in the workforce ★ Government pushes pronatalist policies so the population doesn't decrease ★ Money spent on healthcare for the elderly ★ Money spent of services and resources for the elderly o Retirement homes ★ Politicians shift to more of a conservative view, to appeal to the elderly



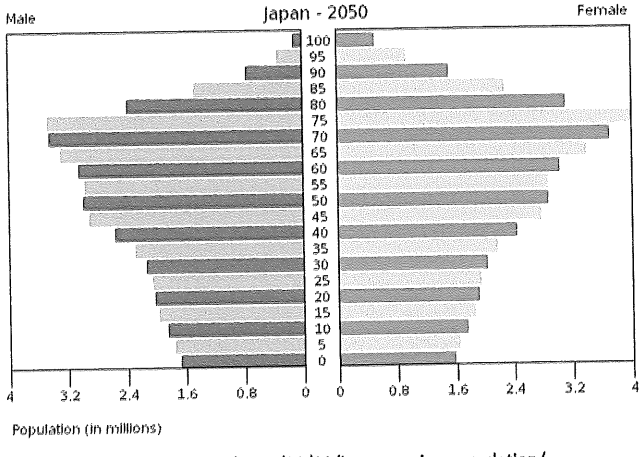
https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/countries-with-the-largest-aging-population-in-the-world.html

Age-dependency ratio – the number of people under 15 and over 65 divided by the number of people between 15 and 65, the working age

Blue zones- areas that have very long-lived populations

- Okinawa, Japan
- Loma Linda, California
- Ikaria, Greece

Example:



https://revisesociology.com/2018/01/11/japan-ageing-population/

Japan is projected to have 40% of its population be 65 or older by 2050

The pyramid shows an upside-down pyramid, which is characteristic of an aging population

For more information see pages 71-75

Young Populations

- Young Populations are **found mostly in LDCs**
- Young populations occur in areas with **short life-expectancies**
- **Age dependency is low** in areas with young populations because there are few people over the age of 65
- **CDR is high** in these areas because people are dying at faster rates, preventing the population from aging
- **Infant mortality is high** because the death of infants prevents a population from aging

Age Dependency- the number of people under the age of 15 and over the age of 65 as a proportion of the working age population

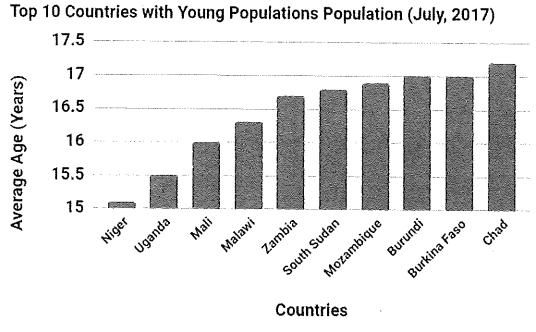
Life Expectancy- the average number of years a person is expected to live given death rates within a given population

CDR (crude death rate)- the annual number of deaths per 1,000 people

Infant Mortality- the number of deaths of infants under one of age per 1,000 live births

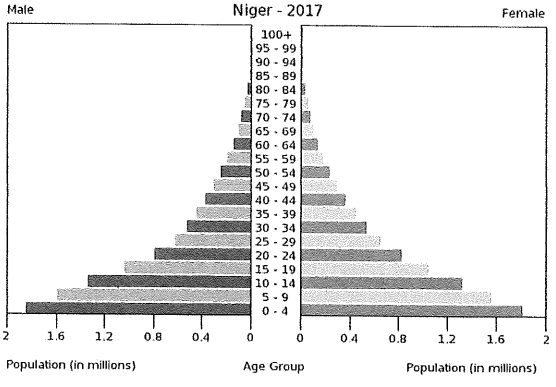
Causes of Young Populations

- Increasing fertility rates
  - lower status and education of women
  - lack of family planning
  - more desire for large families
- Short life expectancy and high CDR
  - less medical technology
  - minimal knowledge of good nutrition and hygiene
- Unstable political and social conditions



Effects of Young Populations

- Less government spending on healthcare and pension
- More people in workforce
- Pronatalist policies were enforced by government to make up for high CDR
- Politicians target young people to get more votes



This is a population pyramid for Niger in 2017. It shows how a population pyramid for a country with a young population would look.

http://www.coopami.org/en/countries/countries/niger/country_description/index.htm

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/maps-and-graphics/oldest-and-youngest-countries-populations/

For more information see pages 71-76

Migration Patterns

Key Terms:

1. **Immigration** – The influx of people ***coming*** into a country from another foreign country.
2. **Emigration** – The influx of people ***leaving*** a country to go to another foreign country.
3. **Net Migration** – The ***difference between*** the number of ***immigrants*** (people coming into a country) ***and*** the number of ***emigrants*** (people leaving an area)
4. **Circulation** – the temporary relocation of people from one place to another
5. **Demographic Equation:**

$$New\ Population = Old\ Population + (Births - Deaths) + Net\ Migration$$

   - (Births – Deaths) is the **natural increase** of a population
   - The Demographic Equation allows geographers to calculate or predict population change

So why do does this all matter? These equations and terms allow Geographers to map and track migrations of people and culture all over the world. Below are some **common migration patterns** shown in Fig. 1.

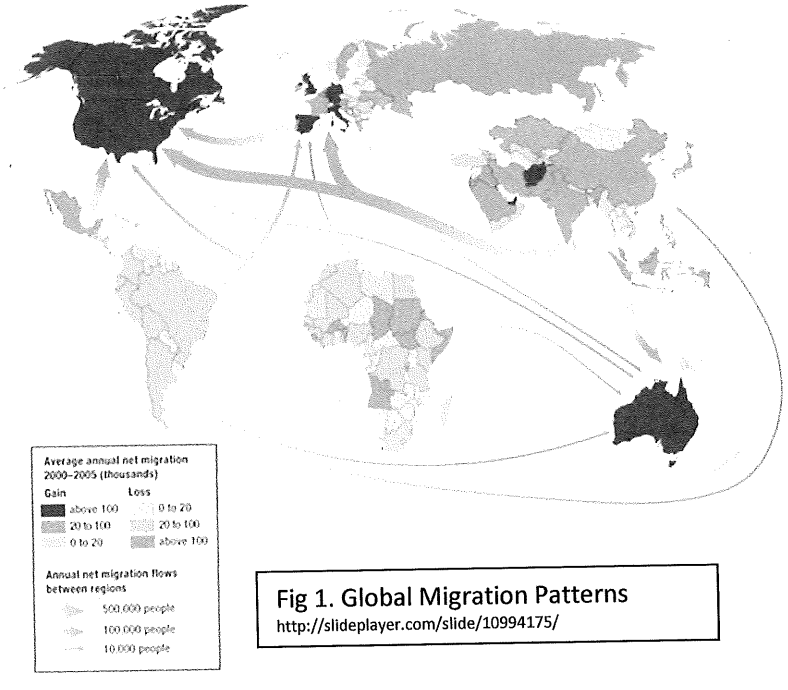


Fig 1. Global Migration Patterns
http://slideplayer.com/slide/10994175/

-The **3 Largest flows of immigrants** are:
- Asia to Europe
- Asia to North America
- Latin America to North America

-The overall trend is migration from **LDCs to MDCs.**

- Large Migrations are usually undergone by young men in their 20s

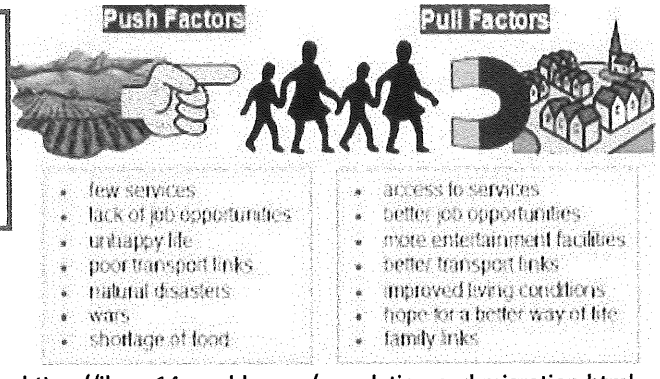
- **Latin America** has become an emigration hotspot due to political and economic instability
- **European immigration** has been shown to be a hotspot for ***refugee immigration*** recently
- **Asian Emigration** – Is complex, but mainly ***due to jobs*** (25% of total world immigrants)
- **African Emigration** - Immigration common through ***colonial connections***

Note: (Refer to pg. 81 (heading one), and pg. 82 – 91 (Heading: 'Patterns of Global Immigration') for more information in the textbook)

Voluntary Migration

Voluntary Migration

People **decide** to move somewhere permanently/ or for long periods of time



https://ibgeo14.weebly.com/population-and-migration.html

Pull Factors– **Positive**/ favorable conditions that **attract** migrants to a certain place

Ex. ↑Job opportunities, ↑Transportation

The 3 G's (GGG)

God, Glory, Gold

https://www.amazon.co.uk/GreatGadgets-8028-Door-Stop-Shape/dp/02YYEDF8

Push Factors– **Negative**/ unfavorable circumstances that **push** people away from a certain place

Ex. Poverty, Natural Disasters, No jobs, War

Caused By: Environmental, Social, Political, and/ or Economic Factors

Real Life Examples-— Great Atlantic Migration, Partition of India (**both** push & pull)

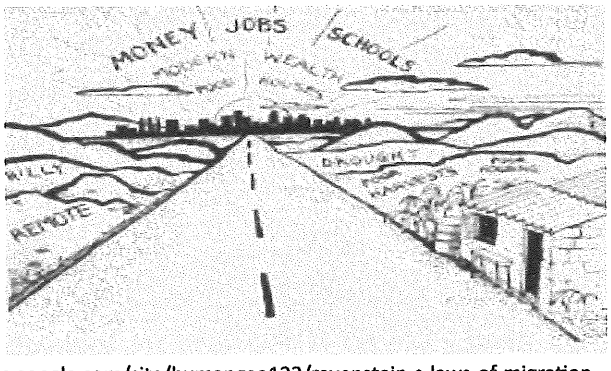
Migration– **movement** of people from one place to another for **long periods** of time

Migrants– the **people** who move in migration

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

1. Most migrations occur over **short distances**
2. Migrants move between cities **creating gaps of people from far places**
3. 2 Processes: **Dispersion & Absorption**
4. **Counterflows** occur with Migration flows
5. Long distance migrants travel: **rural to urban**
6. Residents living in **urban areas** are less likely to migrate than those in **rural areas**
7. Women usually migrate **inside** country; men usually migrate **abroad**

★ Most migrants are **single & 25** years old



https://sites.google.com/site/humangeo123/ravenstein-s-laws-of-migration

Learn more by seeing pages 81-83 in your textbook!

Current Issues with Migration

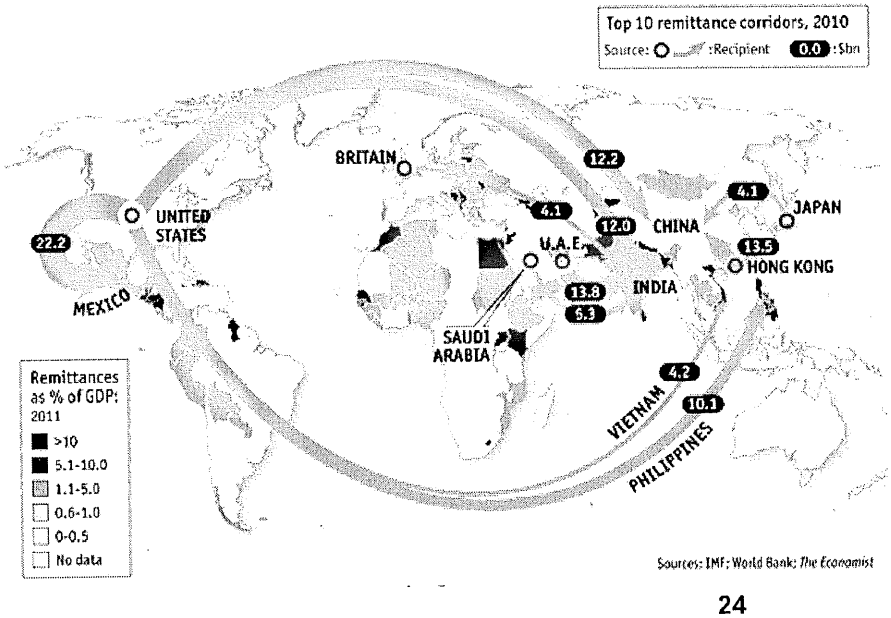
- **Unauthorized Immigrants**- people who manage to remain in a country by overstaying their visa or crossing the border while being undetected.
  - Also known as undocumented or illegal immigrants.
- **Authorized Immigrants-** Immigrants who become legal permanent residents
  - Also called green-card holders
  - In 2008, the United States let 1,107,126 immigrants have legal permanent residence; these are authorized immigrants. (figure 3.14, page 84 of text book)

- **Guest workers**- people who receive temporary permits to travel to a country and work there.
  - This concept was first seen within Europe when countries such as Germany and France needed workers, but later on Morocco, Turkey, and Algeria became important guest worker sources
  - Guest workers are typically men.
  - Many guest workers do not return home after their temporary permit expires or employment ends
  - Chain migrations sometimes occured if a guest worker did not return home.
- **Brain drain**- the specific migration of people who are considered skilled professionals.
  - Brain drain is typically associated with developing countries or regions.
  - This can lead to issues in some regions. Some African Countries have 10% of health professionals leave which decreases ability to fight diseases in some LDCs
  - Benefits the destination country's economy with more skilled workers.
- **Remittances**- money, goods, or services that are sent by immigrants to their home countries.
  - Example of transnationalism (process by which immigrants develop ties to multiple countries)

www.languagelies.com/en/dictionary/brain-drain

https://www.economist.com/node/21553458

Textbook pages 81-91

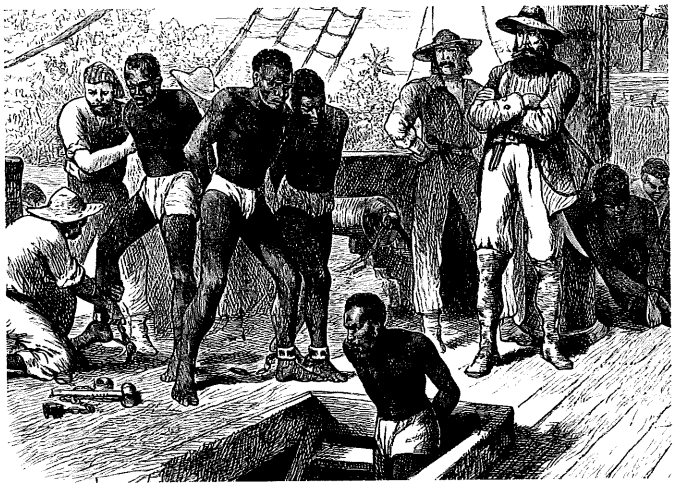


Forced Migration

Forced Migration- Occurs when a person, group, government, or other entity insists that another individual or group must relocate. The people being moved have no say in where they are going or the conditions they are going in.

Refugees:	**Asylum Seekers:**	**Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)**
• One who flees to another country out of concern for personal safety or to avoid persecution. • Ex: People from all over the Middle East (such as Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan) have sought refuge in Europe and North America because of civil unrest.	• Someone who has migrated to another country in hopes of being given refugee status. • Ex: In the 1990's, European countries received a lot of asylum applicants due to the war that developed when Yugoslavia broke apart.	• People forcibly driven from their homes into another part of the same country. • Ex: Sudan is estimated to have more than 5 million IDP's due to civil war within its boundaries.

See pages 87-90 in the textbook for more



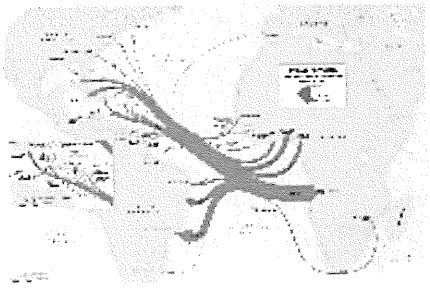
https://www.internationalinside.com/history/transatlantic-slave-trade/

Human Trafficking:

- Uses force, violence, or coercion to recruit people for work in exploitative conditions.
- Southeast Asia is the leading region from which victims are trafficked and they are mainly sent to places like Japan, Thailand, and Malaysia.
- An estimated 2-4 million people are trafficked annually.
- See pages 90-91 for more

Historical Migrations

- Atlantic Slave Trade. Picture from http://www.slavevoyages.org/assessment/intro-maps
  - Occurred from 1450 until about 1500
  - Forced migration, so there were no push or pull factors
  - Twelve million African Americans migrated due to it
  - They were then sold as slaves



- First Wave of Immigration to the U.S.
  - Occured between 1609 and 1775
  - Pull factors include: adventure and fresh start
  - Push factors include: religious persecution
  - Arrivals were mainly from England, but also from France, Germany, Ireland, and Italy, among others
- Second Wave of Immigration to the U.S.
  - Occured between 1820 and 1870
  - Pull Factors include: Gold Rush
  - Push Factors include: Potato Famine
  - The Irish Potato Famine was a big push factor for the Irish. Since they were lacking money, they stayed on the east coast
  - The Germans also migrated over in large numbers during this time, but they went further inland, usually to the Midwest
  - The Gold rush in 1848 caused a mass Migration of Chinese to California, which most stayed even after the Gold Rush was over
  - A economic depression in the 1870's ended this wave
- Third Wave of Immigration to the U.S.
  - Occured between 1881 and 1920
  - States wanted to increase their population at this time, as did railroad companies seeking labor. Agents were sent overseas to recruit immigrant workers.
  - Ocean travel was cheap at the time, so it made it easier for poorer people to immigrate
  - Most of the immigrants of this time frame were Europeans.
  - A new law was enacted in 1921 that put limits on the number of immigrants from each country. This, along with the Great Depression in the 1930's, ended this wave
- Fourth Wave of Immigration to the U.S.
  - Started in 1965 and is still occuring today
  - Immigration limits were raised, allowing more people to come to the U.S.
  - Undocumented immigrants began coming over during this time
  - Most of the Immigrant of this time period, undocumented or documented, were Hispanics from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America.
- Colonization as Migration
  - Colonization is migration because it entails the movement of people to other areas
  - Spain colonized Latin America, most of South America, as well as Cuba and Puerto Rico
  - Britain colonized the future Thirteen Colonies, parts of current day Canada, and Belize
  - France colonized Quebec, the Midwest of current day U.S, and parts of Africa
  - Portugal colonized current day Brazil and small portions of current day Canada

More information about migrations is in your textbook on pages 81-91

Popular vs. Folk Culture

POPULAR CULTURE

- Practices, attitudes, and phenomena that are shared by large amounts of people and are considered **"trendy"**
- Includes things that are **mass-produced** like music, video games, TV shows, cars, and clothing
  - Influenced by the media and the internet
- Associated with large **diverse** groups of people as it encompasses a **large area**
- Associated with modern, **urban** areas
- Changes **rapidly** over **time**
- Usually starts in **MDCs** (North America, Western Europe, and Japan) and spreads quickly through **contagious and hierarchical diffusion** -- With the help of **globalization**
- Conflicts: can cause placelessness, commodification, and can have a negative environmental impact

Other Examples:

- Memes
- Slang/Texting Language
- Fads

FOLK CULTURE

- **Local** traditions/practices shared by members in a common community that is in a specific place
- Best example: The Amish
- Shared traditions, but hearth of these traditions are often unknown - also includes artifacts that are **handmade**
- Associated with **small homogenous** groups of people that are concentrated in one area (usually isolated due to a fear of assimilation)
- Associated with **rural** areas
- Varies over **space** more than time
- Spreads only through **relocation diffusion** but doesn't usually result in an increase of #s
- Depends on and uses **local materials** (environmental determinism) for things like houses

Other Examples:

- Mormons
- Native American tribes
- African tribes

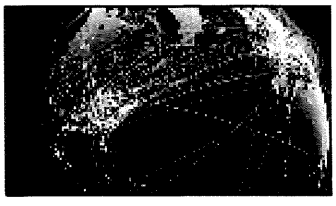
For more information, see pages 41, 45, 50, and 51 in your textbook

Causes and Effects of Globalization

Globalization- a greater interconnectedness amongst the world's people, places, and institutions

- Ex: iPhone conceived of and designed in US but manufactured in China
- Ex: Company hires people in another country to do their computer programming

Causes	Effects
Internet Technologies- internet allows international commerce and spread of ideas • Ex: people overseas can be employed by companies in US ***Transportation Advances***- shipping products has become easier • Companies collaborate in other countries *Free Trade Agreements*- easier to trade goods *Cheap Labor Supply*- encourages companies to manufacture in other countries	*Cultural loss*- assimilation due to spread of ideas that make us all the same • **Placelessness**- loss of the unique aspects of a place ex: subdivision where all houses look the same *Growth of multinational corporations*- cheaper labor and easier trade means higher profits and allows MNCs to prosper *Global Economic Growth*- places around world depend on each other and support each other's economies



https://usercontent1.hubstatic.com/13771918_f520.jpg

Commodification- making something once not purchasable into a good/service that can be sold

- Ex: slavery, online dating websites, sperm donors

Cultural commodification is making a profit by selling items that have specific cultural value to people

- Ex: dream catchers

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6f/Numbers_341_to_385_Lordship_Lane_N17.jpg/300px-Numbers_341_to_385_Lordship_Lane_N17

Cultural Consequences of Globalization

Homogenization Thesis	**Polarization Thesis**	**Glocalization Thesis**
- Globalization makes places more alike (placelessness) • Also leads to **Americanization**- spread of American culture and ideas • Ex: Spread of McDonald's worldwide	- Globalization causes separation • War and struggle over identity - Makes people more aware of their differences therefore causes conflict	- Global and local forces interact and are both changed in the process • Can be result of neolocalism - Ex: McDonald's in India changes the menu to not serve cow meat

https://i2.wp.com/deshoda.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/mcdonaldsindianmenu

Imperialism- direct or indirect control over another country's political affairs

- **Colonization** - Type of imperialism where country forms colonies in another country and puts its own government in charge of affairs
- Both are ways to extend power
- British Empire = largest empire

See pages 36-44 and 199-201 in textbook for more information

Local Culture

- Neolocalism is an ideology to actively fight the spread placelessness
  - Placelessness is the entire world looking the same
- Prevents everything becoming the same
- Main Example: Keep Louisville Weird

http://www.lvl1.org/2017/06/20/keep-louisville-weird/

Keep Louisville weird is an organization that encourages people to buy local and support what makes Louisville different then everywhere else.

Neolocalism can be achieved through **Stimulus Diffusion**

- Stimulus Diffusion is when an idea changes when it is spread across the world.
  - One example is McDonalds
    - In different parts of the world McDonalds menu changes but the idea of McDonald's is still there.
    - Ex. Canada has Poutine and Israel has dairy and meat sides of the McDonalds

Diffusion Reminder

There are many types of diffusion all of which can be found on page 4 of the big idea packets.

- Relocation Diffusion
- Expansion Diffusion
  - Hierarchical
  - Contagious
  - Stimulus

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/102738435220445141/

Summary

Neolocalism is the opposite of placelessness and can be achieved through stimulus diffusion which is the changing of an idea as it is spread

Race and Ethnicity

Race: An idea that we can use genetic traits to identify groups of people.
- -is highly influential
- -a mistaken idea

Four initial groups of Earth:
1. African
2. American (Native Americans)
3. Asiatic
4. European

based on skin color

Racism: discrimination or treating of someone differently based on thinking they're inferior to them.

Ethnicity: belonging to a group of people with common national or cultural tradition and traits.
- -includes who we think we are
- -is subjective

Ascription: thinking that a quality or identity is assigned to others, or yourself (self-ascription)

Examples:

African American, Hispanic, Latino.

https://www.idzea.com/store/p430/THERE%27S_ONLY_ONE_RACE._HUMAN..html

Apartheid and Ethnic Conflict

Apartheid: (meaning apartness) a policy that was backed by the South African government that kept people of different "race" separate.

-In South Africa: Indians, Colored, Whites, and Blacks were separated.

http://www.digitaljournal.com/article/293425

Ethnic Conflicts: conflicts caused by the clashing of one or more ethnic groups.
- -can be internal or external
- -not just caused by one thing

-can be caused by
- -political exclusion
- -disputes over land and resources
- -ethnic differences
- -ethnic hatred, and others

-example: Palestine vs Israel

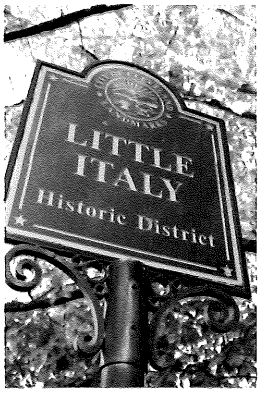
Ethnic Enclaves

Ethnic Enclaves: areas with a high concentration of a certain ethnic group.

-Ethnic islands, ethnic neighborhoods, and ethnoburbs are all example of ethnic enclaves.

-A *ghetto* is a type of ethnic neighborhood

-Example: Chinatown



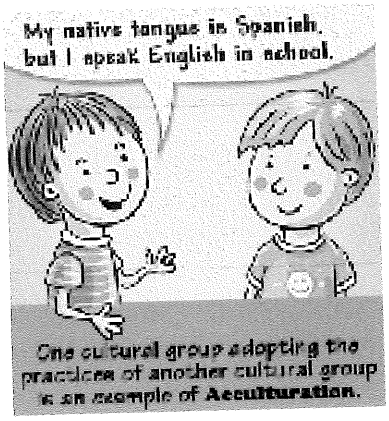
http://www.littleitalywines.com

Pgs. 170-180 in textbook

Cultural Adoption

Acculturation

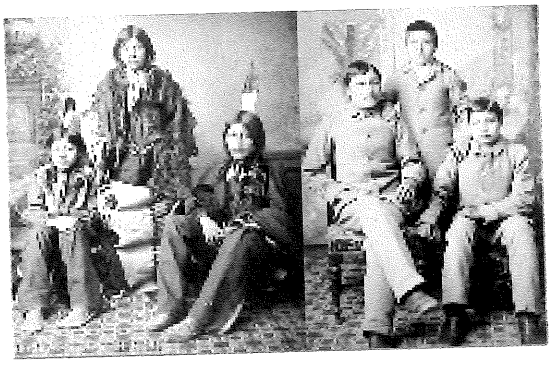
- The process of adapting to or borrowing traits from another culture while still keeping parts of one's original culture
- Example: an Italian could live in the United States and adopt certain traits, such as speaking English, while keeping their native Italian customs/practices ex. speaking Italian



Source: https://www.buzzle.com/articles/acculturation-explained-with-examples.html

Assimilation

- The gradual loss of cultural traits, beliefs, and/or practices from immigrant ethnic groups that distinguish them from others; the complete adjustment to a new culture while original values are replaced
- Promotes the view of society as a melting pot
- Can be **voluntary or forced**
- Example: In North and South America, Australia, Africa, and Asia, colonial policies toward indigenous peoples frequently resulted in religious conversion, children forced to leave from their families, etc. (for more info: https://www.britannica.com/topic/assimilation-society)

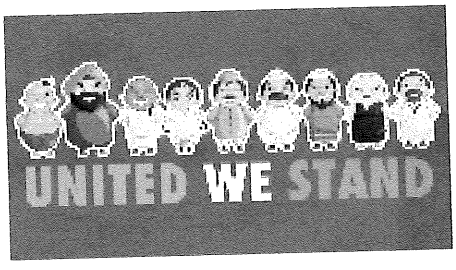


Forced assimilation of Native Americans. Source: http://www.gwichinsteeringcommittee.org/the-forced-assimilation-of-native-americans.html

Multiculturalism

- The coexistence of more than one culture in one's values or a society/environment
- Example: Mexico is an example of a multicultural country, with people of ethnic groups including indigenous backgrounds, many European backgrounds, Africans, and a small Asian community. (for more info visit: http://www.mexconnect.com/articles/1932-ethnic-diversity-in-mexico)

Image Source: https://laffaz.com/multiculturalism-around-the-world/

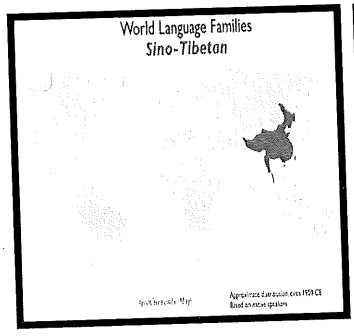


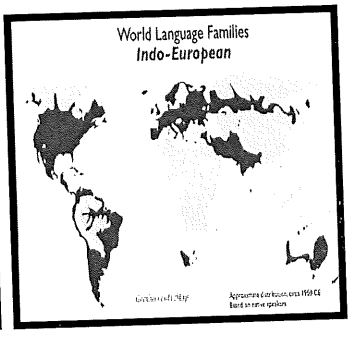
For more information, see pages 176-180 in your textbook

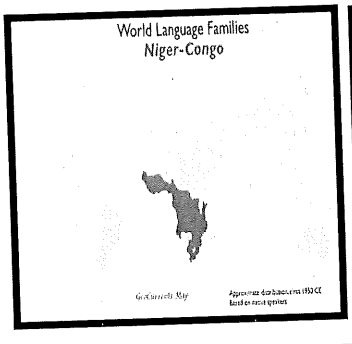
THE SPREAD OF LANGUAGE

- **Language**- a system of communication based on symbols that have agreed upon meanings
- **Hearths**- places where an idea has originated or begun
- **Language hearths**- places where people believe languages have begun
- **Language families**- a collection of languages that share a common but distant ancestor
- There are many language families, but the main ones are Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, and Niger-Congo
- **THREE MAJOR LANGUAGE FAMILIES:**

INDO-EUROPEAN	NIGER-CONGO
SINO-TIBETAN	







Source:
http://www.geocurrents.info/cultural-geography/linguistic-geography/world-maps-of-language-families/attachment

- **INDO-EUROPEAN**
  - -Largest language family
  - -Includes English, Hindi
  - -Has the MOST SPEAKERS
- **SINO-TIBETAN**
  - -Second largest language family
  - -Includes Chinese (Mandarin), Burmese
  - -Has the MOST NATIVE SPEAKERS
- **NIGER-CONGO**
  - -Africa's largest language family
  - -Includes Yoruba, Zulu
  - -Has the MOST LANGUAGES

CAUSES FOR LANGUAGE DIFFUSION

- **Political, economic,** and **religious** forces influence language diffusion

Religious	ex: Muslims whose first language isn't Arabic have to learn the language in order to understand the Qur'an
Economic	ex: Tourism and foreign business are main sources for revenue, therefore languages need to be know or learned in order to communicate.
Political	ex: The rise of the British empire across different countries spread out over the world influenced the spread of English as a result of English colonization

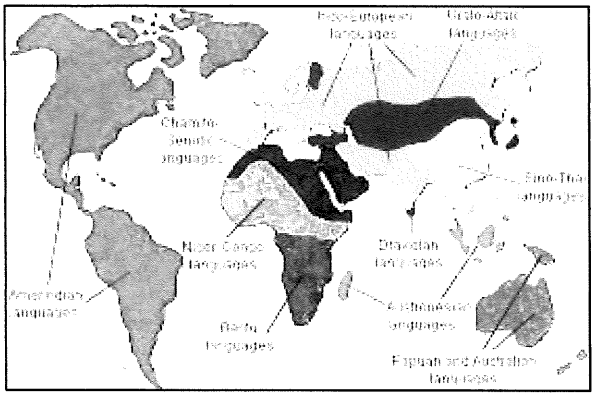
- European colonization played a major role the diffusion of European languages such as Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese
- Linguistic geographers also consider the contexts in which language is used, such as a language, in one place, may be used at home, another in school, etc.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REFER
TO PAGES 98-107 IN THE TEXTBOOK

Language Patterns Today

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

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



Lingua Franca –
A language used by people who don't speak the same language to communicate for trade or business.

- can be a single language or a mixture of multiple languages

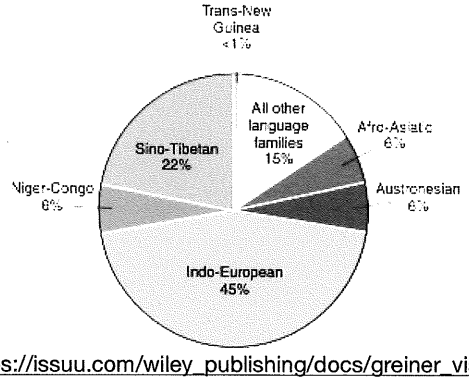
English is considered today's lingua franca because:

- British colonization
- Majority of internet is in English
- Computer programming in English
- Spread of English films, music, and more

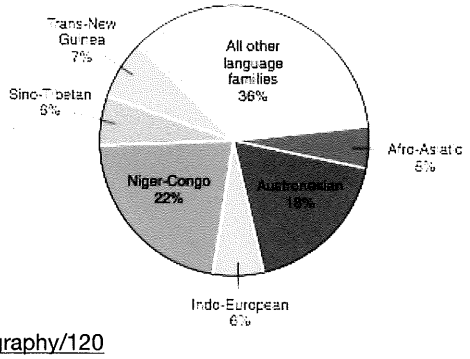
Indo-European	• Family with largest number of speakers • Example: English & Hindi	
Sino-Tibetan	• Has the language with largest amount of speakers (Mandarin Chinese) • Examples: Burmese & Mandarin	
Afro-Asiatic	• Longest recorded history of any language family • Examples: Arabic & Hebrew	
Niger-Congo	• Family with the highest number of languages • Examples: Yoruba & Zulu	

Maps are from http://www.geocurrents.info/gc-maps/geocurrents-maps-by-topic/geocurrents-maps-of-languages-language-families

This graph shows the percentage of languages in each family



This graph shows the percentage of speakers in each family



Graphs from https://issuu.com/wiley_publishing/docs/greiner_visualizing_human_geography/120

For more info, go to pages 102 – 111

Language Convergence and Divergence

Language convergence – when two or more languages come together to form one language that is a mixture of the languages

Creole language – a language that develops from a pidgin language and is taught as a first language

example:

-**Hawaiian Creole English** is used in Hawaii because of the ethnically diverse population. It was used by native Hawaiians, Americans, and immigrant Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese.

-**Tok Pisin** is used in Papua New Guinea and is a mixture of indigenous languages, Polynesian languages, German, and English.

Pidgin language – a language that combines vocabulary and grammar from two or more languages

example:

-**Tay Boi** was used between the French and Vietnamese when Vietnam was French colony.

Extinct language – a language with no living speakers

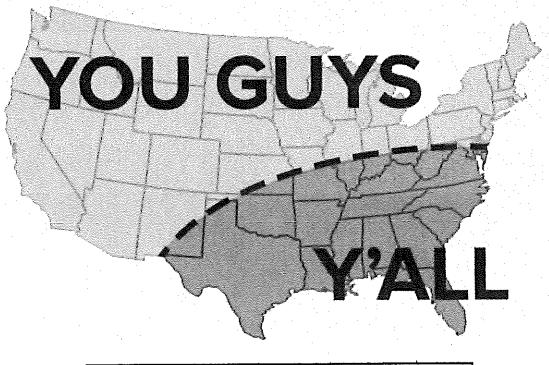
-almost half of the world's languages are in danger of going extinct

Language divergence – when a language breaks into different dialects due to a lack of interaction among speakers

Dialects – different versions of a language based on grammar and pronunciation

Accent – the pronunciation of a language, typically associated with nations, countries, or social classes

Isogloss – a line that marks a boundary of word usage



source of image: https://kristybeers.wordpress.com/

For more information, see pages 109-113 in your textbook for language convergence, pidgin and creole languages, and language extinction, and see pages 117-119 in your textbook for dialects, accents and isoglosses.

Language on Cultural Landscapes

Cultural Landscape: The imprint left on the natural landscape by the activities of past occupiers of the area

Ex: Great Wall of China, Pyramids, Houses, etc.

How Language Can Affect Cultural Landscapes:

- Most areas are commonly associated with a language or a group of languages in which the people can use to communicate with each other
- As the area is developed and **cultural landscapes** are developed, the language/ languages of that area have an effect on these landscapes
- This can be shown in signs for stores and hot dog stands all the way to street signs and billboards.
- Linguistic landscapes can be used to sends messages
- They can be used to convey political messages and even can be used to discriminate/oppress minoritys

  EX: In Quebec, there is a group trying to end french-english signs because of french being the official language and the large amount of french speaking peoples there

Differences Between different Areas:

- The way the cultural landscape is altered, varies throughout different areas.
- In China they would have signs primarily in Chinese, in America signs would be in English
- This can cause confusion among people going to other countries especially if the language is completely different *EX: English (Latin Alphabet) and Japanese (script writing)*

Read pages 98-110 for more information

Ethnic Religions

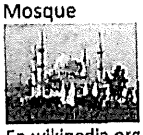
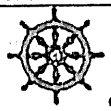
- **Ethnic Religion**- a system of beliefs specific to a certain ethnic group and not trying to expand or bring in converts
- Observers are usually born into the religion
- Spreads mainly by relocation diffusion since they aren't seeking converts
- The majority of religions in the world are small ethnic religions such as indigenous religions in Africa
- Often are small because they do not seek converts and place great importance on native land
- Examples: **Judaism, Hinduism,** Taoism, and Shinto.

	Judaism	**Hinduism**
	○ **Semitic Hearth** (Palestine and Israel area)	○ **Indic Hearth** (Punjab region in India)
Symbol	 "Star of David" http://clipart-library.com/symbols-of-judaism.html	"Aum" https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0a/Aum_Om_black.svg/2000px-Aum_Om_black.svg.png 
Sacred scripture	○ Torah	○ Vedas
Beliefs	○ Monotheistic ○ Abrahamic- believed God sent Abraham to the promised land ○ Moses lead people out of Egypt to Israel ○ **Zionism**-a movement by Jews to recreate their promised land by the creation of the Jewish state of Israel	○ Polytheistic ○ Vedic- follow the Veda texts ○ **Karma**-positive and negative influence of deeds upon reincarnation ○ In a cycle of reincarnation until you obtain enough positive karma to reach moksha ○ Moksha is the state of eternal bliss
Associated Terms	○ **Diaspora**-the dispersal of a group of people through forced migration ➢ Babylonian exile 500BCE ➢ Roman destruction 70CE ➢ Nazi persecution WWII era	○ **Caste System**- social system of India based upon reincarnation where the karma of your past life controls the caste you are in for this life. (5 levels)
Place of worship	○ Temple	○ Temple
Number of followers and locations	○ 15 million ➢ Israel ➢ United States  https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/ /Jewish-distribution.png/	○ 1.1 billion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu  ➢ India ➢ Smaller numbers in Nepal and Bangladesh
Sacred sites	○ Israel and Jerusalem	○ River Ganges in India

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

Universalizing Religions

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

Religion	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam
Type	Vedic Faith Non-Theistic	Abrahamic Faith Monotheistic	Abrahamic Faith Monotheistic
Origin	➢ Founded **2500 years ago** (6th century B.C.E) ➢ Founded in **Northern India** ➢ Founded by **Siddhartha Gotama.** ➢ **Origin story:** Siddhartha was a Hindu Prince sheltered from sufferings. Troubled by these sufferings he became the "Buddha" or enlightened one	➢ Founded **2000 years ago** (33C.E.) ➢ Founded in **Palestine** ➢ Founded by **Jesus Christ** ➢ **Origin Story:** Jesus Christ, a Jew, spread his teachings of Christianity	➢ Founded **1500 years ago** (570 C.E.) ➢ Founded in Mecca **(Saudi Arabia)** ➢ Founded by the prophet **Muhammad** ➢ **Origin Story:** While mediating, Muhammad received revelations from Allah(god) via the angel Jibril and spread these teachings
Diffusion Patterns	➢ Spread to **Southeast** and **East Asia** ➢ **500 million followers** ➢ Top countries 1. China 2. Japan 3. Thailand ➢ Spread Via silk road, traveling teachers ➢ Divisions o Theravada o Mahayana o Tantrayana	➢ Spread to Europe and then to European colonies ➢ **2.3 billion followers** ➢ Top countries 1. U.S.A. 2. Brazil 3. Mexico ➢ Divisions o Catholicism o Protestant o East Orthodox	➢ Spread to North Africa and Southeast Asia via trade ➢ **1.6 billion followers** ➢ Top countries 1. Indonesia 2. Pakistan 3. India ➢ 62% in South/South east Asia ➢ Divisions o Sunni 80% o Shiite 15%
Major Beliefs	Nirvana=Cycle of Life and death Four Noble truths and 8-fold path	The Trinity: Father(God),Son(Jesus),Holy spirit Sacred Text: Bible	5 pillars: Faith, Prayer, Support Needy, Fast during Ramadan, Pilgrimage to Mecca Sacred Text: Qur'an
Place of Worship	Temple  common.wikipedia.org	Church  avemariardio.net	Mosque  En.wikipedia.org
Symbols	 en.wikipedia.org	 www.religionfacts.com	 www.patheos.com

See pages 130-137 in your textbook for additional information.

The Spread of Religion

Indic Hearth Religions

-include Hinduism, Buddhism, & Sikhism (the Vedic religions)
-originated in the Indian subcontinent of

-Hinduism-originated in the Punjab region of India,and has spread throughout India though the Ganges River Valley. It is not widely practiced outside of India due to being an ethnic religion.

-Buddhism-founded in northern India, and has spread out of India and into regions Southeast Asia and China. It is a universalizing religion, so it was spread by contagious diffusion on the Silk Road.

-Sikhism-originated in the Punjab region of India, and hasn't spread far from there. It is universalizing religion, however it is also a young religion, so it has not diffused far from the Punjab region yet.

Semitic Hearth Religions

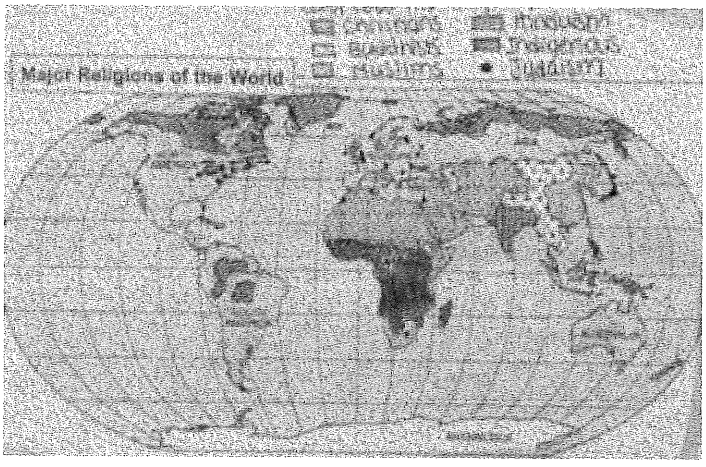
-include Judaism, Christianity, & Islam (the Abrahamic religions)
-originated in the Middle Eastern areas of Israel and Saudi Arabia

-Judaism-originated in Israel and Palestine and has moved away from and back to there over time (because of Jewish <u>diaspora</u>.) WWII led to the deaths of 6 million Jews, and later led to the formation of Israel in 1948. Today Judaism is mainly located in the USA and Israel.

-Christianity-founded in Palestine, and spread by contagious and hierarchical diffusion because of the Roman Empire's roads and the conversion of Emperor Constantine. It spread throughout Europe and then to the European colonies. Today It's found worldwide (especially in Europe, South America, North America, Australia, and Sub-Saharan Africa

-Islam-founded in Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. It spread quickly through contagious diffusion, and is now in the Middle East and North Africa.

Key term- diaspora- the scattering of a group of people through forced migration.



PEW Research Center.

For more information see pages 138-141 in the textbook.

Fundamentalism VS. Secularism

	Fundamentalism	Secularism
WHAT?	→Strict interpretation of fait controls ALL ASPECTS of life. →Fundamentalists REJECT ***modernism*** in favor of ***tradition***. →Believe state/law and religion should be connected.	■ Belief that religion and government **should NOT** be connected. ■ **REDUCES** scope of religion. ■ **MODERNIST** views *contribute* to secularism.
WHERE?	→**LESS COMMON** in Westernized places, but found everywhere.	■ **MORE COMMON** in **WESTERNIZED PLACES.**
WHY?	→Fundamentalists want to uphold religious tradition and live by **strict interpretations** of **religious teachings.**	■ Secularists think religious rules and ideas should be **MORE FLEXIBLE** to fit in **MODERN** society.

What are some examples?

Fundamentalism

→ Strict **SHARIA LAW** (under Taliban)
→Banning teaching of evolution
→Blue Laws-(allow Sunday closings/prohibit alcohol certain days)

Secularism

■ Separation of Church and State
■ Bans on Burqas (like in France)

Religious Patterns Today

Where major religions are located today

UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS:

•**Buddhism** ☸

---> China
---> Southeast Asia
---> Japan
---> Korea

https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/433049320389678295/

•**Christianity** ✝

---> Worldwide
---> Sub-Saharan Africa

https://study.com/academy/lesson/christianity-around-the-world-lesson-for-kids.html

•**Islam** ☪

---> Indonesia
---> Middle East
---> Central & Southern Asia
---> North Africa

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam_by_country

•**Sikhism** ☬

---> Northern India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikhism_in_India

ETHNIC RELIGIONS:

•**Hinduism** ॐ

---> India
---> Nepal
---> Mauritius

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hindu_distribution.png

•**Judaism** ✡

---> Israel
---> United States

https://en.wikapedia.org/wiki/Jewish_population_by_country

⇒ 8 in 10 people affiliate with one of the following 6 major religions.
⇒ Hindus, Christians, and Muslims tend to live where they are in majority (73%).
⇒ Of all major religious groups, Christians are the most equally dispersed.
⇒ Some religions have much younger populations. This age difference reflects the geographic distribution of religious groups.
Ex. Those concentrated in China where population growth is slower tend to be older.

⇒**Buddhism** is largely associated in the Asia-Pacific region (99%)
⇒**Christianity** is largely associated in Europe (26%),Latin America, & Sub-Saharan Africa (24%)
⇒**Islam** is largely associated in the Asia-Pacific region, mainly in the Middle East and North Africa (62%)
⇒**Hinduism** is largely associated in the Asia- Pacific region, mainly in India, Nepal, and Mauritius (97%)
⇒**Sikhism** is largely associated in Northern India (76%)
⇒**Judaism** is largely associated in North America (44%) and in Israel (41%)
http://www.pewforum.org/2012/12/18/global-religious-landscape-exec/

For more information, see textbook pages 130-137

Religion on the Cultural Landscape

Culture landscape: The evidence of human activity and culture on the environment or landscape.

Religion on the cultural landscape can be seen in:

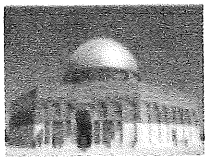
- **Sacred sites**: places that have religious significance to a particular culture
- Housing
- Places of worship
- Religious symbols and icons

Christianity

- Sacred site: Israel
- Place of worship: the church
- Symbol: the cross (seen throughout the cultural landscape)

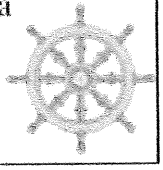
Islam

- Sacred site: Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- Place of worship: the Mosque
- Symbols: the star and cresent



Buddhism

- Sacred site: Bodh Gaya
- Place of worship: temple
- Symbols: Dharmachakra



Judaism

- Sacred site: Israel
- Places of worship: synagogues
- Symbols: star of david

Hinduism

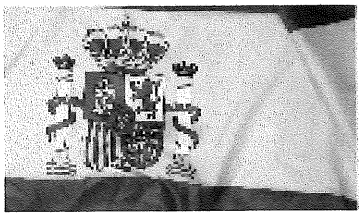
- Sacred site: Varanasi, Allahabad
- Place of worship: the temple
- Symbols: the om

Sikhism

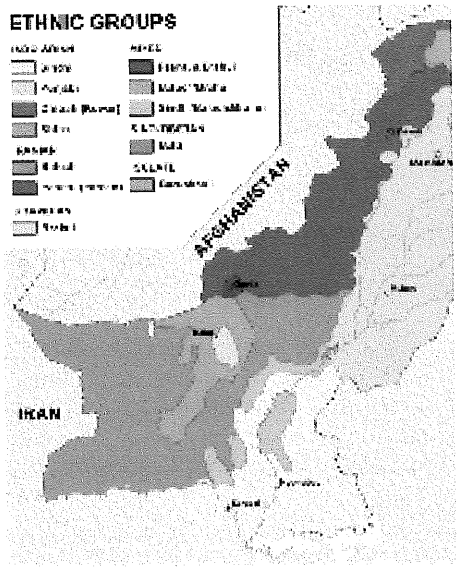
- Sacred sites: Guruduara
- Place of worship: Gurdwara
- Symbol: khanda

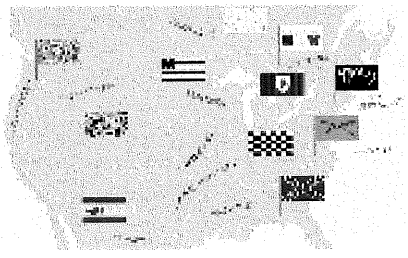
For more information on this topic visit pages 152-153

Basic Political Terminology



- **Nation**: A group of people with the same culture (language, religion, etc) and/or history (people)
  - ➢ *Example: Kurds, Palestinians, French, Spanish*
- **State**: A political Unit
  - ➢ **Criteria for a state**:
    - i. Defined Boundaries
    - ii. Permanent population
    - iii. Recognized by other states
    - iv. Has sovereignty
  - ➢ *Example: China, United States, Canada*
- **Nation-state**: Boundaries of a nation is within a state's boundaries
  - ➢ *Example: Iceland: Almost all Icelanders live within Iceland's boundaries*
- **Stateless Nation**: A nation without a state
  - ➢ *Example: The Kurds have no state for their own nation*
- **Multinational State**: A state with more than one region
  - ➢ *Example: United States has many nations within its boundaries (Asian cultures, European cultures, etc.)*
- **Multi-state Nation**: A nation than spans over more than one state
  - ➢ *Example: The Kurds live in over 4 states and do not claim them as their own state*
- **Autonomous Region**: A region/area that has some freedom over the central authority; has a degree of autonomy
  - ➢ *Example: Scotland (autonomy from the rest of England); Quebec (has autonomy from Canada)*





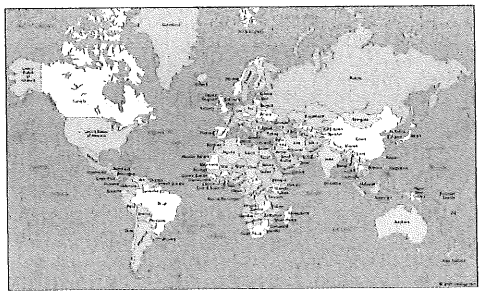
Textbook pages 194-198

http://colinwoodard.blogspot.com/2011/10/fifth-and-final-installment-of.html
https://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-18552629-stock-footage-national-flag-of-spain-flying-and-waving-on-the-wind-sate-symbol-of-spanish-nation-and-government.html
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quebec
https://www.quora.com/Many-nation-states-are-tied-to-a-specific-ethnic-cultural-identity-Setting-aside-questions-about-the-United-St

Requirements to be a State

State - political unit with:

- According to 1933 Montevideo Convention
- Defined boundaries and specific territory
- Permanent population
- International recognition
    - *prominence of the countries recognizing a state is more relevant than number of countries recognizing it
        - Most challenging
- Has government with sovereignty over its domestic and political affairs
    - Challenging



- https://geology.com/world/world-map.gif

	Potential States			
1933 Montevideo Convention criteria for state	US	China (People's Republic of China)	Taiwan (Republic of China)	Principality of Sealand
Defined Boundaries and Specific Territory	- 3.797 million mi² - Shares borders with 2 sovereign states	- 3.705 million mi² - Island; does not share any borders with sovereign states	- 13,974 mi² - Shares borders with 14 sovereign states	- 43,060 ft² - Became part of UK territorial waters as it expanded from 3 to 12 nmi - Does not possess a status of island, does not affect the delimitation of territorial seas, EEZ, or continental shelf
Permanent Population	- 325.7 million (2017)	- 1.379 billion (2016)	- 23.55 million (2017)	- 27 (2002)
International Recognition	- 189 sovereign states including all of the UN Power Five states - Is member of various supranational organization such as UN	- 175 sovereign states including all of the UN Power Five states - Is member of various supranational organizations such as UN	- 19 sovereign states all of which are less prominent states - PRC claims it as its 23rd province	- Not officially recognized by any established sovereign state - Claim that it has been recognized by Germany and UK
Sovereignty over domestic and international affairs	- Has a constitution - Administered as a liberal democratic, Federal, constitutional republic, under a presidential system - Sovereign over international affairs	- Has a constitution - Administered as a Communist / Socialist, unitary, one-party republic under the people's democratic dictatorship - Sovereign over international affairs	- Has a constitution - Administered as a democratic, unitary, constitutional republic under a semi-presidential system - Successful informal diplomatic relations	- Has a constitution - Administered as a Constitutional Monarchy - Successful defense of HM Fort Roughs from Dutch and German mercenaries - Successful negotiation with German diplomat following brief hostage situation, - Involvement in minor business operations
State?	Yes	Yes	Debatable	No

For more information please refer to textbook pages 196-197

Land Boundaries

Boundary - A vertical plane, often found on maps to fix the territory of a state

Geometric	Uses straight lines to divide areas of land	Often use lines of Latitude & Longitude	*U.S & Canada (49th Parallel)*
Consequent **Ethnographic or Cultural**	Drawn to show some sort of cultural divide	Oftentimes differences are in religion, language and ethnicity	*India (Hindus) & Pakistan (Muslims)* *Northern Ireland (Protestants) & Ireland (Catholics)*
Superimposed	Forced Creation of a boundary by an outside power or force	Disregards culture of the area	*African countries formed by European Powers (France, Spain, U.K, Italy, Belgium, Portugal etc)*
Relic	Once existed as an official boundary, now no longer recognized	Can still affect the surrounding area	*Great Wall of China* *Berlin Wall*
Subsequent	Created **during** human settlement alongside the region's culture	Rarely geometric	*Eastern U.S* *China & Vietnam (Disputes have affected boundaries)*
Antecedent	Existed before human settlement & cultural landscape emerged	Often Box shaped	*Western U.S (State shapes formed before settlement)*

Boundary Process

steps that are needed to create a boundary

Defining	Where the location of a boundary is negotiated and decided	The decision can be made by the UN or different states
Delimiting	A boundary being placed on a map	**NOT PHYSICAL**
Demarcating	Physically marking a boundary	Can be accomplished by placing walls, fences etc
Administering	How a boundary will be maintained	Regulates how goods, people etc will cross the boundary

Boundary Conflicts

Definitional	Official language of border agreement	*Andes Mountains (Chile & Argentina)*
Locational	Where border lines are placed on map	*Rio Grande (U.S & Mexico)*
Operational	Difference of how to manage/run the border	*Migration (U.S & Mexico), Nomadic Movement*
Allocational	Distribution of resources	*Oil (Iran & Kuwait), Fish (U.S & Canada)*

Textbook Pages - 202 & 203

Sea Boundaries

Boundaries

- A vertical plane
- Normally represented by a line
- Marks the territory a state has sovereignty over
- Divides airspace above ground
- Divides the rock and resources below ground
- Costal and Island states' boundaries extend offshore

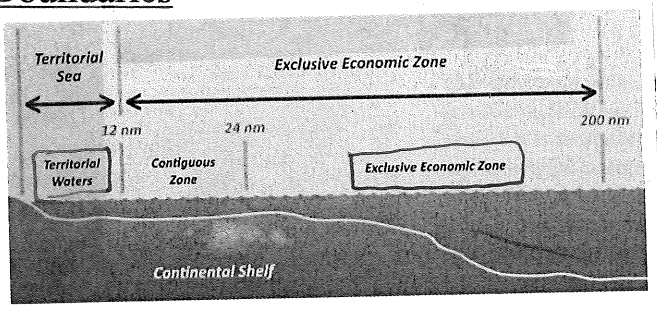


Figure 1- https://www.quora.com/Who-owns-the-sea

Territorial Waters

Are waters that are enclosed by boundaries off the shore of costal and island states which are considered part of the state's territory.

- Defined by the *1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (**UNCLONS**) – Is a belt of costal water extending, at most, 12 *nautical miles* (22.2 km or 13.8 mi) from the baseline (normally the average low-water mark) of a costal state
  - **Nautical mile** = 2,025 yards (265 yards more than a normal mile)
- The states have full sovereignty over the resources in these waters and on its ocean floor
  - **Sovereignty**- The full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies.

Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs)

Sea zone over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources.

For example: Any energy production, from wind or water, in these areas will be under control of the state which boundary it is within

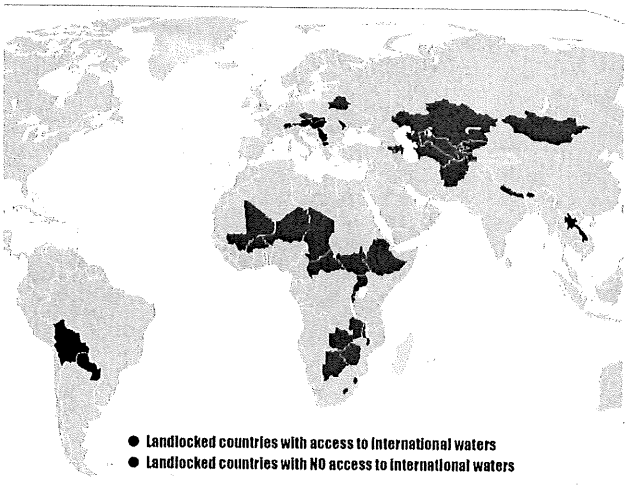
- Set and agreed on by the **UNCLONS**
- Extends 200 *nautical miles* (230 miles) from shore
- Unlike territorial waters, EEZs have a reduced sovereign right on the resources in them

Textbook page 202

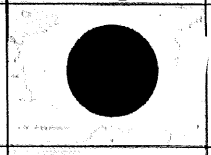
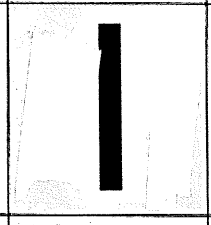
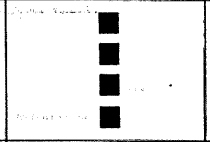
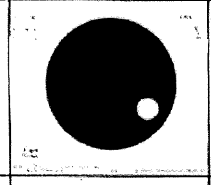
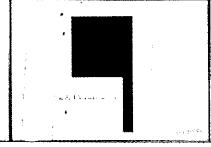
Landlocked Countries

Landlocked countries are at a huge disadvantage because their international trade depends on transit through other countries.

Figure 2- http://i.imgur.com/hLHZC3c.jpg



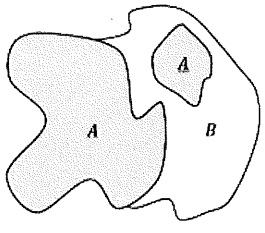
State Shapes

State Shape	Image	Description	Pros	Cons	Examples
Compact		Circular or square shape.	Easy communication and transportation.	Lack of variety of natural resources.	Belarus, Poland
Elongated		A stretched out, long and skinny, shape.	Easy transportation allowing more trade. Better access to resources.	Difficult communication that can lead to unrest.	Chile, Italy, Argentina
Fragmented		Broken into two or more parts.	Harder to be conquered.	Difficult transportation and communication.	Philippines, Japan, Indonesia
Perforated		Contains a sovereign state within the state.	Less conflict with an ethnic group in the enclave.	Exclave makes transportation and communication difficult.	South Africa (Lesotho), Italy (San Marino and Vatican City)
Prorupt		A piece of the state hanging to form a "panhandle".	Better access to resources. More trade.	"Panhandle" often fought over.	Thailand, Burma

Enclave- a state completely surrounded by another state. Examples: Lesotho and Vatican City.

Exclave- an area of a state completely separated from its state by another state. Examples: Alaska and Kaliningrad.

The separated portion of A is an exclave. https://ars.els-cdn.com/content/image/1-s2.0-S0096300315008954-gr3.jpg



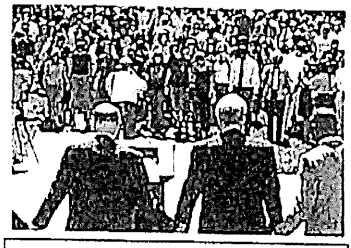
State shape pictures from: http://bigthink.com/strange-maps/595-its-always-chile-in-norway-the-five-types-of-territorial-morphology

See pages 202-205 in the textbook for more information.

Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces

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

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



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

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

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

Example: Israel's Raison D'etre → to create a homeland for the Jews
Pakistan's Raison D'etre → to create a Muslim majority state apart from India

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

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

For more information, see textbook pages 206- 207

Forms Of Government

Unitary System vs. Federal System

Unitary System	Federal System
Central gov. is supreme Operates as one unit Centralized Ex. China	Divides power between the different subdivisions Not as Centralized Ex. USA

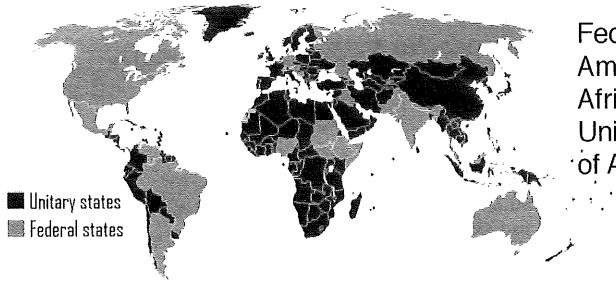
Examples of Unitary and Federal states:

Unitary - China, Pakistan, Turkey Federal - Australia, United States, Brazil

Unitary government vs. Federal government

	Unitary government	Federal government
PROS	Gov. can make quick decisions	Diffusion of power leads to no corruption
	Unity: people follow same laws, have same policies	More efficient: states can create their own solutions that are more effective.
	Decisions are cost efficient	Peoples voices are heard and represented
CONS	Easy to abuse their power or become overwhelmed	Inequalities between states: not the same throughout the country
	Peoples voices aren't heard or listened to	Less unified, conflict between the different levels

visionlaunch.com/pros-and-cons-of-unitary-government/ https://bloomp.net/articles/benefits-of-federalism.htrm



Federal states: North America, most of South America, Russia, Australia, India, parts of Africa
Unitary states: Iceland, most of Africa, parts of Asia, parts of South America

https://saint-tepes.deviantart.com/art/unitary-federal-map-federation-unitary-states-465970656

more on pg. 206 in textbook

What is Supranationalism?

- Supranationalism is where states work together for a common political, economic, military or cultural purpose. (pg 209-212)

PROS	CONS
More collective power, increase trade, political security.	When a state joins a supranational org they give up some of their own power to the org.(loss of sovereignty)

The following are example of supranational organizations (keywords on arrows):

UN → PEACE

~Most countries in the world are part of the United Nations~

~The United Nations~

- Formed after WWII to promote peace in world
- Mission is to build peaceful relationships among states
  - Conflict is resolved peacefully
- Has many agencies or organs w/in it (ex: World Health Org)

NATO → MILITARY

~United States, Western Europe and Canada are involved~

~North Atlantic Treaty Organization~

- Largest military budget in world
- Main goal is to protect the states involved through military

https://www.militaryimages.net/attachments/military-silhouette-png.1020077/

EU → ADDRESSES GOODS AND PEOPLE

~Europe except Norway, Switzerland Russia and a few others~

~European Union~

- Goal was to create a free trade zone
  - Free movement of goods, services and people
- Contains a parliament, central bank and flag

ASEAN → PEACEFUL WATERS

~Southeast Asian Countries~

~Association of Southeast Asian Nations~

- Set up to promote cultural, economic and political development in the region
- Manages the water resource issues in the seas in the region

https://d2pg9tvch476b9z.cloudfront.net/800px_COLOURBOX23175661.jpg

African Union → UNITY

~Countries in Africa (53)~

~African Union~

- Main supranational org for Africa
- Encourage economic development and political stability for members
- Leaders hope to reach same unity as EU

NAFTA → ECONOMIC/TRADE

~Agreement between US, Canada and Mexico~

~North American Free Trade Agreement~

- Goal was to remove trade barriers btw US, Canada and Mexico
- Factories moved to Mexico it was cheaper labor and taxes were not a problem anymore

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/464377677573043469/

Devolution

Devolution is the shift of power from the central government to a smaller, sometimes community-sized subunit within it. These power shifts aren't equally distributed among the receiving subunits.

Examples:

- ❖ The United Kingdom: Scotland, Whales, and Northern Ireland have individual authority over their own territory, but they are still part of the larger United Kingdom.
- ❖ Canada: Quebec has authority over everything they possibly can in their land but is still part of the country of Canada.
- ❖ Spain: Catalonia has its own laws and way of running things but is still part of Spain.

Political Cartoon from: https://alexhughescartoons.co.uk/1995/03/devolution-dogs-x/

Though Devolution gives smaller areas some sovereignty, it's not evenly dispersed among each of the subunits

Devolution is a form of decentralization. (*See* Visualizing Human Geography *pg. 240* for definition)

Effects of Devolution can include:

- ➢ A less unified state
- ➢ High financial costs due to political structures
- ➢ "Bandwagon Effect", as in more subunits will want to have some form of sovereignty, as well

PROS	CONS
• Balances the economic development in the country	o Could lead to exclusion (socially and politically)
• Brings government closer to the people	o Could lead to decentralized authority
• Manages social diversity	o Loss of sovereignty (what everyone wants)
• Cooperative decision making among people/groups	o Large expenses (running, starting it up, etc.)

FRAGMENTATION OF STATES

BALKANIZATION

The breaking up of a state into 2 or more states

EXAMPLES

Before	After	When
Austro-Hungarian Empire	- Poland (part) - Czechoslovakia - Hungary - Austria - Yugoslavia (part) - Liechtenstein	1918
USSR (Soviet Union)	- Russia - Belarus - Ukraine - Estonia - Latvia - Lithuania - Moldova - Georgia - Armenia - Azerbaijan - Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan - Tajikistan - Kyrgyzstan - Turkmenistan	1991
Yugoslavia	- Slovenia - Croatia - Serbia - Bosnia-Herzegovina - Montenegro - Kosovo (disputed)	1991-2008
Czechoslovakia	- Czech Republic - Slovakia	1993
Sudan	- Sudan - South Sudan	2011

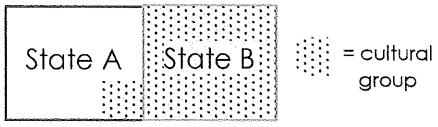
THE FRAGMENTATION OF THE SOVIET UNION →

Image from www.ribttes.com

For more information see pg. 198-199, 206-207

WHAT CAUSES A STATE TO SPLIT?

- **Irredentism**: a minority ethnic group wants to leave a multinational state (A) to form a new state or to join another culturally similar state (B)



- other **centrifugal forces**
  - Discrimination/Inequality
  - Geographic boundaries that separate a state or a state's communities
  - Poor leadership
  - No Raison D'etre
  - Etc. (see pg. 206)

ETHNIC NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS

A nation of people without their own state (stateless nation) desires a nation state

Example: the creation of Israel

The Cold War

- The Cold War was a rivalry between the United States and the USSR that lasted from the late 1940's (after WW2) to the late 1980's.

United States: capitalists

- Allies:
  - NATO states
  - South Korea
  - South Vietnam
  - Japan
  - Israel

USSR: communists

- Allies:
  - East Germany
  - North Vietnam
  - China

Resulted in a **Bi-Polar** world- a world divided into two opposing groups

Causes of the Cold War:

- U.S. and Russia were in the space race
- Both were spending a lot of money on military
- Both were growing in power
- Both had very different governing systems, influencing the U.S. in two ways:
  - **Domino Effect-** belief that if one country was communist, nearby countries would also become communist
  - **Containment-** limit the spread of an opposing idea

- **Client states** were states that depended on the USSR or the US were used to fight instead of the main states.
  - Ex. North/South Vietnam

Effects of the Cold War:

- **Fall of Communism-** occurred during 1980's/1990's
  - Led to: Breaking of Berlin wall, separation of USSR, and creation of the DMZ (cease-fire line between North and South Korea).
    - The DMZ is an example of a **fortified** boundary- which is monitored and maintained
- **Fall of USSR-** 23 new states were created (largest: Russia)
  - An example of **balkanization-** the division of a state into separate states.
  - Democratization grew
  - Communism was out of Europe

http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/65100/65154/65154_2-fight.htm

For maps and more info, see pg. 214 in the textbook

Impact of Imperialism and Colonialism on modern states

COLONIALISM - a form of imperialism in which a state takes possession of a foreign territory, occupies it, and governs it.

PROS:
- Caused accelerated nation growth
- Westernized medicine practices were brought to the colonized countries

CONS:
- Loss of culture
- Exploitation of labor(using natives)

Example:
- England's control over india from the 1700s to 1947

http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/cartoon/colonial.html

IMPERIALISM- one states exercise of direct or indirect control over affairs of another political society

PROS:
- Furthering of exploration
- The creation of more efficient trade routes.

CONS:
- Boundary disputes
- The production of cash crops caused famine (common industry in imperialized countries)

Example:
- China's invasion of Tibet in the 1950s destroying their culture in the process

https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/image/imperialism-cartoon

Berlin conference connection to Imperialism:
- The conference consisted of European countries creating formal boundaries for africa.
- Made for regulation of trade in imperialized/colonized areas

For more information see pages 199-201

Decolonization & Neocolanism

Decolonization	Neocolonialism
➢ The action of changing from colonial to independent status ➢ Examples of this include the U.S. declaring independence from Great Britain; Latin & Central America freeing themselves from Spanish and Portuguese control 	➢ A policy where a major power uses economic & political means to extend its influence over its former colonies ➢ Can be applied to MDCs controlling LDCs (sometimes) ➢ An example is how Europe controlled Africa **CONTROL BY** **POWER**

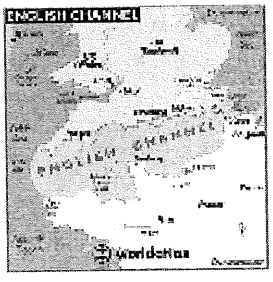
Self-determination

➢ The ability of a country to make its own political choices

Choke point

➢ A geographical land feature (like a lake, river, valley, etc.) that makes it harder for a area to be captured

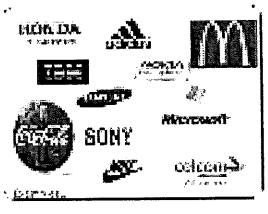
➢ An example is the English Channel which separates England from France (shown in image to the right)



Shatterbelt

➢ An area of instability between regions with opposing political and cultural views

➢ Examples are Israel or Kashmir today or Eastern Europe in the Cold War



Multinational corporation (MNC)

➢ A company that owns facilities in one or more countries

➢ In the picture to the left, examples of MNCs are shown

For more information see page 201 :)

http://culttech.com/7-ways-to-earn-free-google-play-credit/ http://canacopegdl.com/synonym/power.html
https://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/infopage/englishchannel.htm
https://www.slideshare.net/FreezingIcePatrickChau/Multinational-corporations-and-financial-Accounting-framework

Internal Boundaries

Census (every 10 yr) ⟶ reapportionment ⟶ redistricting⟶ possible gerrymandering

Reapportionment-

- Reassigning legislative seats among districts after census reports so they each represent the same amount of people

Redistricting-

- Redrawing voting district lines (usually due to population change)

*Elbridge Gerry in 1812 (used to benefit his political party in Boston- and won)

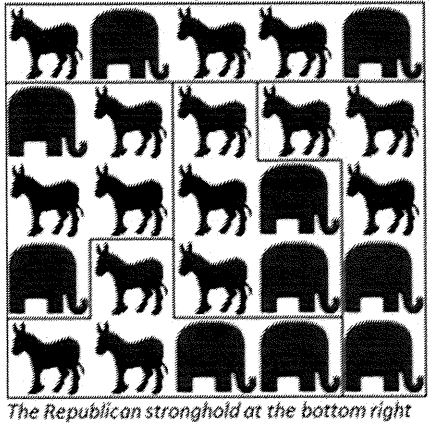
Gerrymandering*-

- Manipulating voting district boundaries to make people favor one political party over another
- Process is disliked, but not illegal
- Common tactics= packing and cracking

Packing-
creating district where support for opposition is overwhelming
Why: While they may win those districts, they aren't in others, so they can't win majority control.
(access vote gerrymandering: since the opposition has more votes than needed in districts they're packed in)

Cracking-
disperses the opposition among districts so that they lose everywhere
(wasted vote gerrymandering: the votes for opposition are all wasted since none of them are expressed)

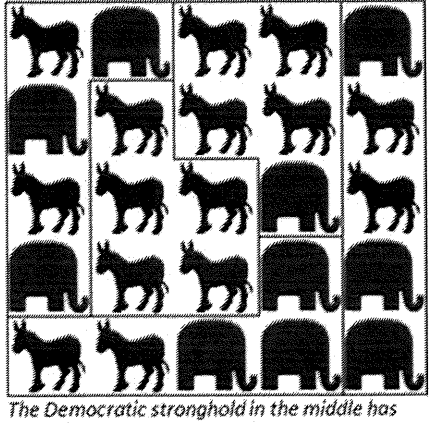
Democratic Gerrymandering (cracking)



The Republican stronghold at the bottom right corner has been "cracked".

Result: complete Democratic victory (5D-0R)

Republican Gerrymandering (packing)



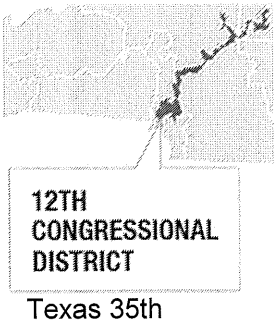
The Democratic stronghold in the middle has been "packed".

Result: narrow Republican victory (3R-2D)

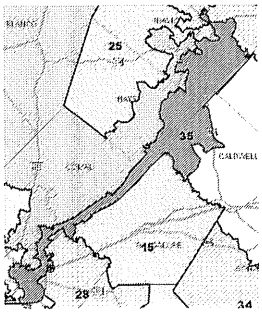
See pages 218-221 in the textbook or this cool video, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bh4qAJDUOcc, for more explanations and examples.

Gerrymandering Ex:

North Carolina 12th



Texas 35th



https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/post/name-that-district-texas-35th-district/2011/08/09/gIQAMrvm4I_blog.html?utm_term=.23c23d2fa29f

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/where-did-term-gerrymander-come-180964118/

https://www.npr.org/2016/03/10/469548881/north-carolinas-congressional-primaries-are-a-

https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Why-the-US-is-not-a-proper-democracy

First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution)

Agricultural Goal: Produce more in the same amount of space.

Before The First Agricultural Revolution:

- Most of the earliest humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers living in small groups following animals and collecting fruits, vegetables, and nuts along the way.
- Some groups lived along coasts and got their food from fishing.

agnesyn.blogspot.com

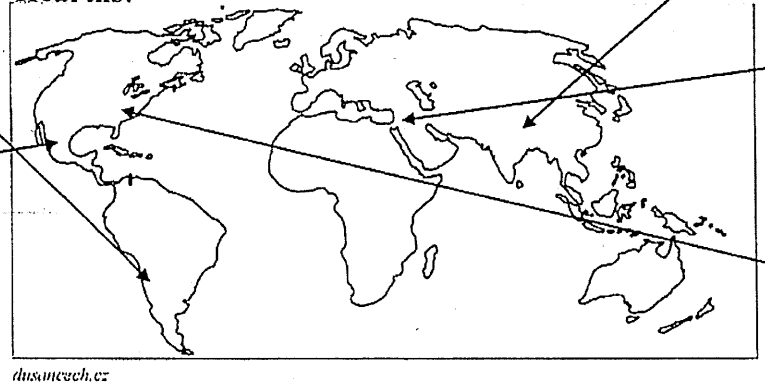
During The First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution):

- Starting In about 8500 BC in several different hearths, people began to settle in areas and domesticate plants and animals (farming).
- Once farming became more prominent, hunter-gatherer groups began to disappear.

Pros and Cons of Farming	
• Faster food production • Cities were developed • Population growth • Allowed Specialization.	• A caste system was established. • Fatal diseases became more frequent. • The human lifespan decreased.

- **The First Agricultural Revolution developed through independent invention. This means it began in multiple different places at once. These places were called hearths.**

Hearths:



Andean Highlands (3500 BC)
Animals: Llama, Turkey, Guinea Pig
Crops: Potato, Cotton, Peanut

Mesoamerica (7000 BC)
Animals: Turkey
Crops: Corn, Beans, Squash, Cotton

China (7500BC)
Animals: Pig, Silkworm, Cattle, Chicken
Crops: Rice, Millet, Soybeans

Fertile Crescent (8500 BC)
Animals: Sheep, Cattle, Horses, & Camel
Crops: Wheat, Barley, Dates, Onion

Eastern United States (2500 BC
Crops: Sunflowe squash

dusanveach.cz

For more info see pages 327-328 in text book

The 2nd Agricultural Revolution

(occurred during the *Middle Ages*)

Hearth: *The origin or starting place of a phenomenon. (There can be more than 1)*

The Role of the Industrial Revolution:

- Started in England (lead to more urbanized cities there).
- Development of new machines and high speed/effective production.
- Lead to rural---urban migration in search of factory/manufacturing jobs. *(today many immigrants move to big, successful cities for jobs)*
- It effected the textile and agricultural industries drastically.

New Agricultural Inventions:

1. ***Cotton Gin***: separates cotton fibers from seeds.
2. ***Moldboard Plow***: curved metal plate that allows farmers to turn over soil.
3. ***Seed Drill***: places seeds quickly into small holes along the field.
4. ***Horse Collar***: enabled farmers to use horses for labor, which was much more efficient.

The Effects of this Revolution:

-These new inventions and agricultural practices made farming more efficient.

↓

-Less farm jobs are needed & food yields can support more people!

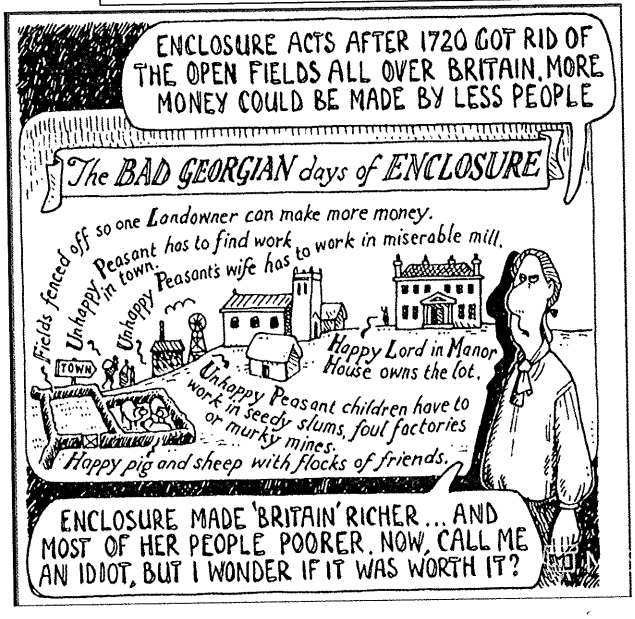
↓

-People sought out work/jobs in the cities. ***(a surge of rural to urban migration!)***

What is the Second Agricultural Revolution?

- The development of new tech and agricultural practices in Western Europe.
- These new advancements meant more efficient farming and larger yields.
- Effected mostly Europe and North America (no LDCs).
- This was the first-time mechanization was introduced to agriculture.
- Very closely related to the Industrial Revolution.

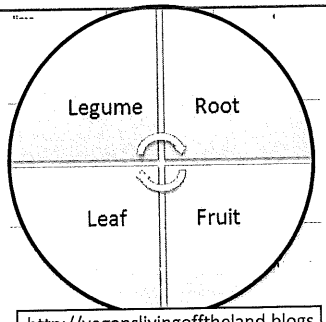
What Where the Enclosure Acts?



4 Course Crop Rotation (4-year process)

-Farmers rotate the types of crops they plant every year to ensure the soil's fertility.

-This avoids a fallow period & increases yields & productivity.

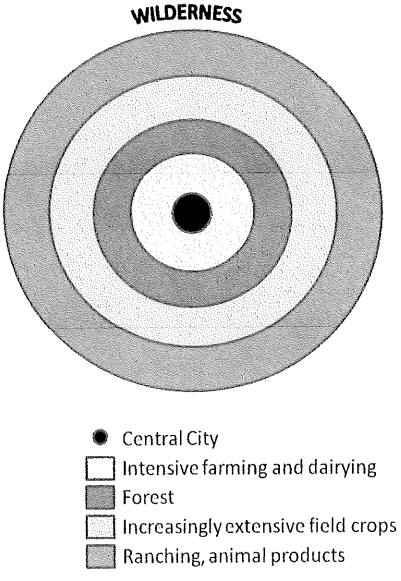


http://veganslivingofftheland.blogspot.com/2015/06/crop-

For more information visit pages 327-328 in your textbook & for information on the enclosure acts: https://ctlsites.uga.edu/whatthehistory/the-commodification-of-a-blade-of-grass-enclosure-in-england/

Von Thunen

Model made in 1826 by J.H. Von Thunen to explain patterns of agricultural processes



Assumptions in model

- Market is in the center of an isolated state
- Land is flat
- Farmers transport goods to market in wagon
- Farmers act to maximize profit

First Ring- Intensive Farming and Dairying

- Close to city because more perishable, would not spoil before city
- Needed less space for goods like fruits, vegetable-

Second Ring- Forest

- Timber heavy and expensive to transport over distances
- No longer exists in modern world

Third Ring- Extensive Crops

- Lighter and lasted longer for farther away travel
- Needed more room for lots of crop

Fourth Ring- Ranching

- Animals self transport to city, so very cheap
- More land required for animals

Fifth Ring- Wilderness

- No agricultural practices because distance from city too large

Extensive-

- Needs less inputs, more spread out
- E.g. cattle and grain

Intensive-

- Requires more labor/machines
- Crops are closer together
- More planted in less space
- E.g. produce

Bid-Rent Theory

- As you move closer to the market, the land becomes more expensive, and farther away from the market is less expensive
  - Buy less land, for intensive farming (inner rings)
  - Buy more land, for extensive farming (outer rings)

Relevance today

- More tech (refrigeration) so perishability is less of issue
- More than one market
- Transportation more efficient

Specialty farming does not apply, as their goods will be transported to multiple markets no matter the distance!

e.g. Florida fruit, avocados from Central America, etc.

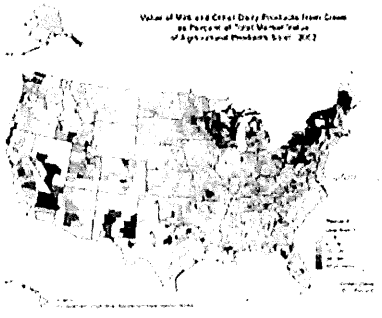
For more information, see pages 342-343 of textbook ☺

Agricultural Regions

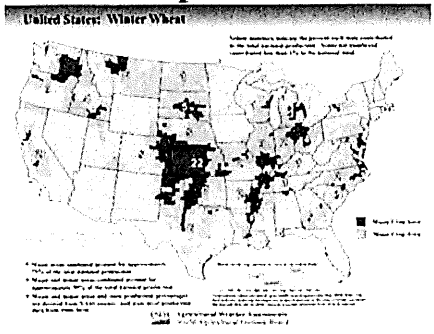
Types of Agriculture	Location/ Climate Type	Crops grown
Mediterranean- (Commercial) Integrated cultivation of livestock, a grain crop, and a tree or vine crop, and today is increasingly affected by specialization. **Agroforestry**- The purposeful integration of trees with crops and/or livestock in the same field simultaneously or sequentially.	The lands surrounding the Mediterranean sea and the Central Valley of California. Climates of dry, hot summers and cold, wet winters.	Vine crops such as grapes, olives and citrus fruits such as oranges.
Shifting Cultivation- (Subsistence) An Agricultural system that uses fire to clear vegetation in order to plant crops in a cycle rotation of fields and a fallow period. (slash-and-burn) **Fallow period-**A rest period of about 5-10 years for the field to gain nutrition. **Intercropping-** planting two or more crops in a field at the same time.	Practiced in Southeast Asia, Central and South America and Africa. Climates of tropical and subtropical areas or rainforest zones.	Upland rice, maize, cassava, or other staples are grown with two or more crops.
Pastoral Nomadism- (Subsistence) An agricultural system in which a mobile group uses open-grazing of herding animals is the dominant farming activity. The animals are used as resources rather than their meat. **Transhumance-** moving herds on a seasonal basis to new pastures or water source.	Practiced in the Sahara desert, Mongolia, and the Amazonia Rain Forests. Climates are arid or semi-arid regions.	Reindeer in the colder areas. Camels, cattle, goats, or sheep in arid regions.

U.S. Agricultural Regions- Climate type- Humid Continental

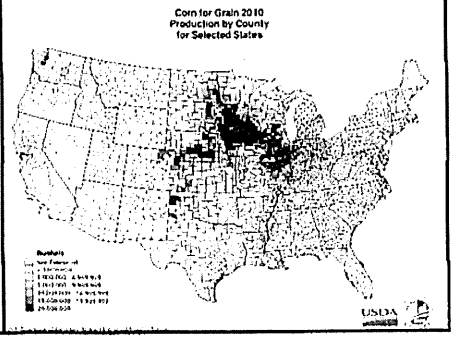
Dairy Belt:
Crop: Milk and Dairy



Bread Bowl:
Crop: Wheat



Corn Belt:
Crop: Corn and Soybeans



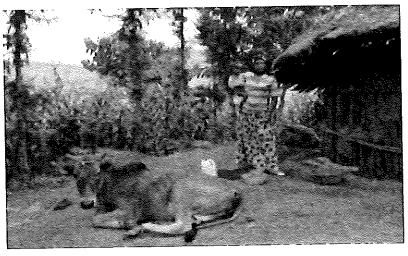
For more information see pages 333-341 of the textbook ☺

Subsistence Agriculture – self-sufficient farming system where the products are focused to feed the farmer and their family.

- **Wet Rice Farming** – rice cultivation method of using flooded fields to grow rice

~ Asia, wetlands
~ Smallholder cropping system
~ Leading rice exporters: Thailand, Vietnam, India, Pakistan
~ Can cause pollution
~ INTENSIVE

- **Smallholder crop and livestock farming** – small family farms where majority of the product goes to feed the famer and the family



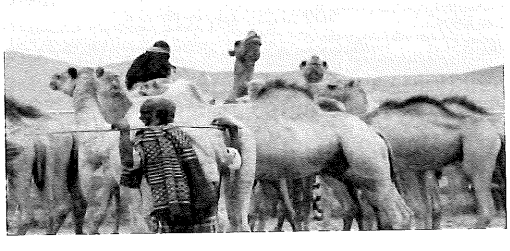
~ South America , Sub Saharan Africa
~ In Asia where wet rice farming isn't possible
~ No double cropping
~ Depletes soil fertility
~ INTENSIVE

- **Shifting Cultivation** – uses fire to clear vegetation to create fields for crops

~ Southeast Asia, Africa, Central & South America
~ Tropical & Sub Tropical climates
~ Slash-and-burn technique
~ Intercropping: planting 2 or more crops in a field at the same time
~ Cycle of land rotation
~ Fallow period
~ Causes large scale deforestation and soil nutrient depletion
~ EXTENSIVE

- **Pastoralism** – raising of herd animals as a dominate farming activity

~ Middle East, Saharan Desert (N. Africa), Gobi Desert
~ Arid Climates
~ Herding: camels, goats, sheep, and cattle
~ Relies on trade with settled farmers (for cereal crops and other foods)
~ Loss of biodiversity when herds move (farmers make the area suitable for their herds)
~ EXTENSIVE



Modern Commercial Agriculture

Commodity chains – network connecting different steps from design to retail of producing a good

- Ex: orange juice
  - Grow oranges, pick oranges, smoosh oranges, put orange juice in bottle, transport orange juice bottles to selling destination, sell orange juice, drink orange juice, tah dah

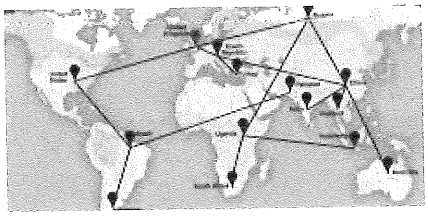
(https://blog.generalmills.com/2015/05/how-general-mills-is-advancing-a-sustainable-supply-chain)

Agribusiness – All the businesses involved in the production an agricultural product

- Ex: all the businesses that partake in the production of orange juice (in the image above all of the stages listed make up an agribusiness)

Global supply chains – commodity chains on a global scale

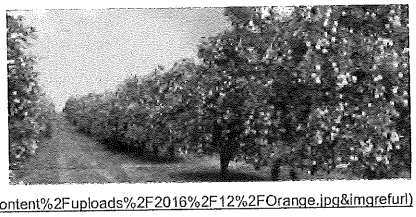
- Ex: (still using orange juice :)
  - Farm the grows and picks oranges is in Costa Rica, factory that smooshes and bottles them is in China, then grocery store that sells the orange juice is in Texas



(https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2F/ftD4h6)

Monoculture – planting a single crop in a field (almost always on a large scale and for profit)

- Ex: if the farm growing and harvesting oranges to make orange juice only grew oranges in one field with no other crops mixed in



(https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Ffarmfolio.net%2Ffrontend%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2016%2F12%2FOrange.jpg&imgrefurl)

GMO (genetically modified organisms) - shockingly these are organisms that have been genetically modified with the use of fertilizer, antibiotics, or other "gene enhancing" techniques

Pros of GMOs	Cons of GMOs
More reliable yields -less unpredictable than natural foods	Long term health consequences are unknown
Overcoming environmental problems -More resistant to weeds, pests, disease, drought, etc.	Loss of genetic bio diversity -more susceptible to extinction
Sometimes have higher nutritional value than non-GMO foods -food mixture (grape+frog=healthy and delicious)	Pollution - Fertilizer run off
	On average less nutritious than non-GMO food

***For more information see pages 329-332, 338, and 304-305

Green Revolution

High-yield seeds, chemicals, mechanization, positive and negative consequences

When and where did The Green Revolution take place?:

- Main purpose: to alleviate world hunger, specifically in LDCs
- Lead to a dramatic increase in grain production, between 1965 and 1985, in Asia and Latin America
- Did NOT affect Sub-Saharan Africa

Positive and negative consequences

Positive	Negative
-Large supply of grain -Wheat production has dramatically increased -India became self sufficient in grain production -Staved off famine in Asia	-Farmers debt has risen -Soil fertility has declined -Fertilizer and pesticide residues have built up in the environment -Groundwater has been overexploited

How were chemicals, mechanization, and high-yield seeds used?:

- Chemicals: Chemicals (ex.fertilizer) were used to enhance plant growth
- Mechanization: Machines and tools were made to make the process of planting and harvesting easier and quicker
- High-yield seeds: High-yield seeds largely increased the amount of crops produced. Ex: High-yielding seed varieties were exported to India and Pakistan in the 1960s; in less than a decade, wheat production nearly doubled in both countries

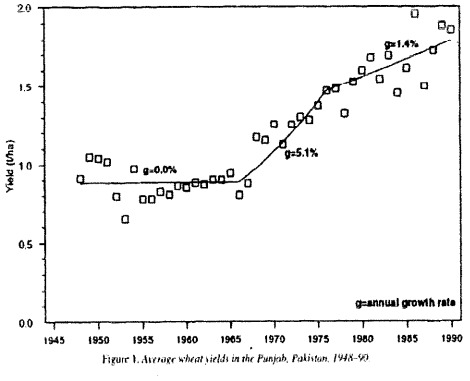
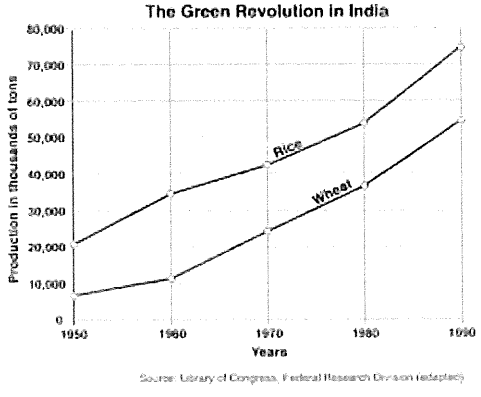


Figure 1. Average wheat yields in the Punjab, Pakistan, 1948-90



Source: Library of Congress, Federal Research Division (adapted)

https://hnrs353.wordpress.com/history/history-the-green-revolution-in-pakistan/
http://howtofeedtheworld.eklablog.fr/from-the-green-revolution-to-the-evergreen-revolution-a125056626

Definitions (for more information see pages 326-332 in your textbook!!)

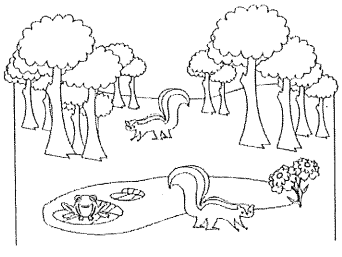
High-yield seeds: seeds that respond well to fertilizer	Mechanization: is changing from hand work to machine

Agriculture: Environmental Effects of Agriculture

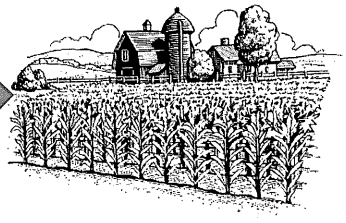
Biodiversity: a variety of plants and animals

Field with covered with one crop = low biodiversity.

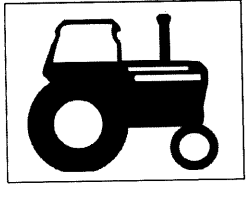
- Fast spread of disease
- Instability
- Harm to environment



Land cleared for farming



Farming causes pollution



Over use of land by

- Shortening fallow periods
- Use of pesticides/ fertilizers in soil
- Overuse of irrigation (drains ground water)

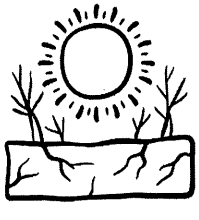
Leads to

Salinization:

Accumulation of salt in the soil

Leads to

Desertification:
The shift of usable land to desert like conditions because of humans and/or environment



Ex: In India, desertification affects 413,000 square miles, one third of its land area.

Clearing Land for Farming Causes:

- Land coverage change (use of land and what is covering it changes)
- **Deforestation:** the clearing of large areas of trees

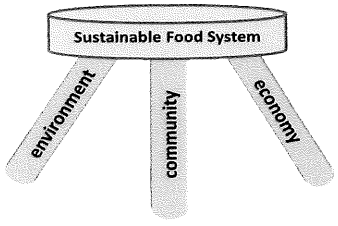
Ex: forests are disappearing at the rate of 46-58 million square miles annually, the equivalent of 36 football fields per minute

Image Sources
Biodiversity: http://laoblogger.com/forrest-animal-clipart-black-and-white.html
Field:http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/farm-clipart-black-and-white-62273115
Salt:http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/salt-black-and-white-clipart-64087047
Desertification: https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/desertification_532748
Deforestation:https://www.gettyimages.com/illustrations/deforestation

Text Book Pages 344-345

Sustainability

Sustainable Agriculture- farming practices that carefully manage natural resources and protect environmental conditions to help future generations, while maintaining farm profits.



https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/teaching_materials/food_supply/student_materials/1193

Environment: reduce pollution and waste

Community: good working conditions and healthcare

Economy: employment and fair trade (helps developing countries get a fair price for their products)

World Trade Organization(WTO)- seeks to make trade freer through removal of tariffs and more, that distort the market.

→ Domestic subsides= market distortions and prevent free trade in agricultural goods

Organic agriculture- a farming system that promotes sustainable and biodiverse ecosystems by using natural processes rather than synthetic inputs.

- Fastest growing sector of agriculture today
- Australia, Argentina, and Brazil have largest areas under organic management, however, largest percent (25%) of organic land is found in Europe
- Products do not contain any GMOs (the USDA determines if a product can have the organic sticker on the packaging)

https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/organic/organic-seal

Eat Local Movements- Encouragement of utilization of local products, distribution, and production, which replaces national/international food systems (Ex. Local Farmer's Markets)

Pros	Cons
❖ Less transportation costs ❖ Local economy boost ❖ Fresher foods	❖ More expensive local produce ❖ Local pollution due to livestock methane and/or methane

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)- a network of individuals, who support one or more local farms, with growers and consumers sharing the risks and benefits of food production

Pros	Cons
❖ Save money ❖ Support local farms ❖ Fresh foods	❖ Transportation barriers ❖ Increased food preparation labor ❖ Not all CSAs are profitable

Urban Agriculture- a practice to help improve food security at the household level using vacant lots, rooftops, balconies, or other spaces to grow food

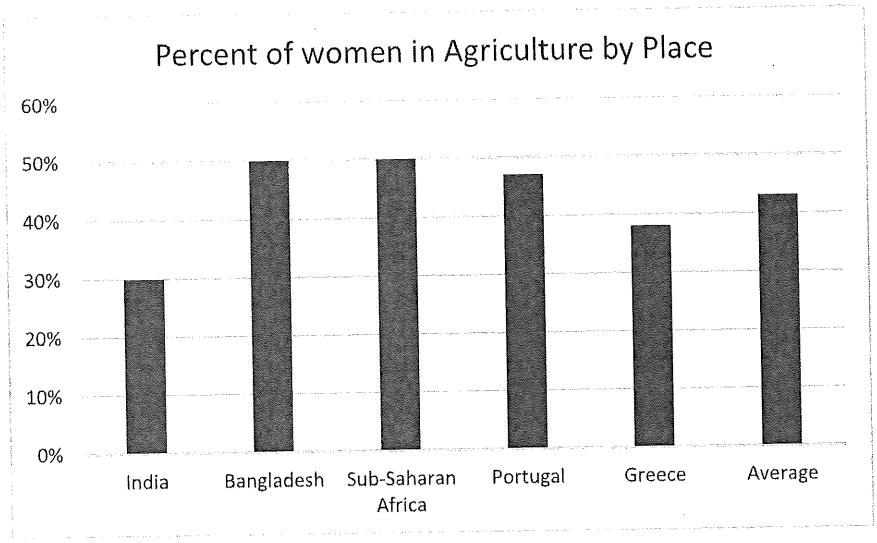
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

- Women are approximately 43% of the agricultural workforce overall
  -This fluctuates from place to place.

(made in excel with the data by me)

- ~30% in India
- ~50% in Bangladesh
- ~50% in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 47% in Portugal
- 38% in Greece

~10% deviation from the mean



- In Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and North and Northeast Africa, the percent of women working in agriculture is greater than the percent of men working in agriculture
  -This means that if the female and male populations of those regions were equal and this statistic wasn't changed, more females would be working in agriculture than men.
- Women in agriculture have unequal (access to):
  -Pay
  -Finance
  -Education
  -Rights
  -Land
  -Livestock
  -Training
  -Insurance
  -Seeds
  -Water
  -Tools
  -Aid and resources in general
- If women had the same access to resources as men, then it is speculated:
  -20-30% Farm yield increase
  -2.5-4% Total Agricultural output increase in developing countries
  -12-17% Hunger reduction of the world

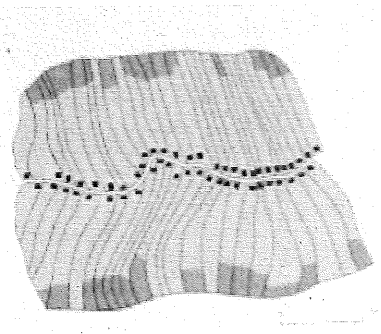
Sources: http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Agricultural_census_in_Portugal

For more info, visit **page 326** in the Textbook

Survey Methods

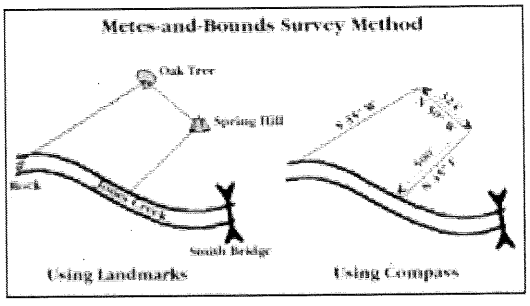
Long Lot

- Divides land into narrow parcels stretching back to rivers, roads, or canals
- Uses lines from natural features



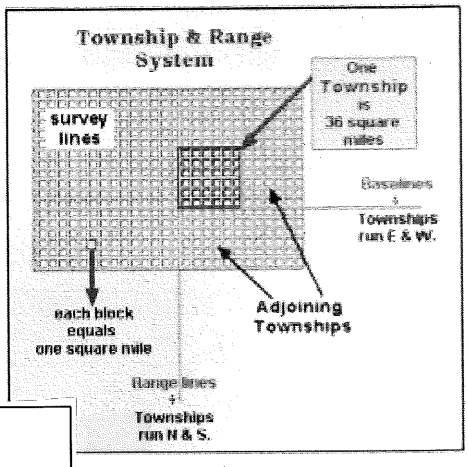
Metes and Bounds

- Uses natural boundaries
- Usually irregular and uneven
- Used in colonial US.
- Lines up to features such as rivers



Township and Range

- Rectangular survey system
- Based off a grid system of one square mile sections
- Each township is divided into 36 1 square mile sections



Example areas:
Long lots-Quebec and Louisiana
Township and range- only used in the US but not as apparent today
Metes and Bounds-up until the nineteenth century this method was used in many states
(These surveys are not used nearly as much today, but there long lasting effects are apparent)

Economic Sectors

Industry activities are grouped into <u>five</u> total Economic sectors. These go into more detail of how a product or service is being made and presented.

Primary sector :

- **<u>Extraction</u>** and <u>resource-based.</u>
- When the Economic activity is based around extracting natural resources/foods from the earth.
- Mainly found in **LDCs**

Examples:

- Mining for coal, Farming-raising cows that we will eventually eat.

http://dir.coolclips.com/Industry/Resources/Mining/Coal/coal_miner_vc026732.html

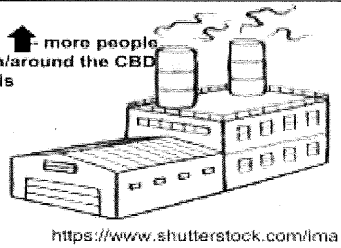
Secondary Sector:

- <u>Manufacturing/ industrialization</u>
- When the industry Manufactures and process the raw material derived from *primary sector* into a good/service thats ready to be sold/used

Examples:

- Processing wheat into flour
- Turning metal into cars.

Urban Population ⬆ - more people working & living in/around the CBD where the factory is



https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/industrial-factory-cartoon-vector-illustration-black-306597719

Note: Each sector requires people to perform the action. This opens up jobs and you eventually see an increase of workers in the industry, as a whole.

Tertiary Sector:

- <u>"Service sector"</u>
- The services provided by the industry to its consumers- sells the finished product.
- Examples: Banking, Transportation to take you places, Education, Delivery services.
  - In more detail, They can be classified into two branches:

https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/c438e3d72c45b9c1d72c0bdd751f521a5085e98e/cartoon-airplane-clipart.html

Quinary Sector

-Requires high-level of knowledge around a certain skill(e.g.Doctor-Health)

http://www.momjunction.com/articles/nurse-coloring-pages_0098819/

Quaternary Sector

- Based on <u>research and development (knowledge)</u> of industry

Ex: Development of new tech

https://www.shareicon.net/work-computers-furniture-people-chair-technology-working-615722

The Industrial Revolution

The fundamental changes in technology and systems of production that began in England in the late 18th century

WHERE? England (later diffused in three phases: first phase- Netherlands, France, Germany, and the U.S.; second phase- Russia, Japan, and Canada)

WHEN? The late 18th century

WHAT? Development of technology and ways of organizing and coordinating the manufacture of goods (called the Industrial Revolution)

Causes	Effects
Greater access to the capital (the seat of government)	• Helped to boost England's commanding position in the system of global trade • Helped England gain control over resources in its colonies • Gave manufacturers a central meeting place for trading and buying goods (capital)
Development of a series of technological innovations leading to the 2nd agricultural revolution by provided machines for farmers to work with	• Improved agricultural production • Improved the processing of raw material • Shift from primary to secondary sector of the economy

Presence of cottage industries (small-scale craft production of ceramics, cloth, and metal goods provided by members of a household or community	• Development of manufacturing
Resources found in the environment (such as coal and iron) influenced the geography of industrialization in England because factories were located near energy sources	• Rural to urban migration, and ultimately, urbanization EX. WORKERS MOVED TO LIVE NEAR FACTORIES IN URBAN PLACES

How did the Industrial Revolution directly link to imperialism and capitalism?

Imperialism: England gained control over more land/territory because it had control over resources in its colonies

Capitalism: As the world became more industrialized, people began making a profit off of their goods if they had private ownership

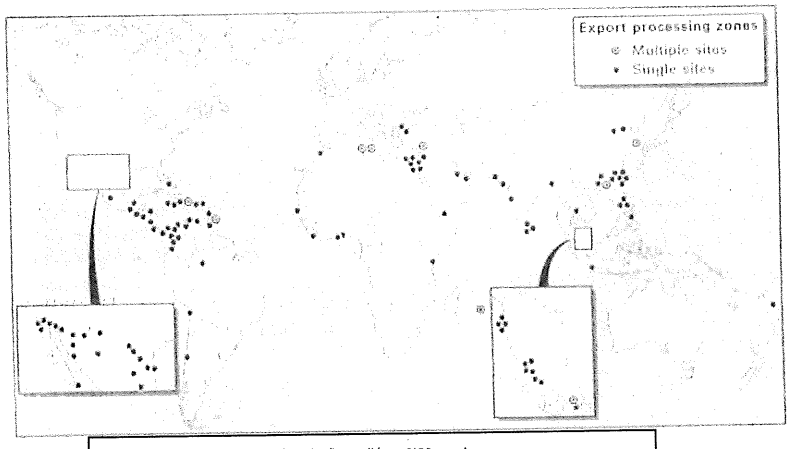
(See textbook pgs. 298-300)

Post Industrial and Newly Industrialized Countries

In many cases of manufacturing and industrialization, special **zones** are created in the economy to assist with growth.

- **Special economic zone** (SEZ)- area within a country attracting foreign business with tactics such as tax incentives and less environment regulations.
  -ex. China (1979) created SEZs in select areas, changing their strict economy

- **Export processing zones** (EPZ)- established by countries in periphery or semi-periphery regions to attract foreign trade and investment with favorable arrangements
  -**Maquiladoras** created along Mexico-US border to create jobs closer to US markets

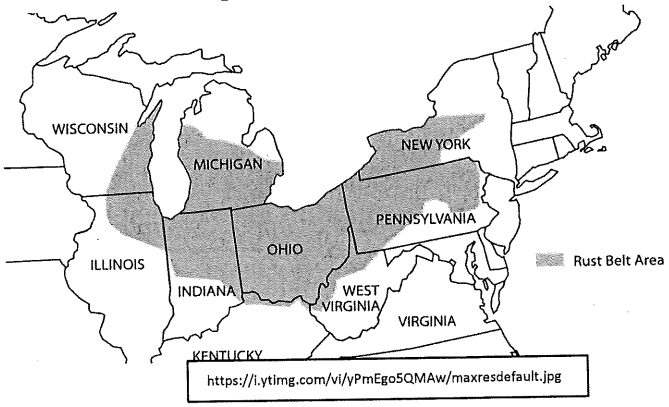


http://guweb2.gonzaga.edu/faculty/brunell/map%20epzs.jpg

- **Free trade zone** (FTZ)- all trade barriers and tariffs between two or more countries are eliminated in these zones
  -ex. European Union

There are **effects of manufacturing** on countries.

- **Outsourcing**- separating some economic activities from main production
  -mainly due to cheaper labor
  ↓
  -decline of secondary sector jobs in core as they transition to tertiary sector
  -ex. Nike brand



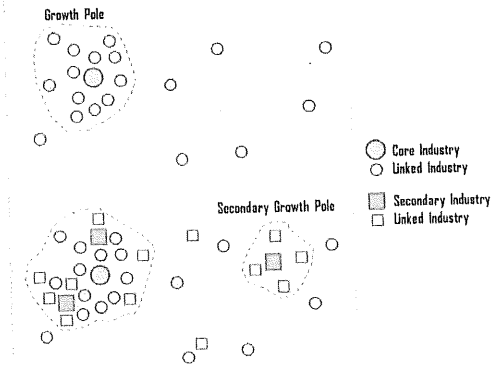
https://i.ytimg.com/vi/yPmEgo5QMAw/maxresdefault.jpg

- **Rust belt**- heavy industry areas that lost economic base to cheaper labor
  -ex. Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania

Growth Poles

<u>Growth poles</u>: specific areas of economic development usually made up of business groupings

- Ex: Medical centers



How are growth poles formed?

- Growth poles often form around a specific industry Ex: medical
- A mass amount of companies/industries in a grouping

How do growth poles affect the locations they are in?

- boost economic development
- Attract people
- Decrease unemployment rate
- Lead to on part of the region being ahead of another from an economic standpoint
- They draw people into the region because of economic success

How do growth poles affect the periphery? (periphery of MDCs NOT peripheral countries)

- They can affect them negatively because spending within rural areas is now going into growth poles and leaving rural areas behind in growth

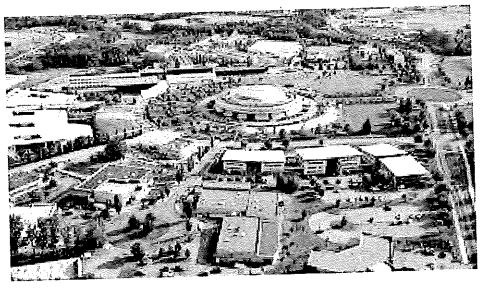
Where can you find growth poles?

- Places with lots of money and investors
- Areas with higher education

<u>Technopole-</u> Growth poles that are based on high tech manufacturing and information-based industries
<u>Ex:</u> **<u>Silicon Valley</u>**- A technopole in southern Southern California where many massive and innovative tech companies reside
<u>Ex:</u> **<u>Research Triangle</u>**- One of the largest research parks in the world located in Raleigh, NC. It is focused around business, research and medical complexes

What do Technopoles cause?

- Research and development opportunities



See page 318 for more information
picture src: <u>https://www.lepopulaire.fr/limoges/vie-pratique-consommation/2016/03/23/plus-de-trente-nouvelles-entreprises-ont-rejoint-la-technopole-de-limoges-en-2015_11836888.html</u>

Measures of Development

Indicators with positive (direct) relationships for development

- Gross National Income (GNI)
  - GNI consists of all the income earned by businesses and individuals whether they earn that money in the country or in another country.
  - Weaknesses: may be underestimated in LDCs since they have more **informal** economic activities (those not tracked by the government); does not show inequalities in the country, is just an average
  - Highest in: Qatar, Kuwait, Singapore, Norway, Luxembourg
  - Lowest in: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Liberia, Burundi, Niger
- Human Development Index (HDI)
  - HDI was developed by the UN and uses years of education, life expectancy, and GNI per capita
  - Weaknesses: only considers averages
  - Best in: Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands
  - Worst in: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos
- Physician Ratio
  - Number of doctors per 1,000
  - According to the WHO, over 44% of member states have fewer than 1 doctor per 1,000 people
  - Highest in: San Marino, Cuba, Monaco, Saint Lucia, Belarus, Greece
  - Lowest in: Tanzania, Malawi, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mozambique
- Literacy Rate:
  - Percentage of the population over 15 years old that can read and write in their native language
  - Highest in: Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland
  - Lowest in: Niger, Guinea, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic

---

Indicators with negative (inverse) relationships for development

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
  - The number of deaths of infants before they reach one year old per 1,000 live births
  - Lowest (Best) in: Luxembourg, Iceland, Finland, Slovenia, Norway
  - Highest (Worst) in: Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Slovakia
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
  - The number of children born on average per woman of childbearing age
  - Lowest (Best) in: Singapore, Macau, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea
  - Highest (Worst) in: Niger, Mali, Burundi, Somalia, Uganda
- Gender Inequality- Gender Inequality Index (GII)
  - Measures gender inequality in terms of health, empowerment, and the labor market
  - Lowest inequality (Best) in: Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Ireland
  - Greatest inequality (Worst) in: Niger, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Chad
- Income Inequality- Gini coefficient
  - Examines the disparity between the highest and lowest incomes in the country
  - Lowest inequality (Best) in: Azerbaijian, Denmark, Japan, Sweden, Norway
  - Greatest inequality (Worst) in: Namibia, Comoros, Botswana, Belize, Haiti

ROSTOW'S STAGES OF GROWTH VS. DEPENDENCY THEORY

Rostow's Stages of Growth *similar to the Demographic Transition Model*

- Proposed by Walt W. Rostow in 1960
- Considered as the "Classical Model of Development"

What was it? a five-stage development model describing the economic transitions of countries bases on the causes and effects of economic growth.

Three Criticisms:

1) assumes every country begins their process of development from the same starting point.
2) works from a very basic understanding of development, with the primary focus on a pattern of linear economic growth.
3) is very Eurocentric, as it predicts that development will result in a technologically advanced and modernized Western society.

Stages:

Stage 1: Traditional:
- focuses on subsistence agriculture (primary sector)

(Ex: Sudan)

Stage 2: Preconditions for take-off
- focuses on commercial agriculture (primary sector)
- infrastructure develops
- may include low level manufacturing, such as mining

(Ex: Bangladesh)

Stage 3: Take-off
TURNING POINT
- focuses on manufacturing
- export-based
- shifts from a focus on the primary to secondary sector
- agriculture becomes more mechanized

(Ex: Vietnam)

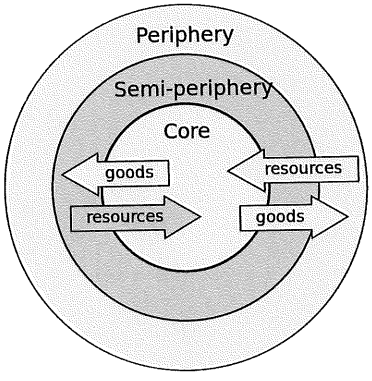
Stage 4: Maturity
- focuses on manufacturing (secondary sector)
- increased use of technology in manufacturing

(Ex: India)

Stage 5: High Mass Consumption
- focuses on services (tertiary sector)
- high-technology
- many material goods

(Ex: USA)

https://sites.google.com/site/theoriesofdevelopment/stages-and-theories/dependancy-theories



The picture to the left shows the Dependency Model that resources flow from a "periphery" of the poor to the "core" of the wealthy.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_theory

Dependency Theory (1960s-70s)

- Argued development might be better understood as a relational process, rather than a series of stages ⟶ linked to international trade
- Two kinds of states: **Dominant** and **Dependent**
  - **Dominant**: the most developed states that command the economic resources and power to international trade
  - **Dependent**: lack economic resources and power; represent developing countries
- Stems from patterns of international trade and results in underdevelopment
- **Contrary to Rostow's model:** as Europe grew more developed and richer, development in Africa and Latin America were hampered

For more information, check out pages 280-81 in the textbook! :)

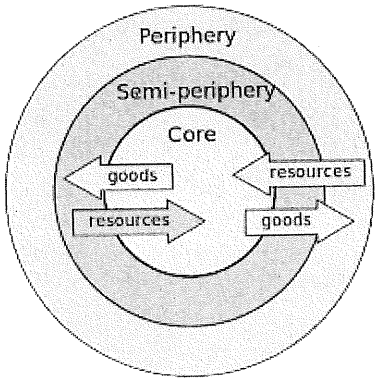
World Systems Theory & International Trade

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

~ states that throughout economic and social well being, larger more dominant countries benefit from other lesser developed countries being exploited

~ divided into three groups:

- ***CORE***: high level of developments, within these areas only a small percentage of people are in the Primary Sector. Ex: USA, Canada
- ***SEMI-PERIPHERY:*** contain traits that relate to both Core and Periphery, have economic diversity and are balanced within the world's economy. Ex: Mexico, India
- **PERIPHERY:** LDC and poorer countries. Most workers are part of the primary sector. Many have have been previously colonized. Ex: Iran, Iraq, Majority of Africa.



International Trade

WHY	WHAT HAPPENS
Complementary: by helping another country you are able to carry out their needs	*Outsourcing:* companies decide to hire other companies to do different parts of their work.
Comparative Advantage: the ability for one country to produce a good cheaper/more efficiently than another	• Certain countries, who have an abundance of certain resources may get much more traffic and have an increase in their economy. (mexico)
Labor Costs: you are able to pay less for labor, due to the fact that some countries have an overflowing amount of factory workers available.	• When larger countries are able to pay much less for labor, the price of the goods will also decrease • Goods are much more quickly produce since affording more worker is much easier. (China)

Footloose: in industry in which can be relocated without being affected by factors like transportation. Ex: Diamonds

Break Of Bulk: the process of unloading transferring and distributing small parts of cargo.

Least cost theory: of industrial location which tries to explain and predict the locational pattern of the industry at a macro-scale. It emphasizes that firms seek a site of minimum transport and labor cost.

Interconnected Economies

European Union (EU) -

28 countries that work together as one political and economic unit.

Founded in 1993

Purpose- create a free trade zone that enhances economic, social, and political harmony throughout Western Europe.

Some Countries: United Kingdom, France, Italy

https://www.britannica.com/topic/European-Union

World Trade Organization (WTO) –

Deals with rules for trading between nations.

Founded in 1995

Purpose- make trade freer and smoother by removing tariffs or other policies that distort the market.

Most countries are members of this organization

https://hubpages.com/education/To-what-

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) –

Group of 12 of the world's major oil-exporting nations.

Founded in 1960

Purpose- to coordinate oil production with its members and counter Western oil company dominance.

Some Countries: Iran, Iraq, Libya

https://www.topnews.in/regions/vienna

International Monetary Fund (IMF) –

An international organization that provides last resort loans to struggling nations.

Created in 1945

Purpose- to promote international trade and stabilize exchange rates all over the world.

Most countries are a part of this fund

http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm

Tariffs-

A tax that a government charges people on goods that are being imported and exported.

What do they do?

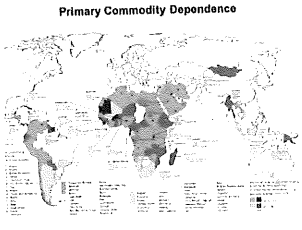
-Make imported goods look less desirable because they cost more.

-raise revenue and protect domestic industries

https://www.maraudermirror.org/4755/spotlight/pros-and-cons-of-tariffs/

Commodity Dependence-

A country where the four major commodities account for at least 60% of the country's total exports.



http://slideplayer.com/slide/6833065/

-Commodity dependency is high in many parts of Africa and South America

-Commodity fuel dependency is high in Africa and the middle east

For more information see pages 362, 363, 285, 347, 211, 212, 298

UN Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Where were they made?

- Made at the UN conference at the Millennium Summit in New York

When were they made?

- September 2000

Why were they made?

- To help other countries develop
- To fight poverty
  - They coincided with **Poverty-Reduction Theory**

What were they?

1. Halve extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality/empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Reduce maternal mortality
6. Combat the spread of different deadly diseases
7. Ensure Environmental sustainability
8. Create a global partnership for development

Summary:

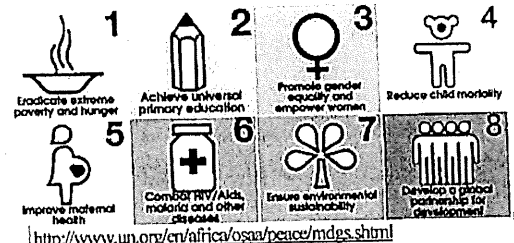
- Set to be completed by 2015
- Progress was made, but the goals were not fulfilled

  Ex: Albania's poverty reduction methods are linked to the MDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

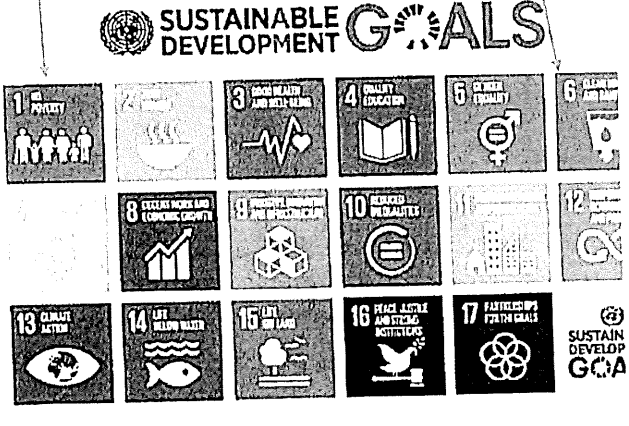
- In 2015, when the MDGs were not fulfilled, the UN met up again.
- They established new goals to be met by 2030
- These included eradicating poverty and hunger, improving education, health, equality, and partnerships, etc.

*For more info, see pages **285-288** in the textbook*



http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/peace/mdgs.shtml

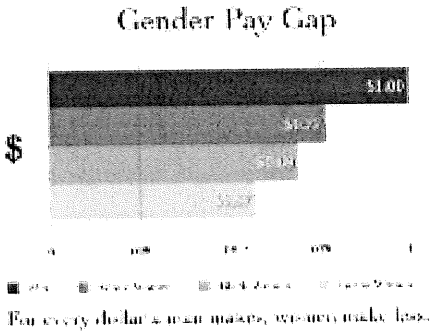
http://news.gtp.gr/2015/09/28/travel-tourism-welcome-new-un-sdgs/



Women and Economic Development

Wage Inequality

- Women lose more than $10,000 a year because of the wage gap
- In the US (an MDC) on average a woman makes 77 cents to a man's dollar



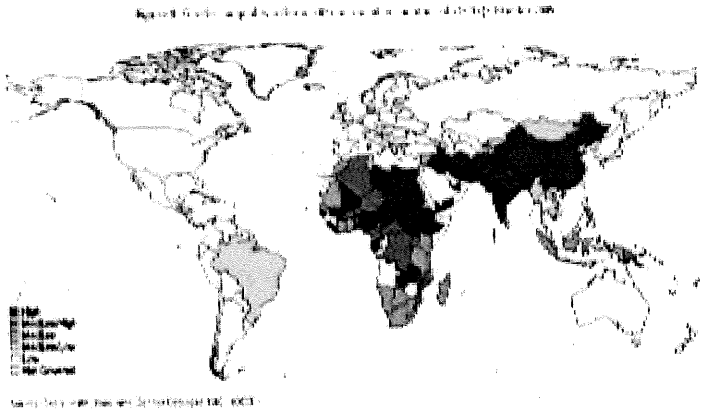
Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- 0 = perfect equality
- 1 = absolute **inequality**
- In 2015, Switzerland was ranked #1 for their GII of .040

Countries with more equality are lightest in color

The darkest countries have the lowest equality

Some of the countries; like Angola, Africa; are not covered, so appear white but don't necessarily have high equality levels



Percentage of Women in the Workforce

- Women make up roughly half of the workforce
- 3/4 of the **service industry** is women in more than 50 countries
- About 70% of agricultural workers are women, and in West Africa, 80% of the whole labor force is women
- Women are the primary employees in EPZs (EPZs are in LDCs, made by government to promote industrial development)
- Female labor force participation is highest in the richest and poorest countries and lowest in the countries with an average income

Connection to the TFR (Total Fertility Rate)

Women become more involved because of more jobs→ earn more money→ better life→ more education→ decrease in the TFR

Environmental Effects of Industrialization and Development

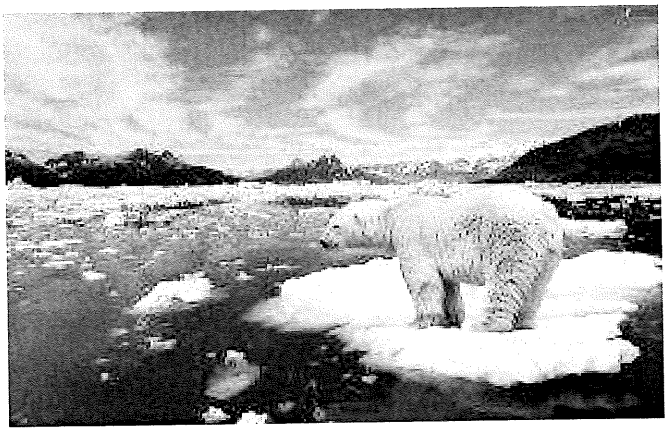
- Pollution occurs through burning fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, and gasoline.
- It is used to produce electricity and power vehicles.
- Pollution- is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change.

Examples: China, New York, Moscow

Climate change- is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time.

Effects of Climate Change:
- Sea Levels Rise
- Heavier Precipitation and Flooding
- Longer and More Damaging Wildfire Seasons

- Resource depletion is the consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished.
  Example:
  - Water
  - Fossil Fuels
  - Land use and Soil



Mass Consumption- The use or purchase of goods or services by a large number of people.

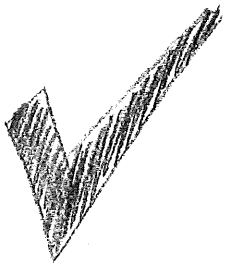
Examples:
- Certain Foods (Potato Chips)
- Cars
- Caused by advertising

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development - The means of achieving social and economic goals without compromising natural resources or the environment for future generations.

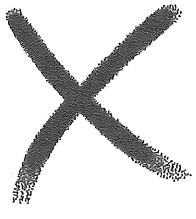
Conventional Development - The means of achieving social and economic goals while paying little attention to the impact these gains have on the environment, resource use, and consumption.

Sustainable (Environmental)



- ➔ Less harmful impact on environment
- ➔ Regulated demand for resources
- ➔ Use of renewable resources
- ➔ Green spaces, flora/fauna are safe
- ➔ Achieving equal rights between men and women
- ➔ **Micro lending** - small loans to people in need,
- ➔ slow growth out of poverty.
- ➔ **Ecotourism** -tourism in natural environments to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife.

Conventional (Economical)



- ➔ Less expensive, more harmful to environment
- ➔ Use of non-renewable resources
- ➔ Unsustainable demand of resources
- ➔ Global warming, flora/fauna endangered
- ➔ Lower wages, less jobs available, ghettos

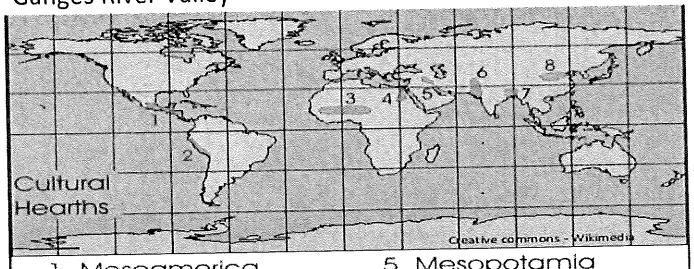
- ➔ Both means for achievement work to improve a society's economic, social, or environmental conditions; the "norms" of development
- ➔ To preserve the impacts of resource use and consumption on the environment, development experts have started to practice sustainable development.

Still unsure? Visit page 263 for more information

1st Urban Revolution

1st Urban Revolution

- The innovation of a city
- **Most of the Urban Hearths overlapped with the Agricultural Hearths**
- Occurred in 6 different **hearths (independent invention)**
  -Mesopotamia
  -Nile River
  -Indus River Valley
  -Mesoamerica
  -Wei/Huang Rivers
  -Ganges River Valley



1. Mesoamerica
2. Andean America
3. West Africa
4. Nile River Valley
5. Mesopotamia
6. Indus River Valley
7. Ganges River Valley
8. Wei/Huang Rivers

Independent Invention

- When there are two or more hearths without contact or communication with each other from which an innovation originates.

Hearths

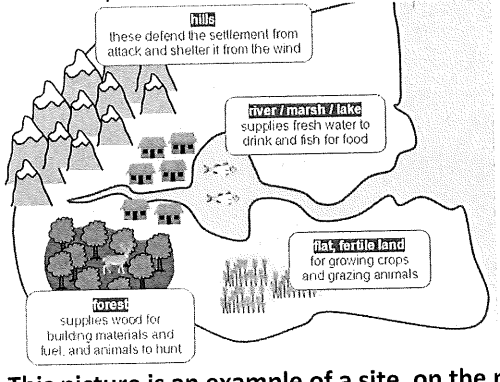
- A place or region where an innovation, idea, belief, or cultural

Causes and Effects of the 1st Urban Revolution

- **Causes:** Social Stratification and surplus of food
- **Effects: Creation of cities and creation of population clusters**

Site

- The physical characteristics of a place.
- For example: It's topography, vegetation, and water resources

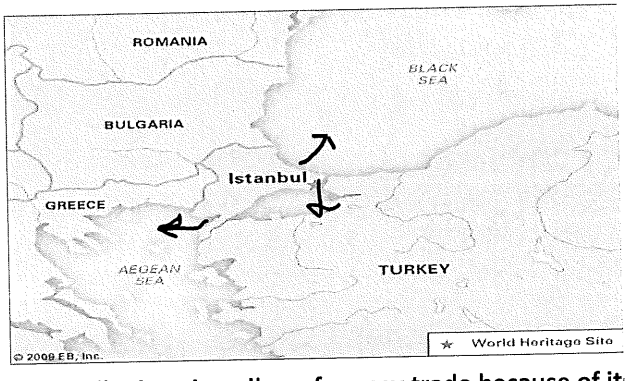


This picture is an example of a site, on the map it displays physical characteristics (resources) that are located in that area.

http://geography.parkfieldprimary.com/the-united-kingdom/population-and-migration

Situation

- The geographic context of a place
- For example: Its political, economic, social characteristics



Istanbul's situation allows for easy trade because of its position beside the sea.

https://www.britannica.com/place/Istanbul

Page 12: **Site and Situation** and Page 103: **Hearth**

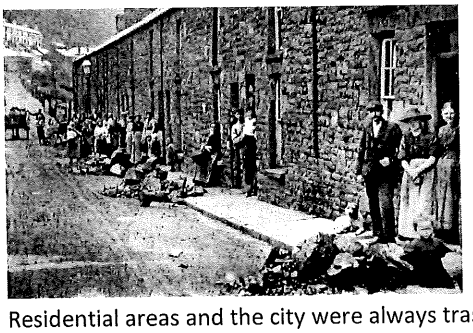
2nd Urban Revolution

2nd Urban Revolution-

- Started in England, spreading to Europe and then America in the late 1800s
- Linked with **2nd Agricultural Revolution**
- Surplus of food also linked with **Industrial Revolution**
- Many innovations in machine technology paved the way for factories
- Because there were a lot of factories many people moved to the area which made the area more and more urbanized as more people came for jobs

Effects of the 2nd Urban Revolution

- Rapid Growth in the area
- Harsh conditions as the area was starting to expand and there wasn't care for the health and standards
- Lots of pollution



Residential areas and the city were always trashed as there weren't any standards as the expansion of the city was too rapid.
(Picture from https://www.historycrunch.com/living-conditions-in-industrial-towns.html)

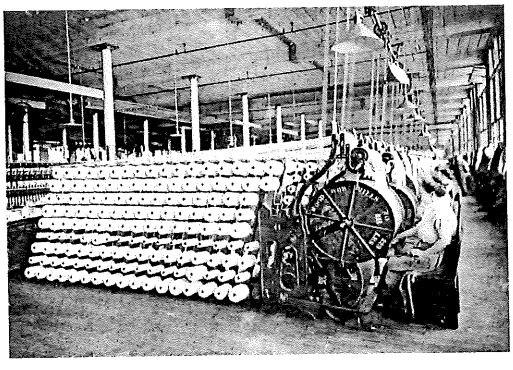
2nd Agricultural Revolution

- Further increased efficiency of farming
- Increased the amount of crops yielded
- New Technology such as machines to plant and harvest crop
- Use of Fertilizer to increase yield amount
- Added drainage and irrigation centers for more efficiency

(Pages 327-328)

Industrial Revolution

- The transition from manual labor to machine labor in the 1800s
- Made manufacturing goods far more efficient than before through the use of machines



Factories started looking more mechanized like the photo above
(Picture from https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution/images-videos)
(Pages 298-300)

Primate Cities

A city where the population is **2 or more times greater** than the second biggest city in the country.

Example:

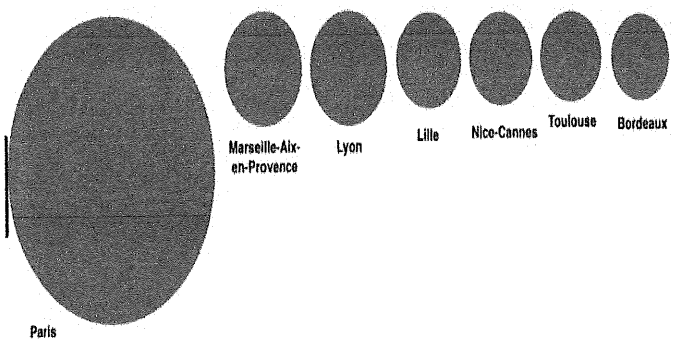
France

Size	City	Population
1	Paris	2,200,000
2	Marseille	790,000

http://www.geonames.org/FR/largest-cities-in-france.html

Pros	Cons
• City is a hub of growth/ development • Country can be involved in global economic affairs • Large market for goods and services	• Uneven distribution of wealth, development, resources, transportation technology, etc. • Rapid city growth can lead to slums • Brain drain to primate city

https://quizlet.com/133187434/rank-size-rule-v-primate-city-pros-cons-card-sort-2011-frq-flash-cards/



http://expeditieaarde.blogspot.com/2014/02/primate-city.html

Textbook pgs. 235,236

Rank-Size Rule

All of the cities are **1/*n* of the largest city** in the country, ***n* representing its rank by population**.

Rank (by population)	Population
1	1,000,000
2	500,000
3	333,333

The **second** largest city is **1 half** of the largest city's population, the **third** largest is **1 third,** etc.

The United States is the closest example country that follows this rule.

http://www.citymayors.com/gratis/uscities_100.html

Pros	Cons
• More even distribution of wealth, development, resources, transportation technology, etc. • Regional economic development	• Unequal representation in global economic affairs • Smaller market for goods and services • Decrease in flow of information

https://quizlet.com/68316708/ap-human-geography-sec2345-flash-cards/

A country **cannot** follow the rank size rule *and* have a primate city.

Central Place Theory and World Cities

Central Place Theory

A spatial theory explaining why cities and towns have specific *distribution patterns* and *sizes*, using market forces.

Threshold

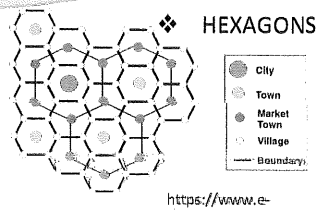
The smallest # OF CONSUMERS needed to support a business
Large Threshold; Apple Store
Small Threshold; gas station

Range

The MAX. DISTANCE a consumer will travel to obtain a good/service
Big Range; rare brain operation
Small Range; milk

- Developed by **Walter Christaller**
- Theory confirmed the **INTERDEPENDENCY** of central places
- **SMALLER** places:
  - MORE frequent
  - CLOSER together
  - LESS specialized goods/services (like milk)
- **LARGER** places:
  - LESS frequent
  - FURTHER apart
  - MORE specialized goods/services (like a brain surgeon) – larger places still have less specialized things!

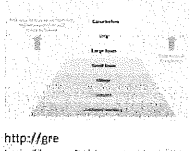
❖ HEXAGONS



https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog597i_02/node/681

Assumptions by Christaller:
1. Landscape = flat surface
2. Population = evenly distributed
3. People purchase good/service from the *closest* central place

Urban Hierarchy – A ranking of places which is based on the services available



http://gre http://greenfieldgeography.wikispaces.com/The+leisure+hierarchy+and+intra-urban+patternsenfieldgeography.wikispaces.com/The+leisure+hierarchy+and+intra-urban+patterns

Hamlet – *only few dozen people – very limited services* – people are around urban center (like general store)
Village – very small/ but larger than hamlet – few more services (clothing, furniture)
Towns – around 50 to a few thousand – urban area including a defined boundary – hinterland = surrounding farms
Cities – tens or thousands of people – large, densely pop areas
Metropolises – focus around 1 city – gov. states 50,000+ people
Megalopolis – a bunch of metropolitans linked together - BosWash

For more Information, see pages 236-239 of the textbook

WORLD CITIES

- A center that *influences* the world's business
- Have developed into *nodes*, influencing the flow of info., goods, and capital around the globe

❖ NEW YORK
❖ LONDON
❖ TOKYO

SOME INDICATORS:
- Recognized center of political power
- International Airport
- Strong integration in global economy
- High rep. of arts + entertainment

RISE OF WORLD CITIES
1. Growth/Location of multinational corps.
2. Increasing importance of **advanced** professional services (ex. Banking)

CHRISTALLER'S MODEL FALLS SHORT!

Megacities and Patterns of Urbanization

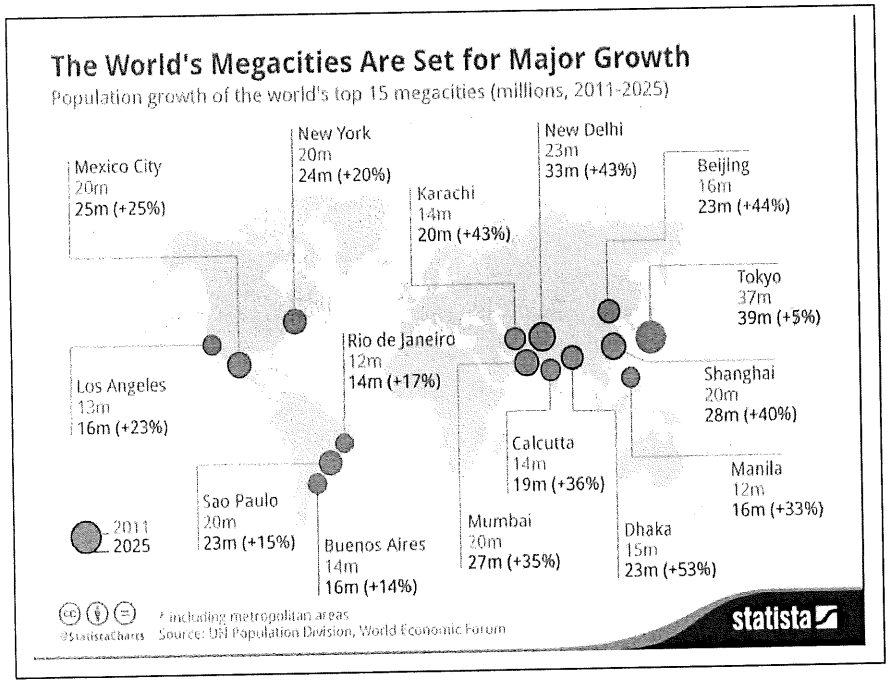
Urbanization- process of concentrating people in urban areas

RATE of Urbanization
- Annual percent increase in urban population
- Most urban growth will take place in LDC's
- Highest in LDC's
- Dhaka, Bangladesh has a high rate of urbanization

LEVEL of Urbanization
- Percent of people living in urban areas
- Highest in MDC's
- North American cities like New York have a high level of urbanization

MDC's have a higher level of urbanization, but LDC's have a higher rate of urbanization.

Megacity- a city with 10 million or more residents
- Rapid urbanization causes megacities
- Can lead to many problems like unemployment, slums/shantytowns, and pollution



Most megacities are located in Asia

Most megacities are located in LDC's

Tokyo is the largest megacity in the world

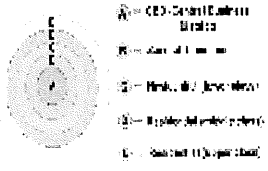
https://www.statista.com/chart/1826/population-growth-in-the-worlds-megacities/

See pages 232-234 for more information

North American City Models

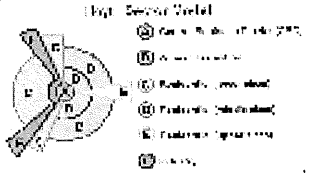
- **CBD**: Central business district, ex: downtown Louisville. **THE CBD LOSES ITS DOMINANCE OVER TIME.**
- **Decentralization** happens because of suburbanization; people/businesses move out of the city, so the central city starts to deteriorate, since people are leaving, reducing the city's tax base. **DECENTRALIZATION IS A TREND THAT OCCURS OVER TIME IN NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.**
- These models are shown in order of when they were created and used; since cities change over time because of transportation advances, new models are needed.

1. Concentric Zone Model



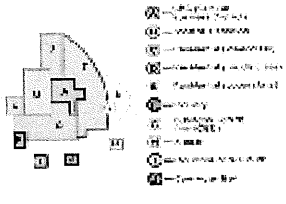
- By Ernest **Burgess;** similar to the von Thünen model.
- **Bid-Rent Theory**: As you move farther away from the CBD, the less expensive the land. Ex: manufacturing and retail will locate closer to the CBD
- Lower class~closer to the CBD, closer to jobs, can't afford transportation.
- Higher class~outside CBD, can afford the transportation.
- Main transportation modes that shaped this model: **walking/horse riding**

2. Sector Model



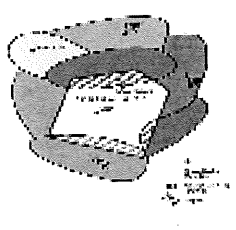
- Developed by Homer **Hoyt**
- **Filtering**: The process where housing is reused by lower income people. Ex: the higher class moves farther from the CBD, so the middle class moves to where the higher class was, and the lower class moves to where the middle class was.
- Industrial, retail, and residential districts. (Higher class extends out from the CBD in a small sector)
- Industry develops around railroad lines; lower class residential areas cluster around the industrial areas because at this point, the lower class works in manufacturing, and they wouldn't be able to live far away from their jobs because they couldn't afford transportation.
- Main transportation that shaped this model: **street car**

3. Multiple Nuclei Model



- Developed by Chauncy **Harris** and Edward **Ullman**
- Cities have multiple cores, ex: harbor area, university
- Groups arranged around nodes that coordinates certain activities. These groups include heavy industry areas, business parks, and retail areas that draw people in the city to them because of jobs or products offered.
- An edge city concept starts to develop. (**Edge cities:** suburban downtowns on the periphery with businesses/residential areas, but there is more office space than bedrooms)
- Main transportation that shaped this model: **automobiles**

4. Galactic City Model/Urban Realms



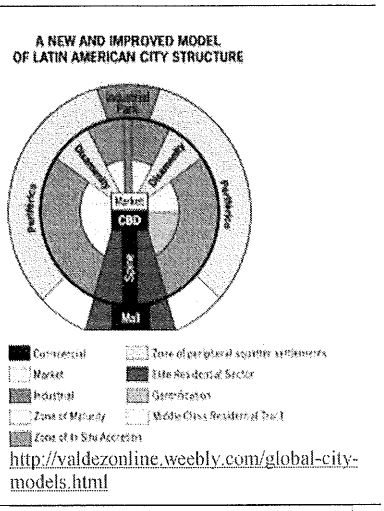
- Developed by James Vance and Pierce Lewis; has multiple urban realms
- CBD is of the least importance here.
- Numerous **edge cities** by this point, often to the detriment of the declining CBD
- Main transportation that shaped this model: **highways**

See textbook pages 240-244 for more details.

Urban Models Outside North America

Latin American Cities Model (Griffin-Ford Model):

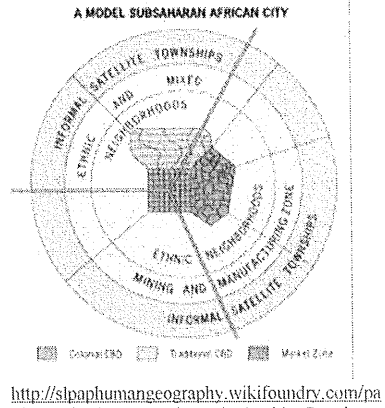
- Main Comparison: Spine that extends from the CBD surrounded by high-class residents and connects to the mall
- Created by: Ernest Griffin and Larry Ford in the 1980s
- "Periferico" zones are slums, squatter settlements or shantytowns that contain lower-class people (AKA Barrios and Favelas)
- The Perifericos are also where the industrial areas are located
- It is the opposite of North American models, further away from CBD the poorer the people
- The model shows where the rich and poor are located in relation to the spine
- High class difference
- The gentrification zone is where the preserved historical buildings are located
- Examples: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bogota, Colombia; Santiago, Chile; Caracas, Venezuela; Havana, Cuba; Mexico City, Mexico



http://valdezonline.weebly.com/global-city-models.html

Sub-Saharan African Cities Model (De Blij Model):

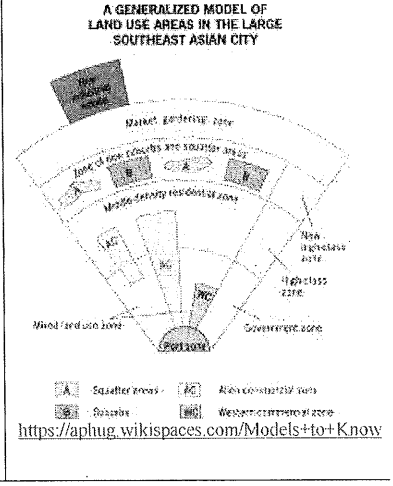
- Main Comparison: There are 3 CBD's: Colonial, Market and Traditional
- The colonial CBD has aspects of European cities, because it is from when the city was colonized
- The traditional is where vertical integration occurs
- The market is basically an open-air market
- The CBDs are surrounded by ethnic neighborhoods that represent the different types of the ethnic groups of that region before it became urbanized
- Outside of the neighborhoods are the industrial zones
- The poverty is spread throughout the city, meaning that there isn't much of a class difference at all
- The informal satellite townships are the slums/squatter settlements of the African cities
- Examples: Accra, Ghana; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso



http://slpaphumangeography.wikifoundry.com/page/Urbanization+Models+and+Notable+People

Southeast Asian Cities Model: (McGee Model)

- Main Comparison: The cities have a port zone near bodies of water
- Created by T.G. McGee in 1967
- There is no actual CBD, it's dispersed throughout the city
- There is a very large middle-class population in the alien commercial zones
- The higher-class citizens live on the right edge of the city by the government zone and away from any industrial areas or commercial areas
- There is a specific zone for slums and new suburbs right above the middle-class area, the suburbs and squatter areas are right next to each other
- The different zones represent the dispersed CBD: Western Commercial, Alien Commercial, Mixed Land-Use, and Government
- Alien commercial areas are home to Asian merchants
- Newer industrial Parts are located on the outskirts of the city
- Examples: Hong Kong, China; Manila, Philippines; Jakarta Indonesia; Beijing, China



https://aphug.wikispaces.com/Models+to+Know

Islamic Cities: They are centered around a mosque, very private and share many structural similarities with European Cities. They are also made to link the local Muslim population with the global population.

European cities: They have medieval traits, are pedestrian and bike friendly, public transports are cheap and central cities are the ideal living location. They have green belts that are used to stop complete urbanization and to retain some aspects of the natural land.

Further information can be found on pages 244-247 of the textbook

Urban Issues in LDC's

Safety Concerns

- Squatter Settlements
- Pollution
- Safety Concern
- Traffic
- Infrastructure

- Squatter Settlements are any groups of structures where the people who built them have **no legal rights** to the land upon which they are built.
- Defining Features: Poverty,
- poor building structure/materials,
- severe infrastructure problems or lack of infrastructure,
- people work in informal job sectors,
- majority internal immigrants from rural to urban areas,
- found in the peripheral zones of LDC cities

Ex: Favelas of Brazil, the slums of India and shanty towns in Africa

- Pollution is an introduction of any elements to the environment that have harmful effects.
- You can assume that areas with rapid Urbanization will have much higher pollution.
- Defining features: Rapid Urbanization, high population and stage and stage 3 of DTM.

Ex: Beijing, London during the industrial revolution

Infrastructure

- A big problem is vacant and abandoned buildings.
- The U.N. states Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries."
- Relates directly back to Squatter settlements as they have bad infrastructure.

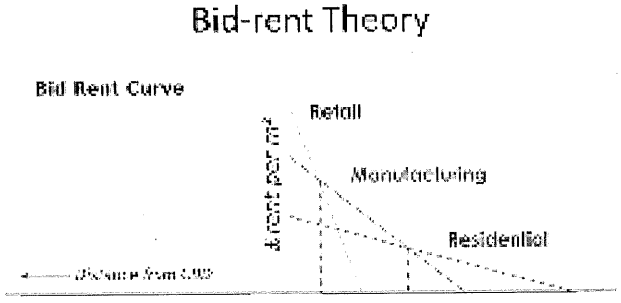
Traffic

- Traffic is a huge problem in emerging and rapid growing urban areas.
- More than 600,000 people in LDCs died of traffic and related accidents.
- Leads to pollution as well with car backups.

See page 252 to 253 for more information

Causes of Suburbanization in North America

- *GI Bill*
  - Provided soldiers with **low-cost mortgages** after WWII
- *Interstate Highway System*
  - **Increases access** to places further away from the central city
- *Racial tensions*
  - Tensions between races caused the white people to leave areas with minorities **(White Flight)**
- *Bid Rent Theory*
  - **Land further from the CBD is cheaper**



slideplayer.com/slide/8626139/

- *Declining transportation costs*
  - Cost to travel farther decreases so **people can live further out** of the city
- *Services outside the city (edge cities)*
  - Services from the CBD have moved to **edge cities** so they can live further out from the CBD and **still have access to those services**
- *Applying mass production model to housing*
  - Quicker and more efficient to build houses so **homes can be mass produced**

www.nreionline.com/multifamily/top-10-suburbs-millenials

Effects of Suburbanization in North America

Declining Central Cities-

- Suburbanization is the growth of areas on the outskirts of an urban area
- With the suburbs increasing, the central city decreases

Decentralization-

- Central city is declining
- The process in which people and businesses move out of the central city, usually to the suburbs

Edge Cities-

- A center of business, shopping, and entertainment located outside of a traditional urban center

Sprawl-

- Occurs when the rate of land urbanization exceeds the rate of population growth. This leads to low-density land use.

Residential Segregation-

- Redlining: Denying home loans based on the race of the person or neighborhood instead of the actual property
- Blockbusting: Retailors sell property to minorities and then encourage white people to sell their homes because the neighborhood is "going downhill"

Infrastructure Strain-

- As sprawl happens, more roads, sewer lines, and water lines are needed

Lack of Affordable Housing-

- Homes built in suburbs are catered to middle-class and high-class people
- Along with redlining, this means that even though more homes are being built, low-class people cannot benefit.

Environmental Impacts-

- Buildings further apart because of sprawl so cars are often used – leads to emission of greenhouse gases and air pollution
- More land being used to build = less farmland

Picture Credits:
http://tribune-files.imagefortress.com/attachment1s/1512933/medium_wm/BFE-595-BS_F.JPG?1299813851
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/07/Rio_Rancho_Sprawl.jpeg/640px-Rio_Rancho_Sprawl.jpeg

URBAN RENEWAL

Gentrification - When people purchase old buildings in poor neighborhoods to revitalize them. (Is normally when middle class comes back to the central city). (Pg. 249, 250)

Pros

-increases property values

-boosts city's overall economy due to increasing property tax revenues

-can act as a centralizing force

Cons

-lower income residents have nowhere to go (due to higher property values)

-economically challenges poor urban residents since the city is no lonnger affordable

http://dougchayka.com/Stop-Gentrification

Tear Downs - The tearing down of old buildings for new ones by the government when in blight.

http://www.toledoblade.com/local/2012/05/09/Apartments-

Pros

-can stop ongoing blight

-areas are more asethically pleasing

-increases property values

Cons

-displaces long-standing neighborhoods and lower income residents

-can decrease the historical attachments of a place

Conventions – When the local government draws conventions (a gathering of individuals based on a common topic) to the city.

Pros

-city sales can be increased

-attracts more people

-generates activity

Cons

-in attempts to compete with other cities, when convention prices are lowered so do profits

-is not a long term solution since visitors won't stay/temporary fix

https://ifunboy.com/articles/get-schooled-proper-comic-book-

Example of Gentrification:

Tel Aviv, Israel, was once an area reserved for commerce and trade. Now, it is an area with well-tended beaches, Bauhaus-inspired buildings, etc. After a growth in population the old buildings were revitalized and redesigned.

Example of Tear Downs:

Iroquois houses get torn down in an attempt to replace them with a more modern landsape in Louisville, Ky.

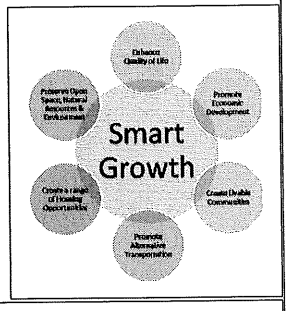
Example of Conventions:

A convention center opened up in Louisville, Ky, to attract people with a variety of interests to visit and spur activity.

Reference Pages 249 and 250 for more information on urban renewal and revitalization

Urban Sustainability

Smart Growth: A planned economic and community development that attempts to stop urban sprawl and worsening environmental conditions.



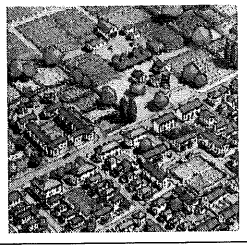
- Actions can include:
  - Mixed land use
  - Creating more walkable neighborhoods
  - Preserving the environment/land (Greenbelts-area of open land; is to prevent urban sprawl.)
  - A variety of transportation choices

https://megacitysustainability.wordpress.com/suggestions-for-new-york/

A disadvantage of smart growth is that it contributes to slow growth cities.

- **Slow Growth cities**: Cities that grow at a slower rate than other cities.

New Urbanism: A specific type of urban planning where the main goal is to prevent urban sprawl and to create more walkable neighborhoods. **(Not the same as smart growth)**

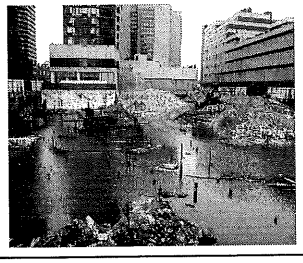


- Focus:
  - Walkable streets, nearby restaurants, nearby grocery stores and shops, etc. (ex. Norton Commons)
- Need for automobiles decreases
  - Improves the environment and increases use of public transportation.

http://peakoil.com/consumption/new-urbanism-for-the-apocalypse

Inclusionary Zoning: A zoning law in a county or area that requires low to moderate income individuals receiving part of the benefits created by new construction.

Brownfields: Former industrial or commercial sites that are affected by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, which prevents future use.



- When redeveloped they:
  - Take development pressures off of undeveloped, open land
  - Facilitate job growth
  - Utilize existing infrastructure
  - Increase local tax bases
  - Improves and protects the environment

https://earthjustice.org/our_work/cases/2007/new-york-brownfields

For more information, see pages 254-255 in the textbook.