

AP Human Geography Guide

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Unit 1 Notes

5 Themes of Geography:

- **Location** - The relative location and the absolute location (made of the **latitude and longitude**).
- **Place** - The **distinctive physical and human characteristics of an area**.
- **Human** - **How humans interact** with their environment.
- **Movement** - The **mobility of individuals**, goods and ideas-the patterns and alter human spatial interactions, accessibility & connectivity of places.
- **Regions** - A region that **displays a specific criteria** with one or more distinctive characteristics.

Physical Geography	Human Geography
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Topography- Climate (Koppen)- Flora and Fauna- Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Culture- Population- Economic- Political- Urban Agriculture

4 forms of Distortion:

- **Shape** of the area
- **Direction** between the points
- **Distance** between points may increase or decrease
- **Relative** size of the place

Thematic Maps:

- **Isoline Maps** - Use lines of equal value to represent data like elevation, barometric pressure or temperature
- **Choropleth Maps** - A thematic map which shows data by shading patterns or colors.
- **Graduated Symbol Map** - A thematic map where the size of the symbol is proportionate to the intensity of the data or variable being mapped.
- **Dot Map** - A thematic map where the amount of dots represents the frequency of that data or variable.
- **Cartogram** - A thematic map that uses the size of a political unit to display the value of a piece of data.

LACEMOPS:

- **L ~ Latitude** - The farther from the equator the colder it gets, direct rays are always between tropics.
- **A ~ Air Masses** - (northern hemisphere) Cold air comes from polar regions in the north, hot air comes from the tropics within the south, opposite in hemisphere.
- **C ~ Continentality** - Water moderates climate because it takes longer to heat and funky, inland will have more extreme weather.
- **E ~ Elevation** - Higher in elevation the colder it's, formula for vertical climate: temp decreases 3.5 degrees for each 1,000ft increase in elevation (opposite is additionally true), **high - cold, low - hot**
- **M ~ Mountain barriers** - **Geographic effect**, weather side (facing wind), leeward (facing far from wind), wind carries moisture, mountain can block wind creating desert on leeward
- **O ~ Ocean currents** - Cold currents bring dry cool air (from poles), warm currents bring warm wet air (pass through equator)
- **P ~ Pressure cells** - **High - heavy, cold air, low - warm**, light air, heat rises, cooler denser air sinks from equator to 30 degree mark, air mass at equator, H pressure at 30 degree, L pressure at 60 degrees
- **S ~ Storms** - Where polar and western lines meet there are thunderstorms, hot and cold air masses collide, cyclones in hemisphere spin counter clockwise, cyclones in hemisphere spin clockwise.

- **High pressure** - cold; **low pressure** - hot

- **Deserts** - high and dry; **tropical** - equator, low, lousy

- High pressure - cold; air mass - hot
- Deserts - high and dry; tropical - equator, low, lousy
- Women more migratory within a country; Men more migratory between countries.
- **Most migrants are adults** since families are more difficult to transport and less likely to migrate.
- Large cities grow more by migration than natural increase.
- **Migration increases in volumes as commerce develops and transportation improves.**
- Majorstream of migration is rural to urban.
- **The major explanation for migration is economic.**

Map Projections: *(be familiar with what they look like)*

- **Goode's interrupted/homolosine equal** - **Minimizes distortion** due to being interrupted, proportional, interrupts Antarctica and oceans.
- **Conic** - Distance and directions are accurate, **relatively small zone.**
- **Planar projection** - Most accurate central point, only shows half earth at a time, stretches out when closer to edge.
- **Mercator** - Distorts shape and size of land masses, good direction and maintains distance, **used for sea travel.**
- **Robinson** - Spread distortion across shape, size, and direction, shows landforms correctly, proportional, poles are shown as a straight line, poles are also flat but are too large, **longitude not parallel.**
- **Gall-peters projection** - **Sizes of land masses are accurate**, shows correct geographic relationships better, inaccurate distances, distorted shapes, latitude and longitude are parallel.
- **Fuller Projection** - Doesn't use cardinal directions, maintains **accurate size and shape.**
- **Winkel Tripel projection** - **Rounder in shape with distortion** near north and south poles.

Terms for Describing Countries Economically:

- **Primary countries** - The countries that **extract resources from the earth**.
- **Secondary countries** - The countries that **make or refine products** from raw materials.
- **Tertiary countries** - The countries that **provide services**.
- **Quaternary countries** - The countries that **provide information and management**.
- **MDC** - *most developed countries* - United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and all the western European countries
- **NIC** - *newly developed countries* - China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, Brazil, and Mexico
- **LDC** - *least developed countries* - Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi

Unit 1 Vocabulary:

Cartography - Science of mapmaking, 1st map made by Eratosthenes (276-194 BC), Ptolemy and later Chinese and Europe continued to advance.

Reference maps - Show geography of a map without the political data.

Map scale - Level of detail and the amount of area covered, ex- 1:24,000 / 1 in - 1 mile / bar line

Scale - Relation of feature's size to its size on a map.

- **small scale** - 1/1,000,000 (more distribution, zoomed out)
- **large scale** - 1/25,000 (less distribution, zoomed in), national, global, regional, county scales

Scale of analysis - Observational data at a global, national, regional, and local scale; how data is organized and presented on map.

- Ex: If the map of the world has countries in different colors, the map scale is global, but the scale of analysis is national because it's coloring different countries.

Scale of inquiry - Asking what best scale of analysis would be for a certain topic, how data is grouped together.

Absolute distance - Distance in quantitative terms; such as miles or kilometers.

Relative distance - **Qualitative distance**; such as 20 min south, 30 min north, description of place.

Clustering - **How close objects** are over a geographical space.

Dispersal - How far objects are **spread out**.

Meridians - Run between the North and South poles; 0 degrees (prime meridian) to 180 degrees east/west *longitude*

Parallels - Form right Ls with meridians; *latitude*; 0 degrees (equator) to 90 North/South.

- 24 time zones. $360/24 = 15$ degrees, time zone changes every 15 degrees longitude

Greenwich mean time (GMT) - At the **prime meridian in Greenwich England**, master reference time for all points on earth.

GPS - **Absolute mathematical position**; satellites in orbit, tracking stations to monitor, receiver satellites.

GIS - Computer system, layers data

Site - **Physical characteristic** of a place; Ex: climate, labor force

Situation - Is the location of a place relative to the places around it.

Formal region - A **uniform homogeneous region**; everywhere has one common trait with distinct boundaries separating itself from other regions; may be predominant characteristic rather than universal; Ex: political organization, language, climate.

Functional region - **Nodal**, has a center and characteristics diffuse outward, no function or region; Ex: circulation of a newspaper, pizza delivery, railroad systems, shopping malls

Perceptual region - **Vernacular**, people believe the region exists due to their cultural identity, Ex: Midwest of the United States

Culture - What people care about (beliefs, values); what people take care of (materials)

Archipelago - **Chain of islands**; Ex: Japan

Spatial distribution - The way something is **arranged on earth's surface**;

- **Density** - number of times something occurs
- **Concentration** - spread of something in space
- **Pattern** - where it occurs

Relocation diffusion - Spreads through the **physical movement of people**; Ex: language is brought to new locale by migrants.

- **Small scale** - Spread of pizza from Italian immigrants to US
- **Large scale** - 1500s spread of European culture

Expansion diffusion - **Spread of a feature** through an additive process.

- **Hierarchical diffusion** - Spreading of a feature through **nodes of authority**
- **Contagious** - Rapid, widespread characteristic **spreading throughout a population**
- **Stimulus** - Spread of an underlying principle even though characteristic itself fails to diffuse; **idea diffuses but the original idea has changed**; Ex: features on an iPad are adopted into other competitors' products, McDonald's burgers look different in different countries around the world.
- **Reverse hierarchical diffusion** - **Lower class characteristics spread to higher classes**, Ex: hip hop, sagging pants

Distance decay - The decrease of an effect due to distance

Wallerstein's three part theory of core-periphery model:

- **Core countries** - North America, West Europe, Japan
- **Peripheral countries** - Africa, Asia, Latin America
- **Semi-periphery countries** - Argentina, China, Brazil, Mexico, Iran, Indonesia

International scale of analysis - Focuses on the **spatial relation** between countries

National scale of analysis - Focuses on **economic change** in a single country

Rostow's Stages of Economic growth:

- **5 stages**
- **Key vocab:** mass consumption, drive to maturity, traditional society, take off (stage 3)

Space time compression - The time it takes for something to reach another place, increasing connectivity, reduces distance decay.

Pattern - The **geometric** arrangement of objects in space

Space - The **physical** gap between objects

Flow - The **movement** of people, ideas, goods, or services from one place to another

Pillars of stability:

- **Environment pillar** - Sustainable development must value conservation more than wasting resources or preserving all resources.
- **Economy Pillar** - To make an effort to set prices of goods based on the costs of the environment, and not just supply and demand.
- **Society Pillar** - Modifying the wants of cultures in regards to shelter, food, and clothing to objects that are sustainable

Environmental determinism - Physical environment causes **social development**, environment causes success of a place; increasing for LDCs (least developed countries) before the 2nd and 3rd industrial revolution.

Possibilism - People **control the environment** to a high extent, Ex: Netherlands were built on polders to keep an island above water, Florida can drain everglades and prevent pollution.

Weather - **Daily condition** of an atmosphere, temperature and precipitation.

Precipitation - **Moisture** from the sky; Ex: sleet, hail, snow, rain

Climate - **Average weather** measured over a period of time.

Qualitative data - **Opinion** based, not measurable; Ex: surveys, polls, interviews

Census - **Every 10 years** is an official count of individuals in a population and collection of geographic data. (how federal funding is determined, helps with moving counties)

Unit 2 Notes

$\frac{2}{3}$ of the population is in...

- **East asia** - East China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan
- **South asia** - India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka
- **Southeast asia** - Indonesia, Islands of Java, Philippines, and Malaysia
- **Europe** - Monaco, Germany, France, over 4 dozen countries

Site and situation of population clusters: Low-lying areas, fertile soil, temperate climate, near ocean/rivers with **access to ocean**

Site and Situation of sparsely populated regions: Dry/wet/cold/high lands - Sahara, Amazon rainforest, northern Russia, Canada, North China, Mid China, **too harsh** for people to live and grow food

Demographic Transition Model (DMT):

- **Stage 1: Low growth** - very high birth and death rates, no long term natural increase, no countries present today
- **Stage 2: High growth** - rapidly declining death rates and very high birth rates, high natural increase, Europe and North America entered stage 2 as result of the industrial revolution (1750); Africa, Asia, and Latin America entered stage 2 in 1950 because of the medical revolution (Ex: Nigeria, India, Congo)
- **Stage 3: Moderate growth** - rapid decline in birth rates, steady decline in death rates, natural increase is moderate, gap between CBR (crude birth rate) and CDR (crude death rate) is smaller; most European countries and North America transitioned to stage 3, during first half of twentieth century
- **Stage 4: Low growth** - very low birth and death rates, no longer term increase, possible decrease in population, (ZPG) - zero population growth, the only population change results from immigration (Ex: Canada)

- **Possible Stage 5:** Decline, **low CBR, increasing CDR**, more elderly than young, negative NIR (no increase in population), Russia had a negative NIR for past 50 years (Ex: japan, germany)

Epidemiologic Transition Model (ETM):

- **Stage 1:** pestilence and famine is the biggest factor (high CDR), more parasitic diseases (Ex: black plague)
- **Stage 2:** receding pandemics (rapidly declining CDR), industrial revolution improved medicine, nutrition, and sanitation (Ex: cholera pandemic in London)
- **Stage 3:** Degenerative diseases (Moderately declining CDR), decrease in death from infectious disease, increase in chronic disorders associated with aging (Ex: cardiovascular diseases, cancer)
- **Stage 4:** Composed of delayed degenerative diseases (with a low but increasing CDR), deaths caused more by cardiovascular illnesses and cancer, these are usually delayed because of modern medicine treatments
- **Possible stage 5:** the evolution of viruses gain resistance against vaccines, antibiotics cause new strains of bacteria to form, diseases more common in poverty, increased transportation causes spread of viruses and bacteria, healthcare also varies

Healthcare care systems in..

- **Developed countries:** Public service available at little or no cost, **government pays for 70%**
- **Developing countries:** Individuals pay for over 50%, exception - US, **indv pay for 55%**

Declining Birth Rates are because of...

- Improving **education and healthcare**
- **Contraception** - This may go **against religious/ cultural beliefs** such as roman catholics, fundamentalist protestants, muslims, hindus.

Types of Population Policies:

- **Pro-natalist/expansive** - **Encourages births**, Ex: the USSR in 1944 gave awards to women for getting pregnant in order to increase fertility rate, Germany has cross of honor with the German mother on it, India uses family planning
- **Anti-natalist/restrictive** - **Discourages births**, Ex: Chinese had the *Later, Longer, Fewer* (fewer children, 2 kids allowed in cities, 3 in rural) *policy* and the *one child policy* (received rewards: free medical care, schooling, bonuses, etc.)(disobeying results in penalties: education and medical guarantees are withdrawn, wages reduced)

Ravenstein's 11 Laws of Migration:

- 1) Most migrants only go a **short distance**
- 2) Migration proceeds step by step
- 3) Migrants going **long distance prefer big cities**
- 4) Each migration stream produces a compensation counter stream
- 5) **Rural people are more migratory** than urban
- 6) **Women** more migratory within a **country**; **men** more migratory between **countries**
- 7) Most **migrants are adults** since families are harder to transport and migrate less.
- 8) **Large cities** grow more by migration than natural increase
- 9) **Migration increases in volumes** as commerce develops and transportation improves
- 10) Major stream of migration is rural to urban
- 11) ***The major cause of migration is economic.***

3 Main Eras of US immigration:

- **Colonial settlement** in the 17th and 18th century, people from Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa.

- **Mass European immigration** in the late 19th and early 20th century, the beginning (19th cent) was mostly Northern and Western Europe immigrants; by the 20th century most immigrants were from South and East Europe.
- **Asian and Latin American migration** and integration during the late 20th and early 21st century.

Countries with largest land area: Russia, Canada, China, US, Brazil

United Nations High Commissions for Refugees recognizes three groups of forced political migrants:

- A **refugee** has been forced to **migrate to avoid a potential threat to his or her life**, and he or she cannot return for fear of persecution.
- An **internally displaced person (IDP)** is **similar to a refugee**, but he or she has not migrated across an international border.
- An **asylum seeker** is a migrant who is looking to be a **refugee of another country**.

Unit 2 Vocabulary:

Ecumene - Places of **permanent human settlement**, only a little of the world, 5000 BC to 1900.

Colonialism - An **endeavor by one country** to ascertain settlements and to impose its political, economical, and cultural principles in another territory.

Imperialism - **Effort by one country** to determine settlements and to impose its political, economic and cultural principles on such territory.

Carrying capacity - Number of individuals an environment **can support**.

Agricultural density - **Ratio of the quantity of farmers to amount of arable land** (farmers divided by arable land); the US and Canada have a smaller agricultural density than India and Bangladesh, shows amount and advancement of technology being employed, one person can produce more with better machines.

Arithmetic density - **Total number of objects in an area** (total population divided by total land) easiest to get and most frequently used; how unfolded people are; HIGH - a lot of people but little land.

Physiological density - **Number of individuals to be supported by a unit of arable land** (total population divided by arable land) shows what quantity food a rustic must produce per unit; us doesn't need to produce as much. Egypt puts more stress on the environment because most of the country is desert, with less arable land the physiological density is high, (higher density - more stress on land).

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - Total number of **live births** for each 1,000 born.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) - Total number of **deaths** per 1,000 people.

Natural increase rate (NIR) - Curious about which population grows, **CBR-CDR-NIR**, (per 100 because it is a percentage, not per 1,000 people), average current NIR is 1.2%; highest NIR is in South West Asia and Africa.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) - Annual number of **infant** (under 1 years old) deaths per 1,000.

Total rate (TFR) - Average number of **kids a lady will have**.

Life expectancy - Average number of years a baby will live **based off mortality rates**

Doubling time - The amount of time it takes for a single population to **double in size**.

Dependency ratio - Number of **individuals too old or too young** to figure compared to the quantity that may (14 and younger and 65 and older); the larger the dependency ratio the more burden there's on the working population; Ex: 85% Africa, 47% Europe.

Sex ratio - **Number of males per 100 females**, developed countries have more females which live longer.

- A **population model of male and females** can show the culture of a state or a historical event.

Malthus' (Malthusian) theory - The population is growing **exponentially** (geometrically), however, the **food supply only increases arithmetically** (linear).

Neo-malthusians - Believe earth's resources can only **support a finite population**, but they think about all resources not only food production.

GDP per capita - Measure of a country's **economic output** that accounts for its number of individuals.

Immigration - **Permanent move** to a different place.

Emigration - **Leaving an area** as a part of permanent move.

Migration - **Temporary (possibly permanent) move** from one place to another.

- **#1 reason** to maneuver is to search out jobs

Intervening obstacle - Environmental or cultural element that **stops migration**.

Intervening opportunity - Cultural, economic, political, environmental factor that causes an individual to **prevent migrating to their original destination**.

Critical distance - **Distance** beyond a person's willingness to travel.

Minority-majority - **Minorities add up** to be greater than majority.

Gravity model - Greater pull in larger communities, **bigger cities receive more immigrants**.

Step migration - Occurs little by little, migrants stop at places along the way to their **final destination**.

Chain migration - Process within which legal immigrants may **sponsor a loved one** for immigration into the US.

Intraregional migration - Movement within **one region** of a rustic.

Xenophobia - **Hatred of foreigners** based on stereotypes, prejudice, and racism.

Counterurbanization - Most prevalent in places **rich with natural amenities**; Ex: range of mountain States (Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming)

Ethnocentrism - **Judging another culture** based on standards of one's own culture. (thinking theirs is better)

Interregional migration - Movement from one region to a different region within the same country; Ex: Abundant land on the old american frontier, most jobs and services in are clustered urban areas.

Interregional migration - Movement from one region to another region in the same country; Ex: Abundant of land on the old american frontier, most jobs and services in are clustered urban areas.

- **Russia:** **Interregional migration** was encouraged by the government. The government built new factories and has other economic incentives for the current population to move.
- **Canada:** Shares an identical east to west interregional migration pattern with the U.S. Three westernmost provinces are destinations for interregional migrants.
- **China:** Around 100 million people have emigrated along the urban coast of China, where manufacturing is prevalent.
- **Brazil:** Government moved its capital from Rio De Janeiro to Brasília (600 miles from Atlantic Coast) to encourage migration of residents living on the Atlantic coast to move to an interior location.

Remittances - Money earned by immigrants to send back home.

Brain drain - Loss of skilled educated workers.

- Largest number of refugees originated from Southwest Asia and sub-saharan Africa.
- Preference shown for specific employment placement and family reunification.
- Passing of the *Quota Act in 1921 and the National Origins Act in 1924* by the U.S. Congress marked the start of restricted immigration to the U.S.

Great Migration - Africans migrate to another state to flee discrimination.

Rust Belt - 1970's US near the Great Lakes, stopped employing factory jobs so people would move south.

Counter migration - Ex: United States citizens move to Mexico.

Unit 3 Notes

Folk Culture	Popular Culture	Other/Mixed
<p><i>Isolated group practicing the same culture</i>, Ex: amish people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smaller scale and slower transmissions from one location to another primarily through relocation diffusion (migration) - Combination of local physical and cultural factors influence distinctive distributions. - isolation from other people and their cultures due to varying physical barriers, Ex: long distances or mountain ranges - Ex: kummi dance performed by tamil women in Nadu, India 	<p><i>Large group of diverse people sharing similar behavior</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually transmitted through hierarchical diffusion - Diffuses rapidly and extensively from hearths or nodes of innovation with help of modern communication, contagious, stimulus, hierarchical, and relocation diffusion - Widely distributed across many countries with little regard for physical factors - Principal obstacle to access is lack of income to purchase the material - Ex: Mcdonalds, star war, hip hop, the Avengers 	<p><i>Sports originated as isolated folk customs and diffused like other folk cultures via relocation diffusion.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Football (or soccer) came from England in the 11th century. - Transformation from folk to popular sport began in the 1800s when organized clubs were formed in the UK. Professional players hired <p>Religious or other customary beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sacred Features, Ex: Walls, Door Orientation, Corners - Houses in south central part of Java face south—the direction of the South Sea Goddess who holds the key to Earth

Folk Music

- **Originates anonymously, transmitted orally**
- Modifications to songs over successive generations to represent changes in conditions
- Content of songs centers on events in daily life, life-cycle events, Ex: birth, death, or marriage, environmental features
- Ex: agriculture or climate
- Migration of people also diffuses the music

Folk Clothing Preferences

- Style of clothing worn in response to **distinctive agricultural practices and climatic conditions**
- People in the Netherlands wear

Popular Music

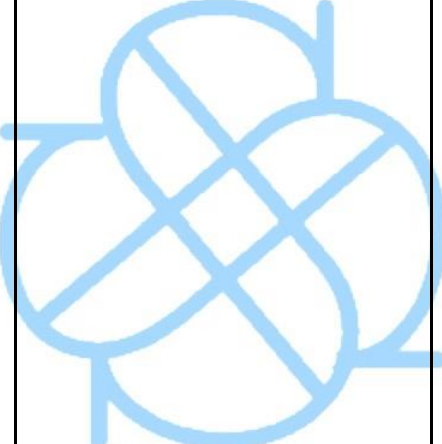
- Music written with the intent of being sold
- Performed in front of a paying audience
- Often displays a high degree of technical skill
- Musicians often have strong connections with other similar musicians that may span the globe
- Limited connections with local musicians of different genres

Popular Clothing

Preferences

- Style of clothing shows **occupation or income instead of the environment.**
- Business suits worn by professionals
- Designer clothes worn by the affluent

- Eastern wall of a house is sacred in Fiji.
- All directions except south have significance in folk houses in Madagascar.

<p>wooden shoes since their climate is very wet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fur-lined boots protect against cold in arctic climates. <p>Folk Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available resources influence what is built, Ex: stone, grass, sod, and skins. - Two Most Common: Wood, Brick - Climate and local topography influence design of housing structures. - Chinese villages, Ex: All used similar materials to build with. Ex: adobe. Distinct designs in each location attributed to local cultural preference and local geography. <p>Threats to folk culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of traditional values 	<p>Threats to Pop culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability of practice over many non-uniform landscapes - Causes pollution - Depletion of natural resources 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media imperialism - Satellites - Limit government control of information - Globalization makes uniqueness difficult, Ex: less dowry in indian cultures, Amish still travel by horse in Illinois then to kentucky 		
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Barriers on Diffusion:

- **Distance or physical barriers** - **Distance is too far**, Ex: diffusion of Buddhism from India is very slow due to the Himilayan Mountains
- **Age barriers** - Older people are **more resistant to new words or norms**.
- **Linguistic barriers** - When people **don't speak the same language** or words don't translate properly.
- **Religious barriers** - When a religion has **restrictions** such as taboos.
- **Political barriers** - **Internet/media censorship** in many countries like North Korea.
- **Folk/local culture** - **Traditional culture** may reject implementation of new culture.
- **Social class barriers** - Many have **limited access to technology** causing less exposure.
- **Economic barriers** - People **cannot afford** expensive movies or updated technology.
- **Regulatory barriers** - **Import laws/customs**, trade agreements, media contracts/providers delay diffusion.

People adapt their **food preferences to conditions in the environment...**

- **Example:**
 - **Asia** - Rice in the milder, moist regions and wheat in drier regions of Asia.

- **Europe** - Italy uses quick frying food because of their fuel shortages and Northern Europe slow stewing and roasting foods because they had more timber.

A restriction imposed by a social custom to eat particular plants or animals that are believed to embody negative forces is a **taboo**.

- Ancient Hebrews **forbade eating animals** that did not chew their cud or that have cloven feet and fish lacking fins or scales.
- **Muslims** embrace the taboo against **eating pork**.
- **Hindus** embrace the taboo against **consuming cattle**.

Language - System of communication through speech, collection of sounds with **same meaning**.

Language

Language Families	Language Branches	Language Groups
<p>Collection of languages related by common ancestral language, no recorded history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nostralic, austric, sino-caucasian, sino-tibetan, indo european, uralic, afro-asiatic, etc. <p>The two largest language families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indo-European - Predominant language family in Europe, South Asia, North 	<p>Collection of languages within a family related through a common ancestral language. Differences are not as significant or as old as between families, several thousand years ago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indo-iranian, germanic, baltoslavic, romance 	<p>Collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display similar grammar and vocabulary, within the branch, that are traceable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2/3 of the world speaks a Indo-European or Sino-Tibetan language

<p>America and Latin America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sino-Tibetan - Languages spoken in China and other smaller countries in Southeast Asia. No single Chinese language. Mandarin Chinese is the most-used language on earth and the official language of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. 		
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Languages of Southwest Asia and North Africa and Central Asia

- **Afro-Asiatic** - Arabic is a **major language**. Official language in 24 countries of S.W. Asia and North Africa. One of the six official languages in the U.N.
- **Altaic** - Most speakers are **Turkish**. It became the official language of many countries that formed after the Soviet Union collapsed, Ex: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan.

Niger-Congo

- **Swahili** - **First language** of 800,000 people. Official language of Tanzania. Spoken by 30 million Africans, the language used to speak with outsiders from different villages.

Indo-European Branches

- **Germanic branch** - Primarily in **northwestern Europe and North America**. There are two: High and Low Germanic subgroups. English is a Low Germanic group. Also predominant in Northern and Western Europe.

- **Indo-Iranian branch** - Spoken primarily in **South Asia**. Most speakers of the language branch. Subdivided into eastern group (**Indic**) and western group (**Iranian**).
- **Balto-Slavic branch** - Spoken primarily in **Eastern Europe**.
 - **East Slavic and Baltic Groups**: Most widely **used language is Russian** followed by Ukrainian and Belarusian.
 - **West and South Slavic Groups**: Most spoken **west Slavic language is Polish** followed by Czech and Slovak, while the most widely spoken south language is Serbo-Croatian.
- **Romance branch** - Spoken primarily in **southwestern Europe and Latin America**. Most widely used are Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian.
 - Regions where spoken languages tend to correspond to the political boundaries of Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy.

Modern **English has evolved** from three **Germanic** tribes invading the British Isles.

- **Angles**- from southern Denmark
- **Jutes**- from northern Denmark
- **Saxons**- from northwestern Germany
- Over time, others invaded England and their languages **influenced the basic English**.
 - Vikings from present-day Norway
 - Normans from present-day Normandy in France spoke French.
- First successful colony was Jamestown, VA, in 1607.

Proto-Indo European - germanic, romance, baltoslav, indo iranian's origin, possibly began in turkey

- **Nomadic warrior theory hypothesis** - diffuse through warfare and conquest
- **Sedentary farmer theory** - diffuse through peaceful sharing of food

US Dialects by hans kurath:

- **New england** - from english settlers
- **Southeastern** - 1/2 from southeast england, others from other diversity of countries and class

- **Midlands** - most diverse, quakers from north of england, scots, irish, german, dutch, swedish immigrants
- Soft drinks are called different names in different areas of the U.S.

US Settlements:

- **East, new england** - puritans from east anglia, SE europe, little northern europeans
- South east colonies - SE europe
- **Midlands** - pennsylvania, quakers, scots and irish, german, dutch, swedish

Conflicts because of language:

- **Northern Belgium (flemings - dutch dialect) vs southern belgium (walloons - french)** - Conflict in signs, cultural affair, public health, urban development, french is official state language, germanic vs romance languages.
- Switzerland has *no* language conflict and a decentralized gov so **locals have power**.
- **527 languages** in nigeria
- Basque lang faces change, has been isolated for centuries
- Hebrew has been **revived and changed to fit modern language**.

Universalizing Religions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity: 2.1 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman Catholicism southwest and east Europe, Latin America - Protestantism in northwestern Europe and US, North America - Orthodoxy in eastern and southeastern Europe - Canada-protestant and catholix, US-mormons and baptist, North/Midwest US-lutherans
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hierarchical diffusion by emperor constantine in roman empire, relocation diffusion by missionaries and travellers along sea and trade - Christian churches in center of town, tallest building - Bury dead in cemeteries - Origin: Bethlehem by Jesus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Islam: 1.5 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sunni: SW asia, north africa, 83%, voted in their leader - Shiite: Iran, Azerbaijan, iraq, oman, bahrain, 16%, bloodline succession - Most muslims: #1 indonesia, #2 pakistan, bangladesh, india - Muhammad's successor's conquests spread Islam, relocation diffusion in Sub saharan Africa and SE asia, military conquests from Umayyad is contagious diffusion, missionaries to Sub-Saharan Africa is relocation diffusion - Mosques for community assembly, cardinal directions,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minarets, muezzin, not sanctified - Bury dead in cemeteries - 5 pillars of faith - Origin: mecca by muhammad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhism: 376 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East and SE Asia - <i>Mahayana</i>: china, japan, korea, 56% - <i>Theraadav</i>: cambodia, laos, myanmar, sri lanka, thailand, 38% - <i>Vajrayana</i>: tibet, mongolia, 6% - Diffuse slow, along trade routes, emperor Asoka aids in magadha empire, relocation, contagious, and hierarchical - Pagodas with tall multiple towers and balconies, contain relics of buddha, now worshipped - Four noble truths - Origin: nepal by siddartha gutama
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sikhism: 20 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gurudwaras represent places of worship - Combines hinduism and islam, founded by Guru Nanak

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most sacred site is golden temple - Bury dead, soul is not dead so no mourning
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Ethnic Religions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hinduism: 1 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cremate and burn bodies in ganges river - Largest ethnic religion, most in india - Holy books include the Vedas, Bhagavad Geeta, and Upanishads - Monotheistic religion with many forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inanimate objects or natural events like disasters have spirits, common in Africa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judaism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First abrahamic religion, 2/5 Israel, 2/5 US - Bury dead in cemeteries - Western wailing wall, last wall of solomon's temple - Body must be buried and touching earth, Jerusalem running out of space to bury.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dome of rock where abraham prepared isaac sacrifice - founder: abraham
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese religions: 800 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North china, mongolia - Confucianism by confucius, taoism by lao-tzu - balance , order, and roles in society

Ireland catholics vs protestants:

- **Small fraction of Ireland joined the UK in 1937.** 46% are protestant like the UK and the other half is Catholic.
- Belfast (their capital) is highly segregated and Catholics are looked down upon.
- Northern Ireland is protestant. The rest, in the south, is where the Catholic majority lies.

Israel conflicts:

- **Jews consider Jerusalem holy promise land.** Muslims believe muhammad ascended there and conquered land during the 7th century. Christians believed Jesus' death and resurrection occurred there.
- Fighting between Palestinians and Jews.

Africans and Hispanics cluster in cities:

- **Chicago** - West and south sides have a **high percentage of Africans.**
- **Los Angeles** - Africans are prominent in the south central region. Hispanics are in the east and Asians are in the south and west.

African migration in US:

- **Interregional migration** from the southern United States to northern cities in the early 20th century.

- **Intraregional migration** from inner-city ghettos to outer cities and suburbs in the late 20th century.
- Southern Africans experienced Jim Crow Laws
 - Ex: They have to sit in the back of buses.

Sri lanka discrimination:

- **Sinhalaese:** 74%, migrated from India and converted to Buddhism
- **Tamil:** 16%, migrated from India and they practice Hinduism
- **Moors:** Ethnic Arabs from SW Asia who practice Islam

Kurds:

- **Sunni muslims speaking the indo-iranian language.**
- These people have their own culture but **no defined country**. Their ethnicity is divided between Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria.
- There was a **treaty giving them a country never ratified.**

Unit 3 Vocabulary:

Culture appropriation - What one does should be **appropriate in their culture**.

Culture relativism - **Judging another culture** based on one's own standards.

Cultural landscape - Imprint of **human culture** on land.

Cultural convergence - **Two cultures become more similar** from frequent interactions.

Cultural divergence - A **culture splits** due to a lack of connection.

Acculturation - **Adoption of cultural traits** from a larger group while still maintaining the original culture.

Assimilation - **Killing/removal of culture** by learning a new culture to replace the previous.

Habit - **Repetitive act** of an individual. For example, wearing jeans everyday.

Post modern architecture - Began 1960s, combines **traditional and contemporary** architecture.

Terroir - Contribution of a **location's physical features** on the way food tastes. Also known as the effects of climate on food.

Guest worker - European and German countries allow people to temporarily immigrate into their country for a job. China and Southwest Asia are **major destinations for migrants**.

Literary tradition - System of **written communication**.

Dialects - The **regional variation of a language** with distinguished vocab, spelling, and pronunciation. It is greatest in rural areas where people have little interaction.

Isogloss - Boundary where **words/dialect regions can be mapped out**.

Logograms - Symbols which **represent words** rather than sounds.

Creole language - **Mixing of two or more separate languages**, Ex: Afrikaans is a mix of Dutch and another African language.

Multilingual states - States with **more than one official language**, Ex: Belgium, Switzerland, Nigeria.

Revived language - One that was **previously extinct** but brought back to use. Ex: Hebrew was revived with modern updates.

Lingua franca - Language of **international communication**, Ex: English, Swahili in East Africa, Hindi in South Asia, Russian in Soviet Union.

Universalizing religions - Attempts to appeal to all people, has a known origin and is **usually founded by one person**, Ex: Siddhartha Guatama developed Buddhism in India and the major holidays are based on the life of the founder.

Ethnic religions - Appeals to **one ethnic group living in one place** (26% of the world), unknown origin, holidays are related to natural events or physical geography, mostly in India and Nepal.

Agnosticism - They believe **nothing can be known** about whether God exists.

Branch - **Large and fundamental division** within a religion.

Denomination - Division of branch that unites local congregations under a **single legal body**, Ex: Baptists in Protestant Christianity.

Sect - **Small group**, broken off from an established denomination.

Secularism - **Dividing state from church**, Ex: Renaissance era in Europe with the Catholic church.

Sense of place - A feeling that an area has a **distinct and meaningful character**.

Zionism - Policy for establishing a **homeland for Jews in palestine**.

Sharia law - **Islamic law** which varies on the interpretation of the Karan.

Interfaith - Relating to or **between different religions**.

Intrafaith - Taking place within, or relevant to a **single faith community**, Ex: intrafaith marriage.

Toponym - Something named after **culture or landscape**, Ex: Quebec, Ontario, Santa Fe.

Syncretism - **Blending** multiple religions, Ex: halloween is Christian and Pagan.

Pilgrimage - Journey for **religious purposes**, Ex: Muslims to travel to Mecca in the Hajj.

Utopian settlement - An **ideal community** that is constructed around a religious life, Ex: Salt Lake City by the Mormons.

Fundamentalism - Literal interpretation and strict adherence to **basic principles**, Ex: the Taliban's control over Afghanistan's government led to strict laws opposing western values such as soccer.

Autonomous region - **No central authority**, shares ideas and cooperates informally.

Sacred sites - Ex: Kaaba mosque in Mecca, Jerusalem, Salt Lake City for Mormons, Dome of Rock.

Race - **Categorization of humans based on skin color** or other characteristics such as one's identity with common ancestors.

Minority group - Any recognizable group **suffering from discrimination**.

Ethnic groups - Racial groups based on **culture or ethnicity**, Ex: Asian American title covers many nationalities. Jews are racially diverse but are bound by a common religion.

Ethnicity - The identity a **group shares** based on traditions from their homeland.

Ethnic cleansing - One ethnicity removes another to create a homogeneous region, Ex: Bosnian Muslims in former Yugoslavia were eliminated and a diverse Balkan peninsula is created.

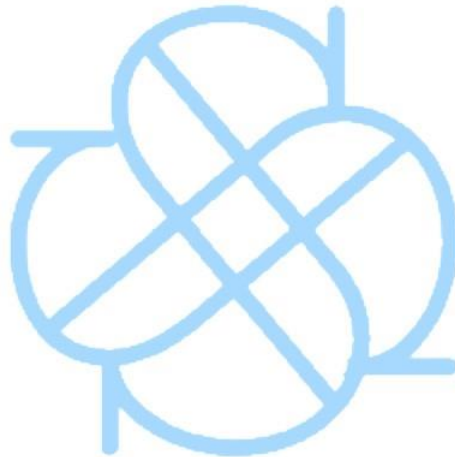
Diaspora - Dispersion of people from their homeland, Ex: Jews from Israel.

Genocide - Mass killing of a population/ethnicity, Ex: Tutsis murdered by Hutus in Rwanda.

Apartheid - Physical separation of different races into different geographic areas.

Nationality - Identity with a group of people who share **legal attachment to a country**.

Ethnic separatism - Desired regional autonomy expressed by a cultural group within a larger dominant culture.



Unit 4 Notes

Devolution - Movement of power from the central government to the regional government within a state. It is caused by ethnocultural, economic, and spatial forces. For example...

- **Scotland wants independence** from the EU and ownership of oil resources.
- Spain (the Basque and Catalonia each want their own economic autonomy)
- **Belgium** - Flemish (Dutch) in the north and Walloons (French) in the south
- **Czechoslovakia** - Velvet Divorce 1993
- **Sudan** - Muslim north and Christian south.
- Nigeria has 250 different ethnicities.
- **Sri Lanka** - Tamils, Hindu minority fight for independence from the Sinhalese Buddhist majority.
- **Croat vs Serb conflict** after the leader Tito's death and the communism collapse, many small countries became independent.
- **Bosnia** - Civil war between Muslims, Serbs, and Croatians
- **France** - Corsica, small minority of islands that want autonomy
- **Brazil** - Rio Grande Do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana demand independence to make a Republic of Pampas.

Shapes of States:

- **Compact: Efficient**, equal distance from center to edge, ideal state shape with capital at center, Ex: poland, hungary, austria, germany, bhutan
- **Elongated: Potential isolation**, long, poor internal communication, more access to natural resources, Ex: chile, malawi, gambia, panama, italy, normway, vietnam

- **Prorupted: Success of disruption**, compact with large projecting section, either to separate two states or provide access to resources. Ex: thailand, namibia and caprivi strip, dem, republic of congo.
- **Perforated: State completely surrounds another**, Ex: lesotho in south africa, vatican city and italy.
- **Fragmented: Problematic**, several discontinuous pieces, separated by water or other state, Ex: fiji, indonesia, russia, UK, US, france, australia (has tazmania exclave)
- **Landlocked states** - Lacks direct outlet to sea, surrounded by other countries, Ex: common in africa, belarus, mongolia, chad, paraguay

Gerrymandering - Redrawing legislative boundaries to favor the party in power, illegal in 1985

- **Wasted vote**: Spreads opposition voters across districts so they are the minority.
- **Excess vote**: Concentrates the opposing voters into a few different districts.
- **Stacked vote**: Link areas of like minded voters into oddly shaped boundaries.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) - treaty 1982

- **Nautical mile - 1.15 land miles**
- Dispute about who owns islands between Philippines, Indonesia, China, and Malaysia
- **4 Zones**
 - **Territorial sea - 12** nautical miles for fishing, innocent passage
 - **Contiguous zone - 24** nautical miles,
 - **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) - 200** nautical miles, state can explore and manage natural resources
 - **High seas** - beyond EEZ, open to all states

Political Organizations

- **UN (United nations)** - US didn't originally join, **Taiwan is most populous state not in the UN**, replaced league of nations, purpose is to keep and promote world peace

Military Organizations

- **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) - **16 democratic states**, US, Canada, 14 Europeans, meant to prevent spread of communism of soviets, conflict w/ Muslims
- **Warsaw Pact** - **Military agreement** among communist east Europe to defend each other, provide soviets with allied states.
- **United Nations** (+political) - **Created at the end of WW2**, facilitates discussion of international problems.

Economic Organizations

- **EU** (European Union) - **27 countries**, promote development of members after WW2, made Euro, used to have barriers on trade but those were removed.
- **COMECON** - **Promoted trade** and sharing of natural resources, included 7 eastern Europe communist states from the Warsaw Pact plus Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.
- **ASEAN** (association of southeast asian nation) - indonesia, malaysia, philippines, singapore, thailand, made during vietnam war against communism
- **OPEC** (organization of petroleum exporting countries) - middle east countries, control oil production
- **NAFTA** (North American Free trade agreement) - **increased avocado consumption**, Mexico, US, canada

Unit 4 Vocabulary

State - Area organized into a **political unit** and ruled by a government, has a permanent population, occupies a defined territory, Ex: largest - russia, smallest - monaco.

Sovereignty - **Inner affairs** of a region are independent from control by other states.

Nation - A group with **common culture**.

Nation-state - Population of a country is **homogeneous**, Ex: Denmark, Slovenia, Japan, Iceland.

Stateless nation - Ethnic group **without a state**, Ex: Kurds in middle east.

Microstate - **Sovereign state** with small population and land, Ex: Monaco.

- **China** - Conflict between whether **Taiwan is independent from China or not**.

- **Western Sahara - Morocco claims Sahrawi Republic** while most surrounding states consider it independent.
- Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, UK all claim the south pole.

City-state - First states, made of towns and surrounding countryside, walls made to show boundaries, some with military power take over such as the Roman empire, first one arose in Mesopotamia.

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

Satellite states - Dominated by another state politically and economically.

Multi-state nation - Nation stretches **across borders of states**, Ex: north and south Korea.

Multi-ethnic state - State with **more than one** ethnicity, Ex: US.

Multinational state - Country with **more than one ethnicity** with self determination, Ex: Russia's caucasus region between black and caspian seas with the azeris, armenians, and georgians.

Decolonization - Colonial settlements become **independent nations**, Ex: 13 colonies.

Colony - Territory legally tied to state rather than being independent, Ex: puerto rico, not a part of congress but is home to US citizens.

Colonialism - Country establishes settlement to **impose its politics, economy**, and culture on that territory.

Imperialism - Control of territory already **occupied** by another society.

Ethnonationalism - Ethnicity wants **its own sovereignty**.

Morphology - States geographical shape **affects spatial cohesion** and political viability, Ex:chile skinny.

Berlin conference - 1884-85, **european nations claim Africa** and created superimposed borders.

Versailles peace conference - Leaders after WW1 **redraw the map of Europe**.

Apartheid - Domination over a certian race, black in south and Southwest Africa, now Nambia, 1948-90.

Cold war - Diplomatic, political, military rivalry between US and soviets, 1945-1991.

Organic theory - Theory that **states are born** and they need nourishment and living space to survive.

Heartland theory - **Mackinder**, early 1900s, best base for world domination is the eurasian heartland.

Rimland theory - **Spykman**, 1944, best base for global domination is eurasian rimland.

Choke point - A **geographical land feature** such as a valley or water way narrowing causing a decrease in forces making their way through.

Centripetal forces - **Bind or hold together**, ex: strong leadership, external threat, education, democracy, russian language for soviet union.

Centrifugal forces - **Divide** or tear state, devolutionary forces, ex: culture/religious/linguistic differences.

State - **Formal name** for country, defined borders, sovereign gov, recognized, permanent population.

Democracy - **Citizens elect leaders** and can run for office.

Autocracy - Country run by **ruler's interests**.

Anocracy - Not fully democratic, **mix of two**.

Unitary system - **Centralized control**, no local power, works best in nation states with less cultural differences, smaller states, ex: france, european countries, north korea, kenya, rwanda, china.

Confederal systems - **Less central power**, lots of power to states, confederate states

Federal systems - **Between unitary and confederal**, ex: United states, canada, brazil, india, belgium.

Reapportionment - Assigning representation based on population **every census**.

Redistricting - **Redrawing district boundaries** so each district contains the same amount of people.

Frontier - Zone no state exercises complete political control, rather than boundaries separating.

Border conflicts - **Positional, territorial, resource, functional**.

Shatterbelt - **Distress** bc of cultural/ethnic conflict, ex: israel, kashmir, east europe during cold war.

Physical Boundaries - Desert (Sahara desert), mountain (himalayas india), water (rio grande R.).

Cultural boundaries - Geometric (straight line drawn on map, canada and US border), religious, language, ethnic (england,france,portugal,spain boundaries, bc of language or religion), Ex: pakistan and india.

Delimited boundary - States **disagree about interpretation** of documents that define a boundary, Ex: Argentina and Chile's borders on the Andes mountains, drawn on map to show limits of space.

Antecedent boundary - Result of area becoming population and gaining value, existed before present settlement occurred and the culture arrived, Ex: US and canada, Ohio R.

Subsequent boundary - Developed with the evolution of cultural change, Ex: irsh catholic and pretestant northern ireland, velvet divorce in Czechoslovakia.

Open boundary - Boundary people can cross w/o obstacles, Ex: EU allows people to travel between member states.

Natural boundary - Based on physical geography, Ex: rivers like Rio Grande.

Militarized boundary - Heavily fortified boundaries, discouraged crossing of people, good, info.

Superimposed boundary - Political, dividing ethnically similar population by a more powerful country, cause loss of culture, creation of new culture, migration, government change, ineffective governance, multi state nation, multinational state Ex: Kurds in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Africa in the Berlin Conference.

Relic boundary - Historic boundary, no longer used/nonfunctional, Ex:berlin wall germany, great wall China.

Defined boundary - Established by **legal document**, divides two entities, invisible line.

Demarcated boundary - Identified on **physical landscape**, sign or complex system, ex: DMZ, berlin wall.

Geometric boundary - Straight line, doesn't follow physical features, large-egypt and libya, small-suburbs.

Irredentism - Country wants to annex similarly ethnic portion of another country, Ex: Hitler invading czechoslovakia, Somalia - ethiopia conflict over somalis, serbians in bosnia, kashmir region in india, reich trying to connect all german speaking people in europe.

Allocational dispute - Disagree over resources at borders, Ex: iraq and Kuwait over rumaila oil field.

Functional disputes - **Disagree** over policies applied along boundary, immigration, Ex: mexico border.

Definitional boundary dispute - **Two or more parties** disagree on interpretation of legal doc or map, Ex: chile and argentina.

Locational boundary dispute - **Conflict over location** or place of boundary, Ex: egypt and sudan

Operational boundary dispute - Conflict over **operation**, Ex: is migration allowed?, US and mexico.

Enclaves - Country or part of a country **surrounded by territory of another**, Ex: lesotho.

Exclaves - Part of the country is **separated from the rest**.

Forward capital - **Capital city positioned** near the international border, confirms the state's determination to maintain presence.

- Capitals that moved somewhere after 1950: Brazil, Nigeria, Pakistan.

Geopolitics - Study of **interplay between international political relations** and environmental context.

Supranationalism - **3 or more countries** form unions for economic, political or cultural reasons.

Terrorism - **Systematic use of violence** to intimidate populations, Ex: 9-11, afghanistan and pakistan harbor al-qaeda terrorists.

Unit 5 Notes

Chapter Overview

- **Concepts of the geography of agriculture**
- Revolutions in global agriculture
 - Issues in specialized agriculture
- Model in agricultural geography

Plant Domestication:

- **Seasonal migration** revealed that fruits and grains could be harvest from wild plants and trees
- People **learned to domesticate** and grow abundant plants which lead to more permanent and organized farm settlements
- **Soon used plant fibers** to make clothing from flax and cotton

Plantation agriculture :

- **Banana:** Brazil, Dominica, Costa Rica, Honduras
- **Cane Sugar:** United States (Florida), Brazil, Cuba, China
- **Coffee:** Ethiopia, Kenya, Columbia, Brazil, United States (Hawaii)
- **Tea:** Sri Lanka, India, China, Thailand
- **Rubber:** Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mexico
- **Cacao (chocolate):** Ghana, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia
- **Palm Oil:** Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand

Plantation Agriculture Declines:

- **Cotton and tobacco were sold** in the US from the Southern Plantation crops that were sold domestically for export. These crops were replaced with other crops such as soybeans, peanuts, and yellow pine trees for timber in the 20th century.
- Additionally in the 1920s, weevil infestation was prevalent in cotton production which damaged cotton production.
- **Tobacco production was cut back due to the costly health dangers of smoking in the 1990s.**

Tropical deforestation:

- **Rainforest soils are depleted of water and nutrients** by natural vegetation making the soil poor.
- Trees in the rainforest are benign cut-down.
- Rainforests are considered the lungs of the Earth.

The Agricultural Revolutions:

- **Reduced the amount of labor needed to produce goods** and increase the number of goods harvested per unit of land.

Dead Bugs:

- Synthesized both artificial fertilizers and chemical insecticides
- *Ammonium nitrate* - first fertilizer
- Pesticides **fully developed during the 1840s**
 - Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, nematicides

The Columbian Exchange:

- ***New world to the old world:*** maize, cayenne pepper, bell peppers, potato, tomato, manioc, tobacco, rubber, peanuts, cacao, turkeys
- ***Old world to the New World:*** wheat, rice, coffee, apples, citrus, horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, sheep, goats

Geographic and Historical Consideration:

- In the 1800s - early 1900s there was rapid rural-to-urban migration.

Modern Commercial Agriculture:

- The **use of larger powerful agricultural machinery** is a hallmark of modern commercial agriculture.
- **Powerful equipment** replaced a man.
- The green revolution started in the 1940s with the arrival of agricultural societies in Mexico exporting wheat-growing technology.

Farm Crisis:

- **Low crop prices are low profitability**, creased fuel costs, and competition from big agribusiness firms have made farming difficult
- Banks see farms as **risky creditors**.
- In the 1970s, the US and Canadian governments had low-interest loans, price supports, and other prams to aid farmers.

Death of the Family Farm in America:

- **Farms mortgages** were foreclosed due to the farmers' inability to make money.
 - Lead to low commodity prices for crops
- Farm community nearly disappeared.

Non-GMO Foods:

- No evidence that **GMOs cause harm to humans**.
 - Although do have health concerns
 - The EU requires food that **contains GMOs** should have the label.

Similar areas outside of the Meditrerran that have similar climate and produce Mediterranean crops:

- Southern and Central California
- Central Florida
- South Texas
- Southern and Central Brazil
- Southern China and Southeast Asia
- Hawaii
- Northern Argentina
- Uruguay
- Central Chile
- Black Sea Coastal Areas
- South Africa
- Southern Australia

Aquaculture:

- **Fish farming rapidly growing study.**
 - Large catfish farms have been developed in Arkansas.
 - Tilapia is being developed in California and Texas.
- Aquaculture in bays and estuaries is **profitable from small-scale oyster and salmon farms.**

Grass-Fed Beef:

- **Grass-fed cattle** lead to high prices for gourmet consumers who seek natural beef.
- **BSE - *Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy*** or Mad Cow Disease
 - Grass-fed animals are not at risk for BSE

Unit 5 Vocab

The primary economy - includes timber, fisheries, mineral, and energy resources

Demographic Transition Model - based on population trends

- Birth and death rates

Third-world countries - The **majority of the population** involved in agriculture.

Extensive agriculture - has **limited labor input** and extends across large areas of land

Intensive agriculture - Involves **labor inputs** and focuses on small sections of land.

- In prehistoric times, the earliest forms of agriculture emerged from hunting and gathering societies.

Pastoralism - Agriculture that is based on **seasonal movements of animals**.

- Also known as **nomadic herding**

Cultivars - The practice of producing plants by **selective breeding**.

Multi cropping - more secure than monoculture-single crop

Staple crop - food is eaten regularly or is apart of the standard diet

- Ex: wheat

General farming - Multiple crops and animals provide various nutritional intake and nonfood items which includes bones which are **used as tools**.

Mixed farming - Crop farmers **domesticated animals** to their holdings.

Subsistence agriculture - Mixed farming which provides all the necessary items for a household.

Extensive subsistence agriculture - **This happens** when there are a low amount of labor inputs per unit of land.

Physiologic density - The # of people per unit of **arable land**.

Arable land - farmland

Food preservation - Drying, pickling, cooking, and **storage jars**

- Ex: kimchi

Specialized crop

- Ex: fruits, veggies, nuts

Cash-cropping - Opposite of intensive subsistence farming

Extensive agriculture - Crops exchanged for **goods, credit, and money**.

Commercial crop - Transported and sold at markets and then processed into other goods and put on sale.

- **Crop used for domestic consumption and export.**

Plantation agriculture - A **commercial farming technique** where a single crop is grown for the entire year

Domestic consumption - total demand of the home market

Export - A good or service that is sold in another country.

Income disparity - The price difference between rich and poor.

Feudal - A small-sized economic system that has a basis of self-contained estates and is lead by a lord.

Communist Manifesto was written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Communes - Guidelines assigned by the government that show how much each farm should produce every year.

Quotas - How much farms should produce every year.

Incentives - Creates motivation for people to do something.

Human ecology - Describes human interactions with nature

Food web - Interconnected food chains in an ecosystem

Food chain - Order of predators in an ecosystem.

Crop Rotation - Crops are rotated from one plot for land to another.

Double cropping - Planting two crops one after another in the same plot (within 1 year).

Triple cropping - Three crops being planted in a single plot in the same year.

Growing season - Every individual crop has its season in which it grows.

Spring Wheat - The normal growing season

Winter wheat - Grows in southern areas near the Great Plains

Irrigation - opens land to cultivation

Aquifers - In countries such as India they are being depleted at rapid rates.

Conservation - The practice of preserving and managing natural resources.

Conservation agriculture - Becomes important to provide a sustainable farming system without sparing any crop productions.

Interplanting - The farmer is allowed to harvest fast-growing crops before the slower ones.

Sustainable yield - The # of crops/animals that can be raised with endangering loc resources such as:

- Soil
- Irrigation
- Groundwater

Sustainability - Environmental and economic terms

- Reducing inputs and using ecologically sound methods
- Reduces risks of farming that leads to long term farming issues

Textiles - clothing

Animals feed - used for **industrial use**

Ethanol - Alcohol that supplements gasoline and **burns clearer.**

Biodiesel - Processed fuel is taken from **biological sources** such as vegetable oils.

Slash and burn agriculture - **Farmers shifting** one plot of land to another every few years.

Fallow - a farming **technique** used in abandoned lands.

Extensive pastoralism - The shifting of **animal herds** between grazing pastures.

- Used in Africa, Middle East, Central Asia

Overgrazing - Led to **significant amounts** of dry grassland being eroded.

Leads to desertification - The **human process** of turning a vegetated environment into a desert landscape.

Soil salinization - Occurs in arid regions where **water evaporates** which leaves salts behind.

Mineral salts - **Evaporation** traps these salts on the surface of the soil layer.

Vegetative planting - Shoots, stems, and roots of wild plants are collected and grown together.

Seed agriculture - **Fertilized seed grains** and fruits are collected and planted together.

Domestication of plants - **neolithic revolution**

Horticulture - Plant varieties thrived in various soil and climate conditions were to be cultivated.

Animal domestication - Animals are tamed and used for **food and profit.**

Animal husbandry - A **branch of agriculture** focused on the animals. They are raised for meat, fiber, milk, eggs, and more.

Growing areas - Places where **crops and livestock expanded** were traded across a landscape.

The Columbian Exchange - **Voyages of Christopher Columbus** brought some of the diffusion of animals

Hybrids - Offspring of two plants or animals of **different species or varieties.**

Chemical Fertilizers - Chemical added to soil to **add nutrients.**

Chemical pesticides - chemicals that **kill off pests**

Mechanization - Replacement of humans with **machinery.**

Tractors - Machines that farmers **use in the fields.**

Dwarf varieties - Shorter breeds of both wheat and rice were found to be harder and more productive, because the plant spent less time and energy growing a stalk resulting in larger grains.

Green Revolution - tropical plant, animal hybrids, and chemical fertilizers began to be used in Third-World agriculture

Irrigation pumps - used to move water to **dry land farming regions**

Expanded food production - rapidly **growing** populations

Brahman cattle - A **hybrid** of a European cattle and Zebu cattle (from India).

Genetic Engineering - Humans altering an organism's genes also known as genetic modification/manipulation.

- Ex: BT corn

Biotechnology - uses living organisms/systems to **make products**

Factory farming - also is known as **industrial agriculture**

rBGH - Recombinant Bovine Growth Hormone - used in the production of beef and milk in the US and other countries.

Antibiotics - Medicine treatment that helps **stop bacterial infections**.

Extensive monoculture of Staple crops - including corn, soybeans, wheat

Commodity prices - A good that can be traded for products that have similar value.

Corporate agriculture or agribusiness - **Large extensive farms** controlled by single regional business.

Downer cattle - Beef cows that are ill or cannot be used for **human consumption**.

- **Used in pet food or animal feed**

GMOs - **artificial** hormones

Animals welfare - well being of **animals**

Natural food products - have **no artificial** GMOs or hormones added

Organic - products free of

- **Pesticides**
- **Antibiotics**
- **Synthetic hormones**
- **Fertilizers**

Cottage Industry - A traditional type of **manufacturing practice** by individuals and produced handmade goods for local consumption in the industrial era.

Appellation - The **local regional name of the product**.

Parmigiano-Reggiano - A type of **cheese** that can carry a specific appellation.

- Especially if made in Parma in Italy

Suitcase farmers - Farm **owners** who own land in rural areas but have city jobs.

Truck Farms - grow specialty crop during the summer growing season

Mediterranean agriculture - **domesticated crops**

- Citrus - oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, blood oranges
- Nut trees - pistachio, almonds
- Palms - different varieties produce dates, palm oils, hearts of palm
- Olives - varies both used for eating and pressing for oil
- Artichokes - flowers that are fresh for cooking or hearts preserved in oil
- Avocados - dark-skinned, has variety and larger green Florida type
- Grapes - raisins and fresh fruits pressed for wine production

Processed dairy - Cheese and yogurt production has expanded **westward**.

Milk shed - Delivery of fresh milk in surrounding areas of production.

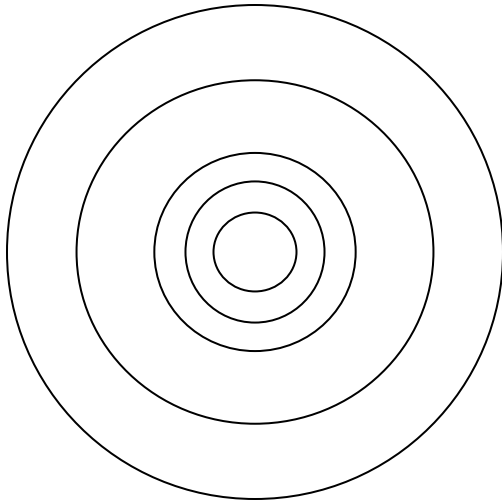
Ultra-high temperature Pasteurization - **Flash-pasteurized milk** that is out in high temperatures and under pressure to prevent the water to turn into steam. Then they store it in a box to prevent contamination

Johann Heinrich von Thunen - wrote The Isolated State in 1826

- A described pattern of agricultural land

Labor intensive - A large amount of work or **needing a lot of work**.

Von Thunen's model



- also known as the **Central place model**

Village - *the 1st ring*

Labor intensive crops - *the second ring* fruits, garden vegetables. Herbs

- **Labor intensive animals** - dairy cows, poultry
- **Medicinal crops** - herbs
- **Market gardens** - local sales where herbs were grown along with vegetables

Managed forest - *the third ring* used to meet lumber and energy needs for the community

- **Renewable resource** - cutting and replating was done in a sustainable way

Labor extensive crop - *the fourth ring* doesn't require a lot of tending

- Ex: wheat, barley, rye

Grazing - *the fifth ring* least labor-intensive

Highlands - Peripheral areas often not suitable for crop farming but useful for grazing.

Cost to distance relationship - Inverse relation between labor's value and distance from the center of the model.

- The higher the total labor costs the closer the distance is to the center.
- Lower the total labor costs the farther the distance is to the center.

Exponentially - moving rapidly

Land-rent curve - A model that presents the changes in rent through a **mathematical function**.

Unit 6 Notes

Chapter Overview:

- The conception of sectors of the economy and country-scale levels of development.
- **Development indicators**
- Development theory and location theories

Sector Categories:

- The division of economic actors by product/service type **creates a detailed system and various categories.**
- Shows and explains why certain products are services and why they are emphasized in an economy and discuss the possibility of why others might decline.

Agriculture

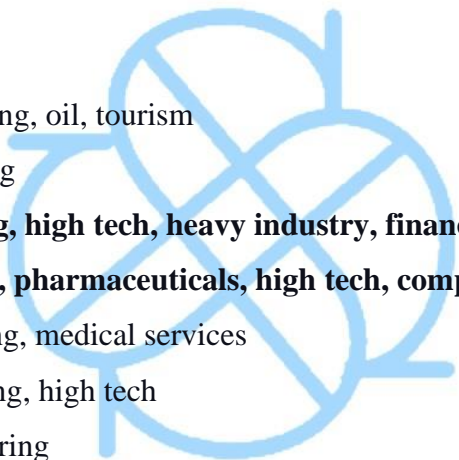
- **Economically** measured in the cash value of what is produced.
- Subsistence farming is common with agriculture.
- In developed countries farming is done on a commercial basis.
- Processed products are sold and distributed globally.

Service firms classification

- **Retailing**
- **Labor and workforce services**
- **Government**
- **Education**
- Transportation and delivery services
- Environmental and waste management services
- Construction and engineering
- Energy utilities
- Communication utilities
- Media and entertainment
- Advertising and marketing
- Medical, health, and personal care

- Finance and banking
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Accounting and business consulting
- Legal services, software, data, and computer consulting
- Research and development

NICs important sectors:

- **Mexico: manufacturing, oil, tourism**
 - Brazil: manufacturing, heavy industry, service
 - Dominican Republic: manufacturing, tourism
 - Nigeria: oil, chemicals
 - Gabon: oil
 - Indonesia: manufacturing, oil, tourism
 - Vietnam: manufacturing
 - **China: manufacturing, high tech, heavy industry, finance, transport**
 - **India: manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, high tech, computing services**
 - Thailand: manufacturing, medical services
 - Malaysia: manufacturing, high tech
 - Philippines: manufacturing
- 

China's Demand for Energy:

- **Coal is the primary source for electrical production.**
- China is not oil-rich and has invested in oil exploration.
- Chinese are facing pollution in the forms of urban smog, acid rain, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Asian Tiger Old and New:

- ***Old Asian Tigers*** (manufacturing redevelopment period: 1950s -1970s)
 - Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore
 - Source of development: Foreign aid programs such as the MacArthur Plan

- **New Asian Tigers** (manufacturing redevelopment period: 1980s-1990s)
 - China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam
 - Source of development: FDI or *foreign direct investment*

Wallerstein World System Theory:

- Emmanuel Wallerstein developed world systems that explain uneven development around the world.
 - **Capitalism was the result of the collapse of the feudal system.**
 - One economy with a strongly distorted balance of power in markets.
 - Divided the world into interdependent realms:
 - **Core**
 - **Periphery**
 - **Semi-periphery**

Footloose Industry examples:

- Corporate headquarters and regional offices
- **Customer-service call centers**
- Bill, claims and records processing centers
- Software development centers
- Accounting and insurance service centers
- Business consulting service centers
- Architecture and engineering service centers

Local attributes that are in demand by high-benefit and curative service industries are:

- **Language of the workforce**
- **Availability of the workforce**
- **The education level of the force**
- Climate and natural environment
- Recreation opportunities

- Entertainment venues
- Tolerant community
- Cool factor

GNI PP or Gross National Income Purchasing Power Parity

- An estimate that records the differences in prices between countries

Unit 6 Vocab

Sectors - divisions of the economy

Primary production - **Job deals** with the extraction of natural resources.

- Ex: mining, energy, forestry, fisheries

Secondary production - The processing of **raw materials** used from the primary sectors.

Manufacturing - Production of products (a type of industry).

Tertiary production - Transportation, wholesaling, retailing of goods

- Services
- Ex: finance

Quaternary production - Wholesaling, financing, banking, insurance, real estate, advertising, marketing

- Business services

Quinary production - Involves retailing, tourism, entertainment, communications, government, etc

Resource-dependant country - A country that depends on **natural resources**.

Mining and energy extraction - Valuable depending on **commodity prices**.

Fisheries and timer markets - Have more increased value over the years due to less demand.

Non-Renewable - Mineral and **fossil fuel energy**

Renewable - Energy sources that do not run on fossil fields.

Alternative energy - solar, wind, nuclear, tidal

The sustainable use - Use of resources in a way that does not lead to the **decline of biodiversity**.

- Ex: Fish should be taken from the sea in reasonable amounts.

Ecosystem - A **community** of interacting organisms.

Value-added processing - The **transformation** of raw goods to more valuable goods.

Durable and nondurable goods - A **division of production** based on the amount of time the specified product is going to be used.

Product categories

- **Resource processing** - involves, oil refineries, metal plastics, chemicals, lumber, papers, food and beverage, concrete, and cement, glass
- **Textiles**- clothing, shoes, and leather products, artificial fibers thread
- **Furniture** - home, office, bedding
- **Appliances**- home appliances. Commercial equipment, power tools, lighting
- **Transport** - automotive rail, aerospace shipbuilding, recreational vehicle
- **Health** - medical devices, personal care products
- **Technology** - home computers, business computing, servers, phones

Low benefit services - Sectors where labor force tends to be employees on an **hourly basis** and they receive barely any benefits.

High-benefit services - Sectors where **pay tends to be salaried** and includes fringe benefits.

Service firms - **retailing**. Labor and workforce services, government, education. Transportation, environmental and waste management, construction, and engineering. media and entertainment.

Deindustrialized - A shift from manufacturing being the **main source of economic production**.

Foreign competition - A competition involving all **countries worldwide**.

Offshore locations - overseas

Investment value - The **amount of money** an investor would pay for a property.

Returns on investment - Ratio to calculate profitability: gain or loss

Plow - **Technical advancement** and revolution farming policies that increase the number of lands cultivated.

Steel - type of metal

- Used in the industrial era

Computer - A **machine** used for storing data, etc

- makes sectors of service more efficient

Microchip- nature **processor circuits**

First world - industrialized and service-based economics

The second world - describes **communist countries**

Restructuring - Reorganization of the system to adapt to changes in the economy.

Free-market reforms - An **economic system** based on supply and demand and has little government control.

Third world - Agricultural and resource-based economics

- **Lower levels of person productivity**
- **Low-quality life**
- **Underdeveloped states**

MCS's - *more developed countries*

LDCS- *less developed countries*

- Both used to describe **economic differences**

Newly industrialized countries - States with economies that have made districts **shift away from agriculture and towards manufacturing.**

Infrastructure - roads, ports, power plants, water systems, railways

Rapid population growth - **increased** the number of individuals

Rapid rural-to-urban migration - individuals moving to more urban areas rapidly

Foreign aid or foreign direct investment (FDI) - **Funds to develop infrastructure** and factories that come from internal sources.

Developmental loans- help play for large-scale infrastructure projects

Donor state - **provides** money for **foreign development**

Technology transfer - **technical** knowledge, training is provided to NIC governments to increase business efficiency

Private investors/investment firms - provided money for **FDI**

World bank - seeks **international development** loans that build infrastructure

Comparative advantages - The country can or resources to produce a good or serve at less cost and **more efficiently compared to other states.**

Off-shoring - **Relocation** of business from one country to another.

North versus South Analogy - Some economists use this to describe the **developed countries** that resemble the North and the less developed countries that resemble the South.

Asian Tigers - A term used to describe **industrial economics of Asia**.

Foreign competition and oil shocks of the 1970s both triggered deindustrialization

Asian Tigers **Offered cheap labor**, low-cost land and resources, and few labor and environmental regulations

Credit crisis- banking crash

Guaranteed family employment- Is a benefit system that has extra employed workers and children under the system.

Keiretsu - corporate **cartels**

Chaebol - corporate cartels

Economic indicators - States that provide info about economies performance.

Uneven development - The increasing gap between developmental, technology, and poor stands of living.

Total volume - A measure of GDP (*gross domestic product*): is the dollar value of all goods and services in a country.

- **GDP = good + services**

GNI (*gross national income*) - Is the dollar value of all goods and services and the value of exports minus imports measures economic.

- **GNI = good + services + (exports - imports)**

Trade surplus - export exceeds import value

- Exports > Imports

Trade deficit - import value exceeds the export value

- Imports > Exports

Level of the development - Division of the volume of the economy by the population

- **GDP per capita** = (good + services) / population

- **GNI per capita** = [(good + services) + (exports - imports)] / population

Standard of living - **Measured by services of productivity** that provides for the population.

Human development index - **Designed by the UN** to measure the development of states based on # of social indicators and economic production.

Gini coefficient - Measures the **level of income disparity** between countries' richest and poorest population.

Gender-Related Development Index- Same indicated used in HDI but replaced with **GDP per capita** with income.

Gender equality- equality of men and women

5 Stages of Pattern Growth

- **Traditional society** - The economy is focused on **primary** production such as agriculture and fishing.
- **A precondition for takeoff** - It when the **country's leadership** begins to invest in the country's wealth in infrastructure.
 - roads, ports, electrification
- **Takeoff** - The economy begins to shift focus into a **limited number of industrialized exports**.
- **Drive to maturity** - diffusion of **technical advancements** through the country
- **Age of mass consumption** - Industrial trade economy developed were **highly specialized products** such as vehicles and energy and consumer products dominate the economy.
- **Colonial legacy** - European powers left an example of **authoritarian control** improper administration, a power vacuum.

Government corruption or capital flight - People in power who used money, power, and fear to win elections.

Dependency theory - Holds that **most LDCs** are highly dependent on foreign factories, investments, technology.

The cycle of dependency - A way to keep rich countries in control.

Prebisch thesis - Detailed the **dependency of third world economics** on first-world loans and investments to pay for buildings and infrastructure.

Transnational corporations- Companies that conduct research, operate factories, and sell products **in many countries**.

Economic imperialism - Nations **controlled by private business interests** that are independent but less-developed.

Economic risks - The risk that involves alterations in the market that **cause prices to go up or down, products to change, and businesses to raise or fail.**

Market stagnation - market **expanding** slowly

- can harm the quality of life of citizens

Internal investment - year-end bonuses, **incentive** contracts

Capital accumulation - the growth of **capital resources**

Internalization of economics - Companies are required to **deposit profits** from factories in LDC banks that invest them locally.

Import substitution- Instead of buying developed First-world consumer products they **produce** within LDC.

Nationalization of natural resource-based industries - **Foreign corporate ownership of oil fields and mines** robs the national government and local companies of potential earnings.

Profit-sharing agreements - Are **permitted** to **build a new factory** on land leased to them by the government.

Technology development programs - Countries have used their limited public funds to invest in high-technology equipment and **training workers.**

Tourist draws - beach resorts, golf skiing, wine regions, historical districts, and cultural attractions

Ecotourism - Tourism of threatened ecosystems to observe wildlife and protect them.

Free-trade zones - Areas that are controlled by corporations rather than the nation-state.

Tariffs - Taxes on goods that **cross international borders.**

Command economy - All economic production managed and planned by the **central government.**

Special economic zones (SEZs) - Foreign firms were allowed to build factories in coastal port cities.

Export processing zone - Defined as port locations where foreign firms are given special tax privileges to **incentivize trade.**

- Ex: SEZs

Core - Nation that is the **most developed economies** and is influential to the world.

Periphery - **least developed nations**

Semi-periphery - Countries that **fall in between the core and periphery.**

Industrial location - Selection of optimal factory location that minimizes land, labor, resource, and transportation costs.

Weight-losing or build reducing, manufacturing - Large amounts of input that are redacted to final products that weigh less and **have less volume than the input**.

Weight-gaining/bulk gaining, manufacturing - Number of inputs combed to make **final products** that gain build, volume, weight.

Distance elastic - Can be transported over short or long distances to the **steel plant**.

Close Proximity - nearby

Transportation costs - travel costs

Mini mills - run by companies such as **NUCOR**

- Located in old steel-producing cities

Shelf-life - How long a product can be **stored before use**.

Ishable products - Tend to be a **manufacturer** in many individual plants that serve in local regions.

Decentralized network - Keep fresh products in stores longer by **reducing transportation time**.

Ubiquitous industry - Bread production is so **decentralized** that bakeries are found in all cities.

Centralized - managed in one place

Supply chain - Exists when parts are **assembled into components** that are joined together to create larger finished products.

Fordist production- Relied on a **single company** owning all aspects of production from the steel manufacturer to advertising.

Post-Fordist era - Car companies changed and **became independent on large networks** of regional supply chains.

Outsourcing - Common in **auto parts** and companies reply to several other companies to provide vehicle components.

Just in time production - Suppliers send parts to **assembly plants** on an as-needed basis.

Threshold and range - The market area of a city.

Retail services - Services that **provide goods** for sale to consumers.

The spatial margin of profitability - Defined areas of maximization

- Areas where local demand for service creates **higher revenue than local costs**.

Footloose industry - Business locations that are not tied to resources or transportation.

Corporate culture - organizations norms and **value system**

Creative class- High benefit service industry of firms and workers.

Local economic development - Programs have become focused on the **attraction of creative forms and laborers**.

Agglomeration economies - Exist where **firms with related or similar products** are located together in clusters or regions.

Deglomeration - When a location is overloaded with **similar firms and services**.

Unionized-labor states - **Higher payroll and benefit costs** which were ingrained into state workforce regulations.

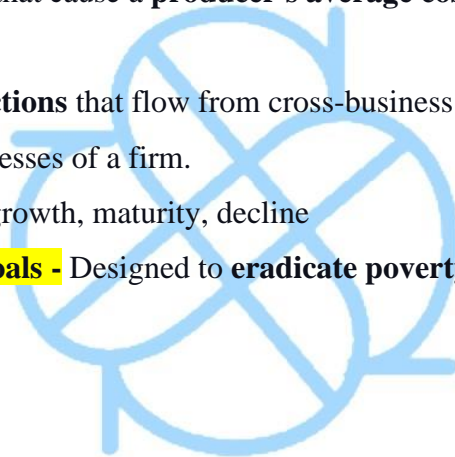
Right-to-work states - Regulation does not **favor union** and does not impact pay benefit costs.

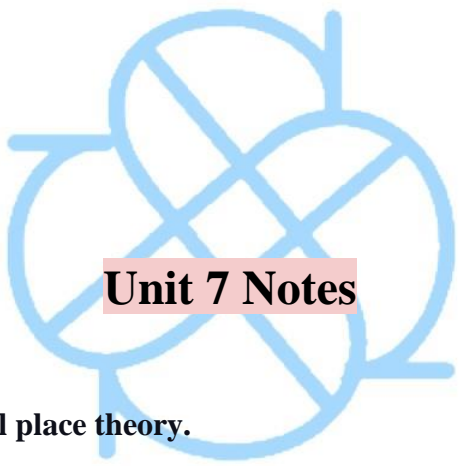
Economics of scale - Factors that cause a **producer's average cost per unit to decrease as the output rises**.

Economic scope - **Cost reductions** that flow from cross-business resource sharing in the activities of the multiple businesses of a firm.

Product cycle- introduction, growth, maturity, decline

Millennium Development Goals - Designed to **eradicate poverty by 2015**.





Unit 7 Notes

Chapter Overview:

- Explanations of **central place theory**.
- The sector model, the multiple nuclei model, **Latin American City model**.
- Suburbanization, gentrification, city types, urban change, economics and sustainability issues.

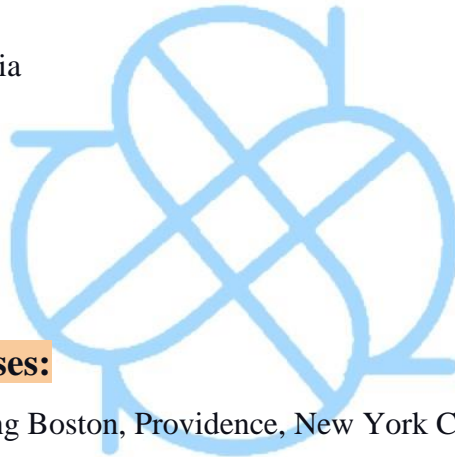
Edge cities in the US and Canada:

- **Boston Area:** The Route 128 Corridor, Framingham, Quincy, Braintree, Waltham
- **Toronto:** Scarborough, Markham, Mississauga, Yorkville
- **Washington:** Bethesda, Rockville, Silver Spring, New Carrollton
- **Chicago Area:** O'Hare Airport, Northbrook, Lombard, Naperville, Oakbrook, Schaumburg

- **Houston Area:** Clear Lake, Greenpoint, Greenway Plaza, Katy Freeway, Post Oak, West Chase
- **Washington (Virginia):** Rosslyn, Courthouse-Clarendon, Ballston, Reston-Herndon, Crystal City-National Airport, Dulles Airport

Industrial Fall-Line Cities in the US:

- **Boston, Massachusetts**
- Providence, Rhode Island
- **Albany, New York**
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Baltimore, Maryland
- **Washington, DC**
- Fredericksburg, Virginia
- Richmond, Virginia



Examples of Megalopolises:

- **United States:** including Boston, Providence, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington
- **Ruhr Valley:** including Essen, Dortmund, Duisburg, Bochum
- **Tokaido:** including Tokyo, Yokohama
- **Randstad:** including Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam
- **Keihanshin:** including Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto

Future Megalopolises:

- **Pearl River Delta:** Guangdong, Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Macau
- **Southeastern Brazil:** São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Belo Horizonte

Gentrified Areas:

- **New York City:** Greenwich Village, SoHo, Williamsburg

- **Washington DC:** Georgetown Adams-Morgan
- **Chicago:** Wrigley, Hyde Park
- **Los Angeles:** West Hollywood, Silver Lake
- **New Orleans:** French Quarter, Garden District
- **Columbus, Ohio:** Short North-Victorian Village, German Village
- **Salt Lake City:** Sugarhouse, the Avenues-Federal Hill

Unit 7 Vocab

Central place theory - Holds that **all market areas** are focused on a central settlement which is a place of exchange and service.

Hinterlands - marks areas of settlements

Urban hierarchy - An example of Christaller's theoretical principles.

Threshold - Service is the minimum number of people required to support a business.

Range - The maximum distance that people are **willing to travel to gain access to a service**.

Travel time - **Time consumer** needs to get to a service location.

Growth poles - **Area of a country** where specific industries bring employees and thus cause economic growth with the industry, housing market, and local economy.

Cost advantages - A firm that can **produce a product or service** at a lower cost than the competition rates.

Limited banking regulations - Large corporate and institutional accounts are held to avoid the high auditing costs and **king profits taxes** of other states.

Resource nodes - **Towns and cities** that were founded due to access to natural resources.

Transport nodes - When the location that was founded is an intersection of two or more lines of transportation.

Clustered rural settlements - A community that has **all residential farm structures** of numerous households all aligned or arranged closely together.

Dispersed rural settlement - **Households are more separated** from one another significantly.

Circular settlements - A **central open space** surrounded by a circle of homes.

Linear settlements - Follow along a road or stream front

Site - urban origins

Situation - **Places relation** with other locations.

- Relative location

CBD(*Central Business District*) - **Higher density** of commercial land use

PLVI (*Peak land value intersection*) - **Downtown intersection** surrounded by the most expensive pieces of real estate.

Verticality - Tendency to **build skyscrapers** that maximize one parcel of urban land.

Festival landscapes - **Converting spaces** and buildings into parks

Gentrification - **replaced or renovated**

- Economic reinvestment into existing buildings

Garden city movement - Were designed to like European farmhouses **with front lawns**.

- Built for the middle class of Chicago

Suburbanization - Population shifts from **urban to suburban**.

Commuter zone - Represents a wealth area of people who own large tracts of land outside the city.

Suitcase farmers - **Owners of other exurban homes**.

Bid-rent curve - A graph that shows the **cost-to-distance relationship** of real estate prices in an urban landscape setting.

Sector model - Urban **structure proposed in 1939** by theorist Homer Hoyt.

Ethnic neighborhoods - The result of **immigration to industrial cities** over previous decades.

While flight - The **phenomenon of people** leaving inner-city areas of the US.

WASPs - white Anglo-Saxon Protestants

Multiple nuclei model - Revolutionary step in the **conceptualization of the Anglo-American city**.

Suburban business districts - They form on the **urban periphery** and are more scattered and spread out.

Suburban CBDs - emerging in **post World War cities**

Post-industrial city - **several** dispersed business districts

Latin America city model - First represented by Larry Ford and Ernest Griffin in 1980.

Laws of the Indies - Dealt with the **planning and layout of colonial cities**

Plaza - a central square

Squatters - People who settle on land that they don't own.

Land invasion - Settlers in a **new area overnight** with a large number of families to avoid retributions from landowners.

Land tenure - **Legal right** or title to the land they build their homes on.

Federal home loan programs - such as G.I. Bill

Basic services - food, the family doctor, fuel, auto repair

Non-basic services - dry-cleaning, gift shops

Middle-class flight - **Inner city and deindustrialization** of manufacturing economies prompted even more service providers to relocate.

Relocate - move to a **different location**

Sprawl - Defined as the expansion of housing, transportation, and commercial development.

Growth boundaries - Set a minimum for the lot sizes of new homes.

Counter urbanization - It is the **movement of inner-city suburban residents** to rural areas to escape the congestion.

Edge city - An area on the **outer parts of a city** that has a lot of office buildings, shopping malls, hotels, etc.

Lateral commuting - between **suburbs and edge cities**

Counter commuting - **Downtown residences** to edge city locations.

Colonial cities - Cities with origins as centers of **colonial trade of administration**.

Fall-line cities - Ports that **lay upstream on coastal rivers**.

- This is where navigation is **no longer possible** by ocean-going ships.

Break-in-bulk points - Ships offloaded and packed with outgoing trade.

Medieval cities - An urban center that **predates the European Renaissance**.

Gateway cities - Areas where immigrants come into a country.

Entrepot - Describes the port city in which **goods are shipped** and one price and shipped out to other reports at a higher price.

Megacity - Metropolitan area with **more than 10 million people**.

Megapolis - **Merging of the urbanized area** of two or more cities.

Conurbation - combined city

World city - A place that is a **significant metropolitan area** and a global center for finance trade and commerce.

Urban hierarchy - World cities ranked in **order of importance**

Primate city - The **largest city in the country** has at least twice the population of the country's next largest city.

Urban Primacy - Blamed when there is **uneven economic development**.

Decentralization - Is the **social process** of the population and industry migrating from urban places to suburban areas.

Segregation - **races being separated**

Chinatown - Seen as **cultural districts** but many Chinese, Filipino, Japanese immigrants were forced to live there once.

Redlining - **Designating neighborhoods** on company maps where home mortgage and ensure application would be denied automatically.

Restrictive covenants - **racial discrimination** through real-estate

Racial steering - **Real estate agents advising customers** to purchase homes in neighborhoods depending on their race.

Invasion and succession - **Long term turnover** of neighborhood racial and ethnic composition.

Female-Headed households - **increased in recent few decades**

Historic preservation - **Renovating homes** in places such as Green Village in NYC and Georgetown in DC.

Traffic congestion - When roads are crowded with cars leading to **cars moving at slower speeds**.

Smog - **vehicle emissions**

Mass transit - Fewer cars on a highway, **reduced emissions**.

Mixed-use buildings - Contain both housing and commercial space.

- known as **new urbanization**