

AP Geography Outline

I. Introduction

- A. Geography (definition): scientific and systematic study of both the physical and cultural features of the earth's surface. It is a spatial perspective looking at patterns and distributions on the earth's surface
 1. Questions that "Geography" addresses:
 - a. Where are things located?
 - b. Why are they important?
 - c. How are places related?
 - d. How are places connected?
 - e. How are humans affected by these locations?
 2. Difference between "Physical Geography" and "Human or Cultural Geography":
 - a. Physical Geography is the study of the four spheres (Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, and Biosphere)
 1. Geomorphology: studies the form and structure of the surface of the earth
 2. Climatology: involves the study of long term weather conditions on the earth
 3. Hydrography: concerns the distribution of water (oceans, rivers, lakes, and their uses)
 4. Biogeography: studies the flora (plant life) and the fauna (animal life)
 5. Pedology: study of the soils
 6. Ecology: studies the interactions between life forms and the environment
 7. Geology: study of rocks and the earth's interior
 - b. Human (or Cultural) Geography is the study of the spatial differentiation and organization of human activity on the earth's surface.
 1. Historical Geography
 2. Demography and Population Geography
 3. Political Geography: nations, boundaries, geopolitics, military movements, treaties, devolution, choke points, and imperialism
 4. Geography of Religions
 5. Geography of Languages
 6. Urban Geography: settlements, cities, and transportation systems
 7. Economic Geography: industries, economic development, and manufacturing regions
 8. Agricultural Geography
 9. Medical geography
 10. Social Geography
 11. Environmental Geography

- B. History of Geography
- C. Development of Geographic Thought (Patterson's - U. of Chicago – 1964)
 - 1. “Four Traditions of Geography”
 - a. Earth Science Tradition (physical geography approach)
 - b. Locational Tradition (use of satellite imaging-mapping)
 - c. Cultural-Environment Tradition (impact of deforestation)
 - d. Area-Analysis Tradition (regional patterns of development)
 - 2. Why Geography Matters (DeBlij's address to NCGE – 1999)
 - a. Age of Exploration (China, European, Islamic)
 - b. Globalization (expansion of economic and political activities aided by information technology and transportation)
 - c. Devolution (regions within countries demanding autonomy)
 - d. Supranationalism (E.E.C., A.P.E.C., N.A.T.O.)
 - e. Environmental Degradation
 - f. Remote Sensing (spy satellites – used in Iraq and Afghanistan)
- D. Approaches to the Study of Geography
 - 1. Regional (Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia)
 - 2. Systematic (Human Geography, Physical Geography, Historical Geography)
- E. The Importance of “Physical Geography” to “Human Geography” (environment)
 - 1. Koppen Classification System of Climates¹ (based on rainfall and temperatures)
 - a. Climate Types²
 - 1. Humid Equatorial Climates
 - i. Af – no dry season
 - ii. Am – Short dry season
 - iii. Aw – dry winters (S.W. Florida)
 - 2. Dry Climates
 - i. Bs – Semiarid
 - ii. Bw – Arid
 - 3. Humid Temperate Climates
 - i. Cf – no dry season
 - ii. Cw – dry winter
 - iii. Cs – dry summer
 - 4. Humid Cold Climates
 - i. Df – no dry season
 - ii. Dw – dry winter
 - 5. Cold Polar (tundra and ice)
 - 6. Highland Climates (Vertical)

¹ http://www.uwsp.edu/geo/faculty/ritter/geog101/textbook/climate_systems/climate_classification.html

² <http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/faoinfo/sustdev/Eldirect/climate/EIsp0066.htm>

- b. Greenhouse Effects (anthropogenic – human caused) – Global Warming caused by the release of greenhouse gases
- c. ENSO – (El Nino Southern Oscillation) – areas of regional warming
- d. Soils – (fertility and degradation)
- e. Global Distribution of Precipitation
 - 1. Monsoons – system of low-level winds blowing into a continent in Summer and out of it in the winter (Southern Asia)
 - 2. Intensity – Regularity
- 2. Ecosystems or Ecological Systems
 - a. Ecosystems are living communities of plants and animals that share common characteristics – primarily related to climate, soil, and vegetation
 - 1. Abiotic Elements – those that are non-living but that affect systems (water, heat, relief, nutrients, rocks, atmosphere)
 - 2. Biotic Elements – those living elements of the ecosystem (plants and animals)
 - b. Food Chains (sequences of consumption)
 - c. Biomes (large subdivisions of terrestrial ecosystems found in the world)
- 3. Major Global Biomes
- 4. Desertification and the Sahel
- 5. The Management of Global Ecosystems
 - a. sustainability – main method of management
 - b. Major Problems
 - 1. Tropical Rainforests – Removal of trees results in removal of nutrients for soil, less oxygen produced and more CO₂ remains in the atmosphere
 - 2. Acid Rain – sulfur dioxides and nitrogen oxides emitted from power stations are carried by winds and when precipitation occurs it pollutes lakes and rivers (pollution from Britain and Western Europe has damaged Scandinavia and Eastern European countries: also, pollution from the Midwestern states has damaged the Great Lakes and Eastern Canada)



F. The Tools and Methods of Geographers

- 1. Collecting Data
 - a. Field Studies
 - b. Secondary Sources (censuses, surveys, maps, and photographs)
 - c. Since WWII (aerial photography, radar, underwater crafts [bathyspheres]) and “Remote Sensing” with satellites. Information obtained from the Landsat satellite is used to

- map land use, manage forested land, estimate crop production, monitor grazing conditions, access water quality, and protect wildlife
- d. Global Positioning System (GPS): a series of satellites that provide precise information on location, altitude, and time.
- 2. Cartography: the art and science of creating, using, and study of mapping
 - a. The map is the most important tool of geography
 - b. Maps provide a wealth of factual information such as visual comparisons between areas and geographic features of an area
- 3. Analyzing Geographic Information
 - a. Since the 1950's, geographers have made increasing use of quantitative methods and techniques to analyze data
 - b. Quantitative methods have been particularly useful in location theory and population distribution
- 4. Geographic Information Systems³ (GIS):
 - a. GIS is a computer technology that manages georeference information (i.e. digital maps and images).
 - b. GIS allows the analysis of mass amounts of data in a two or three dimensional imaging system.
- 5. Types of Maps and Projections
 - a. Topographic
 - b. Thematic
 - 1. Dot maps
 - 2. Choropleth maps
 - 3. Isoline maps
 - c. Physical Maps
 - d. Political Maps
 - e. Physical-Political Maps
- 6. Map Projections⁴: attempts to portray the surface of the earth on a flat surface. Some distortions of conformality, distance, scale, and area will exist
 - a. Cylindrical Projections (Mercator, Equal Area) – distortion near the poles, good for navigational purposes
 - b. Pseudo cylindrical Projections (Mollweide, Eckert, Robinson) – used for world maps
 - c. Conic Projections (Equidistance, Lambert) – distorts scale and distance; used in showing east-west countries on maps (U.S. and Russia)
 - d. Azimuthal Projections (Orthographic, Stereographic) – distorts as you move from the center outward; used for air-routes and polar areas

³ <http://www.gis.com/>

⁴ <http://www.quadibloc.com/maps/mapint.htm> (excellent links on each type at bottom of web page)

G. Geography's Five Themes⁵

1. Location-position on the earth's surface
 - a. Absolute Location: use of grids – (i.e. latitude and longitude)
 - b. Relative Location: a way of expressing a location in relation to another site
2. Place – what is on the earth's surface
 - a. Physical Characteristics (landforms, climate, soils, vegetation, water)
 - b. Human Characteristics (religion, language, population factors, economic activities)
3. Human-Environment Relations – spatial patterns and processes from interactions and relationships between humans and their physical environments
 - a. The Earth as an Environmental System – role of technology, environmental hazards, environmental limits and human adaptation
 - b. Ethics and Values – management and protection of environmental resources and cultural attitudes toward the use of the environment
4. Movement – humans interacting on the earth
 - a. Transportation Modes
 - b. Migration
 - c. Models of Human Interaction (gravity models, central place theory)
 - d. Global Interdependence (foreign trade, common markets)
5. Regions – geographic tools or mental constructs designed to help us understand and organize the spatial characteristics of our planet
 - a. Formal or Uniform Regions – defined by some uniform cultural or physical characteristics (Corn Belt, Winter Wheat Belt, Bible Belt, Latin America, The Rocky Mountains)
 - b. Functional Regions – has focal point, often a city, and is organized space surrounding that central location (NYC, San Francisco Bay area, any market area served by a particular store)
 - c. Perceptual Region or Vernacular Region – How people perceive a region in their minds (The South, Dixie, The Midwest)
 - d. Realms vs. Regions: Realms are larger, and often encompass several regions

⁵ <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/resources/ngo/education/themes.html>

II. Cultural Geography

A. Concept of Culture – Definition of Culture

1. Subcultures – “Subcultural Theory” (Interpersonal conflicts in large cities promote the formation of subcultures – such as gays, artists, gangs)
2. Artifacts – products of culture



B. Cultural Components

1. Culture Region – area within which particular culture system prevails
2. Culture Trait (wearing a turban, using simple tools)
3. Culture Complex (combinations of traits – use of cattle in society)
4. Culture Systems (languages, religions)
5. Cultural Realms (Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Europe)
6. Culture Sphere (zone of outer influence for a culture region)
7. Folk Culture
 - a. A way of life practiced by a group that is unusual;
 1. Homogeneous in customs, ethnicity
 2. Rural and cohesive
 3. Subsistence economies
 4. Goods are handmade according to tradition
 5. Rigid family order based on religion
 6. Social classes weakly developed
 7. Nonexistent in most of the developed world
 8. Some folk traits utilize: astrology, songs, dances, and food
 - b. Many “Folk Groups” have a close relationship with their physical Environment (provides things needed to live)
 1. Geophagy – the deliberate eating of dirt for medical purposes
 2. Folk medicines – derived from roots, barks, flowers
 3. Moonshine in Appalachia – a folk tradition that has spawned Stock Car Racing
8. Popular Culture
 - a. Constantly changing; based on large heterogeneous groups; material goods massed produced; distinct divisions of labor; vast majority of people in the developed world belong; can create regional differences (i.e. BBQ’s in the south, high beer consumption in the Midwest; higher pizza)
 - b. Diffusion of Popular Culture is usually by mass communication with time-distance decay. (i.e. fashion fads, hairstyles)

C. Cultural Landscapes

1. Treatment of Natural Landscapes
2. Built Environment

3. Sequent Occupance (successive societies leave their cultural imprints on a place – contributing to the cultural landscape – i.e. Islam in Spain)¹

D. Cultural Hearths

1. Ancient Hearths (locations – source of civilization)
2. Hydraulic Civilization Theory (cities able to control irrigated farming over large hinterlands, held political power over other cities)
3. Modern Hearths (locations) – Eastern Megalopolis in the United States

E. Cultural Diffusion

1. Expansion Diffusion
 - a. Contagious Diffusion (AIDS)
 - b. Hierarchical Diffusion (FAX machines on farms, industrial revolution)
2. Relocation Diffusion (British Prisoners to Australia)
3. Culture Change and Convergence
 - a. Acculturation (process whereby one culture is substantially changed through the interaction of another culture)
 - b. Assimilation (process where two or more cultures fuse, but do not necessarily cultural characteristics) (?)
 - c. Transculturation (changes that occur from the interaction of cultures that is equal)
 - d. Migrant Diffusion (by the time the new ideas and inventions reach a place, they have faded away at their point of origin)
 - e. Ethnocentrism (tendency to evaluate other cultures against the standards of one's own)
4. Factors that Affect Diffusion
 - a. Distance
 - b. Population Density
 - c. Means of Communication
 - d. Nature of the Innovation
 - e. Prestige of the Node

F. Cultural Perception

1. Perceptual (or vernacular) Regions (the South, The bible Belt, the Hill Country)
2. Regional Identity (The Confederate Flag, Foods, Ten Gallon Hats)

G. Culture and the Environment

1. Geomancy (adjustment to perceived wishes of spirits-godly powers of rivers, animals, volcanoes, etc.)
2. Cultural Ecology (interactions of a culture and the environment)
3. Environmental Determinism (the environment controls the culture)

¹ Carl Sauer's definition

http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/members/courses/teachers_corner/3921.html

4. Possibilism (human decisions control cultural development, not the environment)

H. Types of Cultural Regions

1. Core Area (nucleus)
2. Domain (dominant extension)
3. Sphere (zone of outer influence for a culture region)
4. Subnational (cultural area that is part of a larger culture – The Mormons)
5. National Cultures (The French Culture)

I. Architectural Forms of Culture

1. Material Culture
2. Non-material Culture
3. Types of Cultural Architecture (religious buildings, government buildings)
4. Diffusion of Architecture and Art

J. Geography of Ethnicity

1. Ethnicity (refers to a minority group with a collective self-identity within a larger host population) vs. Race (refers to visible differences among people such as skin color, eye shape, and hair color)
2. Human Biological Variations (Bergmann's Rule – people are naturally more slender in warmer areas and heavier in cooler zones)
3. Ethnic Islands (Italian wine growers of California, Pennsylvania Dutch)
4. Cultural Linkages (Lithanian-Americans marched – USSR breakdown)
5. Devolution in the Balkans
6. Cultural Nationalism (based on common ethnicity, language, religion)
7. Spatial Divergence – increased segregation over time
8. Spatial Convergence – increased integration over time



K. Geography of Language (approximately 6000 world languages today)

1. Language (using signs, gestures) vs. Vocalization (communication sound)
2. Standard Languages (state exams, civil service exams, SAT's)
3. Dialects (regional variations of a standard language)
4. Isoglosses (geographic boundaries of languages or dialects – rarely a line)
5. Major World Languages²
 - a. Indo-European (more than half the world's population)
 1. Germanic
 2. Romance
 3. Slavic
 4. Baltic

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_languages_by_number_of_native_speakers

5. Albanian
6. Celtic
7. Greek
8. Indo-Iranian
- b. Languages of India
 1. Indo-European
 2. Dravidian
 3. 1600 other languages
- c. Languages of Africa (over 1000 in Sub-Saharan Africa)
- d. Languages of China (80% speak Northern or Southern Mandarin)
6. Diffusion of Languages
 - a. The Language Tree³
 1. Divergence (dialects to other languages when isolated)
 2. Convergence (people migrated)
 3. Language Replacement (Creolization in Caribbean today)
 - b. Theories of Language Diffusion
 1. Conquest Theory (nomads from Ukraine – conquering population spread west to Europe)
 2. Agriculture Theory (started among farmers and spread slowly)
 3. Diffusion of the Indo-European Language (the Renfrew Model – 3 areas of agriculture)
 4. Pacific Diffusion – Stages of Austronesian Expansion (Belwood’s Pacific Realm Model)
 5. Diffusion in the Americas
 - a. The Greenberg Hypothesis (3 families of indigenous American Languages – each corresponding to a major wave of migration from Asia)
 - c. Modern Language Patterns and Movements
 1. The Esperanto Experiment (made up Latin based language at beginning of the 20th century by Europeans)
 2. Lingua Franca (trading language – i.e. Swahili in E. Africa)
 3. Creolization (a lingua Franca) – Caribbean based language and mixture of two languages
 4. Official Languages (India, Nigeria – colonial languages)
 - d. Toponymy (systematic study of place names)
 1. Two part Names (Battle Creek, Amsterdam)
 2. Changing Place Names (Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)

³ http://www.intersolinc.com/newsletters/Language_Tree.htm

L. The Geography of Religion

1. Sources of Religion
2. Distribution of Religions
3. Global Religions (universal)
4. Cultural Religions (Hinduism, Taoism)
5. Monotheistic vs. Polytheistic
6. Animistic Religions
7. Secularism (rejection or indifference of religious ideas)
8. Types of Religions
 - a. Universal
 - b. Ethnic
 - c. Tribal



M. Major Religions

1. Hinduism
 - a. Locations
 - b. Diffusion (caste system, reincarnation, dharma, karma, reincarnation)
 - c. Cultural Landscape
2. Buddhism
 - a. Location
 - b. Diffusion (4 Noble truths, karma, nirvana stupa, reincarnation)
 - c. Cultural Landscape (pagodas)
3. Judaism
 - a. Location
 - b. Diffusion (Zoroastrianism, Zionism) – Diaspora, holocaust
 - c. Cultural Landscape (temples)
4. Christianity
 - a. Location
 - b. Diffusion (missionaries)
 - c. Cultural Landscape (churches)
5. Islam
 - a. Location
 - b. Diffusion (Sunni, Shiite) – Koran, five pillars, hajj, Ramadan
 - c. Cultural Landscape (mosques, minarets)
6. Chinese Religions
 - a. Location
 - b. Diffusion
 - c. Cultural Landscape
7. Religious Organization
 - a. Autonomous Religions (Self-sufficient – Islam, Hinduism)
 - b. Hierarchical Religions (structured – Roman Catholics, Mormons)
8. Religious Influences

- a. Cultural Mosaic (food, mentifacts, economic practices, politics)
 - b. Perception of Space (cosmogony, God's role in the origin of the universe)
- N. Zones of Religious Conflict⁴
- 1. Interfaith and Intrafaith Boundaries
 - a. Sudan (sharia laws – harsh criminal codes)
 - b. The Africa Horn (Amhric or Coptic Christians in the north vs. Muslims in the east)
 - c. South Asia (Kashmir)
 - d. Former USSR (Azerbaijan, Armenia – Exclave vs. Enclave)
 - e. The Middle East (West Bank, Gaza, Cyprus)
 - f. The Balkans (ethnic and religious cleansing)
 - g. Northern Ireland
 - h. Afghanistan
 - 2. Religious Fundamentalism (followers who seek to return to the basics of their faith – Islam, Christianity – killing doctors who perform abortions)

⁴ <http://zioanecon.blogspot.com/MAP%2098percent%20of%20world%20conflict.jpg>



III. Population Geography

A. Elements of Population Geography (focuses on spatial aspects of demography)

1. Demography (study of population)
2. Population Distribution (clusters within a country or region)
3. Population Density (number of people relative to the space occupied)
4. Arithmetic Population Density (national average of population density)
5. Physiologic Density (number of people in a country per unit area of agriculturally productive land)
6. Rate of Natural Increase (the excess of births of deaths – omitting migration)
7. Growth Rate (Natural increase + Net Migration)

B. World Population Concentrations

1. East Asia (East China, Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan)
2. South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh)
3. W. Europe
4. North America (megalopolis)

C. Population Trends – Growth

1. Stationary Population levels (Western Europe)
2. Linear Growth (arithmetic growth)
3. Exponential Growth (geometric growth)
4. Doubling Time

D. Population Theories

1. Malthus - Population Explosion¹ (1798)
2. Harding (more concerned with management of society's resources)
3. Deevey (stages of growth normal – not too concerned)
4. Neo-Malthusians (Ehrlich's, "The Population Bomb")

E. Population Structure



1. Age-Sex Pyramids²
2. Demographic Cycles³
 - a. Natural Increase – (excess of births over deaths – omits migration)
 - b. Crude Birth Rate (# of births in one year divided by a country's population times 1000)
 - c. Crude Death Rate (# of deaths in one year divided by a country's population times 1000)
 - d. The Total Fertility Rate (# of live births a 15 year old can expect to have by age 45)
 - e. Infant Mortality Rate (# of children who die before their first birthday divided by the # of live births times 1000)

F. The Demographic Transitional Model

1. High Stationary Stage (high # of births – high # of deaths)

¹ <http://www.victorianweb.org/economics/essay.html>

² <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/pyramids.html>

³ <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/>

2. Early Expanding Stage (High # of births – declining mortality)
3. Late Expanding Stage (declining # of births and declining Mortality but continuing significant growth)
4. Low Stationary Stage (low # of births & low # of deaths = very low rate of growth) – i.e. U.S., Canada, Australia, Japan

G. Limiting Population Growth

1. Past Checks on Population (famines, diseases, wars)
2. Government policy (China)

H. Calculation Demographic Change (total population = original population births – deaths + immigration – emigration)



I. Migration

1. Factors in Human Migration
 - a. Absolute vs. Relative Direction
 - b. Absolute vs. Relative Distance (new way home from work)
 - c. Emigration vs. Immigration
2. Reasons for Migration
 - a. Economic conditions
 - b. Political Situations
 - c. Wars (especially civil wars)
 - d. Environmental Conditions (Chernobyl)
 - e. Technological Advances – Information Technology
3. “Push” (unemployment, wars, potato famine) and “Pull” (low crime rate, good health care, climate) – factors
4. Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration:
 - a. For every migration flow there is a counter migration
 - b. The majority of migrants move a short distance
 - c. Migrants who move longer distances choose urban destinations
 - d. Urban residents are less migratory than rural residents
 - e. Families are less likely to migrate (internationally) than young adults
5. The “Gravity Model”⁴ – (the measure of the interaction of places
 - a. Definition: “Spatial Interaction (such as migration) is directly related to the populations and inversely related to the distance between them.”
 - b. Principle of Distance Decay (migrants have a better perception of nearer places)
6. Voluntary vs. Involuntary Migrations (colonists – slave trade)
7. Dislocation – International (crossed one or more international boundaries) vs. Intranational Refugees (within the country)
8. Regions of Dislocation
 - a. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - b. Southwest Asia
 - c. North Africa
 - d. South Asia
 - e. The Balkans

⁴ <http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa031601a.htm>

- f. Southeast Asia
- 9. Types of Migration⁵
 - a. Cyclic Movement (going to school – daily)
 - b. Periodic Movement (migrant laborers – when crops ripen, transhumance)
 - c. Migratory Movement (jobs in Hong Kong)
 - d. Seasonal Movement (snowbirds to Florida)
 - e. Internal vs. External Migration
- 10. Major World Migrations⁶
 - a. European Emigrations and Destinations
 - 1. United States – Periods (1840-1860), (1870-1890), (1900-1915)
 - 2. Africa
 - 3. Asia
 - 4. Australia
 - b. Jewish Migration to Israel
 - c. Chinese to Southeast Asia (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia)
 - d. Postwar Movements
 - e. Effects of European Unification and Devolution
- 11. Controlling Migration
 - a. Past Methods (the Great Wall)
 - b. Legal Restrictions (Immigration Laws – U.S., Australia)
 - c. Quotas
 - d. Illegal Immigration
- 12. Migrations within the United States
 - a. Early Migrations Westward
 - b. 20th Century Migrations
 - c. Recent South and West Migrations
 - d. Counter-urbanization
- 13. Migration Selectivity – Tendency for certain types of people or groups to migrate (elderly to warm climates, 18-23 year olds to college, workers to jobs, business people – new company headquarters)
- 14. Migration Stream – a well defined channel or path from a specific origin to a particular destination
- 15. Migration Counter-stream – migration that runs opposite to a major migration flow

⁵ <http://www.migrationinformation.org/>

⁶ <https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html>

IV. Agricultural Geography and Rural Settlement

A. Introduction

1. World Land Area (24% too cold; 27% too dry; 37% too mountainous; 4% too swampy = 8% Arable Land to feed 6.2 billion)
2. Classifying Economic Activity
 - a. Primary Activities – (hunting, farming, mining, herding, forestry)
 - b. Secondary Activities – (change the form of raw materials – all manufacturing)
 - c. Tertiary Activities – (Provide goods and services – link producers and consumers) all services (financial, entertainment, lawyers, teachers, health services)
 - d. Quaternary Activities - (research, information processing, and dissemination)
 - e. Quinary Activities – (corporate management – CEOs)

B. Origins of Agriculture Areas of Plant Domestication Theses

1. Carl Sauer Thesis¹ (11 seed hearths)
2. Joseph Spencer and William Thomas Thesis (6 primary and 5 secondary seed hearths)

C. Primary Seed Hearths – S.E. Asia, E. India, N.W. India, E. African Highlands, and S. Mexico

1. Secondary Seed Hearths – N. Central China, Near East, Western Sudan, Andean Highlands, Eastern South America
2. Animal Domestication (14,000 years ago)

D. First Agricultural Revolution² (12,000 years ago)

1. Crops (root crops, yams, bananas, beans, maize, squashes, wheat, barley)
2. Improved Seeding Methods
3. Food Surpluses
4. Diffusion of Early Agriculture
5. Subsistence Farming – Current Locations (Northern South America, Central Africa, S.E. Asia)
6. Shifting Cultivation, Slash and Burn, Milpa or Patch Agriculture – Current Locations (Central Africa, Central America, Tropical South America, S.E. Asia) Swidden = Slash and Burn


E. Second Agricultural Revolution (Late Middle Ages – Industrial Revolution)

1. Modified Tools, Soil Preparation, Fertilization, Improved Food Storage
2. Industrial Revolution – Tractors, Machine Harvesting (helped sustain the revolution)
3. Crop Specialization – “Why Do Farmers Grow Particular Crops in Particular Places?”
4. “Von Thunen’s Spatial Model of Farming”³ (1826) in an Isolated State

¹ <http://www.colorado.edu/geography/giw/sauer-co/sauer-co.html>

² http://www.wsu.edu/gened/learn-modules/top_agrev/4-Agriculture/agriculture1.html

³ <http://people.hofstra.edu/geotrans/eng/ch6en/conc6en/vonthunen.html>

- a. Situation Factors in Crop Choice Based on market Location
- b. A Commercial Farmer Compares the Cost of Land vs. the Cost of Transporting Products to Market
- c. Specific Crops are Grown in Different Rings Around the Area Cities
 - 1. Zone #1 – dairy, vegetables, fruit, horticulture
 - 2. Zone #2 – wooded area for heating and cooking
 - 3. Zone #3 – field crops, grains, soybeans
 - 4. Zone #4 – livestock, ranching, sheep herding
 - 5. Zone #5 – wilderness
- 5. Von-Thunen Model Variables
 - a. Uniform soils, climate, and elevation
 - b. No modern Transportation
 - c. Only real factor is distance from market to determine prices
 - d. Von-Thunen Principle = “A commercial farmer compares the cost of land vs. the cost of transporting products to market”
- F. Third Agricultural Revolution (1920’s – still in progress)
 - 1. High level of mechanization (combines, reapers, pickers)
 - 2. Increased use of chemicals (inorganic fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, pesticides)
 - 3. Food Manufacturing (processing, canning, refining, packaging)
 -  4. Green Revolution (hybrid seeds, agro-chemicals-S.E. Asia, S. Asia, and Latin America)
 - 5. Food Manufacturing (processing, canning, feigning, packaging, refrigeration revolution)
 - 6. Industrial Agriculture – “Agribusiness” – an integrated and organized system from production, storage, processing, to marketing
 - 7. Food Chain – a sequence of living things through which energy and other matter moves in an ecosystem (inputs, production, outputs, distribution, consumption)
 - 8. Genetically modified food
- G. Industrial or Commercial Agriculture
 - 1. Origins
 - a. Western Europe – Industrial Revolution
 - b. Colonial Empires – Raw materials were exported to Europe; (coffee, tobacco, sugar cane)
 - 2. Characteristics of Commercial Agriculture
 - a. Small % of Farmers in the Labor Force
 - b. Heavy Use of Machinery
 - c. Large Farm Size
 - d. Output Sold to Processors
 - e. Integration with Other Businesses
 - 3. Types of Commercial Agriculture (in More Developed Countries)
 - a. Mixed Crop and Livestock Farming
 - b. Dairy Farming – Milksheds
 - c. Commercial Grain Farming

- d. Livestock Ranching
 - e. Mediterranean Agriculture
 - f. Plantation Agriculture (rubber, tea, cotton, sugar cane, coconut, pineapple, palm oil, bananas)
 - g. Commercial Gardening and Horticulture
 - h. Truck Farming (fruits and vegetables)
 - i. Illegal Drugs
 - j. Rice Growing
 - k. Aquaculture (Japan, S.E. Asia and the U.S.)
- H. Industrial Agricultural in the United States
1. Origins and Diffusion (the Von Thunen effect)
 2. Regions of Specialization in the United States
 - a. Dairy Belt – Ubiquitous
 - b. Corn Belt – centers around Iowa and Illinois
 - c. Spring Wheat Belt – Centers around North Dakota
 - d. Winter Wheat Belt – centers around Kansas
 - e. Rice – California and Arkansas
 - f. Soybeans – high correlation with corn
 - g. Citrus – Florida, California, and Texas
 - h. Cotton – Texas, Mississippi, and California
 - i. Tobacco – Kentucky, N. Carolina, and Virginia
 - j. Broilers – Ubiquitous and Appalachians
 - k. Sugar Cane – Louisiana and Hawaii
 - l. Sugar Beets – Variety of Locations
 - m. Sorghum – South Central U.S.
 - n. Peanuts – Georgia
 - o. Fruit Belt – western Great Lakes
 - p. Beef Cattle – Ubiquitous
 - q. Sheep – Western U.S. and Alaska
 3. Agriculture and the Environment
 4. the Farm Crisis – the disappearing “family farm”
 5. Sustainable Agriculture – Methods
 6. Farm Subsidies⁴ – payments “not to produce”?
 7. Food Aid to the Poor Countries
 8. Humid vs. Arid America – 100 degree meridian
- I. Rural Settlement
1. Types of Rural Settlement
 - a. Dispersed Settlements – houses far apart
 - b. Nucleated Settlements – houses together
 2. Housing and Cultural Landscapes
 - a. Functional Differentiation
 - b. Environmental Influences (igloos vs. tents)
 3. Structures and Materials
 4. Traditional Dwellings and Diffusion of Housing Types
 - a. New England

⁴ <http://www.heritage.org/research/agriculture/bg2043.cfm>

- b. Southern Styles
 - c. Modern Dwellings (ranch, split-level)
- 5. Hamlets – smallest clusters (12 or less)
- 6. Village Forms
 - a. Linear Village
 - b. Cluster Village
 - c. Walled Village
 - d. Grid Village



VII. URBAN GEOGRAPHY

A. The City

1. Large permanent settlements
2. Dense clusters of a socially heterogeneous people
3. Specialized and primarily non-agricultural activities


B. Site vs. Situation

1. Site – a city's exact location
2. Situation – location relative to surrounding areas

C. Origins and Evolution of Cities

1. Ancient Cities (functions and locations)
 - a. Mesopotamian Cities – 4000 b.c.e. (irrigation, large scale farming)
 - b. Nile Valley – 3000 b.c.e.
 - c. Indus Valley – 2700 b.c.e.
 - d. Functions of early cities (religious, economic and cultural centers)
2. Creation Theories (reasons why cities grew)
3. Greeks had 500 cities
4. Roman urban systems of roads and aqueducts – cities declined after 476 c.e.
5. Xian, China – “Rome of Asia”
6. Preindustrial European Cities
 - a. Urban Models
 1. Folk-Preliterate
 2. Feudal cities were bleak and dirty
 3. Pre-industrial cities based on commerce
 4. Mercantile cities – colonial era brought prosperity
 - b. Primate Cities – a country's leading city, disproportionately large, dominant, and expressive of the national culture
 - c. The “Manufacturing City” – effect of the Industrial Revolution in Britain
 1. Elegant housing converted into slums
 2. Bad sanitation
 3. Water pollution
 4. Child labor
 5. Eventually transportation innovations (electric trolley and autos)
7. Diffusion of Urbanization
8. Ranking Urban Centers (hierarchy based on size and function)
 - a. Hamlet
 - b. Village
 - c. Town
 - d. City
 - e. Mega city or Metropolis
 - f. Megalopolis

9. Urban Morphology (refers to the geographic study of urban form and shape)
- D. Urban Growth and Location
1. 1800 – Europe was 85% rural
 2. 2000 – Europe is 85% urban
 3. Agglomeration – process of clustering by commercial enterprises for mutual advantage economically
- E. Location of Cities
1. Site Problems
 - a. Water problems (Paris originally on an island-flooding river changes)
 - b. Earthquakes – Mexico City
 - c. Air pollution – Los Angeles
 2. Favorable Sites
 - a. Singapore – 100% urban
 - b. Hong Kong – island and peninsula
 3. African Cities – fastest growing in the world
 4. Many under-developed countries lack “zoning regulations” (luxury high rises side by side with squatter settlements)
- F. Evolution of the American Urban system
1. Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790-1830) – Boston, New York, Philadelphia
 2. Iron Horse Epoch (1830-1870) – Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago
 3. Steel-Rail Epoch (1870-1920) – Cleveland, Milwaukee, Indianapolis
 4. Auto-Air Epoch (1920-1970) – Phoenix, Los Angeles
 5. High-Technology Epoch (1970-2000) – Silicon Valley, Telecom Corridor, Metroplex
- G. Rank-Size rule Model of Urban Hierarchy
1. Population of a city or town will be inversely proportional to its rank in the hierarchy (many villages and less cities-exception primate cities)
- H. Urban Functions
1. Economic Base
 - a. Basic Sector – work that results in exports and inflowing money (manufacturing, producing products that generate money)
 - b. Non-basic Sector (services – schools, retail stores, health clinics)
 2. Functional Specialization (more European cities, invalid in USA today)
 - a. Manufacturing Cities (Gary, Indiana – Flint, Michigan) – not many left
 - b. Retail Centers (Orlando, Phoenix, San Antonio) – few left
 - c. Diversified cities – the majority are found in this class today
 3. Multiplier Effect (when a city adds 50 “Basic Sector” jobs it creates 100 “Non-Basic Sector” jobs)
 4. Central Places

- a. “Economic Reach” – every urban center has a certain reach measured by its “Centrality
 - b. Centrality (strength of an urban center to attract producers and consumers to its facilities)
 - c. Range (distance you will drive for a product or service – a pizza or refrigerator)
 - d. Threshold (minimum number of people needed to support the product
-  5. Central Place Theory¹. (Walter Christaller)
- a. Urban Model (each central place has a surrounding complementary region, an exclusive hinterland within which the town has a monopoly on the sale of certain goods.)
 - b. Effects of Central Place Model (ranks of urban places form an orderly hierarch of central places in spatial balance
 - c. Assumptions: even distribution of people and purchasing power, and uniform transportation network
6. Comparative Advantage of Regions (the principle where-by individuals or regions produce those goods and services for which they have the greatest efficiency advantage over other regions. The outcome is usually “Specialization”
7. Gravity Model². (predicts that potential use of a good or service at a location is related directly to the population and inversely to the distance people must travel to access it)
- I. Urban Structure and Models
- 1. American Models of Urban Structure³
 - a. Burgess Concentric Zone Model
 - 1. CBD
 - 2. Zone of transition
 - 3. Independent workers’ homes
 - 4. Zone of better residences
 - 5. Zone of commuters – suburbs
 - b. Hoyt’s Sector Model
 - 1. Low income homes near railroad lines
 - 2. Commercial businesses near main roads
 - 3. Wedge pattern growth
 - 4. Main focus is transportation
 - c. Multiple Nuclei Model
 - 1. Specialized cells of activity
 - 2. Similar economic activities together
 - 3. Heavy industry located near edge of city
 - 4. Small service centers in suburbs
 - 2. Canadian Cities

¹ <http://www.treasury.gov.za/divisions/bo/ndp/TTRI/Day%202%20-%202030%20Oct%202007/2c%20Reading%20Central%20Place%20Theory%20Christaller.pdf>

² <http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa031601a.htm>

³ <http://www.geoeath.uncc.edu/faculty/hscampbe/landuse/b-models/B-3mods.html>

- a. Multiple dwellings more common
 - b. Underdeveloped suburbs
 - c. Not as much wealth
 - d. Example: Toronto
- 3. European Cities
 - a. Efforts to sustain central city areas
 - b. Highways and beltways lag
 - c. Mixed socioeconomic areas
 - d. Many “greenbelts”
 - e. Cities more compact
 - f. Ore rapid transit due to high cost of gasoline
- 4. Latin American Cities or Ibero-American Cities (Mexico City, Sao Paulo)
 - a. Rapid growth
 - b. Very diverse culturally
 - c. Office buildings smaller
 - d. No slum areas in central cities – found in suburbs
 - e. Markets and retail stores are very large
 - f. “Zone of Maturity” plaza, colonial homes and mixed land uses
 - g. “Self Built” homes
 - h. Peripheral squatter settlements with no city services (garbage, etc.)
 - i. “The Spine” – tree lined boulevard with major shops, malls, parks, and elite residential area
 - j. Subways, buses, cabs and cars used for transportation
- 5. Southeast Asian Cities
 - a. Rapid growth
 - b. Many coastal cities – the “Pacific Rim”
 - c. Multiple land uses
 - d. Very diverse culturally
- 6. Subsaharan African Cities
 - a. Major “Rapid Growth”
 - b. Colonial imprints visible
 - c. Three CBD’s (market CBD, remanent colonial CBD, business CBD)
- 7. Islamic Cities
- J. Urban Trends and Problems
 - 1. Changing functions of CBDs⁴
 - 2. Inner Cities
 - 3. Deglomeration (the cost of agglomeration now outweigh the advantages)
 - 4. Gentrification^{5, 6} (the rehabilitation of run-down, deteriorated inner city housing with a favorable location with services)

⁴ <http://www.slideshare.net/HNurton/the-central-business-district-a-basic-outline/>

⁵ http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2003/flagwars/special_gentrification.html

⁶ <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/11/national/11atlanta.html?pagewanted=print>


5. Suburbanization and loss of tax base
 6. Infrastructure deterioration
 7. Poverty and homeless
 8. Enterprise Zones
 9. Redlining-refusal by financial institutions to lend money to risky neighborhood development
 10. Urban Morphology study of urban structure and how it changes “cityscapes”
 11. Blockbusting – real estate agents convince owners that land values are deteriorating due to new minority residents so they sell at below market values
 12. Greenbelts
 13. Zoning
 14. Public transit
- K. The Suburban City
1. Edge Cities
 2. Shopping Malls (Mega-malls)
 3. Beltway Systems
 4. Decentralization of Factories – Offices
 5. Cost of Suburban Sprawl
- L. “World Cities” – Polycentric metropolises consisting of international companies and telecommunication hubs (Singapore, London, N.Y., Hong Kong)



VI. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

- A. Geography of Development – spatial process of economic change
 - a. Economics defined – study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods, services, and wealth
 - i. Macroeconomics (study of large scale economic factors – national productivity)
 - ii. Microeconomics (study of economics dealing with individuals, commodities, and producers)
 - b. Developing Countries and Developed Countries
- B. Measures of Development
 - a. Gross National Product¹ (total value of all goods and services produced in a given year – all income earned in or out of the country plus all government expenditures)
 - b. Gross Domestic Product (only goods and services within the country)
 - c. Employment Rate
 - d. Productivity Per Worker (sum of production divided by the total number in the work force)
 - e. Consumption of Energy Per Person
 - f. Consumption of Manufactured Metals Per Person
 - g. Occupational Structure of the Labor Force (% in agriculture)
 - h. Per Capita Income – Why a misleading statistic
- C. Constraints to Development
 - a. Population – dependency rate and size of the labor force
 - b. Natural Resources – availability, fertile soils, fossil fuels
 - c. Technological Innovations
 - d. Capital Formation – machinery, factories, financial assets
 - e. Social Overhead – Schools, hospitals, transportation, communication
- D. Classical Theory of Capitalist Development
 - a. Dates back to Adam Smith – “The Wealth of Nations”
 - b. Concepts
 - i. Maximizing Profits
 - ii. Supply and Demand
 - iii. Level of Technology
 - c. Four Basic Factors of Production
 - i. Land
 - ii. Labor
 - iii. Capital
 - iv. Natural Resources
 - d. Comparative Advantage – “regions or countries are able to specialize in Goods and Services for which they have or can obtain”
 - e. Role of Government is Minimal (Laissez-faire)
- E. Models of Development – “What Factors Dictate High Or Low Levels Of Development”
 - a. Liberal Models (economics disparities are a result of short –term inefficiencies)

¹ <http://www.bea.gov/>.

- b. Structuralist Models (unequal concentrations of wealth and make it difficult to ever reach a high level of development)
 - c. Modernization Models (Walter Rostow² 1960's) – Countries follow a path through five stages of development – this is a liberal model
 - i. Tradition (subsistence farming)
 - ii. Preconditions of Takeoff (desire to raise standard of living; production increases)
 - iii. Takeoff (new technologies and capital used to increase production; urban agglomerations; new infrastructure)
 - d. Drive To Maturity (technologies diffuse, industrial specialization, international trade expands, increase in service industries)
 - e. Total Maturity (high mass consumption, high personal incomes, widespread abundant goods and services)
- F. Independence Theory
- a. Former colonization created structures that caused colonies to become dependent on imperial powers limiting economic growth
 - b. Result: low economic growth and “extractive economies”
- G. Big Push Theory (financing development or helping countries “take-off”, i.e. Peace Corps)
- H. World Systems Theory or Model
- a. Capitalism has created:
 - i. Core – U.S., Canada, W. Europe
 - ii. Periphery – poor, dependent regions that are labor intensive and dependent
 - iii. Semi-Periphery – some economic power but dominated to some degree (Brazil, Mexico)
 - b. Focus is on economic relationships
 - c. Foreign Debt Crisis is affecting the economic well being of low and middle income countries today
-  I. Geography of Industrial Location
- a. Location Theory (explains the location pattern of an economic activity and the factors that influence this pattern)
 - b. Industrial Revolution to Industrial Intensification
 - i. Effects on Europe
 - ii. Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution
 - iii. Primary Industries (location of natural resources is determining factor)
 - iv. Secondary Industries (variable costs may be a factor – energy costs, transportation costs, labor costs)
 - c. Weber's Model³ – Least Cost Theory of Plant Location (owners desire to minimize costs)
 - i. Transportation costs are Basic
 - ii. Least Cost Theory
 - iii. Minimization of “3” Critical Expenses

² http://www.basu-mallick.de/projekte/Oliver_Basu_Mallick_2005_Rostow_and_Globalization.pdf

³ <http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/weber.htm>

1. Transportation
 2. Labor
 3. Agglomeration (shared talents, services, and facilities – when industries locate near one another – location in a large city)
- d. Factors of Industrial Location
- i. Raw Materials – role of old colonies; exceptions – Japan
 - ii. Labor – cheap; semi-skilled; sweatshops; NAFTA; “Maquiladores”⁴ – assembly plants along U.S. – Mexican border
 - iii. Transportation – raw materials to plants; container systems – docks to Trucks; refrigeration revolution; “Bulk Reducing” or “Bulk-Graining” situations
 - iv. Modes of Transportation – Cheapest
 1. Long Distance – Water – Ships and Barges
 2. Medium Distance – Railways
 3. Short Distances – trucks via interstates
 - v. Infrastructure – highways, mail, transmission lines, internet, fax, telecommunications, telemarketing
 - vi. Energy – availability; aluminum plants
 - vii. Clustering or Agglomeration
 - viii. Taxes or Tax Incentives
 - ix. Political Stability
 - x. Environmental Conditions
 - xi. Relative Location – Singapore
- J. World Industrial Regions
- a. General factors of Location
 - i. Legacy of the Industrial Revolution
 - ii. Emerging new industrial centers
 - b. Europe
 - i. England
 1. Aging factories are inefficient and expensive
 2. new plants near London
 3. coal decreasing in energy importance
 - ii. continental Europe
 1. Paris – new industries due to new rail system – autos, metallurgy, chemicals
 2. Germany – “Ruhr Valley” coal accessibility and proximity to markets
 3. Saxony (E. Germany) – optical, cameras, textiles, and ceramics
 4. Silesia (Poland) – coal, iron ore = steel
 - c. North America
 - i. American Manufacturing Belt – the “Industrial Quadrangle”
Boston, St. Louis, D.C., Milwaukee

⁴ <http://www.udel.edu/leipzig/texts2/vox128.htm>

1. New England – high quality and light manufacturing (knives and wares)
2. New York – relative location – transportation breakout
3. S.E. Pennsylvania – new steel plants (import iron ore)
4. Upstate N.Y. – old steel, auto, and chemicals
5. Great Lakes – (Gary Indiana, Lorraine Ohio) steel, autos
6. “Rust Belt” new industries; auto assembly plants
7. Silicon Valley – technology
8. Metroplex – Dallas, Ft. Worth
- ii. Canada
 1. Southern Ontario (2 horseshoes)
 2. Montreal – Quebec
- iii. Russia – Ukraine Region
 1. Coal and steel
 2. farm products
- iv. Western Russia
 1. Central Moscow – autos, steel
 2. St. Petersburg – relative location for trade
 3. Volga region – major oil and gas refineries; hydroelectric power dams
 4. Ural Mountain region – metallurgy center
- v. Siberia
 1. Kuznetsk Basin (Kuzbas) - coal, ores
 2. Krasnoyarsk-Baykal Corridor – coal, timber, hydroelectric, chemicals
 3. Far East – Vladivostok – iron ore, coal, chemicals
- d. Eastern Asia – “Pacific Rim” (becoming the fastest growing industrial region in the world)
 - i. China (industrialization limited by location of raw materials; energy and infrastructure)
 1. Northeast District (Manchuria) – old “rust belt steel center
 2. Shanghai District – textiles, shipping will be affected by “Three Gorges Dam”
 3. Pudong District
 4. Guangdong district – textiles, shoes
 5. Special Economic Zones (market driven from the beginning)
 6. Shenzhen – across from Hong Kong (massive industrialization)
 - ii. Japan
 1. Kanto Plain (Tokyo – Yokahama – Kawasaki)
 - a. World’s largest urban agglomeration
 - b. Imports all raw materials

- c. Foods imported from U.S., Canada, and Australia
 - 2. Kansai District (Kobe – Kyoto – Osaka)
 - 3. Kitakyushu District (Hiroshima and Nagasaki)
 - iii. Jakota Triangle (Taiwan – Japan – S. Korea)
 - e. India (Calcutta, Mumbai) – coal, iron ore: lack of “oil”
 - f. Thailand – Malaysia – Indonesia – Vietnam (textiles, shoes)
 - g. Brazil
 - h. Mexico
 - i. Africa (Cairo, S. Africa, Nigeria)
- K. Deindustrialization (definition – the loss of comparative advantage in heavy industry)
 - a. Primary Industries (mining, farming, fishing)
 - b. Secondary Industries (transform raw materials into finished products)
 - c. Tertiary Industries (retailing, business services, food-restaurant, hotel, transportation, communications, utilities)
 - d. Quaternary Industries (collecting, processing, and manipulation of information and capital, insurance, legal, and computer services)
 - e. Quinary Industries (scientific research, high-level management, complex decision-making – government officials)
- L. “Location Quotient”⁵ – a measure of how specialized a town or region is with respect to some larger area unit such as a state or nation
- M. Causes of Deindustrialization
 - a. Low rates of productivity growth
 - b. Labor saving technologies
 - c. Space-transcending technologies of communication and capital flow (satellites, fiber optics, fax, etc.)
 - d. Deteriorating trade balance
 - e. Time-saving technologies in supply and distribution chain (save warehouse space)
- N. New World Economic Geography
 - a. International Divisions of Labor (set of relationships that define the contemporary world economy)
 - b. The Four Tigers (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore)
 - c. World Cities – Multinational Business and Finance
 - d. Specialized Economic Zones (open cities and open coastal ports China-with favorable trade relations
 - i. Manufacturing Export Zones (Maguiladores – Mexico)
 - ii. High technology corridors (Technopoles-Silicon Valley)
 - e. Time-Space Compression (a reduction in distance and time – the Internet)

⁵ <http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~tchapin/urp5261/topics/econbase/lq.htm>



VII. Political Geography

A. Typical Issues

1. Boundary Delineation
2. International Alliances
3. Regional Compacts
4. Cartels – OPEC
5. Voting Patterns
6. Constituency Boundaries
7. Colonialism – Imperialism

B. States or Countries

1. Independent political units
2. Defined, permanently populated territory
3. Full sovereign control over internal and foreign affairs
4. Exceptions: Colonies and Protectorates

C. Nations

1. Group of people with a common culture
2. A strong sense of unity
3. Shared customs and beliefs
4. Language and Religion similarities

D. Stateless Nations (Palestinians, Kurds)¹ and Nation States (Japan, France)

E. Origins and Diffusion of the Modern State


1. European Model (Greece, Rome, Normans)
2. Treaty of Westphalia² (1648) – gave rise to the nation-state
3. Rise of Nationalism (manifest destiny, white man's burden³, missionaries)
4. Concept of Sovereignty
5. Political Systems that emerged in Europe
 - a. Dejure Sovereignty – treaty determined
 - b. Defacto Sovereignty – natural occurrence
6. Colonialism – Imperialism – Decolonization
 - a. Imperialism (the drive toward the creation and expansion of a colonial empire and once established, its perpetuation)
 - b. Colonialism (rule by an autonomous power over a subordinate and alien people and place. Colonialism also creates unequal cultural and economic relations)
 - c. Types of Imperialism (economic, military, cultural)
 - d. Types of Colonialism (over land and over seas)
 1. Land Empires (1400-1700) Spain; setting up motherland political and economic systems
 2. Sea Empires (1400-1700) Portugal, England, Dutch; small coastal empires for trade and resources – not much interior development



¹ <http://www.eurominority.org/version/maps/map-nations.asp>

² http://www.schillerinstitute.org/strategic/treaty_of_westphalia.html

³ <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/Kipling.html>

3. Settler Empires (1400-1700) settled vast lands without assimilation; Australia, New Zealand
 -  4. Nationalist Empires (1880-1991) “Africa” – Land grabbing motive; Berlin Conference – 1884 – divides Africa among European Powers; by 1991, most colonies are independent
- F. Geographic Characteristics of States (size, shape, location, and core areas)
1. Territory Morphology⁴
 - a. Compact (Bangladesh)
 - b. Fragmented (Philippines)
 - c. Elongated (Chile)
 - d. Protruded (Thailand)
 - e. Perforated (San Marino)
 2. Enclaves and Exclaves (Transcaucasia, Hong Kong until 1997)
 3. Landlocked (Bolivia, Nepal, Switzerland)
 4. Land Boundaries (includes subsoil)
 5. Evolution of Boundaries
 - a. Definition (legal document is drawn up on exact location)
 - b. Delimitation (cartographers put boundaries on a map)
 - c. Demarcation (boundary marked by posts, fences, walls, pillars)
 6. Types of Boundaries
 - a. Geometric Boundaries
 - b. Natural-Political Boundaries (rivers, lakes, seas)
 - c. Cultural-Political Boundaries (Azerbaijan-Armenia)
 7. Genetic Boundaries (Hartshorne)
 - a. Antecedent Boundaries (precede actual development through sparsely or uninhabited areas- tropical forests)
 - b. Subsequent Boundaries (drawn up after settlement has taken place)
 - c. Superimposed Boundary (ignores existing cultural or tribal groupings)
 - d. Relic Boundary (ceases to function as a boundary anymore but is still present – the Great Wall, Hadrian’s Wall)
 8. Boundaries vs. Frontiers (zones of separation)
 9. Boundary Disputes
 - a. Definitional Boundary Disputes (legal language of boundary agreement – river may change course)
 - b. Location Boundary Disputes (delimitation or demarcation situations – treaty was vague or its somewhere in a desert – i.e. Saudi Arabia and Yemen)
 - c. Operational boundary Disputes (one state wants to limit migration while the other does not – to prevent drug smuggling)

⁴ <http://www.newark.osu.edu/rklingensmith/ussr/>

- d. Allocational Boundary Disputes (Iraq vs. Kuwait over oil reserves)
- G. Political Organization of States or Countries
 - 1. Core States and Multicore States (Nigeria)
 - 2. Capital Cities and “Forward Capitals”
 - 3. Unitary, Confederate, and Federal systems
 - 4. Centripetal (promote national unity) vs. Centrifugal Forces (divisive forces)
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Religion
 - c. Infrastructure
 - d. Common History
 - e. Social Inequality
 - f. Language
- H. Geopolitics (study of the state and its relationships to space – considers economic, political, and military space)⁵
 - 1. Alfred Mahan’s Sea Power Doctrine⁶ – acquire overseas bases – Hawaii, Guam
 - 2. Ratzel’s Organic Theory⁷ (environmental determinism – Nazi philosophy – “Space is the state’s essential, life-giving force”)
 - 3. Mackinder’s Heartland Theory⁸ (1904)
 - 4. Spykman’s Rimland Theory⁹ (1944)
 - 5. Wallenstein’s World Systems Theory¹⁰ (states develop as capitalistic core countries and periphery countries)
 - 6. Multipolar World Theory¹¹ (4-5 superpowers – China, Europe, Russia, United States)
 - 7. New Super Powers of the Future (China, the United States)
 - 8. Containment Theory¹² (Cold War – NATO, SEATO)
 - 9. Domino Theory (Vietnam War)
- I. Global Organizations and Multinationalism
 - 1. Supranationalism (interstate cooperation – European Union, APEC, NATO)
 - 2. United Nations¹³
 - a. Peacekeeping Operations
 - b. International Sanctions
 - c. Unrepresented Peoples (Basques, Tibetans, Tatars, Kurds)
 - d. Laws of the Sea

⁵ <http://www.list.org/~mdoyle/theory.html>

⁶ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/222011/The-Influence-of-Sea-Power-Upon-History-by-Alfred-Thayer-Mahan>

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Ratzel

⁸ http://www.mindef.gov.sg/safti/pointer/back/journals/1998/Vol24_3/8.htm


⁹ <http://www.newark.osu.edu/rklingensmith/ussr/>

¹⁰ <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/wallerstein.html>

¹¹ <http://www.publicaffairs.ac/articles/Identity%20Confidence%20&%20Foreign%20Policy.pdf>

¹² <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1965.html>

¹³ <http://www.un.org/>

1. Territorial Sea (certain number of miles offshore claimed by countries)
 2. Truman Proclamation (US would regulate fisheries' activities adjacent to its coastline and natural resources of the subsoil and seabed of the continental shelf contiguous to the coast would be subject to the jurisdiction and control of the U.S.)
 3. Widening Maritime Claims (Argentina, Peru, and Chile claimed 200 miles of coastal waters in rich fishing areas in 1947)
 4. National Conferences on the Law of the Seas (Territorial Sea – State Sovereignty extends in all forms over 12 nautical miles; The Exclusive Economic Zone – states have economic rights up to 200 nautical miles from shore and rights to control exploration of natural resources in the water, seabed, and subsoil below)
 5. Median-Line Principle (if countries are not separated by a full 200 miles, states divide the waters between them – North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caribbean Sea)
3. Regional Multinational Unions
-  a. Economic Supranational (Benelux, Common Market, European Community, European Union, NAFTA, Association of Caribbean States, APEC, Economic Community of West African States, OPEC)
 - b. Military Alliances (NATO, SEATO, ANZUS)
 - c. Cultural Organizations and Political Unions (The Arab League, Organization for African Unity, The French Community, British Commonwealth)
- J. Choke Points¹⁴ (strategic transit points throughout the world)
1. Eurasia
 - a. Gibraltar
 - b. Bosphorus – Dardanelles
 - c. Bab el Mandeb
 - d. Bab el Malacca
 - e. Bab el Hormuz
 - f. Suez Canal
 2. Western Hemisphere
 - a. Strait of Magellan
 - b. Bering Strait
 - c. Panama Canal
- K. Devolutionary Pressures in Europe
1. Balkanization – Ethnic Cleansing
 2. Dayton Accords Partition Line – Bosnia

¹⁴ <http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa052597.htm>

3. Devolution in Kosovo
 4. Devolution in Russia (Dagestan, Chechnya)
 5. Devolution in Africa (Nigeria, Sudan)
 6. Devolution in Indonesia (Bali, E. Timor)
- L. Irredentism – Cultural extension and potential expansion by a state or country aimed at a community of its nationals living in a neighboring state
- M. Electoral Geography – “Gerrymandering” – Drawing of voter district boundaries to benefit a particular group or political party – to dilute or pack a voting bloc.
- N. The New World Order
1. Globalization – the expansion of economic, political, and cultural activities throughout the world (global scale), due to technological advances
 2. The McDonaldization¹⁵ of the world
 3. Chinese “Free Enterprise Zones”
 4. Hong Kong and Singapore – Laissez Faire Zones – Future?
 5. Devolutionary Results and Effects in the former Soviet Union
 6. The “Clash of Civilization Theory” – Samuel Huntington
 7. The “Resource Wars Theory” – Michael Klare


¹⁵ <http://www.mcdonaldization.com/whatisit.shtml>

VIII. Social Geography

A. Geography of Nutrition

1. Effects of the Green Revolution
 - a. Miracle Rice¹
 - b. Increased Calorie Intake
 - c. Greater production per acre
 - d. Increased use of fertilizers
2. Food Chain and Food Web²
3. Dietary Balance
4. Malnutrition
5. Factors or circumstances that could cause future food emergencies
 - a. Population growth
 - b. Climate changes
 - c. Decreased crop yields
 - d. Rising energy costs
 - e. Over-fishing
 - f. Food taboos
 - g. Loss of farmland
 - h. Changing food preferences (more grain fed to livestock)
6. Preventing future food crises
 - a. Reduce population growth
 - b. Sustain the green revolution
 - c. Expand farmlands
 - d. Encourage land reform
 - e. Improve food distribution systems
 - f. Develop alternative food sources (aquaculture)
 - g. Strengthen controls over ocean fishing

B. Geography of Health and Disease

1. Medical Geography
 - a. Life expectancy
 1. gender contrasts
 2. regional contrasts
 3. economic contrasts
 - b. Mortality rates
 1. infant mortality rates (within 1 year)
 2. Child Mortality Rates (1-5 years)
 - c. Other measures of the overall health of society
-  2. Types of and patterns of disease – Distribution and Diffusion
 - a. Infectious Diseases (invasion of parasites, close body contact, contamination of water, food or air) – 65%
 1. Vectored Infectious Diseases (Malaria, Yellow Fever, Sleeping Sickness, Bilharzias, River Blindness)
 2. Nonvectored Infectious Diseases (Cholera, Influenza, AIDS)

¹ <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/vol17no4/174rice.htm>

² <http://www.vtaide.com/png/foodchains.htm>

- b. Chronic or Degenerative Diseases (Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke)
- c. Genetic Diseases (Sickle-Cell Anemia, Galactosemia, Down's Syndrome)

C. Geography of Gender

- 1. Longevity Gap (world female life expectancy vs. male life expectancy)
- 2. Maternal Mortality Rate (female deaths per 100,000)
- 3. Female Infanticide – 300,000 more girls than boys die in India each year, “Dowry Deaths” (kitchen deaths in India)
- 4. Sharia Laws^{3, 4} in Muslim Societies (Islamic Fundamentalism)
- 5. Education and Opportunity (Africa, Middle East, Latin America, East Asia)
- 6. Women in the Labor Force (71% in the United States)
- 7. Enfranchisement

D. Human Alteration of the Physical Environment

- 1. Environmental Stress
- 2. Water Problems
- 3. Global Warming⁵
- 4. Acid Rain

³ <http://www.religioustolerance.org/islsharia.htm>

⁴ <http://www.geocities.com/hammihanirani/soraya.html>

⁵ <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/>