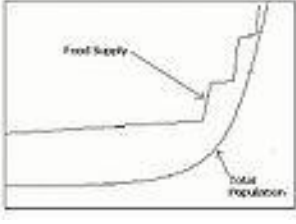
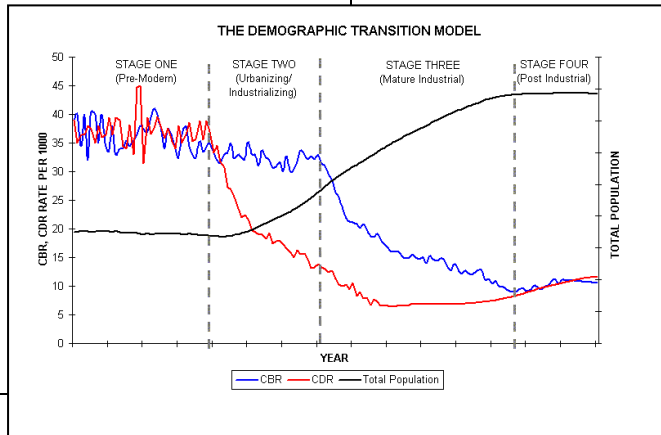
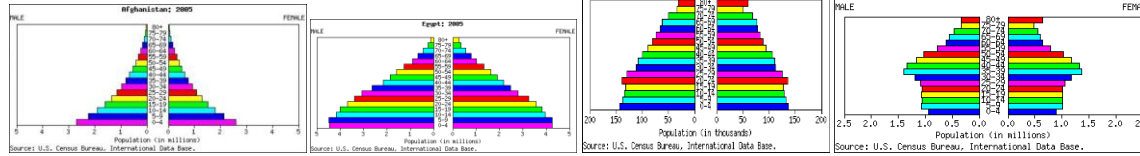


AP Human Geography: Theoreticians

TOPIC	THEORETICIAN	PUBLICATIONS/ THEORY	COUNTRY	SUMMARY
POPULATION	THOMAS MALTHUS	<i>An Essay on the Principle Of Population, 1798</i>	England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unchecked population increase outstrips available food supply predicted that the lack of food would occur by the middle of the 19th century population growth could only be checked by misery and vice population increase is geometric (1,2,4,8) food supply increase is arithmetic (1,2,3,4)
POPULATION	ESTER BOSERUP 	<i>The Conditions of Agricultural Growth: The Conditions of Agrarian Change Under Population Pressure</i>	Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contradicted Malthus by saying that agricultural methods depend on the size/needs of the population Stated that people would increase labor, fertilizer, technology, etc. to meet the needs of a growing population. Food supply will never outstrip <u>carrying capacity</u>. Noted contributions of women in agriculture and worked to improve lives of women.
POPULATION	WARREN THOMPSON	<i>Demographic Transition Theory</i>	United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Stage 1- High Birth, High Death.</u> Both high birth rates and high death rates fluctuate in the first stage of the population model allowing for small population growth <u>Stage 2- High Birth, Lower Deaths .</u> Birth rates remain high, but death rates fall rapidly causing a high population growth <u>Stage 3 - Low Births, Low Deaths .</u> Birth rates now fall rapidly while death rates continue to fall. The total population begins to peak and the population increase slows to a constant. <u>Stage 4 - Little or No Growth.</u>





Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4

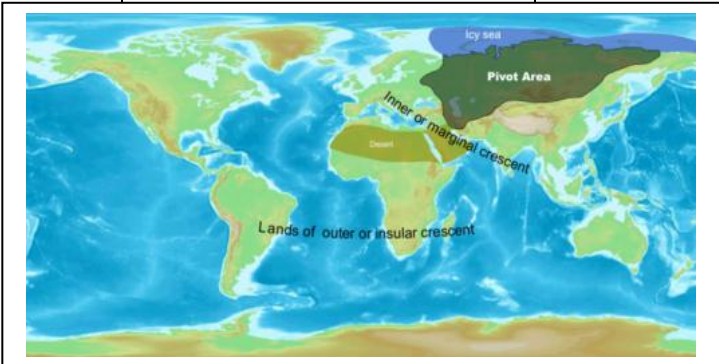
POPULATION PYRAMIDS

Both birth rates and death rates remain low, fluctuating with 'baby booms' and epidemics of illnesses and disease. This results in a steady population.

- **Stage 5 - Some MDCs are now reaching the stage where total population is declining and where birth rates have dropped below death rates.**

<p>POPULATION</p>	<p>ABDEL ORMAN</p>	<p><i>Epidemiological Transition Theory</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a country goes through the stages of modernization and development, a shift in mortality and disease patterns occurs. • Pandemics are replaced by degenerative diseases as major causes of death. • Stage 1 – High death rate due -pandemics and famine. • Stage 2 – Improved nutrition, health, and medicine leads to longer life expectancy, but rapid urbanization and overcrowding leads to pandemics such as cholera and typhoid. • Stage 3 –The control of infectious diseases and the introduction of antibiotics and vaccinations. Drastic change in the leading causes of death to a rise in <u>chronic, noninfectious, degenerative diseases</u>. • Stage 4 – Continued rise in noninfectious, degenerative diseases of aging: heart attacks and cancer. • Stage 5 - Speculation that space-time compression, increased global interaction will result in reemergence and spread of diseases that were thought to be eradicated in Stage 3.
<p>MIGRATION</p>	<p>E.G. RAVENSTEIN</p>	<p><i>Laws of Migration, 1876</i></p>	<p>England</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most migration is over a short distance. 2. Migration occurs in steps. 3. Long-range migrants usually move to urban areas.

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Each migration produces a movement in the opposite direction (although not necessarily of the same volume). 5. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers. 6. Within their own country females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over long distances. 7. Most migrants are adults. 8. Large towns (cities) grow more by migration than by natural increase. 9. Migration increases with economic development. 10. Migration is mostly due to economic causes.
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	FRIEDRICH RATZEL	<i>ORGANIC STATE THEORY</i>	Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state resembles a biological organism whose life cycle extends through birth, maturity, decline, and death. 2. To prolong its existence, the state needs food just as an organism needs food (acquisition of territory). 3. <u>Lebensraum</u> (living space) 4. Used to justify Nazi policies. 5. Inspired environmental determinism
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	HALFORD MacKINDER	<i>Democratic Ideals and Reality (1919)</i> <i>HEARTLAND THEORY</i>	England	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thought that land-based power, not the oceans were the key to world domination. 2. Eurasia is the “World Island” 3. Eastern Europe is the Heartland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Pivot Area” • Resource Rich 4. He who rules the Heartland, rules the world 5. The Heartland Theory gained much attention after WWII with the Soviet control of Eastern Europe. 6. Mackinder suggested a North Atlantic alliance to balance Soviet power.



POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	NICHOLAS J. SPYKMAN	<i>America's Strategy in World Politics, 1942</i> <i>RIMLAND THEORY</i>	The Netherlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Grandfather of containment" 2. He who controls the Rimland controls Eurasia, he who controls the destiny of Eurasia, controls the world 3. Rimland is the coastal regions 4. Predicted China as the next superpower.
DEVELOPMENT	W.W. ROSTOW	<i>The Stages of Economic Growth, 1960</i>	England	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are <u>five stages of economic growth</u>. 2. Five Stages: The traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass-consumption. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Traditional Society</u> – Development has not begun. Subsistence economy. Labor intensive agriculture is the primary economic activity. • <u>Pre-conditions for Take-off</u> – A few people in the society are willing to take the risks necessary for the development of the infrastructure necessary to support industrial development. An investment class develops (entrepreneurs) and the society begins the process of education. International trade begins. • <u>Take-off</u> – Industrialization increases. Economic development has become an accepted goal of the society. New social and political institutions develop. The initial industries begin to grow and new industries are developed. This is called the transition phase. • <u>Drive to Maturity</u> – The initial industries begin to level off, new sectors are developed. A wide range of goods and services are available. The standard of living is improved and poverty declines. • <u>The Age of Mass Consumption</u> – The modern comfort enjoyed by many western

				<p>nations. People take daily existence needs for granted and concentrate on arts, education, entertainment. The service sector becomes increasingly dominant.</p> <p>3. Criticisms of Rostow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumes that every country will develop along the western model • Looked at countries with large populations and resources, overlooked smaller countries and those lacking in resources. • Assumes that every country will have the same outcome. • Assumes that countries will develop along a capitalist model. Some may follow other paths to development (see China). • Assumes a linear path of development; does not leave room for ups and downs, declines and advances. • Blames failure to develop on failure of country to develop assets rather than adverse circumstances. <p>4. Positive aspects of Rostow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pointed out the benefits of free and international trade as a way to create wealth and encourage development • Acknowledges the need for some government control, particularly in the early stages of development. • Highlights the need for investment.
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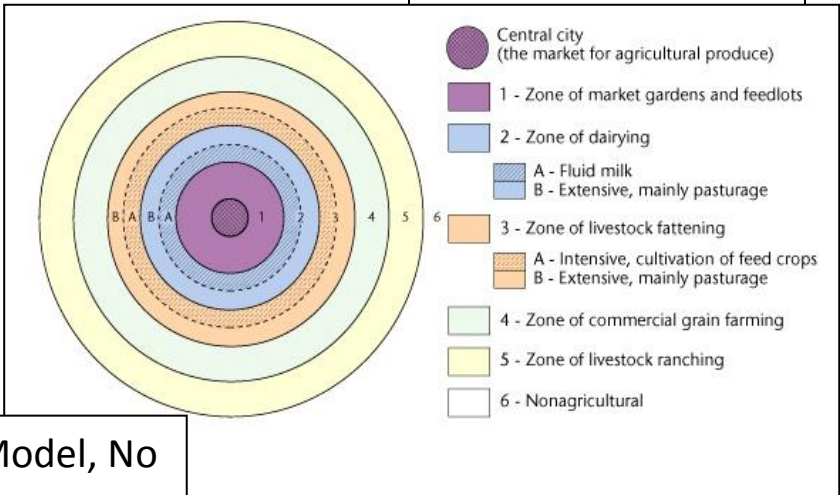
DEVELOPMENT	IMMANUEL WALLERSTEIN	<i>The Modern World System, 1974</i> World Systems Theory	United States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core, Semi-Periphery, Periphery 2. Not all places can be equally wealthy in a capitalist system. 3. Applicable across different scales. 4. The core regions control wealth and dominate the labor, raw materials, and food in the periphery and semi- periphery regions. 5. Semi-periphery and periphery countries are forced to work for low prices, sell commodities and goods for low prices, and
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				<p>then buy goods and technology, and borrow money at high cost.</p> <p>6. Core countries – U.S., Western Europe, Japan</p> <p>7. Semi-periphery countries – Eastern Europe, China, India, Brazil</p> <p>8. Periphery countries - Africa, Central Asia, Most of S.E. Asia, Most of Central America</p>
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AGRICULTURE	J.H. VON THUNEN	<i>The Isolated State, 1826</i>	Germany
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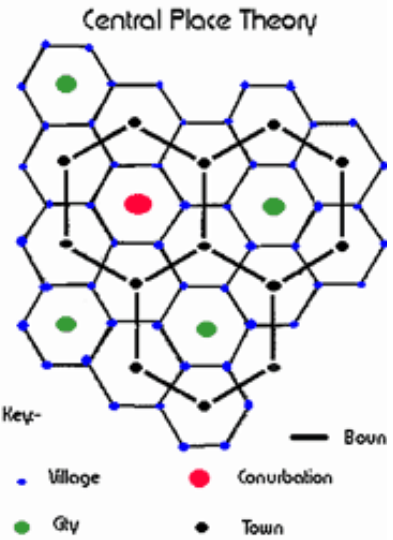
- Proposed an “isolated state”
- Had no trade connections to outside world and possessed only one centrally located market in the state
- Assumed all farmers living same distance from the market had equal access to it
- Model created to study influence of distance from market and transportation cost influence on type and intensity of agriculture
- Soil quality and climate are constant
- Land is flat with no rivers or mountains
- The isolated state is surrounded by wilderness
- Perishable products need to be produced near market
- At a certain distance from the market (the city), the production of a crop becomes unprofitable, because either land or transportation costs are too high.
- Ring 1 – Intensive farming. Milk and vegetables (and flowers) are perishable and must get to the market quickly.
- Ring 2 – Timber and firewood for fuel and building materials. They are heavy and expensive to transport.
- Ring 3 – Field crops such as grains. Less



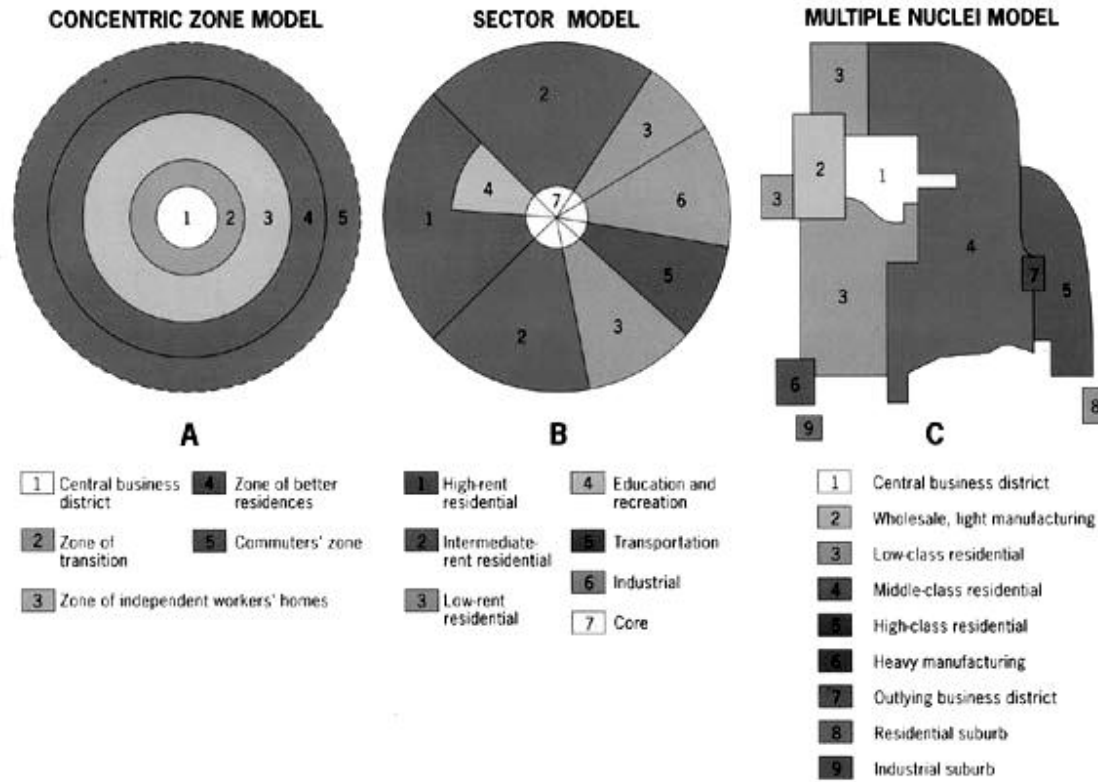
Updated Model, No Need for Firewood

Original Model

				<p>perishable than dairy and vegetables and lighter to transport than fuel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ring 4 – Ranching</u>. Animals can be raised far from the city because they can walk to the city to be butchered.
INDUSTRY	ALFRED WEBER	<i>Least-Cost Theory Industrial Location, 1909</i>	Germany	<p>1. Firms locate production in the place that minimizes the following costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>transportation</u> – the ratio of weight of the raw materials to the weight of the finished product (lowest possible cost of moving raw materials to the factory and finished goods to market). • <u>labor</u> – low cost labor may justify greater transport distances and may be the largest factor in determining location. <p>2. <u>agglomeration</u> – many companies from the same industry, cluster together in a small area to draw from the same resources (opposite is deglomeration).</p>
SERVICES	WALTER CHRISTALLER	<i>Central Places Theory</i>	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a framework for looking at the relationship between cities and their surrounding communities. • Cities serve as the economic hubs of their regions because they provide a variety of goods and services that are not available in smaller communities. • A region is an area with <u>one central place</u> (large city), surrounded by increasingly smaller towns and hamlets. • People in small towns travel to the central place to access big-city shopping, medical care, museums, entertainment, economic opportunities, etc. that are not available in the <u>hinterlands</u>. • Christaller studied the maximum distance

	<p style="text-align: center;">Central Place Theory</p>  <p>Key-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village • City • Conurbation • Town <p style="text-align: right;">— Bound</p>			<p>that people are willing to travel to purchase goods or services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Range</u> is the maximum distance that people will travel. • The <u>threshold</u> is the minimum number of customers needed for economic success. • The <u>hinterland</u> is the market area (represented by hexagons). • Christaller's studies proved that the spatial distribution of cities, towns, and villages is not an accident, but is tied to trade, population size, and distance.
<p>URBANIZATION</p>	<p>EARNEST W. BURGESS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The City, 1925</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Concentric Zone Model</p>	<p>United States</p>	<p>B. Chicago (1920)</p> <p>C. Five Zones, each defined by their function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Market, CBD • Flat surface, uniform features • Uniform transportation costs • Accessibility to market • Individuals maximize profit, minimize costs, put the land to its "highest and best use." • Rents are high in the CBD, intensive land use, high density, skyscrapers • Poor housing in the inner city; people in poverty cannot afford transportation. • People with higher incomes live at the edge of the city; they can afford the transportation costs. • Land is cheaper at the outer rings, lots and homes are bigger, transportation costs more.
<p>URBANIZATION</p>	<p>HOMER HOYT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods, 1939</i></p>	<p>United States</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corridors of development that radiate outward like spokes from the CBD. 2. The most expensive housing extends in

		Sector Model		<p>one wedge out from the CBD.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Socio-economic groups usually cluster together. 4. Corridors usually follow long-standing transportation routes such as wide boulevards, train tracks, rivers or canals. 5. High income housing bordered by middle class housing. <p>(Chicago)</p>
URBANIZATION	CHAUNCY D. HARRIS EDWARD L. ULLMAN	<p><i>Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 1945</i></p> <p><i>Multiple Nuclei Model</i></p>	United States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <u>automobile</u> made it possible for the CBD to lose its dominant position as the single nucleus of the urban area in many <u>American cities</u>. 2. Applies to cities that lack a strong central core, but instead have several nodes of business and cultural activity. 3. Growth is often unplanned and disorganized. 4. The CBD is still an important business hub, but commerce and industry develops in other areas such as near airports or military bases. 5. Los Angeles



<p>URBANIZATION</p>	<p>Latin American Urban Model (Griffen-Ford)</p>	<p>Latin America</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid growth as rural poor migrate to cities 2. Focus on the CBD and up central boulevard (commercial spine) 3. Elite residential located along commercial spine. 4. <u>Squatter settlements</u> along the edges of the cities 5. Gated communities to protect people from Crime 6. Zone of maturity undergoing improvements. 7. Slums in disamenity and accretion zones. 8. Development along transportation lines like Hoyt Sector Model.
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<p>URBANIZATION</p>	<p>EAST ASIAN URBAN MODEL (McGee)</p>	<p>Asia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid growth in recent decades, Rapid growth as rural poor migrate to cities 2. <u>Megacities</u> – over 10 million people 3. <u>Special Economic Zones</u> (Shanghai, Mumbai) 4. Investment by transnational corporations 5. Coastal cities with ports for export to the west 6. Modern infrastructure and western architecture contrasts harshly with poverty of squatter settlements 7. No formal business district, growth over a wide area, often expanding out from a port
<p>URBANIZATION</p>	<p>AFRICAN URBAN MODEL (diblij)</p>	<p>Africa</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid growth as rural poor migrate to cities 2. Concentric rings 3. Colonial Central Business District CBD 4. Open-air Market 5. Single story buildings, some multi-story 6. Central core surrounded by neighborhoods, often strongly ethnic 7. May have a ring of mining and manufacturing 8. <u>Outer ring of townships that are squatter settlements.</u>

