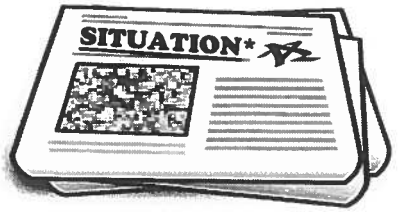
Page #	Title	Explanation
	NATURE/PERSPECTIVES	
1	Geographic Perspective	Location, Space, Place, Scale, Pattern, Site, Situation
2	Cultural Regions	Formal, Functional, Perceptual
3	Human -Environmental Interaction	Possibilism, Determinism
4	Types of Maps	Reference (political, physical), Thematic (cartogram, choropleth, dot, graduated symbol, isoline)
5	Map Projections	Why there are different projections (shape, area, distance, direction) Polar, Robinson, Mercator, Peter's
6	Geospatial Technologies	GIS, GPS, Remote Sensing, Online Mapping
	POPULATION/MIGRATION	
7	Population Distribution	how these factors influence the distribution of population- physical (climate, landforms, water bodies); human (cultural, economic, historical, political)
8	Population Density	arithmetic, physiological, agricultural
9	Population Pyramids	analysis of different pyramids, alignment with DTM
10	Demographic Transition Model	also Epidemiologic Transition
11	Key Population Statistics	definitions and impact- CBR, CDR, RNI, doubling time, TFR, IMR, Life Expectancy, net migration
12	Malthusian Theory	Malthus, Neo Malthusians, Boserup, carrying capacity, J-curve, S-curve
13	Population Policies	what, when/why, where- pronatalist, antinatalist
14	Women and Population	education, political roles, economic roles- impact on fertility and mortality
15	Impacts of Aging Populations	Causes and effects- population (BR, DR, Life expectancy), economic (dependency ratio), political (voting)
16	Push and Pull Factors	Categories, Ravenstein's "Laws" of Migration
17	Historical Migrations	forced migration during Atlantic Slave trade, immigration waves to the US, emigration from Europe and Asia to colonies
18	Consequences of Migration	remittances, brain drain, spread of culture, diseases
	CULTURAL PATTERNS AND PROCESSES	
19	Causes and Effects of Globalization	transportation and communications technologies as key causes; greater economic ties, placelessness, cultural loss etc. as effects
20	Cultural Diffusion	Expansion (contagious, hierarchical, stimulus) and Relocation; also independent invention
21	Cultural Adoption	acculturation, assimilation, multiculturalism
22	Colonialism and Imperialism	major players, impact on culture
23	Ethnic Religions	Hinduism, Judaism- major beliefs, spread through relocation, area of origin, Where these religions are practiced today
24	Universalizing Religions	Christianity, Islam, Buddhism- major beliefs, spread through expansion and relocation, area of origin, Where these religions are practiced today
25	Fundamentalism vs. Secularism	what, where, why
26	Popular vs. Folk Culture	descriptions of each, geographic extent of each, how each diffuses (influence of media on spread of pop culture), conflict between pop and folk cultures
27	Major Language Families	Indo European, Sino-Tibetan, Atlantic Congo- major languages, where located
28	Breaking Down Language	language convergence (creole, pidgin), language extinction, Hebrew as revived language, Lingua Franca (English), artificial languages (Esperanto), dialects, toponyms
	POLITICAL	
29	Basic Political Terminology	state (requirements to be a state), nation, nation-state, stateless nation, multinational states, multistate nations
30	Cold War	fall of communism, creation of new states, democratization
31	Political Power	Territoriality, Heartland, Rimland, Ratzel's Organic Theory
32	Boundaries and State Shapes	types (for state shapes- compact, elongated, perforated, fragmented, prorupt), pros, cons, enclaves, exclaves
33	Internal Boundaries	redistricting, gerrymandering
34	UNCLOS	conflicts, territorial waters, EEZ, high seas
35	Forms of Government	Unitary and Federal states
36	Supranationalism	Pros, cons, UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA
37	Devolution	ethnonationalism, irredentism, ethnic separatism
38	Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces	
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND USE	
39	First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution)	Hearths, causes, effects
40	Second Agricultural Revolution	location, causes, effects
41	Green Revolution	location, causes, effects (positive- increased food production, reduction of hunger) (negative- cost, environmental issues- pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers)
42	Gene Revolution	location, causes, effects
43	Responses to Modern Agriculture	Organic, non-GMO, Eat Local movements, etc.
44	Types of Agriculture	Commercial (include plantations and with plantations cash crops), Subsistence and sub types
45	Agricultural Regions	Mediterranean, shifting agriculture, pastoral nomadism- WHAT and WHERE (including climate type!)
46	Von Thunen	the model, how things have changes, intensive ag, subsistence ag, bid-rent theory
47	Role of Women in Agriculture	including impact of women having limited access to resources
	INDUSTRIALIZATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
48	The Industrial Revolution	location, causes, effects
49	Economic Sectors	primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary
50	Location Models	Weber, Hotelling, Losch
51	Measures of Development	GNI, economic sectors prominent, income distribution, TFR, IMR, access to healthcare, literacy rates, gender inequality, HDI
52	Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth	
53	Wallerstein's World Systems Theory	
54	UN Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals	
55	Women and Economic Development	% of workforce, wage inequality, microloans, tie to TFR
56	International Trade	Causes (price advantages, complementarity, comparative advantage, cheaper labor, fewer regulations) and Effects (deindustrialization of core, outsourcing, maquiladoras, special economic zones), footloose industries
57	Growth Poles	high tech, high education, Silicon Valley, Research Triangle
58	Sustainable Development	addresses issues of natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the costs and effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change, as well as issues of human health, well-being, and social and economic equity; Ecotourism, micro lending
	URBAN	
59	US Urban Models	Burgess's Concentric Zone, Hoyt's Sector, Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei, Galactic City Model/Urban Realms, edge cities, transportation dominant in each one, place in chronological order!
60	Suburbanization	Causes and Effects
61	Sustainable Urban Growth	Smart growth/slow growth cities, New Urbanism, Green belts, farmland protection
62	Urban Revival	gentrification, efforts at city renewal, causes, effects
63	Primate Cities vs Rank-Size Rule	
64	Urban Hierarchy, Central Place Theory	
65	Megacities, World Cities, Gravity Model	
66	Cities Outside North America	models associated with Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Europe, Islamic cities, SouthEast Asia; squatter settlements, other challenges

Geographic Perspective

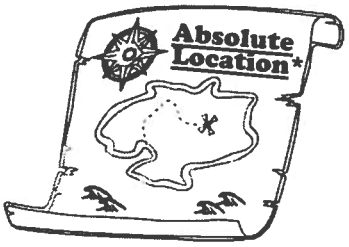
Pattern

- A **recurring** phenomenon or arrangement of something within an area
- **Ex:** A pattern of Louisville is that every 50 miles, there is a McDonalds
- **Ex:** The population of India has been exponentially increasing over the years
- **Ex:** People of low wealth tend to live in the inner parts of a city

- The **physical** characteristics of a place
- Something you can **see** about a location
- **Ex:** The walking bridge is part of the site of Louisville



- The geographic **context** of a place, **including** economic and social characteristics
- This is **in relation** to other areas
- **Ex:** Istanbul is a major port of Turkey because it is next to major bodies of water



- The **Exact** place
- Can **involve** street names, latitude and longitude, and more
- **Ex:** Manual's Absolute Location is 120 West Lee Street, Louisville, KY

- A location **in relation** to something else
- **Ex: In relation** to U of L, Manual is in front of U of L
- **Ex:** The relative location of Kentucky is south of Indiana

Geographic Scale

- A way of depicting, in **reduced form**, all or part of the world
- There are different scales of the same places, such as **small-scale** and **large-scale**
- The scales have an **opposite** relationship
- **Small-scale** shows **larger** areas with less detail
- **Large-scale** shows **smaller** areas with more detail

Place

- A locality distinguished by **specific** physical and social characteristics
- **Every** place is definable by site, situation, relative location, and absolute location
- Ex: New York has **specific** physical and social characteristics

http://www.dreamstime.com/illustration/black.html#details42481209

- An **area** whose dimensions, distances, directions, and contents can be precisely measured
- **Ex:** The jar has precise boundaries, dimensions, and contents.

- A space **without** precise boundaries
- Defined by **Contingency** — Idea that the outcome of an action/thought depends on who/what are involved
- **Ex:** Space of trade between two countries

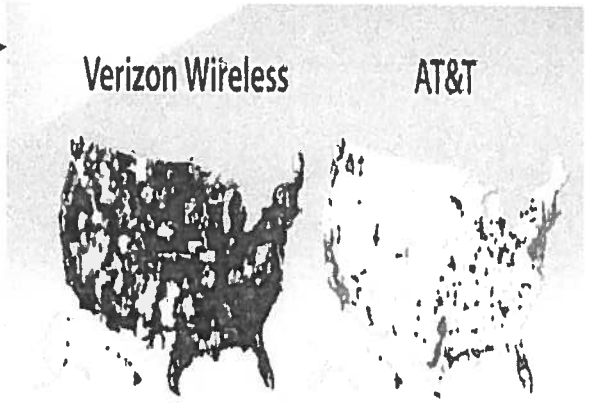
For more information, see pages 12-20 of the textbook

*Pictures taken from http://www.clipartpanda.com/

Cultural Regions

- **Cultural Regions**- areas in which people share one or more distinct cultural traits thus creating a homogenous region.

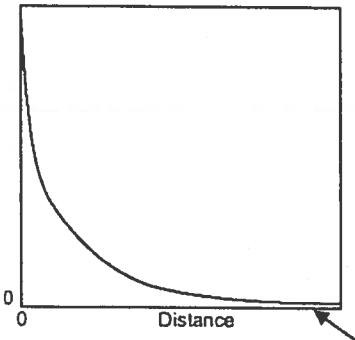
  - Three major types of cultural regions-
    1) **Formal Region**- also known as a Uniform Region is a region defined by a physical or cultural trait which unifies the area. This is data driven.
       a. For example, the areas China, India, USA are all a defined physical characteristic in this case a border
       b. Common traits:
          - Language
          - Boundaries
          - Religion
    2) **Functional Regions**- also known as Nodal Region is a region that is unified by an economic, political, or social service.
       a. There must be at least ONE NODE or the center of the activity. An airport is the node while the economic area or the service area is the area surrounding it and both make a functional region.
       b. Another example of the functional region can be coverage of cellphone providers.
       c. Common traits
          - Communication
          - Transportation
          - Service



Economic Area served by Verizon and AT&T
http://eandersloctionprep.wikispaces.com/5+Themes+of+Geography+PROOF

Common perception of the US
http://quizlet.com/51145566/5-themes-of-geography-flash-cards/

    3) **Perceptual Region**- also known as Vernacular Region is a region that is based on stereotypes or people's opinion. Based on people's sense of identity.
       a. It can be inconsistent since it is based on a person's personal opinion and may include prejudice.
       b. For example, the South may refer to Georgia through a Kentuckians point of view and may not consider themselves as the South. However it can differ for someone living in Massachusetts which may refer to Kentucky as the South.



Graph of Distance Decay
http://blogs.swa-kt.com/swa/10305/2013/03/07/academic-investigation-rural-urban-migration-and-the-distance-decay-theory/

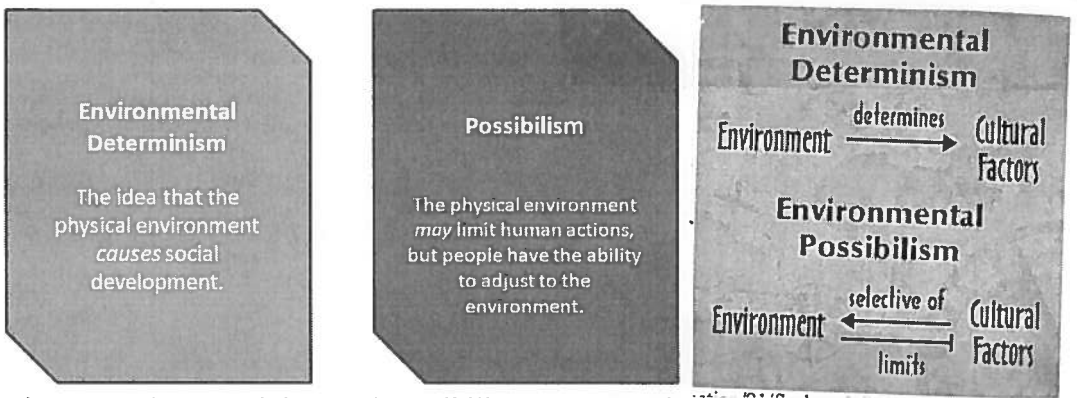
  - **Distance Decay**- This principle states that the farther one gets from the hearth, the less frequent the things become due to less interaction
    - Distance decay can also include people and the city as the hearth, people tend to not live very far from the city
    - *Friction of Distance* is a concept that describes Distance Decay which means that distance slows something down and requires more money and energy to overcome.

Human-Environmental Interaction

Environmental Determinism: The theory that natural factors control the development of human physiological and mental qualities.

> Example: Environmental determinists believe that the people with the sharpest minds came from regions with temperate climates and that the most docile people came from plateau environments.

- Basically, it is the view that nature determines human culture.
- Some natural factors include bodies of water, natural disaster, fertile soil, access to animals, climate, etc.
- The ancient Greeks were some of the first **environmental deterministS**, or those that believe in environmental determinism.



A Summation of Environmental Determinism and Possibilism Source: Priscilla Garrison

Possibilism: The view that people use their creativity to decide how to respond to the conditions or constraints of a particular natural environment.

> Example: In places where insects where eating and destroying crops, farmers used pesticides to defend their crops.

- Essentially, it is the view that while the environment does play a role, culture is predominantly determined by social conditions (creativity, free will, etc.).
- **Possibilists**, those who believe in Possibilism, do not completely reject the view of environmental determinism, but are doubtful that the environment is the sole or strongest influence on culture.

For More Information, See Pages 5-9 In Textbook

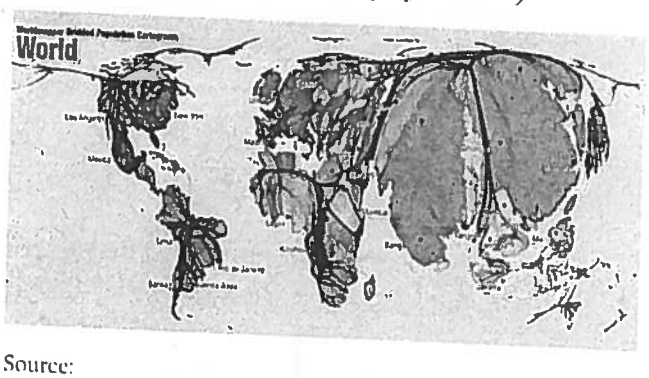
TYPES OF MAPS

Reference Maps show features related to location which can be natural or man-made. For example: road maps, political maps, and topographical maps.

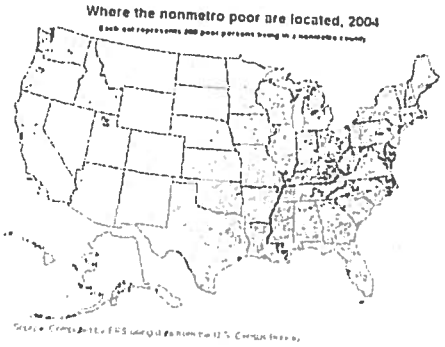
Thematic Maps: Are based on a particular characteristic or theme Different types of thematic maps are better suited to represent some data than others, depending on the data and the objective.

Types of thematic maps

Cartogram- distorts land area based on some variable (in the case below-population)

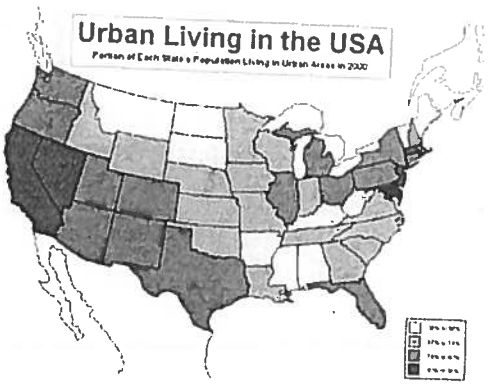


Source: http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0110/graphics/cartogram_2-lg.jpg



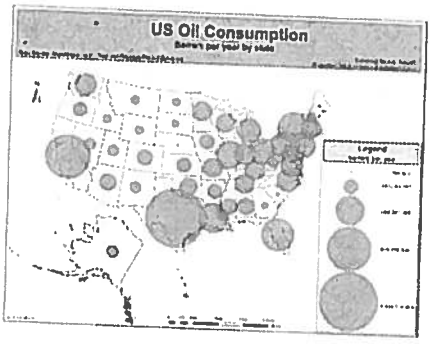
Source: http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-PzXl8F3Zkgg/UEkC77sXS3I/AAAAAAAAAAc/Yn4QMrKnBcE/s1600/dot+density+map.jpg

Choropleth- uses shading to show values



http://2.bp.blogspot.com//JMiller-ChoroplethMap.jpg

Graduated Symbol- uses the same symbol, but different sizes of that symbol to represent a phenomenon

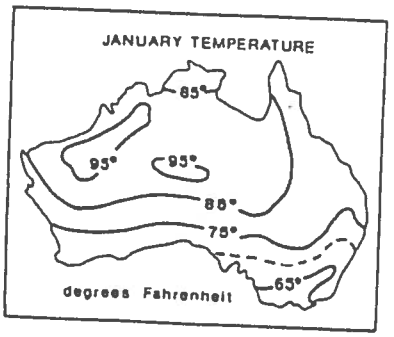


Source: http://mappingignorance.org/fx/media/2013/12/Figure-11.jpg

Dot- uses dots of the same size to represent a particular quantity; useful to show concentrations

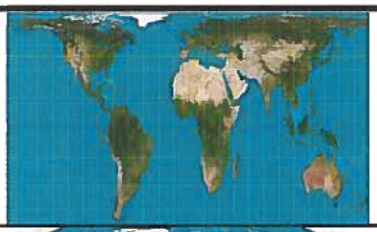
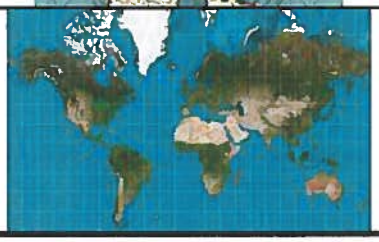
see textbook-pages 387-392

Isoline- uses lines to connect areas of similar value, often used with climate



Source: http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/355/interpolating-70-deg_contou.gif

MAP PROJECTIONS

NAME (date)	MAP	DISTORTED/ PRESERVED	HOW TO IDENTIFY
Peter (1885)		-Distorts shape and distance -preserves area	-The land in South America and Africa will appear to be very stretched out while Europe remains compact
Robinson (1974)		-All are slightly distorted -Shape and area are preserved for the most part	-Rounded left and right sides with straight bottom and top edges
Polar (early 11th century)		-Distorts the bottom half of the globe along with shape and area -Preserves distance and direction from the center point	-It's a bird's eye view (round image, lookng down from above)
Mercator (1569)		-Land Area and shape are distorted -Distance is preserved	-Greenland and Asia willl be HUGE in comparison to other maps

Map Basics

Map: a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

Projection: The representation of any part of our 3D Earth on a 2D surface

Larger Scale = *more* zoomed in
Smaller Scale = *less* zoomed in

REASON FOR DISTORTION

What Gets Distorted?

S hape
A rea
D istance
D irection

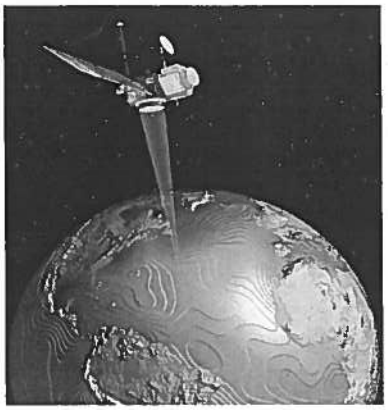
A History:

Why are there different Map Projections?

-Each map has a different use
-Different uses have different priorities when it comes to the features of a map

I. Polar: Airlines use this map to plan routes over se
II. Mercator: Ships use this map to navigate the sea
III. Peter: A new map that accurately displays 3rd w countries that weren't fairly represented in previous p jections
IV. Robinson: A compromise between all maps (mo commonly used)

GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES



REMOTE SENSING

- Uses sensors (located at a distance from the subject being studied) to detect earth related incidents and provide information about them (ex. Google Earth)
- Early uses: weather monitoring and forecasting

EXAMPLES

- Used to study the spatial extent of urban areas or to track oil spills and other forms of water pollution
- Those who study natural disasters also use remote sensing to document and record the extent and damage caused by fires, hurricanes, and other natural hazards

http://www.gisknowledge.net/graphics/remote_sensing_modeB.jpg

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

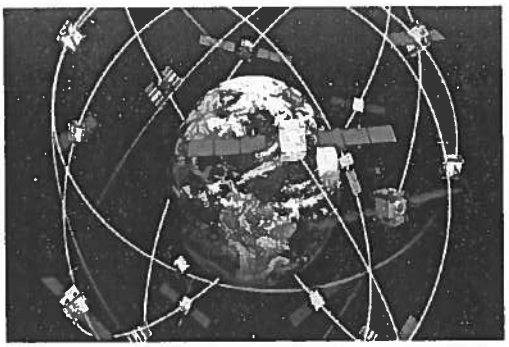
- GPS refers to the use of multiple satellites to locate things (determining the latitude, longitude, and altitude of locations on earth) on or navigating between places on earth

EXAMPLES

- GPS is used to confirm legal boundaries of property. Law enforcement officials can use GPS to track the locations of parolees, and parents can use it to know the whereabouts of their kids

CRITICISMS

- GPS compromises personal privacy and has potential to contribute to *geoslavery:* One entity (master) exerts control and monitors over the physical location of another individual (the slave)



http://www.extremetech.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/gps-satellite-constellation.jpg

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- GIS focuses on how to improve the functionality of maps in the spatial analysis of *georeferenced data:* data tied to locations on earth
- GIS is a combination of hardware and software that enables the input, management, analysis, and visualization of georeferenced data

EXAMPLES

- GIS has been used to track deforestation in Bolivia overtime and to predict areas in danger of future deforestation

CRITICISMS

- Necessary (expensive) hardware and software is needed for the usage of GIS
- Reinforces power divided society: only individuals and institutions that have financial resources can purchase and use GIS
- GIS promotes a detached and strongly western view of the world

ONLINE MAPPING

- Web sites that provide graphical information in the form of maps and databases.

EXAMPLES

- Delivered using GIS and GPS technologies

Population Distribution

Population Distribution: the way people are spread out across the Earth's surface.

6 Main Population Clusters

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

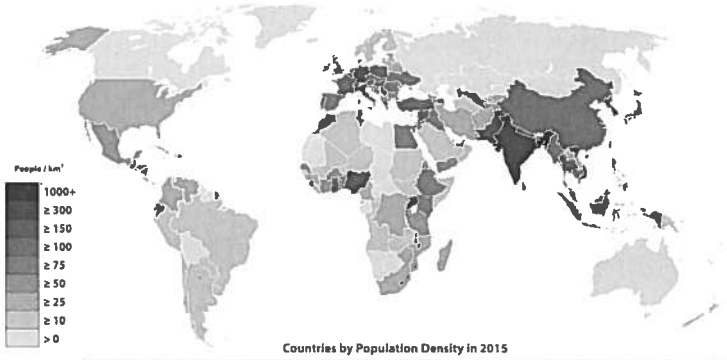
Why?

- Climate- Areas with extreme temperatures (cold or hot) or little rainfall are more likely to have low population densities. Areas with a temperate climate and moderate rainfall are more likely to have high population densities because these factors support agriculture.
  EX: low population density of the Saharan Desert
- Landforms- Mountainous or desert areas are more likely to have low population densities while lowland areas along with areas by bodies of water are more likely to have high population densities.
  EX: low population density of the Himalayan mountains
- Bodies of Water- Areas near an ocean, river, or large lake are very likely to have high population densities because bodies of water are important economic resources.
  EX: large seaports, such NYC, have high population densities
- Cultural- Some ethnic groups prefer to live near each other while others do not mind isolation.
  EX: Europeans live close together
- Economic- Areas with good infrastructure, large markets, and a skilled workforce have more economic opportunities and therefore have higher population densities.
- **EX**: India and China have large economies and high population densities
- Political- Areas with stable and fair governments such a democracies have higher population densities than countries with political instabilities or war.
  EX: low population density of Sudan
- Historical- Colonialism has shaped modern day population distribution. Many former European colonies such as the United States or India have high population densities.
  EX: high population density of Nigeria, United States, or India

For more information, see pages 66-67

Population Density

- **Arithmetic Density** - The number of people per unit of land.
- **Physiological Density** - The number of people per unit of arable land.
- **Agricultural Density** - The ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land.
- **Arable Land** - Land used for agriculture.



Arithmetic Density on Global Scale (2015)

US Arithmetic Density (2013)

- Cities are home to half of the world's population.
- Nearly 70% of the world's population lives within 400 km of a coast.
- If everyone lived as densely as they do in Manhattan, the entire human race could fit in New Zealand.
- With more than 1.5 million square kilometers of land and fewer than 2.9 million residents, Mongolia is the world's least populous sovereign nation.
- Monaco is the most densely populated country in the world, with more than 18,000 residents per KM2. (The whole country is only 2.02 square km total.)
- Shanghai sprawls across 6,340 square kilometers of coastal northeastern China, and has a pop. over 23 million people, making it the most populated city in the world.
- The most densely populated city, however, is Manila, with 43,000 people per square km. It has a little over 38 square km.

http://greatestdeception.blogspot.com/2013/03/dense-city.html For more information see pages 66 -69 in the textbook.

Population Density Rank (Western World)	Country	Urban Area	Population Estimate	Area (km^2)	Density (people/km^2)
12	South Korea	Seoul-Incheon	22,868,000	2,163	10,600
27	Greece	Athens	3,510,000	583	6,000
29	United Kingdom	London	9,576,000	1,623	5,900
51	Spain	Madrid	6,087,000	1,321	4,600
58	Japan	Tokyo-Yokohama	37,239,000	8,547	4,400
85	Italy	Turin	1,499,000	376	4,000
99	France	Paris	10,869,000	2,845	3,800
99	Austria	Vienna	1,732,000	453	3,800
99	Sweden	Stockholm	1,435,000	382	3,800
112	Portugal	Porto	1,338,000	389	3,600
132	Germany	Frankfurt	2,303,000	673	3,400
139	United Kingdom	Glasgow	1,203,000	368	3,300
174	Canada	Toronto, ON	6,184,000	2,287	2,700
183	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1,050,000	414	2,500
190	United States	Los Angeles, CA	15,067,000	6,299	2,400
190	New Zealand	Auckland	1,310,000	541	2,400
216	Australia	Sydney, NSW	3,956,000	2,037	1,900

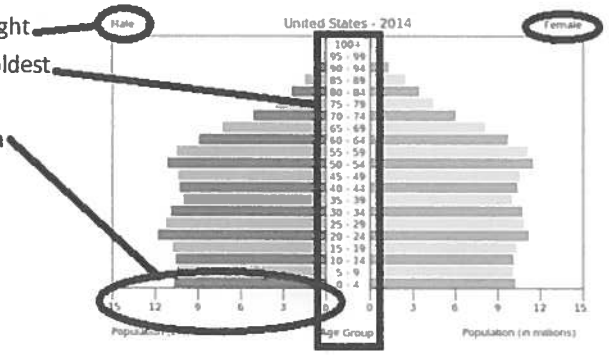
Population Pyramids

What is a population pyramid?

- A population pyramid is a bar graph that shows the composition (primarily gender and age) of a population

Layout

- Males on the left and females on the right
- Age groups in the middle youngest to oldest going up
- Percent of population along the bottom

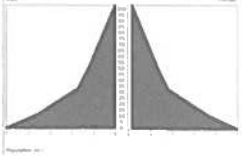


http://www.indexmundi.com/united_states/age_structure.html

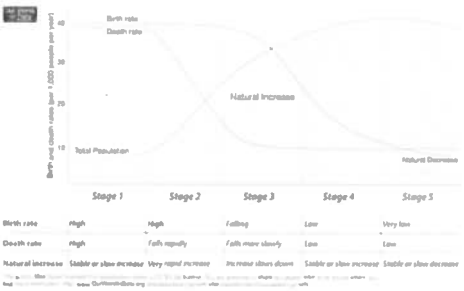
Relation to the demographic transition model

- Though there are **no countries** in **stage 1,** this is what a stage 1 pyramid would look like. The narrowing of the **wide base** shows **lots of people being born** and **dying at a young age.**

Stage 1 – High Fluctuating



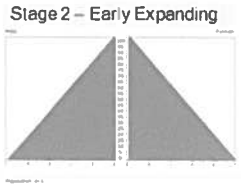
http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2012/Population/Pop%20Pyramids/Population%20Pyramids.htm



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

- **Stage 2** countries such as Afghanistan and many sub-Saharan countries have a **wide base,** suggesting **rapid growth.**

Stage 2 – Early Expanding

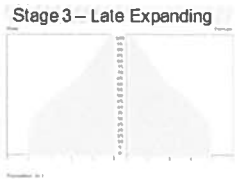


http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2012/Population/Pop%20Pyramids/Population%20Pyramids.htm

Not actually Afghanistan population pyramid

- **Stage 3** countries such as Saudi Arabia have a **smaller base** as **growth slows** and a higher life expectancy.

Stage 3 – Late Expanding

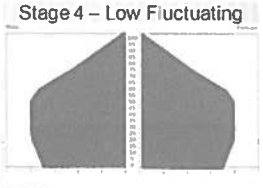


http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2012/Population/Pop%20Pyramids/Population%20Pyramids.htm

Not actually Saudi Arabia population pyramid

- **Stage 4** countries such as the United States have a **narrow base** because of **very slow growth** and an **aging population** as the top of the pyramid widens.

Stage 4 – Low Fluctuating



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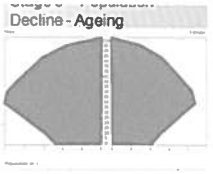
Not actually United States population pyramid

- **Stage 5** countries like Japan have a **top-heavy** pyramid due to few children being born and people living to be **very old.**

Decline - Ageing



http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2012/Population/Pop%20Pyramids/Population%20Pyramids.htm

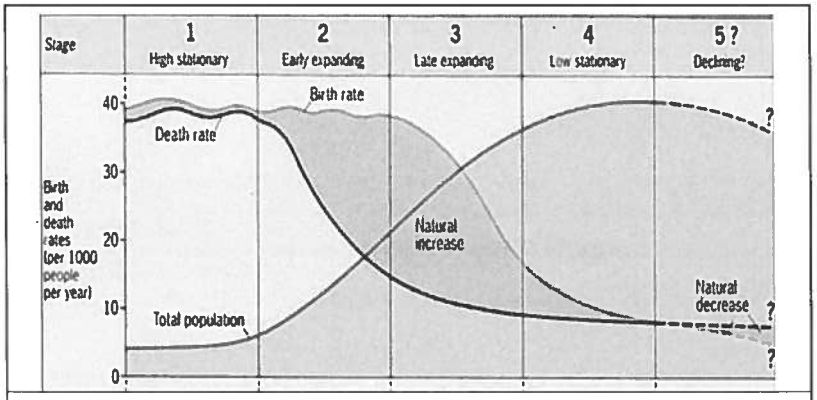
Not actually Japan population pyramid

Helpful terms

- Life expectancy-how long a person is supposed to live-this can be observed by looking at the age groups at the top and how much of the population is in those groups
- Sex ratio-number of males vs number of females-this can be seen by comparing the 2 halves of the population pyramid
- Replacement rate-tfr 2.1 the number of children each female is expected to have in her life time to maintain the same population-can be seen in how wide pyramid base is
- Dependency ratio- the number of people above 65 and below 15 years old (aren't working)- this can be seen by looking at the age groups above 65 and below 15

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

- What is the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)? – A theoretical model used to estimate a country's population projection. It is based on the historical population trends of 2 demographic characteristics:
  I. **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** = *# of annual births/1,000 people*
  II. **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** = *# of annual deaths/1,000 people*
    - ➢ A country will shift from one stage to another, as it develops economically and becomes more industrialized; development leads to a gradual decrease in both CBR and CDR.
- What do the stages of the DTM reflect about a country? – The DTM defines population dynamics and the economic context of a country. Furthermore, it provides insights into fertility, roles of women, labor, etc.



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- The Stages:
  - **Stage 1 (High Stationary) –**
    - Pre industrial society with most people living in rural areas (no concept of urbanization).
    - High fluctuating CBR & CDR and low life expectancy as result of climate, warfare, and disease (there is little medical knowledge to treat these diseases.)
    - Society is mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture.
      - Examples – *No countries are currently in this stage*
  - **Stage 2 (Early Expanding) –**
    - Country is still has an agriculturally-based economy, but it starts to become commercialized.
    - CBR is stationary (still high,) but the CDR is falling rapidly – new agricultural and medical innovations enable food surpluses and improved living conditions = higher life expectancy.
    - Significant increase in rural to urban migration, but most of population still resides in rural areas.
    - **Rate of Natural Increase** (=CBR – CDR) or the annual percentage population growth is very high.
      - Examples – *Yemen, Afghanistan, Nepal*
  - **Stage 3 (Late Expanding) –**
    - In conjunction with industrialization and urbanization, social needs (E.g. smaller families) and opportunities change.
    - More educational and employment opportunities for women + contraceptive technology = declining CBR. Meanwhile, the CDR is still falling.
    - Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) is declining; not as high as stage 2.
      - Examples – *Saudi Arabia, India, South Africa, Mexico*
  - **Stage 4 (Low Stationary) –**
    - CBR and CDR are low and the RNI is low. Low CBR reflects higher levels of educational achievement, especially among women.
    - Lower rates of diseases and higher food production; population is stable.
      - Examples – *U.S., Australia, Canada*
  - **Stage 5 (declining) –**
    - At this point the CDR is greater than or equal to the CDR, leading to zero population growth or a natural decrease in the population.
      - Examples – *Germany* (has a growing population however b/c of net in-migration.)
- Limitations and Assumptions :
  - Does not account for the effect of migration on population change.
  - Is based on the experiences of Western Europe, so it may not be applicable to developing countries that experience urbanization differently.

Epidemiological transition – Describes a shift from infectious diseases (spread via transmission of disease-causing organisms) to chronic diseases (causes body to deteriorate over time; based on lifestyle choices.) This is evident throughout the world, where chronic diseases are the leading cause of death in stage 4-5 countries (MDC's,) whereas communicable, infectious diseases are the leading cause of death in stage 1-2 countries (LDC's).
** For more information see pages 77-78 of the text book*

Key Population Statistics

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

Crude Death Rate (CDR) - Total number of live deaths in a year for every 1,000 people living in the region

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) – Annual Rate of population growth; can be found by subtracting CBR by the CDR without taking into account any migration

Doubling Time - Amount of time it takes for the region to double in population; assuming that it is a constant rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) – average number of children a woman gives birth in a lifetime for a given population

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) – the percentage of children under the age of one that die within a specific region

Life Expectancy – The average age that individuals are expected to live

Net Migration – The difference between immigrants and emigrants

Replacement Rate – a TFR of 2.1; rate so that women have enough babies for the next generation

Higher in MDC's	**O R**	**Higher in LDC's**
Net Migration- more immigrants and less people are leaving to the country due to better standard of living and jobs		*CBR, TRF, IMR, and CDR*- since there are less maternal planning methods and less use of contraception, more children are born, but more die more often due to the less safe methods
Life Expectancy- more people live longer lives due to a better standard of living in MDC's		*RNI and Doubling Time*- since CBR and TFR are high, more children are being born in LDC's, it takes less time for a country to increase its population

Formulas for Basic Statistics

Crude Death Rate $\dfrac{\textbf{\textit{Live deaths}}}{\textbf{\textit{Population}}/1000}$

Rate of Natural Increase $\dfrac{\textbf{\textit{CBR}}-\textbf{\textit{CDR}}}{10}$

Crude Birth Rate $\dfrac{\textbf{\textit{Live births}}}{\textbf{\textit{Population}}/1000}$

Infant Mortality Rate $\dfrac{\textbf{\textit{Deaths among children}} < 1}{\textbf{\textit{Live Births}}} \times 1,000$

For more information see pages 67-72 of the textbook

Malthusian Theory

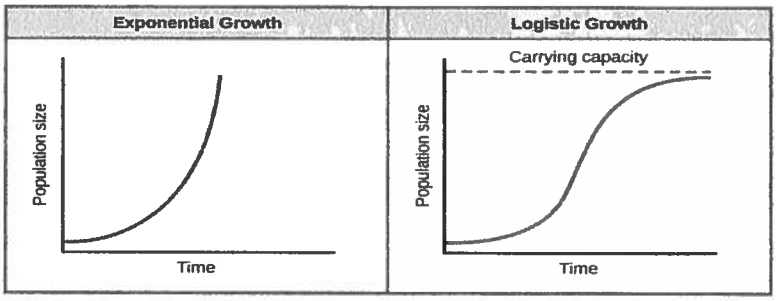
Thomas Malthus was an english economist

- ➔ Concluded that the growing population would exceed carrying capacity
  - ◆ Speculated this when England was experiencing rapid population growth

Malthusian Theory (1798)

- ➔ While food supply increases arithmetically(1,2,3,4 etc.), population increases geometrically (1,2,4,8 etc.)
- ➔ J-Curve

Neo-Malthusians generally refers to people with the same basic concerns as Malthus, who advocate population control programs, to ensure resources for current and future populations. Their views follow the S-curve.



Carrying Capacity: the largest number of people that the environment of a particular area can sustainably support.
Population Ecology: the study of the impacts of population on the environment and vice versa.

https://cnx.org/contents/eeuvGg4a@4/Environmental-Limits-to-Popula

Ester Boserup was a critic, that opposed of the Malthusian Theory

- ➔ Believed that with more people to provide labor, food production would increase

Cornucopian Theory (1879)

- Human population growth will result in innovations and new technologies that will make it possible to increase food supply along with the carrying capacity.

Examples

Malthusian Population Theory- the rapid population growth of humans on Earth would lead to exceeding the carrying capacity, therefore a lack of resources, resulting in poverty and misery. **Cornucopian Theory**- as the humans on Earth continue to innovate, new technologies will be invented to prevent us from running out of a food source.

For more information, see pages 78-79 of the textbook

Population Policies

Pro-Natalist (a.k.a. Expansive)	*Anti-Natalist* (a.k.a. Restrictive)
What? ➔ Policies that encourage larger families - increase birth rates	What? ➔ Policies that encourage smaller families - decrease birth rates
Why? ➔ Build an army for a war ➔ A sense of national relief (baby boomers) ➔ Move away from ZPG (Zero Population Growth) When? ➔ DTM stage 5, sometimes 4	Why? ➔ Not enough resources to support population (ex: land area, food production) ➔ Overcrowding problems When? ➔ DTM stage 2
How? ➔ Banning sale of contraceptives (ex: Mongolia) ➔ Offering cash for 2nd and subsequent children (ex: Russia) ➔ Free/cheaper "baby stuff"(ex: diapers) ➔ Cheap childcare ➔ Paid or longer maternity/paternity leaves	How? ➔ Lowering price of contraceptives ➔ Publicizing advantages of a smaller family through the media ➔ Increasing taxes on "baby stuff" ➔ Money for childless couples ➔ Propaganda
Issues ➔ If child = cash, might lead to child discarment into orphanages (ex: Romania) ➔ Women who are unable to have children can't receive benefits	Issues ➔ Sterilization could be forced - human rights bullied ➔ Not meeting replacement level (TFR 2.1) ➔ When current generation ages, quick die-out of population
Examples ➔ France, Japan, Germany, Russia, Italy, Denmark *note: many young career women are putting children at the bottom of priority lists	Examples ➔ China, India (in the past) ➔ Kenya, Nigeria ➔ Singapore (has been going back and forth between Pro- and Anti-Natalist)

*Eugenic: targeting different groups with both Pro- *and* Anti- Natalist Policies (ex: Nazi Germany, Pro for Germans, Anti for Jews)

FOR MORE INFO, SEE BOOK PG. 70

Women and Population

Women are half of the population and are really important within it

Education

- Women are generally **less educated** worldwide, **especially in LDCs**
- Female education affects all other aspects of women in populations
    - **More female education=lower fertility rates, more women in politics, more female economic participation, and an overall better population**

Remember:

Education and fertility have an **inverse relationship**. More education=less fertility and vice versa

Fertility

- Women have the most direct impact on population growth and fertility (obviously)
- MDCs have **lower fertility rates** due to **more wealth, more education, more urbanization**
    - More education, wealth, and urbanization=**waiting to get married and have kids, greater career focus than child raising focus, and more contraceptives among other things=lower fertility**
    - Example: **Japan** has such low birth rates that the population is aging and will possibly shrink in the futu
- LDCs have higher fertility rates due to the opposite: **less wealth, poverty, less education, less urbanization, a less female employment**
    - Those things=**earlier marriage and childbearing, little educated family planning, less career focus due to *not having a job*, and less contraceptive access among other things=higher fertility**
    - Example: **Sub-Saharan Africa** has SUPER high fertility rates=population growth explosion

Mortality

- Mortality=deaths (pretty straightforward)
- **Mortality lower in MDCs due to better healthcare** (medicine, hospitals, etc)
- **Mortality higher in LDCs due to lack of good healthcare and less education**
    - Results in more people dying from infectious diseases and untreated medical problems

Politics

- **Worldwide, women have less political participation than men**
- Connects again to education: **more education=more political involvement=more involvement in MDCs than in LDCs**
    - Women in politics: Margaret Thatcher (UK), Hillary Clinton (US) (both are in MDCs hint hint)

APHG Top Tip:

If there's something good in the world, like female political and economic participation, MDCs **ALWAYS** have more than LDCs

Economics

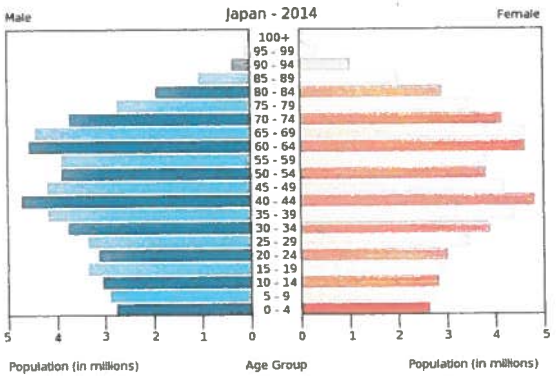
- Surprise surprise, women have it worse in the economy, too
- **Women get paid less than men overall (gender wage gap)**
- **Women overrepresented in some jobs like education and underrepresented in others like STEM jobs**

For more information see pages 67, 184-185, 271-273, 310, and 316-317 in the textbook.

Aging Populations

- Aging populations are usually found in developed countries.
- Countries with aging populations have a high dependency ratio (ratio of people under 15 and over 65 to people between 15 and 65) because there is an increased amount of people over the age of 65.
- Countries with aging populations also have long life-expectancies.
- Key example countries of countries with aging populations are Japan, Finland, and Germany.
    - These countries with long-lived populations are referred to as **BLUE ZONES.**

Causes of an Aging Population	Effects of an Aging Population
Access to Healthcare • Lower Infant Mortality Rate and less spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS	Countries Enact Pronatalist Policies to Prevent Population Decline
Access to a Steady Supply of Healthy Food	Number of Retirement Communities Increases
Stable Social and Political Conditions • Ex. Russia's Life Expectancy declined because of political instability	Country's Politicians Become more Senior Friendly to Attract Votes
Increased Access to Birth Control	Less People in Working Class • As the dependency ratio increases, there are more dependents and less people to work



http://uk3.hotpotatoes.net/ex/127349/X

Population Pyramid of Japan

This population pyramid shows the aging population of Japan. The pyramid somewhat resembles an 'upside down pyramid.' This shape is typical for all countries with aging populations.

For more information, see textbook pages 71-76.

Push and Pull Factors

The **Basics**

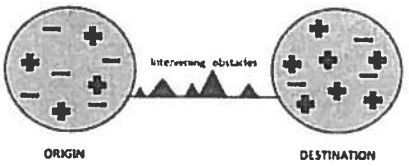
A. **Migration** is the long term or permanent relocation of an individual or group to another place. Single, twenty-five year olds are the most likely to migrate.
B. **Emigration**=out migration. **Immigration**=in migration.
C. **Net Migration** = Number of Immigrants- number of emigrants
D. **Voluntary** migration stems from choice and can be affected by push and pull factors. **Forced** migration occurs when an entity insists that an individual or group must relocate.

Everett Lee –**Theory of Migration**

Everett Lee used George Ravenstein's "Laws" of Migration to create a Theory of Migration.

1. **Area of Origin**- factors that affect how people become attached to a place
2. **Area of Destination**-factors that influence a person's attraction to their destination
3. **Intervening Obstacles**-factors that complicate migration
4. **Personal factors**-perceptions, emotions, and not completely accurate information that makes the decision to migrate personal

Lee's Push-Pull Theory



Push vs. **Pull** Factors

http://blogs.swa-jkt.com/swa/11041/files/2013/03/PushPull_Theory.jpeg

A. These factors can be **political**, economic, environmental, or social.
B. **Push**- unfavorable conditions that encourage people to emigrate

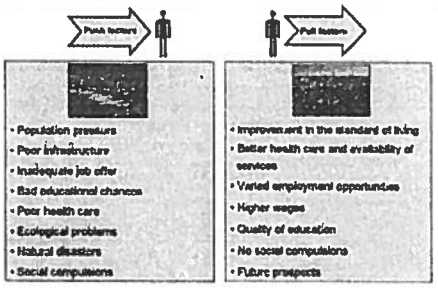
Ex. Lack of jobs, poverty, natural disasters (Hurricane Katrina in 2005)

C. **Pull**-favorable conditions that encourage people to immigrate

Ex. Higher standard of life, job opportunities, religious freedom (God, Gold, and Glory were pull factors for the Europeans to move to the New World)

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

1. Most migrations cover a short distance.
2. Migrants that move to cities create gaps that are filled by other migrants from more distant places.
3. Dispersion and absorption are two processes involving migration. Dispersion refers to the departure of migrants moving from distant places while absorption means the arrival of migrants at a destination.
4. Migrant flows create counter flows.
5. Long distance migrants tend to go to urban areas.
6. Rural residents are more likely to move than urban residents.
7. Women migrate more often inside their country and men migrate outside of the country.

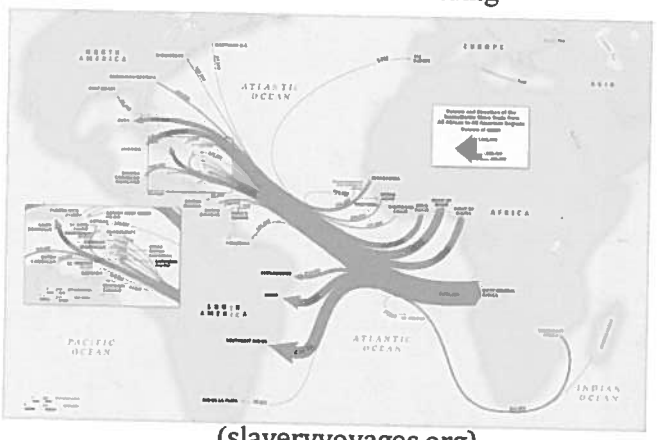


For more information, see pages 81-83 of the textbook. http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/landuse/images/pushpullenglisch_h600.jpg

Historical Migrations

Transatlantic Slave Trade Migration (forced migration)

- Spanned the course of three centuries (15th to 18th centuries)
- In the time period, twelve million men, women, and children were forcibly removed from their homeland of Africa and shipped to the Americas and Europe
- The Trade led to more wealth in the Americas from free labor
- Slaves helped to industrialize many cities in Europe and the Americas
- The slaves were also accompanied by goods being shipped from Africa and surrounding areas
- This was one of the largest migration periods ever recorded
- The majority of the slaves were going to Central and South America

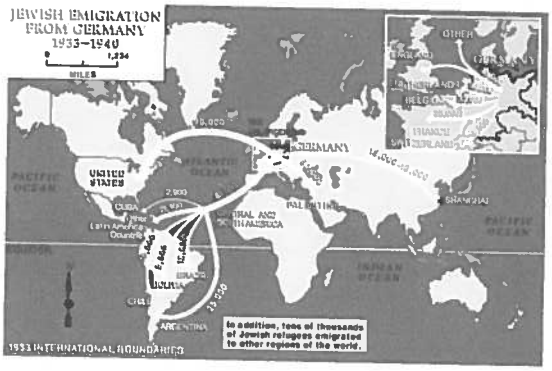


(slaveryvoyages.org)

World War II Migration

- The Jewish community experienced voluntary and involuntary migration across Europe and to other surrounding countries
- Many Jews migrated to the British Mandate of Palestine, which later became the state of Israel
- Post World War II over 20 million people migrated, 16 million of which were Germans being pushed west out of Eastern Europe after losing the war

(tc2.ca- WWII)→



Great Atlantic Migration

- Started around the 1840s
- Migrants traveled transatlantic to North America
- Germany and Ireland led in the 1840s
- The second wave of immigrants occurred from 1880-1910, bringing some 17 million immigrants to North America from Europe alone
- The total number of Europeans settling in North America amounted to 37 million people between 1820 and 1980

2015-2016 Historical Migration?

- We could currently be in another historical migration, with millions of refugees fleeing war-torn countries in the Middle East
- In 2015 alone more than 1 million refugees crossed into Europe
- Experts say that this is the largest European migration since WWII
- The top three countries that produced refugees in 2015 were Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq

For more information, visit pages 82-91, and pages 199-201 in your textbook.

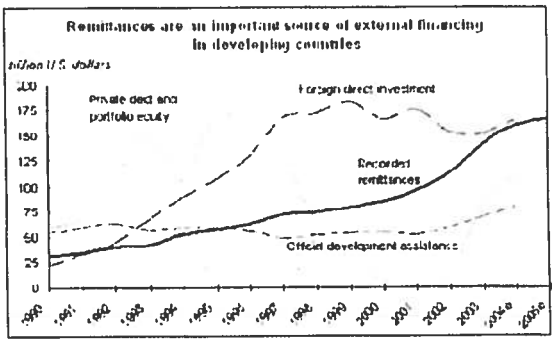
CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

- **Migration-** the movement of someone or something from one place to another.
    - **Voluntary Migration**- when a person or group of people willingly move from one place to another
    - People migrate because of **push** and **pull factors**
    - **Emigrants**= leaving, **Immigrants**= coming

Impacts of Migration on Destination Country:	Impacts on Source Country
• More source of labor • Helps the economy grow • There is more diversity in culture, allowing new ideas to spread • Can be helpful when it comes to foreign affairs • Cultural conflicts can arise • There is a willingness to take low pay	• There aren't as many individuals that are unemployed • Loss of a source of labor as well as money, similar to **brain drain**, which is when skillful workers that can't make a living in their home country migrate to another country o Ex: loss of a highly intellectual person, who may have better chances making money as a businessman in a more developed country, such as the US • **Remittances**, which is when a migrant worker sends money back to their family in their home country • **Counter migration**, or returning to home country

More on Remittances:

- Remittances are very impactful on source countries of migrants
- Majority of them are sent to **developing countries**
- **More important to the economies of developing countries** than the money they get from a country's exports
- Usually seen when migrant workers are able to make enough money to support their family in their home country
    - EX: A lady who has made enough money in the US sends money back to Vietnam so her family can build houses there



- **Guest (Temporary) Workers** temporarily come to a country to make money.
    - often low skilled workers and work seasonally (i.e. they work during the agricultural season because that's the only thing they know how to do)

Spread of Culture and Diseases

- As migration occurs, spread of culture takes place due to migrants bringing their culture along with them
- **Spread of diseases** can occur because migrants bring germs from their source country into their destination country, as well as because more and more people are coming to one place, allowing those germs to spread faster

For more information see pages 81-91 of the textbook

Causes and Effects of Globalization

Globalization- the idea that the world is becoming integrated on a global scale and that smaller scales of politica and economic life are becoming outdated.

- The process of globalization transcend state boundaries and have outcomes that vary across places and states.
- Ex: A T-Shirt could be made up of materials from the United States but could be assembled in Canada.

Globalization is viewed as beneficial or detrimental

*=*Key Causes for Globalization*

Causes	Effects
*Improved Communication Technologies	Changed Food Supply
*Improved Transportation	Division of Labor
Free Trade Agreements	Less Job Security
Global Banking	Damage to the Environment
Growth of Multinational Corporations	Cultural Consequences
	Placelessness
	Greater Economic Ties

Placelessness- the loss of unique characteristics of different places and the increasing standardization of places and cultural landscapes

Improved Communication Technologies

- Made it easier to share ideas from all over the world

Improved Transportation

- Made it easier to transport goods all over the world

Cultural Consequences Framework

- Homogenization Thesis- globalization makes cultural tasks, beliefs, converge and become more alike
  - Economic processes shape cultural practices
  - Associated with the expansion of capitalism
  - America is greatly associated
    - Americanization- the diffusions of American brands, values, and attributes throughout the world
- Polarization Thesis- globalization contributes to a heightened sense of sociocultural identity that serves to fragment people and trigger social identity disorder and instability instead of creating a standardized global culture.
  - Believes that globalization has unleashed powerful separatist forces that have heightened concerns about security for individuals and countries
  - Glocalization- the idea that global and local forces interact and that both are changed in the process.

Advantages of Globalization	Disadvantages of Globalization
Resources of different countries are used for producing goods and services they are able to do most efficiently	Developed countries can repress the developing countries
Consumers get a much wider variety of products to choose from	Economic depression in one country can trigger detrimental actions to the rest of the world
Consumers can get the product they want at competitive prices	It can increase the spread of communicable diseases
Companies are able to buy input goods and services at competitive prices	Companies face greater competition. This can put smaller companies at a disadvantage because they don't have the resources to compete against the bigger companies.

http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20120522-one-world-order

For more information see pages **36-44** of the textbook

Cultural Diffusion

Diffusion: the spread of a phenomenon over time and space
Diffusion is the opposite of independent invention
Independent Invention: the creation of a phenomenon without diffusion
Example: Agriculture was developed in 5 different hearths at the same time

2 types of Diffusion

Time Period 1 **Time Period 2**

* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *

Note the Same # in each Time Period

Relocation Diffusion
The spread of a phenomenon **without any change in numbers**
-Stems from migration or location change
-People bring their ideas or beliefs with them
-Example: Spread of Judaism… spread as Jews relocated to new places

Time Period 1 **Time Period 2**

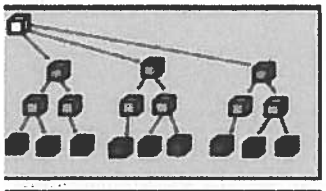
* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *

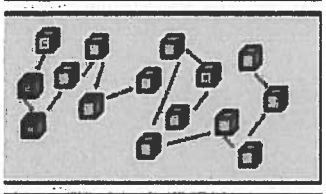
Note the Greater # in Time Period 2

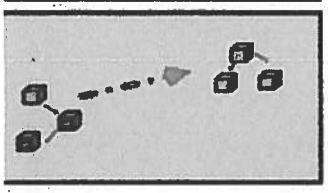
Expansion Diffusion
The spread of phenomenon **with a change in numbers**

4 specific types of this

Contagious Diffusion
The random spread of a phenomenon from person to person
-Due to proximity
-Example: The Black Plague… spread randomly to the closest people first,then all of Europe







Hierarchical Diffusion:
the spread of a phenomenon following rank order
-Top to bottom
-Associated with popular culture
-Example: Fashion Trends… start in Paris, then trickle down to smaller cities

Reverse Hierarchical Diffusion: the spread of a phenomenon in reverse rank order
-Bottom to top
-Example: Walmart… started in Arkansas, then spread across US

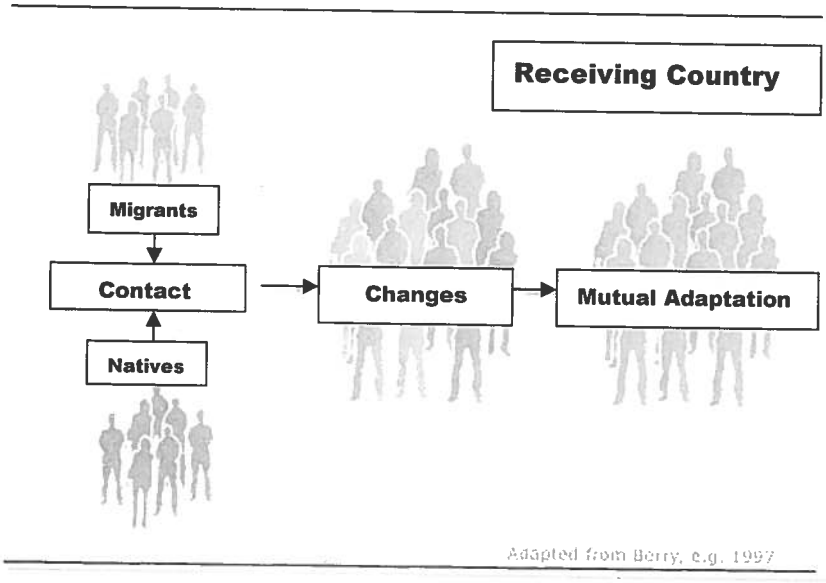
Stimulus Diffusion:
the spread of a phenomenon that is modified to overcome barriers to diffusion
-Modified due to culture
-Example:
McVeggies…
McDonald's serves McVeggies in India instead of beef since beef isn't common

For more information, see pages 16-17 in the text book

Cultural Adoption

Rec

Acculturation



- Acculturation is what happens when a person's culture is changed due to influences of a different culture.
- Acculturation changes some of the old cultural values, while others remain.

Acculturation in real life:

- Immigrants arrive in a new country with their different cultures. While they retain some values of their old heritage, others are changed in order to adapt to the new country.
- For example; Mexican immigrants in America keep some of their native traditions, but speak more English than Spanish.

Multiculturalism

- Multiculturalism is when a person has values or beliefs from two or more cultures.
- Unlike assimilation, multiculturalism allows a person to retain some of their old cultural identity.
- It is like acculturation in that way, rather than assimilation, where a person loses all of their old cultural identity.

Assimilation

- Assimilation occurs during acculturation, and changes values from one culture to those of another.
- Assimilation causes all old values of a culture to fade away, and be completely replaced by another.

Before and After

Assimilation in real life

- To the left you can see a photograph of a Native American pre and post assimilation.
- Many different nationalities were, and are to this day, forced to completely change their lives in order to conform to society.

Colonialism and Imperialism

What is Imperialism?

- Imperialism is the having either direct or indirect control (or influence) on the affairs of another political unit.

What is Colonialism?

- Colonialism is a *type of Imperialism*. The two terms are really similar but not interchangeable.
- Imperialism can influence other political units *indirectly*, but Colonialism is *very direct and in your face*. Colonialism: basically another country forcefully implants some of its own population onto a foreign territory and occupies/governs that territory as if it was its own.
- Colonialism has made many multinational states.

Why colonize another territory?

Well, there is one main reason to colonize another area: to extend power over more people and land. But there are also 3 sub-reasons...

1. **God.**

Countries colonize other areas to convert the people in the area to the colonizer's own religion and gain more followers.

2. **Gold.**

Often, the places being colonized have resources that are of value to the colonizer, so of course they want to take advantage of those.

3. **Glory.**

This last reason is the most narcissistic. Colonizers take the land to show other rival political units that they have more territory, more power, and that they are more awesome.

Major Players:

These countries (all Western European) planted themselves *everywhere*-

- **Britain**- at one time had colonies on every continent of the world except for Antarctica. They had the largest colonial empire in history.
- **France**- had the second largest colonial empire in history. They had colonies in West Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific.
- **Portugal and Spain**- kind of started this whole colonialism thing. They set a trend by exploring land along the coasts of Africa and the Americas.
- **The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and Italy** were also countries to colonize in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific.

Impact on Culture:

Some changes were good- cultures mixed, languages and religions were spread, and knowledge was shared between peoples. But more often, the changes the colonizers made were for the worse-

- Created a social divide: Colonizers became the upper class and the natives were second.
- Natives were enslaved.
- Boundaries were created without regard to the people and cultures living there.

An example of the last point was the **Berlin Conference** (1884)-

- European, United States, and Russian leaders met to discuss the division of the continent of Africa.
- Like a game of Monopoly, these people met in a room and drew boundaries on a map of Africa without a single African there.
- Rival ethnic groups were put in the same country while other groups were separated.
- There was one consistent trend: Africans were treated as inferior by the colonizers.

Now, most colonies have been **decolonized** due to the demand for **self-determination**, or the concept that ethnic groups have the right to rule themselves.

For more information, see pages 199-201 of the textbook

Ethnic Religions

- **Ethnic Religion** – A belief system that appeals to a specific group of people of a specific ethnicity
- Practitioners of ethnic religions are generally born into the faith
- Examples include Hinduism, Judaism, Shintoism, Daoism, Confucianism, and other indigenous religions
- Ethnic religions do not actively seek converts like universalizing religions do; instead, they are primarily spread through **relocation diffusion**

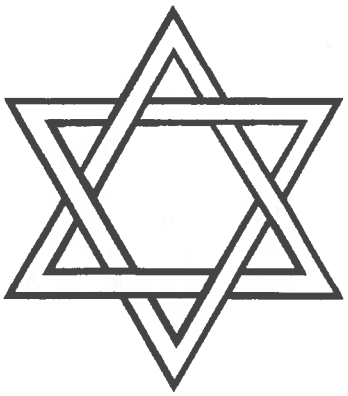
Hinduism

- Originated on the Indian subcontinent (**Indic** hearth) **4,000 years ago**
  - Most likely in the region of Punjab through the Ganges River Valley
- **Polytheistic, Vedic** faith
- Sacred scripture – **Vedas** (written in *Sanskrit*)
- Largest ethnic religion in the world; concentrated in South Asia
- **1 billion** followers
  - 4 million in **Indonesia** (Bali); 1 million in the **United States**; Trinidad, Suriname, Guyana
- **Sanatana dharma** – "eternal truth"
- **Caste System** – Hereditary ranking of social classes, or *varnas*
  - *Brahmins* (priests and scholars), *Kshatriyas* (political and military leaders), *Vaishyas* (shopkeepers and farmers), *Shudras* (servants and artisans), *Dalits* (untouchables)
- **Karma** – Influence of past thoughts and actions, which controls **reincarnation (samsara)**
- **Moksha** – Release from the cycle of death and rebirth; state of freedom or bliss
  - The deceased are **cremated** on a pyre in the Ganges river in Varanasi to bring moksha

- **Brahman** – Supreme spiritual source
  - Although Hinduism is polytheistic, all of the gods and goddesses expresses different aspects/qualities of Brahman
- Hindu temples are an architectural expression of God and are visited once a week
  - Shrines in homes are used for daily worship or *puja*

Judaism

- Originated in and around Palestine and Israel (**Semitic** hearth) **4,000 years ago**
- **Monotheistic, Abrahamic** faith
- Sacred scripture – **Torah** (Jewish Bible)
  - Moses led the Jews out of slavery in Egypt in an event called the *Exodus*
  - Describes the covenant between God and Abraham
    - Revealed to Moses on Mt. Sinai that the "chosen people" were meant to settle in *Canaan*, the Promised Land, or Israel today

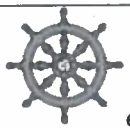


- **14 million** Jews worldwide
  - 5 million in the **United States** and 6 million in **Israel**
- **Diaspora** – the scattering of a group of people through forced migration
  - 6th century BCE: Babylonians sacked Jerusalem and exiled the Jews to Babylonia (modern day Iraq)
  - 70 CE: Roman destruction of Jerusalem led to expulsion from Palestine
    - 2 to 5 million Jews lived outside Palestine in 1st century CE, in Europe and North Africa
  - WWII Era: Nazi atrocities caused the deaths of 6 million Jews
- **Zionism** led to the formation of Israel in 1948
- **Halacah** – Jewish law extending past the Ten Commandments
  - Kosher, Sabbath

For more information, see pages 131-135 in the textbook.

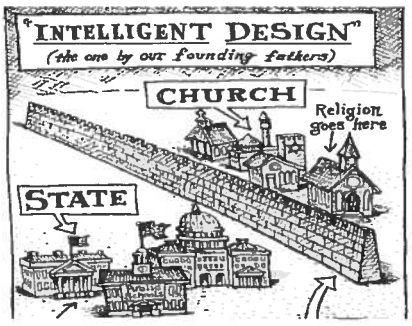
Universalizing Religions

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

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

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

Fundamentalism vs Secularism

	Fundamentalism	Secularism
What is it?	→ **Literal** interpretation and **strict** adherence to basic principles of a religion → Religion shapes all aspects of life ***(believe that politics and religion should be together)*** → reject the modernization and feel threatened by it	→ belief that humans should be **based on facts** and **not religious beliefs**. → **Separation** of state *(government)* and religion → People of all religions are equal before the law
Where is it found?	→ Can be found in most societies → Less common in more westernized places → *Examples of <u>some</u> religions that have fundamentalists: Protestantism, Catholicism, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, & Buddhism, etc*	→ Even though secularism is predominantly found in western societies, secularist movements can be found around the world.
Why is it important and why has it arose conflict?	→ take their beliefs to an extreme level that causes violence → Violent acts from fundamentalist groups such as organizations like the Taliban & al-Qaeda → Penalty laws for homosexuality → US Midwest banned Sharia Law → Chinese government *(atheist)* is destroying Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and arresting and exiling its adherents	→ Concerns about globalization & secularism's ability to reduce the influence of a religion → Bans on Islamic expression in Western Europe (no burqas- France) → People who identify with a religious group have begun to participate <u>less</u> in religious activities
Examples	→ Christian Fundamentalists oppose the teaching of evolution and legalization of abortion. → *(Some even going as far as burning abortion clinics)*  → Blue Laws- implemented in some states (Sunday closings) or prohibition of alcohol on some days	→ In France, schools deny students the ability to show any religious symbols 

For more information go to pages 148-149 in your textbook.

Pictures: https://theprogressivecynic.com/2012/10/18/how-many-americans-misunderstand-the-separation-of-church-and-state/
http://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/06-2013/did-you-know.asp

Popular vs. Folk Culture

- **Popular Culture**: modern phenomenas practiced by the majority in mainly **urban areas** that are considered to be "*mainstream*."
- **Folk Culture**: local traditions among similar cultural groups that are mainly in **rural areas**.

Differences Between Each:

Popular Culture	Folk Culture
• **Hierarchical** diffusion followed by **contagious** diffusion, mainly through the **media** which makes trends change frequently	• **Relocational** diffusion (diffuses mostly through migration)
• Diffusion occurs **rapidly**	• Diffusion occurs **slowly**
• Hearths are in *MDCs* where majority of people are using advanced technology that help spread trends	• Hearths are usually *unknown*
• Mass production of items	• Handmade items
• Larger areas	• Smaller areas

Conflicts Between Them:

- *Popular culture* causing **cultural convergence**: the process in which local religions become less unique making it harder to distinguish it from other religions.
  - Ex: Spread of Christianity into Latin America and Africa.
- *Popular culture* leading to **placelessness**.
  - Ex: Similar buildings, clothing, and food becoming more easily found around the world.
- *Popular* culture leading to **commodification**: the process where something from folk culture, that wasn't meant to be bought and/or sold, is bought and/or sold.
  - Ex: Folk dances from religious ceremonies are *staged* for tourists' beliefs.
  - Ex: Victoria Secret models wearing headdresses combined with bikinis that *disregard* the Native American value of women being modest.
  - Ex: Football team uses objectified name, "Redskins", that *stereotypes* Native Americans as "savage warriors."
- The attempt to control *popular culture*.
  - Ex: China censoring certain internet material.
- *Folk culture* has goals to keep any other culture, aside from their own, out.

For more information see pages 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, and 51 of the textbook

Major Language Families

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

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

Austronesian:

- originated in Taiwan
- spoken by nearly 386 million people
- dispersed through islands of Southeast Asia, Madagascar, and the Pacific along with others on continental Asia

Afro-Asiatic :

- made from about 300 existing languages and dialects
- spoken in the Middle East, North Africa, Horn of Africa and Sahel
- has the longest recorded history of any language family

Indo-European :

- nearly 445 languages and dialects
- spoken by about 3 billion people
- largest family of any language family
- includes languages of South Asia, Europe, and parts of Western and Central Asia

Sino-Tibetan :

- 400 languages spoken in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia
- second largest language family with total number of native speakers
    - Chinese (1.2 billion)
    - Burmese (33 million)
    - Tibetic (8 million)

Trans-New Guinea :

- third largest language family in the world with number of languages
- Papuan language spoken in New Guinea and other close islands

Niger-Congo :

- Africa's largest language family
- dominate language in Sub-Saharan

Language Families	Percentage of Speakers
Sino-Tibetan	26
Austronesian	5
Afro-Asiatic	6
Niger-Congo	3
Other	10
Japanese	2
Indo-European	48

For more information see pages 98-105 in the textbook

Breaking Down Language

1. Language Convergence: When 2 languages merge together to create a mixture due to constant interaction.
    a. Pidgin: A language that combines vocabulary and grammatical practices from 2 or more languages that have come into contact Pidginization is the process of creating a pidgin language
        i. Ex: The combined version of Spanish and English is Spanglish used in Miami where there is a large Spanish and English speaking population.
    b. Creole: A pidgin language that is taught as a first language. Creolization is the process of taking a pidgin language and expanding it to people so that it becomes a pidgin language.
        i. Ex: Hawaiian children are taught Hawaiian Pidgin English as a first language becoming a creole language.
2. Language Extinction: a language that no longer has any living speakers
    a. Factors leading to language Extinction: Natural disasters, famine and disease, war and genocide (can wipe out whole villages), abandoning ancestor language (speak the majority language, parents don't teach kids their dominant language), political repression (nation- state promoting a single culture/ language to only be spoken in public).
    b. Hebrew was once a dead language or an endangered language. It has since revived due to Ben Yehuda and a handful of others making Hebrew the official language of Palestine. Then Hebrew had over 50,000 speakers and counting.
3. Lingua Franca: A language used for business are trade purposes between people who do not speak the same language. * These 2 people speak other languages as their 1st language
    a. Mostly used for trade because generally people will have a different native language but they can still use this common 2nd language to communicate.
    b. English is the newly emerging lingua franca. This is because English is already used in international air traffic control. Also it is most commonly used in media such as the news and especially on social media English is the dominant language.
    c. In addition over 2/3 of the worlds mail is in English, 80% of the world's electronically stored information is stored in English, and English is the common language of books, newspapers, airports, international business, science technology, pop music and advertising. Due to this people are surrounded by English making it the logical option for a lingua franca.
4. Artificial Language: an invented language intended for special use, as in international communication or computer programming. Ex: Esperanto is a language crested by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof to be used as a 2nd language for native speakers (it is very easy to learn). It doesn't replace any languages just a common way to communicate, and it is also politically unbiased.
5. Dialect: The various forms of a single language that provide important clues about linguistic boundaries and relationships between language and identity.
    a. Accent: Something perceived when a person has a different pronunciation of a word than your own. (Y'all and you all)
    b. Mutual intelligibility: When 2 people with different dialects are able to understand each other.
    c. Isogloss: A boundary that marks word usage.
6. Toponyms: a place name given to certain features of land (settlements, terrain features, streams). Toponomy gives people their own sense of culture identity and uniqueness.

For more information see pages 105- 118

Basic Political Terminology
(Primarily State Types)

- **State**
  - Known as having **four requirements:**
    1. defined boundaries
    2. a sovereign* government
    3. a permanent population
    4. is recognized as a state by other states
  - States must be recognized as a state by other states before they have sovereignty
  - Ex: every "official" country

- **Nation**
  - A group of people with shared political goals and a common history (+ its heritage and history are linked to a specific territory)
  - Ex: Kurds, Palestinians, Japanese, French, Germans, and Koreans

- **Nation-State**
  - An area where the boundaries of a nation and a state coincide with one another (in present times these are often more isolated, globalization-resistant, and/or states with a strong desire to preserve their culture)
  - Ex: Japan, France, Germany, and the Koreas

- **Stateless Nation**
  - When a nation does not have a state or coincide with one
  - The **Kurds are an important example** of a stateless nation

Tip:
Use the terms "state" and "nation" if you are confused between state types. Break apart the word and define each part and you will be able to decipher the whole definition. For example, "stateless nation" are "nations" without a "state".

- **Multinational States**
  - A state with a population consisting of two or more nations
  - Conflicts are more likely to occur between nations within multinational states
  - Ex: United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom

- **Multistate Nations**
  - A nation that transcends the borders of two or more states
  - Ex: Kurds, Koreans (North Korea and South Korea)

- Political boundaries are solid lines because they are more solid, whereas ethnic boundaries are dotted lines because they depend on the locations of individual people, versus an official and set boundary.
- Political Boundary:————
- Ethnic Boundary: - - - - - - - -

Other Common Things to Know:
- *Sovereignty- the ability of a state to decide affairs in its own territory
- Nation-States are created by cultural, historical, lingual, territorial, nationalistic, and/or religious-based bonds within a group

For more information on basic political terminology, see pages 194-198 in your textbook

The Cold War and The Fall of Communism

The Cold War : War "fought" by the USA and USSR over world dominance (capitalism vs. communism.)

- Neither countries actually fought each other, but instead, used **client states** to fight on their behalf.

Bipolar World- a world divided into two opposing groups

US Allies: (Capitalists)

- **NATO Nations (Western Europe and Canada**
- **Japan**
- **Taiwan**
- **Israel**
- **South Vietnam**
- **South Korea, etc.**

VS

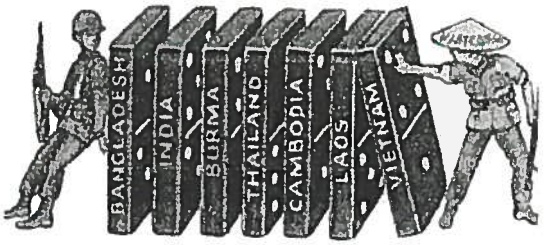
USSR Allies: (Communists)

- **Warsaw Packed countries**
- **East Germany, etc.**
- **Indirect allies- China, North Korea, North Vietnam**

mid-1940s to late 1980s

Other Terms

Shatterbelt Regions: Regions that are caught between conflict between two superpowers. Their boundaries are often changed due to these conflicts.
example: East Asia (during Korean and Vietnam wars)
Buffer States: Countries that remain neutral between two conflicting countries.
example: Mongolia (between China and Russia)



Domino Effect: Idea that once a few countries fell into communism, others would follow as well.

- Never actually existed but was theorized.

Fall of Communism

- Historians disagree on when it happened, but the fall was marked by:

1. The Falling of the Berlin Wall
2. Breakup and loss of USSR territory

Democratization

1. Reformation of **Poland, Hungary** and **Bulgaria**
2. Ousting of communism in **East Germany** (marked by falling of Berlin Wall) and **Czechoslovakia.**
3. Reformation of **Romania**

Formation of New States

Including:

Bosnia	Herzgovinia
Croatia	Macedonia
Serbia	Montenegro

Total of 23 New States

Communist Countries Today

China, Vietnam, Laos, Cuba and North Korea remain communist countries.

Political Power

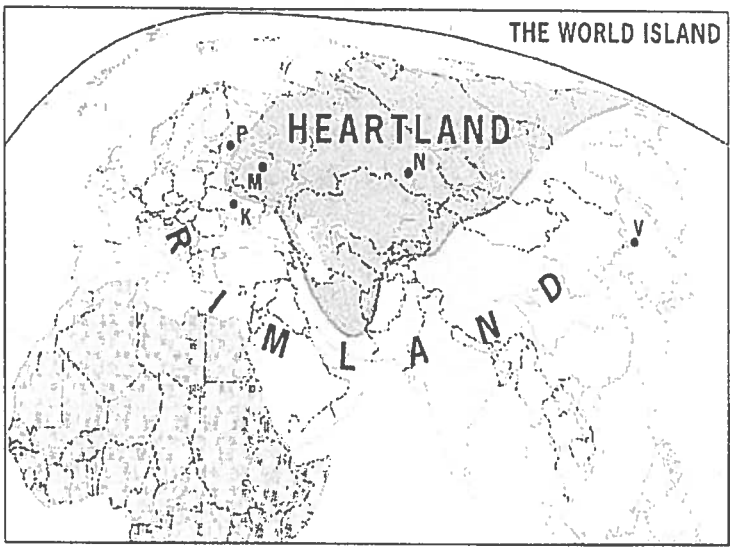
Territoriality

- Having a strong attachment to or defensive control of a specific area

For more information on these topics see pages 194, 213-214 of the textbook

Ratzel's Theory

- Developed by Friedrich Ratzel
- He compared a state's growth to that of an organism
  - States needed some type of resource to grow
  - States needed space to grow
  - States developed and grew stronger by gaining new territory
  - States competed against one another for resources and space
- His theory is an example of environmental determinism



Source: antimediocratie.org/?p=627

Mackinder's Heartland Theory

- Developed by Halford Mackinder
- He believed if the balance of power among states was upset, one or a combination of states could become the dominant world power
- He labeled the interior of Eurasia as the heartland
- The heartland, he claimed, had the best geographic factors for world domination:
  - It could not be attacked by sea
  - Had a sizeable amount of resources
- His theory could be said to involve environmental determinism, because of his belief that location is a crucial factor in political power
- Criticism of this theory: It oversimplifies the intricate factors that determine who has political power in the world

Spykman's Rimland Theory

- Developed by Nicholas Spykman
- Countered Mackinder's theory
- He labeled the area surrounding the heartland, the edge of Eurasia, as the rimland
- He believed that the rimland had the best geographic factors for world domination, instead of the heartland:
  - Had varied resources
  - Coastal access***
  - Access to interior (the heartland)

Boundaries and State Shapes

State Shape	Image	Description	Pros	Cons	Examples
Compact		Circular or square shape	Good communications and transportation	Lack of natural resources/ variety of natural resources	Uruguay, Poland
Elongated		A stretched out shape — long and skinny	Easy transportation of materials to industrial centers	More difficult communication between people leading to possible unrest	Nepal, Italy, Gambia, Chile
Fragmented		Broken up into two or more parts	More difficult for another country to occupy the country	Difficult communication and transportation across country	Japan, Philippines
Perforated		Contains a sovereign state within the state	The ethnic groups of the enclave state have their own state so there is less chance for tension	The enclave state might make transportation and communication more difficult	South Africa (Lesotho), Italy (San Marino and the Vatican City)
Porupt		A piece of the state hanging off or a "panhandle"	Better access to resources and more trade	Poruptions are often fought over	Thailand, Burma, Namibia

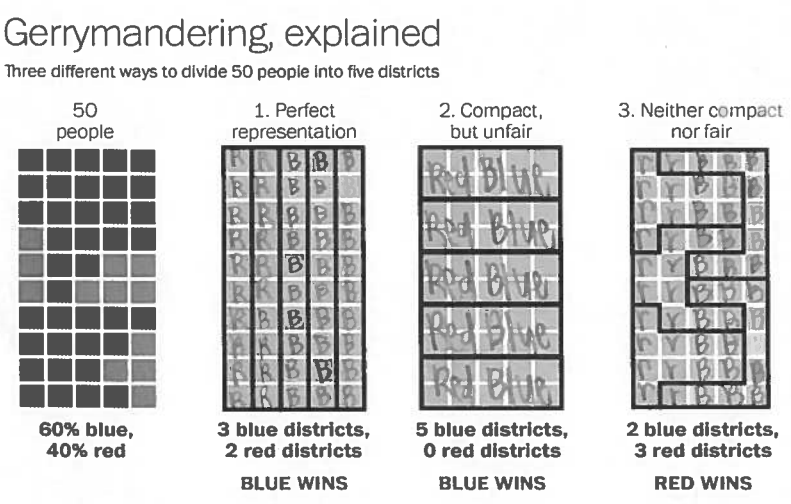
Enclave	A state that is completely surrounded by another state. Example: Lesotho, San Marino, and the Vatican City.
Exclave	An area completely separated from its state by another state. Example: Alaska, Kalainingrad.

Types of Boundaries

Physical	Boundaries that are natural features such as rivers and mountains. Ex: U.S./Mexico border
Cultural	Boundaries formed by cultural features
Geometric	Boundaries that are formed using longitude and latitude lines. Ex: U.S./Canada border
Antecedent	Boundaries made before an area is settled by humans.
Subsequent	Boundaries that are formed with the development of the culture. Ex: Ireland/Northern Ireland.
Superimposed	Boundaries formed that ignore the culture of the area. Ex: North Korea/South Korea, Africa
Relict	A boundary that does not exist anymore. Ex: Great Wall of China/ Berlin Wall

See textbook pages 202-205
Images taken from: https://apmodels.wikispaces.com/

Internal Boundaries



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What is Gerrymandering?

- Came from a tactic made by Elbridge Gerry in 1812
- The manipulation of boundaries of a electional area to make them favor one party over the other
- Ensures a win for the party in favor or greatly increases the chances of it winning
- Word comes from salamander + Gerry, because the district made looked like a salamander (see below)
- Can have racial motivations

Ex. Texas's separation of blacks and Hispanics from the rest of the voting arena

History of Gerrymandering

- Every 10 years, reapportionment occurs to even out the number of people in each district.
  To make sure each House of Representatives member has an equal number of voters, redistricting follows.
- The term was coined in 1812 when Elbridge Gerry redistricted Boston to benefit his political party.
- Though this process is frowned upon, it is not illegal.
- The resulting district was in the shape of a salamander on the map.
- These new districts gave Gerry's party an advantage, leading to its win.

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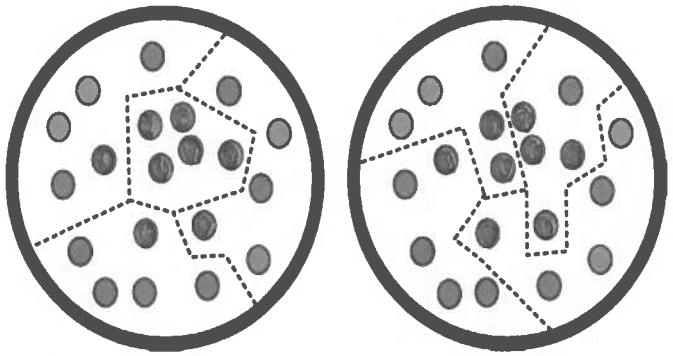


http://www.debitage.net/humangeography/images/gerrymander.png

Types of Gerrymandering

- **Packing-** Placing as many voters of one type in a single district to minimize the number of elections they can influence. (left)
- **Cracking-** Spreading voters of one type over many districts where they will comprise minorities that are unable to influence elections. (right)
- **Hijacking-** Separating an incumbent candidate from his constituents and placing him or her in a district where he or she has no name recognition.
- **Kidnapping-** Drawing two incumbent candidates into the same district, so they must run against each other.

For more information, see pages 218-221 in the textbook

UNCLOS

(United Nations Conference on the Law of the Seas)

- Created standard water borders for all UN states

Territorial Waters:

- **12** nautical miles from shore
- Sovereign territory of a country

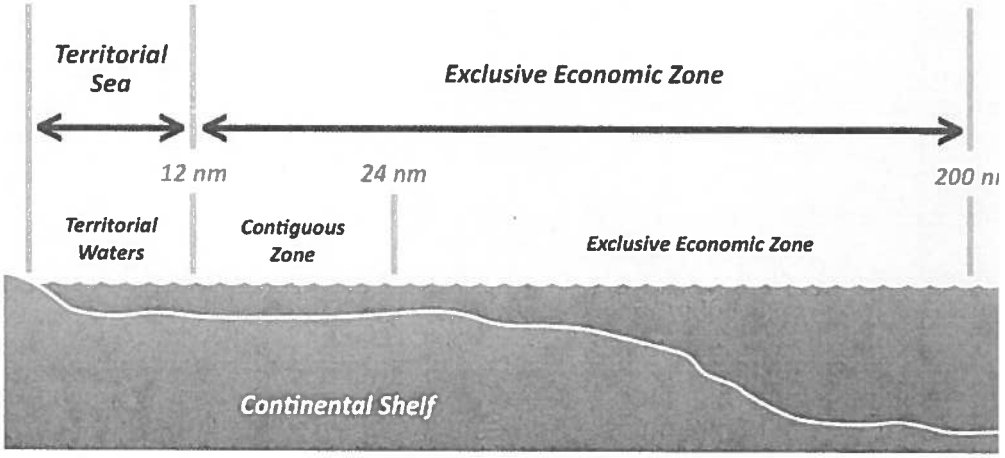
Contiguous Zone:

- **24** nautical miles from shore
- State has power to enforce their laws and control over water and airspace

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

- **200** nautical miles from shore
- State has control over resources but not over passage through the territory

(1 nautical mile= 1.508 miles)



http://securefisheries.org/faqs-illegal-fishing

High Seas

- The area beyond the EEZ
- Anyone can use the resources and pass through it

Median Line Principle

- Divides EEZs equally if they overlap
- **Ex:** Islands have large EEZs that often overlap but the median line principle divides them

Boundaries:

- Vertical plane represented as a line on a map that marks the territory of a state

Delimited: lines on a map

Demarcated: physical signs of a

Demarcated Border

Delimited Border

***For more information see page 202 in the textbook

Forms of Government

Unitary System

Concentrates power in the central government

ex: United Kingdom → Parliament

Absolute Monarchy, Dictatorship, Oligarchy, Theocracy

Federal System

Distributes some power to territorial subdivisions

ex: United States → States

Democracy, Limited Monarchy

http://www.clipartbest.com/king-with-crown, http://redlionsssci.wikispaces.com/TWT

UNITARY

+

-Sense of unity

-Everyone follows the same laws

-Everyone has the same policies

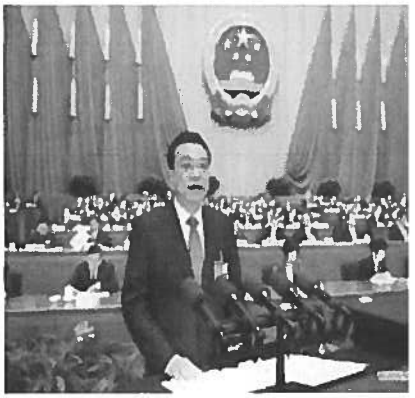
-Fewer government conflicts (ex: between national and local)

−

-Central government is overwhelmed (ex: cannot keep up with local issues)

-Difficult to meet needs of every individual

-Citizens' voices are limited



Example of Unitary Gov. – China

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/ecial/2014-03/14/c_133187027.htm

FEDERAL

-Citizens are represented

-All issues get handled

↳National and local

-Leaders are elected by the people

-Conflict between national and local levels

-Lack of unity

-Different laws and policies everywhere

Example of Federal Gov. – USA

http://www.maximumachievementprogram.org/US-Government.html

UNITARY

-Centralized (Central government has complete authority)

-Local government has little power

FEDERAL

-Not as centralized (Central government does **not** have compete authority)

-Power is divided between central and local government

For more information see page 206

Supranationalism

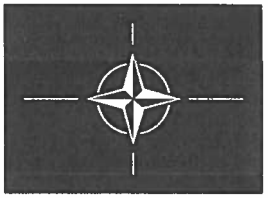
Multiple states working together for a common economic, military, or political purpose.

United Nations (UN)

- Founded In 1945
- **Main Goal:** wanted to promote peace in the world as well as building cooperative relations among states, and handling conflicts among countries in a peaceful and fair way.
- **Countries:** Most countries are involved with the UN , except for Taiwan, Palestine, Kosovo, and a few others.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Founded in 1949
- **Main Goal:** Protect Allies security and freedom through political and military services
- **Countries:** (total of 28) mainly in Western Europe, U.S, and Canada.



European Union (EU)

- Founded in 1993
- **Main Goal:** want to create a free-trade zone that enhances more economic wealth and gaining more profit in the market zone
- **Achievements:** successful supranational economic organization, contains a parliament, central bank, and flag
- **Countries:** Majority of Europe except Switzerland and Norway (total of 28 countries)

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- Formed in 1967
- **Main Goal:** wanted to improve economic growth, cultural development, social progress, and promote regional peace.
- **Countries:** majority of SE Asia (total of 10 countries)

North American Trade Association (NAFTA)

- Formed in 1994
- **Main Goal:** wanted to remove barriers, and trade goods with all three countries in North America.
- **Countries:** North America (total of 3 countries)

Pros and Cons of Supranationlism

- **Pros:** increase of political security, more trade, gained more allies, shared wealth
- **Cons:** Loss of sovereignty(a country giving away some of its political power in order to keep peace among countries)

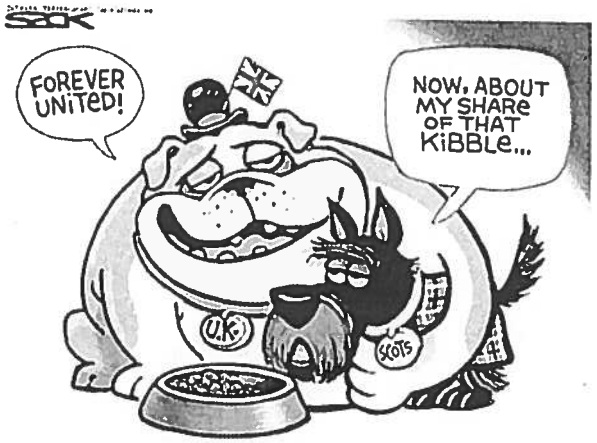
pages 209-212

DEVOLUTION

Definition: The transfer of some power to one or more regional units (weakening the central government)

Examples: Quebec (Canada), Scotland (United Kingdom)

Even though Scottish independence failed Scotland has gained some additional autonomy since the referendum



Cartoon From: http://media.cagle.com/139/2014/09/19/153973_600.jpg

The key cause is **ethnonationalism**- in multinational states, ethnic communities often desire to have more say, especially if they feel like they aren't represented or are underrepresented in the current structure

Advantage: If some power is transferred to one or more local regions and the people feel they are represented then **balkanization** (the break-up of a state into two or more units) becomes less likely. If people feel heard then **ethnic separatism** has less of a basis. Likewise, **irredentist** claims by surrounding powers are less likely to have traction with the ethnic group.

Changes that often result from devolution include:

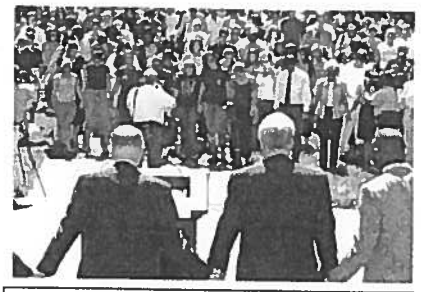
- More local policy control
- The encouragement of other groups to fight for some degree of sovereignty
- A less unified state identity
- Financial costs due to often redundant political structures

See textbook pages 207-208

Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information, see textbook pages 206- 207

First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution)

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

Before The First Agricultural Revolution:

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

agnesyu.blogspot.com

During The First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution):

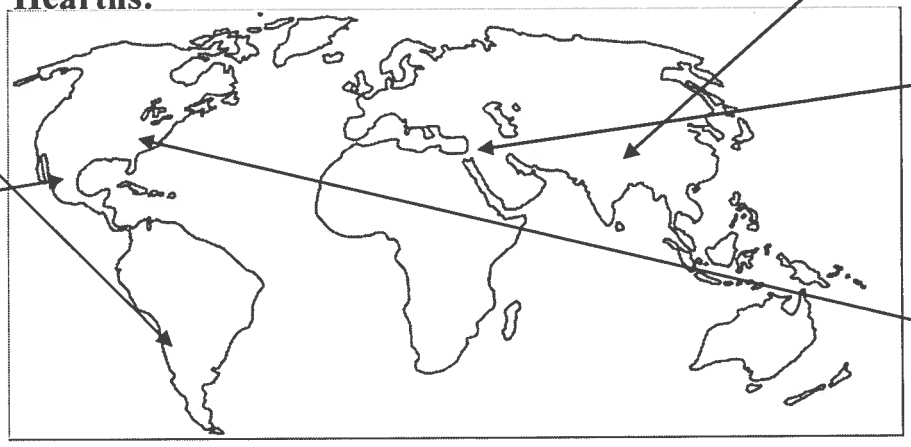
- Starting In about 8500 BC in several different hearths, people began to settle in areas and domesticate plants and animals (farming).
- Once farming became more prominent, hunter-gatherer groups began to disappear.

Pros and Cons of Farming

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

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

Hearths:



dusancech.cz

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

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

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

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

Eastern United States (2500 BC
Crops: Sunflowe squash

For more info see pages 327-328 in text book

Second Agricultural Revolution

What is the Second Agricultural Revolution?

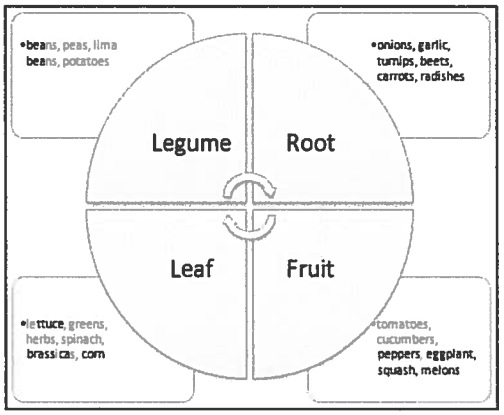
- The development of new agricultural practices in **Western Europe** that began in the **Middle Ages**
- Brought better cultivation, production, and storage methods
- Occurred in the developed world, mainly in Europe and the United States
- Closely related to the **Industrial Revolution**
- Mechanization was first introduced to agriculture

New inventions that significantly raised crop yields:

- **Cotton gin** – quickly and easily separated cotton fibers from seeds
- **Horse collar** – horses were faster, stronger, and had more endurance than the oxen farmers used prior to this innovation
- **Moldboard plow** – curved metal plate that enabled farmers to turn over heavy soils
- **Seed drill** – placed seeds directly into small holes lined in rows

Four-course crop rotation

- A system of crop rotation that is based on a four-year planting regime, in which different crops are grown in the same field to maintain soil fertility
- Before, farmers had to periodically leave their fields uncultivated, or **fallow**, so the soil could recover ⟶ four-course crop rotation eliminates the fallow period entirely
- Balances the planting of food crops with feed crops and incorporates legumes that enrich the soil
- Greatly increased productivity and farm yields



http://12721-presscdn-0-44.pagely.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/Crop-Rotation.jpg

Enclosure Acts

- Fenced off and enclosed open fields and common land from peasants who previously cultivated them and consolidated land for more productivity
- Passed in Great Britain during the 1700s – 1800s
- Led to private property and new efficient agricultural practices

Effects of the Second Agricultural Revolution:

- Innovations and improvements of farming equipment and techniques made farming less labor intensive and more productive
- Reduction in the number of people needed to operate farms
- Enabled the growth of an industrial economy because increased agricultural output made it possible to feed larger urban populations
- Rural to urban migration due to industrialization and fewer agricultural jobs

For more information see pages 327-328 of the textbook.

Green Revolution

What is the Green Revolution?
- 1st stage of the 3rd Agricultural Revolution

Who Started the Green Revolution?
- Norman Borlaug

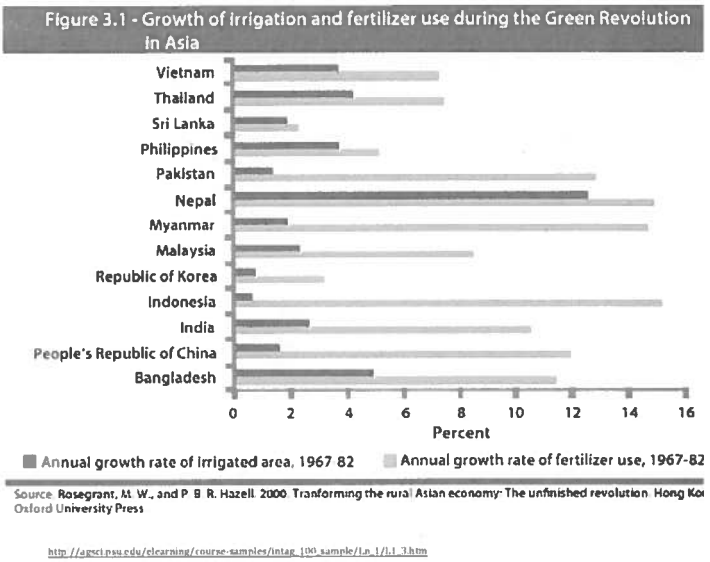
When Did the Green Revolution Occur?
- 1965-1985

What Was The Goal of the Green Revolution?
- To alleviate world hunger

Where Was the Green Revolution Aimed?
- LDCs, especially India

Where Did the Revolution Positively Affect?
- Mexico, India, and Pakistan were greatly impacted

Where Did the Revolution Not Affect?
- Sub-Saharan Africa



New Technologies and Ideas Brought to the Table

- Ideas were shared between countries, unlike the Gene Revolution, where ideas were patented
- Main crops that were grown: rice, wheat, and corn, which are all irrigation dependent
- Pesticides were used to get rid of weeds, and when crops grew resistant to the pesticides, they used more pesticides
- Tractors were used to make it easier to farm

Pros and Cons of the Green Revolution

Pros	Cons
More food was produced/grown	Reduction of soil fertility from overuse of pesticides and herbicides
Help alleviate world hunger in lesser developed countries	Farmers went into more debt
Many LDCs, especially India, became self-sufficient in growing grains and rice	Weeds started becoming more resistant to pesticides
Wheat production doubled in Pakistan and India	Lots of money was put into the Revolution
Irrigated land doubled across the world	Lots of crops needed to be produced so lots of natural resources were used to meet these needs

For More Information, Go To Pages 329-331 in the Textbook

Gene Revolution

What is it?- Part of the Third Agricultural Revolution, the transition from the Green Revolution to more genetic engineering and more company involvement in research and patenting

When did it happen?- Began in the 1980s, still going on today

Where did it happen?- Mostly MDCs, especially the United States; most LDCs are unaffected

Causes:

- increase in technology caused by the Third Agricultural Revolution
- great increase in world population created a need for increased food production
- patenting man-made lifeforms became typical

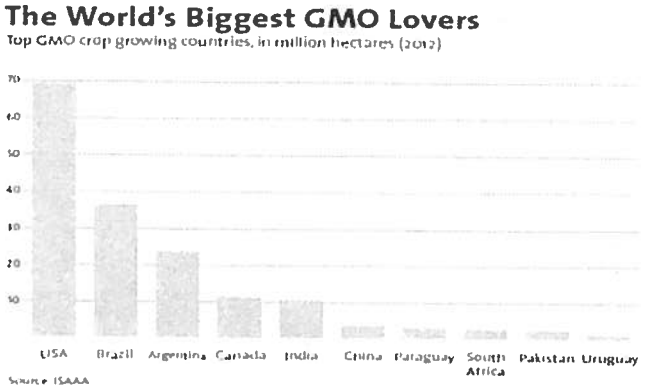
Effects:

- environmental issues (example: increased use of herbicides)
- disadvantage to unaffected LDCs
- controversy (example: The EU has passed laws banning GMOs)

Related Terms to Know

Biotechnology- improving livestock and crops through genetic engineering, example: GMOs

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)- created by taking genes from one organism and inserting them into another organism, extremely controversial, example: rice containing a natural pesticide from a species of bacteria



www.gmoinside.org

Monsanto- Company that creates GMOs, has caused controversy because they patent their GMO technology and control most GMOs on the market today

MONSANTO

www.news.monsanto.c

Terminator Seeds- GMO seeds created by Monsanto that do not produce offspring; farmers are forced to purchase new seeds each year, recently banned

Green Revolution vs. Gene Revolution

Green Revolution	Gene Revolution
◦ had the greatest effect on LDCs ◦ sponsored by governments to alleviate world hunger ◦ innovations shared with the world	◦ only affected MDCs ◦ incited by companies to gain profit and increase efficiency ◦ innovations protected by patents

For more information, see textbook pages 328-332

Responses to Modern Agriculture

- **Organic Agriculture:** Relies on natural cycles rather than synthetic inputs
  - ★ Fastest growing sector of agriculture

Organic Foods	Non-Organic Foods
▪ Not grown with pesticides or fertilizers ▪ Healthier to eat (more nutritious) ▪ Grown on organic farms Ex. Foods with certified USDA organic sticker	▪ Grown with pesticides and fertilizers ▪ Proven unhealthy for the body ▪ Grown on feedlots, factory farms, etc. Ex. Foods without certified USDA organic sticker

http://www.omorganics.org/page.php?pageid=59

http://www.nongmoproject.org

Non-GMO Foods
▪ Grown naturally without any gene modification ▪ Overall, healthier to eat

- **GMO Foods:** Genes are modified to increase production and/or durability

Pros	Cons
▪ Higher yields and longer shelf life ▪ Higher resistantance to hardships (droughts, pests, etc.) ▪ Some GMOs are more nutritious than before	▪ Toxic and carcinogenic effects on health are unknown ▪ Loss in genetic biodiversity leading to a decrease in long-term food security ▪ Genes containing viruses can be transferred (ex. mad cow disease)

- **Eat Local Movements:** Local food production and distribution replaces national/international food system
  - ★ Local *sustainable* agriculture vs global *industrial* agriculture

Pros	Cons
▪ Fresher and healthier foods ▪ Decrease in transportation and packaging costs (decreasing pollution) ▪ Support for local economy	▪ Shuts down the export needs of poor countries ▪ Less crop yields than industrial agriculture

For more information, see pages 330-332 & 346-348 of the textbook ☺

Types of Agriculture

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE

Subsistence Agriculture-farming system in which outputs are used/consumed by farmers and their family

- **Shifting cultivation**-uses fire to clear vegetation to create fields for crops; based on a cycle of land rotation which includes a fallow period
  - EXTENSIVE
  - Southeast Asia, Africa, Central and South America; tropical and subtropical climates
  - Slash-and-burn/milpa/swidden
  - **Intercropping**-planting 2 or more crops in a field at the same time
- **Pastoralism**- grazing and raising herd animals as the sole/dominant farming activity
  - EXTENSIVE
  - Arid climates; Saharan Desert in North Africa, Middle East, and the Gobi Desert
  - Relies on trade with settled farmers for cereal crops, and other foods
  - Camels, goats, or sheep
- **Wet Rice Farming**
  - INTENSIVE
  - Leading rice exporters: Thailand, Vietnam, India, US (US doesn't have a small-holder system)
  - **Smallholder agriculture**-small farms in which the produce is consumed by those in the household
  - Double cropping
- **Smallholder crop and livestock farming**
  - INTENISVE
  - Asia where rice farming can not occur
  - No double cropping
  - Fewer inputs than wet-rice farming
- Women in Africa do most of the farming because men are in mines or cities working, and children are at school

For more information (and the rest of the table to the right) see pages 333-342 ☺

COMMERICAL AGRICUTLURE

Commercial Agriculture-farming system that relies heavily on purchased inputs and in which products are sold

- **Agribusiness**-industry of food production including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers
  - Vertical integration-when a country controls more than 1 stage in the production or distribution of a commodity
- **Plantation Agriculture**
  - **Plantation**-large estate on which cash crops are grown
- **Mediterranean agriculture**
  - California/Chile/Mediterranean sea
  - Exs: olives, grapes, citrus fruits
- **Mixed crop and livestock farming**-crops are grown to feed livestock and livestock are sold
  - **Corn Belt**-Central Ohio to Eastern Nebraska
    - Corn and soybeans were raised for cattle and hogs
    - Specialization of the corn belt:
      - **Feedlots**
      - **Factory Farms**
- **Livestock Ranching**-EXTENSIVE, raising large numbers of sheep and cattle for sale
- **Commercial gardening**-INTENSIVE, production of nontropical fruits, vegetables, and flowers for sale
  - **Truck farming**-large farms that specialize in the production of one commodity

	Subsistence	**Commercial**
Farm Size	Small	Large
Agricultural Activity	Diverse	Specialized
Scale of consumption	Household, local	National, international
Purchased inputs	Low	High

Agricultural Regions

Mediterranean Agriculture:

-As historically practiced, a form of **agroforestry** that integrated cultivation of livestock, a grain crop, and a tree or vine crop, and that is today increasingly affected by specialization.

-The lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea constitute the hearth of Mediterranean Agriculture.

-It is also prominent in the Central Valley of California.

-Part of **commercial gardening**.

-Practiced in locations with climate types of hot, dry summers and cold, wet winters.

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

Shifting Agriculture:

-An agricultural system that uses fire to clear vegetation in order to create fields for crops and is based on a cycle of land rotation that includes fallow periods.

-This is also know as **shifting cultivation**, *swidden*, or *slash-and-burn agriculture*.

-Part of **Subsistence Agriculture**.

-Some shifting cultivators plant two or more crops in a field at the same time—a strategy known as **intercropping**.

-Practiced in Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and Africa.

-Practiced in locations with climate types of tropical and subtropical.

-**Agroforestry**: The purposeful integration of trees with crops and/or livestock in the same field simultaneously or sequentially.

Pastoral Nomadism:

-An agricultural system in which animal husbandry based on open-grazing of herd animals is the sole or dominant farming activity.

-Pastoralists favor reindeer in the cold lands, and camels, cattle, goats, or sheep in arid regions.

-Because of their importance as a resource, the livestock are rarely killed and consumed for their meat.

-*Mobility* is a very important dimension of pastoralism

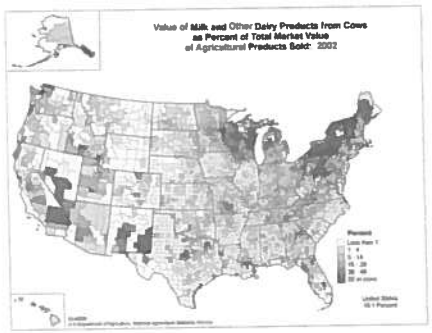
-**Transhumance**—moving herds on a seasonal basis to new pastures or water sources—is a common practice.

-Practiced in locations with climate types of arid and semiarid.

-Examples are found in the Sahara Desert, Mongolia, and the Amazonia Rain Forests.

Dairy Belt:

- The milk cow producing region.
- Humid continental climate type.

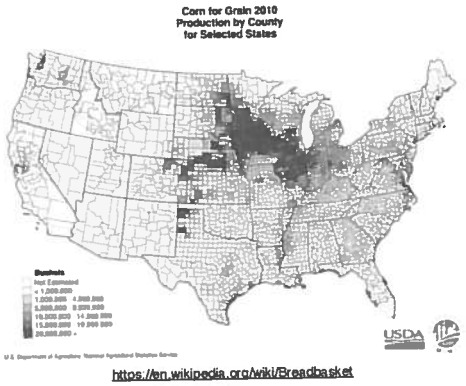


http://pangeography.blogspot.com/2012/12/breakfast-city-judging-by-title-of-this.html

Bread Bowl:

-Wheat producing region in the US.

-Humid continental climate type.

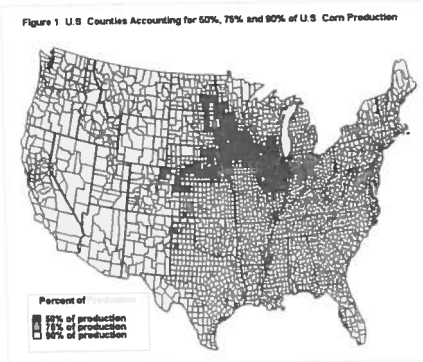


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breadbasket

Soybean and Corn Production:

-Soybean producing region.

-Humid continental climate type.

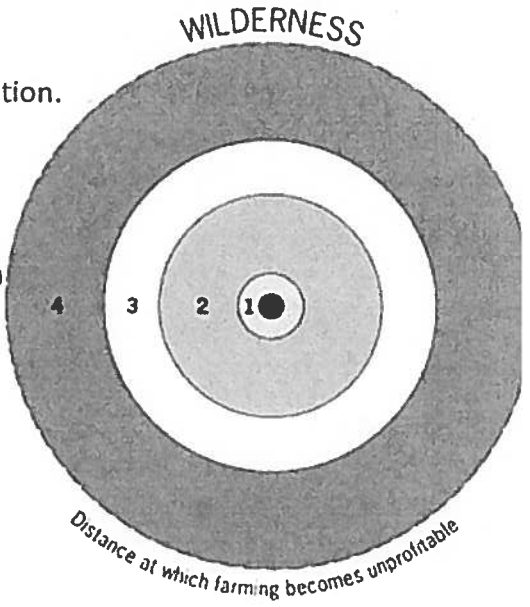


http://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2013/07/concentration_corn_soybean_production.html

For more information see pages 333-340 of the textbook.

Von Thunen

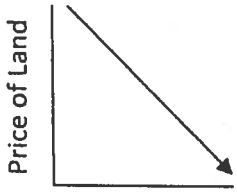
- The model was created by J.H. Von Thunen before industrialization.
- It is based on the following assumptions:
  - The market is in the center of an **isolated state**
  - The land is **flat**
  - Farmers transport their own goods to market by **wagon**



- Central City
- 1 Intensive farming and dairying
- 2 Forest
- 3 Increasing extensive field crops
- 4 Ranching, animal products

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

Bid-Rent Theory



- The bid-rent theory shows how much a buyer is willing to spend on a land in relation to its distance from the market.
- **Further from market=cheaper land**
- **Closer to market=expensive land**

Intensive Agriculture

- Needs high input of labor/capital/machines
- Crops are **closer together**
- More crops can be planted in less space
- Example: Produce

Extensive Agriculture

- Doesn't need as many inputs
- Crops/livestock tend to be more **spread out**
- Example: Grains, Cattle

- Intensive Agriculture only needs a little land, so farmers can afford to buy the more expensive land.
- Extensive Agriculture needs more land, so farmers had to buy the cheaper land further away.

- This allowed Von Thunen to draw generalizations on the spatial distribution of agriculture.
- Other Things Von Thunen Considered:
  - Would the agricultural product **spoil**?
  - Would the farmer be making **frequent trips** to the market?
  - How much did it **cost** to transport the agricultural product?

Relevance to Today

- In today's cities, there is more **than one market.**
- Spoilage is no longer an issue because of **refrigeration** and refrigerated trucks.
- Transportation is easier.
- The **cost of transportation no longer has than much of an effect.**

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

Role of Women in Agriculture

- Women's role on agriculture is very important in countries that are still heavily dependent on agriculture (Nigeria, Rwanda, and Uganda)
- About 43% of women in the world make up the labor force of agriculture.
    - 20% in Latin America to 50% in parts of Asia and Africa
- Only 5% of female farmers in 97 countries receive agricultural extension services
- Although women do the same work as male farmers:
    - Women have less access to agriculture services then men
    - Women are paid less than men (In India, *95%* of female agricultural wageworkers received less than a minimum wage)
    - Women receive less education due to the gender gap
    - Women have smaller farms due to the heavy labor workload
    - Women sometimes have lack of formal control over land and resources
- The Gender Gap affects women in the agriculture, hindering them the availability of:
    - Seeds
    - Water and Tools
    - Land
    - Education
    - Agricultural Education
    - Technologies
    - Legal Rights
    - Credit

A woman farmer works in her field
Source: http://www.wholefoodsmagazine.com/news/breaking-news/invest-women-farmers-new-report-advises/WF853618

- Over *1.1 Billion* Women Farmers in the world are affected by the Gender Gap
- If the gender gap was closed:
    - Women can produce 20-30% more food, enough to lift 150 million people out of hunger!
    - Agriculture Economies can improve
    - Women farmers can lead a better life and future

The Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution (17th-19th century) - a period which rural societies in Europe became industrial and urbanized.

What Happened?

- This marked a shift into special purpose machinery
- Factories and mass productions occurred
- Jobs were created
- Improved transportation/ efficient ways of communication were being developed

Why was Britain the birthplace?

1. Resources: coal, steel, iron
2. Population growth

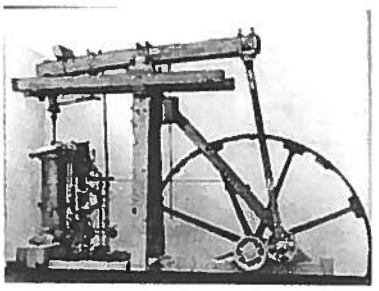
Factory Working Conditions

- Low wages
- Unskilled workers were easy to replace
- Highly hazardous tasks = health risks

Before The Industrial Revolution

- Manufacturing was done in homes (simple machines)
- Cottage industries a.k.a. small-scale goods produced (ex. Cloths)
- Life revolved around farming
- People resided in small rural communities

As goods increased new methods of production were needed



Steam Engine "www.pixshark.com"

Technology

- The Spinning Jenny (1764)- created by James Hargreaves
- The Steam Engine (1769)- created by James Watt

Diffusion Phases

The diffusion of the Industrial Revolution occurred slowly and caused core-periphery patterns

1st Phase (1760-1880)

- Industrial Revolution moved to France, Germany, the Netherlands, U.S., and Belgium
- Places tied to England by economic activity/ trade

2nd Phase (1880-1950)

- Moved towards Japan, Canada, and Russia (western places/ semi-periphery countries at the time)
- Industrial hubs developed in primarily agricultural places

3rd Phase (1950- Current day)

- Continuation of countries from phase two
- Israel and Pacific rim countries becoming increasingly industrialized

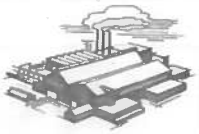
For more information see pages 298-300 of textbook

Economic Sectors

All industries can be placed into one of five **economic sectors**—sections of the economy devoted to producing similar goods or services.

Primary Sector

- Focused on the extraction of natural resources
- Most basic sector—LDCs typically have more people employed here
- Examples of primary industries: agriculture, mining, fishing, logging



Secondary Sector

- Focused on manufacturing or processing raw materials
- Typically what you think of when you hear the word "industry"
- Examples of secondary industries: auto manufacturing, textile manufacturing, breweries

Tertiary Sector

- Focused on providing nontangible services to consumers
- Quaternary and quinary sectors are branches of this sector
- Examples of tertiary industries: restaurants, hotels, hair salons, legal services (quaternary), medical care (quinary)

Quaternary Sector

- Branch of the tertiary sector focused on transportation, communication, and information processing

Quinary Sector

- Branch of the tertiary sector focused on research and innovation

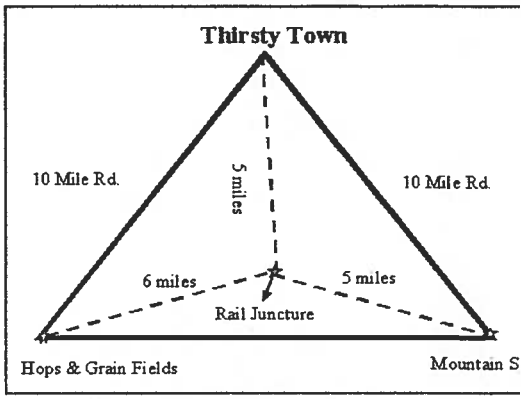
For more information see pages 296-300 in the textbook

Location Models

http://teacherweb.ftl.pinecrest.ec
snyderd/APHG/Unit%207/weber

Weber's Least Cost Theory:

- Created by Alfred Weber (1868-1958)
- Creates a "triangle" of raw materials, business, and market
- Accounts for location of manufacturing establishments
- Developed for **secondary industries**
- Focuses on **minimizing** three major costs:
  - Transportation (**most important**) - Must have lowest cost of moving raw materials to factory and finished products to market
  - Labor - Cheap labor can make up for added transport costs
  - Agglomeration - Clustering enterprises overcomes other costs



Weight-Losing Case:

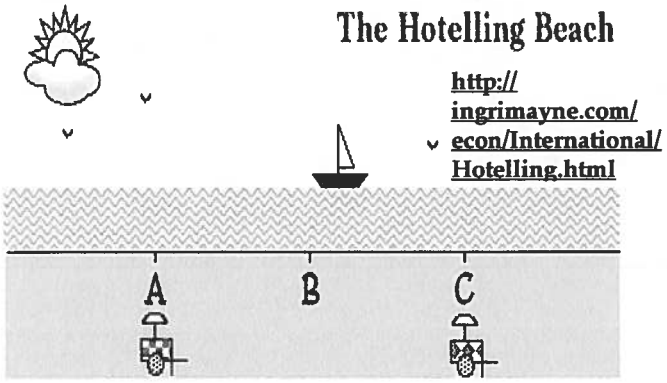
- Finished product is **lighter** than raw materials (less cost to transport)
- Business will locate closer to raw materials
- Ex: Toothpicks, potato chips

Weight-Gaining Case:

- Finished product is **heavier** than raw materials (more cost to transport)
- Business will locate closer to market
- Ex: Cars, beverage production

WEBER'S ASSUMPTIONS:

- Uniform Plain (**isotropic**)
- Manufacturing involves single product sold in **single market**
- Inputs involve **raw materials** from multiple sources
- **Labor** is available everywhere, but is **immobile**
- **Transportation** routes are not fixe but need to take the shortest path



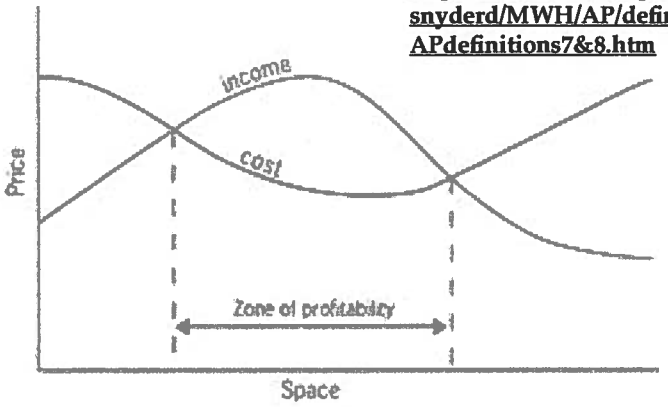
Locational Interdependence Theory:

- Developed by Harold Hotelling (1895-1973)
- Industries will try to **maximize** profits by maximizing consumers they have
- Lots of competition with other industries
- Industries will continue to compete and shift business until they are back to back in the **middle**
- Shown by the beach model (ice cream vendors will both locate at Point B)

Zone of Profitability:

- Developed by August Losch (1906-1945)
- Income will outpace costs at **multiple places**
- Firms will identify a **zone** of profitability (not just a single point) where income *exceeds* costs
- Based on TWO Factors:
  - Consumer **demand** for product
  - **Spatial** Impact
- OTHER COSTS TO CONSIDER: Energy, Terrain, Climate, Personal Preferences, Product Being Sold

http://teacherweb.ftl.pinecrest.e
snyderd/MWH/AP/definitions/
APdefinitions7&8.htm



Measures of Development

Gross National Income (GNI)

- The collective income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of the factors of production.
- Expresses the total value of goods and services produced by the country.
  Ex: Apple has manufacturing plants in China in which the profit earned is counted as US's GNI.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

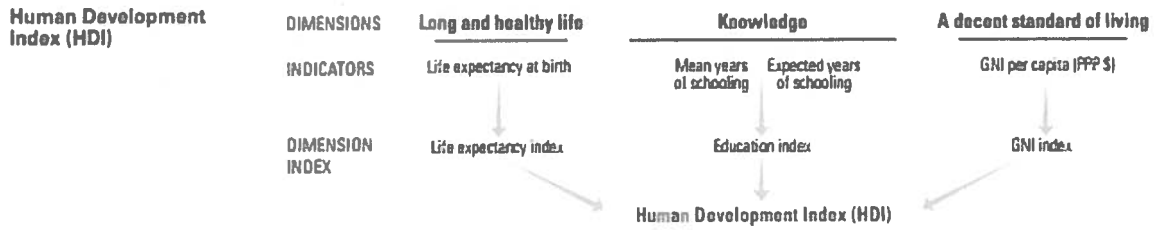
- *The number of children that is expected to die before the age of 1for every 1,000 live births*
- *Higher IMR means poor living conditions such as healthcare*
- *IMR is usually high in Less Developed Countries (LDC) than More Developed Countries (MDC)*
  Ex: Afghanistan has the highest IMR of 115.08 or 115 deaths for 1,000 living

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- *Average number of children a woman is expected to have in a certain place in her childbearing years (15-36)*
- *Replacement Level: The TFR needs to be 2.1 in order to replace its parents*
- *2.1 and not 2.0 due to Infant Mortality Rates*
  Ex: USA has a TFR of 2.06 as of 2016 which means 2.06 children will be born per parents, in other words 206 children will be born for every 200 parents.

Human Development Index (HDI)

- A summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.



Access to Healthcare

- Higher access to health care and better health care in MDCs
  Ex: United States have higher quality health care compared to LDCs such as Pakistan.

Economic Sectors

- Primary
  Uses the Natural Resources.
  Ex: Mining, Forestry, Fishing
- Secondary
  Manufacturing the Primary Sectors, or Natural Resources.
  Ex: Metal works and smelting, automobile production, textile production, shipbuilding.
- Tertiary
  Provides Services to businesses and the people.
  Ex: Transportation of goods from Manufacturing plants to Store, Entertainment (Radio)

Gender Inequality

- The Gender Inequality Index (GII) compares inequality between men and women.
- The Gender-Related Development Index (GDI) replaced the GII in 2010. Shows Gender equality and Inequality but replaces the GDP per capita with income.

Income Distribution

- How income is divided between groups or individuals.
- Income inequality is a ratio of the richest and the poorest earnings.
- Gini Coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents.
- Several Factors contribute to income distribution and inequality such as individuals (skills), society (circumstances), and policies (tax, immigrations, labor).

Literacy Rate

- The percentage of the population over 15 years that can read and write in their native language.
  Developed Country has over 90% literacy rate while developing countries have around 60%.

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/

For More Information see pages 67-70, 72-73, 275-279 of the textbook.

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth

5 Stages:

- *Stage 1:* ***Traditional***
  - The economy is based on subsistence agriculture and has little to no infrastructure
  - Includes trade by barter and is hierarchical
  - Production is labor intensive and expensive

  Ex: Congo
- *Stage 2:* ***Pre Take-Off***
  - Surplus, beginning of a commercial class, rising spirit of openness, increase in productivity, specialization
  - Some urbanization is taking place and a centralized government is forming
  - A modern society is being introduced but is not yet widely accepted

  Ex: Venezuela
- *Stage 3:* ***Take-Off***
  - The economy has officially shifted from traditional to modern
  - Surge of technology, rapid expansion, entrepreneurial class and capital for profit
  - Manufacturing has expanded due to the surge of new technologies, and is bringing in profits.

  Ex: Vietnam
- *Stage 4:* ***Maturity***
  - Technology has spread to all sectors
  - Urbanization fueled by a sustainable economy, less dependence on imports
  - Influential industrial leaders and the expansion of progress

  Ex: China
- *Stage 5:* ***High Mass Consumption***
  - Service sector dominates (majority of the population is now working in this sector)
  - Higher incomes
  - Creation of a new middle class, causing a shift to suburbs
  - Social welfare, more resources provided towards the military and security, and increased acquisition of consumed goods

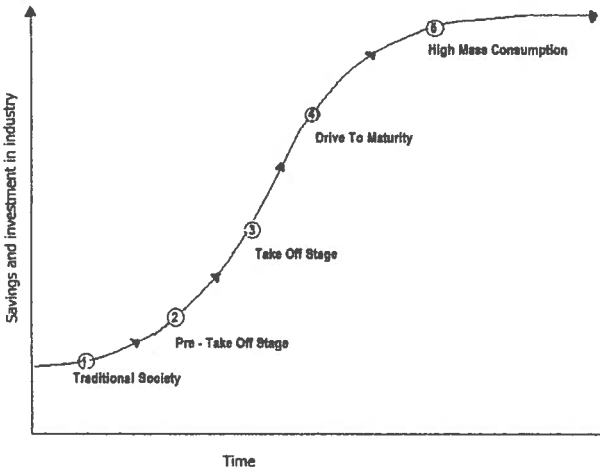
  Ex: USA

For more information, see pages 280-281 of the textbook.

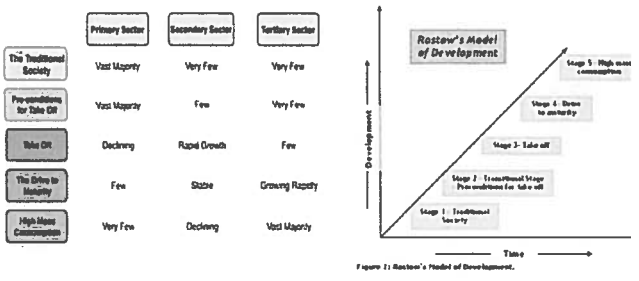
Rostow assumed that countries passed through stages while their economy was developing.

Criticisms:

1. The model assumes that all countries begin at the same base economic level
2. The model does not consider possible aid a country receives or the possible debt from the assistance
3. The model assumes that practices that worked in western countries will work for other countries around the world



Rostow's Stages of Growth



http://slideplayer.com/slide/8626139/
https://geogyourmemory.wordpress.com/unit-2/

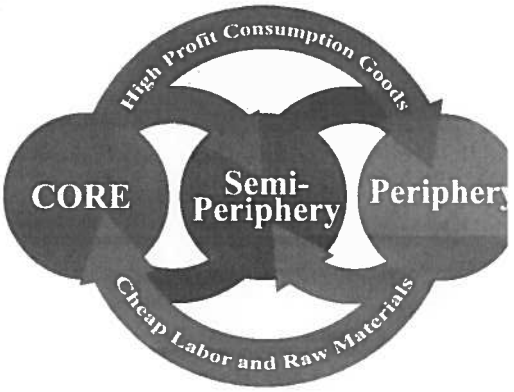
Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

- Created by Immanuel Wallerstein in the 20th century.
- proposing that social change in the developing world is linked to the economic activities of the developed world.

Global Capitalism causes → **International division of labor**

Divided into 3 groups:

1. Core
   - 1.1. Core states have high levels of development, capacity at innovation and a convergence of trade flows. Only a small part of their workforce in in the primary sector.
     - 1.1.1. Example Areas: West Europe, United States, Canada, Australia
2. Semi-Periphery
   - 2.1. Semi-Periphery states have factors of both core and periphery states. They have some economic diversity. They are the balance in the world's economy.
     - 2.1.1. Example Areas: Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, India
3. Periphery
   - 3.1. Periphery countries usually have less development and are poorer countries. Most of the workforce is in the primary sector. These countries were/are most likely colonies
     - 3.1.1. Example Areas: Iran, Iraq, Most of Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia



Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

World Trade

For more information, see pages 282-284 in your textbook.

UN Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Where were they made?

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

When were they made?

- September 2000

Why were they made?

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

What were they?

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

Summary:

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

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

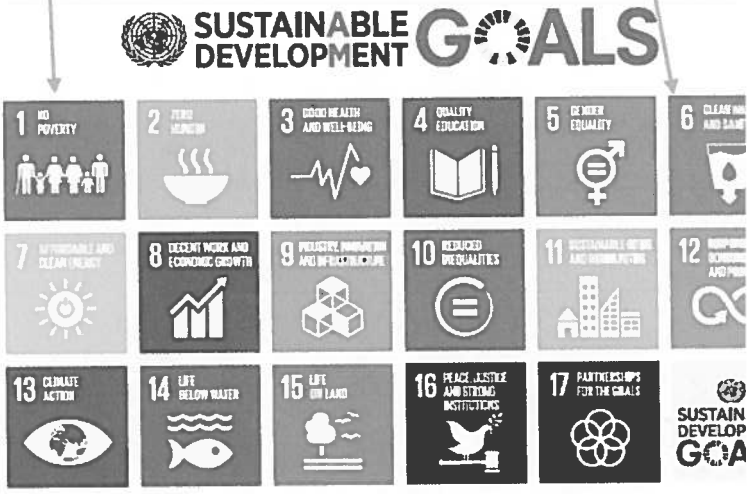
Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

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

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



Women and Economic Development

TFR and Education

- As women become educated and high-skill labourers, they focus more on careers
  - Translating to having fewer children, later in life, and being more active within the workforce instead
  - This lowers the *Total Fertility Rate(TFR)* of the country, leading towards stable population and into the late third stage of the *Demographic Transition Model(DTM)*

Economic Measures, and Inequality

- *The Gender Inequality Index(GII)*, A measure of income inequality, a score of one represent perfect income equality, with lower scores indicating women underperforming men, a score higher than one representing women outperforming men.
- *The Gender Empowerment Measure(GEM).* Another measure on gender equality, taking into consideration income and participation with government and high level business, a score closest to one meaning high levels of equality, lower scores representing gaps.

Within The Workforce

- Women compose **43%** of the Agricultural workforce globally, Sub-Saharan Africa at **80%**
- Women compose **75%** of the service workforce in over **50 countries**, most as at-home workers
- **60%** of working women in *Less Developed Countries(LDCs)* work in the informal sector
  - Primary employee at *maquiladoras* and *EPZs* due to ability to be underpaid

Investment and 'Microloans'

- In many LDCs, there are loan groups that collect donations and choose to reinvest in local members of the communities once more. Lead by women, loan to women largely
- Microlending, are giving small, low interest loans(<$2K) to people in developing countries as a way of providing aid, relief, and helping to advance the country's development
  - Microlending typically favours women as recipients to aid in establishing gender equality

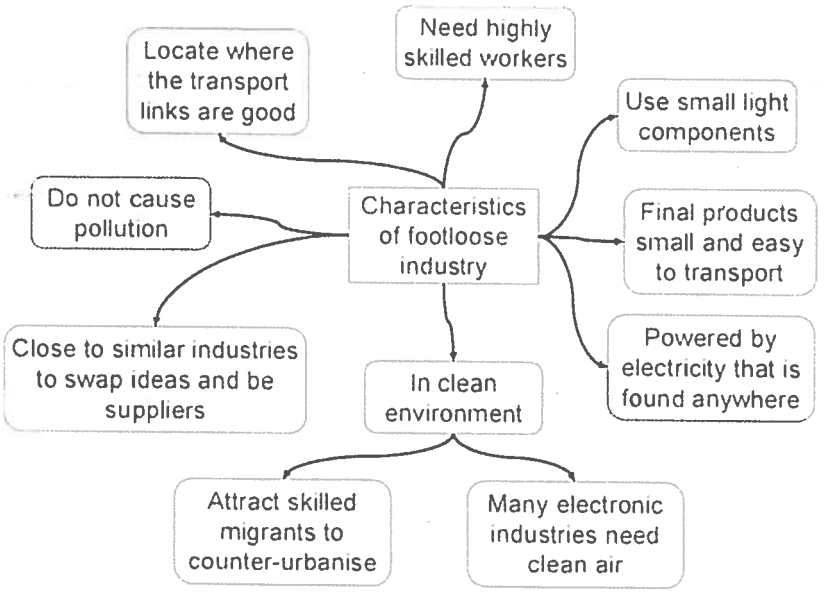
See pages 316-318 and 269-273 in book for more info

http://upload.wikimedia.org
http://www.repmanblog.com

International Trade

CAUSES	EFFECTS
• **Price Advantages:** Different countries produce more/less of various items based on access to resources and labor. ➢ Prices of items made in some countries are cheaper than prices in other countries. • **Complementarity:** Two regions can benefit each other in different ways through trade. • **Comparative advantage:** Ability of one country to produce goods/ services for comparatively cheaper prices than other countries. • **Cheaper labor:** Outsourcing and other methods of hiring cheaper labor from foreign countries to do typically low skill labor. • **Fewer regulations:** Regulations on minimum wage, tariffs, workers' rights, etc. vary from country to country.	• **Deindustrialization of core:** Core states are militarily strong, have diversified economies, and have a high-skilled labor force. ➢ International trade causes loss of diverse economies through globalization. • **Outsourcing:** When a company transfers work to another country to reduce labor costs. ➢ typically a secondary economic activity • **Maquiladoras:** Foreign-owned manufacturing plants that receive duty-free import materials, assembles and processes them, and then exports them. ➢ Associated with Mexico, "EPZ with single factory." Industry has struggled since 2000. • **Special Economic Zones:** Export processing zones established in China to make more open economy, developed experimentally, larger than EPZs

- **Footloose Industries**: Industries that can be relocated and not be affected by factors such as transportation, they don't have to be located near resources.
  - ➢ Costs are spatially fixed, i.e. the costs of the products don't change matter where the product is assembled.
  - ➢ Examples: Diamonds and computer chips.



Source for graphic: http://revisionworld.com/gcse-revision/geography/industry/footloose-industry

For more information, see pages 310-311, 314-315

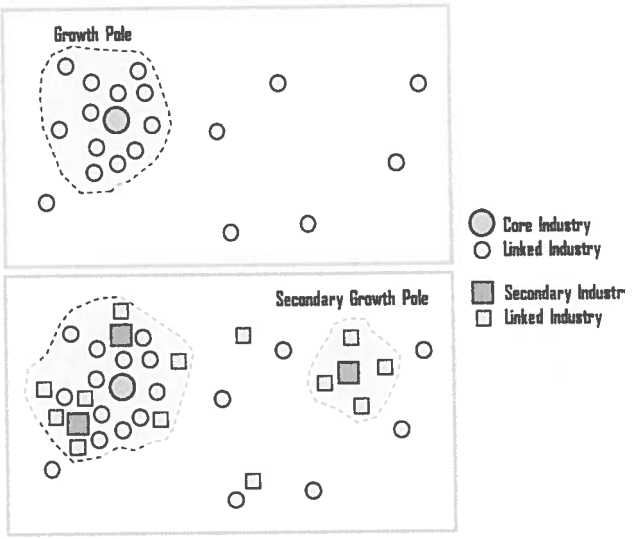
Growth poles

What are growth poles?

- Growth poles represent the idea that economic development takes place under a specific pole rather than equally everywhere.

What kind of economy are growth poles found in?

- Growth poles are most commonly found in *postindustrial societies* where they have transferred to a *knowledge based economy*.
- *Knowledge based economy* - skilled workers are favored and jobs are usually specialized.



Why are growth poles formed?

- Growth poles are a way to increase development in a place that has experienced job loss.
- In some cases growth poles are formed to attract new people to a location thus improving the economy.
- Capitalize on *agglomeration* or the spatial clustering of like industries.

What are technopoles?

- Technopoles are growth poles made specifically for research, design, development, and/or manufacturing for high-tech industries
- Technopoles are not limited to MDCs, however sometimes government planned initiatives allow for technopoles to form in the developing world.
- Countries that take on technopoles have to have a nice location, money for new enterprise, and infrastructure that supports high connectivity.

Examples

California's *Silicon Valley* and the *Research Triangle* of North Carolina are perfect examples of technoples. This is because of their large agglomeration of technology companies and their large amount of educated workers.

Sustainable Development

What is sustainable development?

An approach to resource use and management that meets economic and social needs without compromising the resources for future generations.

Why is sustainable development important?

- Focuses on the environmental, economical, and social aspects of development.
- Attempts to protect resources that aren't renewable so that future generations can access them.

In order to understand why sustainable development is more reliable you must know why it is different from conventional development.

Conventional development

Favors economic and social gains, but does not pay attention to the impact these gains have on the environment, resource use, and consumption.

Conventional (conflicts)	vs.	Sustainable (solutions)
1) Natural resources • Overuses non-renewable natural resources (coal, fossil fuels, and natural gas) 2) Mass consumption • Resources have a high demand because of massive populations 3) Pollution • Cost: often more inexpensive than sustainable • Effects: health issues within populations, climate changes, flora/fauna are endangered 4) Climate • Global warming, rising ocean levels, dangerous gases in atmosphere such as carbon monoxide (links back to pollution). 5) Social and economic inequality • Institutionalized racism, gender inequality, segregation 6) Poverty • Low wages, less job slots available, unstable areas.		1) Natural resources • Specialized use of renewable resources (wind, water, solar energy, biomass [plant-based material]) 2) Mass consumption • Regulated demand for resources 3) Pollution • Less harm to environment 4) Climate • Emphasizes on protection of green spaces • Protects lakes and bodies of water • Flora/fauna are preserved tremendously and helped thrive 5) Social and economic equality • Equal income distribution between men and women • Equal rights 6) Micro-lending • Small loans to people in need • Slightly lessens money issues within poorer populations.

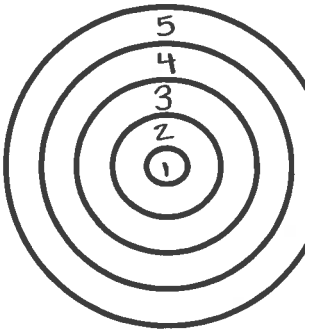
*For more information see page 263 of the textbook

US Urban Models

Edge Cities: New downtowns consisting of clusters of business activity that developed in the suburbs surrounding a city.

Concentric Zone Model:

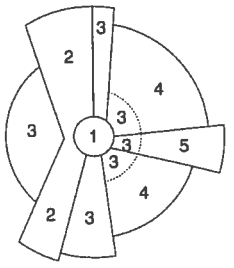
- The Concentric Zone Model was first published in **1923** by the theorist **Ernest Burgess**
- This model represents the Anglo- American city of the United States and Canada during the height of industrialization
- City groups competed for space and resources
- Uses the **Bid- Rent Theory**: shows the exponential increase in land prices as one moves closer to the CBD.
- **Lower class lives near CBD and the higher class lives in the outer rings**
  - Closer to jobs
    Less money spent on transportation
  - Can afford the transportation
    So, they can live farther away
- Like Von Thunen Model wher inner rings are **intensive** (internal) and outer **extensive** (external)
- Main Transportation: **Walking and Horse Riding**



1. CBD (Central Business District)
2. Inner City
3. Lower-Class Residentia
4. Medium-Class Resident
5. High-Class Residential

Sector Model:

- The sector model was first proposed in **1939** by theorist **Homer Hoyt**
- This model is used to depict ethnic variations and allows for an outward progression of growth
- Has a greater emphasis on transportation
- Has a core district with a main transportation line surrounding it
- **Lower class lives in an industrial area**
  - These lower class housing areas are generally ethnic neighborhoods, the result of immigration to industrial cities over the previous decades
- **Higher class extends outward from CBD**
  - -Influences the growth of the city
  - -Has education and other resources (ex. Parks)
- Main Transportation: **Street Car**



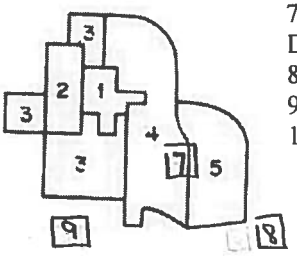
http://cronodon.com/PlanetTech/Cities_Structure html

District

1. CBD (Central Business District)
2. Light Manufacturin
3. Low- Class Residential
4. Medium- Class Residential
5. High- Class Residential
6. Heavy Manufacturi
7. Outlying Business District
8. Residential Suburb
9. Industrial Suburb
10. Commuters' Zone

Multiple- Nuclei Model:

- In **1945**, geographers **Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman** proposed this model
- This model represents an alternative way of understanding urban structure in the US
- Cities have multiple cores
- There are suburban business districts (**Edge Cities**)
- **Higher class** lives near the **edge cities** while the **lower class** lives near the **manufacturing sites**
- Main Transportation: **Automobiles**



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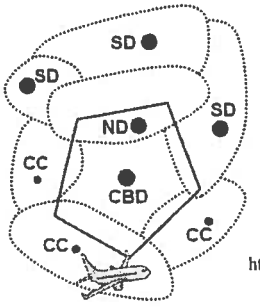
Urban Realms/ Galactic City Model:

- Term from **James Vance and Pierce Lewis**
- Has multiple urban realms
- **CBD is not important**
- **Megalopolis** developments
- Areas can go almost anywhere
- Main Transportation: **Highways**



CBD: Central Business District
SD: Suburban Downtown
ND: New Downtown
CC: Commercial Center
: Airport

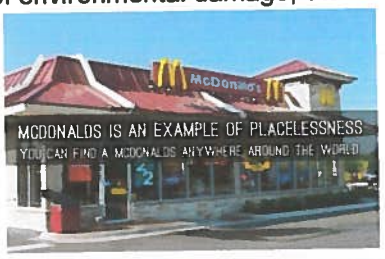
http://www.sociologydiscussion.com/

- Over time the trends of the US city models overtime was **Decentralization**
- Multiple models exist to show the impact of transportation over time
- Models are in **chronological order** from 1-4

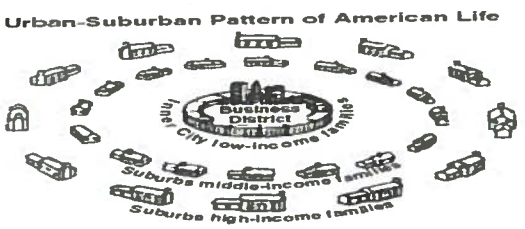
textbook pages 240-244

Suburbanization

- **Suburbanization-** the growth of areas on the outside border of an urban area.
- **Suburbs-** a residential area surrounding a city.

Causes	Effects
1. **GI Bill-** included provisions for below market home loans to veterans through VA Loans. 2. **Need for Housing-** due to soldiers returning from World War II. 3. **Demographic Trends-** including marriage rates, birth rates, declining age of marriage, reduced divorce rates, and nuclear family. 4. **Migration from Rural to Suburban areas-** encouraged by new construction. 5. **Increased Construction on Cheaper Land-** outside the cities. 6. **Race Riots and Racial Strain-** accelerated resulting in whites moving from cities. 7. **Popular Culture-** which portrayed the ideal nuclear family with a wife as a homemaker. 8. **Interstate Highway System-** promoted suburban growth.  https://chaffetz.house.gov/issue/transportation	1. **Redlining-** FHA policies resulted in discrimination against racially and economically mixed communities **(White Flight)**. 2. **Ghettoization of Cities-** inner cities become increasingly poorer due to a lower tax base. 3. **Congestion-** the accelerated decline of mass transit in older cities and a car dependent culture in the suburbs. 4. **Placelessness-** architectural and physiological characteristics become uniform. 5. **Widespread Home Ownership-** with over half of all Americans owning their residences. 6. **Stress on Infrastructure-** roads, power grids, sewers, etc. had to be built beyond cities. 7. **Declining Greenspace-** farmland is taken over by suburban growth. 8. **Environmental Effects-** Increased air **pollution**, brown fields that need reversal of environmental damage, etc.  https://www.haikudeck.com/3-2-1-education-presentation-UEMFzLcAW3

Suburbs are residential communities that became the American ideal in the 1950's. One example of suburbs are Levittowns that were suburbs in which the demand for new houses was so high that factory-style housing construction methods used prefabricated parts and specialized construction teams.



http://regentsprep.org/regents/core/questions/questions.cfm?Course=ushg&TopicCode=6b

For more information see pages 231-232 of the textbook

Sustainable Urban Growth

Smart Growth- governmental regulations that try to prevent sprawl and retain farmland

- Promotes growth within specific boundaries
- Portland Oregon: City council has shortened the city boundaries to stimulate growth inward rather than sprawling out
- A strategy of New Urbanism
- Sometimes calls for Green belts
- Contributes to ***Slow Growth Cities***- cities that have a smaller growth rate than the average
  *Cities are no longer accumulating more and more space through sprawl, so the city is decreasing its growth in size and population since less people are moving in

U.S. Cities with Smart Growth Policies
http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3336/3200000045_82d2a5afc6.jpg

Advantages: Walkable neighborhoods, Mixed Land Uses (variety of housing and transportation), Develops a very close community with a strong sense of place

Disadvantages: House prices have skyrocketed due to competition for space and the proximity to the market

New Urbanism- a type of urban planning that tries to create walkable neighborhoods and eliminate urban sprawl

- Incorporates mixed-use development with several land uses compacted into one area to make everything within walking distance, varying house styles and resident incomes
- Emphasizes the compactness of areas
- Eliminates a need for sprawl and decreases need for automobiles
- Ex: Norton Commons in Louisville; has its own fire station, schools, grocery stores, etc.

Farmland Protection- policies enacted by governments that protect farmland and prevent it from being sold into other use

- Uses zoning to identify areas of agricultural land use
  *This forms green belts

Greenbelt- a ring of farmland surrounding a city that reduces air pollution and steadily supplies a sufficient amount of food

- Also reduces sprawl because it limits the area's boundaries
- Very common in western Europe

1. Green belts in England
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_belt_(United_Kingdom)

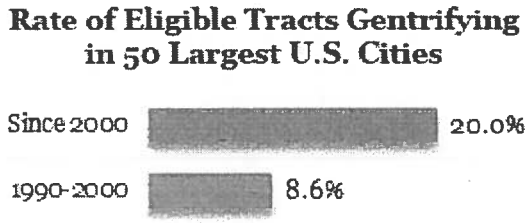
Textbook Pages (New Urbanism): 254-255

Urban Revival

Gentrification-The process of rehabilitating old structures in neglected areas instead of demolishing them and re-building.

About Gentrification-

- Done by the more affluent members of the community.
  - Rehabilitating consists of often total remodeling of exterior, interior, and landscape in order to completely change the previously deteriorated look.
- The gentrification of an area provides an economic boost, raises property values in that location, and establishes a renewed area in the town.
  - Often draws in those who favor a more urban lifestyle than the typical suburbanite i.e. artists, gays, lesbians, others.



- Negative Affects of Gentrification-
  - As the rehabilitating of the area raises housing prices, the usually **low-income** residents who previously lived there can be involuntarily displaced as they can no longer afford to live in the now more-expensive location.

Is becoming more prevalent in American cities but is often found in European cities where they opt to preserve and restore buildings instead of tearing down and rebuilding.

Example- A local example is NuLu, New Louisville, a gentrified area in downtown Louisville.

Urban Revitalization- Also known as urban redevelopment, urban revitalization is the opposite of gentrification: the government attains the property, demolishes it, and rebuilds in the site to sell or lease.

About Urban Revitalization-

- Urban Redevelopment is done by the government and/or the owner/lessee of the buildings if they are **blight**, or diminished and run-down.
  - The properties are attained by the government through **eminent domain** (The authority of a government to take private property when doing so serves the public's interest) and they are bulldoze it, build new structures, and then lease or sell.
- Urban revitalization creates similar positive effects in relation to gentrification:
  - Solves issues of blight, creates jobs, boosts local economy, draws in more-affluent crowd to downtown area, and prevents and community from being broken beyond repair.
- Urban Revitalization has similar negative effects of gentrification:
  - Prices in area rise. **Low-income residents are forced to move.**

The majority of urban revitalization occurs in America as other places, such as Europe, prefer to fix and refurbish run-down areas rather than destroy and rebuild them.

To see the information in a far less helpful and more complicated way, see the pages below of the textbook: Urban Revitalization-249 Gentrification-250

Sources:http://www.governing.com/gov-data/census/gentrification-in-cities-governing-report.html
http://www.trulia.com/property/3093713593-BUTCHERTOWN-808-E-Market-St-Louisville-KY-40206

Primate Cities vs. Rank-Size Rule

WHAT IS A PRIMATE CITY?

A primate city is a city that has a population twice (or more) the size of the population of the next largest city. It also exercises dominance in economic, social, and political areas.

Example: Mexico City, Mexico, has a population of 20,189,000, which is around 5 times bigger than the population of the next largest city, Guadalajara (4,673,000). Other examples include Bangkok, Thailand; Athens, Greece; Lima, Peru; Seoul, South Korea; Cairo, Egypt.

- *ADVANTAGES*: agglomeration of economic activity; centralized transportation network; global trade/foreign investment.
- *DISADVANTAGES*: unequal distribution of resources/population; transportation accessibility is unequal in other cities; development of slums, unsustainable growth.

The countries that are grey have primate cities. ⟶
Take note that while mainly LDCs have primate cities, MDCs can have them too.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_primate_cities

***A COUNTRY THAT HAS A PRIMATE CITY CANNOT FOLLOW THE RANK-SIZE RULE AND VICE VERSA.**

WHAT IS THE RANK-SIZE RULE?

The rank-size rule tries to explain the pattern of population distribution in certain countries, such that the nth largest city is 1/n smaller than the largest city.

- Created by George Zipf to identify regularities of settlements in a country and to create a graphical description/model of population size distribution in cities.
- Also known as Zipf's law.

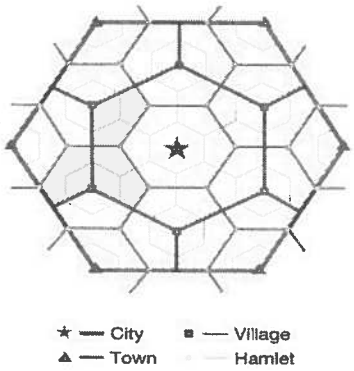
City Rank	Population Size
1	10,000,000
2	5,000,000
3	3,333,333
4	2,500,000
5	2,000,000

Very few examples of this rule exist in the world today. Jordan and Italy most closely follow the rank-size rule, as well as cities in the Indian state Maharashtra.

For more information see pages 235-236 of the textbook.

Urban Hierarchy and Central Place Theory

Central Place Theory – A spatial theory that attempts to explain the reasons behind distribution patterns and the size of cities and towns around the world. Developed in 1933 by Walter Christaller.



- Smaller central places occur more frequently and closer together
- Larger central places are more widely space

Source: https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/566/flashcards/555566/png/picture1130862512O557.png

Low order goods and services are commonly used such as gas stations or a general store.

High order goods and services are more specialized. Ex. A pet specialty store

Low order goods are the basis and are built off of as city size increases, but not abandoned. High order goods are added.

Urban Hierarchy – A ranking of places on the basis of what services are available.

Category/ Info	Hamlet	Village	Town	City	Metropolitan Area	Megalopolis
Estimated Population	Very small, less than 100	100-1000s	Small, 1,000s	Medium – 10,000-100,000s	Large – 1,000,000s	Very Large – 10,000,000+
Types of Services	Maybe a gas station or small store	Grocery store	Restaurants and some medical care	More specialized services	Complex Transportation system More retail stores	Agglomeration of different cities and governments
Government	Unincorporated	Some local government	Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated	" "
Additional Notes, examples	Rural, usually a single road	Similar to hamlet with some service increase ex. Simpsonville	Impact on surrounding settlements and economy increases	Ex. St. Matthews, Services increase, impact on the economy	An urban core with sprawl, ex – Louisville	Bosniwash, A stretch of cities that impact the economy and work together

Important terms

Hinterland – Surrounding area served by a central place both politically and economically.

Range – The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel in order to acquire goods.

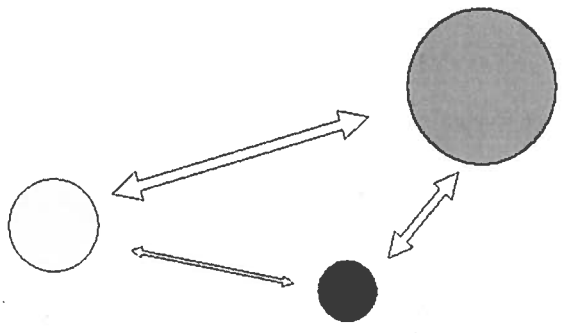
Threshold- The minimum number of customers required to keep a specific industry profitable.

Megacities, World Cities, Gravity Model

- **Megacities**
  - Megacities are defined by **population**, not land area or economy
  - *10,000,000* residents is the baseline for a megacity
  - Went from just Tokyo and NYC in 1950 to 35 around the world (but the majority are in Asia)

wikipedia.com

  - The rapid urbanization required to create a megacity can also lead to the creation of **slums** or **shantytowns**
  - Megacities often put immense strain on their infrastructure unless managed well
    For a slightly more detailed and significantly more boring recap of this information, see page 243 of your textbook.
- **World cities**
  - World cities are cities that have a significant influence over the world's business.
  - World cities can often be **megacities** (but not necessarily; size ≠ power)
  - World cities are on the rise because:
    - Multinational industries are growing and building their headquarters in certain cities, often the same ones as other industries
    - Many advanced professional services (e.g. banking, legal services) are rising in demand, and these services tend to concentrate in certain cities
  - Christaller's model tends to break down when it encounters world cities (so please don't use it!)
  - World cities tend to be extremely **developed**, have many strong connections to **world economy**, and work with a highly **skilled labor force**
    For slightly more information and a lot more talk, see pages 238-240 in the textbook.
- **Gravitational Model**
  - The "attraction" of a certain place based on its size and distance from you, often used in terms of migration (greater attraction leads to greater numbers of immigrants)
  - Large places have greater attraction than small places, and far-away places are less attractive than near ones



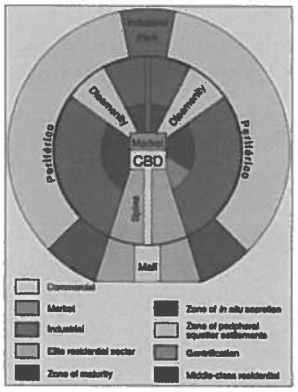
Jewishistoricalsociety.com

City Models Outside North America

Griffin-Ford Model: Latin American Cities

- Concentric Zone and Sector models "blended" together
- Has a CBD split as a traditional market and the CBD
- Spine extends from CBD, which is surrounded by high-class residents
- A mall is located at the end of the spine and causes a node to form on the edge of the city
- The greater distance from the CBD = socioeconomic levels and housing quality decreases
- Slums dominate the Periferico and disamenity sector
- Model best shows the differences between poverty and high-class
- Example: Caracas, Venezuela

Griffin & Ford - Latin American Model



- Zone of maturity (better houses – colonial, paved streets, street lighting, good transport, schools and sewage.)
- Zone of *in situ* accretion – mixed quality of housing, only main streets paved, some schools but not universal electricity.
- Zone of peripheral squatter settlements – makeshift shanty houses, high unemployment, poverty, no basic services (such as piped clean water, sewage, paved roads.)

De Blij Model: Sub-Saharan African Cities

- Three CBDs: Colonial, market, and traditional market. These reflect the history of African Cities
- Colonial CBD connected by transportation routes
- CBDs surrounded by ethnic neighborhoods, showing many of the African tribes
- Manufacturing and mining occurs far from the CBDs
- Slums located at the edge of the city
- Not many socioeconomic classes due to the widespread poverty across the city and country
- Example: Accra, Ghana

The African City

- African cities often have 3 CBDs=Colonial, Traditional and Periodic Market Zone
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the least urbanized area of the world, but the most rapidly urbanizing
- No large cities to match Cairo-Kinshasa, Nairobi, Harare, Dakar, Abidjan were established by Europeans

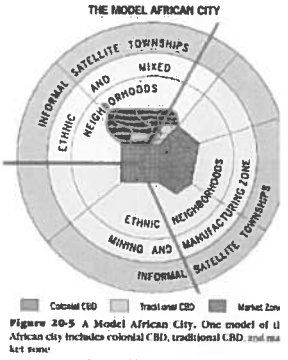


Figure 20-5 A Model African City. One model of the African city includes colonial CBD, traditional CBD, and market zone.

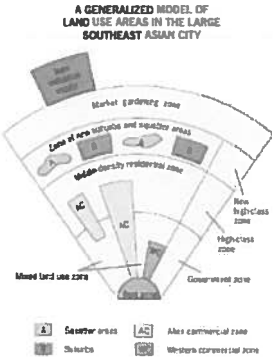
de Blij model

McGee Model: Southeast Asian Cities

- Main focus of city is the CPZ and commercial district around it
- No real CBD, CBD is spread throughout the city in clusters
  in zones: Government Zone, Western Commercial Zone, Alien Commercial Zone, and Mixed Land-Use Zone
- Residential zones similar to the GF Model
- Middle income housing in a suburban zone shows the large middle class
- Example: Hong Kong

The Southeast Asian City

- SE Asia-rapid growth of population & cities-1950-15% urban, 1990s-29% urban
- Most growth in coastal cities like Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon)
- Old colonial port zone surrounds the commercial district
- Unlike Western cities-no formal business zone, but separate clusters



McGee model

For more information, see pages 244-247 in the textbook.

Sources: APHG Textbook, http://www.slideshare.net/woernerc/models-2-12840704

Cities Outside North America

European Cities

- Many still retain medieval characteristics.
    - Ex: Remnants of a city wall, irregular street
      patterns, churches at cities' cores, etc.
- Cities are pedestrian and bike friendly. Private transport is expensive while public transport is cheap.
- Central cities are the ideal living location. Though, legitimate home ownership is uncommon. Renting is much more popular, houses aren't as much seen as an investment.
- "Socialist cities" were created after the fall of the soviet union. Land was all controlled by the state, so there is much less retail and such, but the land is very park and other public amenity heavy.

Colonial Cities

- In locations such as: Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa. Locations that had all been colonized at some point.
- Colonial cities were built to facilitate segregation.
- A term better suited to describe modern day colonial cities is "hybrid city".
    - Hybrid city- A city that exhibits a mixture of indigenous, colonial, and globalizing influences.

Islamic Cities

- The definition of an Islamic city is quite blurry. They, on paper, are very similar to European cities, structurally.
- The notable detail about Islamic cities that sticks out is the culture
- These cities should help Ink the local Muslim population with the global Muslim population.
- Privacy is stressed in Islamic cities.

Pages of note, pertaining to this topic: 244-247