

AP Human Geography Key Geography Concepts and Models

Notable Geographers	Theory Type	Theory	Importance of model
John Borchert	Urban	Stages of Evolution of Americans Metropolis based on Transportation 1. Sail-Wagon 2. Iron horse 3. Steel Rail 4. Auto-Air 5. High Tech	Uses transportation advances as key to development of urban areas
Boserup	Rural land use	Boserup Hypothesis- Stage 1 forest-fallow Stage 2 bush-fallow Stage 3 fallow shortens Stage 4 annual cropping Stage 5 multi-cropping from extensive to intensive	Formalized the transition from extensive subsistence forms of agriculture to more intensive cultivation- increased productivity counters loss of fertility
Lester Brown	Agriculture/ population	Ecological effects of increasing population on agriculture (rural land use)	Soil degradation- pressure to produce more leads to soil depletion
Ernest Burgess	Rural land use	Concentric Zone-grows out from CBD 5 zones, transition- industry/poor housing, stable working class, middle class, commuter zone, suburbs	Helps to determine use and value of land surrounding cities. Transportation has impacted model. Sociologist 1923
Judith Carney	Rural land use	Studied changing Agricultural practices in Gambia- as agriculture changed/progressed so did the culture, especially women	
Manuel Castella/ Peter Hall	Industry/ Development	Technopoles-high technology locates near sites of higher education and agglomerate to utilize highly skilled workers	EX. Boston-M.I.T. and Harvard have attracted a lot of technology based industry
Walter Christaller	Rural/ urban land use	Central Place Theory- Urban hierarchy, range, threshold, low order goods, high order goods. Hexagon shapes-trade shapes	Spatial distribution of Hamlets, villages, towns and cities
Aharon Dogopolsky	Culture/ language	Nostratic language family is a proto-Indo-European language	Nostratic is where modern day Russian comes from. Used common Russian words like eyes, legs, feet, head to discover Nostratic
Clifford Geetz	Culture/ Religion	Culture is learned-agreed with Hoebel. How culture creates different patterns and landscapes	"The Interpretation of Culture"
Chauncey Harris /E L Ullman	Urban land use	Multiple nuclei model-modern cities develop with many nodes. Cities within cities	
Richard Hartshome	Political/ environment	The evolution of boundaries	1. Antecedent 2. Superimposed 3. Subsequent 4. relict
Homer Hoyt	Urban	Sector model- sectors not rings, certain areas are more attractive-as city grows outward-beat housing corridor from CBD out, industry and retail develop in sectors along transportation routes	Refinement of concentric zone theory. Claimed represented social patterns of Chicago Land economist-1939
E. Adamson Hoebel	Culture	Culture is a learned behavior. "Culture is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communication and learning"	

Ellsworth Huntington	Political/ Development	Environmental determinism-climate and terrain were a major determinant of civilization	Temperate climate of Europe led to greater human efficiency and better standards of living
Mark Jefferson	Urban	Every country has a Primate city. Rank size rule-2 nd largest city is ½ the size of the primate city, 3 rd largest city is 1/3 the size of the Primate city	“The Law of the Primate City”
Halford Mackinder	Political	The heartland theory- Geo-political thought-explain why NATO and the WARSAW pact existed- Control of Western Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who rules E. Europe commands the heartland 2. Who rules the Heartland commands the world island 3. Who rules the world island commands the world
Thomas Malthus	Population	Malthusian Theory-population growth relating to food supply. Food grows arithmetically population grows exponentially. Population checks	Neo Malthusians- Kaplan, Homer, Dixon look to Africa Critics-Boserup, Kuznets, Simon, Engles- more people more growth, science will find a way, distribution of wealth
T.G. McGee	Urban/ Development	Land use in S.E. Asian cities. Old colonial port cities surrounded by new commercial districts with no formal CBD	EX: Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur
Friedrich Ratzel	Political	Organic theory of nations-nations act like living organisms- must grow but eventually decline	
E.G. Ravensten	Migration	Laws of Migration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic reasons 2. Migrants are male 3. Long distance migrants head for big cities
W.W Rostow	Development	Modernization model 5 stages of economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional society 2. Pre-conditions to take off 3. Take off 4. Maturity 5. Mass consumption
Carl Sauer	Culture	Cultural landscape- human activity superimposes itself on the physical landscape- each cultural group leaves imprints	“The Morphology of Landscape”
Ruth Leger Sivard		Women/men gap widens with economic progress. Men are first to try unhealthy habits of progress-smoke, drink ect	Women will catch up and lower life expectancy
Gideon Sjoberg	Urban	Cities are products of societies (4 stages)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Folk-preliterate 2. Feudal 3. Pre-Industrial 4. Urban i/industrial
John Snow	Development	Epidemiologist (Medical geography) control of epidemics. Link between water supply and cholera. Mapped cholera deaths and location of water wells/pumps	Outbreak, Epidemic, Pandemic
Nicholas Spykman	Political	Rimland theory- Eurasian rim not the heartland is/was the key to global power. Who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia. Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world	“Geography of Place” videos Heartland and Rimland

Vidal De la Blanche	Culture	Possibilism-Human/environmental Interaction-Humans have a wide range of potential actions within an environment- they respond based on their value systems, attitudes and culture attributes	"Principles of Human Geography" Culture determines a peoples response to the environment
Johann von Thunen	Rural land use	Agricultural theory (concentric circles) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City center 2. Market gardening 3. Forest 4. Grains 5. Ranching 	Distribution of agricultural activities around a city depends on bulk and perishability of products
Immanuel Wallerstein	Development	Core Periphery model- Core-MDC- high socioeconomic level. Periphery-LDC- dependent on the core, supplier of raw materials and labor	EX: auto industry-clustered near Detroit- automakers, labor, supplier of car parts, transportation. Location depends on raw materials, markets and labor
Alfred Weber	Industry/ Development	Location of industry-Least cost theory Agglomeration-people and activities concentrate in a location where they can share facilities and services	