This is the list I use

1. Demographic Transition Model
2. Gravity Model
3. Rostow's Stages of Growth
4. Concentric Circle (Burgess)
5. Hoyt Sector Model
6. Multiple Nuclei Model
7. Central Place Theory (Christaller)
8. Weber Model of Industrial Location (least - cost theory)
9. Von Thunen's Agricultural Model
10. Epidemiologic Transition Model
11. Core Periphery Model
12. Domino Theory
13. Heartland and Rimland Theories
14. Neocolonialism
15. Thomas Malthus (Population)
16. Modernization & Dependency Theories
17. Sustainable Development
18. World Systems Theory
19. Bid-Rent Theory
20. Rank Size Rule
21. Views on Globalization
22. Agricultural/Cultural Hearths
23. Agricultural Revolutions
24. Housing Styles
25. Language Trees
26. Universalizing Religions, Ethnic, etc.
27. World in Peril
28. Primary Economic Activities (primary sector, secondary, tertiary sector)
29. Primary shapes of countries, define and give examples and discuss opportunities v. challenges (compact, prorupted, elongated, fragmented, perforated)
AP Human Geography Models & Theories

(Define, Compare/Contrast and provide examples)

1. Demographic Transition Model (Population)
   a. Movement from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates
      i. Shows 4 stages
         1. pre-industrial societies birth/death rates high
         2. improvements in health care reduce death rate, but birthrate remains high because people are use to having many children
         3. population becomes urban
            a. family size decreases
            b. children in urban areas more expensive to raise

2. Gravity Model (Migration/Population)
   a. Ernst Ravenstein’s proposal (1885)
   b. 11 laws of migration
   c. there is an inverse relationship b/w the volume of migration and the distance b/w the source and destination
   d. the model states the spatial interaction is directly related to the size of the populations and inversely related to the distance b/w them
      i. example: 19th & 20th century moves from Europe
      ii. example: when European immigrants moved into cities in the eastern U.S.
      iii. example: African-Americans from south to north during WWI (internal)

3. Rostow’s Stages of Growth (Economic Development)
   a. Modernization theory
      i. Economic prosperity is open to all countries
      ii. Britain first to develop its industry
      iii. Criticism of modernization
         1. socialist countries
            a. justification for capitalist system
            b. justification to continue capitalist exploitation
         2. has not occurred in poor countries
3. fails to recognize rich nations benefit from status quo
4. causes of poverty lie entirely on poor societies themselves

iv. Max Weber
1. cultural environment in Europe favored change
2. Wealth regarded as sign of personal virtue
3. importance of individualism replaced kinship/community

b. W.W. Rostow

i. Modernization occurs in 4 stages
1. traditional stage
   a. build lives around families, local communities, religious beliefs
   b. lives similar to ancestors; very limited wealth
   c. mostly subsistence farmers
   d. 100 yrs. Ago most countries in this stage, some still are
2. take-off stage
   a. Often encourage by political leaders, people start to experiment with producing goods
not just for consumption, but for trade w/ profit
b. Country experiences something like industrial rev., sustained growth takes hold
c. Urbanization increases, technological breakthroughs
d. Greater individualism, take risks, desire for material goods often at expense of family ties and customs

3. drive to technological maturity
   a. economic development widely accepted, focus on higher living standards
   b. economy diversifies; people become more prosperous & afford luxuries
   c. poverty reduced, materials goods common
d. cities grow, people leave farms, modernization evident in core areas of country
e. population growth reduced, children require more yrs. of schooling more expensive to raise
f. International trade expands

4. high mass consumption
   a. economic development raises living standards and mass production encourages consumption of industrial products
   b. Items that use to be luxury now necessities as the society is structured on expanding array of goods produced
c. Marked by high incomes, w/ majority of workers involved in service sector of the economy

4. Concentric Circles (Urbanization)
5. Hoyt Sector Model (Urbanization)

6. Multi-Nucleai Model (Urbanization)
   a. Ullman/Harris
7. Central Place Theory (urbanization and services to nonurban populations)
   a. Walter Christaller

   ![Central Place Theory Diagram]

   **KEY**
   - Red: City
   - Orange: Town
   - Blue: Market Town
   - Green: Village
   - Lines: Boundaries

   **Central Place Theory**

b.