

Thinking Geographically

How Geographers Address Location

- **Maps**
- _____ - science of map-making
 - *Early mapmaking (stick charts, petroglyphs)*
 - *Map scale – relation of a feature's size on a map to its actual size on Earth*
 - _____ scale – large versus small scale
 - _____ scale – written, graphic, fractional
 - *Projection –transferring the features on a globe to a map. Properties of shape, distance, size and direction are distorted. (e.g. cylindrical, azimuthal, planar and equal area)*

How Geographers Address Location

- *Land Ordinance of 1785* -A law that divided much of the US into a system of townships to facilitate the sale of land to settlers.
 - Townships are 6x6 miles or 36 sections of one sq. mile
 - North-South lines are principal meridians
 - Sections are divided into four quarter sections resulting in USGS quadrangle topographic maps
 - East-West lines are designated base lines
 - Each township has a number corresponding to its distance north or south of a particular baseline
 - Most pioneers bought 0.5x 0.5 mile plots

How Geographers Address Location

- **Contemporary Tools**

- *GIS – Geographic Information System*

- *A system of computer hardware and software that can capture, store, query, analyze, and display geographic data.*
 - *_____ is stored in discrete layers (e.g. roads, wetlands)*
 - *Layers can be viewed independently or combined*
 - *Enables _____ data to be analyzed (i.e. one can calculate whether relationships between objects on a map are significant or coincidental).*
 - *_____ % of geography majors go into GIS*
 - *More maps in last 5 yrs using GIS than all prior maps*
 - *Every industry uses GIS*
 - *CESAR lab at SDSU and Mesa are nodes for GIS*

How Geographers Address Location

- **Contemporary Tools contd.**

- _____ – *acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a remote location*

- *Landsat Satellites transmit digital data*
 - *Sonar, Radar, Thermal Infrared, Microwave, Aerial Photographs*
 - *Primary applications are physical and include mapping of vegetation, weather patterns, deforestation, surface ocean and land temperatures, desertification, urban sprawl, etc.*
 - *Check out USGS, NOAA and US National Mapping Info*

How Geographers Address Location

- **Contemporary Tools contd.**

- *GPS – _____ determines accurately the precise position of something on Earth.*

- *24 satellites orbit Earth and process of triangulation gives latitude, longitude and altitude*
 - *Commonly used for navigation and aviation*
 - *Geographers use GPS to code precise locations of objects for numerical data in a computer which allows for statistical analysis of quantitative data*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Place: Unique location of a feature**
 - *Place names*
 - _____ - name given to a place on Earth (e.g. El Cajon, Mesa College). Longest name on p. 16
 - *Site- Describes physical character of a place*
 - Site characteristics include _____, water sources, topography, soil, _____, latitude, and elevation.
 - Essential is selecting locations for settlements

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Place: Unique location of a feature contd.**
 - *Situation – Is the location of a place relative to other places.*
 - *Point Loma, because of its location at the southern tip of a peninsula, is accessible to ships coming and going out of San Diego Bay (e.g. military submarines)*
 - *Mathematical location- geographic grid including latitude and longitude*
 - *_____ are lines of equal longitude*
 - *Each pair cuts the globe into two equal halves*
 - *Meridians of interest: Prime Meridian (0 degrees) and Intl Dateline (180 degrees)*
 - *_____ are lines of equal latitude*
 - *Parallels of interest: Poles (90), Arctic and Antarctic Circle (66.5 North and South), Tropics (23.5 N and S), Equator (0)*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics**
 - *Cultural landscape- a combination of cultural features such as language, religion, agriculture, industry, climate that gives a region its unified character.*
 - *Carl Sauer (1889-1975) defined and wrote extensively about cultural landscape.*
 - *“_____” includes the thoughts, feelings and mental maps a person develops about a certain place.*
 - *Cultural landscapes are often studied under the “regional approach” (e.g. World Regional Geography)*
 - *Geographers sort out associates among various social and physical characteristics, each of which is uniquely distributed across the Earth’s surface.*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics contd.**
 - *Types of regions*
 - *Formal Region- area within which everyone shares in common one or more _____.*
 - » *Some formal regions are easy to identify such as countries or local government units (e.g. California)*
 - » *Other regions feature predominant characteristics such as climate (Sun Belt) or voting preferences (Red and Blue correspond with dominant regional preferences)*
 - » *Problems in identification of formal regions arise due to diversity within regions (may be held by a minority)*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics contd.**
 - *Types of regions contd.*
 - *Functional Region (aka nodal region) is an area organized around a node or focal point.*
 - » *Region tied to a central point by transportation or communication or by economic associations*
 - » *Functional regions frequently overlap the formal regions delineated by _____ or _____ boundaries.*
 - *Vernacular Region (aka perceptual region) is a place that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity.*
 - » *Emerge from people's informal "sense of place" rather than from scientific models*
 - » *_____ help identify vernacular regions*
 - » *For Example, American South is a distinctive place that transcends geographic measurement- Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics contd.**
 - *Spatial Association – phenomena is analyzed at various scales to determine whether there are _____ or _____ (e.g. rates of cancer in US)*
 - *Regional integration of culture*
 - » *Culture includes beliefs, material traits, and social forms that together constitute the distinct tradition of a group of people*
 - » *Geographers study why the customary ideas, beliefs, and values of a people produce a distinctive culture in a particular place*
 - » *Geographers are also interested in the production and distribution of material wealth – food, clothing, shelter*
 - » *Geographers divide world regions into MDCs (more developed countries) and LDCs (less developed countries)*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics contd.**
 - *Cultural ecology- the geographic study of human-environment relationships.*
 - *Humboldt and Ritter encouraged scientists to adopt methods of scientific inquiry used by natural scientists and coined “environmental determinism”*
 - *Environmental Determinism –was a 19th and early 20th C. approach that argued that general laws sought by human geographers could be found in physical sciences and in doing so, concentrated on how the physical environment caused social development.*

Uniqueness of Places and Regions

- **Regions: Areas of unique characteristics contd.**

Cultural Ecology contd.

- *Contemporary cultural ecology rejects environmental determinism and embraces possibilism which states that the physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust their environment.*
- *Humans view their environment as a collection of _____ and can choose a course of action from many alternatives in the environment.*
- *Important physical processes that help human geographers understand the distribution of human activities are climate, vegetation, soil, and landforms.*

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- *Globalization*: the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through the converging processes of economic, political, and cultural change

Converging Currents of Globalization

- Global _____ link world regions
- Global transportation
- Transnational corporations
- Global _____ agreements
- Globalized market for consumer goods
- Globalization of workers, managers, executives

COMPONENTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Global Consumer Culture

- May erode local diversity
- Causes an increasing gap in economic conditions between regions in the core and periphery
- Can cause social tensions between traditional cultures
 - Examples: clothing, food, movies
 - Global goods and services more familiar in North America as many originated there
- _____: occurs when forms of American pop culture spread abroad & are melded with local cultural traditions
 - *Hybridites* include world beat music, Asian food, Japanese comic books - found worldwide

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Space: Distribution of features
 - *Distribution- arrangement of a feature in space identified by three properties: _____, _____ and _____.*
 - *Density- the frequency with which something occurs in space.*
 - *Arithmetic density- total # of objects in an area (12/mi²)*
 - *Physiological density-# persons/unit of arable land*
 - *Agricultural density-# farmers per unit area of farmland*

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Space: Distribution of features contd.
 - *Concentration*- extent of a feature's spread over space.
 - *Clustered versus dispersed*
 - *Pattern*- Geometric arrangement of objects in space.
 - *Geometric versus irregular (e.g. many American cities contain a regular pattern of streets, known as a grid pattern, which intersect at right angles at uniform intervals to form square or rectangular blocks.)*

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Connections between places

Space-time compression- describes the reduction in the time it takes for something to reach another place. Expedites globalization.

- _____ - *interaction takes place through networks which link places together over space and time (internet, transport, etc.)*

- » *Distance decay- an economic principle that states that the farther away one group is from another, the less likely the two groups are to interact. In other words, contact diminishes with increasing distance and eventually disappears.*

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Connections between places
 - *Diffusion- the process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time. A “_____” is the place from which an innovation originates.*
 - *Relocation Diffusion- the spread of an idea through the physical movement of people from one place to another (new AIDS cases)*

Why Are Different Places Similar?

- Connections between places
 - *Expansion Diffusion- the spread of a feature from one place to another in a snowballing process.*
 - » _____ diffusion- spreading from persons or nodes of authority or power (hip hop)
 - » _____ diffusion- rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population (AIDS prevention)
 - » _____ diffusion- spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse (early Apple computer concepts)

Population

Distribution of World Population

Demography- the scientific study of human population characteristics.

- Population concentrations
 - *The four largest population clusters contain _____ people*
 - *East Asia – one fifth total pop*
 - *South Asia – one fifth*
 - *Southeast Asia- 500,000,000*
 - *Europe – one ninth*
 - *Other population clusters*
 - *Northeastern US/SE Canada, West Africa*

Distribution of World Population

 - *the portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement.*

- Sparsely populated regions
 - **Dry Lands-** *arid- 30-50 north and south latitude*
 - **Cold Lands-** *high latitudes- 50 plus north and south lat.*
 - **Wet Lands-** *tropics, severe midlatitudes*
 - **High Lands-** *mountains*

NOTE: There are exceptions to these patterns

Distribution of World Population

- Population density- number of people occupying an area of land and can be computed in several ways:
 - *Arithmetic density aka population density- total # of objects in an area (78 persons/mi² is mean US density, but varies by scale)*
 - *Physiological density-# persons/unit of arable land (US average is 156/mi² vs Egypt 3503/mi²)*
 - *Agricultural density-# farmers per unit area of farmland (US mean is 4/km² vs Egypt 1401/km²)*

Distribution of World Population Growth

- Population Measures

— $\frac{NIR}{N}$ (NIR) – the percentage by which a population grows in a year. Excludes migration. Currently 1.3%.

» *Crude Birth Rate (CBR)- total # of live births/year/1000*

» *Crude Death Rate (CDR)-total # deaths/year/1000*

» Doubling time- # years needed to double a population, assuming a constant NIR, currently 54 yrs.

Distribution of World Population Growth

- Population Measures contd.

- *Fertility*

- » *Total Fertility Rate (TFR)- average # of children a woman will have from 15-49 yrs.*

- *Mortality*

- » *Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)- annual # of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births.*

- » *Life Expectancy- measure of the average # of years a newborn infant can expect to live at current mortality levels.*

NOTE: Distinct contrasts exist between MDC and LDC

Variations in Population Growth

- **The Demographic Transition**

- *1. Low growth- High CBR and CDR; Low total pop*
 - » *Most of human history spent in Stage 1- none in Stage 1 today*
 - » *Agricultural Revolution caused pop burst in Stage 1 in 8000 BC*
- *2. High growth-CDR drops; CBR stabilizes*
 - » *Industrial Revolution allowed countries to enter Stage 2 after 1750*
- *3. Moderate growth- Both CDR and CBR drop; Total Pop growth declining*
 - » *Social customs changing*
- *4. Low growth- CBR equals CDR; NIR close to 0.*
 - » *Zero Population Growth (ZPG)*

Variations in Population Growth

- _____ - displays a country's population by age and gender groups or “cohorts” on a bar graph.
 - _____ *distribution*
 - » *Dependency Ratio- # people too young or old to work compared to the # of people in their productive yrs.*
 - _____ *ratio*
 - » *Sex ratio is the # of males per hundred females in population*

NOTE: Population pyramids indicate one of four scenarios: rapid growth, slow growth, zero growth, or negative growth.

Will the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?

- Malthus on overpopulation
 - Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)- one of the earliest demographers and still most influential today
 - Published “An Essay on the Principle of Population”, 1798
 - Predicted that population would outrun food supply
- Neo-Malthusian stance
 - Similar to Malthus, but more aggressive thesis
 - Recognition that LDCs have the most rapid pop growth and as a result the gap between pop and resources is increasing
 - Many LDCs are worse off today than the past 3 decades as pop growth outpaces economic growth
 - World pop growth is outstripping a wide variety of resources
- Malthus’ critics
 - Argue that poverty, hunger, etc. are associated w/unjust social/economic institutions, not pop growth
 - Large population can stimulate economic development

Will the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?

- Declining birth rates
 - *Malthus theory and reality*
 - » *Food production during last half of 20th C. has grown more rapidly than Malthus predicted*
 - » *Pop growth has not grown as much as Malthus predicted*
 - » *Neo-Malthusians state that though the global NIR is dropping slightly (1.8 to 1.3 in 1990s), a large pop can still be produced due to the large population base.*
 - *Reasons for declining birth rates*
 - » *Economic Growth*
 - » *Distribution of Contraceptives- some resistance exists (i.e. religious, economic, education)*

Will the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?

- World health threats

- _____ *is the branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution, and control of diseases that affect large numbers of people.*
- *Epidemiological transitions focus on the distinctive causes of death in each stage of the Demographic Transition*
- *Epidemiologists rely heavily on _____ concepts such as scale, connection and spatial diffusion, because measures to control and prevent an epidemic derive from understanding its distinctive distribution and method of diffusion.*

Will the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?

- World health threats contd.
 - Epidemiologic Transition Stages
 - » Stage 1 is stage of pestilence and famine and included Black Plague – widespread susceptibility
 - » Stage 2 is stage of receding pandemic- Cholera was common in rapidly industrializing areas and poor areas
 - » Stage 3 is the stage of degenerative and human-caused diseases such as chronic disorders associated with aging e.g. heart attacks, cancer; decrease in deaths due to infectious disease

Will the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?

- World health threats contd.
 - Epidemiologic Transition Stages contd.
 - » Stage 4 is the stage of _____ diseases
e.g. cancer is removed or delayed, health improves through diet/exercise; lifespan increases due to advanced medicine.
 - » Stage 5 is projected stage of reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases due to evolution and genetic engineering, poverty (TB), improved travel (SARS, AIDS)

Migration

Why People Migrate

- Reasons for migrating- Push/Pull Factors
 - *Intervening obstacles*- an environmental or cultural feature that hinders migration (documentation, language barrier, topography)
 - 1. _____ – job opportunities
 - 2. _____ – slavery, political instability
 - **Refugees**- people who have been forced to migrate from their home and cannot return for fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion, etc.
 - Two largest international refugee groups are Palestinians and Afghans (post 1948 and 1979, respectively)
 - Two largest internal refugees are Sudan and Angola

Why People Migrate

- Reasons for migrating- Push/Pull Factors
 - 3. Environmental- climate, water
- Distance of migration
 - *Internal migration – largest component*
 - *Interregional (So Cal to Nor Cal)*
 - *Intraregional (city to suburbs)*
 - *International migration*
 - *Voluntary (e.g. economic opportunity)*
 - *Forced (compelled due to cultural factors)*

NOTE: please review *migration transition* p 89

Why People Migrate

- Characteristics of migrants
 - *Gender*
 - *Increased female migration to the US in past two decades reflects changing role of women esp. in Mexican society*
 - *Family status*
 - *Most long-distance migrants are young adults seeking work (_____% between 25-39 yrs)*
 - *Increasing percentage are children (16%)*
 - *Mexican origin are central states and destination are overwhelmingly on US/Mex border*
 - *Most undocumented residents have no difficulty finding jobs in US*

Migration Patterns

- Global migration patterns
 - Asia, Latin Am, Africa have net out-migration
 - No Amer, Europe, Oceania have net in-migration
 - *Three largest flows are to Europe from Asia, to No Amer from Asia, to No America from Latin America*
 - *Patterns reflect movement from _____ to _____*
- U.S. migration patterns
 - *Colonial immigration 18th C.–from England and Africa*
 - » *1 million Europeans came before independence and 1 million came afterward until 1840*
 - » *90% were from Great Britain prior to 1840*
 - » *650,000 African Americans were shipped as slaves prior to mid 19th C.*

Migration Patterns

- U.S. migration patterns contd.
 - *19th century immigration – Europe to US*
 - » *Almost exclusively European (40 million)*
 - » *Germany sent largest # (7.2 million)*
 - » *Three peaks of European immigration*
 - *Recent immigration 20th C– Asia, Latin Am to US*
 - » *_____ leading source of immigrants in 70s/80s*
 - » *2/3 immigrants in last two decades from China, Philippines, India, Vietnam*
 - » *Majority of recent immigration from Latin America with increasingly larger numbers of immigrant flows with largest flow from Mexico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador*

Migration Patterns

- U.S. migration patterns contd.
- Impact of immigration on the U.S.
 - *Legacy of European migration*
 - » _____ languages spoken by half the world's people
 - » _____ has largest # adherents
 - » European art, music, lit, philosophy diffused
 - *Undocumented immigration*
 - » Between 7-20 million undocumented immigrants are living in US
 - » Allowing illegal immigrants to stay could encourage more to come placing burdens on tax payers and social services, etc.
 - » Most take very low-paying jobs that most US citizens will not accept
 - *Destination of immigrants within the U.S.*
 - » Uneven distribution with >50% in CA, FL, TX, NY

Obstacles to Migration

- Immigration policies of host countries
 - *U.S. quota laws*
 - » *Brain Drain – large scale emigration by talented people*
 - *Temporary migration for work*
 - » *Guest workers- citizens of poor countries who obtain jobs in Europe and Middle East*
 - *Time-contract workers*
 - *Economic migrants or refugees?*
 - » *Emigrants from Cuba, Haiti and Vietnamese boat people*

Obstacles to Migration

- Cultural problems living in other countries
 - *U.S. attitudes to immigrants*
 - *New arrivals are generally regarded with _____*
 - *Some US states have voted to deny undocumented immigrants access to public services e.g. schools, day care, medical*
 - *Laws _____ to enforce*
 - *Attitudes to guest workers*
 - *Guest workers and their host country regard arrangement as temporary*
 - *In Middle East, oil-exporting countries fear guest workers will spark political unrest and abandonment of Islamic customs*
 - *Some European and Canadian govts pay their guest workers to return home*

Migration within a Country

- Migration between regions of a country
 - Overall trend in US is _____
 - Migration between regions within the U.S.
 - » *Interregional migration in US has slowed due to less pronounced regional differences in employment*
 - Migration between regions in other countries
 - » *Soviet expansion eastward*
- Migration within one region- aka intraregional
 - *Rural-urban migration during 1800s to early 1900s*
 - *Urban-suburban migration occurs post-industrialization*
 - *Migration from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan regions aka “counterurbanization” occurs in US post 1970*
 - _____ *has halted due to poor economic conditions in some rural areas*
 - *More people migrated into metro areas in 2000*

Folk and Popular Culture

Origins and Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures

_____ ***culture-*** is traditionally practiced by small, homogeneous groups living in isolated rural areas- e.g. wearing a sarong in Malaysia or a sari in India.

_____ ***culture-*** is found in large, heterogeneous societies that share certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics e.g. wearing jeans.

NOTE: The scale of territory covered by a folk culture is typically much smaller than that of a popular culture.

Origins and Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures

Geographers focus on:

- Where folk and pop cultures are located in

- Why distributions are different (interaction)
- How globalization increases connections and thereby perpetuates pop culture
- How the disappearance of local folk customs
_____local diversity
- How dominance of pop culture threatens quality of the environment as it's less likely to reflect the diversity of local physical conditions and more likely to modify the environment in accordance with global values.

Origins and Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures

- Origin of folk and popular cultures
 - Origin of folk music
 - » Chinese legend says music invented in 2697 BC when Chinese emperor used cut bamboo poles to replicate sound of phoenix bird
 - » Folk songs often tell a story about daily activities
 - » In US, _____ hearth areas are identified for country
 - Origin of popular music
 - » In US, Tin Pan Alley for vaudeville and Hip Hop in South Bronx
 - » Hip Hop rapidly diffused around world through instruments of globalization e.g. internet, radio

Origins and Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures

- Diffusion of folk and popular cultures
 - The Amish: Relocation diffusion of folk culture
 - » Origin in Switz, France, Germ and came to US in two migration waves settling in Penn, and later OH, Illinois and Iowa
 - » Some moving south for cheaper land; shun mechanical and electrical power

Origins and Diffusion of Folk and Popular Cultures

- Diffusion of folk and pop cultures contd.
 - Sports: _____ diffusion of popular culture
 - » Epitomized by soccer or “football”
 - » Origins thought to be British in early 9th C.
 - » Transformation from English folk custom to pop culture began in 1800s from England to continental Europe, Russia, US and Latin America
 - » US first “football” game at Princeton in 1869 was soccer
 - » Rugby rules were adopted in lieu of “football” or soccer
 - » American football emerged as heavily modified rugby

Clustering of Folk Cultures

- Influence of the physical environment

Customs such as provision of food, clothing, shelter are influenced by prevailing climate, soil, vegetation e.g. Dutch farmers wear wooden shoes

- Distinctive food preferences

- » Folk food habits derive from the environment
- » Food habits are influenced by _____ traditions (e.g. Transylvanians put different ingredients in soup depending on their dietary practices or wealth)
- » People desire or avoid certain foods in response to perceived beneficial or harmful natural traits e.g. Americans avoid eating insects despite nutritional value, Muslims embrace **taboo** against pork, etc.
- » **Taboo** is a restriction on behavior imposed by social custom

Clustering of Folk Cultures

- Influence of physical environment contd.
 - U.S. folk house forms – reflect cultural traditions and availability of building materials during 1700s, 1800s and early 1900s.
 - Three hearth nodes of folk house forms in US are:
 - » _____
 - » _____
 - » _____

Wide Dispersion of Popular Culture

- Diffusion of pop housing, clothing, and food
 - Popular housing styles
 - Modern (1945-60): minimal traditional, ranch, etc.
 - Neo-eclectic (1960-present): neo-colonial, neo-Tudor, etc.
 - Rapid diffusion of clothing styles
 - Jeans symbolize youthful, independent, rich American
 - Levis sell for \$50 in Moscow (one week's wages) and between \$100-\$1000 in Asia (most are used)
 - Regional styles exist: Western US button-fly/East zip-up

Wide Dispersion of Popular Culture

- Diffusion of pop housing, clothing, food
 - Popular food customs
 - Alcohol and Fresh Produce primarily dependent on:
 - » high income
 - » national advertising
 - » what is grown locally
 - » where a good is imported
 - Variations within US are much _____ significant than differences between the US and less developed countries of Asia and Africa

Wide Dispersion of Popular Culture

- Television and diffusion of popular culture
 - Diffusion of television
 - Most popular leisure activity in MDCs and biggest mechanism that spreads knowledge of pop culture
 - » Four levels of TV service on p. 134
 - Diffusion of the internet
 - » Diffusion is similar to TV where MDCs, especially US dominate

Impacts of the Globalization of Popular Culture

- Threats to folk culture
 - Loss of traditional values
 - When people turn from folk to pop culture they may also turn away from the society's traditional values
 - Diffusion of pop culture from MDCs can lead to _____ of Western perspectives
 - Global diffusion of pop culture threatens the subservience of women to men
 - Contact with pop culture brings some negative impacts for women in LDCs ex increase in prostitution
 - Foreign media dominance
 - MDC television programs dominate international TV

Impacts of the Globalization of Popular Culture

- Environmental impacts of popular culture
 - Modifying nature
 - » Golf course prominence across USA
 - Uniform landscapes
 - » Distribution of pop culture produces uniform landscapes ex McDonalds w/uniform arches
 - Negative environmental impact
 - » Diffusion of some pop customs increases demand for raw materials and produces lots of waste e.g. fur, meat consumption, plastic

Language

Origin, Diffusion, and Dialects of English

- Origin and diffusion of English
 - English colonies
 - » English first diffused west across Atlantic to North America in 17th C.
 - » Two billion live in a country where English is an official language, even if they cannot speak it.
 - » US is currently responsible for diffusion of English to Philippines, and other worldwide locations

Origin, Diffusion, and Dialects of English

- Origin and diffusion of English
 - Origin of English in England
 - » Three tribes that brought the beginnings of English to British Isles came from present-day Denmark and Germany (Jutes, Angles, Saxons) under the “German Invasion”
 - » Normans from France invaded in 1066 and established French as _____ official language for 300 years but English still used by commoners.
 - » Modern English owes many of its simpler words e.g. horse, man, sky to its _____ roots, and fancy words like equestrian, masculine, celestial, etc. to its French roots.

Origin, Diffusion, and Dialects of English

- Dialects of English

Dialect- regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation.

- Dialects in _____

- Five Middle English dialects developed after English again became the official language (1150-500 AD)

- Differences between British and American English

- Vocab and spelling different as American settlers encountered new objects, people, experiences
 - Geography caused pronunciation differences. Prominent differences in pronunciation of letters a and r (man, path etc.)

Origin, Diffusion, and Dialects of English

- Dialects of English

Isogloss- a boundary that separates regions in which different language usage dominates e.g bike vs cycle, soda vs pop, pail vs bucket

- Dialects in the United States

- Major differences in US dialects originated because of differences in dialects among the original settlers and include Northern, Midlands and Southern (mirror the folk house forms)
- Language differences tend to be _____ in rural areas than cities
- Regional pronunciation differences exist. New England and southern accents sound odd to the majority of Americans because the standard pronunciation throughout the American West comes from Middle Atlantic states rather than the New England and Southern regions.
- Also, more uniformity in West because of the mobility and widespread westward movement relatively recently.

The Indo-European Language Family

- Language _____ - is a collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed long before recorded history.
- Language _____ - collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago (derived from same family)
- Language _____ - collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary (derived from same branch)

The Indo-European Language Family

- Branches of Indo-European (8 exist; 4 dominate)
 - Germanic branch
 - Includes Northern and Western Germanic languages
 - Predominate in Northern and Western Europe
 - Indo-Iranian branch
 - 100+ languages; has the _____speakers (1 billion+)
 - Includes Indic (Eastern) and Iranian (Western) Groups
 - Balto-Slavic branch
 - Has the second largest number of speakers
 - Eastern Slavic most widely used ex. Russian
 - West Slavics mostly speak Polish
 - Southern Slavic languages include mainly Serbo-Croatian and Bulgarian

The Indo-European Language Family

- Branches of Indo-European contd.
 - Romance branch
 - Evolved from the _____ language spoken by the Romans 2,000 years ago
 - Most widely used languages are Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian.
 - Majority of common people used the spoken form of Latin (as opposed to written form) called *Vulgar Latin ex*. Literary term for horse was equus, but vulgar term was caballus, from which caballo (Spanish), cavalo (Portuguese), cheval (French), cavallor (Italian) are derived.

The Indo-European Language Family

- Origin and diffusion of Proto-Indo-European
 - Kurgan hearth theory
 - Origin in steppe north of Caspian between Russian and Kazakhstan around 4300 BC
 - Kurgans were nomadic herders, first to domesticate cattle, moved westward in search of grasslands through Europe, eastward to Siberia, and southeastward to Iran and South Asia.
 - Kurgan warriors conquered much of Europe and So. Asia using domesticated horses during 3500-2500 BC

The Indo-European Language Family

- Origin and diffusion of Proto-Indo-European contd.
 - Anatolian hearth theory
 - Origin in present-day Turkey, part of eastern Anatolia 2000 yrs prior to Kurgans
 - Diffusion westward to Greece, Italy, Sicily, Med. Coast of France, Spain and Portugal, then northward to British Isles.
 - Additionally, archaeologist Colin Renfrew believes Anatolians penetrated central and Eastern Europe and parts of the Middle East.
 - Renfrew argues that Indo-European diffused into Europe and So. Asia along with agricultural practices rather than by military conquest as the Kurgan theory suggests.

Distribution of Other Language Families

- Distribution of language families
 - Sino-Tibetan language family
 - Sinitic branch is largest and includes _____ (most used language in world) and others e.g. Cantonese
 - Austro-Thai and Tibeto-Burman branches are smaller branches include Thai and Burmese
 - Other East and Southeast Asian language families
 - Japanese, Korean, Austronesian and Austro-Asiatic
 - Afro-Asiatic language family
 - _____ largest family
 - Semitic branch is largest incl. Arabic and Hebrew and has international significance because its languages were used to write the holiest books of three major world religions i.e. Bible, Quran

Distribution of Other Language Families

- Distribution of language families cont.
 - Altaic language family
 - Turkish largest
 - Altaic languages now official in former _____ republics
 - Russians forced everyone to write in Russian Cyrillic, but most now use Arabic letters.
 - Uralic language family
 - Dominant in Estonia, Finland and Hungary

Distribution of Other Language Families

- Distribution of language families contd.
 - African language families
 - _____ is by far the largest (95%)
 - » Six branches (lrgst is Benue-Congo ex Swahili)
 - Nilo-Saharan spoken in North-central
 - » Six branches with many subgroups so total # of speakers of each language is small
 - Khoisan concentrated in southwest
 - » Use distinctive clicking sounds; largest is Hottentot
 - Austronesian on Madagascar
 - » Malagasy spoken and evidence of migration of peoples from South Pacific

Language Diversity and Uniformity

- Preserving language diversity
 - Thousands of languages are **extinct** and 100s of languages will become extinct during 21 C.
 - One language becomes extinct every _____.
 - Gothic died after Goths converted to Latin after their conversion to Christianity
 - Hebrew: reviving extinct languages
 - Language of daily activity during biblical times, diminished in use in 4th C. BC, but Aramaic and then Arabic were used more commonly
 - In 1948 when Israel established, revival took place

Language Diversity and Uniformity

- Preserving language diversity
 - Celtic: preserving endangered languages
 - Divided into Gaelic branch (Irish and Scottish Gaelic language) and Brythonic branch (Welsh and Cornish)
 - Languages diminished in use as English or French conquered
 - Britain's 1988 Education Act made Welsh language training a compulsory subject in all schools in Wales
 - Irish rock groups have begun to record and perform in Gaelic
 - Irish-language TV stations now broadcast in Gaelic
 - Cornish taught in grade schools

Language Diversity and Uniformity

- Preserving language diversity contd.
 - Multilingual states
 - Southern Belgians (Walloons) speak French and Northern (Flemings) speak Flemish (dialect of Dutch)
 - Each region elects an assembly that controls cultural affairs, public health, road construction, urban devt.
 - Brussels is officially bilingual
 - Isolated languages
 - **Isolated language** is unrelated to any other and not attached to any language family
 - _____ spoken by 1 mill in Pyrenees; has no common origin with other European languages
 - Icelandic part of Germanic branch; spoken only on this island; least changed language in Germanic branch

Language Diversity and Uniformity

- Global dominance of English
 - English as a lingua franca
 - **Lingua Franca** is a language of international communication.
 - English, Swahili, Hindustani, Russian main lingua franca languages
 - 83% of EU high school students learn English
 - 70% of college-aged Europeans speak English
 - 6 years if English typical in Japan
 - **Pidgin language** is a simplified form of a lingua franca e.g. Ebonics, dialect of English initially used by African American slaves not understood by their masters.

Language Diversity and Uniformity

- Global dominance of English contd.
 - Diffusion to other languages
 - _____ – a combination of French and English
 - French upset with increasing worldwide domination of English; French is no longer most important language of international communications
 - Protection of French language is extreme in Quebec and Quebecois are thinking of seceding from Canada in order to preserve their French language culture.
 - **Spanglish** widespread in pop culture and regarded as an enriching process where the best elements of both languages are adopted.

Religion

Distribution of Religions

- *Universalizing religions* attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to one culture or location
 - 60% world population are adherents
 - Christianity, Islam, Buddhism are three main ones
- *Branch* is a large, fundamental division
- _____ is a division of a branch
- *Sect* is a small group that's broken away from an established denomination

Distribution of Religions

UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS

—

- Two billion adherents which makes it the largest
- Most widespread distribution (mainly Europe and Western Hemisphere)
- Three branches include:
 - Roman Catholic (50%)
 - Protestant (25%)
 - Eastern Orthodox (10%)
 - Other Catholic (non-Roman) 15%

Distribution of Religions

UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS CONTD.

– Islam

- 1.3 Billion adherents
- Five pillars of faith on p. 191
- Predominant religion of Middle East
- Half live in Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India
- Two branches include:
 - _____ – 83%
 - _____ – 16%
 - Nation of Islam or “Black Muslims” in US; led by Malcolm X

Distribution of Religions

UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS CONTD.

– Buddhism

- 365 million adherents
- Number difficult to count since non-exclusive
- Mainly in China and SE. Asia
- Four Noble Truths on p. 192
- Three main branches include:
 - Mahayana – 56% - China, Japan, Korea
 - Theravada – 38% - Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, etc.
 - Tantrayana – 6% - Tibet and Mongolia

– Other universalizing religions include Sikhism and Bahai

Distribution of Religions

ETHNIC RELIGIONS

- **Ethnic religions** appeal primarily to one group of people living in one place and include 25%.
 - Hinduism
 - Largest (820 m); concentrated in India
 - Other ethnic religions
 - Confucianism in China
 - Daoism (Taoism) in China
 - Shintoism in Japan
 - Judaism mainly in US and Israel, and Russia and its former Republics; first to espouse **monotheism**.
 - Animism in sub-Saharan Africa; % is declining

Variations in Distribution of Religions (1)

- Origin of religions
 - Origin of universalizing religions
 - Christianity hearth is present-day _____.
 - Based upon the teachings of Jesus 2000 yrs ago
 - Catholic church headed by Pope; prayers to Saints; grace earned through penance
 - Eastern Orthodoxy has no Pope; priest can marry; less emphasis placed on religious icons
 - Protestant began with Lutheran Reformation in 1517; grace is achieved through faith rather than through sacraments performed by the church

Variations in Distribution of Religions (1)

- Origin of religions
 - Origin of universalizing religions
 - Islam hearth is present-day Saudi Arabia
 - Muhammad is Prophet of Islam in 570 AD
 - Holy book is Quran
 - **Shiites** – current name of group that favored passing power on within Muhammad's own family
 - **Sunnis** – current name of group that favored passing power through established clergy; emerged victorious
 - Buddhist hearth is present-day Nepal in 563 BC
 - Siddhartha Gautama is Buddha and hinge on the attainment of awakening to achieve Nirvana

Variations in Distribution of Religions (1)

- Diffusion of religions
 - Diffusion of universalizing religions
 - Christianity diffused through relocation diffusion (missionaries) and contagious diffusion (daily contact with other believers)
 - Due to permanent resettlement of Europeans, Christianity became dominant religion in the Americas, Australia, and NZ and in Africa through missions.
 - Islam and Buddhism both diffused to nearby geographic regions, but Islam diffused more rapidly

Variations in Distribution of Religions (2)

- Holy places
 - Holy places in universalizing religions
 - Buddhism and Islam place the most emphasis on identifying shrines
 - Holy places in Buddhism are in NE India and So. Nepal
 - Mecca is holiest city for Muslim; Great Mosque in center to which each Muslim must undertake a to visit.
 - Holy places in ethnic religions
 - Hindu holy sites are most likely to be riverbanks or coastlines
 - Hindus consider a pilgrimage, or **tirtha**, to mouth of Ganges and washing in it is an act of purification

Organization of Space

- Places of worship
 - Christian worship
 - _____ is place of worship; no single style of church construction dominates
 - Style reflects architectural trends of the time and available building materials
 - Places of worship in other religions
 - Muslim mosque contains minaret, from which people are summoned to prayer
 - Hindu temples serves as home to one+ gods and are small since no emphasis on congregational worship
 - Buddhist and Shintoist pagodas contain relics that Buddhists believe are portion of Buddha's body/clothing

Organization of Space

- Administration of space
 - Hierarchical religions have a well-defined geographic structure and organizes territory into local administrative units
 - Roman Catholic Hierarchy includes:
 - » Pope (bishop of Diocese of Rome)
 - » Cardinal – few distinguished archbishops
 - » Archbishops (each heads a province that includes several dioceses)
 - » Diocese is basic unit of geographic organization
 - » Bishop's HQ called a see is in largest city
 - » Diocese is spatially divided into parishes
 - » Each parish is headed by a priest
 - Locally _____ religions include Islam, Judaism and Hinduism and to a lesser extent, Christianity

Religious Conflicts

- Religion vs. government policies
 - Religion vs. social change
 - Many religious adherents in Lesser Developed Countries view economic development as _____ with religious values
 - Taliban in Afghanistan imposes strict laws inspired by Islamic values (e.g. men beaten for shaving head; adulterers stoned; homosexuals buried alive; thieves hands cut off; nail polished fingers cut off, etc.)
 - Caste system originated in 1500 BC in India and hindered social equality
 - British administrators and Christian missionaries pointed out the shortcomings of the caste system; it has been relaxed in recent years.

Religious Conflicts

- Religion vs. government policies
 - Religion vs. _____
 - In 1721 Czar Peter the Great merged Eastern Orthodox and government
 - In 1917 Bolsheviks overthrew czar and installed Communist government (i.e. antireligious programs)
 - Fall of Soviet Empire brought religious revival in Eastern Europe esp Czech Rep., Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia
 - Central Asian countries are primarily Muslim

Religious Conflicts

- Religion vs. religion
 - Religious wars in the Middle East
 - Hostility exists among Christians, Muslims, and Jews in the Middle East as all three groups trace their origins to Abraham in the Old Testament
 - Religions have diverged in ways that have made it difficult to share the same territory
 - Judaism makes special claim to what is present-day Israel and calls it “the _____”
 - During the Crusades Muslims, now also called Arabs (fr. Arabian Pen.) captured most of Middle East, incl. Pal/Jer.
 - European Christians launched several Crusades over 150 to gain control from Muslim conquerors
 - Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099; lost it in 1187; regained it in 1229; lost it again in 1244.

Religious Conflicts

- Religion vs. religion

- Religious wars in the Middle East contd.

- Muslim Ottoman Empire controlled Palestine from 1516 to 1917
 - Empire defeated after WWI; _____ took over
 - After WWII UN partitioned Palestine into two independent states (Jewish and Muslim)
 - British withdrew in 1948; Jews declared ind. state of Israel w/in UN prescribed boundaries and Arabs declared war
 - In 1949 armistice was signed that divided control of Jerusalem; Old City became part of Jordan
 - Israel won three more wars w/neighbors in 1956, '67, '73
 - After '73 Palestinians took control of Gaza and West Bank as Egypt and Jordan recognized Palestinians as legitimate rulers of these territories and renounced their claims

Religious Conflicts

- Religious wars in the Middle East contd.
 - Five groups consider themselves Palestinians:
 - People living in W. Bank, Gaza, E. Jerusalem territories
 - Citizens of Israel who are Muslims rather than Jews
 - People who fled Israel after 1948-9 war;
 - People who fled from W. Bank or Gaza after 1967 war;
 - Citizens of other countries, especially Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait, and Saudi, who identify themselves as Palestinians

Religious Conflicts

- Religion vs. religion

- Religious wars in Ireland

- Island was an English colony for many centuries and made part of UK in 1801
 - In 1921 Ireland became a self-governing dominion within British Empire
 - Independence declared in ,37; republic in ,49.
 - A Protestant minority in NE preferred to be part of Protestant UK instead of Catholic Republic.
 - Catholics protesting discrimination began in ,68.
 - 3,000 people killed since
 - _____ is small group of militants dedicated to achieving Irish national unity by whatever means, including violence

Ethnicity

Distribution of Ethnicities

- Ethnicities in the United States
 - Ethnicity is identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.
 - _____ is identity with a group of people descended from a common ancestor
- *Clustering of ethnicities in the US*
 - *African American clustered in Southeast*
 - *Hispanics clustered in Southwest*
 - *Asian Americans clustered in West*
 - *American Indians clustered in Southwest and Plains states*

Distribution of Ethnicities

- *African American migration patterns have shaped their current distribution in US*
 - Forced migration from Africa (10m) from 1710-1810 resulted in triangular slave trade
 - Most of large plantations that needed labor were in the South (cotton and tobacco)
 - Freed slaves mostly remained in rural south during late 19C as sharecroppers
 - 20C migration pulled people _____ looking for industrial jobs in big cities like Philly, NY, Chicago, SF, LA
 - When they reached the big cities, migrants clustered in the ghettos where density was high

Distribution of Ethnicities

- Three prominent ethnic groups in US:
 - *Asian is recognized as a distinct race by US Census Bureau, and Asian as a race and Asian American as an ethnicity are very similar. Asian American ethnicity lumps people w/ties to many Asian countries.*
 - *Most black Americans are descended from African immigrants and belong to African American ethnicity, but some cultural heritage is from Latin America, Pacific Islands, etc.*
 - *Hispanic or Latino is not considered a race, so on census they may select any race they wish - white, black, etc.*

Distribution of Ethnicities

- *Division by race in South Africa reached its peak in the late 20th C in So. Africa*
 - _____ was the physical separation of different races into different geographic areas and created by Dutch colonizers “Boers” or “Afrikaners” a dialect of Dutch.
 - Babies classified as black, white, colored, Asian
 - Apartheid laws determined where people could live, attend school, work, shop and own land
 - Blacks restricted to certain jobs w/lower wages
 - Blacks couldn’t vote or run for office
 - So. African govt designated 10 homelands for blacks and expected them to move there.
 - So. Africa was isolated from other countries opposing apartheid
 - Apartheid laws repealed in 1991
 - Mandela, leader of African Natl Congress, released from prison after 27 yrs and elected first black president.
 - Average income among blacks is 10x lower than whites today

Ethnicities into Nationalities

- Rise of nationalities
 - A _____ is a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality (e.g. Denmark – nearly all Danes speak Danish and nearly all Danish speakers live in Denmark)
 - *Nationalism* is loyalty and devotion to a nationality
 - Promotes a sense of _____ that exalts one nation above all others and emphasizes its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations
 - Control of mass media are most effective means
 - Nationalism can have a negative impact as unity w/in a nation-state can be achieved through negative images of other nation-states and can lead to conflict

Ethnicities into Nationalities

- **Multinational states** or **multi-ethnic states** contain more than one ethnic group (e.g. Belgium w/Dutch-speaking Flemish and French-speaking Waloons)
 - *Former Soviet Union is the _____ multinational state and 15 republics based on lgst ethnicities*
 - *Breakup resulted in 15 independent countries*
 - 3 Baltic: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania
 - 2 European: Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine
 - 5 Central Asian: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
 - 3 Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia
 - Russia (recognizes 39 nationalities)

Clashes of Ethnicities

- Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
 - *Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa*
 - *Eritrea has been battling Ethiopia for its independence since 1930s.*
 - *Eritrea became independent state in 1993*
 - *Both are complex multiethnic states with large populations of Muslims and Christians*
 - *Nine major ethnic groups alone in Eritrea (versus three in the US which is much larger)*
 - *Civil war raged in Sudan since '80s between black Christians/animist rebels vs Arab-Muslim-dominated government forces in North (40m)*
 - *Somalia (8 m) contains 6 major ethnic groups (clans) with large # of sub-clans*
 - *In '92 when 300,000 killed from clan warfare, US sent troops; in '94 US troops withdrew as peace talks failed*

Clashes of Ethnicities

- Ethnic competition to dominate nationality
 - *Ethnic competition in Lebanon*
 - *Christian, Muslim (some militant – Hezbollah) and Druze fight to dominate*
 - *Lebanon has been severely damaged by fighting among religious factions since 1970s*
 - *Most of Lebanon controlled by Syria who has a historical claim over the territory*
 - *Syria, Israel and US sent troops into Lebanon at various points to restore peace*
 - *“Lebanon War” (7/12/06-8/14/06) is an extension of Arab-Israeli conflict*
 - *150,000 Lebanese have died since 1975 in the fighting*

Clashes of Ethnicities

- Dividing ethnicities among more than one state
 - *Dividing ethnicities in South Asia*
 - *In 1947 British India was partitioned into two ind. States, India and Pakistan (west and east)*
 - *East Pakistan became Bangladesh in '71*
 - *17 million caught on wrong side of boundary migrated in late '40s and Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India were killed crossing to opposite side*
 - *Gandhi assassinated in '48 ending possibility of creating a single state in which Muslims/Hindus live peacefully*
 - *Kashmir is heavily disputed border btwn Pak and India*
 - *Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities*
 - *60,000 have died since '83 in conflict btwn Budd/Hindus*

Ethnic Cleansing

- Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
 - *Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia as a result of WWI to unite several Balkan countries that spoke similar South Slavic languages lasted through most of 20th C.*
 - *Rivalries among ethnicities resurfaced and breakup occurred in early '90s w/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia.*
 - _____ and _____ remained in Yugoslavia
 - *Ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs against Bosnian Muslims*
 - *Worst cleansing in Kosovo when Serbs forced 750,000 ethnic Albanians to flee*
 - *Yugoslavia abolished in '02 and country renamed Serbia and Montenegro.*
- Ethnic cleansing in central Africa
 - **Extra credit option:** (2 points in lieu of ONE article write-up)
 - Rent Hotel Rwanda, Sometimes in April (HBO/PBS), OR Blood Diamond
 - One-page write-up and receipt or copy/jpeg of Netflix sleeve

Political Geography

Defining States and Development of the State Concept

_____ - an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government that has control over its internal and foreign affairs.

_____ - held by the state; independence from control of its internal affairs by other states.

NOTE: Because the entire area of a state is managed by its national government, laws, army, and leaders, it is a good example of a formal or uniform region. The term **country is a synonym for state.**

Defining States and Development of the State Concept

- Problems of defining states
 - *Korea: one state or two?*
 - *Divided after _____ along 38th parallel as USSR and US occupied North and South respectively during war.*
 - *Reunification was halted when North decided to build nuclear weapons while keeping its people impoverished.*
 - *China and Taiwan: one state or two?*
 - *Taiwan occupied by Nationalist Party to who lost control of power to Communists in 1949.*
 - *For now, Taiwan is sovereign, and recognized as such by most but China*

Defining States and Development of the State Concept

- Problems of defining states
 - *Varying sizes of states*
 - *Large e.g. Russia (6.6 million mi²), US, Brazil*
 - *Microstate- Monaco (0.6 mi²), Singapore, Tonga, Barbados, Andorra, Antigua, Tuvalu*
- Development of the state concept
 - *Ancient and medieval states*
 - *First states to evolve were in Mesopotamia and called city-states (town and countryside)*
 - *One city or tribe would gain military dominance over the others and form an empire i.e. Sumerians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians and Egypt and Rome to the West.*

Defining States and Development of the State Concept

- Development of the state concept
 - _____ *a territory that is legally tied to a sovereign state rather than being completely independent. European states established colonies beginning in 1400s to:*
 - Promote Christianity
 - Obtain resources to strengthen economy
 - Demonstrate power; many colonies indicated power

NOTE: Only a few sizeable colonies remain including Puerto Rico, Fr. Polynesia, Guam, US Virgin Islands. Least populated colony is Pitcairn Island, settled by 54 mutineers from the Bounty in 1790.

Boundaries and Boundary Problems of States

- Shapes of states
 - *Five basic shapes* –

- *Landlocked states lack direct outlet to sea (Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, etc.)*
- Types of boundaries
 - *Physical boundaries*
 - *Mountain (Chile/Argentina); Desert; Water (Rio Grande)*
 - *Cultural boundaries*
 - *Geometric (straight line e.g. Aozou strip)*
 - *Religious (No. Ireland part of UK not Rep of Ireland)*
 - *Language (E. European countries post WWI e.g. Poland)*
 - *Cyprus “Green Line” btwn Greeks/Turks*

Cooperation among States

- Political and military cooperation
 - *The United Nations*
 - *Created at end of WWII and comprised of 49 states*
 - *Established to prevent WWII and to protect countries from foreign attack*
 - *UN replaced League of Nations estab. post WWI*
 - *UN currently playing a role in separating warring groups in E. Europe, Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa*
 - *UN relies on individual countries to supply troops*
 - *UN attempts to maintain strict neutrality*
 - *UN represents a forum where, for the first time in history, virtually all states of the world can meet and vote on issues without resorting to war*
 - *191 current members*

Cooperation among States

- Political and military cooperation
 - *Regional military alliances*
 - *After WWII most European states joined one of two military alliances dominated by world's two superpowers (US and the Soviet Union)*
 - *NATO (_____) was a military alliance among 16 democratic states including US and Canada, plus 14 European states*
 - *Warsaw Pact was a military agreement among Communist Eastern European countries to defend each other in case of attack including USSR, Bulgaria, Czech, E. Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.*
 - *Over time, Warsaw Pact disbanded as Europe was no longer dominated by military confrontation between two blocs; NATO expanded and included most of former Warsaw Pact countries.*

Economic Cooperation among States

- *The _____, led by Germany, has emerged as the leading economic superpower of today (rather than US and USSR as the only superpowers a'la WWII).*
- *EU established in 1958 and included 6 countries*
- *Five more had joined by 1995*
- *Main task is to promote economic devt among members through economic cooperation*
- *Has taken on increased importance recently as member states seek greater economic and political cooperation*
- *Intro of Euro streamlines effort and helps to turn Western Europe into world's wealthiest market*
- *8 former communist countries joined EU in 2004*
- *Two more to join in '07 and Turkey is hopeful*

Terrorism

Terrorism is the systematic use of violence by a group in order to intimidate a population or coerce a government into granting its demands.

- First used during _____ (1793-4) during Reign of Terror as Robespierre guillotined 1000s of political opponents
- US has suffered numerous terrorist attacks in recent years
 - Four US Presidents assassinated (violence to foster political aims)
 - Pan Am 103 in '88 killed 259
 - WTC garage in '93 killed 6; injured 1000
 - Oklahoma City bombing in '95 killed 168 (McVeigh – homegrown)
 - US embassies bombed in '98 in Kenya/Tanzania killed 190
 - USS Cole bombed in Yemen in '00 killed 17
 - Unabomber killed 3 sending mail bombs (homegrown)
 - 9/11 WTC and Pentagon attack by Al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden killed nearly 3,000 in 2001

Terrorism

Al Qaeda-terrorist organization created in 1990 to unite jihad fighters in Afghanistan, as well as supporters of bin Laden elsewhere in Middle East.

- Group responsible for most of the anti-US terrorism during '90s
- Founded by Osama bin Laden of Yemen, who is funding cell through multi-millions inherited from his father's construction co.
- Bin Laden moved to Afghanistan during mid '80s to support fight against Soviet army and country's Soviet-installed govt.
- Called anti-Soviet fight a jihad or holy war, bin Laden recruited militant Muslims from Arab countries to join the cause.
- Al-Qaeda consists of many cells, but most are *sleepers* and await their cell leader's order to awake and perform a job
- Planners and attackers don't have direct contact w/ea other
- Bin Laden issued a declaration of war against the US in '96 due to US support for Saudi Arabia + Israel and culminated in 9/11

Terrorism

Al Qaeda-contd.

- Al-Qaeda also responsible for attacks in Bali and Kenya in 2002 killing 193
- In Riyadh an attack killed 10 Americans/1 Aus in '03
- Al-Qaeda's use of _____ to justify attacks has posed challenges to Muslims and Americans
- Many Muslims express disagreement with US policies but disavow terrorist approach
- For Americans, challenge is to distinguish between the peaceful but unfamiliar principles and practice of world's 1.3 billion Muslims and the misuse and abuse of Islam by a handful of terrorists

Terrorism

- State support for terrorism
 - *Libya*
 - *Muammar al-Qaddafi deposed King of Libya in '69 in a military coup and gave financial aid to terrorists to kill his opponents in Europe*
 - *US shot down attacking Libyan planes in '81 over international waters and relations spiraled*
 - *Libya bombed Berlin nightclub in '96 killing 2 US*
 - *US attacked Tripoli and Benghazi trying to kill Qaddafi*
 - *Pam Am Flight 103 downed over Scotland by Libyan terr.*
 - *Qaddafi turned over the suspects for a trial held in Netherlands for 103;*

Terrorism

- State support for terrorism
 - *Afghanistan*
 - *US attacked in '01 when Taliban sheltered bin Laden and other terrorists*
 - *Civil war began in '73 when King overthrown by a military coup and replaced with a government sympathetic to Soviet Union*
 - *Soviets sent 115,000 troops starting in '79 after - or “holy warriors” started a rebellion against the pro-Soviet government*
 - *Soviets withdrew in '89 and Taliban gained control*
 - *Taliban rule ended in '01 with US invasion*

Terrorism

- State support for terrorism
 - *Iraq*
 - *US attacked Iraq in 2003 and removed Hussein*
 - *Inspectors found nuclear and biological weapons programs in '98 and suspected in '03*
 - *Confrontation w/Iraq stems from Gulf War in '91 to drive Iraq out of Kuwait*
 - *US assertions that Hussein had close ties to al-Qaeda has been challenged since Ba'ath party espoused different principles than al-Qaeda terrorists*
 - *Iran, Yemen, _____, _____, and North Korea all considered by US to be state-sponsors of terrorism*

Development

Indicators of Development

- Economic indicators of development
 - Gross domestic product per capita
 - Value of total output of goods and services produced in a country/total population/year
 - \$20k in MDC versus \$1K in LDCs
 - Per capita measures mean wealth, not distribution
 - Types of jobs
 - **Primary sector:** direct extraction -mining, fishing, forestry
 - **Secondary:** manufacturing and assembly of raw materials extracted in primary sector activities
 - **Tertiary:** provision of goods/services to people in exchange for \$\$\$-retailing, banking, law, education, govt
- NOTE: Former quaternary and quinary-sector jobs now included in tertiary (R&D, health, education)
- Raw materials
- Consumer goods

Indicators of Development

- Economic indicators of development contd.
 - Raw materials
 - Availability of raw materials and energy resources measures development potential.
 - Abundant resources= more development potential
 - Some develop w/o resources through trade (e.g. Japan)
 - Consumer goods
 - Quantity and type purchased measures econ. Devt
 - Three good indicators of society's development:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

NOTE: MDCs is ~1:1; LDCs is ~100:1 (for each good)

Indicators of Development

- Social indicators of development
 - Education and literacy
 - Quality of education measured by student/teacher ratio (2x that of a MDC) and _____ rate
 - Literacy rate is the % who can read and write
 - >95% in MDCs; <33% in LDCs
 - Health and welfare
 - Healthier in MDCs due to more wealth and resources
 - Higher ratios of people to hospitals, doctors, nurses
 - Health influenced by diet and MDCs receive more calories/day than they need while LDCs receive less
 - MDCs use wealth to offer social services and public assistance (e.g. veterans, disabled, welfare, unemplmt)

Indicators of Development

- Demographic indicators of development
 - Life expectancy
 - Early 40s in LDCs vs. mid-70s in MDCs
 - % of young and old dependents is less in MDCs
 - Infant mortality rate
 - 90% survive in LDCs; 99% in MDCs
 - Natural increase rate
 - Rise is $>2\%$ in LDCs and $<1\%$ in MDCs
 - Crude Birth rate
 - 40 in LDCs; 15 per 1,000 in MDCs

Development

- **Human Development Index (HDI)** measures the level of development of a country based on economic, social and demographic factors.
 - Economic factor is _____ per capita
 - Social factors are _____ rate and amount of _____
 - Demographic factor is life _____
- These four factors are combined to produce a country's HDI.
- The highest HDI is 1.0 or 100%
- Highest ranking is Norway at 0.944
- Canada, Japan and US are in top ten
- Western Europe ranks very high also
- Lowest country is Sierra Leone with 0.275
- 24 lowest ranking countries are in sub-Saharan Africa

More and Less Developed Regions

- More developed regions
 - Anglo-America
 - Eastern Europe
 - South Pacific
 - Western Europe
 - Japan
- Less developed regions
 - Latin America
 - Southeast Asia
 - South Asia
 - East Asia
 - Middle East
 - Sub-Saharan Africa

Development and Gender

- Index (GDI) - a model using income, literacy, education and life expectancy data--adjusted to reflect differences in accomplishments and conditions of men and women. Complete gender equality equals rating of 1.0. **GDI of 1.0 Does *not* exist in any country.**
- **GDI reflects improvements in the standard of living and well-being of women.**
 - Economic indicator of gender differences: Income
 - Income gap of >\$15k typical in MDCs; more in LDCs
 - Social indicators of gender differences: Education/Literacy
 - Women less likely to attend school in LDCs (esp secondary); 99/100 in MDCs; 60/100 LDCs
 - Literacy rates universal in MDCs; lower in LDCs
 - Education/literacy rates lowest in Africa and Middle E.
 - Demographic indicator of gender differences
 - Inability of women to outlive men in LDCs is childbirth

Development and Gender

- **Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)** measures the ability of women to participate in the process of achieving improvements in standard of living and well-being (improvements measured by GDI).
- *Economic indicators of empowerment: income+professional jobs*
 - Highest # female professionals in No. Europe and No. Amer.
 - <25% of professional jobs in LDCs held by women
 - Average earnings are less for women in every country
- Political indicators of empowerment: percentage of administrative and managerial jobs and % elected to office
 - Highest in No. America, No. Europe, So Pacific (33% women)
 - Women hold 10% managerial jobs in other MDCs; <5% in LDC
 - 10% national legislators are women in MDCs; <5% in LDCs

Development Strategies

- Development through self-sufficiency
 - Elements of self-sufficiency approach
 - A country should spread investment as equally as possible across all sectors of its economy and in all regions
 - Countries promote self-sufficiency by setting barriers that limit the import of goods from other places.
 - Problems with self-sufficiency
 - Protects inefficient industries e.g. businesses sell all they make at high govt-controlled prices; little incentive to improve quality or reduce prices since limited competition
 - Large bureaucracy needed to administer the controls

Development Strategies

- Development through international trade
 - Rostow's development model
 - **The traditional society**—no devt; mostly farmers; most natl wealth allocated to military and religion (nonproductive)
 - **Preconditions for takeoff**- elite group initiates innovative economic activities and investment in tech/infrastructure.
 - **The Takeoff**- rapid growth generated in limited # of economic activities e.g. textiles and food. Other sectors remain dominated by traditional practices
 - **Drive to Maturity**- modern technology diffuses to a wide variety of industries which experience rapid growth; workers become more skilled and specialized
 - **Age of Mass Consumption**- economy shifts from production of heavy industry (steel/energy) to consumer goods (vehicles and refrigerators)

NOTE: Each country is in one of these five stages; MDCs are stage 4 or 5; LDCs in stage 1-3

Development Strategies

- Examples of international trade approach
 - Four Dragons (So. Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong) were the first to adopt the international trade approach
 - Lacking natural resources, the four dragons promoted development by concentrating on producing a handful of manufactured goods, esp. clothing and electronics

- Problems with international trade
 - Uneven resource distribution
 - Market stagnation
 - Increased dependence on MDCs

Development Strategies

Regardless of whether self-sufficiency or international trade is preferred, LDCs lack the money needed to finance development

- Financing development

- **Loans-** LDCs borrow \$ to build new infrastructure

- ✓ *MDCs hesitant to loan as new infrastructure projects often fail*
 - ✓ *Many LDCs can't repay the interest on the loan or the loan itself*
 - ✓ *In exchange for canceling or refinancing debts LDCs must adopt structural adjustment programs which are economic policies that create conditions encouraging intl trade e.g. raising taxes, controlling inflation, encouraging privatization, charging citizens more for services*

- **Transnational Corporations-**

- ✓ *Initially US owned, now based in other MDCs also*
 - ✓ *Foreign investment surged since '70-\$13B-735B today*
 - ✓ *Investment does not flow equally around world (only about one fourth of investment goes from MDC to LDC)*

Agriculture

Agricultural Origins and Regions

Agriculture is the deliberate modification of the Earth's surface through cultivation of plants and rearing of animals to obtain sustenance or economic gain.

- Origins of agriculture

- Hunters and gatherers

- Before invention of ag, humans survived through hunting for animals, fishing, gathering plants, berries, etc.
 - Men hunted, women gathered roots (based on evidence)
 - Group traveled frequently establishing new camps
 - Today _____ hunt/gather e.g. African Bushmen and Aborigines in Australia

Agricultural Origins and Regions

- Origins of agriculture contd.

- Invention of agriculture

- Plant cultivation evolved over 1000s of years through a combination of accident and deliberate experiment
 - Earliest form of plant cultivation was _____ involves reproduction of plants by cloning of existing plants e.g. dividing roots, cutting stems
 - Later was _____ – the reproduction of plants through annual planting of seeds that result from sexual fertilization (most commonly practiced today)

Agricultural Origins and Regions

- Location of agricultural hearths
 - Vegetative planting
 - Likely originated in Southeast Asia due to diversity of climate and topography (fishing encouraged sedentary behavior)
 - First crops included roots (taro/yam) and tree crops (bananas)
 - Diffused north and east to China, west to India/Africa and Med.
 - Independent hearth emerged in W. Africa and So. America
 - Seed agriculture
 - _____ emerged independently and simultaneously in:
 - ✓ Western India and diffused to Southwest Asia
 - ✓ Northern China (millet)
 - ✓ Ethiopia (millet, sorghum)
 - ✓ Southern Mexico and northwestern South America (squash, maize, beans, cotton)

Agricultural Origins and Regions

- Classifying agricultural regions
 - **Subsistence agriculture**, found in LDCs, is production of food primarily for consumption by the farmer's family.
 - **Commercial agriculture**, found in MDCs, is the production of food primarily for sale off the farm.

Five features distinguish commercial from subsistence agriculture:

- Purpose of farming (for sale or for personal consumption)
- Percentage of farmers in the labor force (MDCs < 5%; LDCs > 55%)
- Use of machinery (tractors versus beasts of burden)
- Farm size (US farms average 435 hectares)
- Relationship of farming to other businesses (in MDCs **agribusiness** suggests that farming IS tied to other businesses e.g. 20% of US labor market works in **agribusiness**).

Agricultural Origins and Regions

– Mapping agricultural regions

- Agricultural practices are sorted primarily by level of economic development and climate
- _____ main agricultural regions exist on Earth
- Six regions important to MDCs; Five for LDCs
- The correlation between agriculture and climate is evident
- Cultural preferences explain some agricultural differences in areas of similar climate (hog, wine production may be taboo)

Agriculture in LDCs

1. Shifting cultivation

– Characteristics of shifting cultivation

- Farmers clear land for planting by **slashing and burning** the debris
- Crops grown for a few years and then leave it fallow so soil recovers
- Grown by people in small villages who grow food on surrounding land
- The cleared area is called _____
- Potash is the only soil nutrient and crops grown for 3 yrs before fallow
- Fallow land abandoned for 6-20 years before reuse
- Predominant crops are rice, maize, millet, sorghum, yams, sugarcane
- Land owned by village and shifting covers $\frac{1}{4}$ of world land area

– Future of shifting cultivation

- % of land area devoted to shifting is declining as logging, cattle ranching take over (shifting only supports a small pop w/o damage)
- Large-scale shifting leads to deforestation and global warming
- Some countries set aside rainforest to cancel debt (e.g. Bolivia)
- Brazil's rainforest increasing from 21k/yr in '80s to 58k/year now

Agriculture in LDCs

2. Pastoral nomadism

– Characteristics of pastoral nomadism

- Based on herding of domesticated animals mainly in arid climates
- 15 million are pastoral nomads and sparsely occupy 20% Earth land
- Animals not slaughtered but used for milk, skins, hair, etc.
- Animal type depends on relative prestige of animal and adaptability
- _____ is first choice, then sheep and goats. Central Asia is horse
- Camels need little water, carry lots, fast; Goats eat anything; tough, etc
- Some pastoral nomads practice **transhumance – seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pasture areas**
- Nomads do NOT wander aimlessly, but have strong sense of territoriality;
- Groups control a piece of territory and divide into herding units

– Future of pastoral nomadism

- Considered a practical way to survive but is a declining form of agriculture due to modern technology (roads, transport, guns)
- In the future nomads will be increasingly confined to areas that cannot be irrigated and that lack valuable _____

Agriculture in LDCs

3. Intensive subsistence agriculture

A. Intensive subsistence with wet rice dominant

- Wet rice refers to practice of planting rice on dry land in a nursery and then moving seedlings to a flooded field to promote growth
- Dominant type in Southeast China, E. Asia and SoEast Asia
- Covers small % of land but is dominant agriculture
- Elaborate, time-consuming, done mostly by hand; includes whole family
- Plow used (distinguishes subsistence from shifting); then field flooded
- Flooded field is a **sawah**; 1/10 of sawah devoted to cultivation of seedlings
- Rice harvested by hand and husks (chaff) separated from seeds then threshed by beating them on the ground
- Wet rice grown on flat land, commonly on terraces to maximize space
- **Double-cropping** allows land to be used more intensively especially in warm winter areas with some precipitation

Agriculture in LDCs

3. Intensive subsistence agriculture

B. Intensive subsistence with wet rice not dominant

- Climate prevents rice growing in interior of India and NE China
- Land is used intensively and worked by human power and some animals
- Wheat, barley and legumes (millet, oats, corn, sorghum, soy) cotton, hemp
- Crop rotation is practiced in milder parts

Subsistence agriculture in Chile

Agriculture in MDCs

1. Mixed crop and livestock systems

- Most common form of ag. in US e/of 98 degrees W. and in Europe
- Integration of crops and livestock; most crops go to animals
- Most of land goes to crops but $\frac{3}{4}$ income from beef, milk and eggs
- Crop rotation common (e.g. two, three and four-field systems)
- Most common crop is _____ (Corn Belt) then soybeans

2. Dairy farming

- Dominant in large urban areas of NE US, SE Canada, NW Europe
- _____ is ring around city from which milk supplied w/o spoiling
- Farms located further from city sell output for butter, cheese, etc.
- # dairy farms decreasing due to high costs
- It is labor-intensive and costly to feed animals
- Production per cow has increased substantially

Agriculture in MDCs

3. Grain farming

- Crops grown mainly for human consumption (wheat, corn, oats, barley, rice)
- US largest commercial producer of grain (for sale off the farm); China leads for domestic followed by India
- In US, three large-scale production areas: KS, CO, OK (winter wheat); Dakotas, Montana (spring wheat); Washington State is third region
- Reaper first allowed large-scale produxn; now **combine** (reap,thresh,clean)
- No American _____ are world's bread basket and provides economic and political strength for US and Canada
- Wheat is top export crop for both

Agriculture in MDCs

4. Livestock ranching

- Commercial grazing of livestock over extensive area; adapted to arid/semi-arid;
- Though glamorized in US pop culture it was dominant from 1867-1885
- _____ was a famous cattle drive route from Texas to Kansas railhead for shipment.
- Fixed location ranching now dominant since cattle ranching came in conflict w/sedentary agriculture – (animals no longer open range)

Fig. 10-11: The Chisholm Trail became famous as the main route for cattle drives from Texas to the railheads in Kansas.

Agriculture in MDCs

5. Mediterranean agriculture

- Every Med. area borders a sea; on west coasts of continents; hilly
- Crops grown for human consumption and horticulture practiced
- Horticulture- growing of fruits, vegetables, flowers, tree crops
- Crops incl. olives, grapes, citrus, avocados, cereals, nuts
- _____ threatens; Mediterranean agriculture is being pushed into arid lands where lots of water is needed

6. Commercial gardening and fruit farming

- Dominant in SE U.S.; also called “truck farming” (truck is barter)
- Crops fruits/vegetables i.e. cherries, lettuce, tomatoes, (mushrooms, apples, asparagus (some sold fresh, some canned)
- Very efficient farming; use machines at all stages; migrants used

7. Plantation farming

- Commercial ag found in tropics/subtropics (generally within a LDC)
- Plantation is large farm specializing in 1 or 2 crops; owned by MDC
- Cotton, sugarcane, rubber, tobacco grown; declined in US after slaves freed

Economic Issues of Agriculture

- Economic issues of **commercial farmers**: Sustainable farming
 - Sustainable agriculture is a practice that preserves and enhances environmental quality (lower revenues and lower costs)
 - Two distinguishing practices of sustainable farming:
 - ✓ More sensitive land management (**ridge tillage**, limited chemicals)
 - ✓ Integrated crop and livestock (animals free range)
- Economic issues of **subsistence farmers** (review on pgs 358-9)
- Strategies to increase food supply:
 - Expand the land area used for agriculture (can lead to **desertification**)
 - Increase supply through higher _____ (**green revolution** of '70/80s)
 - Identifying new food sources (i.e. oceans, high-protein cereals, increase palatability of rarely consumed foods like soy and krill)
 - Increase exports from other countries that produce surpluses

NOTE: One of the few places on Earth with a food supply shortage is Africa, especially Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad

Industry

Origin and Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution- hearth in UK in 1750s; caused by pop growth and transformed how goods are produced and the way people obtain food, clothing, shelter.
- Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution
 - Diffusion from the iron industry
 - Benefited from Watt's steam engine; allowed for smelting and production on a large scale; innovations in coal mining, engineering, and transportation followed, which eventually led to modernization.
 - Diffusion from the textile industry
 - Occurring simultaneously w/ iron diffusion; process of yarn spinning was improved; chemicals were invented to dye clothing; food processing/preservation/canning
 - Diffusion from the United Kingdom
 - Eastward through Europe (late 1700/early 1800), west to No. America (early to mid 1800s). In 20th C to Japan, E. Europe, Canada, Oceania, So. Africa, India.

World Industrial Regions

- Where is Industry Distributed?
- $\frac{3}{4}$ world industrial/manufacturing is clustered in 4 regions:
 - North America
 - Northwestern Europe
 - Eastern Europe
 - East Asia
- While agriculture occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ of Earth's land area, <1% of Earth's land is devoted to industry.

World Industrial Regions

- North America

- Industrialized areas in North America

- New England, Middle Atlantic, Mohawk Valley, Pittsburgh-Lake Erie, Western Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Valley-Ontario Peninsula.

- Changing distribution of U.S. manufacturing

- Total # jobs changed little during past 3 decades
 - Manufacturing declined in NE (textile, steel, etc.)
 - Grown in _____ (steel, textiles, tobacco, furniture, oil refining, food processing, aerospace product manufacture)
 - Growth in _____ (manufacturing of military equipment, clothing and textiles, furniture, food-processing, high-tech in Silicon Valley and SF, aircraft and computer parts in Pacific Northwest).

World Industrial Regions

- Europe

- Western Europe

- Rhine-Ruhr Valley – iron, steel, locomotives, machinery, armaments
 - Mid-Rhine – industrial production of high-tech equipment
 - Northern Italy- textiles (proximity to hydroelect./cheap labor)

- Eastern Europe Industrial Districts (ID)

- Central ID – Moscow; linen, cotton, silks, chemicals, light industrial
 - _____ID – shipbuilding, food-processing, textiles, chemicals
 - Eastern Ukraine ID – produce iron; steel (rich in iron-ore and coalfields)
 - Volga – motor vehicle, oil refining, chemicals, metallurgy, leather (richest petroleum and natural gas fields in Volga)
 - Ural ID – Most varied mining in world (iron, copper, K, Mn, bauxite, salt)
 - Kuznetsk ID – iron, steel factories (close to iron ore and coal reserves)
 - Silesia – steel production b/c near coalfields (iron ore is imported)

World Industrial Regions

- East Asia

- Most heterogeneous industrial region due to varying levels of development
- Japan wealthy; China most populous and 2nd largest economy but GDP per capita is low; So. Korea and Taiwan use international trade
- _____ has coal, iron ore but others have few natural resources
- E. Asia is a major exporter of consumer goods
- E. Asia's most important resource: a large labor force
- Japan manufactures high-quality electronics w/well-trained workers
- China, Taiwan, Korea focus on building industries based on low-cost labor

Industrial Location

- Situation factors involve transporting materials to/from a factory. Firms seek locations that minimize costs of transporting inputs to factory and finished goods to consumers.
- Location near inputs
 - US copper and steel industry cluster around the mines due to bulky, heavy inputs (transportation cost is minimized); both **bulk-reducing** industries
 - **Bulk-reducing industry** occurs when final product weights less than inputs
 - **Minimills** (1/4 of US steel market) locate near markets since their main input is scrap metal (widely available)
- Location near markets
 - Location near markets (where product sold) minimizes transport costs and is critical to **bulk-gaining**, **single-market** and **perishable industries**.
 - **Bulk-gaining industries** make something that gains volume or weight during production (e.g. soft-drink bottling, beer bottling, fabricated-metals factories that assemble autos)

Industrial Location

- Location near markets contd.
 - _____ manufacturers make products sold primarily in one location, so they also cluster near their markets.
 - High-end clothing manufacturers concentrate in NY as buyers come annually to select fashion lines for the season; car parts manufacturers ship directly to assembly plant; cluster in interior for just-in-time delivery
 - **Perishable-product** industries must be located near their markets (i.e. milk, cheese, butter, newspaper (ny times is transmitted by satellite to other locations, like LA, where it is printed and then delivered))
- Transport choices
 - Inputs and products are transported in one of four ways: ship, rail, truck, or air.
 - The cheapest alternative is dependent on the distance
 - The longer the distance the lower cost/mi
 - A _____ is a location where transfer among transportation modes is possible (i.e. seaports and airports)

Industrial Location

- **Site factors** result from the unique characteristics of a location i.e. land, labor, and capital that vary.
 - Land
 - Factories usually locate in rural areas where land is plentiful, inexpensive, near major highways
 - Industries may take into consideration proximity to energy sources, climate, topography, cultural facilities, recreational facilities
 - Labor
 - Labor-intensive industry is one in which labor cost is a high percentage of expense (some require highly skilled, others less skilled)
 - Spinning cotton fiber occurs in countries where cotton is grown; weaving yarn into fabric more likely to occur in LDCs (labor-intensive); sewing in MDCs
 - US textile manufacturers are located near sources of low-cost employees in SE (e.g. hosiery) ; most manufacturers of textiles formerly located in NE (knit outerwear is a skilled manufacturer that remains in NE). **Fordist p. 392**
 - Capital
 - US motor vehicle industry located in midwest b/c banks were more willing than eastern banks to lend money to the industry's pioneers
 - Banks in Silicon Valley were willing to lend for software/communications tech.

Industrial Problems

- Global perspective

- Stagnant demand

- Demand for manufactured goods has slowed in MDCs during past three decades, in part, due to market saturation (e.g. everybody has a fridge, television, etc.)
 - Industrial output stagnant due to increasing quality of products (longer life)
 - Autos today are higher quality and use one-fourth the steel

- Increased capacity

- Higher industrial capacity is a result of: global diffusion of Industrial Revolution and desire by countries to maintain production despite overcapacity
 - Global diffusion of steel mills has allowed capacity to exceed demand by a wide margin and unprofitable operations persist.

Services

Types and Origins of Services

- Types of services
 - **Consumer services** provide services to individual consumers who desire them and can afford to pay for them (ie. retail and personal)
 - ✓ _____ **services** are $\frac{1}{4}$ of all jobs in US and include jobs, restaurants, shops
 - ✓ _____ **services** are $\frac{1}{5}$ of jobs in US and provide services for well-being and improvement to customers e.g. healthcare, education, social services, recreation, hotels, churches, auto repair, dry cleaner, beauty salon, etc.
 - **Business services** facilitate other businesses through producer/transport.
 - ✓ **Producer services** provide services to help people conduct other business like agriculture, manufacturing, banks, insurance companies, real estate, law, engineering, management, advertising, employment agencies, janitorial work.

Types and Origins of Services

- Types of services contd.

Business services contd.

✓ **Transportation and Similar Services** are those that diffuse and distribute services. Examples include transportation (mainly trucking), information services like publishing and broadcasting.

- **Public services**

- ✓ Public services provide security and protection for citizens and businesses. Examples include teachers (if not included in personal services), federal, state and local government employees.

- Changes in number of employees

- All of the growth in employment in US has been in services (tertiary sector) while primary and secondary activities declined from 1970-2000.
 - Greatest increase is in professional segment of producer services.

Types and Origins of Services

- Origin of services
 - Services are clustered in settlements and early permanent settlements may have been established to offer personal services, like a place to bury the dead or a place to house families while hunting, which led to needs for tools, clothing, shelter, schools, etc.
 - Early public services probably followed _____ activities into early permanent settlements. Political leaders lived in the settlement and often walls were built around it for protection.
 - Early retail and producer services arose as people needed food. People began to barter objects from different regions and this led to a need for setting fair prices, keeping records, and establishing a currency system.

Types and Origins of Services

- Services in rural settlements
 - **Clustered rural settlements** typically include homes, barns, tool sheds, and other farm structures, plus personal services such as religious structures and schools. When populations of a settlement grew too large, new settlements were established nearby.
 - **Circular Rural Settlements** consist of a central open space surrounded by structures (e.g. Von Thunen's model in Germany).
 - **Linear Rural Settlements** feature buildings clustered along a road, river, or dike to facilitate communications. Fields extend behind buildings in long, narrow strips (French long-lot system).
 - **Colonial American Clustered Settlements** were custom of the first European colonists to New England, Southeast, and the Middle Atlantic and still exist today. Built around central common area.

Types and Origins of Services

- **Services in rural settlements**
 - Dispersed rural settlements have become more common in the past 200 years, especially in Anglo-America and UK as they are considered more efficient than clustered settlements.
 - Dispersed Rural Settlement (DSR) in the US originated in the Middle Atlantic colonies which were settled by a heterogeneous group from many European countries. DSR dominated the American Midwest as early settlers came from the Middle Atlantic colonies.
 - **Enclosure Movement** happened in Britain between 1750-1850. In an effort to improve agricultural production a number of European countries converted their rural landscapes from clustered settlements to dispersed patterns. British govt transformed rural landscape by consolidating individually owned strips of land surrounding a village into a single large farm, owned by an individual. Enclosure brought grater agricultural efficiency, but destroyed the self-contained world of village life.

Distribution of Consumer Services

- **Central place theory** is a geographic concept that explains how services are distributed and why a regular pattern of settlements exists, especially with regard to MDCs.
 - First proposed by Walter Christaller, a German, in 1930s and further developed by Brian Berry in US during 1950s.
 - **Market area of a service** or “hinterland” is the area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted.
 - To establish a market, a circle is drawn around the node of service on a map and territory inside is market area.
 - Hexagon is used to represent market area
 - **Size of market** area can be determined with **range** and **threshold**.
 - Range is maximum distance people are willing to travel for a service
 - Threshold is the minimum # people needed to support service

Distribution of Consumer Services

- analysis is conducted to determine the best location of a service within the market and considers both profitability and optimal location.
- Profitability of a location
 - Compute the range and threshold and draw a circle around a fixed travel radius to determine whether a good/service can be profitable at a particular location.
- Optimal location within a market
 - Determined after the threshold and range justify providing a service. The best location is the one that minimizes the distance to the service for the largest number of people.

Distribution of Consumer Services

- Hierarchy of services and settlements
 - Nesting of services and settlements
 - According to central place theory, market areas across an MDC would be a series of hexagons of various sizes, unless interrupted by physical features e.g. mountains, water
 - Nesting pattern is illustrated by overlapping hexagons of different sizes and has been identified in US and intl cities
 - Nesting market area principle also works at the scale of services within the city (7-11 vs VONS vs. Wal-Mart)
 - Rank-size distribution of settlements
 - States that the country's n th largest settlement is $1/n$ the population of the largest settlement (US follows this pattern)
 - If a society does not follow the rank-size rule, the largest settlements follow the primate city rule, where the largest settlement has more than 2x people of the 2nd ranking settlement (e.g. Paris has 11 m and Lyon has <2 m)

Business Services and Settlements

- World cities
 - _____ **world cities** dated from 3000 BC in Mesopotamia (Ur)
 - Cities were compact; first settlement was Knossos in 2500 BC in Mediterranean and organized into city-states
 - Largest city-state was Athens and 8/7th C. BC, followed by Rome in 5th C. BC.; after Roman fall, urban settlements declined
 - _____ **world cities** brought the revival of urban life the 11th C. AD; usually power centers for lords/church leader; walled.
 - Most were in Asia like Baghdad, Constantinople, Kyoto, Beijing, Agra, Cairo, London, Paris.
 - _____ **world cities** see clustering of business services as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
 - Financial services are offered en masse, as well as many consumer and public services because of their large size.

Business Services and Settlements

- Hierarchy of business services includes four levels of cities that play a major role in the provision of producer and other business services in the global economy.
 1. **World cities** are most closely integrated into the global economic system b/c they are central to flow of info/capital.
 - ✓ London, NY, Tokyo are first tier, second tier include Chicago, LA, DC, Brussels, Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore.
 2. **Command and control centers** contain HQ of large corporations, well-developed banking and business svcs.
 - ✓ Regional centers include Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Indy, Portland, St. Louis, Seattle
 - ✓ Subregional control centers include Biloxi, Birmingham, Charlotte, Des Moines, Jackson, Jacksonville, Memphis, Nashville, Oklahoma City, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Syracuse, Shreveport, Omaha, Richmond.

Business Services and Settlements

- Hierarchy of business services contd.
 3. **Specialized producer-service centers** offer a more narrow and highly specialized variety of services (e.g. R&D, motor vehicles, semiconductors, major universities or state capitals)
 - ✓ Detroit (motor vehicles), Pittsburgh (steel), Rochester (office equipment), San Jose (semiconductors), Lansing (university)
 4. _____ **centers** provide relatively unskilled jobs and depend for their economic health on decisions made in the world cities, command+control centers, and specialized producer-service centers. Four subtypes exist:
 - a. Resort, retirement, residential: Fort Laud, LV, Orlando, Albuquerque
 - b. Manufacturing: Buffalo, Chattanooga, Erie, Rockford
 - c. Industrial and Military: Huntsville, Newport News, San Diego
 - d. Mining and Industrial: Charleston, Duluth
- Economic base of settlements is derived from a settlement's basic industries (each type of basic activity has diff. spatial distribution)
 - Geography of talent unevenly distributed, professionals drawn to cosmopolitan areas with high levels of diversity measured by cultural facilities, gays/capita, etc.

Clustering of Services

- **Central business district** (CBD) is one of _____ districts in a city, often site of original settlement, is compact and contains large % of shops, offices, public institutions, hub for transportation.
 - **Retail services** in the CBD include three types:
 - Retail services with a high threshold e.g. department stores
 - Retail services with a high range e.g. expensive jewelry, exotic goods
 - Retail services serving downtown workers e.g. office supplies, computers, clothing, shoe repair, photocopying, dry cleaning, etc.
 - Producer services e.g. financial analysts, lawyers, advertising, banks
 - **High land costs** in the CBD are typical since the land is used more intensively and some activities are excluded because of the cost.
 - Intensive land-uses give cities a 3D character with myriad underground features such as parking garages, subways, shops, utility lines.
 - Demand for space has also led to skyscrapers which were first build in Chicago in the 1880s (made possible by elevator and iron-frame building construction); no skyscrapers in DC due to capitol dome.

Clustering of Services

- Central business district (CBD) contd.
 - **Activities excluded from the CBD** primarily include manufacturing and lack of residents due to high cost
- Suburbanization of businesses
 - **Suburbanization of retailing** has happened because peripheral locations have lower land costs. Retailing has been increasingly concentrated in planned suburban shopping malls.
 - **Suburbanization of factories** and offices is also due to low land costs, more space, better truck access. Offices that do not require face-to-face contact increasingly are moving to suburbs where rents are much lower than in the CBD.

Urban Patterns

Urban Settlements

- Urbanization
 - Increasing urban percentage
 - Increasing urban populations
- Defining urban settlements
 - Social differences between urban and rural settlements
 - Physical definitions of urban settlements

Urban Structure

- Three models of urban structure
 - Concentric zone model
 - Sector model
 - Multiple nuclei model
 - Geographic applications
- Use of the models outside North America
 - European cities
 - Less developed countries

Inner Cities

- Inner-city physical problems
 - Deterioration process
 - Urban renewal
- Inner-city social problems
 - Underclass
 - Culture of poverty
- Inner-city economic problems
 - Annexation

Problems of Suburbs

- The peripheral model
 - Density gradient
 - Cost of suburban sprawl
 - Suburban segregation
- Transportation and suburbanization
 - Motor vehicles
 - Public transportation
- Local government fragmentation
 - Metropolitan government
 - Growing smart