2020 Big Ideas Packet Table of Contents

Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes

Climate and Agriculture	49
Types of Intensive Agriculture	50
Types of Extensive Agriculture	51
Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods	52
The 1st Agricultural Revolution	53
Columbian Exchange	54
The Second Agricultural Revolution	55
The Green Revolution	56
Agricultural Production Regions	57
Trends in the Spatial Organization of Agriculture	58
Von Thünen Model	59
The Global System of Agriculture	60
Consequences of Agricultural Practices	61
Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture	62
Sustainable Agricultural Solutions	63
Women in Agriculture.	64

Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

The First Urban Revolution	65
The Influences of Urbanization	66
Cities Across the World	67
Cities in North America	68
Cities and Globalization	69
The size and distribution of cities	70
The Internal Structure of Cities in North America	71
The Structure of Cities Outside North America	72
Density and Land Use.	73
Infrastructure	74
Urban Sustainability	75
Urban Design Initiatives- Impacts	76
Urban Data	77
Challenges of Urban Changes	78
Urban Renewal and Gentrification	79
Challenges to Urban Sustainability	80
Responses to Urban Sustainability Challenges	81

Unit 7: Industrial & Economic Development Patterns and Processes

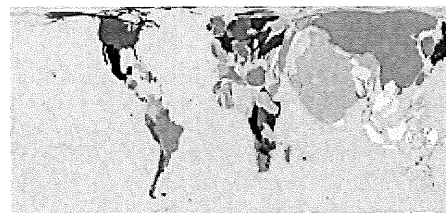|	
The Industrial Revolution	82
Economic Sectors	83
The Location of Manufacturing	84
Measures of Development	85
Women and Economic Development	86
Theories of Development	87
Trade and the World Economy	88
Interdependent Global Economies	89
Changes as a Result of Deindustrialization	90
Enviro. Impacts of Ind. and Development	91
Sustainable Development	92
Sustainable Development Goals	93

Map Types

Reference map- The map displays the boundaries, names and unique identifiers of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features. Ex. Map of Louisville or World
Thematic map- A thematic map is a map that emphasizes a particular theme or a special topic (these maps are the focus of Human Geography).

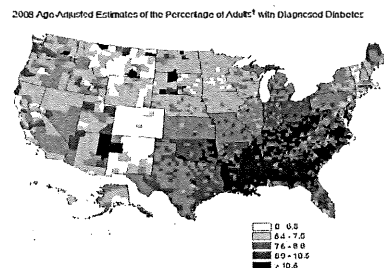|	
Cartogram- This map distorts land area to show changes in value. For example on a Cartogram of total population China and India are going to be more rounded, and have a noticeably higher land area. -Cartogram- The greater the value being measured, the greater the land area and vice versa.	 https://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0110/cartograms.html
Choropleth Map- This map uses different shades to show the variation of the values. When looking at a Choropleth Map when you see a darker shaded area that typically means that it has a higher, more dense value. *TRICK TO REMEMBER* When trying to name this map, just look at the one with multiple different shades of **COLORS**, think **CHORO.**	 2008 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percentage of Adults[†] with Diagnosed Diabetes https://247wallst.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/diabetes.jpg
Dot Map- Uses dots to show different values. -More dots=Greater value -In this example each tiny grey dot represents 200 farms.	 DOT MAP EXAMPLE https://slideplayer.com/slide/7072505/
Graduated Symbol- This map uses a symbol to represent a certain value. The larger the symbol, the higher the value, and vice versa. -One example of this is the literacy rate in the US. In places where the literacy rate is higher there will be a larger symbol.	 http://tcgeographytechniques.blogspot.com/2013/12/proportional-symbol-bilingualism.html
Isoline Maps-maps with lines drawn to link different places that share a common value.	 https://www.flickr.com/photos/8
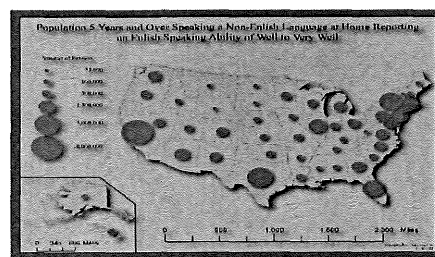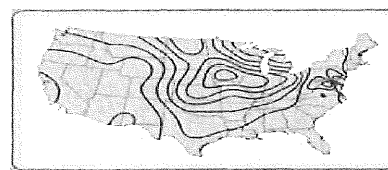
<u>Maps and Spatial Patterns</u>

relative space - space that is created and defined by humans (defined by how humans interact with the environment)

absolute - with an QUANTITATIVE (numerical) measure (meaning location location, distance, and direction)

- ex. <u>location</u>: 30°N, 25°W
       (longitude/latitude)
     <u>distance</u>: in mi., km., etc.
     <u>direction</u>: north, south, east, west
       (directions on a compass)

relative - with a QUALITATIVE (descriptive) measure that is represented by comparing it to a known geographical feature.

- ex. <u>location</u>: near the Washington Monument
     <u>distance</u>: 30 minutes South
     <u>direction</u>: left, right, front, etc.

Spatial patterns represented on maps:		
<u>**Distance and Direction**</u> - absolute and relative (mentioned above)	**Uniform** - evenly spaced	<u>**Clustering/Clumped**</u> - grouped/bunched together
<u>**Dispersal/Scattered**</u> - appears to be distributed over a wide area	<u>**Elevation**</u> - using levels of how high/low something is located on the Earth's surface	**Agglomeration*** - grouped together purposely
Sinuous - shown in a wavy configuration	**Random** - configured in no specific pattern	**Linear** - shown in a line configuration

➔ (<u>underlined</u>) - important dispersion patterns
➔ * this is explained in more detail in later units

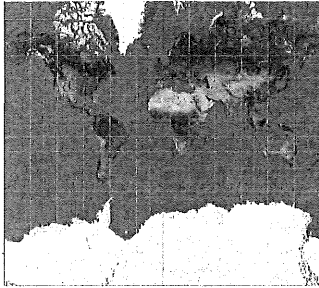

Random   **Regular or uniform**   **Clumped or comulative**
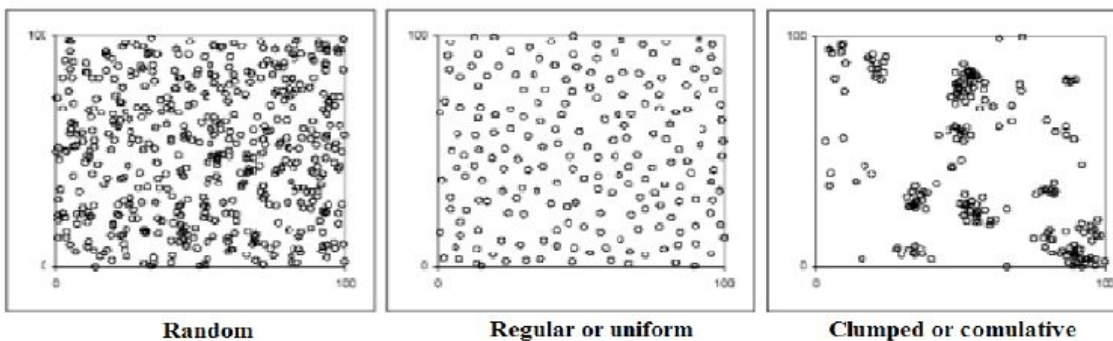
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Types-of-spatial-patterns-27_fig1_266737725

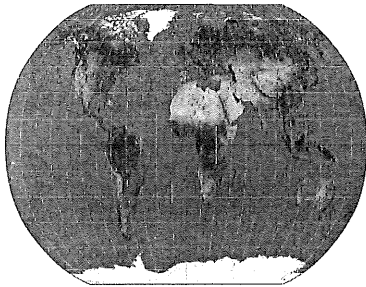(For more information, see pages 14-15 in textbook)   2

MAP PROJECTIONS

A **map projection** is a transformation of the latitudes and longitudes of locations of a sphere (like Earth) into locations on a flat surface (map). All **map projections** distort the surface (distance, direction, area, or scale) in some fashion.
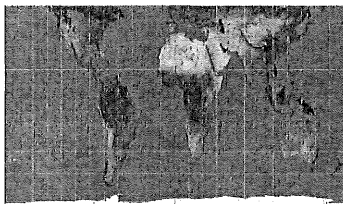
MERCATOR PROJECTION

ROBINSON PROJECTION

PETERS PROJECTION

POLAR PROJECTION

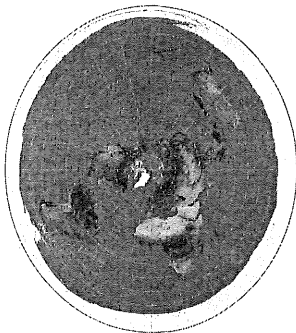| TYPE & CREATOR	BENEFITS	PURPOSE	DISTORTION
Conformal 1569 – Gerardus Mercator	Preserves 90° angles and straight lines of longitude and latitude Shows true direction	Best map for nautical use to help ship captains Most commonly-used and accurate projection	Poles appear much larger than they are (areas become larger with latitude)
Compromise 1963 – Arthur Robinson	Shows accurate shapes and sizes (area) of land masses	Commonly used by schools Used in atlases	Distorts poles
Equal-Area 1967 – Arno Peters	Not much distortion of continents (size is preserved) Superior alternative to Mercator	Used for navigation Used in world maps	Distorts oceans
Azimuthal Equidistant 1581 – Guillaume Postel	Distances from the center (poles) are preserved	Used by airline pilots to navigate best routes around the Earth Used as an emblem on the United Nations flag	Distorts land size Distorts parallels of latitude

EQUAL AREA MAP PROJECTION
Oceans are distorted to minimize the distortion of the continents

CONFORMAL MAP PROJECTION
preserves the shape of features on the map but may greatly distort the size of features.

Geospatial Technologies

Geographic Information System (GIS)-

- A system designed to collect, store, analyze, and present <u>georeferenced data</u>

  Data tied to locations on Earth ↵

- Built around spatial and attribute information
- Criticized for being too expensive, creating a power divide, and promoting a strongly Western view of the world.
- Used in all fields of study to make maps that communicate, perform analysis, share information, and solve problems around the world.
  - Ex: - Used to predict fish yield in Sub-Saharan Africa
    - Used to track and predict deforestation in Bolivia
    - Used to select sites for new schools in Jamaica

https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b60b7399f6944bca86d1be6616c178cf

Remote Sensing-

- Gathers information on Earth by using sensors on aircrafts and satellites without making any physical contact with the object (giving it the name <u>remote sensing</u>).
- Has applications in many fields including natural resource management, hazard assessment, and coastal and ocean applications.
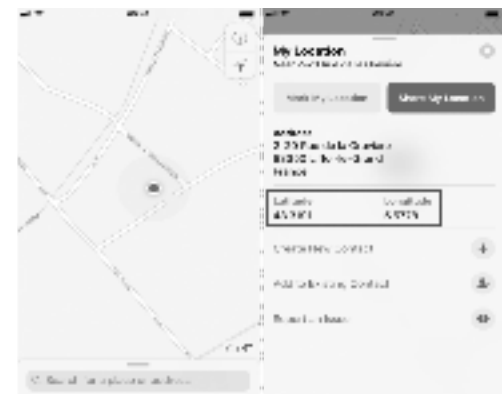

https://tariq.ae/gis/?cat=40

Satellite Navigational Systems-

- System of satellites that provide geospatial positioning.
- Allows electronic receivers (Ex: phone) to determine their location with precision.
- Ex: - Russia's Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
  - China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS)
  - United States' <u>Global Positioning System (GPS)</u>

  Uses lines of latitude and longitude to allow
  users to find their exact location, velocity,
  time,
  and weather conditions anywhere in the world.

Textbook pages 23-28   https://www.idownloadblog.com/2017/12/20/how-to-find-gps-coordinates-iphone/

Observations Of Spatial Information

Spatial Information is information relating to space and how it is used

Type of Account	What it is	Spatial Info You Can Gain
Field Observations	Where you observe people in absolute space and situations	Architecture, Land use, Settlement patterns, climate effects
Media Reports	Communication from media companies about different human interactions	Land use, Agricultural patterns, economic impacts
Travel Narratives	Written first hand accounts from people visiting a place	Settlement patterns, Transportation, Land use, Architecture
Policy Documents	Official papers that define the rules, guidelines, and regulations of a place	Land use, settlement patterns, economic impacts,
Personal Interviews	Someone explaining their observations or opinions	Transportation, Settlement patterns, economic impacts
Landscape Analysis	A study of how the land is being used and of the human environment interactions	Land Use, Agricultural Practices, architecture, climate effects
Photographic Interpretation	The studying of a photograph	Agricultural Practices, Land use, Settlement patterns, Architecture, Transportation,

Examples of photographic interpretation:

**This is an urban vs agricultural landscape comparison to gain information on how these spaces are being used differently and the same

- **From looking at these photographs you can gain the understanding that the top photo has a more industry and service based economy, while the one below it has a mostly agricultural based economy in that area.**
- **There are distinct types of architecture such as skyscrapers and office buildings in the top, but barns and houses in the bottom one**
- **The urban area also shows a more condensed population in the area compared to in the agricultural area**

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Agricultural_landscape_Mergelland.jpg
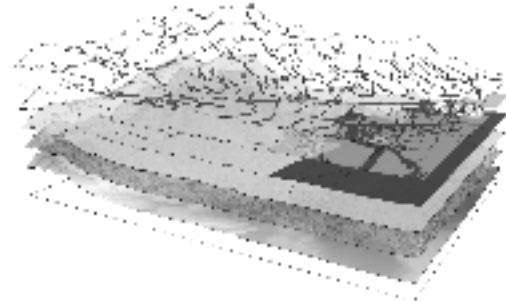**https://wallpaperaccess.com/city-landscape**

Power of Data

Geospatial Data-
- Is any data with a geographic aspect that refers to a position on the earth: a house, building, landmark, etc.
- Processed and analyzed by geographical tools
    - Ex: Remote Sensing, GPS, and GIS
- Categorized as either vector or raster data

Vector data	Raster data
● Uses points, lines, and polygons.	● Made up of grid cells and pixels. Each pixel has a value.
● Represents spatial features like cities, roads, and streams.	● Shows elevation, satellite images, or paper maps
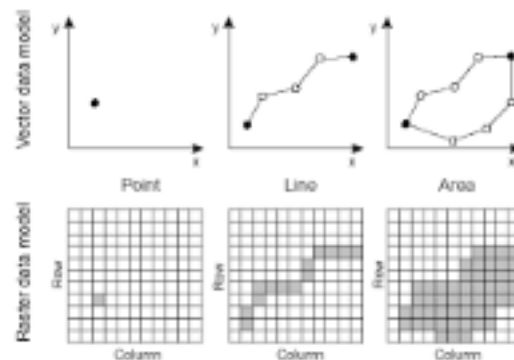
Uses of Geospatial Data-
- Businesses incorporate geospatial data into their analysis reporting, and forecasting to exceed competitors through smarter use of their data.
- Governments use geospatial data from censuses to show who people are, where they live, and to draw out congressional and state legislative districts.
- Governments also use geographical tools like remote sensing, GIS, and GPS for satellite imagery
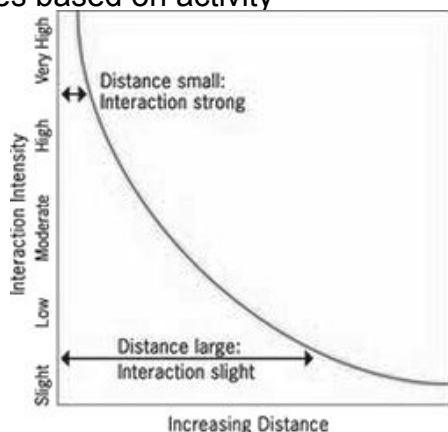
Textbook pages 23, 27-28

Spatial Concepts

Absolute Location
- A fixed location usually reckoned by latitude and longitude
- The absolute location of Louisville is 38.2527° N, 85.7585° W

Relative Location
- The position of a place in respect to other places
- There are many ways to define one place'[s relative location
- The relative location of Kentucky could be defined as north of Tennessee or south of Indiana

Distance Decay
- The tapering off of a process, pattern, or event because of distance
- Varies based on activity

Time-Space Compression
- The process of when advances in transportation and communication lessen the effect of distance
- A flight from Louisville to Los Angeles is roughly six hours which is roughly the same time it takes to drive from Louisville to Atlanta

Horses and ships (1500s-1840s)

Trains and steam ships (1840s-1920s)
Propeller airplanes (1920s-1940s)
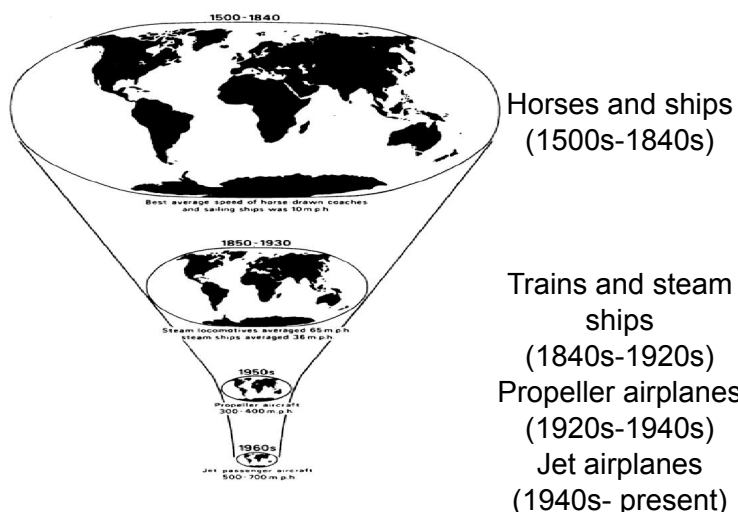Jet airplanes (1940s- present)

Place
- Locality distinguished by specific physical and social characteristics
- Places can be identified by their absolute or relative location as well as their site and situation
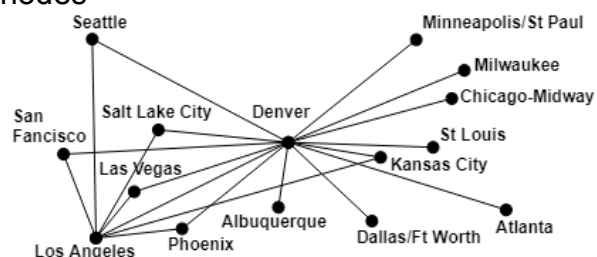- Contributes to the social, political, and economic functioning of our world

Space

Absolute space
- Refers to an area whose dimensions can be precisely measured
- Often compared to a container
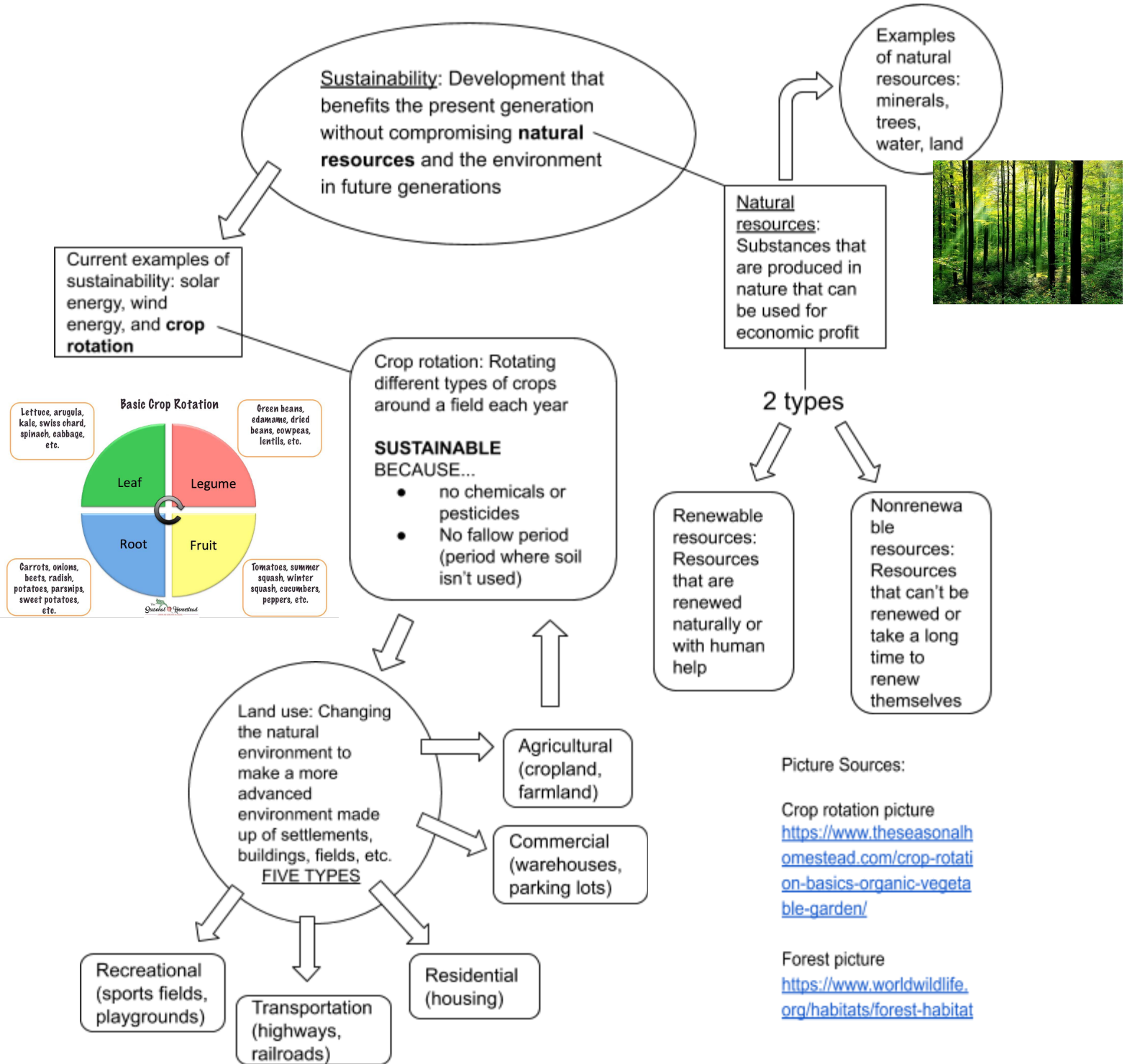- A formal cultural region is a good example of absolute space

Relative Space
- Created and defined by human interactions
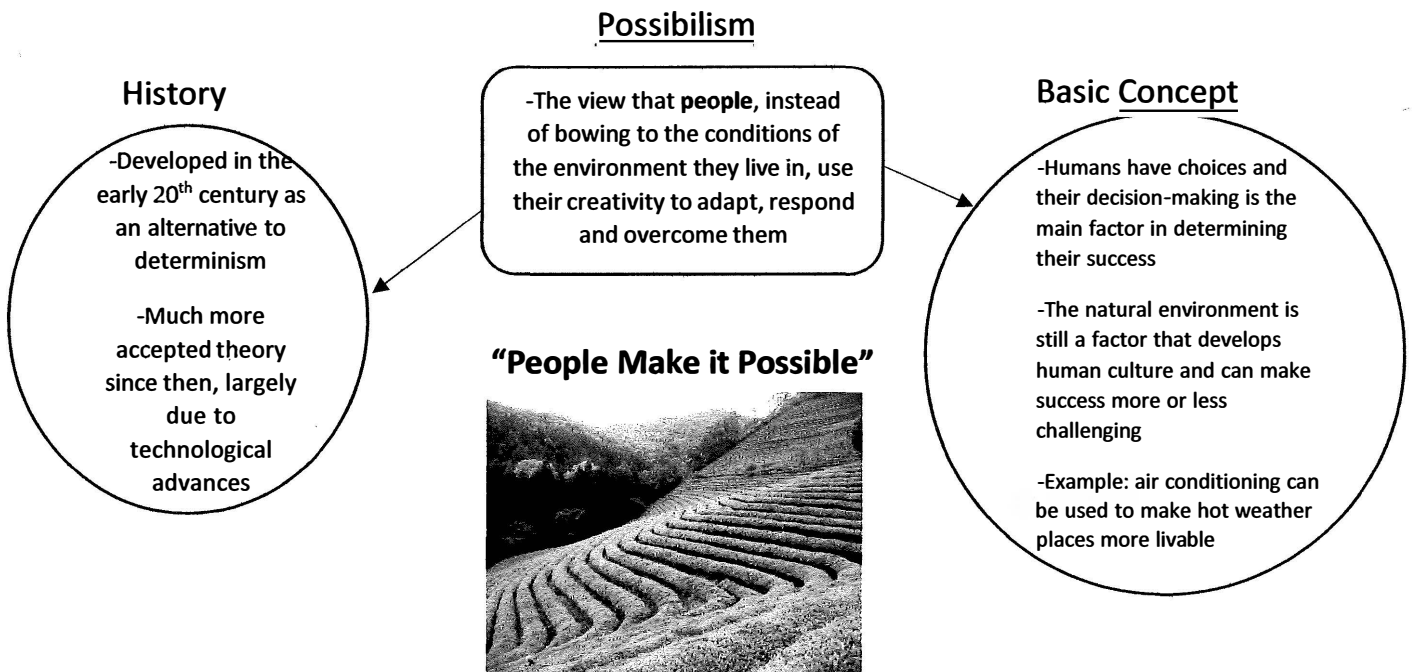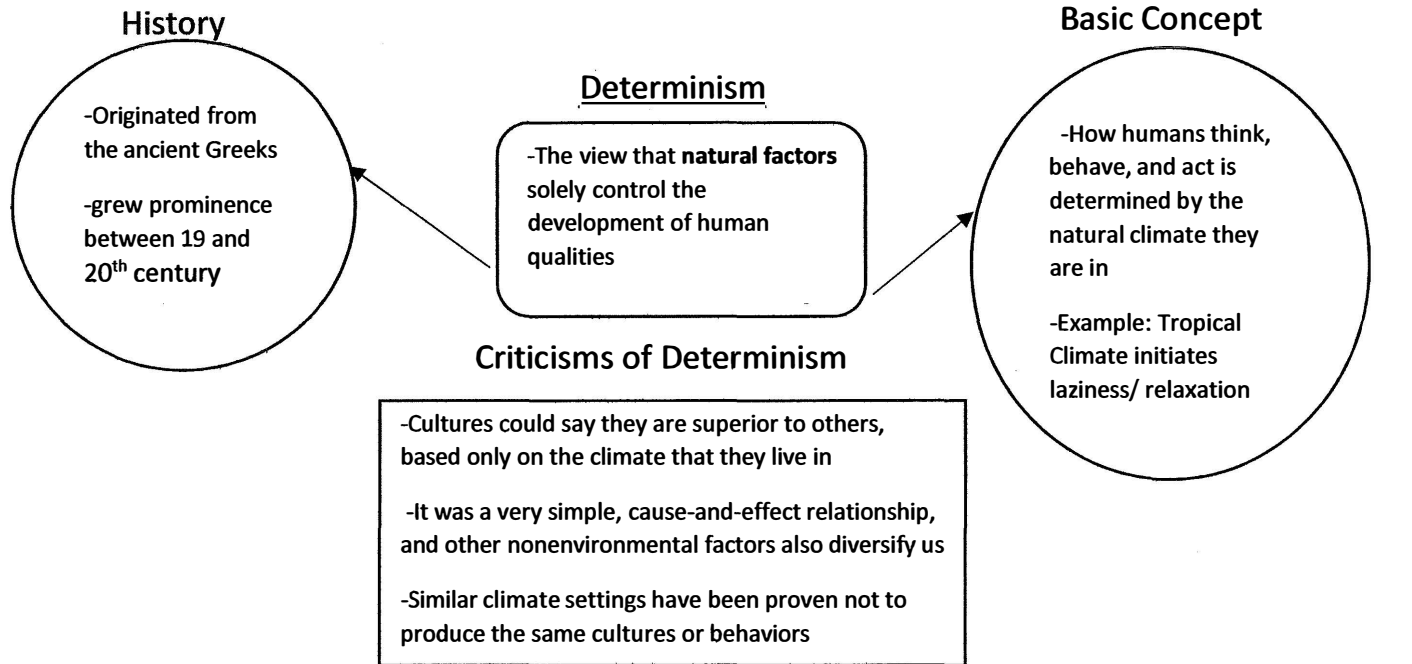- Can be represented by a network of linked nodes

Textbook pages 12-20

7

Nature and Society

Sustainability: Development that benefits the present generation without compromising **natural resources** and the environment in future generations

Examples of natural resources: minerals, trees, water, land

Natural resources: Substances that are produced in nature that can be used for economic profit

Current examples of sustainability: solar energy, wind energy, and **crop rotation**

Basic Crop Rotation

Lettuce, arugula, kale, swiss chard, spinach, cabbage, etc.

Green beans, edamame, dried beans, cowpeas, lentils, etc.

Leaf

Legume

Root

Fruit

Carrots, onions, beets, radish, potatoes, parsnips, sweet potatoes, etc.

Tomatoes, summer squash, winter squash, cucumbers, peppers, etc.

The Seasonal Homestead

Crop rotation: Rotating different types of crops around a field each year

SUSTAINABLE BECAUSE...
- no chemicals or pesticides
- No fallow period (period where soil isn't used)

2 types

Renewable resources: Resources that are renewed naturally or with human help

Nonrenewable resources: Resources that can't be renewed or take a long time to renew themselves

Land use: Changing the natural environment to make a more advanced environment made up of settlements, buildings, fields, etc. <u>FIVE TYPES</u>

Agricultural (cropland, farmland)

Commercial (warehouses, parking lots)

Recreational (sports fields, playgrounds)

Transportation (highways, railroads)

Residential (housing)

Picture Sources:

Crop rotation picture
https://www.theseasonalhomestead.com/crop-rotation-basics-organic-vegetable-garden/

Forest picture
https://www.worldwildlife.org/habitats/forest-habitat

Theories of Human Environmental Interaction

History

-Originated from the ancient Greeks

-grew prominence between 19 and 20th century

Determinism

-The view that **natural factors** solely control the development of human qualities

Basic Concept

-How humans think, behave, and act is determined by the natural climate they are in

-Example: Tropical Climate initiates laziness/ relaxation

Criticisms of Determinism

-Cultures could say they are superior to others, based only on the climate that they live in

-It was a very simple, cause-and-effect relationship, and other nonenvironmental factors also diversify us

-Similar climate settings have been proven not to produce the same cultures or behaviors

Possibilism

History

-Developed in the early 20th century as an alternative to determinism

-Much more accepted theory since then, largely due to technological advances

-The view that **people**, instead of bowing to the conditions of the environment they live in, use their creativity to adapt, respond and overcome them

Basic Concept

-Humans have choices and their decision-making is the main factor in determining their success

-The natural environment is still a factor that develops human culture and can make success more or less challenging

-Example: air conditioning can be used to make hot weather places more livable

"People Make it Possible"

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwihz9rAu4_hAhUFUt8KHW-

Scale of Analysis

Scale: the relationship of the size of a map to the amount of area it represents on the earth
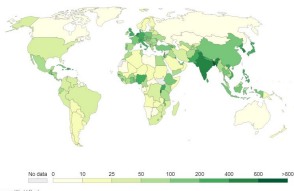
Large scale vs. small scale
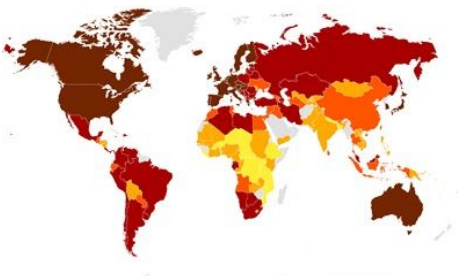
Large scale: shows less area in greater detail	**Small scale:** shows larger area in less detail

Scale of analysis: the level at which the data is displayed.

Notice that although the map scale is the same for 3 of the 4 maps below, the SCALE OF ANALYSIS differs in each

GLOBAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL	LOCAL
-Shows the world at one level of data -Ex: World -This level of analysis is usually not that useful	-Shows data by continents or world regions -Ex: In this map Australia has the highest GDP per capita (PPP)	-Shows data for one or more countries -Ex: In this map India has a high population density	-Shows subnational data -Ex: the states within the United States (could also show even more localized like counties, zip codes)
https://desenio.com/us/poster-world-map-black-white *Smallest Scale*	http://mecometer.com/topic/gdp-per-capita-ppp/by-continent/ *Small scale*	https://ourworldindata.org/most-densely-populated-countries *Large Scale*	http://www.newthinktank.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/US-Map-Detailed-EPS.png *Largest scale*

Are there low levels of poverty in the United States?
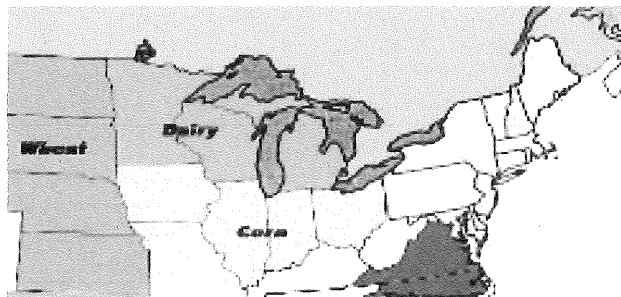## Different scales of analysis can lead to different conclusions

NATIONAL POVERTY SCALE	LOCAL POVERTY SCALE
Poverty map GNI per capita Atlas method (Current US$) Source: World Bank 2009 Less than 630 630 - 1,839 1,840 - 3,989 3,990 - 12,499 12,500 or more No data http://www.thedolphincharities.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Millennium.jpg	% of people living in poverty 6 - 9 9 - 12 12 - 15 15 - 18 18 - 23 https://i.pinimg.com/736x/9d/8d/51/9d8d51b68d3892720b0ca2138b21a7ec--choropleth-map-maps.jpg

Regional Analysis

Geographers group places together within regions to better understanding the similarities and differences between people and places.

Formal Region:
- Region described by having **unifying** cultural or physical characteristics
- Traits that can characterize a formal region:
  - *Religion*
  - *Language*
  - *Political Boundaries*
  - *Ethnicity*
- **Examples:**
  - The Dairy Belt is a formal region due to the commonality of a focus in agriculture of dairy farms in states like Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.
  - A country, such as India, is a formal region due to shared governance.
    ***Key Question- What is the shared characteristic(s)?

http://www.tomchabin.com/dairy-belt-united-states-map_us-agri cultural-map-teach-geography-pinterest_13.html

Functional Region:
- Region defined by a political, social, or economic characteristic. The area must also have a **center of activity** (a node), like a corporation, entity, or business that organizes the activity.
- **Examples:**
  - TARC, Louisville's transportation service, has it's office downtown and organizes its bus systems throughout Louisville, spanning from areas like PRP to Prospect.
  - LMPD's service in Jefferson County is an example of a functional region due to its central headquarters downtown, the division offices in different neighborhoods, and the streets they patrol.
    ***Key Questions- What is the activity? What is the extent
 - of influence of the node???
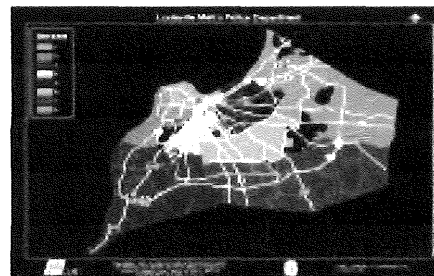
Perceptual Region (Vernacular Region):
- Region characterized by a population's **sense of identity** and attraction towards an area, and tend to have less defined boundaries. Boundaries are subject to individual interpretation
- **Examples:**
  - The American South is often regarded as a perceptual region due to the shared "Southern" identity of people in the region and the heavy debate on the exact boundaries of the South. What does it mean to be Southern? Everyone knows, but the responses will vary based on personal experiences/perceptions.

Fore example- a southern accent- those in the far north will think I have one but those in say Mississippi will say I don't
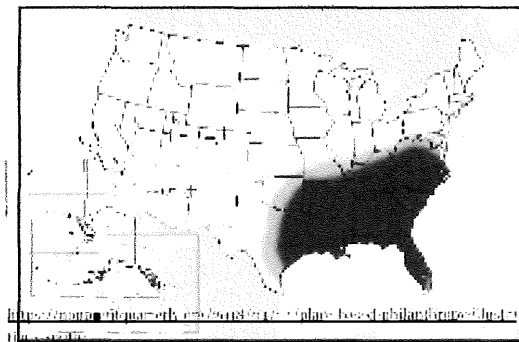
Population Distribution

3 Basic Dispersion Patterns
① Uniform - equally-spaced apart
② Random - no predictable pattern
③ Clumped - bunched in groups

distribution influencing FACTORS

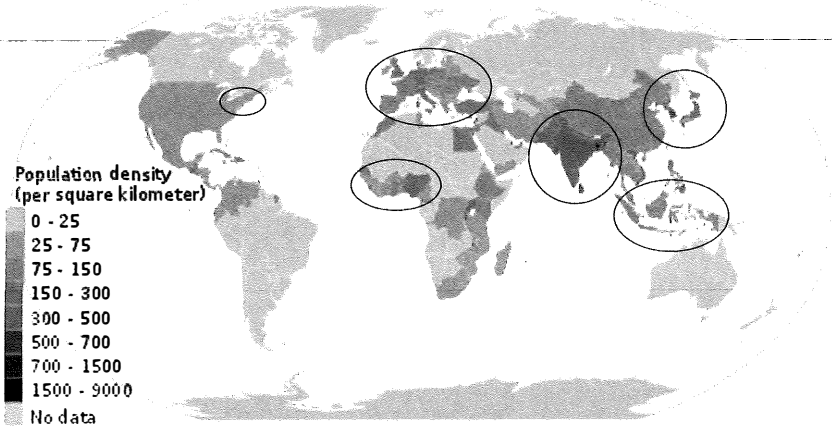### physical

Climate: extreme areas have a ↓ pop density
ex. Europe's temperate climate attracts many people

Water Bodies: river valleys may also promote human settlements due to resources
ex. Egypt - 95% of the population lives within 5 miles of the Nile River.

Landforms: rugged terrain restricts the concentration of population in any area
ex. Himilayan Mts. have a ↓ pop. density

VS

human

Politics: stable/fair governments have a ↑ high pop. density
ex. Sudan has an unstable gov't and a ↓ pop density

Economy: areas w/ developed markets and skilled workers bring in high populations
ex. India has a huge economy and a ↑ pop. density

Culture: cultural practices and ethnic relationships can influence settlement

History: ancient settlement locations and colonialism have impacted pop. distribution.
ex. Nigeria, the US, and India, all former colonies, have ↑ pop. densities

---

pattern of where the ppl live

population density ≠ population distribution

of ppl per unit of land

Major Population Clusters
① East Asia
② South Asia
③ Southeast Asia
④ Nigeria
⑤ Europe
⑥ Northeastern United States

Population density (per square kilometer)
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 75
- 75 - 150
- 150 - 300
- 300 - 500
- 500 - 700
- 700 - 1500
- 1500 - 9000
- No data

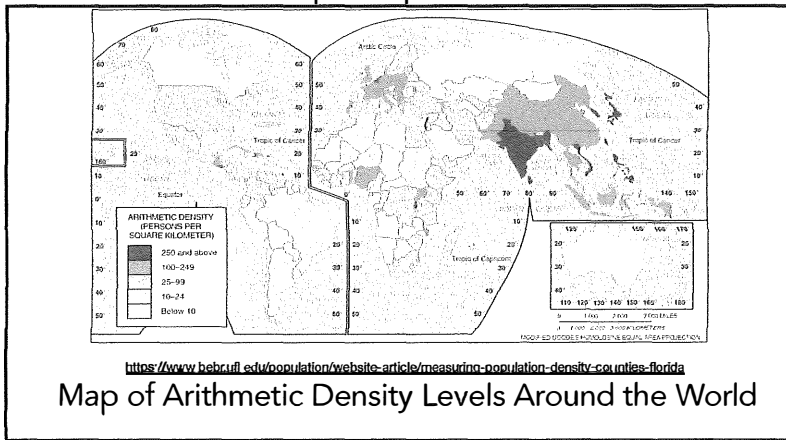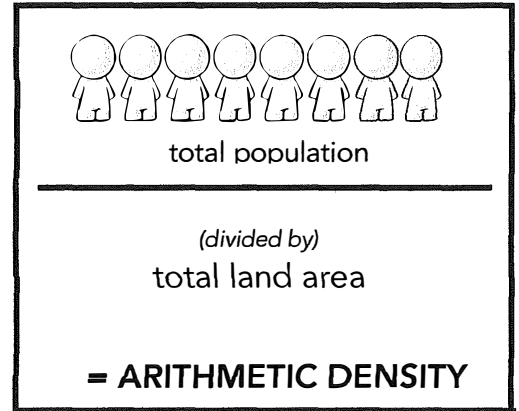https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

for more information, see textbook pages 66-67

Population Density

Population density is the pressure a population exerts on the land.

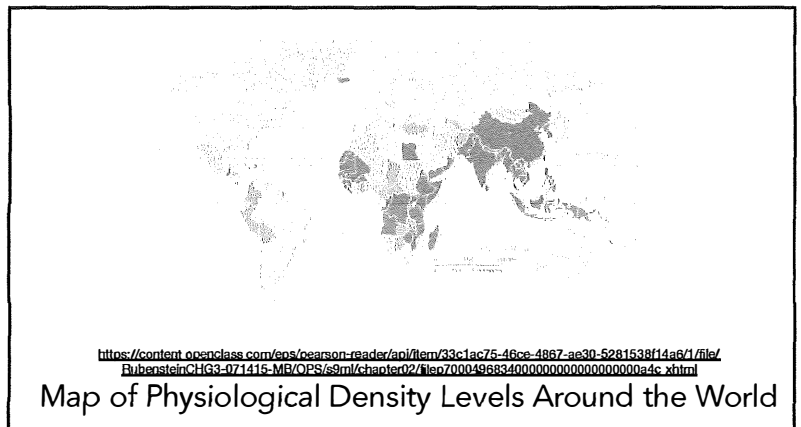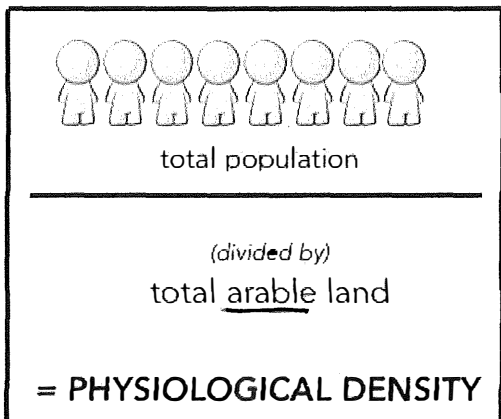**ARITHMETIC DENSITY:** *Number of people living in a given unit of land*
- Does not take into account that some land may be unusable (*not* arable)
- Ex: Egypt has an arithmetic density of **7** people per sq. km, but much of the land isn't really usable so people are concentrated in the Nile Delta are (density there of **3,900** per sq km!

total population

_____

(divided by)
total land area

= ARITHMETIC DENSITY

https://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population/website-article/measuring-population-density-counties-florida

Map of Arithmetic Density Levels Around the World

AGRICULTURAL DENSITY:
*# of farmers per unit of arable land, will be **low**er in areas where there is more commercial ag.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY: *Number of people per unit of arable land*
- **Arable land:** land that can be used for agriculture
- Takes into account that some land might be inhospitable
- **Gives us insight into the actual pressure on land (see Egypt example above)**

total population

_____

(divided by)
total arable land

= PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY

https://content.openclass.com/eps/pearson-reader/api/item/33c1ac75-46ce-4867-ae30-5281538f14a6/1/file/RubensteinCHG3-071415-MB/OPS/s9ml/chapter02/filep700049683400000000000000000000a4c.xhtml

Map of Physiological Density Levels Around the World

For more info, see pages 66-67 in your textbook.

Consequences of Population Distribution

- Population distribution is the way that people are clustered across the globe
- Population is mainly clustered in cities
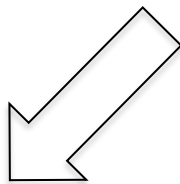- 55% of the world's population now lives in urban areas

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S016951500400043X
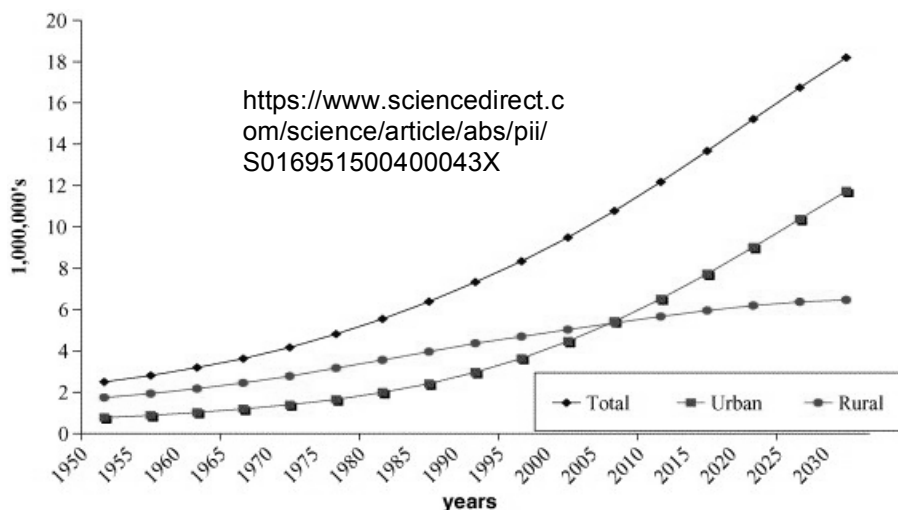
High Rural-Urban Migration Leads To:

Social and Economic Consequences:

- Ageing population in rural areas as young people go to cities for jobs leads to high age-dependency ratio

- Especially in LDCs, lack of housing compared to rate of migration leads to the creation of slums and shantytowns

- Diseases are easily spread in urban areas
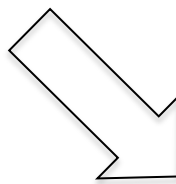
Environmental Consequences:

- Large population density puts a strain on environmental resources in the area

- **Carrying Capacity** is the largest population an area can support

- High concentration of manufacturing plants and other buildings leads to large amounts of pollution and water contamination

More information on textbook pages 66-67

14

Population pyramids

> Definition: a bar graph that shows the age and gender composition of a population; helps us see population change in a country
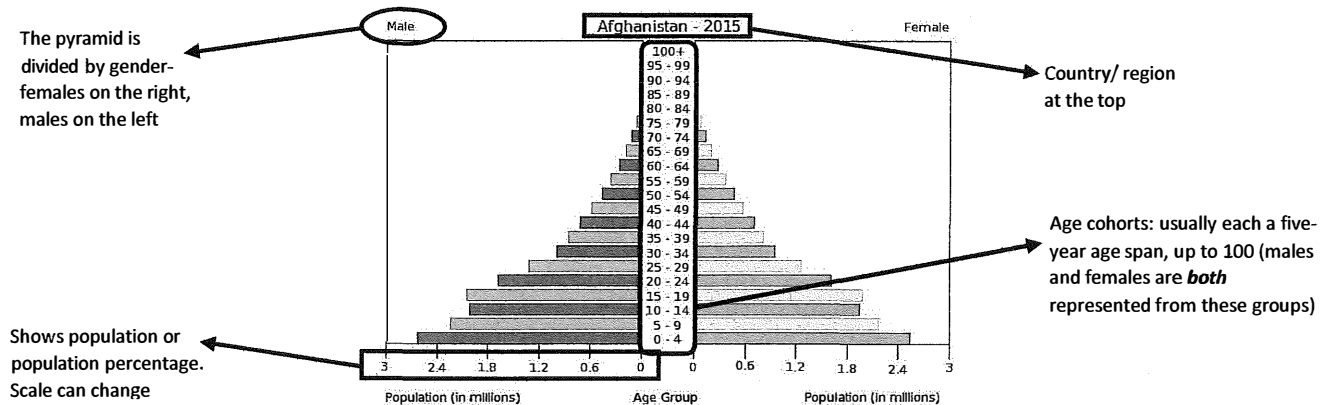
The pyramid is divided by gender- females on the right, males on the left

Male   **Afghanistan - 2015**   Female

| 100+ |
| 95 - 99 |
| 90 - 94 |
| 85 - 89 |
| 80 - 84 |
| 75 - 79 |
| 70 - 74 |
| 65 - 69 |
| 60 - 64 |
| 55 - 59 |
| 50 - 54 |
| 45 - 49 |
| 40 - 44 |
| 35 - 39 |
| 30 - 34 |
| 25 - 29 |
| 20 - 24 |
| 15 - 19 |
| 10 - 14 |
| 5 - 9 |
| 0 - 4 |

3   2.4   1.8   1.2   0.6   0   0   0.6   1.2   1.8   2.4   3

Country/ region at the top

Age cohorts: usually each a five-year age span, up to 100 (males and females are *both* represented from these groups)

Shows population or population percentage. Scale can change

Population (in millions)   Age Group   Population (in millions)

Image source: http://www.randalolson.com/wp-content/uploads/united_states_population_pyramid.jpg

---

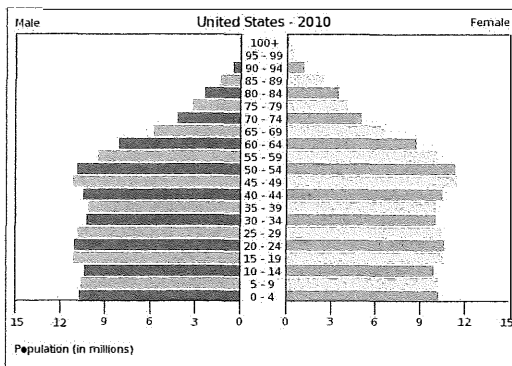## Pyramids at different geographic scales

Country scale

Male   United States - 2010   Female

| 100+ |
| 95 - 99 |
| 90 - 94 |
| 85 - 89 |
| 80 - 84 |
| 75 - 79 |
| 70 - 74 |
| 65 - 69 |
| 60 - 64 |
| 55 - 59 |
| 50 - 54 |
| 45 - 49 |
| 40 - 44 |
| 35 - 39 |
| 30 - 34 |
| 25 - 29 |
| 20 - 24 |
| 15 - 19 |
| 10 - 14 |
| 5 - 9 |
| 0 - 4 |

15   12   9   6   3   0   0   3   6   9   12   15

Population (in millions)

Image source: http://www.randalolson.com/wp-content/uploads/united_states_population_pyramid.jpg

State scale   California 2010

☐ Female
☐ Male

1455080 1091310 727540 363770 0 363770 727540 1091310 1455080
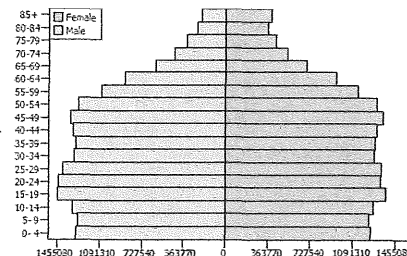
http://proximityone.com/chartgraphics/pp06000_2010_001.png

City scale   San Francisco 2009

♀   ♂
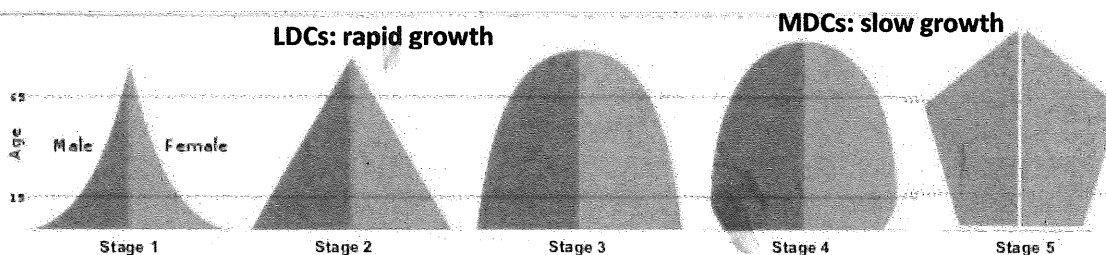
50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000 10,000 0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000
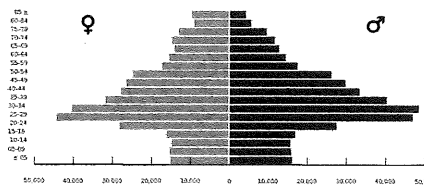
- The scale of the pyramid can change what it looks like
- The U.S. and CA have very similar pop. pyramids
- San Francisco's pop. Pyramid is different from the other two

---

Population Pyramids and the DTM

LDCs: rapid growth   **MDCs: slow growth**

Age   Male   Female

Stage 1   Stage 2   Stage 3   Stage 4   Stage 5

Population Dynamics

Looks at how the population of a region, a country or even the world changes.

3 factors contribute to population growth and decline

Fertility

Fertility is measured using **Crude Birth Rate(CBR)**. **Crude Birth Rate**- is the number of births per 1000 people per year.

Migration

Migration- the movement of people to a new area. Doesnt change the total number of people on the planet but does change the people living in a specific area.

Mortality

Mortality is measured using **Crude Death Rate(CDR)**. **Crude Death Rate**- is the number of deaths per 1000 people per year.

2 factors increase the population of a country

Birth
Total fertility rate(TFR)- average number of kids a woman will have in her life

Immigration
- Is the movement of a person into a country
- Usually into a MDC.

2 factors decrease the population of a country

Emmigration
- Is the movement of a person out of a country
- Usually out of a LDC

Death
Infant Mortality Rate- number of deaths under 1 year per 1000 people

Rate of natural increase

Rate of natural increase(RNI)- the percentage of population growth in an area excluding migration
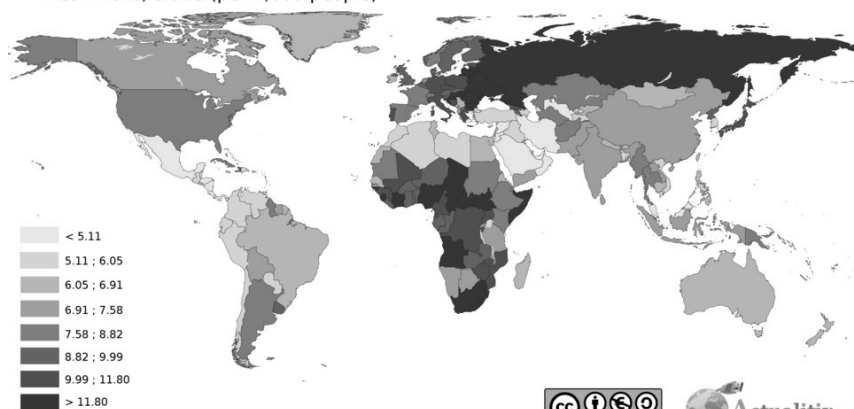
RNI= (CBR-CDR)/10

The RNI is High in LDCs due to their CBR being high and Low in MDCs due to their CDR being high and CBR being low

Doubling time- amount of time it will take for a population to double in size.

Doubling time= 71 / RNI

Disclaimer*: Sometimes the CDR is not very accurate because it is not age based. You wont be able to tell if high rates are due to bad living conditions or a aged population

Look at pages 67-72 for more information.
Also Khan Academy has a very detailed video

Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

	< 5.11
	5.11 ; 6.05
	6.05 ; 6.91
	6.91 ; 7.58
	7.58 ; 8.82
	8.82 ; 9.99
	9.99 ; 11.80
	> 11.80

Source : The World Bank - 2013
Copyright © Actualitix.com All rights reserved

Actualitix.

### Cultural, Political, and Economic factors influencing population dynamics
The population dynamics of any country is based on their position in the Demographic Transition Model. Countries in the **Second Stage** tend to be more agriculture focused with a less educated workforce, leading to a **high TFR and somewhat low CDR**. Countries in the **4-5th stage** tend to be well developed and educated leading to a **low TFR and high CDR** because of the ageing population.

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

Demographic Transition Model- shows population change over time.
- o Based off population trends in Europe
- o Observed by Warren Thompson
- o Relates changes in RNI to social change as a result of urbanization and industrialization
- o Describes a shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates over time
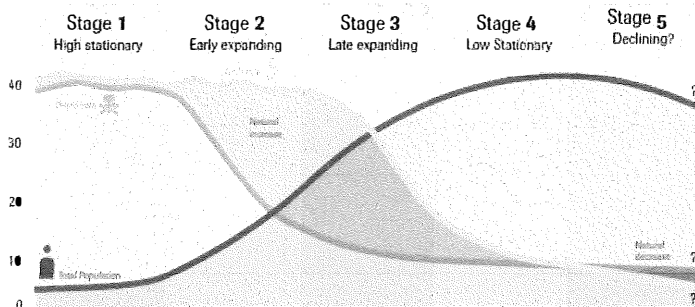
Limitations:
-Doesn't take migration into account
-partial picture of population change
-low predictive value
-not directly applicable to developing countries
--the times are based on the Western European experience

Stage 1:Preindustrial:(until 1750)

Birth Rate:High because.....
-children needed for farming
-children die at an early age
-no family planning

Death Rate:High: because.....
-disease
-famine
-poor medical knowledge

Natural increase or decrease:
stable or very slow increase

Example Countries:
-no example countries
- Amazon Tribe Basin

Stage 2:Early Industrial:(1750-1880)

Birth Rate:High because....
-children needed for farming
-children die at an early age
-no family planning

Death Rate:Falls Rapidly because..
-contagious diseases
-but improvements in
  - o medical care
  - o water supply
  - o sanitation

Natural increase or decrease:
very rapid increase

Example Countries:
-Egypt
-Kenya
-Ethopia

Stage 3:Late Industrial:(1880-1970)

Birth Rate:Falling because...
-improved medical care
-improved diet
-industrialized

Death Rate:Falls more slowly because..
-contagious diseases
-but improvements in
  - o medical care
  - o water supply
  - o sanitation

Natural increase or decrease:
increases moderately

Example Countries:
-Brazil
-India

Stage 4:Post Industrial:(1970-Present)

Birth Rate:Low because...
-family planning
-good health
-improving status of women
-later marriages

Death Rate:Low because..
-chronic diseases
-better health care
-reliable food supply

Natural increase or decrease:
stable or very slow increase

Example Countries:
-USA
-France
-UK

Stage 5: Declining: (Future)

Birth Rate:Very Low because..
-family planning
-good health
-improving status of women
-later marriages

Death Rate:Low because..
-chronic diseases
-better health care
-reliable food supply

Natural increase or decrease:
slow decrease

Example Countries:
-Germany
-Russia
-Japan

The Epidemiological Transition

The shift from infectious diseases to chronic diseases.

➢ Aligns with the demographic transition model (DTM).
- ○ Shows most common causes of death in each stage of the DTM.
- ○ As a country develops more, the main cause of death shifts towards chronic diseases.
➢ The main cause of death in LDCs are due to infectious diseases
➢ The main cause of death in MDCs are due to chronic diseases

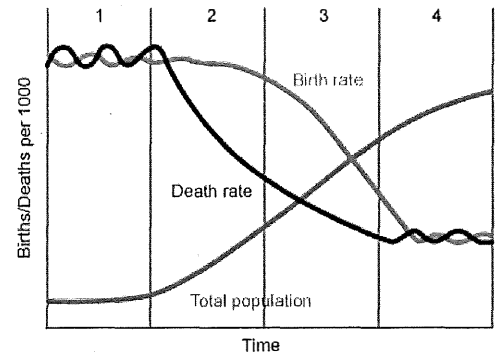*Epidemiological Transition Model*   *Demographic Transition Model*
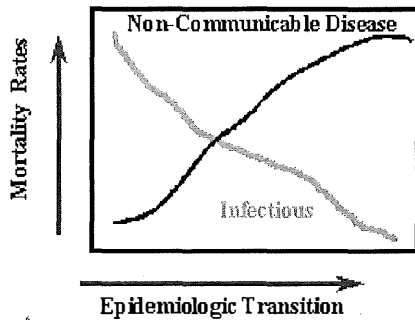
ge 1:(Epidemiological Model) https://www.slideshare.net/kdjw/epidemiological-transition
ge 2: (DTM Model)http://papp.iussp.org/sessions/papp101_s01/PAPP101_s01_090_010.html

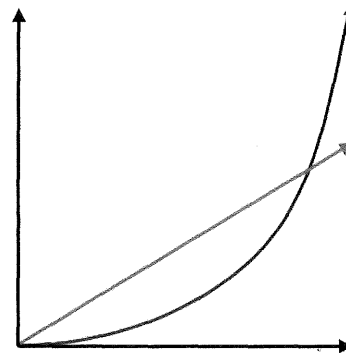| Infectious Diseases	Chronic Diseases
-Spread from human to human -Often temporary -Caused by bacteria and/or viruses -Prominent in LDCs -More common due to poor sanitary regulations -Occurs in stages 1 and 2 of the DTM -Examples include measles and influenza	-Is not spread from human to human, instead develops over time as the body becomes weaker -Prominent in MDCs -More common due to higher life expectancy -Can not be cured or prevented usually -Examples include multiple sclerosis and arthritis.

Real World Examples

➢ According to the World Health Organization, in 2015 about 429,000 people died from malaria, an infectious disease. 91% of the reported deaths came from Sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of many LDCs.
➢ According to the CDC, every year about 610,000 people die to heart disease, a chronic disease, in the United States, which is an MDC.

Textbook page 78

Malthusian Theory

THOMAS MALTHUS

English Economist

→ Population growth leads to poverty and misery.

→ Environmental Determinist

→ Did not consider technological advancements

→ **Positive Checks–** Reduce population; famine, disease, etc.

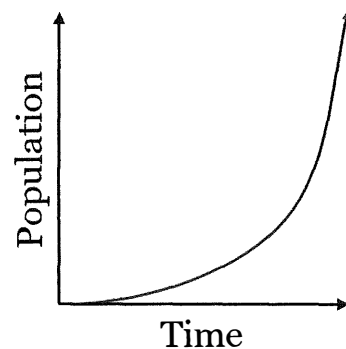→ **Preventative Checks–** Actions to prevent population growth; postponing marriage, less sex, etc.

NEO-MALTHUSIANS

People who share similar ideas to Malthus

→ World space and resources were limited, but the environment was not the determinant.

→ **Carrying Capacity–** The maximum number of people that can live on Earth comfortably

→ Want strict population control

ESTER BOSERUP

Danish Economist & Main Critic of Malthus

→ As the population grows, there would be more technologies to produce more food.

→ Possibilist

→ Argued food production could be increased

CORNUCOPIANS

"Necessity is the mother of invention."

→ **Cornucopian Theory–** Humans can innovate ways to expand the food supply

→ People are a valuable resource.

According to Malthus, population would outgrow food production.

Food grew arithmetically. Population grew geometrically.

J-CURVE
Exponential growth of population over time –this is what Malthus saw
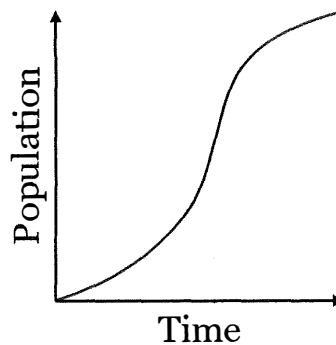
S-CURVE
Population growth begins to level out due to limited resources.

Malthus thought this would happen due to checks - better to have preventative ones!

The carrying capacity in the fish bowl is 3 fish.

http://smcarthur.com/tecset/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Carrying-Capacity-Image.jpg

19
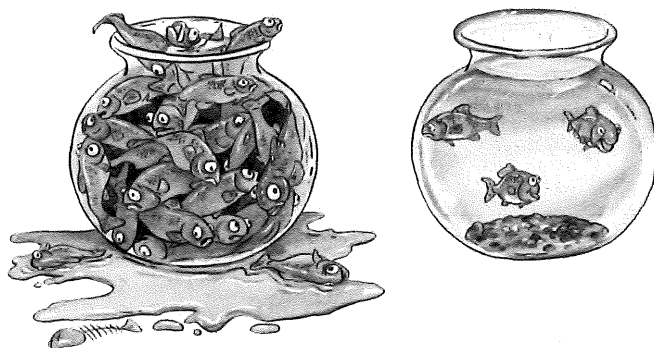
Population Policies

Sometimes countries will shift population policies over time, for example S. Korea used to have an anti-natalist policy because TFR was above 6 in the 1970s, but now that their TFR is 1.05 they have a pro-natalist policy

Pro-Natalists (MDC's)

What
- Increase Birth Rates /Total Fertility Rates

When
- DTM Stages, 4-5

Problems
- Difficult to adjust social norms
- Infertile mothers can't get benefits

Country Examples
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- South Korea
- Russia

Why
- Low Population
- Aging population
- Low fertility rates
- Decrease of birth rates

Potential Policies
- Banning sales of contraceptives
- Antiabortion laws
- Tax credits
- Low cost childcare
- Discounted baby needs (Clothes, diapers, food, etc.)
- Workers paid during maternity/parental leave

https://icvisainfo/china-offers-to-remove-iuds-for- Mother embraces newborn

Anti-Natalists (LDC's)

What
- Decrease Birth Rates /Total Fertility Rates

When
- DTM Stage 2-3

Problems
- Imbalance of male to female ratio
- Difficult to change societal norms

Country Examples
- China
- India
- Kenya
- Nigeria

Why
- Low resources available for everyone
- Not enough space for settlement

Potential Policies
- Cheaper sales of contraceptives
- Tax penalties
- Family education/planning programs
- Minimum age for marriage
- **Promoting education/jobs for women**

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/1866179782 86312758/

Babies not wanted

Eugenic
Steering of (pro and anti) natalist policies for distinctive groups
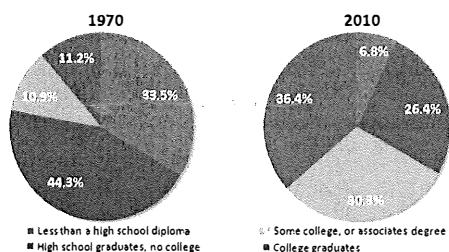(Example: Nazis Germany)

Note: Countries could also look towards encouraging immigration if they want to increase their population instead of relying on pronatalist policies, but sometimes don't due to fear of cultural change when different groups enter the country

20

See Text Book pg 70 for more Info

Women and Population

Education

- Women typically have much less access to education than men
- This trend is strongest in LDCs, and among impoverished areas
  - Ex: Somalia- 95% of poorest females aged 7-16 have never attended school
- In recent decades, rates of higher education in women have increased (mainly in MDCs)
- Increased education leads to decreased fertility rates but increased participation in the work force

Percent distribution of women in civilian labor force, aged 25 to 64 years, by educational attainment, 1970 and 2010

1970
- 11.2%
- 10.9%
- 33.5%
- 44.3%

2010
- 6.8%
- 36.4%
- 26.4%
- 30.3%

■ Less than a high school diploma
■ High school graduates, no college
■ Some college, or associates degree
■ College graduates

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics   www.bls.gov

Source: https://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2011/women/

Economic Roles

- Women have uneven participation in different sectors of the economy
  - Concentrated in the service sector, in careers such as teaching and health care
  - Underrepresented in jobs requiring higher education, such as STEM jobs including architecture or engineering
- **Gender Wage Gap-** a global trend in which women are paid less than men
  - Ex: In the United States, women earned just 79 cents for every dollar men made in 2019.

Political Roles

- Women participate less in political affairs than men
  - Ex: 2016- only 22.8% of parliament members were female

Source: http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/facts
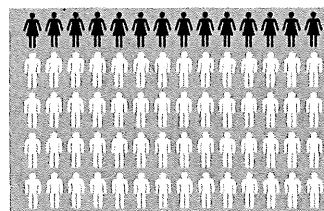
- Similar to education and economy, this significant gap has been lessened in recent decades (mainly in MDCs)
  - More educated women leads to greater political participation

Fertility

- **Fertility-** the births within a given population
- Lower in MDCs
  - Women's increased education and participation in politics and the economy cause them to wait to have children
  - Ex: Japan- fertility rates are decreasing as more women pursue careers rather than have children
- Higher in LDCs
  - Earlier marriage and children due to lack of education or career
  - Ex: Niger- highest total fertility rate of 6.62 (almost 7 children per woman)
- Gender roles provide many women with a low status, and they do not have access to contraceptives or the opportunity for family planning

Mortality

- **Mortality-** the deaths within a given population
- Educated women have a lower mortality rate, as they can pursue careers to financially support themselves and have access to healthcare
  - Ex: Sub-Saharan Africa- maternal deaths would be reduced by 70% if all women had a primary education
- Women are often responsible for the nutrition of the family, especially the children
- Women's prenatal health impacts Infant Mortality Rates
  - Better prenatal healthcare = lower IMR

Aging Population
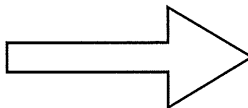## (see pages 71-75 in book)

Death Rates Decreasing

☆Better Healthcare
☆Improved medical technology
☆Less infectious diseases

Birth Rates Decreasing

★Education of women
★Less desire for large families
★Increased use of contraception
★Rising cost of having/raising children

Effects

☆Not as many people in the workforce
☆Governments push pronatalist policies to maintain population
☆Money spent on healthcare increases
☆Services for elderly increase ex: retirement homes
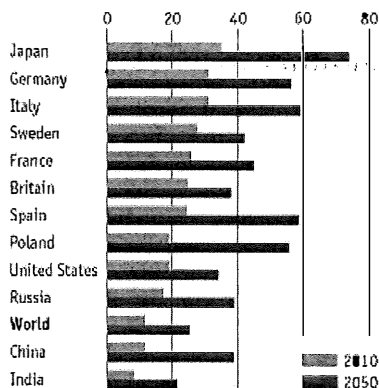☆Politicians become conservative to appeal to elderly

Old-age dependency ratios
Number of people aged 65 and over
As % of labour force (aged 15-64), forecasts

Japan
Germany
Italy
Sweden
France
Britain
Spain
Poland
United States
Russia
World
China
India

2010
2050

Source: European Commission

Age-dependency Ratio

Number of people under 15 and over 65 ÷ Number of people between 15 and 65 (working age)

https://ibdpgeographyrevision.weebly.com/populations-in-transition.html
https://www.slideshare.net/aldelaitre/population-pyramids-exercises

Blue Zones

Areas that have populations with substantially long lives
☆Okinawa, Japan
☆Loma Linda, California
☆Ikaria, Greece
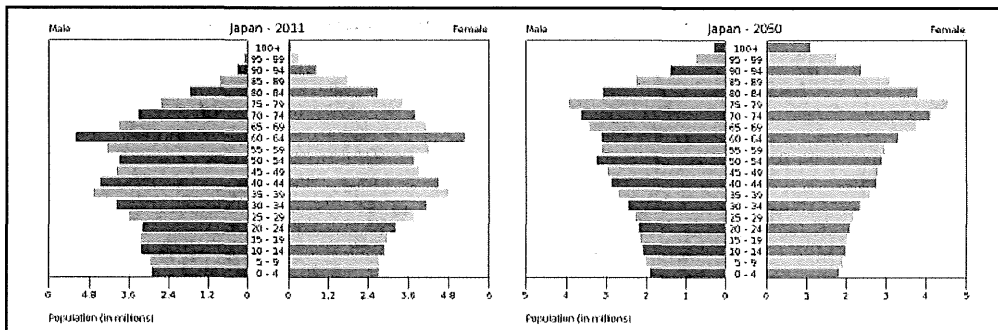
Japan is projected to have 40% of its population to be 65 years or older by 2050.

Upside down pyramid (2050 Japan)- depicts a heavily old-age population

Male   Japan - 2011   Female

Population (in millions)

Male   Japan - 2050   Female

Population (in millions)

Causes Of Migration

Push Factors:

Negative conditions that **push** people away and encourage migration.

Ex: natural disasters, lack of jobs, lack of transportation, war, poverty.

Real life examples:

Earthquake disaster in China

Famine in Sudan

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC POLITICAL | **PUSH** Factors | LEAVE Poverty Fear Disasters Unemployment

Pull factors:

Positive conditions of a place that **attract** migrants.

Ex: lots of job opportunities, lots of transportation, religious freedom.

Real life examples:

Religious freedom in U.S

Lots of job opportunities in UK

FIND Safety Opportunity Stability Freedom | **PULL** Factors | ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC POLITICAL

https://www.google.com/search?q=www.emigration&safe=active&client=safari&channel=ipad_bm&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjBuM-jjMjoAhXPVc0KHYagDWkQ_AU0A3oECAwQBQ&biw=899&bih=1208#imgrc=ijyo7edcqERsyM

Migration– the **relocation of people** to a new place for long periods of time

Voluntary migration– migration that occurs by **choice**
(**every voluntary migration is a combination of push and pull factors**)

Forced migration– when migration of people occurs **not by choice** but is insisted upon by some entity
 (**forced migration it is all push factors**)

For more information look in your textbook at pages 81-83!

Forced and Voluntary Migration

Migration=permanent or long term relocation of a group or of a person from one place to another place.

Migrant(s)=the person or group that relocate from one place to another place.

Emigration=the departure from point A, out-migration.

Forced Migration=a group or a person has ***no choice*** but to relocate, ***no choice*** in how they leave or the conditions of, and ***no choice*** of where they are going.

Human Trafficking-women and children forced to move into and work in exploitative conditions such as prostitution with violence and force.

•Each year there are 2 million-4 million victims of human trafficking.

•Many victims are from Southeast Asia
•Common destinations include but are not limited to, Cambodia, China, Japan, Thailand, and Malaysia.

https://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/uncategorized/the-business-of-human-trafficking-trafficking-routes/1428/

Asylum=A granting of protection from a country to a refugee fleeing persecution.

Asylum Seekers-A person who has left their country over fear of persecution and hopes to be granted status as a refugee.

•an airport, a border, an embassy are all places to apply for asylum
•a judge will decide on granting asylum

Refugees-refugees are people who flee their country and arrive in another country over fear of safety or persecution.

•Ex: Breakup of Yugoslavia led to many people from Bosnia and Herzegovina fleeing as refugees due to war and very dangerous conditions.

IDPs-internally displaced persons, people who are forced out of one part of their country to another part of their country

•Ex: Sudan has about 5 million IDPs due to a civil war.

Voluntary Migration=the ***chosen*** permanent or long term relocation of a group or of a person from one place to another place. Most migration is voluntary and Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (proposed in 1885 by E.G. Ravenstein) are often applicable.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

1-Most migrants travel short distances and do not cross international borders.
2-Migration to and between cities and towns creates gaps filled by migrants that move from more distant places.
3-There are *two* processes: dispersion (departure) and absorption (arrival)
4-Counterflows result from migration flows
5-Long distance migration is often ***RURAL to URBAN***
6-People that live in ***urban*** places are less likely to migrate than those who live in ***rural*** places.
7-Men are ***more*** likely to migrate internationally than women who are more likely to migrate within their country

Most people who migrate are *unmarried* and about *25 years old*.

•Many people may *voluntarily* migrate due to natural disasters, lack of jobs and economic stability in their country or town. (push factors)

•Job opportunity, stable government, and freedom of religion can be reasons for wanting to *voluntarily* migrate. (pull factors)

TEXTBOOK PAGES: 81-91

•Effects of Migration•

❖ **Unauthorized Immigrant:** People who come to a country, but either don't enter or don't remain legally; most often they enter LEGALLY with a temporary visa, but remain after their visa expires.
  ★ Also known as **undocumented** or **illegal** immigrants

❖ **Brain Drain:** The emigration of people who are considered *skilled workers*
  ★ Loss of skilled workers and therefore innovations and ideas in an area; Harms the economy of the home/ source country
  ★ *Can help* the country *if* the skilled workers return to the home country with new skills
  ➢ Occurs most often in Less Developed Countries(LDCs)

https://www.businessmagazinegainesville.com/cure-brain-drain-headache/

❖ **Transnationalism:** The process of immigrants developing ties to more than one country
  ★ Shows that migration demonstrates a system of circulation
  ★ Migration is not just one way, there are counterflows
  ★ Migration is part of the reason for the diffusion of different cultural ideas. For example, English spread in part through settler colonies established by England.
  ★ Historical ties via migration can impact modern political ties between governments, business connections, etc.

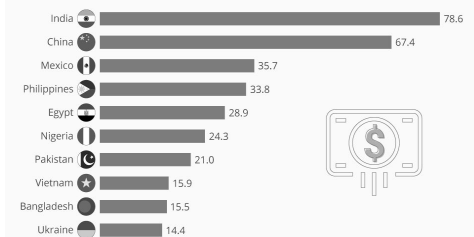❖ **Remittances:** The money, goods, or services sent by immigrants to their home countries
  ★ Example of transnationalism
  ★ Creates a strong positive impact in the migrant's home country (**Ex:** some of rural Mexico's communities are supported **solely** by the remittances)
  ➢ Sending countries are mostly More Developed Countries(MDCs), while most of the receiving countries are LDCs

The World's Top Remittance Recipients
Top-10 remittance-receiving countries in 2018 (billion U.S. dollars)

Country	Value
India	78.6
China	67.4
Mexico	35.7
Philippines	33.8
Egypt	28.9
Nigeria	24.3
Pakistan	21.0
Vietnam	15.9
Bangladesh	15.5
Ukraine	14.4

@StatistaCharts   Source: KNOMAD via World Bank

statista

https://www.statista.com/chart/20166/top-10-remittance-receiving-countries/

INTRODUCTION TO CULTURE

Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.

Globalization: The process that interconnects the world's people, places, and institutions.
➔ Ex. Raisins in our trail mix are from the U.S., Chile, Argentina, South Africa, and Mexico
➔ Ex. Tourism in Costa Rica exceeding 900 million people worldwide in 2007

Cultural Traits:
➔ Food Preferences
◆ Ex. In Hinduism, the cow is a sacred animal, therefore beef is not consumed
➔ Architecture   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Palace
◆ Ex. The Berlin Palace
➔ Land Use
◆ Ex. Making highways for quicker transport
➔ Language
◆ Ex. African languages based on their previous colonizers
➔ Religion
◆ Ex. Belonging to a specific religion (Christianity, Judaism, etc.)

https://livejapan.com/en/in-tokyo/in-pref-saitama/in-saitama_suburbs/article-a0002443/

Cultural Relativism	vs.	Ethnocentrism
Cultural Relativism: The idea that a persons' beliefs and activities should be understood in terms of that persons' own culture. ➔ A typical breakfast in Turkey can consist of fish soup and vegetables		**Ethnocentrism:** The belief that your own culture is superior. ➔ An immigrant to America saying the French culture is much better than the American culture

Homogenization Thesis: Globalization makes cultures more alike.	Polarization Thesis: Globalization causes ethnocentrism and separation.	Glocalization Thesis: Global and local cultures interact and change due to the interaction.
➔ **Placelessness:** Loss of unique characteristics of a place. ➔ Ex. A subdivision where every house is the same ➔ **Americanization:** American culture being spread across the world. ➔ Ex. Starbucks spreading worldwide	➔ Creates a heightened sense of sociocultural belonging ➔ Creates war and struggle over identity and differences ➔ Ex. 2003 invasion of Iraq	➔ Can occur because of neolocalism ➔ **Neolocalism:** A renewed interest in keeping a places' uniqueness ➔ Ex. McDonald's changing it's menu india to not serve cow meat

More information on pages 36-44 in the textbook

Language on Cultural Landscapes

CULTURAL LANDCAPE:
The imprint of past residents' activities and practices on a natural landscape

Languages are used in landscapes according to what language the residents use to communicate. (ex: In China, Chinese would be used)

https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-a-street-sign-in-shanghai-china-for-foreign-tourists-not-used-to-the-18503036.html

WHERE DO WE SEE LANGUAGE IMPRINTS?
- Storefronts
- Street signs
- Billboards
- Airports
- Menus

PURPOSES OF LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPES:
- Send messages
- Discriminate
- Convey political messages
- Inform
- Advertise

EXAMPLE OF LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPES WITH MAJOR LANGUAGES:

CHINESE

https://commoncentssolutions.wordpress.com/2011/02/04/badabababa-%E6%88%91%E5%B0%B1%E5%96%9C%E6%AC%A2%EF%BC%81/

ENGLISH

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/551479916846327090/?lp=true

SPANISH

https://burgerlad.com/mcdon-alds-spain-menu-prices/

*See textbook pages 98-110 for more info
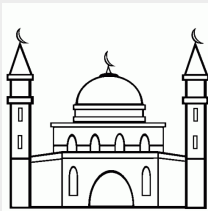
Religion on the Cultural Landscape

Textbook 152-153

Ways to recognize major religions on the cultural landscape:
- Sacred sites: Places that hold significance for members of a religion
- Religious architecture: Many places of worship from different religions will have unique architectural styles
- Symbols: Each major religion has one or more symbol that is easily attributed to that religion

Note: the cultural landscape can **change over time** as different groups migrate in and out of the area and leave their own imprints. This is called **sequent occupancy.** An example is Hagia Sophia which was a Greek Orthodox cathedral, then a mosque, and now a museum

Religion	Sacred Site(s)	Architecture	Symbol	Place of Worship
Christianity	Jerusalem		 Cross	Church, Cathedral
Judaism	Temple Mount, Israel		 Star of David	Synagogue, Temple
Islam	Mecca, Medina		 Star and Crescent	Mosque
Hinduism	Varanasi, Allahabad		 Om	Temple, Mandir
Buddhism	Bodh Gaya		 Dharmachakra	Temple
Sikhism	Golden Temple, Bangla Sahib Gurudwara		 Khanda	Gurudwara

Icons from flaticon.com

Patterns Related to Language

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

Language Family - a collection of languages that share a common but distant ancestor
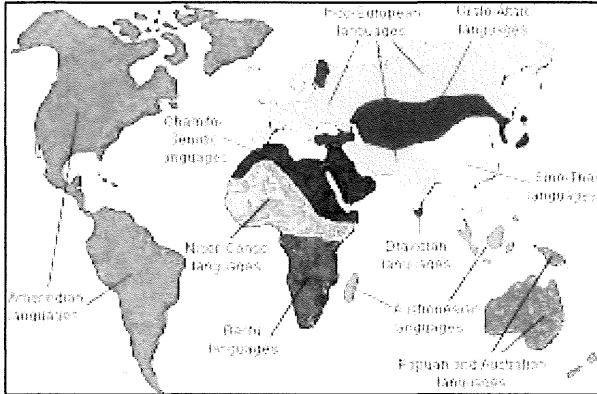
Lingua Franca –
A language used by people who don't speak the same language to communicate for trade or business.
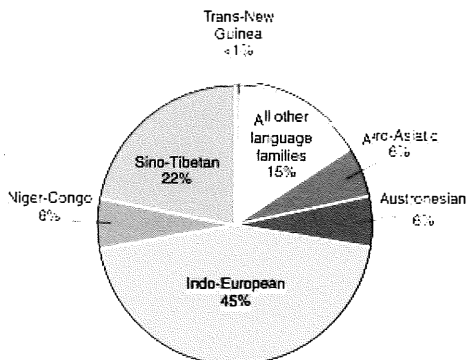**English is considered today's lingua franca because:**
- British colonization
- Majority of internet is in English
- Computer programming in English
- Spread of English films, music, and more

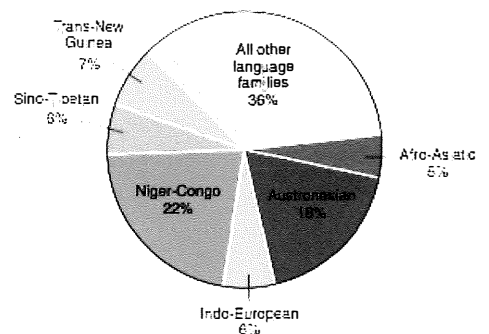Swahili is a lingua franca widely used in East Africa

Indo-European	• Family with largest number of speakers • Example: English & Hindi	
Sino-Tibetan	• Has the language with largest amount of speakers (Mandarin Chinese) • Examples: Burmese & Mandarin	
Afro-Asiatic	• Longest recorded history of any language family • Examples: Arabic & Hebrew	
Niger-Congo	• Family with the highest number of languages • Examples: Yoruba & Zulu	

Maps are from http://www.geocurrents.info/gc-maps/geocurrents-maps-by-topic/geocurrents-maps-of-languages-language-families

This graph shows the percentage of languages in each family

Trans-New Guinea <1%
All other language families 15%
Sino-Tibetan 22%
Niger-Congo 6%
Afro-Asiatic 6%
Austronesian 6%
Indo-European 45%

This graph shows the percentage of speakers in each family

Trans-New Guinea 7%
Sino-Tibetan 6%
All other language families 36%
Niger-Congo 22%
Austronesian 18%
Afro-Asiatic 5%
Indo-European 6%

Graphs from https://issuu.com/wiley_publishing/docs/greiner_visualizing_human_geography/120

Patterns Related to Religion

Universalizing religions have universal (thus the name) appeal and SEEK converts, this impacts their patterns because they typically grow at a faster rate and spread more geographically

Ethnic religions appeal to a particular group in a specific area, this impacts their patterns because they usually only grow due to childbirths, they also only are seen outside their hearths due to relocation diffusion
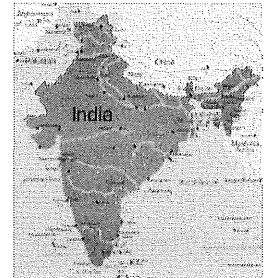
Christianity:
- 2.3 billion followers
- Majority Worldwide
- Americas- 800 million followers
- Europe-565 million followers'
- Universalizing

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/564005553303729129/
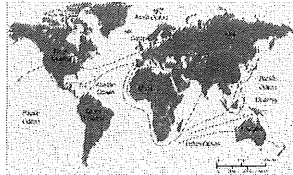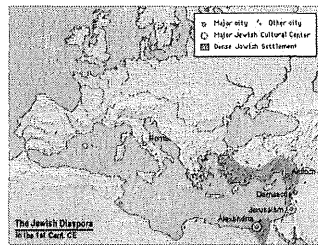
Hinduism:
- 1.15 billion
- Located in India, United States, United Kingdom
- India – 90% of all followers
- Ethnic religion

http://nexitcourier.com/hearth-of-hinduism/hearth-of-hinduism-religions-ralph-and-chandlers-study-of-religions/
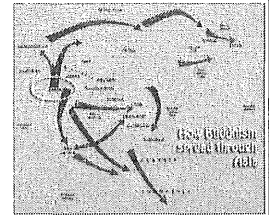
Judaism:
- 13 million followers
- Israel- 6 million Jews
- U.S. -5.5 million Jews
- Ethnic religion

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/564005553303756240/

Buddhism:
- 495 million followers
- Southeast Asia
- Thailand - 95% Buddhist
- Cambodia – 90% Buddhist
- Universalizing Religion

https://www.ancient.eu/buddhism/

Islam:
- 1/5 of world pop.
- North Africa, Middle East, and South Asia
- Indonesia - 200 million followers
- Pakistan – 170 million followers
- Universalizing

http://coppercartcafe.com/islam-hearth/islam-hearth-islamic-timeline-sutori/
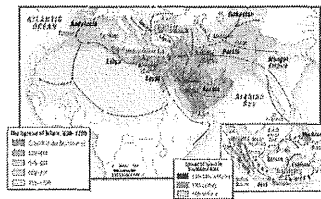
Sikhism:
- 23 million followers
- Northern India- 90% of all Sikhs
- Canada – 500,000 followers
- Universalizing
- Often considered a syncretic faith by those outside the religion due to shared elements with Hinduism and Islam

https://prezi.com/jf3x8iycfpik/sikhism/
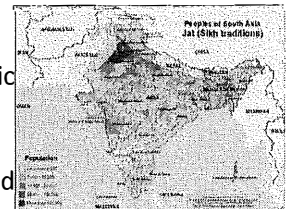
- Islam is the fastest growing religion
- 7% of the world is atheist

For more statistics on religion go to www.pewforum.org

Textbook pages, 130-137

- One thing impacting Buddhism is that is has the lowest TFR of any of the major religions at 1.6 this is because some Buddhists practice celibacy. In contrast, the TFR for Muslims is 2.9 and for Christians is 2.6. Although you aren't "born into" universalizing religions if your family is of that faith you are likely to adopt that faith as well.

The Spread of Ideas: Cultural Diffusion

- What is cultural diffusion?
   - Diffusion is the spread of an epidemic, innovation, or idea throughout space and time.

Absorbing barriers- an obstacle which completely stops an idea from diffusion
Permeable barriers- obstacle which slows down diffusion without stopping
Independent Invention- idea created without diffusion

Relocation Diffusion:

- Phenomena is spread across space
- Population of people = same
- Ex. Migration
- Not expansion diffusion

Relocation Diffusion

Location A   Location I
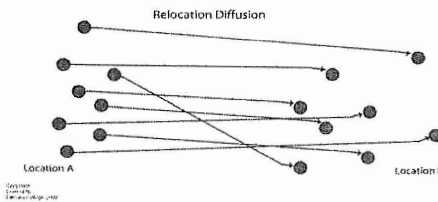
https://www.google.com/search?q=relocation+diffusion&safe=active&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwieopyUkYHaAhXjwVkKHYqaAHwQ_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=626#imgrc=_4NNPMOMQZcxpM:

The diagram shows the dots moving from 'Location A' to 'B', note that the number of dots is same

Stimulus Diffusion:

- Spreading of idea prompts new ideas
- Ideas change based on the culture of an area
- Ex. McDonalds in India changes menu to suit the population's taste.
- Examples include: McCurry Pan and McVeggie These have no beef and are vegetarian (Pg. 44, *figure 2.7)*

Expansion Diffusion:

- Includes all diffusion <u>except relocation</u>
- Diffusion which results in a change of numbers (increasing)

Hierarchical Diffusion:

- Spreads in a rank-order
- From highest to lowest rank (this could be social ranks, or ranks based on size of population)
- This is how most of pop culture spreads
- Spreads based on areas with similar characteristics
- Ex. Fashion brands start in Paris, skips over smaller cities like Vatican, and goes to another big city like New York and eventually arrives in Louisville
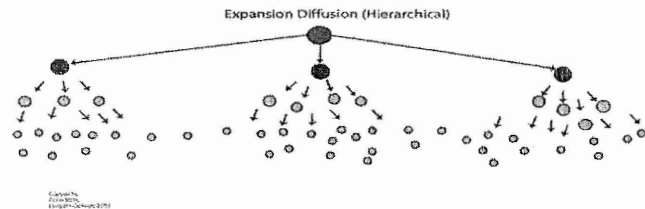
Expansion Diffusion (Hierarchical)

https://www.google.com/search?safe=active&biw=1366&bih=626&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=UEO0WtORIcfl5gKo4J6oBQ&q=hierarchical+diffusion&oq=hi&gs_l=psy-ab.3.0.0i67k1l6j0l2j0i67k1l2.162738.163818.0.164494.3.3.0.0.0.0.148.260.0j2.3.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.2.258.0...110.Fc5WmRnWKmE

Reverse Hierarchical:

- Opposite of hierarchical
- Spreads from lowest to highest rank

Contagious Diffusion:

- Spreads randomly based on proximity
- Ex. Infectious epidemics, like H1N1 in 2009 (Pg.16)
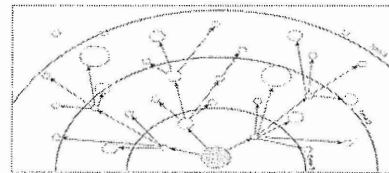
Figure 3.3a

https://www.google.com/search?safe=active&biw=1366&bih=626&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=80K0WpOdOsWy5gKFh7KYDQ&q=contagious+diffusion&oq=contagious&gs_l=psy-ab.3.1.0j0i67k1j0l2j0i67k1j0l5.88620.90396.0.91586.11.9.0.2.2.0.216.1260.0j6j2.9.0....0.

See Pages 16 and 41 for more information

Historical Causes and Effects of Diffusion

Diffusion- the spread of an epidemic, innovation, or idea throughout space and time

Causes	Effects
Imperialism- one state's exercise of direct or indirect control over the affairs of another political society **Colonialism-** form of imperialism in which a state takes possession of a foreign territory, occupies it and governs it Ex: British colonization over most of the world **Trade-** to give in exchange for another commodity Ex: The Silk Road or The Columbian Exchange	● Rise of the British empire across diff. countries in the world influenced the spread of the English language. ○ Which is why English is considered today's lingua franca ● Through trade, many new ideas and innovations from one culture diffused into another culture such as food and clothing. ● Diffusion of religion also happened all over the world(Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, etc.)

The Columbian Exchange- type of spatial diffusion and was the widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the Americas, West Africa, and the Old World(Europe) in the 15th and 16th centuries.

https://www.irishtimes.com/news/science/how-nonhuman-life-forms-can-change-the-course-of-history-1.3482814

★ Interactions between and among cultural traits and larger global forces can lead to new forms of cultural expression; for example, creolization and lingua franca.
   ○ **Lingua franca-** a language used by people who don't speak the same language to communicate for trade or business
★ Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.

See pages 199-201 in the textbook for more information.

Contemporary Causes and Effects of Diffusion

Diffusion- spread of a phenomena across space

Causes:	Effects:

● **Social media/Internet-** allows information to quickly spread and distant communication
 	
● **Transportation advancements-** with modern transportation, people can easily move and bring their traits with them to spread
Ex: a disease can quickly move from one country to another because of planes
 	
Source- https://wtznxt.com/2019/02/transportation-it-advancements/
 	
● **Politics-**
- policies/laws can spread throughout a country or the world
Ex: anti public smoking laws have diffused across US states after starting in California
 	
● **Supranationalism-**
- Supranational organizations such as the EU allow for ideas within it to spread to the organization's members and others
Ex: The euro, created by the EU was adopted by many of its members and surrounding states
 	
● **Economics-**
- Increasing amounts of **Multinational Corporations-** company has ties to multiple countries (facilities/offices)
Ex: McDonalds has expanded it's restaurants from the US across 119 countries
 	
Source- http://www.millenniumpost.in /business/us-mnc-mcdonalds
	● **Time-Space Convergence-** communication and transportation advancements lessen the effects of distance
	Ex: Flights to London today are only seven hours compared to a two week boat journey in the 18th century
	
	● **Globalization-** greater interconnectedness among the world's people, places, and institutions
	Ex: Growth of supranational organizations
	
	source - https://www.allposters.com
	
	● **Urbanization-** new technology/ transportation allows cities to expand
	Ex: MNCs in developing countries can aid urbanization through providing jobs
	
	● **Cultural Convergence-** cultures become more alike as their interactions increase
	- **Increasing use of english language-** english has easily and rapidly diffused across the globe, becoming the lingua franca
	  - **Loss of indigenous languages**- things diffuse that get in the way of their lifestyle causing assimilation
	  - **Placelessness-** loss of unique aspects of a place
	Ex: shopping malls all appear to be the ame
	
	● **Cultural Divergence-** a group/society separates usually due to being unsimilar or distance
	Ex: different dialects within a language represent cultural divergence

For more information see textbook pages 16 and 40-44

Diffusion of Religion

Indic Hearth Religions
~Hinduism~Buddhism~Sikhism~
(AKA the Vedic religions)

Hinduism: (ethnic religion)
　originated in the Punjab region of India
　　　↙↓↘
spread throughout India and Ganges River Valley
-mostly practiced inside of India because it is an ethnic religion

Buddhism: (universalizing religion)
　originated in northern India
　　　↙↓↘
spread through and out of India and into Southeast Asia and China
-contagious diffusion allowed Buddhism to spread along the "Silk Road"

Sikhism: (universalizing religion)
　originated in the Punjab region of India
　　　↙↓↘
hasn't spread far from the Punjab region
-it is still a young religion and even though it is a universalizing religion it has not diffused far from it's place of origin

HEARTH	By 8th century	By 12th century	After 12th century
Christianity			
Islam			
Buddhism			

Semitic Hearth Religions
~Judaism~Chrisitanity~Islam~
(AKA the Abrahamic religions)

Judaism: (ethnic religion)
　originated in Israel and Palestine
　　　↙↓↘
spread out of Palestine and Israel but returned over time because of
Diaspora: the scattering of a group of people through forced migration
-formation of Israel happened in 1948 after WWII, when millions of Jews were killed
-located mostly in the USA and Israel today

Christianity: (universalizing religion)
　originated in Palestine
　　　↙↓↘
spread throughout Europe and is now found all over the world
-spread through contagious and hierarchical diffusion
-most common in Europe, South America, North America, Australia, and Sub-Saharan Africa

Islam: (universalizing religion)
　originated in Saudi Arabia (Mecca and Medina)
　　　↙↓↘
spread quickly to the Middle East and North Africa
-spread mostly through contagious diffusion

IMPORTANT!: Universalizing Religions Spread outside their hearth via expansion and relocation diffusion whereas ethnic religions spread through relocation diffusion.

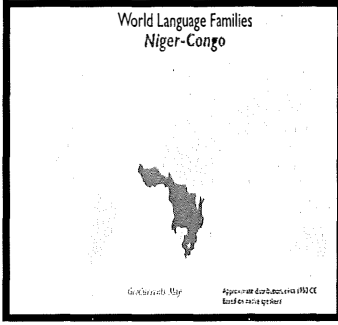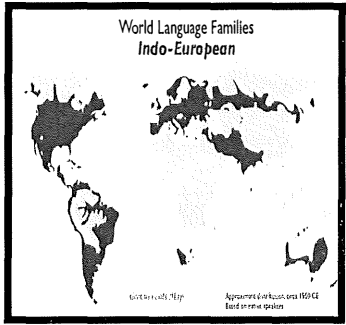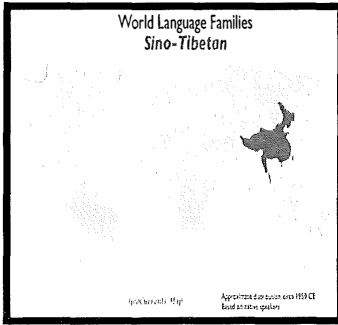For additional information see textbook pages: 138 to 141
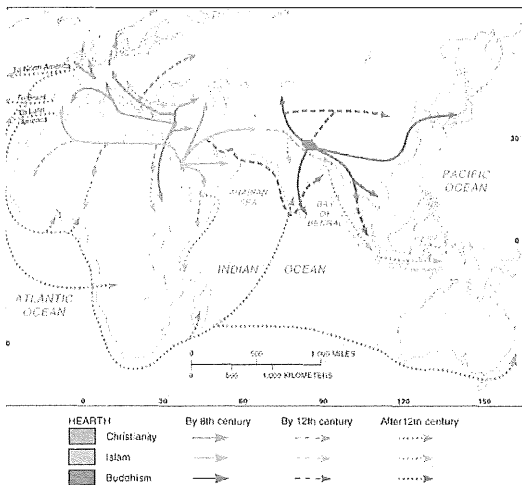
DIFFUSION OF LANGUAGE

- **Language**- a system of communication based on symbols that have agreed upon meanings
- **Hearths**- places where an idea has originated or begun
- **Language hearths**- places where people believe languages have begun
- **Language families**- a collection of languages that share a common but distant ancestor
- There are many language families, but the main ones are Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, and Niger-Congo
- **THREE MAJOR LANGUAGE FAMILIES**:

INDO-EUROPEAN	NIGER-CONGO
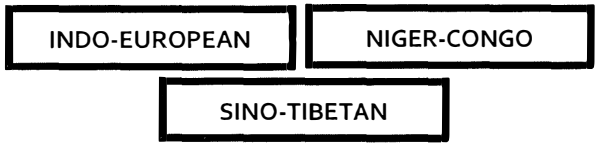
SINO-TIBETAN

- **INDO-EUROPEAN**
    - -Largest language family
    - -Includes English, Hindi
    - -Has the MOST SPEAKERS
- **SINO-TIBETAN**
    - -Second largest language family
    - -Includes Chinese (Mandarin), Burmese
    - -Has the MOST NATIVE SPEAKERS
- **NIGER-CONGO**
    - -Africa's largest language family
    - -Includes Yoruba, Zulu
    - -Has the MOST LANGUAGES

World Language Families
Sino-Tibetan

Approximate distribution, circa 1930 CE
Based on native speakers

World Language Families
Indo-European

Approximate distribution, circa 1930 CE
Based on native speakers

World Language Families
Niger-Congo

Approximate distribution, circa 1930 CE
Based on native speakers

Source:
http://www.geocurrents.info/cultural-geography/linguistic-geography/world-maps-of-language-families/attachment

CAUSES FOR LANGUAGE DIFFUSION

- **Political, economic,** and **religious** forces influence language diffusion

Religious	ex: Muslims whose first language isn't Arabic have to learn the language in order to understand the Qur'an
Economic	ex: Tourism and foreign business are main sources for revenue, therefore languages need to be know or learned in order to communicate.
Political	ex: The rise of the British empire across different countries spread out over the world influenced the spread of English as a result of English colonization

- European colonization played a major role the diffusion of European languages such as Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese

- Linguistic geographers also consider the contexts in which language is used, such as a language, in one place, may be used at home, another in school, etc.

Effects of Diffusion
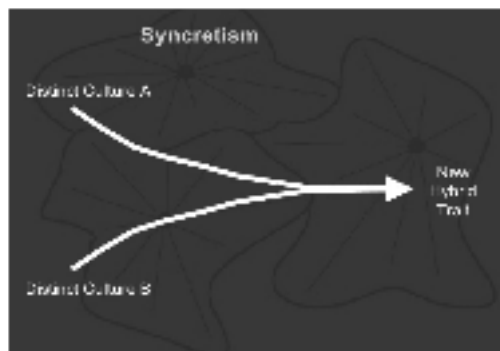
syncretism: the blending of traits from two different cultures to form a new idea.
ex:
- **Voodoo**- West African spiritualism combines with French Catholicism
- **Our Lady of Guadalupe**- catholicism meets native traditions

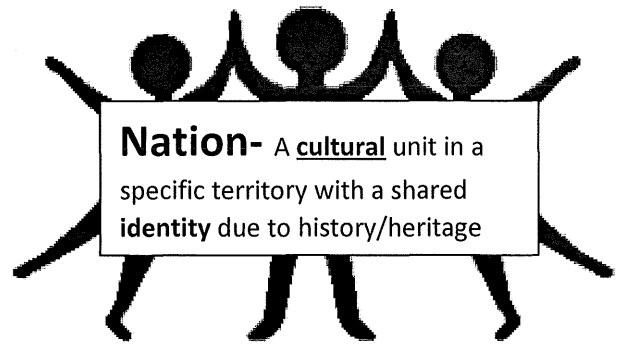**multiculturalism:** the coexistence of more than one culture in one's values or a society/environment.
ex:
- a student living in a spanish speaking household, learning english in school
- Amsterdam (has approximately 178 different cultural backgrounds)and Los Angeles (has people from approximately 140 different countries, speaking roughly 86 different languages) are multicultural cities

acculturation	**vs**	**assimilation**
● The process of borrowing traits or adapting to another culture while still keeping parts of the original culture	(in acculturation the minority culture changes but is still able to retain unique cultural markers of language, food and customs;	● The gradual loss of cultural traits, beliefs, and/or practices that distinguishes a cultural group from others; all original values replaced *can be **voluntary or forced***
ex: ● immigrants changing their clothing to fit their new country, but still keeping other aspects of their original culture	whereas in assimilation the minority culture is fully absorbed into the majority culture)	**ex:** ● a country forcing immigrants to stop speaking their original language and pick up another one and to dress certain ways

Intro to Political Geography

State- A <u>political</u> unit with defined boundaries, a population, recognition, and sovereignty

Nation- A <u>cultural</u> unit in a specific territory with a shared **identity** due to history/heritage
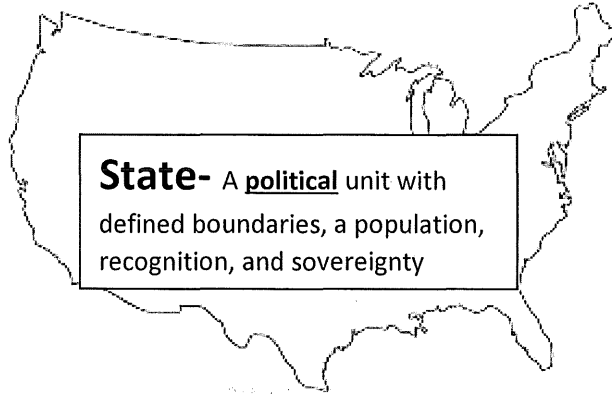
Nation-State- the political boundaries (state) and cultural boundaries (nation) match. Nation-states are **homogenous.** This is not very common. Some of the best current examples are Iceland and Japan.

The main advantage of a nation-state is that since there is cultural unity it is often easier to maintain political unity as well (since the population already identifies together). Also, nation-states avoid the issues of irredentism, cultural tension, etc.

Multinational State- A state (country) with more than one cultural group. Multinational states are **heterogenous (diverse).** This is much more common than nation-states, most countries are multinational states.

Advantages of a multinational state can include-

- Openness to immigrants
- Political links to other countries
- Economic links to other countries
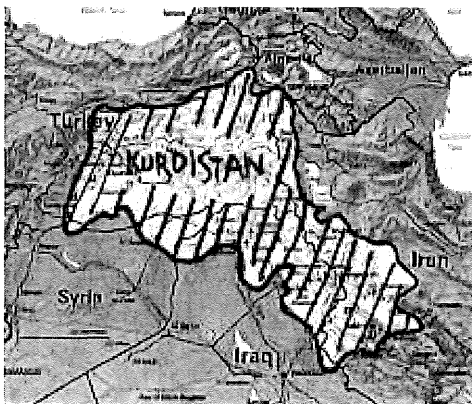- Improved perspectives

Multi-state nation- when a nation stretches across state boundaries. In the map to the left, the Kurdish people are found within the boundaries of six states.

Stateless nation- when a nation lacks control of a state. The Kurds are also an example of a stateless nation. They wish to create the country of Kurdistan shown on the map, but have received international recognition for the proposed state. Stateless nations can sometimes undermine established governments as they seek establishment of a state.

Image from https://ekurd.net/kurdistan-we-live-between-artificial-lines-2015-04-10

Semi Autonomous and Autonomous Regions- when a country gives autonomy (some degree of freedom) to one our more regions. Sometimes countries might do this because the region is geographically distinct OR, more commonly, that there is a dominant minority group (majority-minority) in the region. The creation of autonomous regions can help manage competing forces in multinational states and can help appease stateless nations so that the country can remain unified.

Example- Indian Reservations in the United States function as autonomous regions.

Influencers of Political Boundaries

Imperialism:
- Process of a state gaining direct/indirect control over another political societies affairs
- State **does NOT gain** physical territory
- Ex. China invaded Tibet in the 1950s and destroyed their culture
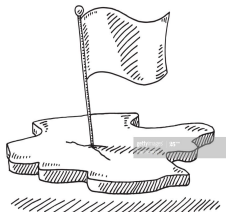
Colonialism:
- A form of imperialism
- State **takes possession** of foreign territory, occupies, and governs it
- Colonies form hince the term "colonialism"
- Ex. England gained control over India's territory from the 1700s to 1947

States have NO control over land

*states had **sovereignty**- supreme authority/power of another state over its affairs, governmental decisions, etc. (see pg. 195 & 199 for more info)

States have control over land

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gettyimages.com%2Fdetail%2Fillustration%2Fflag-piece-of-land-symbol-drawing-roy alty-free-illustration%2F855823810&psig=AOvVaw2x3wLSGc2IZIEeAIANU2fp&ust=1586187109627000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCODVzcnNoegCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

- Imperialism and colonialism fell out of favor and were replaced with the concept of:
  Self- determination- ability of a country to make their own political choices (see pg. 201 for more info)
- States were becoming independent and political boundaries formed as a result

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gettyimages.com%2Fdetail%2Fillustration%2Fflag-piece-of-land-symbol-drawing-roy alty-free-illustration%2F855823810&psig=AOvVaw2x3wLSGc2IZIEeAIANU2fp&ust=1586187109627000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCODVzcnNoegCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

LED TO:

This picture shows Japan as a nation-state. The shading of their region represents their nationality which corresponds to the political boundaries.

- the creation of nation-states as states now had the right to make their own political choices and wanted to unify their territory by sharing a common nationality (see pg. 198 in textbook for more info)
- **Nation-state**: the political boundaries (state) and cultural boundaries (nation) match!, homogenous
- Not very common
- Easy to maintain political unity and avoid cultural tensions
- Ex. Japan: 99% Japanese, Iceland: 94% Icelanders

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fnewellta.weebly.com%2Fstatesnations.html&psig=AOvVaw2W3wtGpycmyKbRfd3IaVHU&ust=1586186805629000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCKjy1LbMoegCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

Political Power and Territoriality

Political Power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources. Those who hold *Political Power* control the behavior of people through laws and regulations.
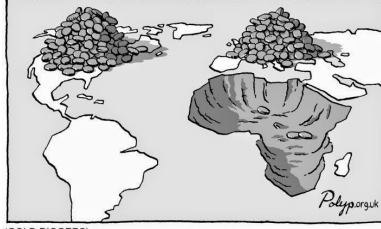
Demonstrations of Political Power
Choke Point
➢ A strategic strait or canal (geographical feature) which could be controlled by a country
➢ Makes it harder for an area to be captured
➢ Can be closed/blocked to stop or prohibit trade
  EX: The Strait of Hormuz which connects the Gulf of Oman with the Persian Gulf
Shatterbelt
➢ An area of instability between regions with opposing political and/or cultural views
➢ A region under persistent stress or tension, and often fragmented by rivals
  EX: Israel and Kashmir today + Eastern Europe during the Cold War
Neocolonialism
➢ The use of economic, political, cultural, or other means to control or influence other countries, especially those of former colonies
➢ When nations and corporations dominate subject nations
➢ Can be applied to multinational corporations in MDCs controlling resources in LDCs
  EX: DeBeers is based in the UK but controls a large number of the diamond mines in African countries

Choke Point	Shatterbelt	Neocolonialism
https://www.nextbigfuture.com/2018/08/iran-claims-it-now-controls-the-straits-of-hormuz-and-this-could-trigger-us-iran-war.html	https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=72197fdafeca4f38ac16d71737b7d516	*https://www.kingsnews.org/articles/neocolonialism-the-modernised-imperialism*

**All images are examples of the terms listed above

Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.
❖ *Political Power* over a specific geographic area
❖ Means having access to the natural resources in that area

For MORE INFORMATION, see pages 194 & 195 (some content is not in the book)

Types of Political Boundaries

Relic:
- boundary that existed as an official boundary but does not anymore

- Ex. Berlin Wall between East and West Germany & Great Wall of China

Consequent (Cultural/Ethnographic):
- boundary between different cultures, languages, or religions

- Ex. border between India (Hinduism) and Pakistan (Islam) & Ireland (mostly Catholic) and Northern Ireland (mostly Protestant)

Geometric:
- boundary that follows straight lines or sometimes even lines of latitude and longitude

- Ex. 49th Parallel that separates U.S. and Canada & border between Egypt and Libya

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0f/Map_of_Libya_and_Egypt.svg/1200px-Map_of_Libya_and_Egypt.svg.png

Superimposed:
- boundary imposed by an outside power or force
- ignores existing cultures around the area

- Ex. Many African countries (Berlin Conference)

Antecedent:
- boundary that existed **before** human settlement and (cultural) changes in landscape

- Ex. Western States in the U.S.

Subsequent:
- boundary created **during** human settlement with changes in culture of landscape
- usually not geometric

- Ex. Northeast U.S. (colonization)

https://www.worldatlas.com/img/world-state/west-virginia-state-united-states.jpg
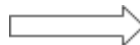
Textbook Pages: 202 and 203

The Function of Political boundaries- Land

Actions required to form a boundary:

*listed in the order one would take when executing these steps

Defining	Deciding the geographic location of the boundary	Usually decided through conferences with neighboring states or through the UN.
Delimiting	The recording of the boundary on a map	Recorded so future maps are accurate
Demarcating	Marking the boundary somehow physically	Achieved through placing walls, markers, clearing a strip of forest along the border, etc
Administering	Maintaining the boundary	Usually involves regulation of trade and passage across the boundary

*Political Boundaries generally coincide with Cultural or National Divisions, but some are created through demilitarized zones or policy.

Ex: The demilitarized border between North and South Korea
https://www.businessinsider.com/trump-dmz-demilitarized-zone-north-south-korea-safety-2017-10

Conflicts Along Borders

Reasons for conflict over Borders:
- Area is contested
- Political instability Between neighboring states
- Distribution of resources as a result of the border

Textbook Pages: 202-203

Sea Boundaries

Boundaries

- A vertical plane
- Normally represented by a line
- Marks the territory a state has sovereignty over
- Divides airspace above ground
- Divides the rock and resources below ground
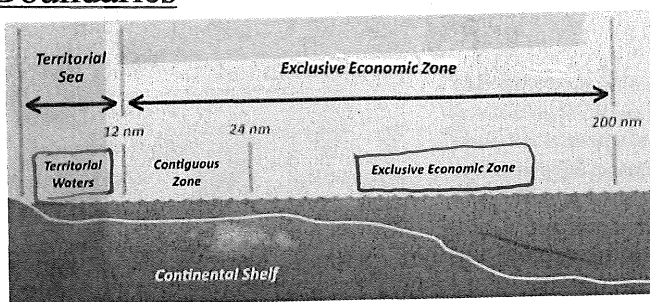- Costal and Island states' boundaries extend offshore

Figure 1- https://www.quora.com/Who-owns-the-sea

Territorial Waters

Are waters that are enclosed by boundaries off the shore of costal and island states which are considered part of the state's territory.

- Defined by the *1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (**UNCLONS**) – Is a belt of costal water extending, at most, 12 *nautical miles*-(22.2 km or 13.8 mi) from the baseline (normally the average low-water mark) of a costal state
    - **Nautical mile** = 2,025 yards (265 yards more than a normal mile)
- The states have full sovereignty over the resources in these waters and on its ocean floor
    - **Sovereignty**- The full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies.

Exclusive Economic Zones (**EEZs**)

Sea zone over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources.

For example: Any energy production, from wind or water, in these areas will be under control of the state which boundary it is within

- Set and agreed on by the **UNCLONS**
- Extends 200 *nautical miles* (230 miles) from shore
- Unlike territorial waters, EEZs have a reduced sovereign right on the resources in them

Textbook page 202

Landlocked Countries

Landlocked countries are at a huge disadvantage because their international trade depends on transit through other countries.

Figure 2- http://i.imgur.com/hLHZC3c.jpg

- Landlocked countries with access to international waters
- Landlocked countries with NO access to international waters
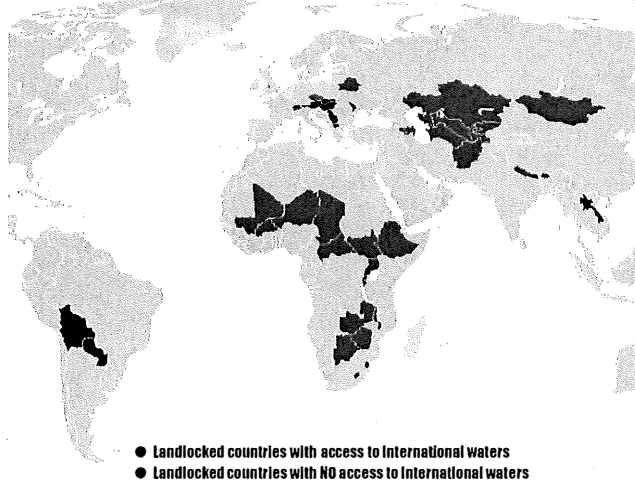
Internal Boundaries

Census (every 10 yr) → reapportionment → redistricting→ possible gerrymandering

Reapportionment-
- Reassigning legislative seats among districts after census reports so they each represent the same amount of people

Redistricting-
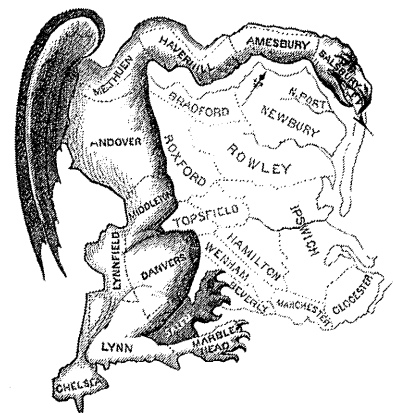- Redrawing voting district lines (usually due to population change)

*Elbridge Gerry in 1812 (used to benefit his political party in Boston- and won)

Gerrymandering*-

- Manipulating voting district boundaries to make people favor one political party over another
- Process is disliked, but not illegal
- Common tactics= packing and cracking

Gerrymandering Ex:
North Carolina 12th

12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Texas 35th

Packing-
creating district where support for opposition is overwhelming
     Why: While they may win those districts, they aren't in others, so
     they can't win majority control.
(access vote gerrymandering: since the opposition has more votes than needed in districts they're packed in)

Cracking-
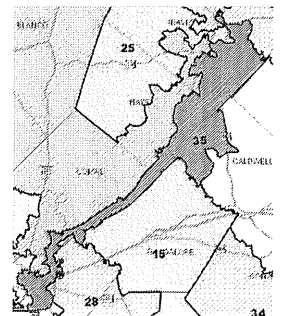disperses the opposition among districts so that they lose everywhere
(wasted vote gerrymandering: the votes for opposition are all wasted since none of them are expressed)

Democratic Gerrymandering (cracking)
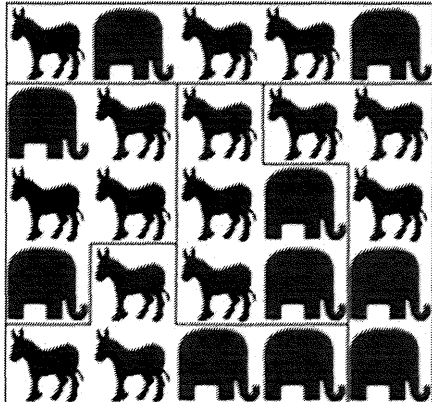

The Republican stronghold at the bottom right corner has been "cracked".
Result: complete Democratic victory (5D-0R)

Republican Gerrymandering (packing)
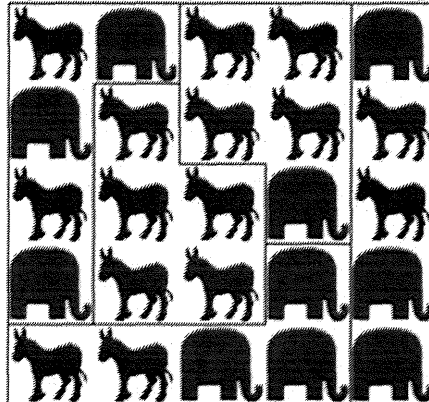
The Democratic stronghold in the middle has been "packed".
Result: narrow Republican victory (3R-2D)

See pages 218-221 in the textbook or this cool video, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bh4qAJDUOcc, for more explanations and examples.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/post/name-that-district-texas-35th-district/2011/08/09/gIQAMrvm4I_blog.html?utm_term=.23c23d2fa29f

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/where-did-term-gerrymander-come-180964118/

https://www.npr.org/2016/03/10/469548881/north-carolinas-congressional-primaries-are-a-

https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Why-the-US-is-not-a-proper-democracy

Forms Of Governance

Unitary System   Vs.   Federal System

| Central gov. is supreme
Operates as one unit
Centralized
Ex. China | Divides power between
the different subdivisions
Not as Centralized
Ex. USA |

Examples of Unitary and Federal states:

Unitary - China, Pakistan, Turkey   Federal - Australia, United States, Brazil

Unitary government   vs.   Federal government

	Unitary government	Federal government
PROS	Unity: people follow same laws, have same policies Decisions are more efficient	Can help prevent disintegration of a state due to diverse interests Subnational units can create their own solutions that are more effective in meeting localized needs
CONS	Disconnects with minority regions within the country Can't respond to unique needs as well	Inequalities between subunits; not the same throughout the country Less unified, conflict between the different levels; redundancy in services (ie. state police and local police
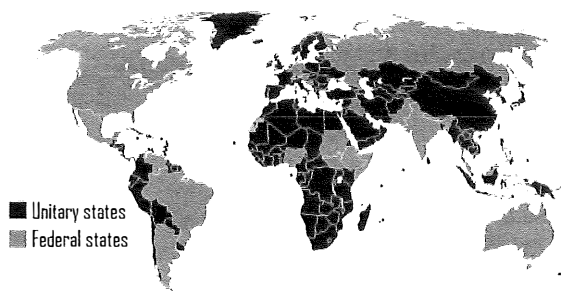
Federal states: North America, most of South America, Russia, Australia, India, parts of Africa
Unitary states: Iceland, most of Africa, parts of Asia, parts of South America

***More likely to be federal if the state is large in terms of land area and/or has a lot of diversity

■ Unitary states
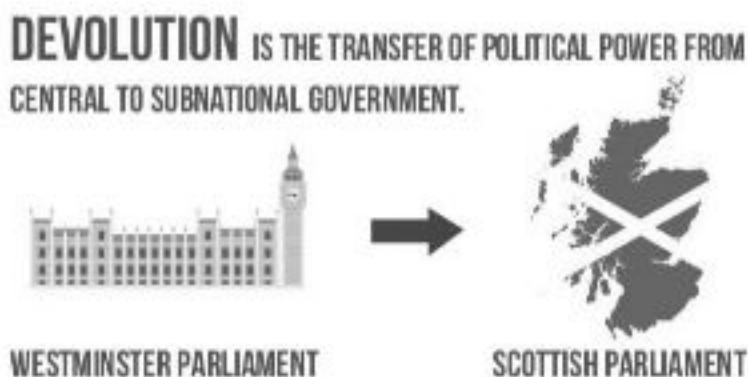▦ Federal states

https://saint-tepes.deviantart.com/art/unitary-federal-map-federation-unitary-states-465970656
more on pg. 206 in textbook   44

Defining Devolutionary Factors

Devolution: the movement of power from the central government to a smaller, self-identified community within it.

❖ In the sub-units formed by devolution, the power is not evenly divided.

DEVOLUTION IS THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL POWER FROM
CENTRAL TO SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT   SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

Devolution is a response to centrifugal forces that can avoid separatism.

Factors that can lead to the devolution of states include

Factor	*Reasoning*
Physical Geography	Isolated villages, rugged topography, and islands often want to separate from the country
Ethnic Separatism	Groups with ethno-nationalist views often want independence and to control their own area within a country, the compromise being devolution
Ethnic Cleansing	A country may want to wipe a certain ethnic group out of the state but grant them power over their territory instead
Terrorism	Violent uprising of a group can lead political powers to grant them some autonomy over their concentration within an area of a country
Economic and Social Problems	Poorer areas of the country can often feel disadvantaged and at the same time, richer areas don't want to provide for the poor
Irredentism	An state may want to claim or influence an area within another state that has a majority of people from that ethnicity, especially if it was part of it in the past.

See page 207 of *Visualizing Human Geography*   45

Examples of Devolution and Disintegration

Devolution - The shift of power from a centralized government to a subunit within that central government
- These shifts of power are not usually evenly distributed among receiving subunits
- Devolution is a form of decentralization (textbook page: 240)

PROS
- Government becomes closer to its people
- Manages social diversity
- Balances economic development

CONS
- Could lead to a desire for independence
- Exclusion socially and politically
- Loss of sovereignty

Key Examples

- The United Kingdom- Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland have some degree of authority over their own territories but they are still a part of a larger country, the UK
- Belgium- The federal government divides power among different areas. These "communities" represent divided languages and cultures.
- Nigeria- The use of federalism in Nigeria refers to the devolution of self-governance of Nigeria to its federal states who share sovereignty with the federal government.
- Canada- devolution occurred in regards to the Northwest Territories (largely native peoples) by giving people in those areas decision-making power over resources and land use; Canada is also noted for giving Quebec concessions regarding language laws (French).

Picture from: https://www.cartoonstock.com/newscartoons/directory/a/act_of_union.asp

Disintegration- The process of a state breaking up into two or more independent parts

- Often disintegration is not only about politics within the country, but also the influence of other countries

Key Examples
- Sudan- South Sudan separated from Sudan in 2011 largely due to religious differences. The South was largely Christian and Animist and the North largely Islamic
- Eritrea- Eritrea won independence from Ethiopia in 1993 after a 30-year war
- Soviet Union- It was broken into 15 different states. Different cultures, ideas, and poverty mainly caused the downfall of the Soviet Union.
- East Timor- Once part of Indonesia, they seperated from the rest of Timor and they now have their own independence. Although, Timor is still part of Indonesia.

Picture:https://paanluel.com/2016/12/01/witnessing-painful-disentegration-south-sudan-a-case-of-aldo-ajou-deng-akuey/

46

Supranationalism

- Supranationalism is where **3** or more states work together for a common political, economic, military or cultural purpose. (pg 209-212)

KEY ADVANTAGE	KEY DISADVANTAGE
More collective power, increase trade, political security.	When a state joins a supranational org they give up some of their own power to the org.(loss of sovereignty)

The following are example of supranational organizations (keywords on arrows):

UN

PEACE

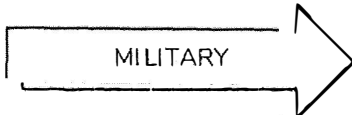~Most countries in the world are part of the United Nations~

~The United Nations~
- Formed after WWII to promote peace in world
- Mission is to build peaceful relationships among states
  - Conflict is resolved peacefully
- Has many agencies or organs w/in it (ex: World Health Org)

NATO

MILITARY

~United States, Western Europe and Canada are involved~

~North Atlantic Treaty Organization~
- Largest military budget in world
- Main goal is to protect the states involved through military

https://www.militaryimages.net/attachments/military-silhouette-png.102007/

EU

ADDRESSES GOODS AND PEOPLE

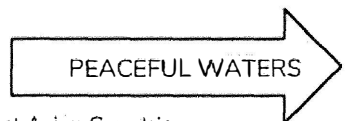~Europe except Norway, Switzerland Russia and a few others~
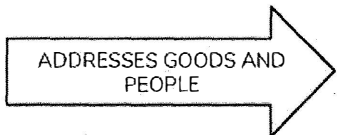
~European Union~
- Goal was to create a free trade zone
  - Free movement of goods, services and people
- Contains a parliament, central bank and flag

ASEAN

PEACEFUL WATERS

~Southeast Asian Countries~

~Association of Southeast Asian Nations~
- Set up to promote cultural, economic and political development in the region
- Manages the water resource issues in the seas in the region

African Union

UNITY

~Countries in Africa (53)~
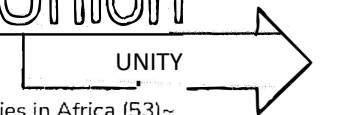
~African Union~
- Main supranational org for Africa
- Encourage economic development and political stability for members
- Leaders hope to reach same unity as EU

Arctic Council

~Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United States~

~Arctic Council~
- cooperation between Arctic states
- involvement of the many indigenous communities of the Arctic
- concerned with sustainable development and environmental issues of the Arctic

47

Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces

Centripetal Forces- events or circumstances that help <u>unite the people of a state</u>
Examples include:
- ❖ Equality
- ❖ Cultural Homogeneity
- ❖ Shared Language
- ❖ Patriotism
    - o Armed Forces
    - o Binding together of the country after the 9/11 attacks
- ❖ Good Leadership
- ❖ Geographic Boundaries keeping people inside
    - o Ex: Pakistan is an isolated river valley surrounded by mountains
- ❖ Flourishing Economy
- ❖ Uniform Government Policies
- ❖ Strong Infrastructure
- ❖ Raison D'etre

http://uncmain.sites.unc.edu/files/20
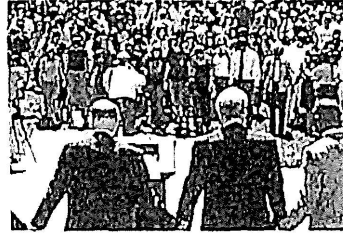
Raison D'etre- the purpose or <u>reason for the initial existence</u> of a state
- ❖ Literally translated in French as "the reason for being"
- ❖ It is the most significant centripetal force
Example: Israel's Raison D'etre → to create a homeland for the Jews
         Pakistan's Raison D'etre → to create a Muslim majority state apart from India

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

Every state has both centripetal and centrifugal forces present- it is a matter of which ones are strongest.
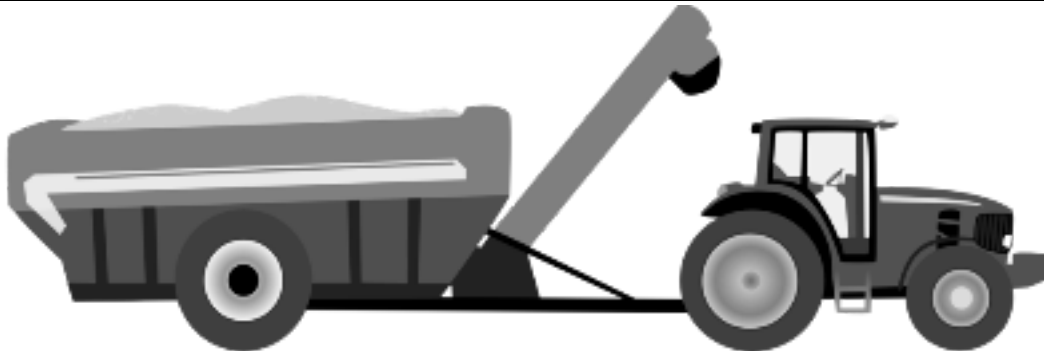
For more information, see textbook pages 206- 207

48

Climate and Agriculture

Types of Agriculture Practiced	Climate Type/Location	What does it look like?
Shifting Cultivation (slash & burn) - Agricultural system used to clear land to make fields for crops using a cycle of land rotation & fallow periods. **Fallow period** - Leaving a field for 5-10+ years for it to gain fertility.	**Climate**: subtropical and tropical climates **Locations**: Located in Southeast Asia, Central & South America, & Africa.	 https://www.bibalex.org/SCIplanet/en/Article/Details?id=5180
Nomadic Pastoralism - An agricultural system where the caring & breeding of animals is based on open grazing **Transhumance** - Moving herds on a seasonal basis to new land/water sources	**Climate**: arid & semi-arid regions, regions with little arable land. **Locations**: The Sahara Desert, Mongolia. & the Middle East.	 https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/countries-where-nomadic-pastoralism-is-still-a-way-of-life.htm
Mediterranean - Focused on cultivating livestock, grain, & a tree or vine crop **Agroforestry** - integration of trees with crops and/or livestock	**Climate**: includes hot & dry summer & mild, wet winters. **Locations**: Practiced in the land around the Mediterranean sea, Central Valley of California, & parts of Australia.	https://www.winemag.com/2018/04/16/beginners-guide-to-the-wines-of-sicily/

See pg. **333-341** in the textbook for more info!   49

Types of Intensive Agriculture

Type of agriculture that requires large levels of manual labor or machinery to produce the maximum crop yield; yields a large amount of output per acre through concentrated farming; uses a small amount of land relative to amount of output

https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn%3AANd9GcRBfGbV6caSXO5jTmE7KTkbzab6qAepemSXqPxCfL2gm-KujycX&usqp=CAU

Market Gardening:
- Small scale **production of fruits, vegetables, and flowers** as cash crops sold directly to local consumers
- Located in/near market
- Heavy fertilizing is required for successive crops
- Ex: local farmer grows flowers and sells them in the market during weekdays

https://i1.wp.com/savvygardening.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/vegetable-garden.jpg?w=657&ssl=1t

Mixed Crop/Livestock Systems:
- Integrated system based on **raising crops to feed livestock** and selling the animal products off the farm
- Practiced across Asia
- Ex: large family grows grain to feed to their cows, which are used to make a profit from their milk sold in the market

https://nifa.usda.gov/sites/default/files/styles/nifa_large/public/blog/Livestock%20grazing.jpg?itok=jnRkOvJ2

Plantation Agriculture:
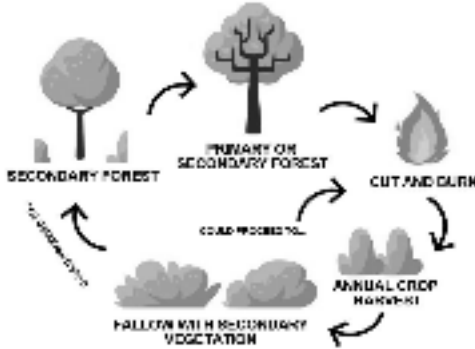- Large plot of land that specializes the production of a **cash crop**
- Company HQs tend to be in North America/ Europe, while plantations are located in LDCs
- Ex: orange juice company, HQ in U.S. grow their oranges on plantations in Brazil, but sell products in U.S.

https://greentumble.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/monoculture-pros-cons.jpg

For more information see pages 333-337 in textbook

Types of Extensive Agriculture

extensive agriculture - small inputs of labor, fertilizers, and/or capital; takes up a large amount of land relative to the output

| **Shifting Cultivation** ➢ also known as slash and burn	➢ Uses fire to clear vegetation to create fields for crops
Image retrieved from https://ifad-un.blogspot.com/2019/09/cop14-day-2-transitions-of-shifting.html	➢ Includes fallow periods (time between autumn harvest and spring planting for field to rest) ➢ Practiced in Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and Africa ➢ Leads to deforestation
Nomadic Herding Image retrieved from https://www.ihmc.edu.hk/CustomPage/83/NSS/famine/pp4.pdf	➢ Livestock are herded to find areas to graze ➢ Practiced in Northern Africa (Sahara Desert), Mongolia, Central Asia, and Middle East ➢ Typically arid and semiarid regions ➢ **Transhumance** - moving herds to new places based on seasons
Ranching Image retrieved from https://www.ihmc.edu.hk/CustomPage/83/NSS/famine/pp4.pdf	➢ Raising of domesticated animals (cattle and livestock) for the production of meat and other byproducts ➢ Practiced in Western United States, South America, and Australia ➢ Uses large areas of land

For more info, visit pages 334-336 & 342 ☺

Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods

Settlement patterns are influenced by land prices, transportation infrastructure, public policy, and social and ecological processes.

Clustered Settlements

- Families live close to one another
- Fields surround houses and barns or farm buildings
- Often known as hamlets or villages

https://www.slideserve.com/ophrah/settlement-patterns

https://www.slideserve.com/ophrah/settlement-patterns
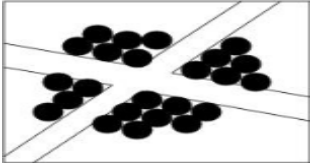
Linear Settlements

- Line of buildings concentrated on a road or river
- Facilitates communication
- Property is in long, narrow strips

Dispersed Settlements

- Farmers live on individual farms
- More isolated from neighbors
- More difficult for communication within community
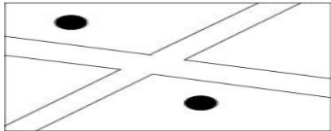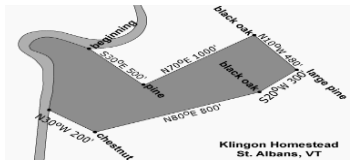
https://www.slideserve.com/ophrah/settlement-patterns

Klingon Homestead
St. Albans, VT
https://sites.google.com/a/st.cabarrus.k12.nc.us/averell_aphg_-llamas_ftw/home/key-terms/concepts-models-people

Metes and Bounds

- Relies on description of land ownership by natural features
- Based on trees, streams, etc.
- Easily contested between land owners due to changing natural environment

Township and Range

- Rectangular land division
- Range is the measurement east to west
- Township is measurement of distance north to south
- Western U.S. was divided this way

https://sites.google.com/a/st.cabarrus.k12.nc.us/averell_aphg_-llamas_ftw/home/key-terms/concepts-models-people
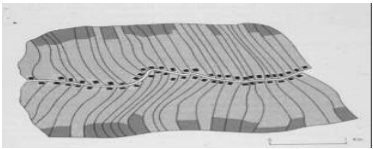
https://sites.google.com/a/st.cabarrus.k12.nc.us/averell_aphg_-llamas_ftw/home/key-terms/concepts-models-people

Long Lots

- Divides land into narrow parcels
- Stretched from rivers, roads, canals, or any other shared significant location

First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution)

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

Before The First Agricultural Revolution:

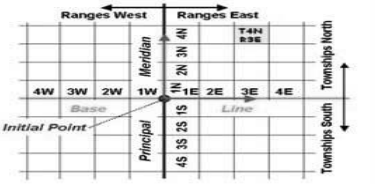- Most of the earliest humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers living in small groups following animals and collecting fruits, vegetables, and nuts along the way.
- Some groups lived along coasts and got their food from fishing.

HUNTER - GATHERER FAMILY

agnesyu.blogspot.com

During The First Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution):

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

Pros and Cons of Farming

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

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

Hearths:

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

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

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

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

Eastern United States (2500 BC
Crops: Sunflowe squash

dusuncech.cz

For more info see pages 327-328 in text book

The Columbian Exchange

What Is the Columbian Exchange?

➤ The exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and the rest of the world.
➤ Trade between the "Old world" and the "New world"
➤ Example of cultural diffusion
➤ Happened after Christopher Columbus' voyage in 1492

Effect of Columbian Exchange:

➤ Increased food supply for both the New World and Old World
➤ New crops, products and animals introduced to both worlds
➤ Changed the way people lived
➤ Europeans brought technology to the Americas (ex- new farming methods and the alphabet)
➤ Increase in population
➤ Everything became more interconnected

Common products traded:

➤ Sugar   ➤ Lentils
➤ Bananas   ➤ Broccoli
➤ Coffee beans   ➤ Beans
➤ Grapes   ➤ Squash
➤ Eggs   ➤ Tomatoes

Common animals traded:

➤ Horses   ➤ Sheep   ➤ Guinea Pig
➤ Cattle   ➤ Oxen   ➤ Llama
➤ Chicken ➤ Goats   ➤ Donkeys
➤ Hogs   ➤ Pigs   ➤ Large dogs

Cons of the Columbian Exchange:

➤ Many diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and malaria were brought to the Americas, who had no immunity to it
➤ Slavery and exploitation of workers

Image source: https://sites.google.com/site/choppnativeamericanec/1400-s-1500-s/columbianexchange
For more information on this topic, you can visit: https://www.britannica.com/event/Columbian-exchange

The 2nd Agricultural Revolution

(occurred during the *Middle Ages*)

Hearth: *The origin or starting place of a phenomenon. (There can be more than 1)*

The Role of the Industrial Revolution:

- Started in England (lead to more urbanized cities there).
- Development of new machines and high speed/effective production.
- Lead to rural---urban migration in search of factory/manufacturing jobs. *(today many immigrants move to big, successful cities for jobs)*
- It effected the textile and agricultural industries drastically.

New Agricultural Inventions:

1. *Cotton Gin*: separates cotton fibers from seeds.
2. *Moldboard Plow*: curved metal plate that allows farmers to turn over soil.
3. *Seed Drill*: places seeds quickly into small holes along the field.
4. *Horse Collar*: enabled farmers to use horses for labor, which was much more efficient.

The Effects of this Revolution:

-These new inventions and agricultural practices made farming more efficient.
↓
-Less farm jobs are needed & food yields can support more people!
↓
-People sought out work/jobs in the cities. *(a surge of rural to urban migration!)*

What is the Second Agricultural Revolution?

- The development of new tech and agricultural practices in Western Europe.
- These new advancements meant more efficient farming and larger yields.
- Effected mostly Europe and North America (no LDCs).
- This was the first-time mechanization was introduced to agriculture.
- Very closely related to the Industrial Revolution,

What Where the Enclosure Acts?
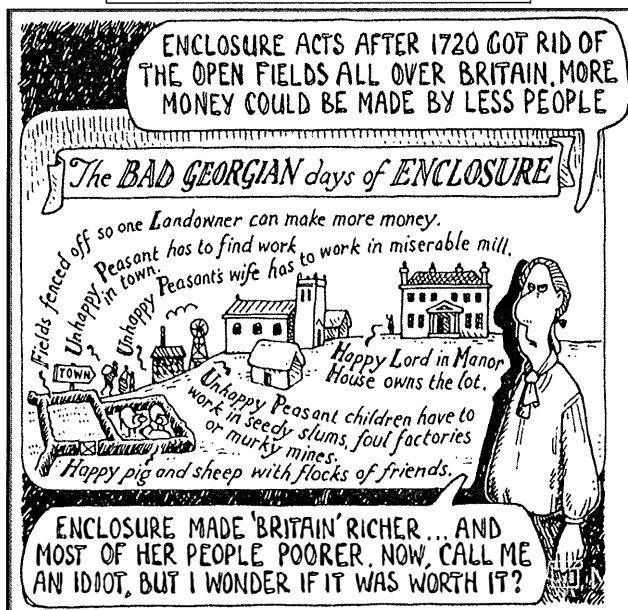
4 Course Crop Rotation (4-year process)

-Farmers rotate the types of crops they plant every year to ensure the soil's fertility.

-This avoids a fallow period & increases yields & productivity.

http://veganslivingofftheland.blogspot.com/2015/06/crop-

Green Revolution

High-yield seeds, chemicals, mechanization, positive and negative consequences

When and where did The Green Revolution take place?:
- Main purpose: to alleviate world hunger, specifically in LDCs
- Lead to a dramatic increase in grain production, between 1965 and 1985, in Asia and Latin America
- Did NOT affect Sub-Saharan Africa

Positive and negative consequences
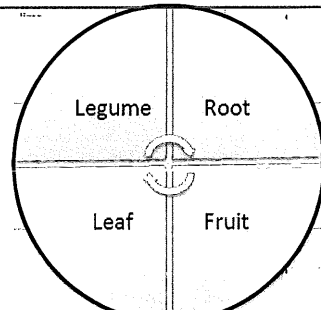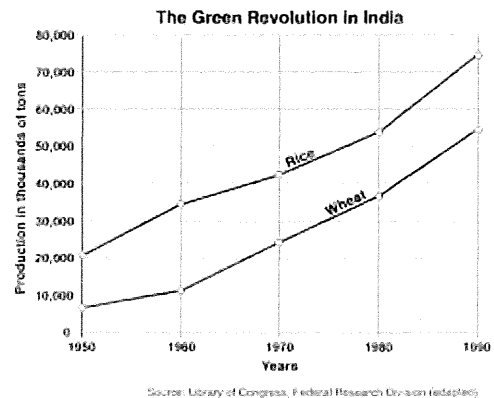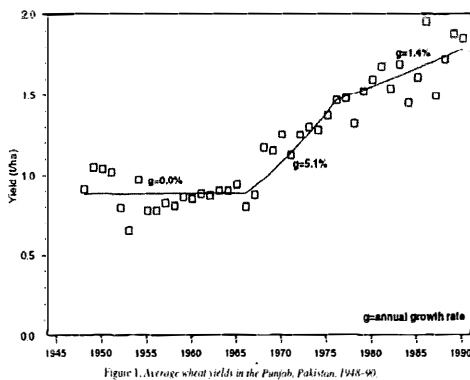
Positive	Negative
-Large supply of grain -Wheat production has dramatically increased -India became self sufficient in grain production -Staved off famine in Asia	-Farmers debt has risen -Soil fertility has declined -Fertilizer and pesticide residues have built up in the environment -Groundwater has been overexploited

How were chemicals, mechanization, and high-yield seeds used?:
- Chemicals: Chemicals (ex.fertilizer) were used to enhance plant growth
- Mechanization: Machines and tools were made to make the process of planting and harvesting easier and quicker
- High-yield seeds: High-yield seeds largely increased the amount of crops produced. Ex: High-yielding seed varieties were exported to India and Pakistan in the 1960s; in less than a decade, wheat production nearly doubled in both countries

Figure 1. Average wheat yields in the Punjab, Pakistan, 1948-90.

The Green Revolution in India

Source: Library of Congress, Federal Research Division (adapted)

https://hnrs353.wordpress.com/history/history-the-green-revolution-in-pakistan/
http://howtofeedtheworld.eklablog.fr/from-the-green-revolution-to-the-evergreen-revolution-a125056626

Definitions (for more information see pages 326-332 in your textbook!!)

High-yield seeds: seeds that respond well to fertilizer	Mechanization: is changing from hand work to machine

Agricultural Production Regions

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
Found in: - **LDCs, tropical rainforests**: **Central/South America, Africa, SE Asia**→ (Shifting cultivation) - **dry and desert areas in LDCs: India, North of Fertile Crescent, Northern Europe/Asia** → (Pastoralism/Nomadic Herding) - **Asia: Thailand, Vietnam, India & coastal lowlands/river valleys** → (Wet rice farming) - **much of developing world (India, China, parts of Mexico and South America, Sub Saharan Africa)** → (Smallholder crop and livestock farming)	Found in: - **Great Lakes areas, NE of America, Northern Europe** → (Commercial dairy farming) - **Southeast of US, Maine, Idaho, Caucasus** → (Commercial gardening and specialized crops) - **Northern US, Southern Canada, Europe, Southern Australia** → (Commercial grain) - **dry and desert areas: Western North America, Southern South America, Western Europe, Southern Africa, Australia** → (Livestock ranching) - **places with Mediterranean climate: North Africa, South Europe, California** → (Mediterranean) - **Europe, Russia, Corn Belt of US**→ (Mixed crop and livestock farming) - **LDCs in tropical areas: Central and South Americ[a, SE Asia, Southern Africa** → (Plantation)

https://mrsichakpchs.weebly.com/uploads/1/1/2/3/11239671/edited/picture1.jpeg?1490629018
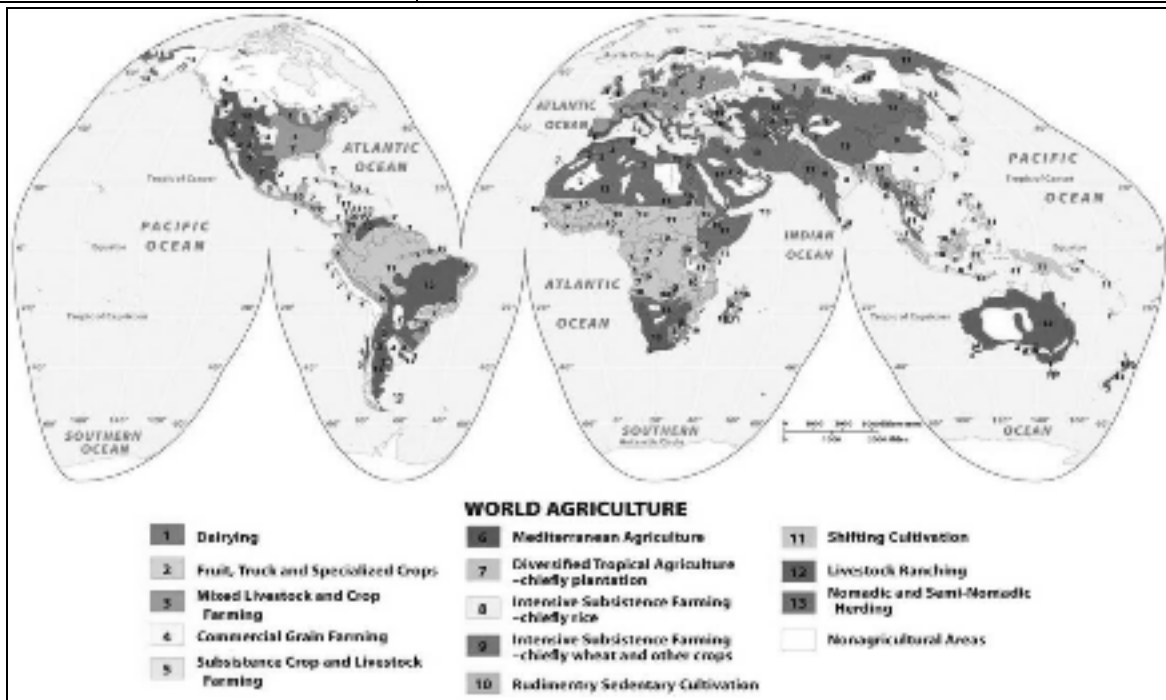
Bid-Rent Theory: As you move close to the market → land becomes more expensive, farther away from market → land is less expensive.

- intensive agriculture - **intensive farmers can pay for the expensive land closer to market bc less land is used**→ **intensive agriculture is located closer to the market**
- ex. Dairy/Horticulture is most intensive form of agriculture in Von Thunen Model → located closest to market

- extensive agriculture - **extensive farmers can pay for the cheaper land farther from market bs more land is used**→ **extensive agriculture is located farther from market**
- ex. Ranching/Livestock is most extensive form of agriculture in Von Thunen Model → located farthest from market

For more information, see pages **333-343** of textbook and
http://www2.harpercollege.edu/mhealy/geg100/notes/notes12x.htm

Trends in the Spatial Organization of Agriculture

Commercial Agriculture - lots of inputs; products are not used by the farm, sold for a profit
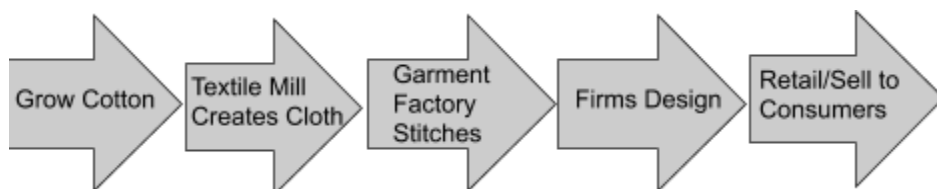- Ex. wheat, cotton, and livestock production

Horizontal Integration - many branches of a company OR many commonly owned companies work together and sell their products

Vertical Integration - one firm controls multiple phases of a commodity chain
- Ex. Apple

Commodity Chain - linked system of processes; gathers resources, converts into goods, packages, distributes, and sells
- Ex. clothing industry

Grow Cotton → Textile Mill Creates Cloth → Garment Factory Stitches → Firms Design → Retail/Sell to Consumers

EATING LOCALLY THINKING GLOBALLY

https://www.commondreams.org/views/2012/12/14/how-food-movement-gaining-strength

Decline of Small Family Farms:
Businesses shift from horizontal to vertical integration⟶Complex commodity chains form⟶Companies gain large control over the market⟶Traditional family farms can't compete and close, sending farmers into unemployment
- ★ In the last 10 or so years though movements have started in order to support local farmers, such as the grassroots movement.

Technology:
- Technology has increased the carrying capacity of the land, making it so that farmers can grow more on less land.
- Increased the economies of scale - the larger your farm, the more efficient your work will be = more profitable + more technology

***For more information see pages 304-305, 312-313, and 338

https://www.networkworld.com/article/3091069/lora-based-iot-service-helps-farm-co-ops-cultivate-more-land.html

Von Thunen

Model made in 1826 by J.H. Von Thunen to explain patterns of agricultural processes

Assumptions in model

- Market is in the center of an isolated state
- Land is flat
- Farmers transport goods to market in wagon
- Farmers act to maximize profit

WILDERNESS

- ● Central City
- ☐ Intensive farming and dairying
- ▨ Forest
- ☐ Increasingly extensive field crops
- ▨ Ranching, animal products

First Ring- Intensive Farming and Dairying

- Close to city because more perishable, would not spoil before city
- Needed less space for goods like fruits, vegetables

Second Ring- Forest

- Timber heavy and expensive to transport over distances
- No longer exists in modern world

Third Ring- Extensive Crops

- Lighter and lasted longer for farther away travel
- Needed more room for lots of crop

Fourth Ring- Ranching

- Animals self transport to city, so very cheap
- More land required for animals

Fifth Ring- Wilderness

- No agricultural practices because distance from city too large
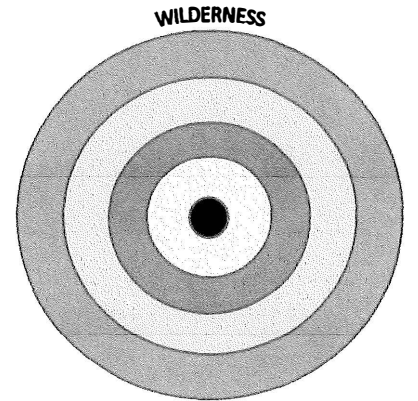
Bid-Rent Theory

- As you move closer to the market, the land becomes more expensive, and farther away from the market is less expensive
  - Buy less land, for intensive farming (inner rings)
  - Buy more land, for extensive farming (outer rings)

Extensive-

- Needs less inputs, more spread out
- E.g. cattle and grain

Intensive-

- Requires more labor/machines
- Crops are closer together
- More planted in less space
- E.g. produce

Relevance today

- More tech (refrigeration) so perishability is less of issue
- More than one market
- Transportation more efficient

Specialty farming does not apply, as their goods will be transported to multiple markets no matter the distance!

e.g. Florida fruit, avocados from Central America, etc.

THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY CHAIN

The link that connects the steps of the production and distribution of a good

- ○ **GLOBAL COMMODITY CHAINS:**

    Commodity chains on a global scale

World trade   Infrastructure   Political relationships

Factors that influence food distribution chains

GROWING	CONVERTING	PACKAGING	SHIPPING	SELLING
Planting and harvesting crops	Turning ingredients into products	Making packaging materials	Transporting products to stores	Stocking & promoting to sell

Countries are **commodity dependent** when commodities make up 60% or more of their exports. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most commodity dependent region.

AGRIBUSINESS

The businesses that are involved in the production and marketing of a farm product

- ○ Ex: the businesses in a commodity chain

https://www.ifama.org/2010-Boston

GMOS (GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS)

Organisms that have had their DNA altered through genetic engineering

- ○ Mainly used to create **higher yields** and build **resistance** to pesticides and fertilizers

MONOCULTURE

The growth of a single crop in a field

- ○ Ex: a cornfield
- ○ Leads to loss of biodiversity

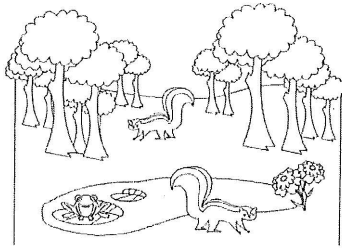https://www.shutterstock.com/search/monoculture

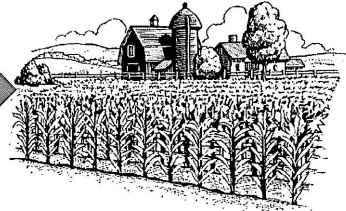*See pages 304, 329-332, and 338 Created using Canva.com*

60

Consequences of Agricultural Practices

Biodiversity: a variety of plants and animals

Field with covered with one crop = low biodiversity.
- Fast spread of disease
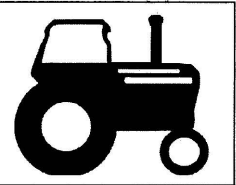- Instability
- Harm to environment

Land cleared for farming

Farming causes pollution

Over use of land by
- Shortening fallow periods
- Use of pesticides/ fertilizers in soil
- Overuse of irrigation (drains ground water)

Leads to

Leads to

Salinization:

Accumulation of salt in the soil

Desertification: The shift of usable land to desert like conditions because of humans and/or environment
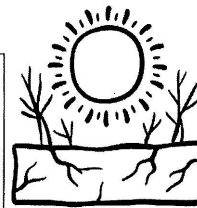
Ex: In India, desertification affects 413,000 square miles, one third of its land area.

Clearing Land for Farming Causes:

- Land coverage change (use of land and what is covering it changes)
- **Deforestation:** the clearing of large areas of trees
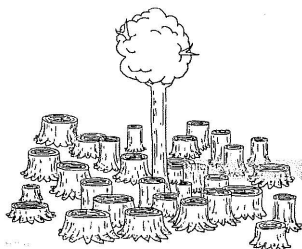
Ex: forests are disappearing at the rate of 46-58 million square miles annually, the equivalent of 36 football fields per minute

Text Book Pages 344-345

Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture

Contemporary Agriculture: The modern advancements in agriculture used today. (ex.GMOs, pesticides, fertilizers)

Gene Revolution: Period from 1980 to present day where the use of biotechnology was introduced to agriculture in order to increase crop yields.

GMOs
Organisms genetically altered to be more appealing to producers and consumers.

- Long term effects aren't known
- Some modifications can cause allergic reactions in consumers.
- Leads to monoculture, as the crops can last through harsher conditions.

Biotech:
- Improve the quality of the yield of crops and livestock via cross breeding, hybridization, and recently genetic engineering.
- Ex: Pest Resistant plants

Aquaculture:
- The farming of aquatic animals or cultivation of aquatic plants for food
- Aquaculture can contaminate water bc waste products stay in the water longer
- Some fish food is contaminated with pesticides and chemicals that are in the feed, also the use of antibiotics and artificial supplements that are given to the fish causes some to say it is unhealthy

Major Environmental Concerns
Sustainability, Soil and water pollution and overuse, Extensive fertilizer and pesticide use, Loss of Biodiversity (due to monoculture and selective breeding)

THE KEY CHALLENGE-
How do we feed a global population (that is growing)?
- Lack of food access is still an issue
  - Food Insecurity
  - Food Deserts
- Enough food is produced but DISTRIBUTION is an issue
- Weather can lead to adverse conditions for producing crops and cause food insecurity in a given year
- Arable land that could use and often was used for farming is lost to urban sprawl (suburbanization)

See book pages: 342-348

Food Security Level
- Lowest
- Low
- Lower middle
- Upper middle
- High
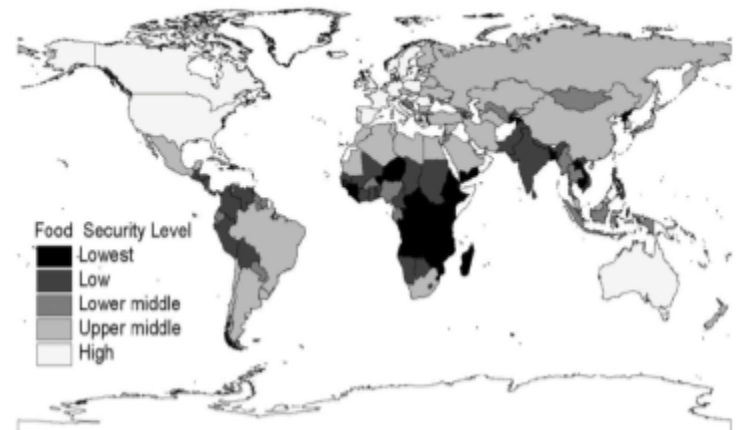
Map from:
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/World-food-security-level_fig1_46442148

Note even though the US has a "high" level of food security, if you change the scale to look at individual localities, you will find areas within the US that also struggle with food security

Sustainable Agricultural Solutions

<u>Sustainable Agriculture-</u> farming practices that carefully manage natural resources and protect environmental conditions to help future generations, while maintaining farm profits.

Sustainable Food System

environment — community — economy
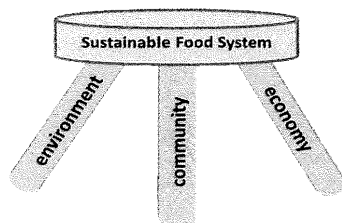
Environment: reduce pollution and waste
Community: good working conditions and healthcare
Economy: employment and <u>fair trade</u> (helps developing countries get a fair price for their products)

https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/teaching_ma
terials/food_supply/student_materials/1193

<u>World Trade Organization(WTO)-</u> seeks to make trade freer through removal of tariffs and more, that distort the market.

→ Domestic subsides= market distortions and prevent free trade in agricultural goods

<u>Organic agriculture-</u> a farming system that promotes sustainable and biodiverse ecosystems by using natural processes rather than synthetic inputs.

➢ Fastest growing sector of agriculture today
➢ Australia, Argentina, and Brazil have largest areas under organic management, however, largest percent (25%) of organic land is found in Europe
➢ Products do not contain any GMOs (the USDA determines if a product can have the organic sticker on the packaging)

https://www
.ams.usda.go
v/rules-
regulations/o
rganic/organi
c-seal

<u>Eat Local Movements-</u> Encouragement of utilization of local products, distribution, and production, which replaces national/international food systems (Ex. Local Farmer's Markets)

Pros	Cons
❖ Less transportation costs ❖ Local economy boost ❖ Fresher foods	❖ More expensive local produce ❖ Local pollution due to livestock methane and/or methane

<u>Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)-</u> a network of individuals, who support one or more local farms, with growers and consumers sharing the risks and benefits of food production

Pros	Cons
❖ Save money ❖ Support local farms ❖ Fresh foods	❖ Transportation barriers ❖ Increased food preparation labor ❖ Not all CSAs are profitable

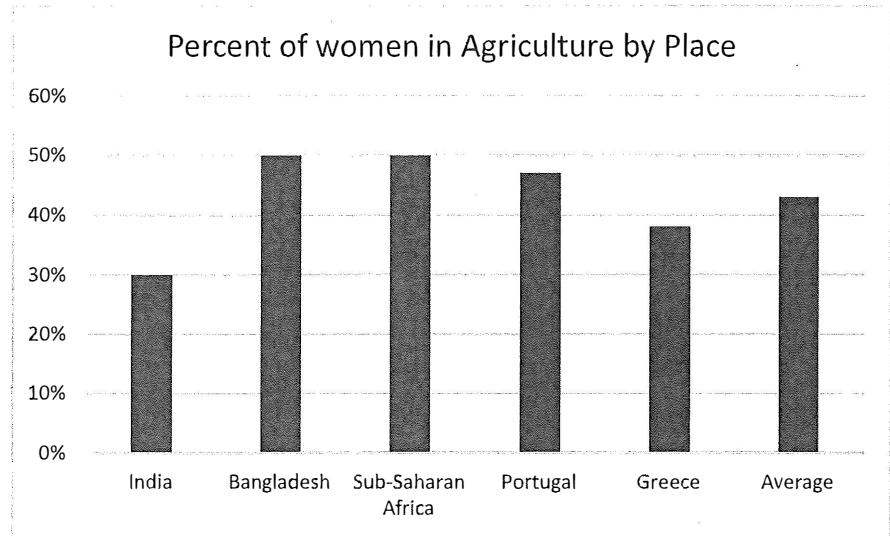<u>Urban Agriculture-</u> a practice to help improve food security at the household level using vacant lots, rooftops, balconies, or other spaces to grow food

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

- Women are approximately 43% of the agricultural workforce overall
  -This fluctuates from place to place.

  (made in excel with the data by me)

- ~30% in India

- ~50% in Bangladesh

- ~50% in Sub-Saharan Africa

- 47% in Portugal

- 38% in Greece

~10% deviation from the mean

Percent of women in Agriculture by Place

Bars (0%–60% scale):
- India: ~30%
- Bangladesh: ~50%
- Sub-Saharan Africa: ~50%
- Portugal: ~47%
- Greece: ~38%
- Average: ~43%

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and North and Northeast Africa, the percent of women working in agriculture is greater than the percent of men working in agriculture
  -This means that if the female and male populations of those regions were equal and this statistic wasn't changed, more females would be working in agriculture than men.
- Women in agriculture have unequal (access to):

  -Pay   -Training

  -Finance   -Insurance

  -Education   -Seeds

  -Rights   -Water

  -Land   -Tools

  -Livestock   -Aid and resources in general
- If women had the same access to resources as men, then it is speculated:

  -20-30% Farm yield increase

  -2.5-4% Total Agricultural output increase in developing countries

  -12-17% Hunger reduction of the world

 Sources: http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf and
  http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Agricultural_census_in_Portugal

1st Urban Revolution

1st Urban Revolution

- The innovation of a city
- **Most of the Urban Hearths overlapped with the Agricultural Hearths**
- Occurred in 6 different **hearths (independent invention)**
  -Mesopotamia
  -Nile River
  -Indus River Valley
  -Mesoamerica
  -Wei/Huang Rivers
  -Ganges River Valley

Cultural Hearths
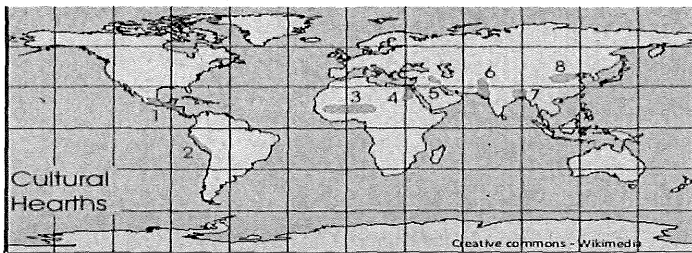
1. Mesoamerica	5. Mesopotamia
2. Andean America	6. Indus River Valley
3. West Africa	7. Ganges River Valley
4. Nile River Valley	8. Wei/Huang Rivers

Independent Invention

- When there are two or more hearths without contact or communication with each other from which an innovation originates.

Hearths

- A place or region where an innovation, idea, belief, or cultural

Causes and Effects of the 1st Urban Revolution

- **Causes:** Social Stratification and surplus of food
- **Effects: Creation of cities and creation of population clusters**

Site

- The physical characteristics of a place.
- For example: It's topography, vegetation, and water resources
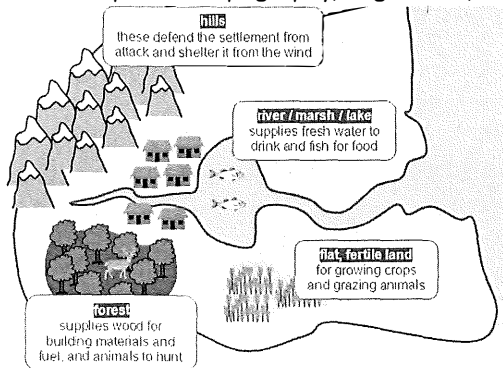
This picture is an example of a site, on the map it displays physical characteristics (resources) that are located in that area.
http://geography.parkfieldprimary.com/the-united-kingdom/population-and-migration

Situation

- The geographic context of a place
- For example: Its political, economic, social characteristics
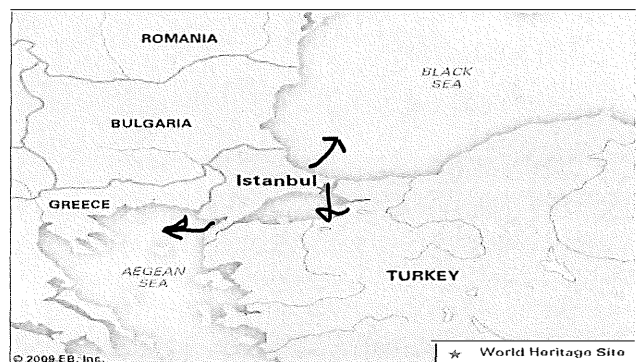
Istanbul's situation allows for easy trade because of it's position beside the sea.

https://www.britannica.com/place/Istanbul

The Influences of Urbanization

Urbanization: The concentration of people in urban areas

Government Policies
➔ Create incentives for urban growth
➔ Urbanization = $, so governments want people to come to cities
➔ Ex: PULL factors like cheap housing and fewer regulations on immigrants

https://blog.emakina.pl/2018/09/27/3-new-entities-join-the-emakina-group/#.Xok1UcjYpiM

Economic Development
➔ People are resources!
➔ As a nation develops, people come to the city for non-farming jobs
➔ The city makes money and urbanizes as people spur economic activity

https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/money-sack-business-people-icon_2201068.htm

Transportation and Communication
➔ Infrastructure: services and structures that are the basis of a city's economy
➔ Infrastructure allows for a city to expand because places become more connected (globalization!)
➔ Ex: roads, public transportation, cell phones

https://www.autodesk.com/redshift/aging-infrastructure/

Migration
➔ As a nation becomes more developed, fewer farming jobs are needed, so people move to the cities looking for factory jobs
➔ Rapid RURAL →URBAN migration, which causes a concentration of people in cities (urbanization!)

https://study.com/academy/lesson/migration-from-rural-to-urban-settings-in-europe-and-the-us-history-and-effects.html

Population Growth
➔ A high rate of population growth = a very populated city
➔ A high population causes economic development BUT
➔ It also leads to slums and shanty towns where poor people can't escape the cycle of poverty
➔ Has an upside and a downside

https://qz.com/india/1003519/attached-baths-running-water-street-lights-what-indias-slumdwellers-seek-in-a-home/

For more info, see page 234 in the textbook!

🏙Cities Across the World🏙

Urbanization - increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas

RATE of Urban Growth

- Annual percentage increase in urban population
- Highest rates of urban growth will be in DEVELOPING regions for next two decades
- Ex: India, China, Nigeria

LEVEL of Urbanization

- Percentage of people living in urban places in an area
- Higher among DEVELOPED countries (about 75%)
- Ex: North American cities

High rates of urban growth can lead to rapid urbanization in developing regions that presents many problems when poorly managed and can lead to the creation of…

Metacities – cities with at least 20 million residents (most massive)

- Ex: Tokyo

With the recent increase of megacities and metacities usually comes poor planning for rapid urbanization and the creation of…

Megacities – cities with at least 10 million residents

- Associated with unemployment, slums, traffic, and pollution
- Ex: NYC, Mexico City, Beijing, etc.

Squatter Settlements – residential developments characterized by extreme poverty, usually on the outskirts of cities, whose occupants have no legal rights to the land (ex: shantytowns in Africa)

- Poor infrastructure
- Residents work in informal job sector that is not overseen by government
- In peripheral areas of LDC cities
- Slums are legal and are only squatter settlements if developed illegally
- One successful slum alleviation tactic is: **microfinancing** – providing financial services to low-income individuals

These are the world's fastest growing megacities

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Annual rate of change between 2010-2015

City	Rate
Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	5.2%
Beijing, China	4.6
Kinshasa, DRC	4.2
Lagos, Nigeria	3.9
Dhaka, Bangladesh	3.6
Shanghai, China	3.4
Chongqing, China	3.4
Tianjin, China	3.4
Karachi, Pakistan	3.3
Delhi, India	3.2

Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/11/the-10-fastest-growing-megacities-in-the-world/

Look at the graph above and notice how all of the fastest growing megacities are in developing regions.

Housing Shortages
1
2 Rapid Urbanization
Urban Slums
3 Macroeconomic Factors
4 Urban Poverty
5 Difficulties in Managing Urban Expansion

https://www.slideshare.net/rsuwgmeeting_org/slum-conditions-and-shelter-policy-iran-2012

The image shows the factors that lead to urban slum formation.

Cities in North America

•DECENTRALIZATION,

also called SUBURBANIZATION-growth on outskirts of an urban place or city—an example of decentralization

•pulls businesses and people away from central cities and into suburbs, *s p r e a d i n g o u t*

•causes include (not limited to); edge cities, interstate highways, GI Bill

•AGGLOMERATION, grouping of like industries or businesses, can be a result of decentralization.

•residential areas/neighborhoods, car dealerships, strip malls/shopping centers are together outside of the central city.

https://time.com/107808/census-suburbs-grow-city-growth-slows/
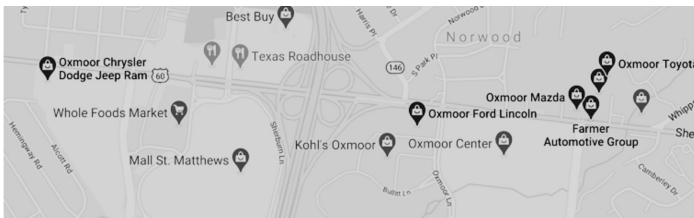
Ex: Shopping centers/malls grouped closely together along with seven car dealerships in Louisville, Kentucky.

•SPRAWL

•a process in which urban landscapes are transformed

•the speed of land becoming urbanized exceeds the population growth

urbanizing land is to develop it for commercial, residential (living) or industrial purposes.

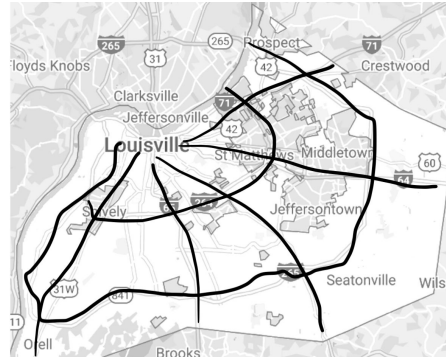•Sprawl leads to low-density land use and increased costs of utilities and services

•Relies on cars for transportation, more pollution

•Adds strain to infrastructure due to the addition of more sewer and water line and more roads.

SUBURBS

•residential areas that have been built up on the outside of cities

•surround the central city

Interstate highways in Louisville, Kentucky that connect the suburbs to the central city.

San Diego, California, central city/CBD, and suburbs outside of the city with residential areas, grocery stores and schools.

•EDGE CITIES

•An edge city has MORE jobs than beds.

•It is a place that is outside, on the *edge* of a city with many jobs but is not a residential place.

•Lots of businesses, entertainment, and shopping activity in places like strip malls and shopping centers.

•a "new downtown," though NOT a CBD

•Louisville does NOT have one

•EXURB

•a flourishing place out past suburbs that are outside of a city, low housing density, usually higher SES.

•BOOMBURB

•a very fast growing residential area that is located in the outer district(s) of a city.

TEXTBOOK PAGES: 231, 240, 243, 250, 251

World Cities and Globalization

Indicators of a World City:
- Strong integration in global economy
- Political influence
- International Airport
- Arts + Entertainment

World City:
A principal center of global economic power that significantly influences the world's business.

IMPORTANT CITIES!!!

Examples:
Paris, Chicago, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Milan, Singapore (and the 3 below)

Tokyo

New York

London

Node of Influence:
- Economic (trade, business)
- Cultural (fashion, tv, pop culture)
- Information (news)

Hinterworld: the global trade area of a world city (goes against Christaller's local-only model)

- Headquarters of MNCs
- Advanced professional services (banking, legal)

World cities occur because businesses want to locate places where they can connect to as many places as possible, internationally to locally.

Connections:
Linked through trade, travel, online interaction, flow of information, etc.

Gravity Model:
Places with greater populations are more closely connected
(Pop 1 X Pop 2)/Distance^2

Globalization in World Cities:
- Links and networks cause greater interconnectedness between world cities across the globe
- The reliance on trade and information coming from other world cities cause interdependence between these places
- It is getting easier and easier to connect from a world city to places around the world
- Johannesburg, a heavily European city, is the only world city in Africa, showing the uneven distribution of world cities and globalization

Global Cities

https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn%3
AANd9GcTGVxzOOwE16FztJh4Jdn7_yaX06u1Mw
7en0G7ilPrflQTyYGnF

See textbook pages 238-240 for more info
(See Figure 8.9 for a larger image)

The Size and Distribution of Cities

Rank-size rule

The nth most populous city in a country will have 1/n times the population of the most populous city.

- The 2nd largest city will have ½ the population of the largest city, the 5th largest city will have ⅕ the population, and so on.

The United States approximately follows rank-size rule:

New York	8,537,673
Los Angeles	3,976,322
Chicago	2,704,958
Houston	2,303,482
Phoenix	1,615,017

https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/relea ses/2017/cb17-81-table3-most-populous.pdf

- Creates more even development between cities
- More common in MDCs (with exceptions such as India and China)

Primate Cities

The most populous city has a population that is at least 2 times as large as the next most populous city.

Mexico City is a primate city for Mexico:

Mexico City	12,294,193
Iztapalapa	1,815,786
Ecatepec	1,655,015
Guadalajara	1,495,182
Puebla	1,434,062

https://www.geonames.org/MX/largest-cities-in-mexico.html

- Creates uneven development:
  - Investment into primate cities -> Primate cities become centers of business, industry, politics, and culture -> Other cities left underdeveloped
- More common in LDCs (with exceptions such as France and England)

Walter Christaller's Central Place Theory

Central places distributed based on threshold and range:

- Threshold: The smallest number of consumers required to make a business profitable.
  - More specialized businesses (ex. brain surgeons) have high threshold and need to be in larger central places to survive.
  - Less specialized businesses (ex. gas stations) have low threshold and will be found everywhere
- Range: The maximum distance a consumer will travel for a good or service.
  - Rare, luxury goods (ex. Tesla cars) have high range, while common items like bread have low range.

Range and threshold give every central place a hexagon-shaped market area:

- Central places are distributed in a hexagonal grid pattern, with the largest central places spread out the most, and the smallest central places closest together.
- Central places are interdependent - each central place's market affects the size of other markets.

https://www.aboutcivil.org/Chrystaller-Central-Place-Theory

See pages 235-238 in the textbook
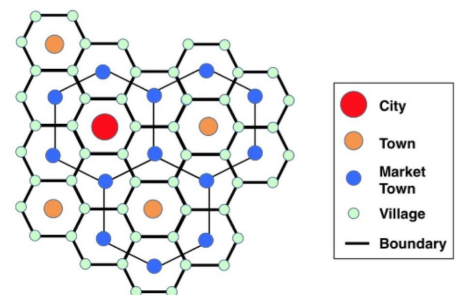
North American City Models

- Multiple models can generalize changes in American (and Canadian) patterns of urban spacial use over time
- **Models change with transportation innovations**
- Models show trend of <u>decentralization,</u> a shift of activity away from the CBD
    - <u>CBD-</u> the central bussiness district, the "downtown" area. The economic focus of an urban area, usually where the city was founded eg Manhattan, Downtown Louisville

Burgess Concentric-Zone Model
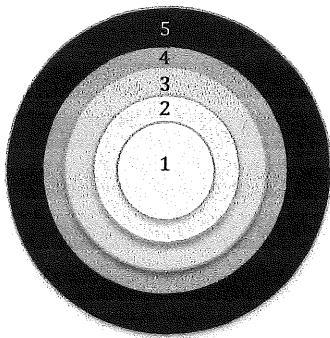
1. CBD
2. Transition Zone
3. Low Income Housing
4. Middle Income Housing
5. Commuting Zone

Main transportation- Walking, horses

- Relies on Bid-Rent Theory- Land is cheaper towards central node (CBD)
    - Shows more intensive use closer and more extensive use further from CBD
        - Much like Von Thünen model
- Poorer people must live closer to CBD to walk, meaning they live very densely eg Butchertown
- Rich can afford horses, live further from CBD in large houses eg Old Louisville

Hoyt Sector Model

https://pranilblogs.wordpress.com/2016
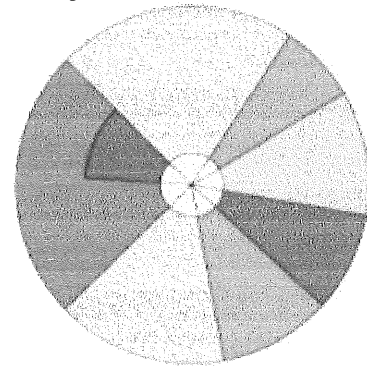
Main transportation- Streetcar

- Shows wedges of similar areas, sectors, radiate from CBD along streetcar lines
- Affordable transportation allows city to expand
- Poor cluster near factories, streetcar lines
- Activities agglomerate in sectors, often sectors for retail, education, separate residential areas for different income levels

## Harris-Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model
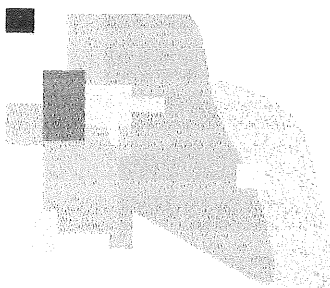
Central Business District
Wholesale, light manufacturing
Outlying business district
Low class residential
Medium class residential
High class residential
Residential suburb
Heavy manufacturing
Industrial suburb

Main transportation- Car
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_nuclei_model

- CBD continues to lose importance as edge cities develop
    - Edge cities develop clusters of economic activity outside CBD, increasing complexity and decentralization
- Cities continue to sprawl with transportation
- Many industries still cluster in certain areas

Galactic City Model

https://www.thinglink.com/scene/74172286207891865
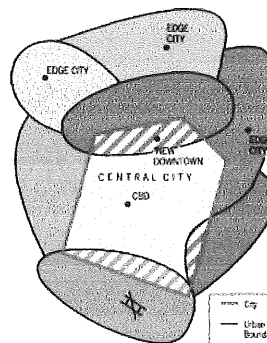
### Main transportation- Cars on Interstate-highways

- Sprawl, decentralization and suburbanization at their greatest extent
- Lack of taxable economic activity leaves many cities poor, leading to mergers like the Louisville- Jefferson County merger in 2003
- Most urban areas become almost entirely dependent on cars for transportation
- More edge cities appear as rich mostly live in suburbs

Urban Models Outside North America

Latin American Cities Model (Griffin-Ford Model):
- Main Comparison: Spine that extends from the CBD surrounded by high-class residents and connects to the mall
- Created by: Ernest Griffin and Larry Ford in the 1980s
- "Periferico" zones are slums, squatter settlements or shantytowns that contain lower-class people (AKA Barrios and Favelas)
- The Perifericos are also where the industrial areas are located
- It is the opposite of North American models, further away from CBD the poorer the people
- The model shows where the rich and poor are located in relation to the spine
- High class difference
- The gentrification zone is where the preserved historical buildings are located
- Examples: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bogota, Colombia; Santiago, Chile; Caracas, Venezuela; Havana, Cuba; Mexico City, Mexico

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE
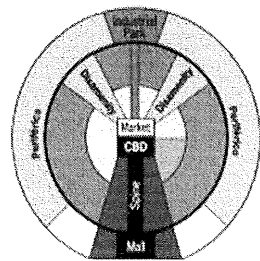
http://valdezonline.weebly.com/global-city-models.html

Sub-Saharan African Cities Model (De Blij Model):
- Main Comparison: There are 3 CBD's: Colonial, Market and Traditional
- The colonial CBD has aspects of European cities, because it is from when the city was colonized
- The traditional is where vertical integration occurs
- The market is basically an open-air market
- The CBDs are surrounded by ethnic neighborhoods that represent the different types of the ethnic groups of that region before it became urbanized
- Outside of the neighborhoods are the industrial zones
- The poverty is spread throughout the city, meaning that there isn't much of a class difference at all
- The informal satellite townships are the slums/squatter settlements of the African cities
- Examples: Accra, Ghana; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY

http://slpaphumangeography.wikifoundry.com/page/Urbanization+Models+and+Notable+People
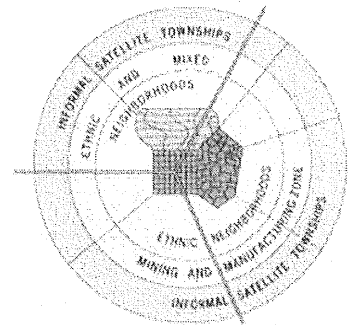
Southeast Asian Cities Model: (McGee Model)
- Main Comparison: The cities have a port zone near bodies of water
- Created by T.G. McGee in 1967
- There is no actual CBD, it's dispersed throughout the city
- There is a very large middle-class population in the alien commercial zones
- The higher-class citizens live on the right edge of the city by the government zone and away from any industrial areas or commercial areas
- There is a specific zone for slums and new suburbs right above the middle-class area, the suburbs and squatter areas are right next to each other
- The different zones represent the dispersed CBD: Western Commercial, Alien Commercial, Mixed Land-Use, and Government
- Alien commercial areas are home to Asian merchants
- Newer industrial Parts are located on the outskirts of the city
- Examples: Hong Kong, China; Manila, Philippines; Jakarta Indonesia; Beijing, China

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY

https://aphug.wikispaces.com/Models+to+Know
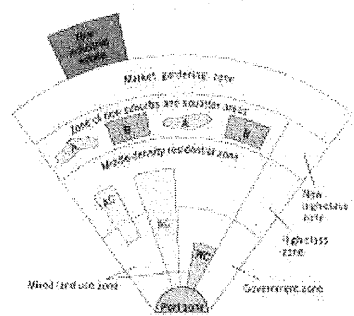
Middle East (Islamic Cities): They are centered around a mosque, very **private** and share many structural similarities with European Cities.

European cities: They have medieval traits, are pedestrian and bike friendly, public transportation is cheap and central cities are the ideal living location. They have **green belts** that are used to stop complete urbanization and to retain some aspects of the natural land.

Further information can be found on pages 244-247 of the textbook

Density and Land Use

Density- number of people per square mile

How Culture Affects Land Use

Middle East-
- Islamic cities **emphasize privacy** which reflects the culture of Islam
    - ➔ Centered around a mosque
    - ➔ Have separated ethnic neighborhoods based on **religion** and <mark>ethnicity</mark> (a shared culture)
    - ➔ Depends on foot transportation; lots of open- air markets and compact residential housing
    - ➔ NO squatter settlements because of the Middle East's oil dependency

Marketplace in a Saudi Arabian Islamic City

How Religion Affects Land Use
- ➔ Religion can determine how you're community is set up and how it runs
- ➔ An example could be how spread out buildings are or the arrangement of public spaces
- ➔ Ex: Judaism emphasizes community, so houses are close together and the synagogue is accessible to everyone
- ➔ Ex- In Korea Geomancy is used- landmarks to determine how to arrange man-made space for balance of the earth's energy

jewish town in Germany

How Infrastructure affects Land Use

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

<mark>Infilling</mark>- The use of vacant land and property within a built-up area for further construction or development
- ➔ High population density
- ➔ Building up from a already developed land
- ➔ Ideal for pedestrians

<mark>Sprawl</mark>- cities are developed more spread out
- ➔ Building up undeveloped area of land to make more room
- ➔ Think Suburbia
- ➔ Dependent upon availability to infrastructure (highways, cars, buses, trains, etc.)

For more information see pages 247 and 250-251 in textbook

INFRASTRUCTURE

● The **location** and **quality** of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.

Infrastructure in MDCs

● Will have higher quality infrastructure.

● Because the infrastructure is more developed, people won't need to live close to the sources they need (think electricity lines or water pipes.)

● Infrastructure like roads (high ways, interstates) and shipping ports create a **diverse economy** that is strong throughout the country.

Infrastructure in LDCs

● Will have lower quality infrastructure.

● People will crowd and live **near** the infrastructure that is available.

● Due to the lack of infrastructure, the economy will be less diverse. Where there is good infrastructure, the economy surrounding that area will also be strong.

types of infrastructure

1:sewage/irrigation   4:hospitals
2:roads   5:ports
3:electric   6:schools

"spatial patterns" - The pattern that can be found when looking at where things are placed.

"economic development" - A level of how much the economy in an area has developed. In MDCs, the economy will be more developed, and in LDCs, the economy will be less developed.

"social development" - A level of how much the society of an area has deveeloped. Indicators of social development include (but are not limited to) the quality of schools, visual & performing arts places, and types of careers.

how infrastructure's location and quality affects where economic and social development happen:

1: Where adequate sewage and irrigation sytems are in place, social developent will occur there. This is the same with economic institutions.

2: Alongside roads, businesses will appear. The higher quality the roads, the higher quality the businesses (and the better the economy will be within that area.)

3: The more electricity spreads throughout a city, the more social development is likely to happen. In areas with electricity apparent, sectors of the economy will also be apparent.

4: In LDCs, people will need to live closer to hospitals, so social development will occur near healthcare facilities. In MDCs, hospitals are more accessible, so the statement above is less applicable.
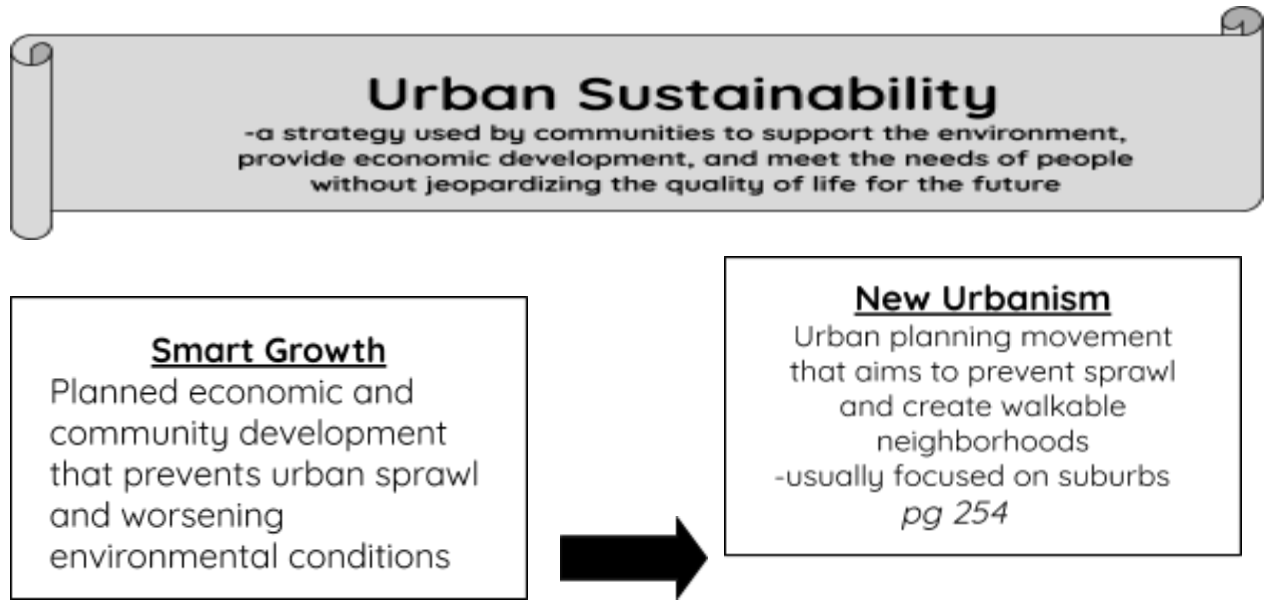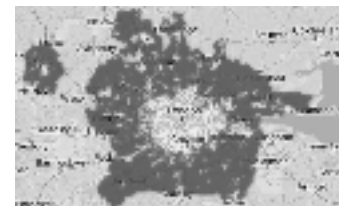
5: Ports allow for diverse economies to take place (trade and shipping.) People will live near these ports and engage in economic interactions near the ports as well.

6: The higher quality the schools in a city are, the more people will be inclined to develop their society and their economy.

74

Urban Sustainability
-a strategy used by communities to support the environment, provide economic development, and meet the needs of people without jeopardizing the quality of life for the future

Smart Growth
Planned economic and community development that prevents urban sprawl and worsening environmental conditions

New Urbanism
Urban planning movement that aims to prevent sprawl and create walkable neighborhoods
-usually focused on suburbs
pg 254

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN INITIATIVES AND ZONING PRACTICES
★ **Mixed Land Use**: a combination of different types of land use within a neighborhood such as residential, commercial, and industrial *pg 255*
  ○ *Walkability* increases due to needs being within walking distance; this leads to less automobiles being used (ex. Norton Commons)
★ **Transport-oriented development**: The development of more public transportation reduces air pollution caused by car emissions.
★ **Inclusionary Zoning**: local policies that requires a part of new housing to be affordable by people with low to moderate incomes

SMART-GROWTH POLICIES
★ **Green Belts**: undeveloped land that surrounds a city on which building is restricted
  ○ **sprawl is confined** and the environment is protected
  ○ Ex. Green Belt surrounding London, England
★ **Redevelopment of Brownfields**: sustainably reusing a former industrial or commercial site that may be contaminated
  ○ Effects: Regenerated environment, job growth occurs, new housing
  ○ Ex. Successful redevelopment in Union, SC turning a former textile site into affordable housing and green space

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/greenpolitics/planning/9708387/Interactive-map-Englands-green-belt.html

OUTCOME:
Slow Growth Cities: cities that develop slower than normal cities due to smart-growth policies being implemented

See pages 254-255 for more information

Urban Design Initiatives - Impacts

Pros

Reduction of Sprawl ● Sprawl is when the rate of urbanization exceeds the rate of population growth	**Improved Housing Options** ● Houses become more industrialized. They become bigger with a more modern look.
Improved Walkability/Transportation ● More walkable cities and sidewalks start to appear, which can lead to a more eco-friendly city with less pollution	 *This is Denver, Colorado, an example of a walkable city.*

Cons

Increased Housing Costs ● This means lower-class citizens have nowhere to go	**Loss of Place** ● Building teardowns can eliminate historical attachments in cities
Increased de facto Segregation ● Poorer minorities are forced to move out as more higher class citizens move in	 *This is an example of how increased urbanization can cause placelessness.*

Image Sources:

https://www.curbed.com/2019/6/24/18715939/real-estate-development-walkable-urbanism

https://www.placeness.com/the-future-of-places-comments-on-a-conference/

Textbook Pages:249,250

Urban Data

What is a census?
- An official count of a population, usually recording other details as well
- Data can be seen on a national, state, county, and city block scale.
- This data can be used to make changes.

How does census data show changes in population size and composition in urban areas?
- Geographers can look at different scales for more specific data, and compare with previous censuses to see change.
- With census data you can see emmigration/immigration, also household composition, sex ratios, ethnicy, race.
- The census data can be used to change the number of representatives that state has in the house, and it can be used for a lot more.
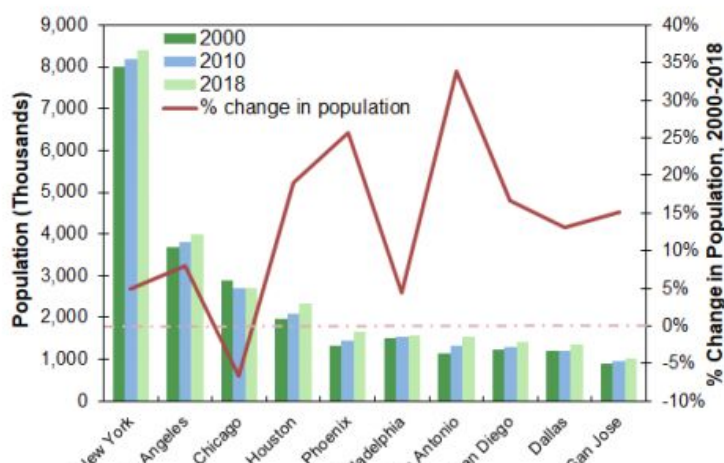
Population changes over time using previous and recent census data
http://css.umich.edu/factsheets/us-cities-factsheet

What is Field Research and how can it show information?
- A **qualitative method of data collection** that has a goal to observe, interact, and understand people in their home environment.
- Five main methods of **field research**: direct observation, participant observation, ethnography, qualitative interviews, and case studies.
- **Direct observation** is a method where all of the data is collected by observations.
- In **participant observation** the researcher is involved in the study as a participant.
- **Ethnography** is a more intense observation of social research.
- **Qualitative interviews** are closed ended questions asked straight to the participants.
- A **case study** is a deep analysis of a person's situation.

What is narrative inquiry and how does it show information?
- It is gathering information for research purposes and telling it through a story.
- Could be told in stories, interviews, journals, photographs, etc.
- The narratives can show perspectives of people or groups of people in depth so the reader can understand how they feel about the topic.

See textbook pages 171–175 for more information

Challenges of Urban Changes

Residential Dircrimination

- **Redlining**- As a result of the <u>biased</u> process of refusing home loans <u>based on race</u>, whites took advantage of this lending program and bought new homes in the suburbs. So black migrants from the south moved into the older "hazardous" homes in the central city. For example, in Baltimore, a citizen discovered a bank had erased black neighborhoods from maps used for determining mortgage lending.

- **Blockbusting**- Realators sold homes to racial/ethnic minorities and used scare tactics and panic selling to convince white residents to sell their homes because the neighborhood was "decreasing in value". This contributed to white flight and suburbanization.

- **Lack of Affordable Housing**- as neighborhoods in the center city are <u>gentrified</u>, the former <u>lower-income residents can no longer afford housing</u> and are displaced. Additionally, houses being built in the suburbs are catered to the middle-class and upper class residents who can afford private transportation.

- **Environmental Injustice**- the disproportionate exposure of minority communities to pollution in the environment (i.e. chemical plants, garbage dumps, etc.).

Environmental Effects of Urban Changes

- Suburbanization and urban sprawl leads to <u>increased dependency on cars</u> meaning increased carbon emissions and low-density land use so there is less land for farming.

- Additionally, the more land that comes with suburban homes means <u>increased water use and irrigation</u>.

Infrastructure

- <u>Urban sprawl causes infrastructure strain</u> because the services found in the center city need to replicated in the suburbs(i.e. Roads, waste management, water lines, etc.)

Effects of Urban Changes on Crime Rates

- Because of the upper and middle classes migrating to the suburbs, the poor move into the center city and live in densely populated areas,-closer to their jobs-. There are <u>increased crime rates in the areas with the densely populated poor in the older, decaying central city.</u>

Development of Disamenity Zones

- As urban decay occurs and unemployment increases, land value decreases, and decreased demand causes large-scale <u>property abandonment</u>.

- As people migrate from the central city and to the suburbs, businesses follow them and buildings are abandoned, vandalized and <u>become breeding grounds for crime</u>. For example the Favelas in Rio de Janeiro.

Picture Credits

For more information see pages 248-253 in the textbook

URBAN RENEWAL

Gentrification - When people purchase old buildings in poor neighborhoods to revitalize them. (Is normally when middle class comes back to the central city). (Pg. 249, 250)

Pros
-increases property values
-boosts city's overall economy due to increasing property tax revenues
-can act as a centralizing force

Cons
-lower income residents have nowhere to go (due to higher property values)
-economically challenges poor urban residents since the city is no lonnger affordable

Tear Downs - The tearing down of old buildings for new ones by the government when in blight.

Pros
-can stop ongoing blight
-areas are more asethically pleasing
-increases property values

Cons
-displaces long-standing neighborhoods and lower income residents
-can decrease the historical attachments of a place

Conventions – When the local government draws conventions (a gathering of individuals based on a common topic) to the city.

Pros
-city sales can be increased
-attracts more people
-generates activity

Cons
-in attempts to compete with other cities, when convention prices are lowered so do profits
-is not a long term solution since visitors won't stay/temporary fix

Example of Gentrification:
Tel Aviv, Israel, was once an area reserved for commerce and trade. Now, it is an area with well-tended beaches, Bauhaus-inspired buildings, etc. After a growth in population the old buildings were revitalized and redesigned.

Example of Tear Downs:
Iroquois houses get torn down in an attempt to replace them with a more modern landsape in Louisville, Ky.
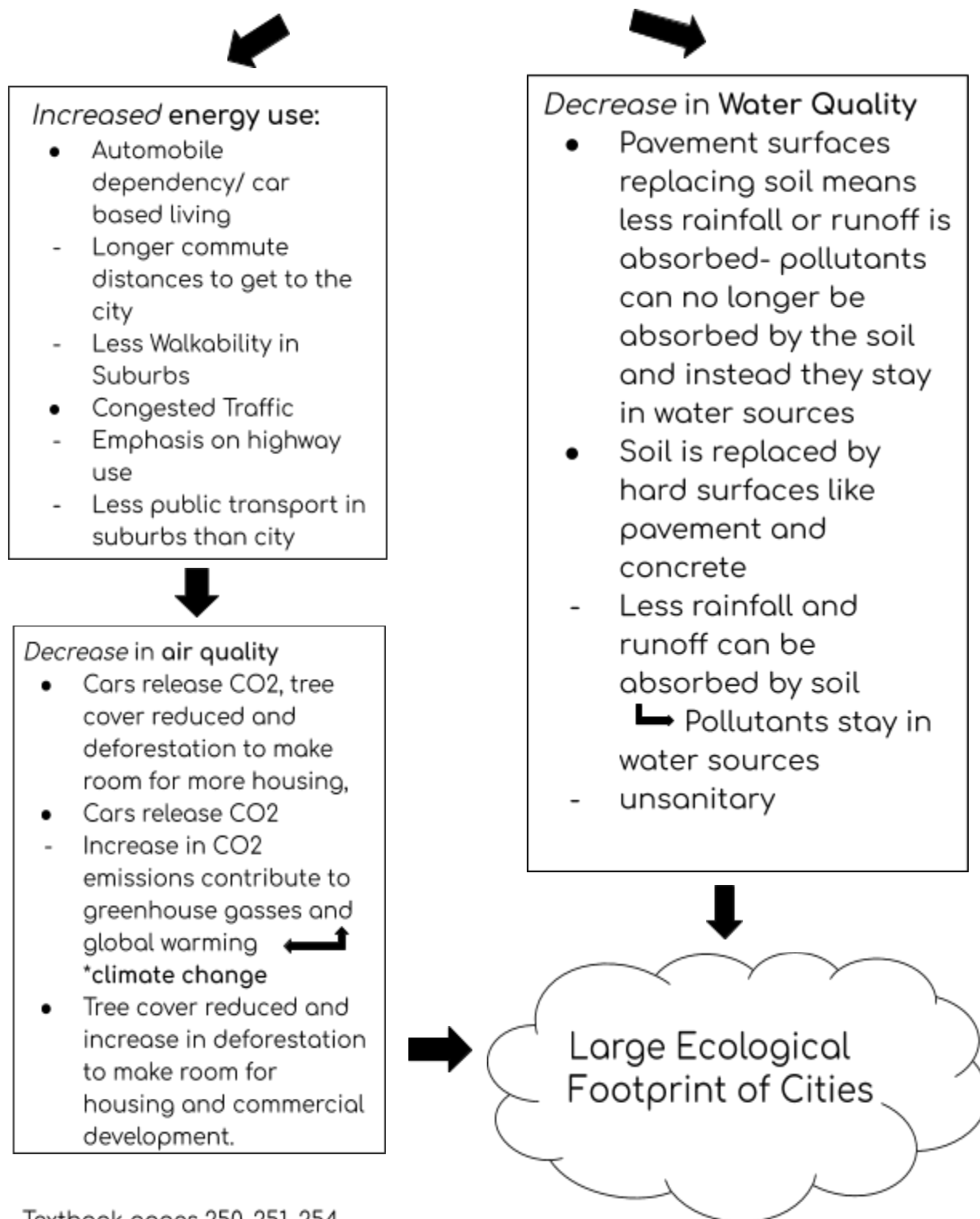
Example of Conventions:
A convention center opened up in Louisville, Ky, to attract people with a variety of interests to visit and spur activity.

Reference Pages 249 and 250 for more information on urban renewal and revitalization

Challenges to Urban Sustainability

Urban and Suburban Sprawl- The rapid and unplanned growth of cities in an unsustainable fashion.

Increased **energy use:**
- Automobile dependency/ car based living
- Longer commute distances to get to the city
- Less Walkability in Suburbs
- Congested Traffic
- Emphasis on highway use
- Less public transport in suburbs than city

Decrease in **Water Quality**
- Pavement surfaces replacing soil means less rainfall or runoff is absorbed- pollutants can no longer be absorbed by the soil and instead they stay in water sources
- Soil is replaced by hard surfaces like pavement and concrete
- Less rainfall and runoff can be absorbed by soil
  ↳ Pollutants stay in water sources
- unsanitary

Decrease in **air quality**
- Cars release CO2, tree cover reduced and deforestation to make room for more housing,
- Cars release CO2
- Increase in CO2 emissions contribute to greenhouse gasses and global warming ← ***climate change**
- Tree cover reduced and increase in deforestation to make room for housing and commercial development.

Large Ecological Footprint of Cities

Textbook pages 250, 251, 254

Responses to Urban Sustainability Challenges

> The idea that a city can be organised without excessive reliance on the surrounding countryside and be able to power itself with renewable sources of energy.

Smart Growth- planned economic and community

to development that attempts to curb urban sprawl $\rightarrow$

and worsening environmental conditions.

New Urbanism- ideology striving

prevent sprawl and create

walkable neighborhoods.

$\searrow$ $\swarrow$

❖ <u>Mixed Land Use-</u> enables a range of land uses including residential, commercial, and industrial to be co-located in an integrated way.
> ➢ *Walkability* is enhanced because now you can
everything you need within walking distance (ex. Norton Commons)
>> ≈ less automobiles
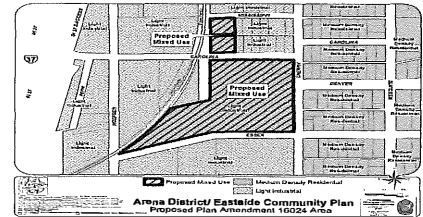
www.expressnews.com/real-estate/article/Partnership-buys-land-for-mixed-use-project-in

❖ <u>Public transportation development</u>
> ➢Developing more public transport means of transportation lower the negative fossil emissions caused by excessive automobile use.

❖ <u>Green Belts-</u> an area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted.
> ➢green belts **restrict sprawl** and protects surrounding environmental conditions.

❖ <u>Redevelopment of Brownfields-</u> a former industrial or commercial site where future use is affected by real or perceived environmental contamination.
> ➢Allows you to sustainably reuse a contaminated area
>> ≈Rejuvenated environment and job growth
>> Ex. Successful redevelopment in Austin, Texas from old chemical facility

❖ <u>Inclusionary Zoning-</u> municipal and county planning ordinances that require a given share of new construction to be affordable by people with low to moderate incomes.

> **Affect:** Slow Growth Cities- cities where smart growth initiatives are put in place that cause them to develop slower than normal cities. [1]

---

[1] Further Information can be found on pages 254-255

The Industrial Revolution

Fundamental changes in technology and systems of production that began in England in the late 18th century and changed manufacturing from small scale craft to factory-based production

Starting in England, diffused in 3 phases:

Phase 1 1760-1880	Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany, the US https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-948406e1a0458aa3927122d6416e73eb
Phase 2 1880-1950	Russia, Japan, Canada, British dominions [IC]
Phase 3 1950-Present	Countries affected by phase 2, Israel, some Pacific Rim Countries

Causes

Greater access to capital (caused by English control over global trade [IC])
- More investment (in factories)
- More money: more demand for goods
- More money to open factories

http://www.blogforweb.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/more-money.jpg

Multiple technological innovations
- Allows factories to develop
- Faster production of goods

Rural to urban migration
- Second agricultural revolution makes farming more efficient leaving many previous farmers without work

https://cache.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/11/rural-urban-migration.gif

- Previous farmers need jobs; move to cities and provide cheap labor necessary for factories

Effects (of the Industrial revolution)

Boost to the second agricultural revolution
- Innovations used in agriculture are produced more, and can therefore be bought for cheaper

Increased urbanization

Global diffusion of the factory system
- The factory system spread to newly industrializing countries with every phase

-------------(end of cause and effect)----------------

Natural Resources: During phases 1 and 2 of the industrial revolution, factory locations were determined by the geography of natural resources. Factories were built close to their energy sources, mostly coal, or to the material they processed, mostly iron ore. Most present-day factories value access to the market, and not raw materials.
inhttps://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b9/British_Empire_Mercator.svg

Imperialism and Colonialism: England's empire of many colonies was a key factor, supplying the money needed for the industrial revolution to begin. Because of their relation to England, these colonies industrialized quicker than many countries free from colonial control.
[IC]=Links to imperialism and colonialism

Economic Sectors

Industry activities are grouped into five total Economic sectors. These go into more detail of how a product or service is being made and presented.

Primary sector :
- **Extraction and resource-based.**
- When the Economic activity is based around extracting natural resources/foods from the earth.
- Mainly found in **LDCs**

Examples:
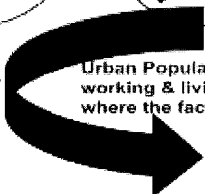- Mining for coal, Farming-raising cows that we will eventually eat.

http://dir.coolclips.com/Industry/Resources/Mining/Coal/coal_miner_vc026732.html

Secondary Sector:
- Manufacturing/industrialization
- When the industry Manufactures and process the raw material derived from *primary sector* into a good/service thats ready to be sold/used

Examples:
- Processing wheat into flour
- Turning metal into cars.

Urban Population ⬆ more people working & living in/around the CBD where the factory is

https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/industrial-factory-cartoon-vector-illustration-black-306597719

***As economies "advance" they typically shift from a focus on the primary sector to the secondary sector to the tertiary sector to the quaternary and quinary sectors. That doesn't mean there won't be jobs in the other sectors, just a shift in emphasis.

Tertiary Sector:
- "Service sector"
- The services provided by the industry to its consumers- sells the finished product.
- Examples: Banking, Transportation to take you places, Education, Delivery services.
  - In more detail, They can be classified into two branches:

https://clipartxtras.com/categories/view/c438a3d72c45b9c1d72c0bdd751f521a5085e98e/cartoon-airplane-clipart.html

Quinary Sector
-Requires high-level of knowledge around a certain skill(e.g.Doctor-Health)
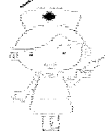
http://www.momjunction.com/articles/nurse-coloring-pages_0098819/

Quaternary Sector
- Based on research and development (knowledge) of industry
Ex: Development of new tech

https://www.shareicon.net/work-computers-furniture-people-chair-technology-working-648722

THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING
pg 282 - 283

Weber's Least Cost Theory
↳ placement of the production point in a triangle of raw materials and a market that tries to minimize the cost of transportation

Weight/ Bulk Gaining Industries	Weight/ Bulk Losing Industries
Should be closer to market because it is heavier after production ex: automobiles	Should be closer to the raw materials because it is heavier before processing ex: copper

Thirsty Town

World Systems Theory
↳ a world economic system where large, developed countries exploit less developed countries (Immanuel Wallerstein)

- ○ *Core:* capitalist countries that exploit others for labor and raw materials
    - ■ ex: United States + Japan
- ○ *Peripheral:* countries that are dependent on core countries due to an underdeveloped economy
    - ■ ex: Sub-Saharan Africa
- ○ *Semi-peripheral:* countries that share both characteristics (more developed than peripheral, less developed than core)
    - ■ ex: Mexico, India, Brazil
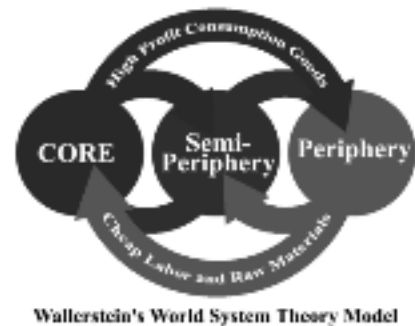
Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Break of Bulk Points
↳a place where cargo is shifted from one form of transport to another
ex: at a ship port cargo is transferred from boat to train
* most become hubs of industrialization

Sources:
https://www.monash.edu/business/marketing/marketing-dictionary/w/weight-gaining-industries
https://www.kaptest.com/study/ap-human-geography/ap-human-geography-industrialization-and-economic-development-notes/
https://www.spps.org/cms/lib/MN01910242/Centricity/domain/719/powerpoints/industry.pptx
https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Sociology/Book%3A_Sociology_(Boundless)/8%3A_Global_Stratification_and_Inequality/8.6%3A_Sociological_Theories_and_Global_Inequality/8.6I%3A_World-Systems_Theory
https://medium.com/@kendallgrace15/periphery-role-in-the-world-systems-theory-fa5d291cac55

Measures of Development

| Indicators of a positive relationship | Indicators of a negative relationship |

❑ **Gross National Income (GNI):** includes all the income residents and businesses make whether it's in the home country or not.
Highest in: Norway, Qatar, Luxembourg
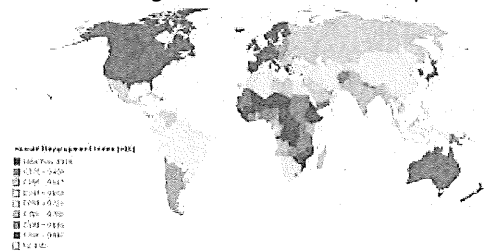**Lowest in:** Burundi, Central African Republic
http://cdn3.chartsbin.com/chartimages/l_11084_1f342d4837617e15 2d1323c48ed4bd90
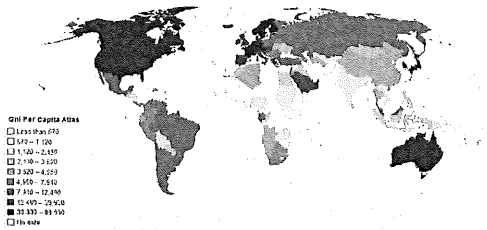
❑ **Human Development Index (HDI):** a statistical tool used to rank countries based on GNI, life expectancy, literacy rate, and education.
Best in: Norway, Australia, Sweden
Worst in: Niger, Central African Republic

https://goo.gl/images/273ts8

❑ **Literacy Rate:** percent of population over 15 that are literate (can read and write) within a country.
Best in: Andorra, Finland, Liechtenstein
Worst in: Niger, South Sudan, Guinea

https://goo.gl/images/XoKYn9

❑ **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** number of deaths under the age of 1 year old in a given area per 1,000 live births.
Lowest in: Monaco, Iceland, Japan
Highest in: Afghanistan, Somalia

https://goo.gl/images/sozxKk
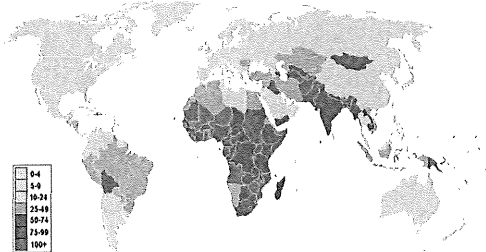
❑ **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** the average number of children a woman will have in her childbearings age (12-51).
Lowest in: Singapore, Taiwan, Puerto Rico
Highest in: Niger, Angola, Mali

https://goo.gl/images/ueaQHe
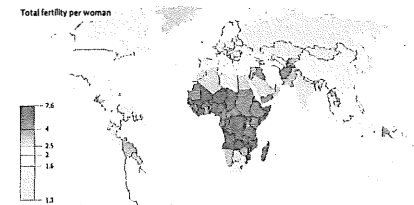
❑ **Income Distribution:** how income is divided between different groups (rich and poor); relates to income equality.
Lowest in: Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden
**Highest in:** South Africa, Haiti, Botswana

Direct vs Inverse
- Positive relationships are direct because the HIGHER the rate is for a country the better developed it is.

- Negative relationships are inverse because the LOWER the rate is the more developed a country is.

Women and Economic Development

Wage Inequality
- Women lose more than $10,000 a year because of the wage gap
- In the US (an MDC) on average a woman makes 77 cents to a man's dollar

Gender Pay Gap

$

For every dollar a man makes, women make less.
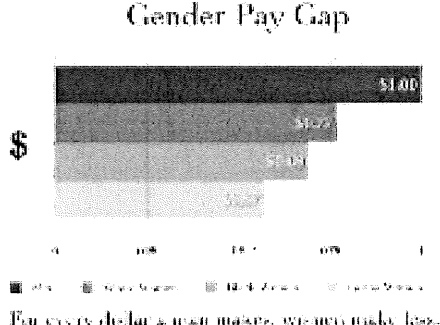
Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- 0 = perfect equality
- 1 = absolute **inequality**
- In 2015, Switzerland was ranked #1 for their GII of .040

Countries with more equality are lightest in color

The darkest countries have the lowest equality

Some of the countries; like Angola, Africa; are not covered, so appear white but don't necessarily have high equality levels
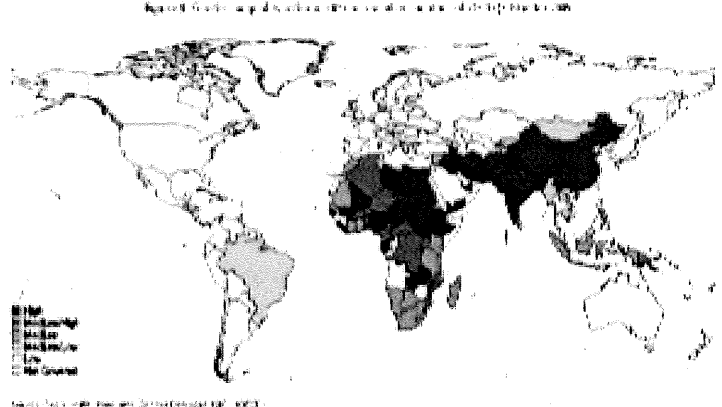
Percentage of Women in the Workforce
- Women make up roughly half of the workforce
- 3/4 of the **service industry** is women in more than 50 countries
- About 70% of agricultural workers are women, and in West Africa, 80% of the whole labor force is women
- Women are the primary employees in EPZs (EPZs are in LDCs, made by government to promote industrial development)
- Female labor force participation is highest in the richest and poorest countries and lowest in the countries with an average income

Connection to the TFR (Total Fertility Rate)
Women become more involved because of more jobs→ earn more money→ better life→ more education→ decrease in the TFR

Theories of Development

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth

- Walt W. Rostow in 1960
- Economic version of the Demographic Transition Model
- 5 stages of development based on cause and effect of economic growth

Criticisms
- Assumes all countries start from the same point
- Eurocentric, assumes all countries will develop into modern and advanced western like society

Rostow's 5 Stages of growth

Demographic research requirement using Rostow's model prior to Product Launch

Dependency Theory (1960-70s)

- Development is better understood as a relational process not series of stages
- **Dominant**- most developed states which command economic resources and power in trade
- **Dependent**- developing countries which lack economic resources and power
- Contrary to Rostow's model: as Europe developed and grew richer, developments in Africa and Latin America were hampered

Commodity Dependency

- When a country is dependent on the exportation and income from one good
- It is an issue because if people don't want to buy that good they have no incoming money to sustain the country

Ex: cities in the Rust Belt were dependent on steel and when people didn't want that anymore they didn't have anything else generating income

Ex: During the Civil War, the South was dependent on cotton for income. They lost in part because European countries didn't need to buy coton from them and didn't want to interfere in the war. The South had counted on European cotton buying support and when they didn't get it they didn't have enough money to beat the North which had manufacturing
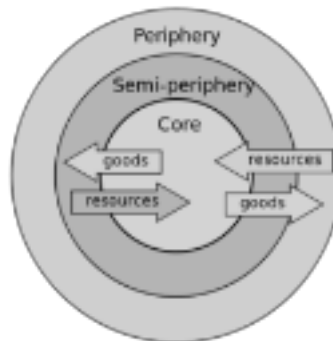
Walterstein's World System Theory

- more dominant countries benefit from exploitation of dependent less developed countries

Divided into 3 groups:
- **Core**- high level of development, only small percentage of primary sector workers ex. US, Canada
- **Semi-periphery**- traits that relate to core & periphery, economic diversity ex. Mexico, India

- **Periphery**- LDC and poorer countries, most workers in primary sector, most were previously colonized ex. Most of sub-Saharan Africa

For more info check pgs. 280-81

Trade and the World Economy

Comparative Advantage	Complementarity
- When a country produces a good or service for a lower opportunity cost than another country - Measures a trade off - Produces goods using fewer resources	Complementarity: When one country can supply the demand for resources and goods in another country. Ex. If Kentucky produces tobacco that Georgia wants, and Georgia has peaches that Kentucky wants they have complementarity

Austerity & Privatization

Neoliberal Policies

Eliminate price controls
Deregulate capital markets
Lower trade barriers
Reduces state influence in the economy

...AND TO THE POOR OF THE WORLD, WE SAY THIS—

REMEMBER- WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU TO KEEP US RICH.

Polyp.org.uk

Cartoon: https://www.google.com/search?q=neoliberalism+black+and+white&rlz=1C5CHFA_enUS894&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjorZextMroAhWgiOAKHWeBCAsQ_AUoAXoECAwQAw&biw=1200&bih=693#imgrc=NJfMZqpNRbsWRM

Spatial Connections

- Connects across countries

New Organizations

- Encourage the rise of private businesses and institutions

Trade Relationships

- Tariffs are cut, sometimes dependency is established

European Union (EU)	**World Trade Organization (WTO)**
- Consists of 27 countries - Founded in 1993 - Crates a free trade zone throughout Western Europe by cutting tariffs and promoting free movement of people and goods https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Europe	- Consists of 164 countries - Founded in 1995 - Creates international trade rules by regulating tariffs and attempting to make imported goods just as desirable as domestic ones. WTO OMC https://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/int-wto.html
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	**Mercosur**
- Consists of 15 countries - Founded in 1960 - Tries to coordinate oil production among its members. Triggered a spike of oil prices by restricting the movement of oil to ports in Europe and North America https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OPEC	- Consists of 5 member countries and 7 associated countries - Founded in 1994 - Promotes free trade and fluid movement of goods people and currency throughout Latin America MERCOSUR https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Mercosur

Interdependent Global Economies

Mutual Global Dependence: One country depends on another for something and that country also depends on another for something else
(all countries depend on one another)

What causes inderdepent global economies?
- Commodities
- Industrialization
- Importing and exporting goods and services
- Neoliberalism

Commodities: a raw material that can be bought and sold

Commodity dependency: when a country's economy is heavily based on a single primary sector activity

https://images.app.goo.gl/xUNcvkRRSkCDxveK7

Neoliberalism:
An ideology that favors the removal of barriers to make the movement of goods, services and capital more efficient.
- Free market
- No tariffs

Tariffs: $$
A tax charged on imported or exported goods.
- Raises revenue for the government

Strategies of Development:

Structural Adjustment Program (SAP):
Country specific policy created to promote economic growth
- Based on neoliberal principles
- Influenced IMF and World Bank

International Lending Agencies:
Give low income loans and grants to developing countries
- World Bank
- IMF

www.imf.org

https://images.app.goo.gl/qVfCKrj3fbE3chDS7

Microlending:
Providing small amounts of money to starting companies
- Used in developing countries
- Decreases poverty

International Monetary Fund (IMF):
Provides last-resort loans to struggling nations
- Most countries are members
- Created in 1945
- Criticized for contributing to LDC commodity dependency

https://www.kabbage.com/resource-center/finance/microlending-the-risks-and-rewards
https://rockfortmarkets.com/en/education/commodities/
https://marketbusinessnews.com/financial-glossary/global-interdependence-definition-meaning/

Changes As a Result of Deindustrialization

● **Outsourcing** - A company hires another company for the production of things

- the main causes are cheaper labor and less regulations in countries

- Example - Apple hiring Chinese companies to assemble i-phones

● As a result of outsourcing the **Rust Belt** develops- - This region was a steel and iron hub, but died down from deindustrialization
https://liberapedia.wikia.org/wiki/Rust_Belt
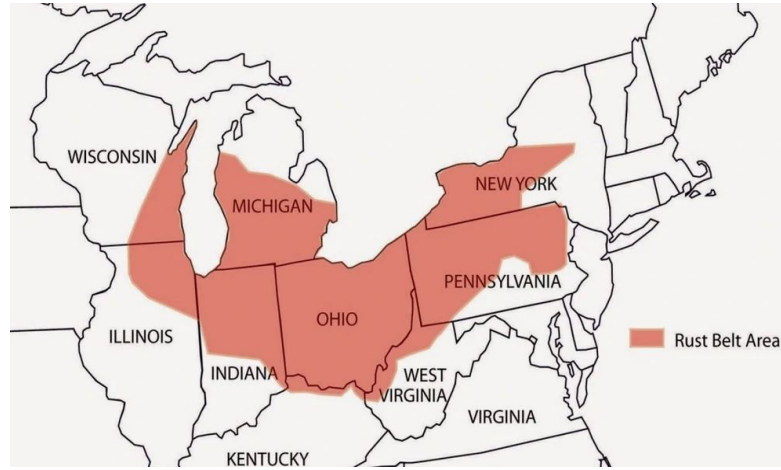
In general, the CORE experiences-

● **Decline of secondary sector jobs** in the core (**service sector (tertiary, quaternary, quinary)** jobs grow, but it takes time to transition the economy)

Countries **outside of the core** create new **manufacturing zones** to help the growth of and attract more industries to those areas.

- **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)** - an area that has less environmental regulations and tax incentives   (Ex. 2018 India has new SEZ with little energy rules)
- **Export Processing Zones (EPZ)** - a company can import plant, machinery, and store things without charge (Ex. **Maquiladoras** along the US-Mexico border)
- **Free Trade Zone (FTZ)** - a zone where tariffs and trade barriers are not present when trading between two countries (See map below of some of the free trade zones)
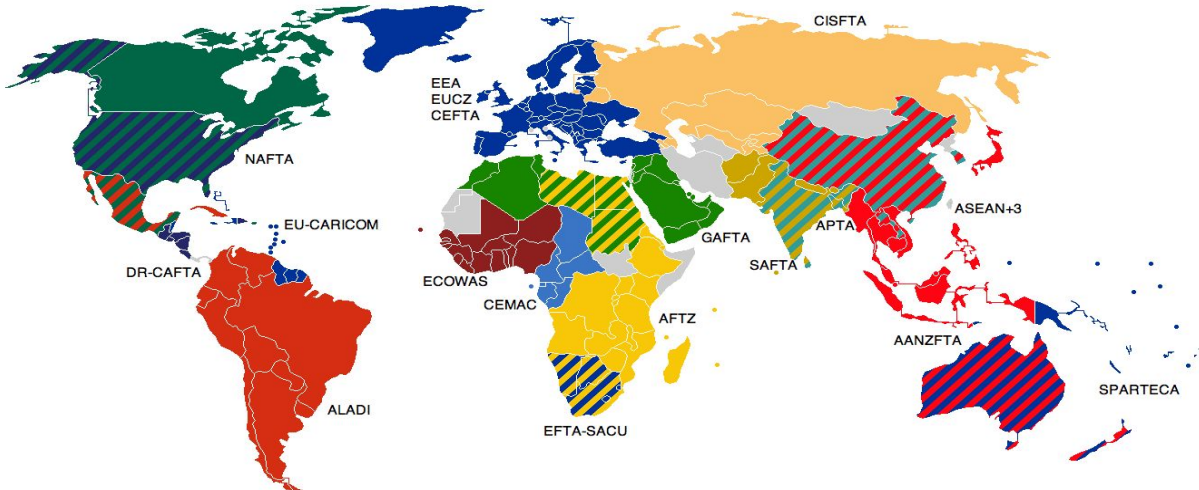
Go to pages 307-313 for extra help

https://www.economicshelp.org/blog

Environmental Effects of Industrialization and Development

Natural Resource Depletion

Resource depletion - consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished.
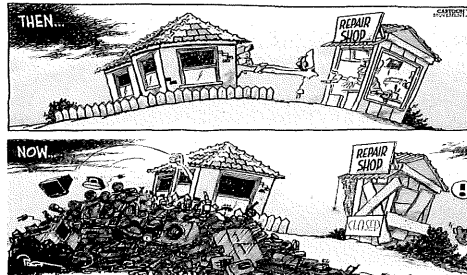- Water
- Fossil fuels
- Land use and soil

Industrialization contributes to natural resource depletion through:
- Heavy use and reliance on fossil fuels to power factories
- Using greenspace to build manufacturing plants, factories, and warehouses

---

Pollution

Pollution - the introduction of harmful materials into the environment.
- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Soil contamination

Pollution from industrialization comes from:
- Burning of fossil fuels
- Toxic runoff from factories
  - Vietnam: Formosa Plastics illegally disposed toxic waste into the ocean, killing huge amounts of marine life.
- Poor disposal of factory waste

Mass Consumption

Mass consumption - the use or purchase of goods/services by a large number of people.
- Leads to higher demand, which then leads to increased production
  - Increased production can cause pollution, climate change, and natural source depletion.
- Leads to waste
  - U.S: Produces 40% of the world's waste.

Climate Change

Climate change - significant long-term change in the expected weather patterns of a region.
- Increased temperatures
- Irregular weather patterns
- Rising sea levels

Industrialization contributes to climate change by:
- Increasing CO_2 emissions released by factories (directly related to increased global temperatures)
  - Globally, the burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil pumped out 38.2 billion tons of CO_2 emissions (2012).

https://www.theartof.com/articles/consumerism-mass-extinction-and-our-throw-away-society
https://www.edf.org/climate/how-cap-and-trade-works

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development: Achieving the needs and goals of the present <u>without</u> <u>abusing/compromising</u> the resources needed for the future generation

❖ ex. 104-unit apartment
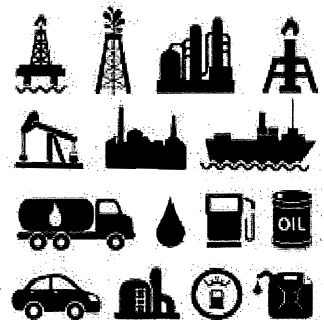development
planned for Butchertown, Louisville (2019)
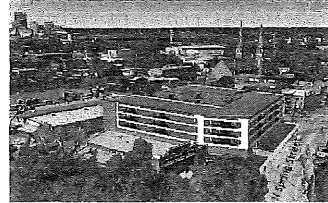
➢ Uses renewable sources,
➢ Costly, may cause unemployment, more requirements for companies, factories, etc.
➢ <u>Microlending:</u> granting very small loans to people in need
   ❖ ex. KIVA gives loans and allows you to borrow
➢ <u>Ecotourism:</u> tourism using the environment and wildlife as an interest
   ❖ ex. California- trails, Golden Gate Park, redwoods, ocean views, etc.
➢ Green spaces/ environment are safe
➢ Needs to end poverty in order to function
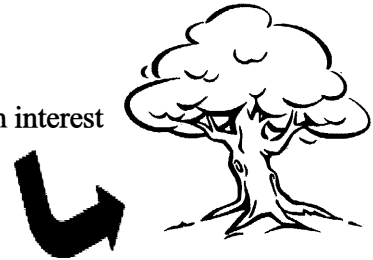
Conventional Development: Achieving the needs and goals of the present while <u>paying little</u> <u>attention to the impact</u> of these gains on the future environment, resource use, & consumption

➢ Not as costly to function
➢ More harmful to environment
➢ Uses non renewable resources
   ❖ ex. fossil fuels, oil, natural gas, and coal used for cars, electricity, etc.
➢ Can cause global warming, endangered species, etc.

➔ In order to save the future world, development experts have started to apply sustainability

For more information, see page 263

UN Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Where were they made?

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

When were they made?

- September 2000

Why were they made?

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

What were they?

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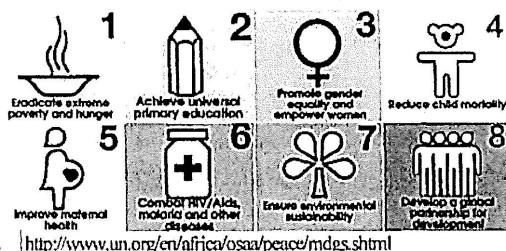8. Create a global partnership for development

Summary:

- Set to be completed by 2015
- Progress was made, but the goals were not fulfilled
  Ex: Albania's success in poverty reduction is linked to the MDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

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

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