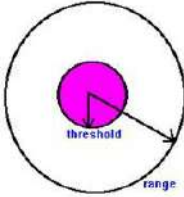
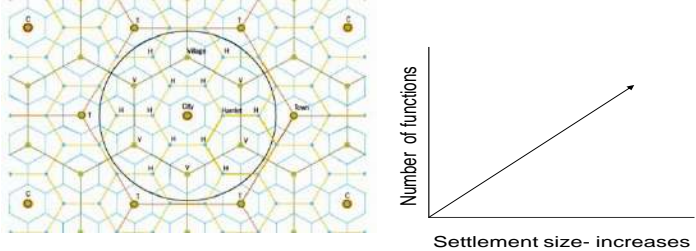
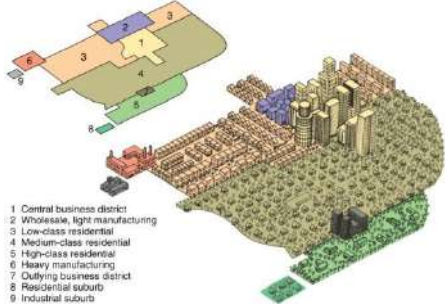


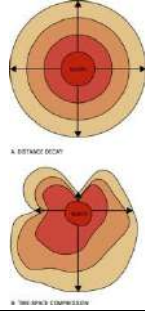
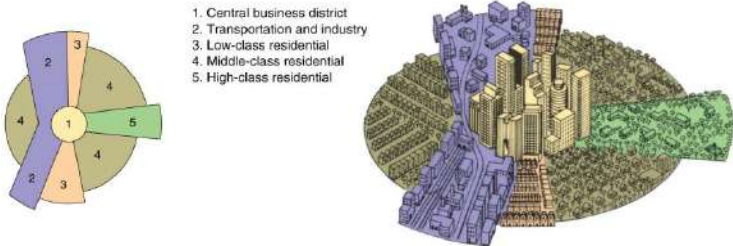
**Key Geographic Concepts and Models associated with Notable Geographers**  
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Notable Geographers	Briefly explain their theory	Importance of model and further notes
<b>John Borchert</b>  Urban	1) Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790-1830) 2) Iron Horse Epoch (1830-70) 3) Steel-Rail Epoch (1870-1920) 4) Auto-Air-Amenity Epoch (1920-70) 5) High Technology Epoch (1970-today)	Uses transportation advances as key to development of Urban areas
<b>Boserup</b>  Rural Land Use	<b>Boserup Hypothesis</b> – Stage 1 forest-fallow Stage 2 bush-fallow Stage 3 fallow shortens Stage 4 annual cropping Stage 5 multi-cropping – from extensive to intensive	Population growth forces an increase in technology in farming industry to meet the need.  Formalized the transition from extensive subsistence forms of agriculture to more intensive cultivation – increased productivity counters loss of fertility
4 stages of urban transportation development	I - Walking-horse era (1800-1890). II - Streetcar era (1890-1920). III - Automobile era (1920-1945). IV - The highway era (1945-2000).	
Lester Brown  Agriculture/Population	Ecological effects of increasing population on agriculture (rural land use)	Soil Degradation – pressure to produce more leads to soil depletion
<b>Ernest Burgess</b> 1920  Rural Land Use	<b>Concentric Zone</b> – grows out from CBD 5 zones CBD, transition – industry/poor housing, stable working class, middle class, commuter zone – suburbs Based on <b>Bid-rent</b> the idea that land values are highest in the centre of a town or city. This is because competition is high in the central parts of the settlement. This leads to high-rise, high-density buildings being found near the <b>CBD</b> , with low-density, sparse developments on the edge of the town or city Invasion and Succession	Chicago  <p>1. Central business district  2. Zone of transition  3. Zone of independent workers' homes  4. Zone of better residences  5. Commuter's zone</p> <p>Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</p>
Judith Carney  Rural Land Use	Studied changing Agriculture practices in Gambia – as agriculture changed/progressed so did the Culture – especially women's role	

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<p><b>Walter Christaller</b> 1896-1969</p> <p>Rural/Urban Land Use</p>	<p><b>Central Place Theory</b> – Urban Hierarchy, Range, Threshold, Low Order Good, High Order Good Hexagon shape – trade areas</p> <p><b>1) threshold</b> -- the <b>minimum market</b> needed to bring a firm or city selling goods and services into existence and to keep it in business</p> <p><b>2) range</b> -- the average <b>maximum distance</b> people will travel to purchase goods and services</p> 	<p>Spatial distribution of Hamlets, Villages, Towns and Cities.</p> 
<p>Aharon Dogopolsky</p> <p>Culture/Language</p>	<p><b>Nostratic Language</b> Family is a proto (meaning ancient/extinct) 'Indo-European' language</p>	<p>Nostratic is where modern day Russian comes from Used common Russian words like eyes, legs, feet, head to discover Nostratic</p>
<p>Clifford Geertz</p> <p>Culture/Religion</p>	<p>Culture is Learned – agreed with Hoebel. How culture creates different patterns and landscapes</p>	<p>“The Interpretation of Culture”</p>
<p><b>Peter Hall/Manuel Castells</b></p> <p>Industry/Development</p>	<p><b>Technopoles</b> – See Castells above</p>	
<p><b>Chauncey Harris/ E L Ullman</b> 1945</p> <p>Urban Land Use</p>	<p><b>Multiple Nuclei model</b> – modern cities develop with many nodes. Cities within cities.</p>	 <p>1 Central business district 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing 3 Low-class residential 4 Medium-class residential 5 High-class residential 6 Heavy manufacturing 7 Outlying business district 8 Residential suburb 9 Industrial suburb</p> <p>Many city centers</p> <p><small>Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</small></p>




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<p><b>Richard Hartshorne</b>  Political/Environment</p>	<p><b>The Evolution of Boundaries –</b> Types of boundaries - 1. Antecedent,- drawn before populated 2. Superimposed- doesn't take into account existing ethnic groups, 3. Subsequent,- drawn after populated 4. Relict</p>	
<p><b>David Harvey</b>  Globalization</p>	<p><b>Space-Time Compression</b> (better/more efficient production has opened new markets and brought places closer) is similar to Space-Time Convergence (reduction of the importance of distance)</p>	<p>Capitalism has accelerated the pace of life. Compression - EG. Tokyo's stock market impacts on Toronto. Convergence – EG. Airplane brings people closer together</p>  <p>than before.</p>
<p>M.J.Herskovits  Culture</p>	<p><b>Cultural Relativism</b> – principle that an individual human's beliefs and activities should be understood in terms of his or her own culture. Agreed with Hoebel.</p>	<p>The view that cultures are simply different with no one culture more or less evolved than another.</p>
<p><b>Homer Hoyt</b> 1939  Urban</p>	<p><b>Sector Model</b> – sectors, not rings, certain areas more attractive – as city grows expands outward – <b>Transportation Routes Important</b> factories/industry zone, radiate out from the CBD. This is probably following the line of a main road or a railway.</p> <p>High-income areas along fashionable boulevards or rail lines, water, high ground and far from industry Industry radiates along river or rail lines Low-income radiates near industry Middle-income radiates between low and high income sectors</p> <p><b>Like pie slices not rings</b></p>	<p>Refinement of concentric zone theory</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central business district</li> <li>2. Transportation and industry</li> <li>3. Low-class residential</li> <li>4. Middle-class residential</li> <li>5. High-class residential</li> </ol> <p>Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc. 1939 – Land Economist</p>

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E. Adamson Hoebel  Culture	Culture is learned Behavior. "Culture is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communications and learning"	
Ellsworth Huntington  Political/Development	<b>Environmental Determinism</b> – Climate and Terrain were an major determinant of Civilization	Temperate climate of Europe lead to greater human efficiency and better standards of living.
<b>Mark Jefferson</b>  Urban	Every country has a ' <b>Primate City</b> ' (a city that dominates in economics, social factors and politics) <b>Rank Size Rule</b> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest city is 1/2 the size of the Primate city, 3 <sup>rd</sup> largest city is 1/3 the size of the Primate city and so on.	<b>"The law of the Primate City"</b>
<b>Alfred Thayer Mahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognized the core position of Russia in the Asian landmass and anticipated conflict between Russian (land) and British (sea) power</li> <li>Mahan argued that control of the seas (lanes and access) would lead to global military domination.</li> </ul>	<b>Sea Power Theory</b>
William Jones  Language	Backward re-construction of Language – Studying an extinct language using a modern day language	

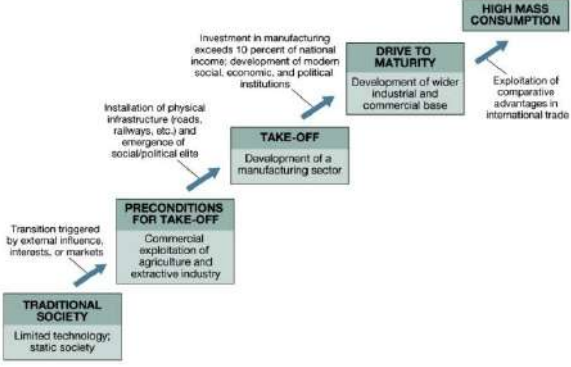

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<p><b>August Losch</b> 1940</p> <p>Development</p>	<p>Agglomeration/Spatial Influence – Manufacturing plants choose locations where they can maximize profit.</p>	<p>DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON BUSINESS LOCATION</p>  <p><b>Zone of Profitability</b></p>
<p><b>Halford Mackinder</b> 1861-1947</p> <p>Political</p>	<p><b>The Heartland Theory</b> – Geo-Political thought – explains why NATO and the WARSAW pact existed – control of Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Heartland – Eastern Europe and Russia</p>	<p>1. Who rules Eastern Europe commands the Heartland          2. Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island          3. Who rules the World Island commands the World</p> 
<p><b>Thomas Malthus</b> 1766-1834</p> <p>Population</p>	<p><b>Malthusian theory</b> – Population growth relating to Food supply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food grows Arithmetically (1,2,3,4,5)</li> <li>2. Population grows Exponentially (1,2,4,8,16)</li> <li>3. Population Checks</li> </ol>	<p>Neo-Malthusians – R. Kaplan, T.F. Homer-Dixon – look at Africa          Critics - E. Boserup, S. Kuznets, J. Simon, F. Engels – More people more growth, Science will find a way, distribution of wealth etc.</p>
<p><b>T. G. McGee</b> 1967</p> <p>Urban/Development</p>	<p>Land Use in <b>Southeast Asian cities</b>. Old colonial port cities surrounded by a new commercial district with no formal CBD.</p>	<p>EG. Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur.          Western commercial Zone and Alien (Asian ) commercial zone</p> 
<p>Richard O'Brien 1992</p> <p>Development</p>	<p>Modern Technology has made location and place irrelevant! Especially the Internet.</p>	<p>“Global Financial Integration: The End of Geography”</p>


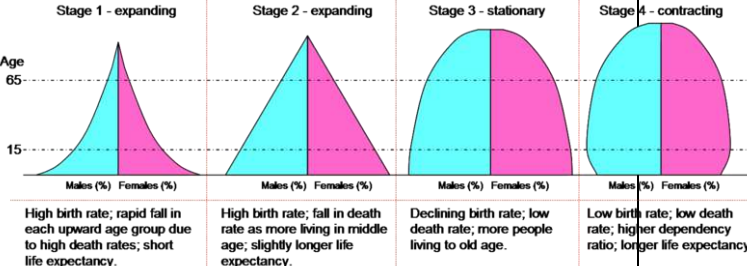
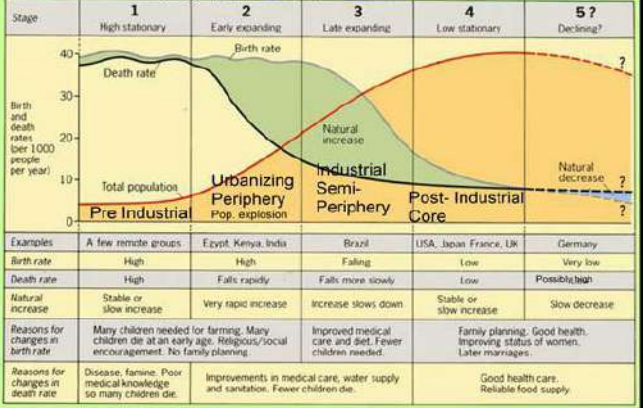
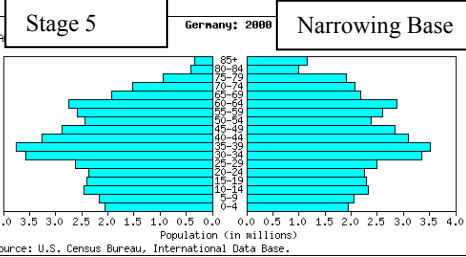
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<p><b>Friedrich Ratzel</b> 1844-1904</p> <p>Political</p>	<p><b>Organic Theory of Nations</b> – nations act like living organisms – must grow and will eventually decline</p>	<p>Social Darwinism</p>
<p><b>E. G. Ravensten</b></p> <p>Migration</p>	<p><b>Laws of Migration</b> (11 of them) – Most migrants travel only a short distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in urban areas.</li> <li>• Most migration occurs in steps.</li> <li>• Most migration is rural to urban.</li> <li>• Each migration flow produces a movement in the opposite direction ("counterflow").</li> <li>• Most migrants are adults.</li> <li>• Most international migrants are young males, while more internal migrants are female.</li> <li>• Economic motives dominate migration</li> <li>• Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.</li> <li>• Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.</li> <li>• Gender studies of migration indicate that men are more mobile, migrate farther, and have more employment choices and income than women.</li> </ul>	

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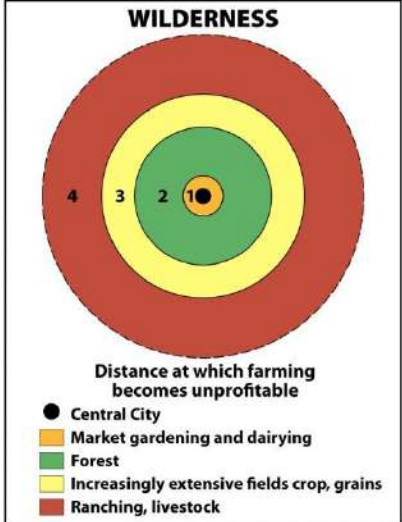
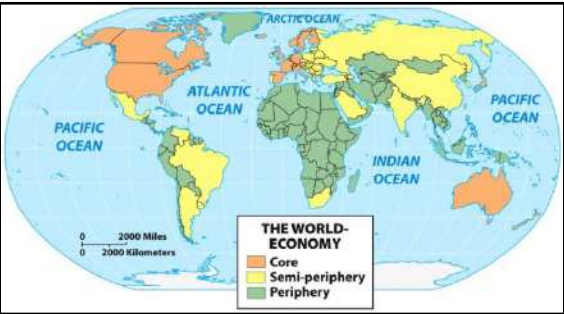
<p><b>W.W. Rostow</b> 1960</p> <p>Development</p>	<p><b>Modernization Model</b> – 5 Stages of Economic Development – 1. Traditional Society 2. Pre-conditions to Take-off (primary sector) 3. Take-off (industry) 4. Maturity 5. Mass Consumption etc.</p> <p>Capitalistic Model Based on UK</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates Rostow's Modernization Model with five stages connected by arrows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>TRADITIONAL SOCIETY</b>: Limited technology; static society.</li> <li><b>PRECONDITIONS FOR TAKE-OFF</b>: Commercial exploitation of agriculture and extractive industry. Transition triggered by external influence, interests, or markets.</li> <li><b>TAKE-OFF</b>: Development of a manufacturing sector. Installation of physical infrastructure (roads, railways, etc.) and emergence of social/political elite.</li> <li><b>DRIVE TO MATURITY</b>: Development of wider industrial and commercial base. Investment in manufacturing exceeds 10 percent of national income; development of modern social, economic, and political institutions.</li> <li><b>HIGH MASS CONSUMPTION</b>: Exploitation of comparative advantages in international trade.</li> </ul>
<p>Carl Sauer 1889-1975</p> <p>Culture</p>	<p>Cultural Landscape – Human activity superimposes itself on the physical landscape – each Cultural group leaves imprints</p>	<p>“The Morphology of Landscape”          “Agricultural Origins and Dispersal”          (Domestication, vegetative and seed crops and their diffusion)</p>
<p>Ruth Leger Sivard</p>	<p>Women/Men GAP widens with economic progress Men are first to try unhealthy habits of progress – smoke, drink etc.</p>	<p>Women will catch up and lower their Life Expectancy.</p>
<p>Gideon Sjoberg</p> <p>Urban</p>	<p>Cities are products of their societies (4 stages – 1. Folk-preliterate 2. Feudal 3. Pre-industrial 4. Urban/industrial)</p>	<p>“The Pre-Industrial City: Past and Present”</p>
<p>John Snow</p> <p>Development</p>	<p>Epidemiologist (Medical Geography) – control of epidemics Link between water supply and cholera – mapped <b>cholera</b> deaths and location of water wells/pumps.</p>	<p>Outbreak – spread of disease in a short time in a limited area – school, hospital Epidemic – spread over a larger region like a city, province or country Pandemic – spread rapidly around the entire world</p>  <p>The map shows the layout of Broad Street in London with numerous red dots representing cholera deaths. A legend indicates that the dots represent 'Number of cholera deaths' and the yellow circles represent 'Water pumps'. A high concentration of deaths is visible around the water pump on Broad Street.</p>

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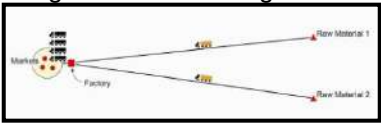
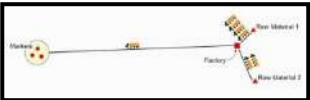

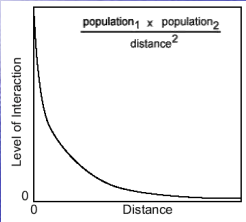
<p><b>Nicholas Spykman</b></p> <p>Political</p>	<p><b>Rimland Theory</b> – Eurasian Rim not the Heartland is/was the key to Global Power          Who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia          Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world</p> <p>3 Wars- Afghanistan, Vietnam and Korea          Domino Theory</p>	<p>“Geography of the Place”          Rimland – Western Europe, Middle East and Asia</p> 																																										
<p><b>Warren Thompson</b></p> <p>Population</p>	<p><b>Demographic Transition Model</b> – Birth Rates and Death Rates – 4 Stages relating to Natural Increase</p> <p>1. BR – DR are high 2. BR high – DR drops 3. BR drops 4. BR – DR are low</p>  <p>Stage 1 - expanding: High birth rate; rapid fall in each upward age group due to high death rates; short life expectancy.</p> <p>Stage 2 - expanding: High birth rate; fall in death rate as more living in middle age; slightly longer life expectancy.</p> <p>Stage 3 - stationary: Declining birth rate; low death rate; more people living to old age.</p> <p>Stage 4 - contracting: Low birth rate; low death rate; higher dependency ratio; longer life expectancy.</p>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="1205 565 1843 971"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stage</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High stationary</td> <td>High</td> <td>Early expanding</td> <td>Late expanding</td> <td>Low stationary</td> <td>Declining?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birth rate</td> <td>High</td> <td>Falling</td> <td>Falling</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Very low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Death rate</td> <td>High</td> <td>Falls rapidly</td> <td>Falls more slowly</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Possible high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural increase</td> <td>Stable or slow increase</td> <td>Very rapid increase</td> <td>Increase slows down</td> <td>Stable or slow increase</td> <td>Slow decrease</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reasons for changes in birth rate</td> <td>Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.</td> <td>Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.</td> <td>Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reasons for changes in death rate</td> <td>Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.</td> <td>Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.</td> <td>Good health care. Reliable food supply.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  <p>Stage 5: Germany: 2000. Narrowing Base.</p> <p>Population (in millions)</p> <p>Source: U.S., Census Bureau, International Data Base.</p>	Stage	1	2	3	4	5?	High stationary	High	Early expanding	Late expanding	Low stationary	Declining?	Birth rate	High	Falling	Falling	Low	Very low	Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Possible high	Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease	Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.	Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.			Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.	Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.	Good health care. Reliable food supply.		
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<p><b>Vidal De La Blache</b>          1845-1918</p> <p>Culture</p>	<p><b>Possibilism</b> – Human/Environmental interaction – Humans have a wide range of potential actions within an environment – they respond based on their value systems, attitudes and culture attributes</p>	<p>“Principles of Human Geography”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•environment not primary modifier of culture</li> <li>–culture takes precedence over environment (disagrees with Environmental Determinism)</li> </ul>																																										



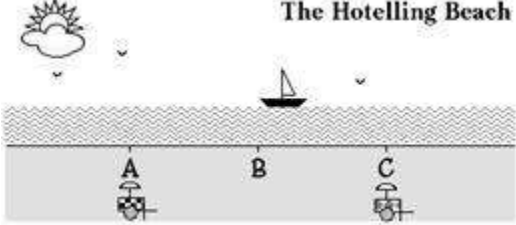
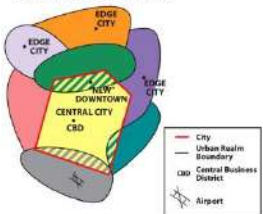
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<p><b>Johann Heinrich von Thunen</b>          1783-1850          Rural</p>	<p><b>Agricultural Theory (concentric zones –</b>          1. city center 2. Market gardening 3. Forest 4. Grains 5. Ranching (livestock)</p> <p>Based on bid-rent (Cost of land) &amp; Transportation costs</p>	<p>Distribution of Agricultural activities around a city depends on Bulk and Perishability of products.</p>  <p><b>Distance at which farming becomes unprofitable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Central City</li> <li>○ Market gardening and dairying</li> <li>○ Forest</li> <li>○ Increasingly extensive fields crop, grains</li> <li>○ Ranching, livestock</li> </ul>
<p><b>Immanuel Wallerstein</b>          1970          Development</p>	<p><b>World Systems theory- Core-Periphery Model</b>          Core – MDC's – high socio-economic level          Periphery – LDC's – dependent on the core, supplier of raw materials and labour          Pre industrial societies- equal          Industrial          Post industrial</p>	<p>Ultimately according to the model a mature and functioning interconnected international economy should arise in which the periphery has been absorbed into nearby metropolitan economies.</p>  <p><b>THE WORLD-ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Core</li> <li>○ Semi-periphery</li> <li>○ Periphery</li> </ul>


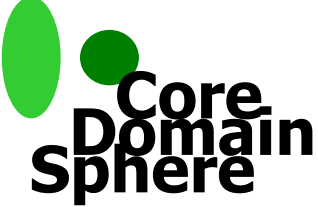
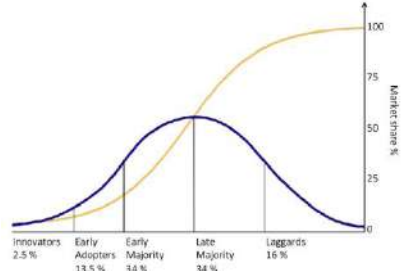
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<p><b>Alfred Weber</b> 1868-1958</p> <p>Industry/Development</p>	<p>Location of Industry – <b>Least Cost Theory</b> Manufacturing plants will locate where costs of <b>transportation</b>, labor, and agglomeration are the least</p> <p>Weight or Bulk Gaining= Market Oriented</p> 	<p>Weight or Bulk reducing= Resource Oriented</p>  
<p>Alfred Wagener</p> <p>Physical Geography</p>	<p>Theory of <b>Continental Drift</b> – 6 evidences 1. Puzzle 2. Glaciation 3. Landforms 4. Fossils 5. Mid-Atlantic ridge spread 6. Magnetic.</p>	<p>Lead to the Theory of Plate Tectonics by Tuzo Wilson Pangaea</p>
<p><b>Henry Carey</b></p> <p>Urban</p>	<p><b>Gravity Model</b> Interaction between urban centers can be calculated by size and distance</p> <p>Large cities have greater draw power</p> <p>Proposed that the quantity of movement between two locations increases as their size increases and decreases with an increase in distance. Therefore the greater the size of a location, the greater the interaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gravity Model</b> states that spatial interaction between places (e.g. migration) is directly related to the population size and inversely related to the distance between them.</li> </ul>  <p><b>Distance Decay-</b> The effects of distance on interaction, generally the greater the distance the less interaction</p> <p><b>Friction of Distance-</b> As the distance from a point increases, the interactions with that point decrease, usually because the time and costs involved increase with distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance decay curve- Decreasing interaction as distance increases</li> </ul>
<p>Benjamin Friedman (Development)</p>	<p><b>Stages of Economic Growth</b></p>	<p>Pre-industrial, Transitional, Industrial, and Post- industrial economies- end result an interdependent system with no periphery</p>

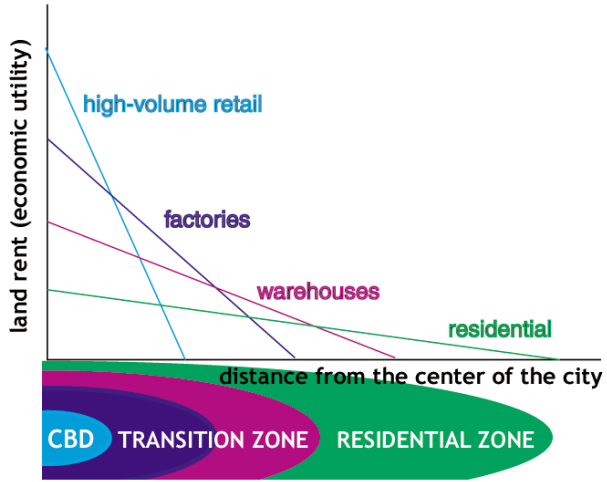
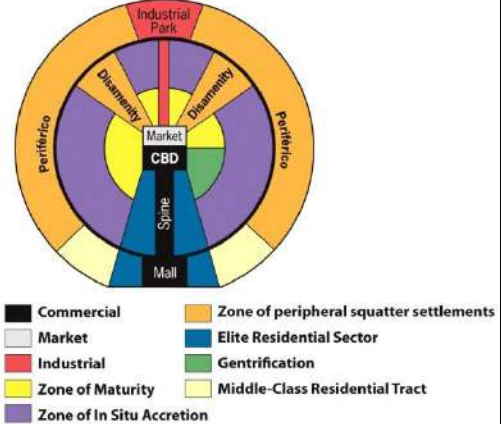
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<p><b>Gunnar Myrdal</b>  (Development)</p>	<p><b>Cumulative Causation</b> Economic forces increase regional inequalities</p>	<p>Stage 1- traditional (preindustrial) Stage 2- increased disparities caused by multiplier and backwash effects Stage 3- reduced inequality due to spread effects</p>
<p>Perroux and Boudeville</p>	<p>Growth Poles</p>	<p>Districts that are expanding faster than surrounding areas</p>
<p><b>Clark</b> (Industry and Service)</p>	<p><b>Industrial Sectors</b> Primary- Extractive Secondary- factories and industry Tertiary- services Quaternary: An activity that engages in the collection, processing, and manipulation of information. Quinary: – An activity that involves a managerial or control-function associated with decision-making in large corporations or high gov. officials.</p>	
<p><b>Hotelling's Model</b> (Industry and Service)</p>	<p><u>Theory:</u> <b>Locational Interdependence</b>  Location of an industry cannot be understood without reference to other industries of the same kind</p>	<p><b>The Hotelling Beach</b></p> 
<p><b>James Vance</b>  Urban Patterns</p>	<p><b>Urban Realms Model of a City</b>  parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD) Edge cities</p>	<p><b>URBAN REALMS MODEL</b></p> 

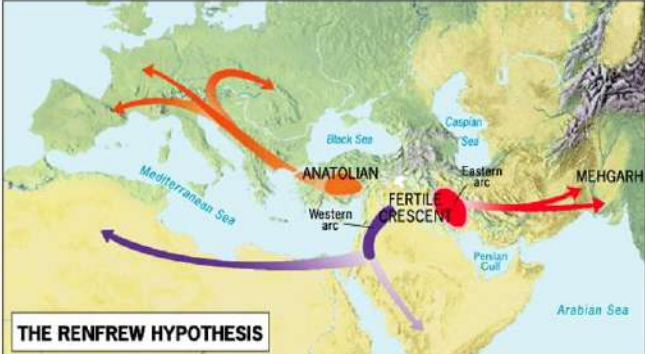
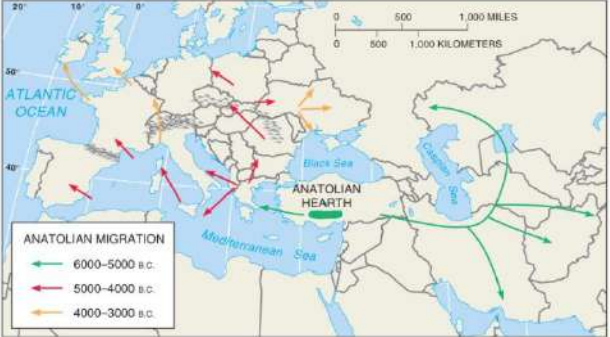
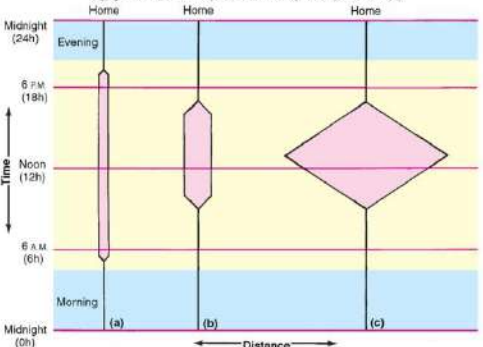
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<p><b>Garreau</b></p> <p>Urban</p>	<p><b>Edge Cities</b></p> <p>1. The area must have more than five million square feet of office space (about the space of a good-sized downtown)</p> <p>2. The place must include over 600,000 square feet of retail space (the size of a large regional shopping mall)</p> <p>3. The population must rise every morning and drop</p>	<p>every afternoon ( there are more jobs than homes)</p> <p>4. The place is known as a single end destination (the place "has it all;" entertainment, shopping, recreation, etc.)</p> <p>5. The area must not have been anything like a "city" 30 years ago (cow pastures would have been nice)</p>
<p><b>C.D. Harris</b></p> <p>Urban</p>	<p><b>Peripheral Model- Edge City</b></p>	 <p>1. Central City  2. Suburban Residential Area  3. Shopping Mall  4. Industrial District  5. Office Park  6. Service Center  7. Airport Complex  8. Combined Employment &amp; Shopping Center</p> <p><small>Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</small></p>
<p><b>Waldo R. Tobler</b></p> <p>Culture</p>	<p><b>First law of geography</b>, an informal statement that "All things are related, but near things are more related than far things."</p>	
<p><b>Donald Meining</b></p> <p>Culture</p>	 <p><b>Core Domain Sphere</b></p>	<p><b>Core</b> has clear distinctive attributes (of/defining the region).</p> <p><b>Domain</b> has dominant but not exclusive attributes (of/defining the region).</p> <p><b>Sphere</b> (of influence) attributes (of/defining the region) are present but not dominant.</p>
<p><b>Roger</b></p> <p>Culture</p>	<p><b>model for adoption and diffusion of innovations</b></p>	 <p>Innovators 2.5%  Early Adopters 13.5%  Early Majority 34%  Late Majority 34%  Laggards 16%</p>
<p><b>Donald Janelle</b></p> <p>Culture</p>	<p><b>Time Space Convergence</b></p>	<p>The process, made possible by technological innovations in transportation and communication, by which distant places are brought closer together in terms of the time taken to travel (or send messages) between them.</p>

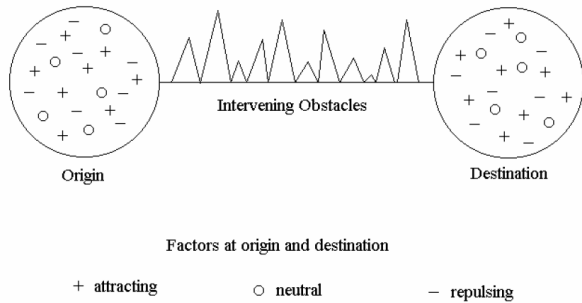
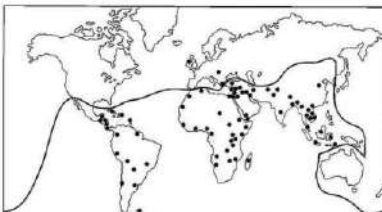
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<p><b>Alonso</b></p> <p>Economic</p>	<p><b>Bid Rent Theory</b>          how the price and demand on real estate changes as the distance towards the CBD increases.          Farther distances require greater transportation cost and thus reduce the amount of rent that can be paid.          The land use that creates the highest return can offer the most for the location. Because a seller sells land to the highest bidder, the land use that produces the highest rent is the one that gets to occupy the site.          Net returns are the difference between the amount a business receive in revenue minus their costs or expenses. Economic geographers call this difference, or net return, <b>location</b> (or land) <b>rent</b>.          This theory is based upon the reasoning that the more accessible an area, the more profitable it is going to be and the higher is its land value. When the cost gets too high certain land uses drop out.</p>	 <p>The graph plots 'land rent (economic utility)' on the y-axis against 'distance from the center of the city' on the x-axis. Four downward-sloping lines represent different land uses: high-volume retail (steepest), factories, warehouses, and residential (shallowest). Below the graph, a diagram shows three concentric zones: a central blue circle for 'CBD', a purple ring for 'TRANSITION ZONE', and a green outer ring for 'RESIDENTIAL ZONE'.</p>
<p><b>Griffin-Ford</b></p> <p>Urban</p>	<p><b>Model of Latin American City</b>          Spine          Market in the center of town with a mall          Squatter settlement on periphery</p>	<p><b>A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE</b></p>  <p>The diagram shows a circular city model with a central 'CBD' (black) and 'Market' (grey). A 'Spine' (blue) extends from the center, ending in a 'Mall' (yellow). An 'Industrial Park' (red) is located at the top. The city is divided into several zones: 'Zone of In Situ Accretion' (purple), 'Zone of Maturity' (yellow), 'Zone of peripheral squatter settlements' (orange), 'Elite Residential Sector' (dark blue), 'Gentrification' (green), and 'Middle-Class Residential Tract' (light yellow). 'Diametery' lines are also shown.</p>

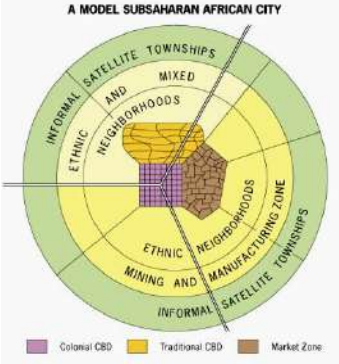


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<p><b>Colin Renfrew</b></p> <p>Language</p>	<p>Language diffused with agriculture from the <b>Anatolian Hearth</b></p>	 <p><b>THE RENFREW HYPOTHESIS</b></p> <p>The map illustrates the diffusion of agriculture from the Anatolian Hearth (in red) to the Fertile Crescent (in purple) and Mehgarh (in orange). Key geographical features labeled include the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Eastern arc, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Western arc.</p>
<p>T.V. Gamkrelidze and V.V. Ivanov</p> <p>Language</p>	<p>Indo European Language Hearth          Constructed language family tree</p>	 <p><b>ANATOLIAN MIGRATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6000-5000 B.C. (Green arrows)</li> <li>5000-4000 B.C. (Red arrows)</li> <li>4000-3000 B.C. (Orange arrows)</li> </ul> <p>The map shows the spread of Indo-European languages from the Anatolian Hearth (in green) to the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, and Atlantic Ocean. A scale bar indicates distances in miles and kilometers.</p>
<p>Torsten Hagerstrand</p>	<p><b>Space Time Prism</b>          possible places a person could travel in a certain time period</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the Space Time Prism concept. The vertical axis represents Time, ranging from Midnight (0h) to Midnight (24h). The horizontal axis represents Distance. Three scenarios are shown: (a) a vertical prism, (b) a diamond-shaped prism, and (c) a large diamond-shaped prism. The vertical axis is labeled with Morning (6 A.M. (6h)), Noon (12h), 6 P.M. (18h), and Evening (6 P.M. (18h)).</p>

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<p><b>Everett Lee</b></p> <p>Migration</p>	<p><b>Incentives to Migrate</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Push</b></td> <td>Negative home conditions that impel the decision to migrate.</td> <td rowspan="2">Social Factors Economic Factors Environmental Factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pull</b></td> <td>The presumed positive attractions of the destination</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Place Utility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measure of a person's satisfaction with a location.</li> <li>Migration results when 'home' has a significantly lower 'place utility' than allowable alternatives AND alternatives meet a minimum 'aspiration level'</li> </ul>	<b>Push</b>	Negative home conditions that impel the decision to migrate.	Social Factors Economic Factors Environmental Factors	<b>Pull</b>	The presumed positive attractions of the destination	 <p><b>Barriers to Migration</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Physical</b></td> <td>Natural features such as rivers, lakes, oceans, mountains that present obstacles to migration</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Economic</b></td> <td>Cost of traveling and establishing residence</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Cultural</b></td> <td>Family, religion, ethnic, community relationships, fear of change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Political</b></td> <td>Restrictions on migration at the government level.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Physical</b>	Natural features such as rivers, lakes, oceans, mountains that present obstacles to migration	<b>Economic</b>	Cost of traveling and establishing residence	<b>Cultural</b>	Family, religion, ethnic, community relationships, fear of change	<b>Political</b>	Restrictions on migration at the government level.
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<p><b>Willy Brandt</b></p> <p>Development</p>	<p><b>The Brandt Report</b>- 1980 popularized the terminology</p> <p>Dots= areas of conflict</p>  <p>Fig. 1. The Location Of Conflicts Since 1945</p>	<p><b>The North-South Divide</b> (or Rich-Poor Divide) is a socio-economic and political division that exists between the wealthy developed countries, known collectively as "the North", and the poorer developing countries (least developed countries), or "the South." Although most nations comprising the "North" are in fact located in the Northern Hemisphere (with the notable exceptions of Australia and New Zealand),</p>													

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<p><b>Harm deBlij</b></p> <p>Urban</p>	<p>Model of Sub-Saharan African city</p>	
<p>Peter Mann</p> <p>Urban</p>	<p><b>UK City Model</b></p>	 <p><b>Concentric Circles and Sectors</b></p>
<p><b>Territorial morphology-</b> a State's physical shape.</p>	<p>1) Compact State - the distance from the geographic center of the area to any point on the boundary does not vary greatly. 2) Elongated State - a state that is geographically long and narrow 3) Enclave - a state that is totally surrounded by another state. 4) Exclave - small portion of land that is separated by land from the main state. 5) Fragmented State - a state that is split into many pieces, separated by land or water. 6) Perforated State - a state whose territory completely surrounds that of another state. 7) Prorupt (Protruded) State - state having a portion of territory that is an elongated extension leading away from the main body of the state.</p>	



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**TABLE 7.1 A Brief History of Ideas and Strategies in Development**

School of Thought	Time Period	Main Ideas	Real-World Strategies
Modernization <b>Rostow's 5 Stages</b>	1940s–1960s <b>Liberal model</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progressive stages of economic growth</li> <li>• Economic structural change</li> <li>• Trickle-down economics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment</li> <li>• Technology transfer</li> <li>• Large-scale industrialization projects</li> </ul>
Dependency  <b>Structuralist model neo-colonialism</b>	1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human welfare</li> <li>• Core-periphery model</li> <li>• Circular and cumulative causation</li> <li>• Neocolonialism</li> <li>• Bottom-up economics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small-scale and rural enterprises</li> <li>• Import substitution</li> <li>• Nationalization</li> </ul>
Neoliberal Counterrevolution	1980s <b>International Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free-market economics</li> <li>• Transition economies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privatization</li> <li>• Foreign direct investment</li> <li>• Reduced role of the state</li> <li>• Free trade</li> <li>• Currency devaluation</li> </ul>
Sustainable Development	1990s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global environmental change</li> <li>• Environmental economics</li> <li>• Women and development</li> <li>• Children and development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with developed countries</li> <li>• Market mechanisms for environmental regulation</li> <li>• Resource conservation</li> <li>• Renewable resources</li> <li>• Loans to women and very poor (microcredit)</li> <li>• Women's and children's rights</li> <li>• Appropriate technology</li> </ul>