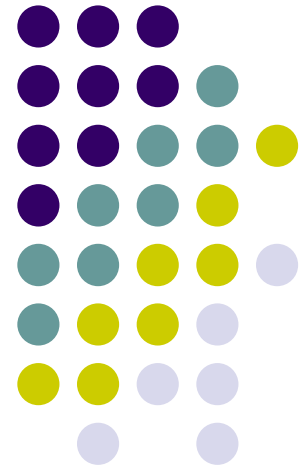


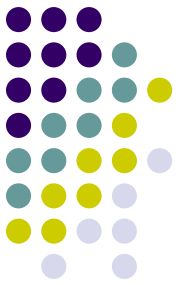
AP Human Geography Review



Ch. 1 Intro to Human Geo.

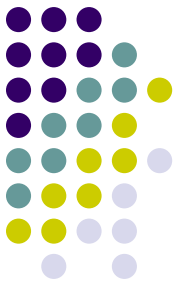


- Human geography holds that there are three types of regions:
 - Formal- there is one common element (cultural and physical) that uniforms the region.
 - The Bible Belt
 - Rust Belt
 - Functional- Is an interdependent region that is uniformed based on its connectivity.
 - Financial or political districts
 - Perceptual- an area that reflects feelings rather than precise data.

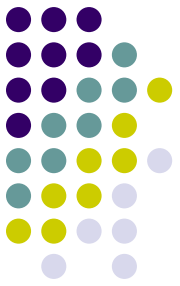


- Cultural landscape is the land shaped by humans
- Globalization is the increasing of communication through technology.
 - Communications (phone, internet etc..)

Maps

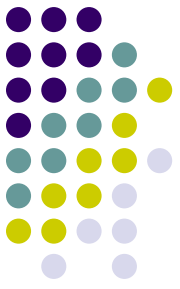


- Thematic map: a map of any scale that presents a spatial distribution of a single category.
 - Graduated circle maps
 - Isometric maps: a map with lines that connect points of equal value of the item mapped.
 - Choropleth maps: Presents avg. value of the data studied per preexisting areal region.
 - Isopleth maps: shows a calculation of an areal statistic (People, crops)

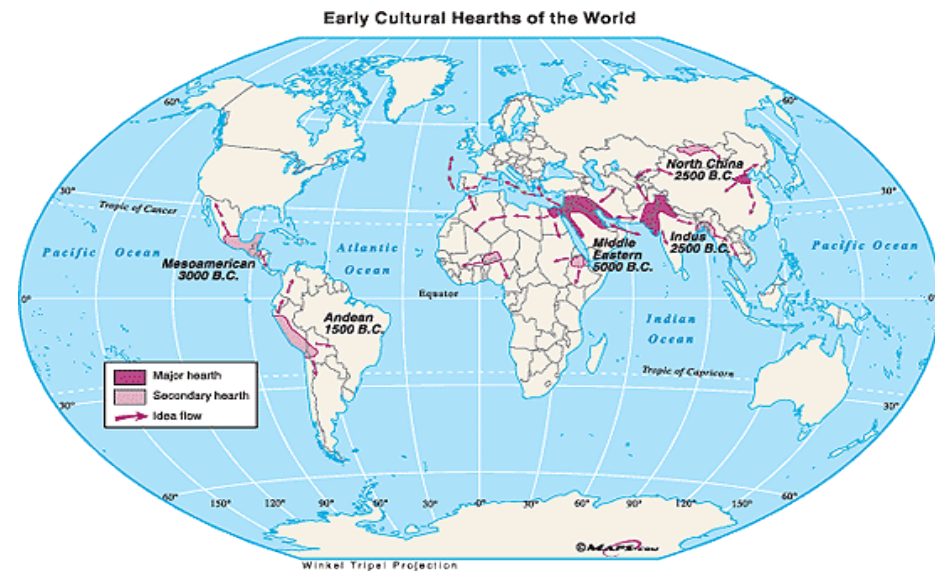


Chapter 2 Review “Culture”

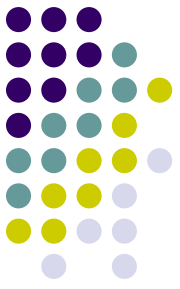
- Culture: A set of learned shared perceptions of norms that effect the behavior of a large group of people.
- Culture can be broken down into the following categories:
 - Culture traits:
 - Culture complex:
 - Culture systems:
 - Culture region:
 - Culture realms:



- Cultural Hearth: the cradle or homeland of a culture.
- The earliest cultural hearths were...
 - Egypt, Mesopotamia, Indus River Valley, North China, Meso-America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Andean America.



Cultural Ecology

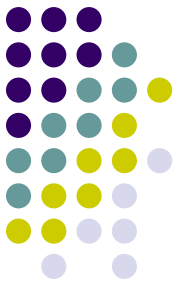


- The two way relationship between man and his environment.
- Schools of Thought:
 - Environmental Determinism: Man is the product of his surroundings.
 - Possibilism: “Cultural heritage and technological level is just as important as the physical environment in affecting human behavior.
 - Cultural Determinism: The physical environment is passive and easily conquered.

Cultural Landscape



- Types of cultural impacts on the environment:
 - Consumption/ depletion
 - Modification (positive and negative)
 - Pollution-



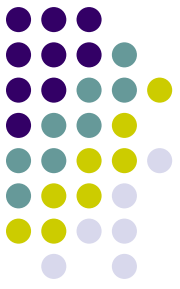
Structure of Culture

- Ideological
 - Mentifact (myths, beliefs, values, behavior)
- Technological
 - Artifacts (tools, games, physical culture)
- Sociological
 - (family, church, state)
 - Mentifacts + artifacts = sociofacts



Cultural Change

- Innovation
- Diffusion the spread of an idea.
 - Expansion: spread from the center of a cultural location.
 - Relocation: Moves completely from one place to another
 - Hierarchical Diffusion: steps “trickle down”
 - Stimulus: Improvement of a mentifact, artifact, sociofact.
 - Contagious:

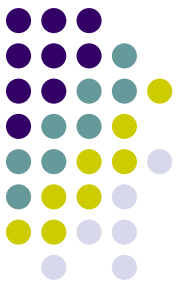


- Diffusion Barriers: anything that hinders the spread of mentifacts, artifacts, and sociofacts.
- Syncretism
 - Religious, food, language, dress
 - Sikhism: combination of Hinduism and Islam
 - 23 million Sikhs still live in India (Punjab)



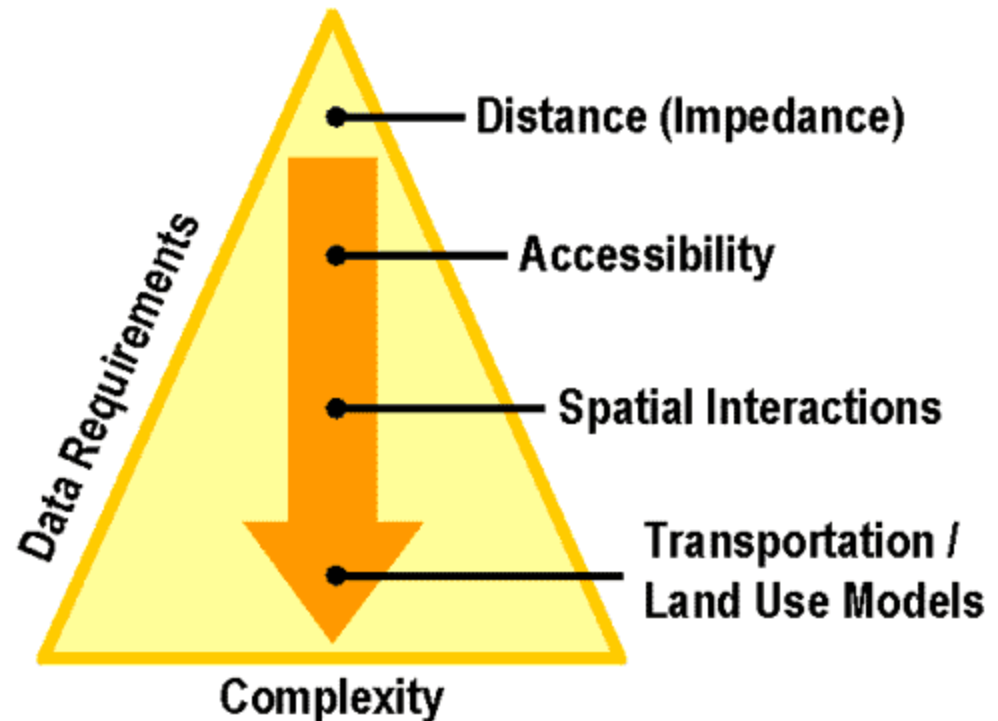
The Khanda



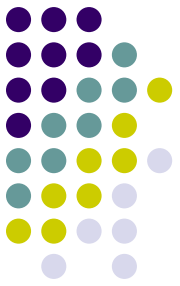


Ch. 3 Spatial interaction

- **Spatial interaction**: movement of peoples, ideas, and commodities with and between areas.

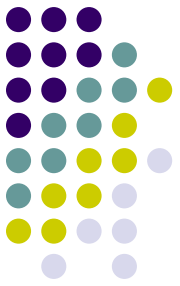


Flow Determining Factors pg. 58-59

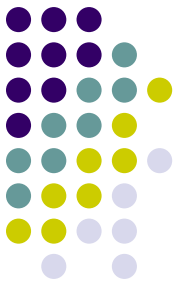


- **Complementarity:** supply and demand, with purchasing power and available transportation.
- **Transferability:** acceptable costs of an exchange; the mobility of a commodity.
- **Intervening Opportunity:** a more attractive alternative source of a commodity.

The Gravity Model of Interaction

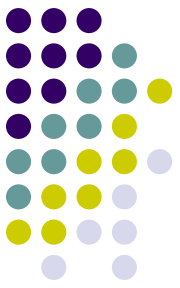


- The size of a place overcomes distance decay and acts as a gravitational pull of exchanges with other places.
- Large cities have greater drawing power for individuals than small ones.
- The Breaking Point Formula: page 61



Movement Bias

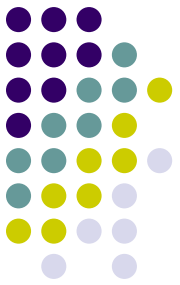
- Distance bias: short movements are favored over long movements.
 - Direction bias: greatest intensity of movement in a particular space.
 - Network bias: presence/absence of connecting channels affects likelihood of interaction
-
- Network = a set of routes and the set of places that they connect.



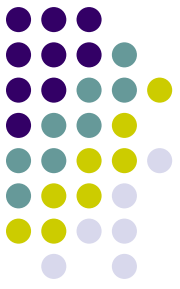
Human Spatial Behavior

- Territoriality- emotional attachment to & defense of home ground, usually group related.

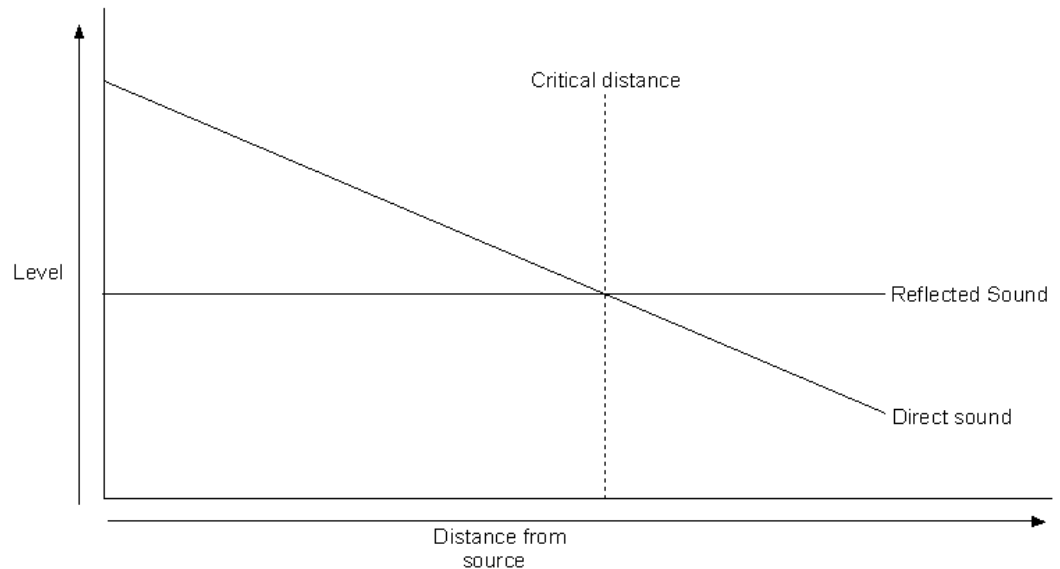




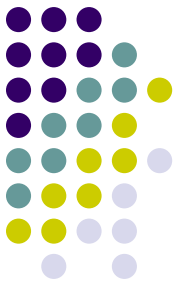
- Personal Space
 - Greeting Space
 - Friendly Space
 - Intimate Space
- Activity Space: the volume of space and length of time within which our activities must be confined.
 - Activity space depends on: stage in life-cycle, mobility ability, awareness of space.



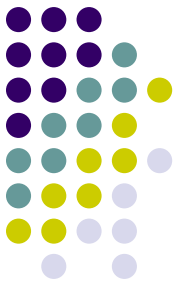
- Space/Time Prism: page 65.
- Critical Distance: The distance beyond which cost, effort, and means strongly influence our willingness to travel.



Spatial Interaction & Accumulation of Information

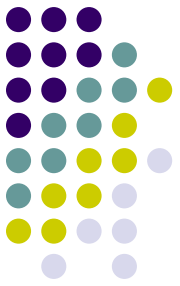


- Information Flow- Modern
Telecommunications, information flow may be instantaneous, regardless of distance.
 - Individual
 - Mass: source to area
- Characteristics:
 - Formal: one way communication.
 - Informal: immediate feedback.

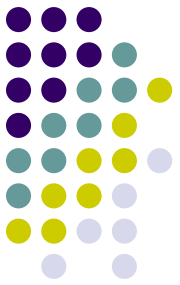


- Personal Communication Field: the informational counterpart to activity space.
- Mass Media Spatial Implications: Hierarchies of influence.
 - Ex. National- New York, L.A, Local- Memphis.

Information and Perception

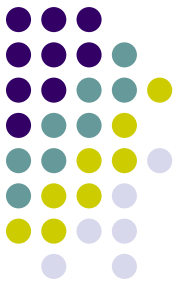


- Perception of Natural Hazards. Page 71-73.



Migration:

- Migration: the permanent relocation of residential place and activity space.
- Factors:
 - Complementarity, Transferability, and Intervening Opportunities.
 - Space Information and Perception
 - Sociocultural and economic characteristics of the migrants
 - Distance between places.



● Migrational Patterns

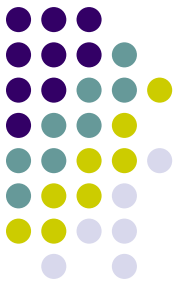
● Intercontinental

- Pop. Structure of the U.S, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil etc..

● Intra continental/interregional

- From country to country or within a country.

● Localized residential shifts



- Types of Migration:

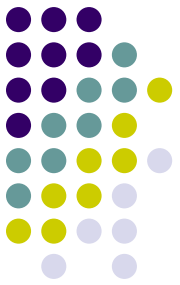
- Forced migrations

- 10-12 million African were forcibly transferred as slaves to the Western Hemisphere.
- 1825-1840 over 100,000 southeastern Amerindians were removed from their homelands to “Indian Territory”

- Reluctant relocation

- Rwandan refugees that fled to Zaire (DRC), Uganda, Burundi in 1994.

- Voluntary migration: opportunities/ lifestyle perceived better at destination.



● Controls on Migration:

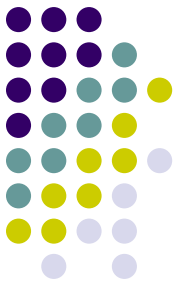
- Push factors-
- Pull factors
- Place utility- an individual's degree of satisfaction in a place.
- step migration-
- Chain migration- migration is prepared by kinfolk and friends.
- Counter migration- 25%
- Channelized migration- (retirees to Florida, Indians to Persian Gulf)

Laws of Migration (Ravenstein 1880)

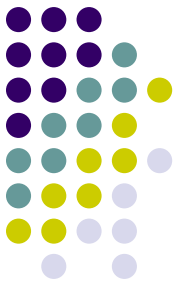


- Most migrants go only a short distance.
- Longer distance migration favors big-city destinations
- Most migration proceeds step-by-step
- Most migration is rural to urban
- Each migration flow produces a counterflow.
- Most migrants are adults
- Most Interantional migrants are young males.

Chapter 4 Population: patterns, regional trends

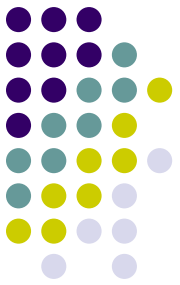


- **Population Geography:** the number, composition, and distribution of human beings in relation to variations in the conditions of earth and space.
- **Demography:**

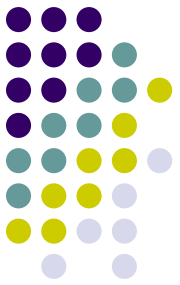


- In the last 20 years the world population grew at an avg. rate of 20 million per year.
- World population milestones:

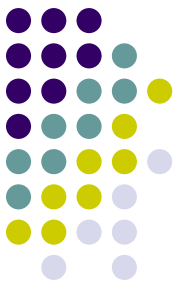
1845	1 billion
1925	2 billion
1958	3 billion
1973	4 billion
1986	5 billion
1999	6 billion



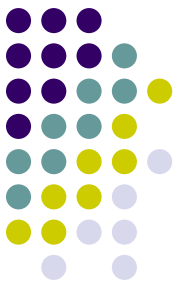
- Crude Birth Rate: annual number of live births per 1000 people.
 - Rates higher than 30 are high; lower than 18 are low.
 - China: had 33 per 1000 in 1970 but dropped to 18 per 1000 in 1986.
 - Between 1990 and 2025, 95% of global population growth will be in developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.



- Total Fertility Rate: avg. number of children born to each woman at the present rate.
 - More reliable
 - Rate to replace the population is:
 - The world wide rate in 1990 was 3.5; in 1999 it dropped to 3.0.
 - (MDC 1.6; LDC 4.0)



- **Crude Death Rate:** annual no. of deaths per 1000.
- **Infant Mortality Rate:** annual number of death of infants under 1 yr. per 1000 live births.
- **Population Pyramids:** age and sex composition of a population.
 - LDCs in a pyramid shape.
 - Life expectancy is higher globally.

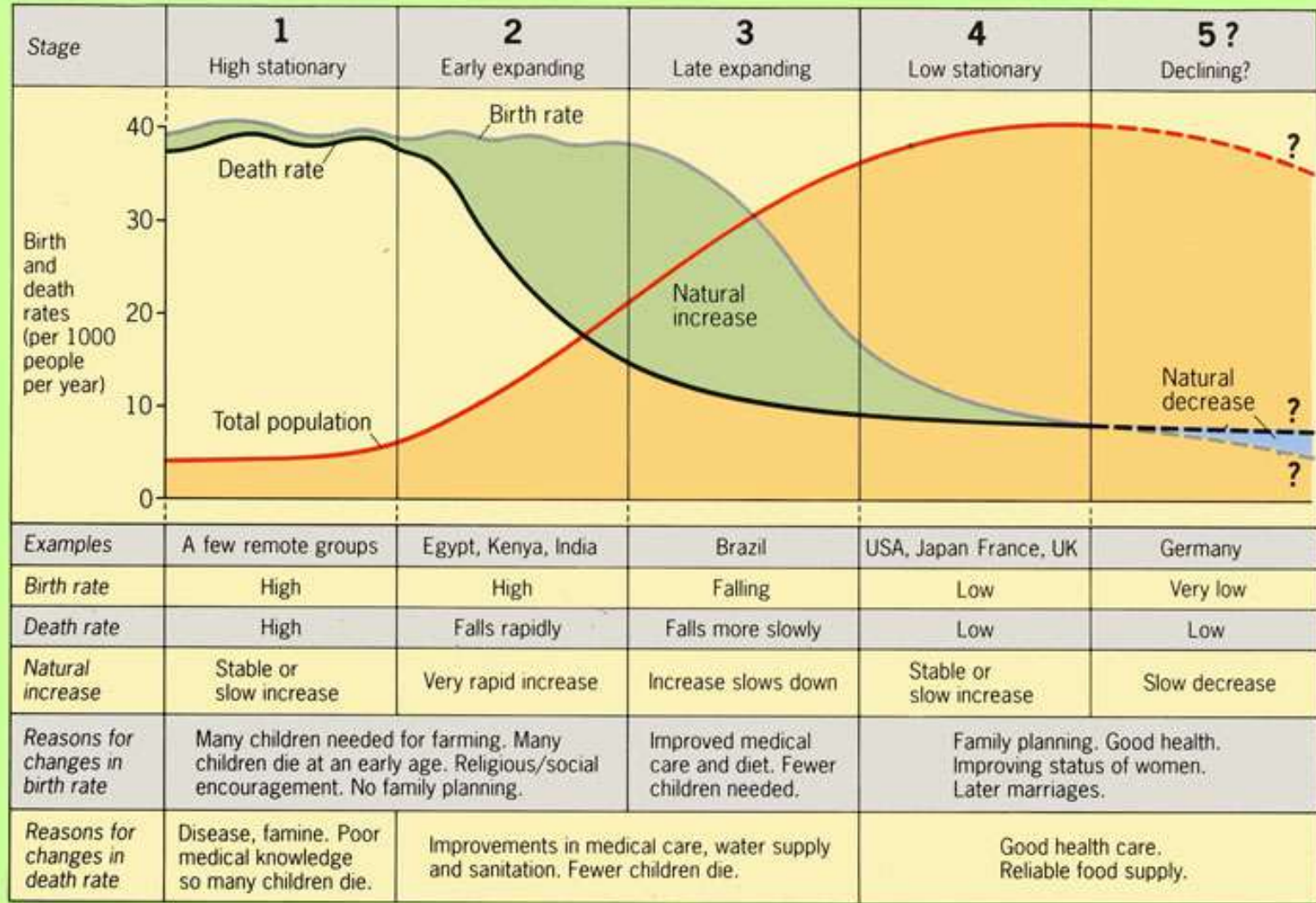


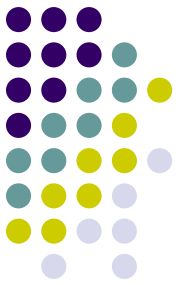
- Rate of Natural Increase:
 - Represented by %
 - 1999: world 1.5%; LDC: 1.8%; USA: 0.6%
- Doubling Time: USA- 116 years; India- 36 years.

Year	Estimated Pop.	Doubling time
1	250 mil	
1650	500 mil	1650
1804	1 Bil.	154
1927	2 Bil.	123
1974	4 Bil.	47
2030	8 Bil.	56



Demographic Transition Model

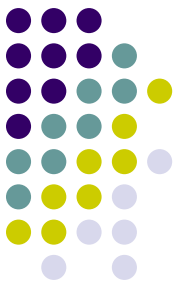




- Stage 2 countries:

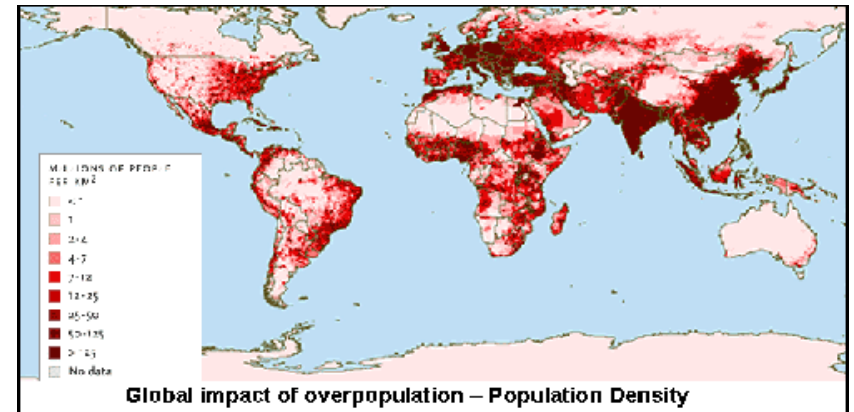
- Pakistan: B.R 31 per 1000 & D.R: 8 per 1000

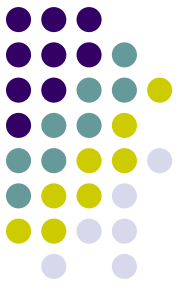
- Guatemala: B.R 34 per 1000 & D.R: 6 per 1000



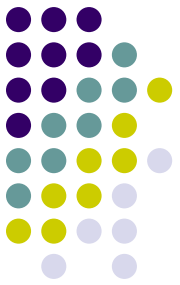
World Population Distribution

- 90% live north of the equator
- Over 50% live on 5% of the land
- 67% live between 20N & 60N
- Four Great clusters of World Population:
 - East Asia
 - South Asia
 - Europe
 - NE USA & E. Canada

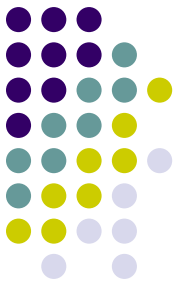




- Physiological Density: total pop. Divide by total arable land.
- Overpopulation:
- Carrying Capacity:
- Urbanization: Urban areas are growing at fast rates, rural areas are not.
 - 51% of the earth's population now urban.
- Population Data: is improving but inadequate in many countries. (page: 116)



- Population controls: mean of subsistence.
 - Homeostatic plateau:
 - Neo-Malthusianism: gov't must work to lower birth rates as the nation lowers death rates.
 - Cornucopian view: that population growth is a stimulus not a deterrent
- Demographic Momentum: even if birth rates fall, population will continue to rise bec. Of the number of young people.



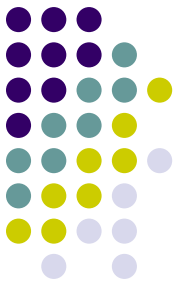
Language

- **Protolanguage:** the reconstruction of an earlier form of a language.
 - Romance languages.
 - Vocabulary and grammar
- Language is a **Mentifact** and part of a cultures ideological subsystem.
- Languages evolve
 - Human thought, expression, cosmopolitan world.

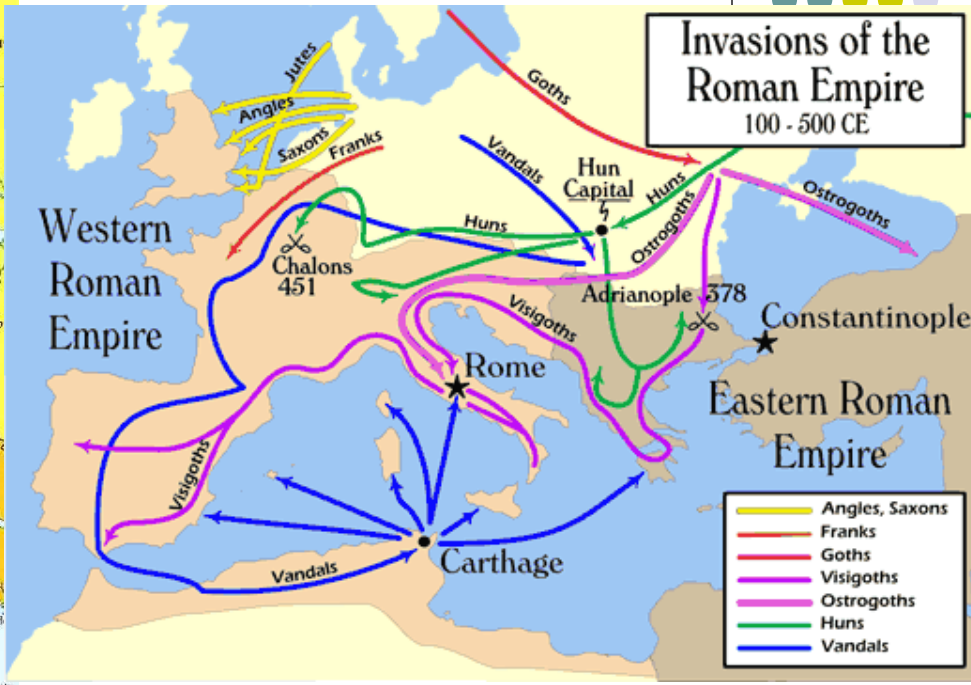
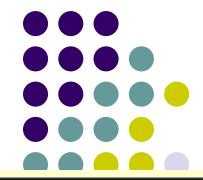
The Geography of Language

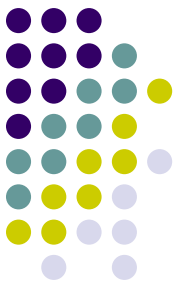


- Language: an organized system of spoken words by which people communicate with.
 - It is the most important medium by which culture is transmitted.
 - It defines culture groups.
 - Defended symbol of cultural identity.
 - Gaelic/Spain and Telugu/ India

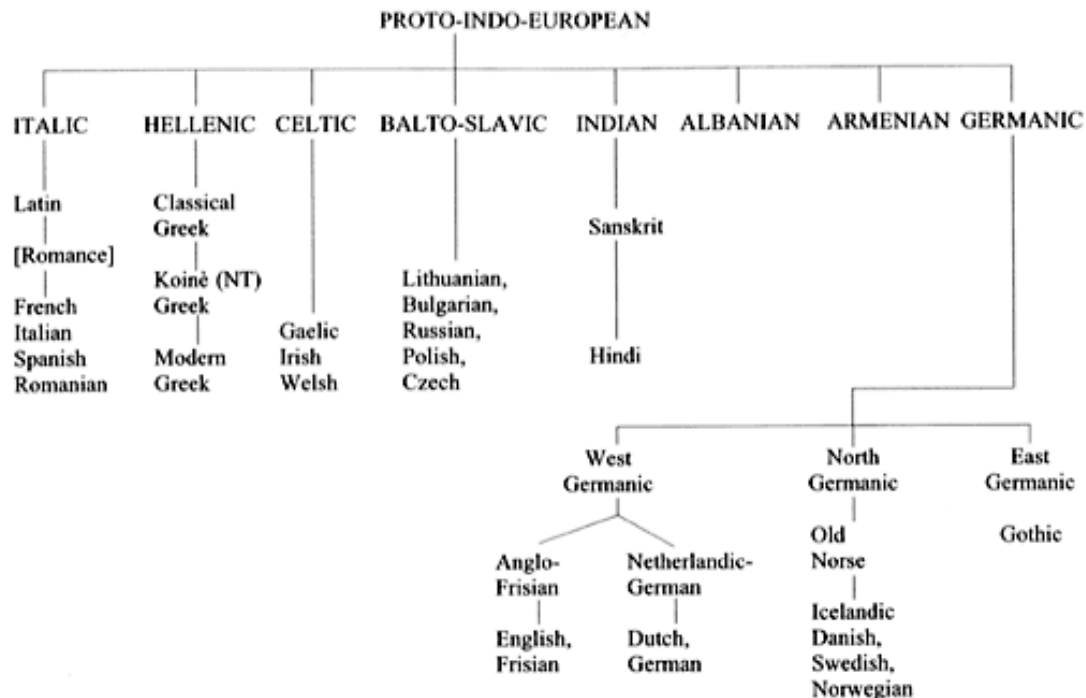


- Language Family: a group of languages descended from a single, earlier tongue.
 - (protolanguage)
- Family relationships can be recognized through similarities in vocabulary and grammar.
- Romance Languages: (Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese etc..)
- Germanic Language Family: Proto-Germanic derivatives. (English, German/Dutch/Scandinavian)

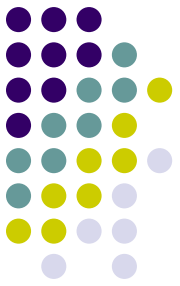




- Romance and Germanic Languages are sub-families of the large family of Indo European languages.

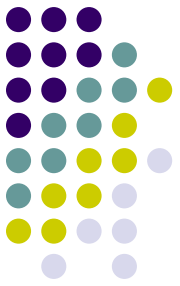



World Patterns of Languages

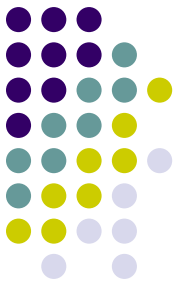


- Language Spread:
 - Languages may spread:
 - Relocations Diffusion (colonization of America)
 - Expansion Diffusion (acculturation)
 - Hierarchical Diffusion (India)
- Cultural barriers: Greek speakers resisted centuries of Turkish rule.
- Physical barriers: Pyrenees Mountains (Basque)

The End of the Roman Empire

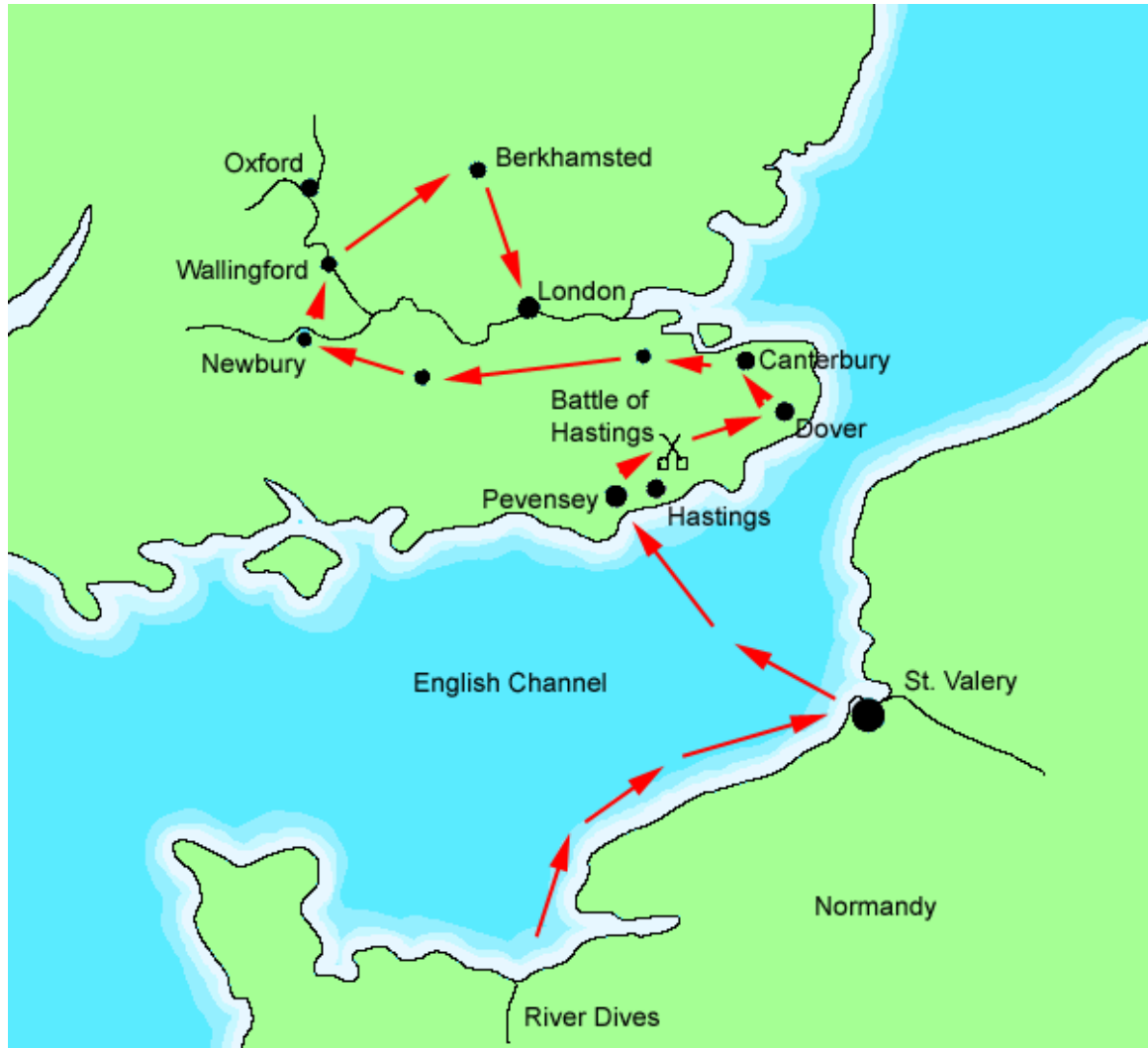
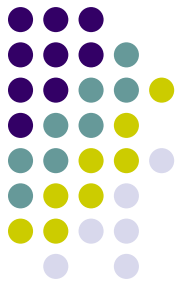


 *Barbarian Migrations and Invasions. The early cross-border raids of neighboring peoples gave way to migrations of starving and terrified barbarian allies looking for safety in the Empire. By the fifth century, large-scale raids by the Huns and Vandals reached throughout the western Empire, resulting in permanent settlements.*



Language Change

- Migration, segregation, and isolation give rise to separate languages.
- The Story of English:
 - Proto Germanic language brought to British Isles in 5/6th centuries.
 - West Saxon dialect emerged as Standard Old English
 - In 1066, French becomes dominant in South England (after the Norman Conquest, Duke William)
 - English reemerges in 1204
 - Early Modern English (London dialect) emerges in 15th and 16th century.



Combine one word from each of the three columns below, prefaced with "Thou":

Column 1

artless
bawdy
beslubbering
bootless
churlish
cockered
clouted
craven
currish
dankish
dissembling
droning
errant
fawning
fobbing
froward
frothy
gleeking
goatish
gorbellied
impertinent
infectious
jarring
loggerheaded
lumpish
mammering
mangled
mewling
paunchy
pribbling
puking
puny
qualling
rank
reeky
roguish
ruttish
saucy

Column 2

base-court
bat-fowling
beef-witted
beetle-headed
boil-brained
clapper-clawed
clay-brained
common-kissing
crook-pated
dismal-dreaming
dizzy-eyed
doghearted
dread-bolted
earth-vexing
elf-skinned
fat-kidneyed
fen-sucked
flap-mouthed
fly-bitten
folly-fallen
fool-born
full-gorged
guts-gripping
half-faced
hasty-witted
hedge-born
hell-hated
idle-headed
ill-breeding
ill-nurtured
knotty-pated
milk-livered
motley-minded
onion-eyed
plume-plucked
pottle-deep
pox-marked
reeling-ripe

Column 3

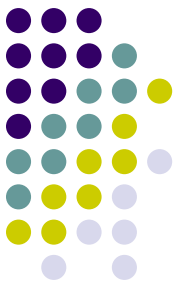
apple-john
baggage
barnacle
bladder
boar-pig
bugbear
bum-bailey
canker-blossom
clack-dish
clotpole
coxcomb
codpiece
death-token
dewberry
flap-dragon
flax-wench
flirt-gill
foot-licker
fustilarian
giglet
gudgeon
haggard
harpy
hedge-pig
horn-beast
hugger-mugger
joithead
lewdster
lout
maggot-pie
malt-worm
mammet
measle
minnow
miscreant
moldwarp
mumble-news
nut-hook



Standard and Variant Languages

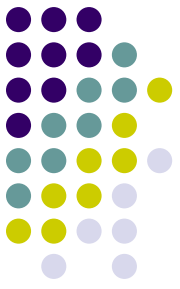


- Standard Language
- Dialects
- Pidgin (Amalgamation of 2 Languages)
 - DR Congo: Lingala (hybrid of Congolese dialects and french)
- Creoles (Pidgin evolving into a native language) Creole or Swahili)
- Lengua Franca (English in India)
- Official Language (Hindi in India)



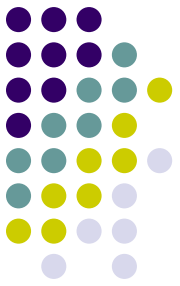
- Toponyms: names of places; most common in N. America and N American names.
 - Chester (evolved from the latin “*castra*”)
 - Ham “hamlet” or “meadow”
 - Mississippi “Big River” by the Algonquin.
 - New France
 - New England
 - Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana





Patterns of Religion

- A religion is a value system that unites members in systems of worship and faith in the divine.
 - Common beliefs, understandings, expectations and controls)
- Religions
 - create rules and regulations upon society.
 - Affect the economic situation of a culture.
 - Impact the cultural landscape of society.



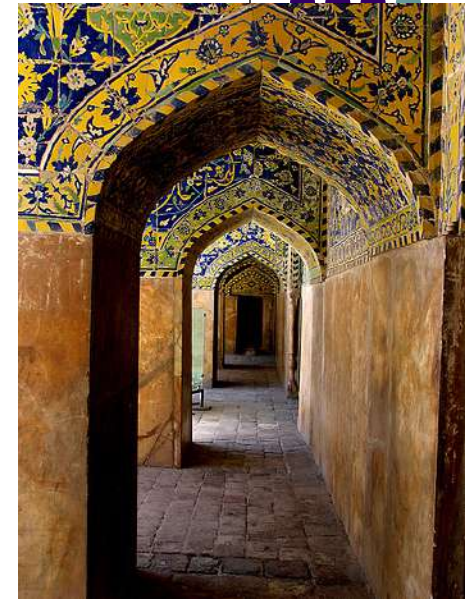
Classification of Religions

- **Universalizing:** *Christianity, Islam, Buddhism.*
 - Tend to expansionary.
- **Ethnic:** *Judaism, Hinduism, Shintoism.*
 - Tend to be regionally confined.
- **Tribal/ Traditional Religions:** *Animism, Shamanism.*
 - Are contracting as more adherent convert to universalizing religions.



LAMIC LANDSCAPE:

- Mosques



Confucian temple





torii arches



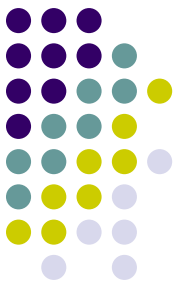


CHRISTIAN LANDSCAPE:

- Colonization
- Missionaries
- Immigration



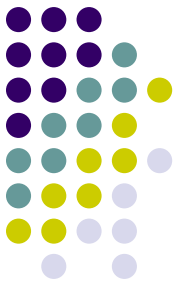




Ch. 6 Ethnic Geo.

- Ethnic groups: populations bound together by:
 - Common origin, set apart by distinctive ties of culture, race, religion, language, or nationality.

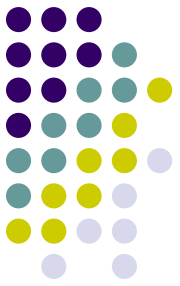




- European colonialism created “**pluralistic**” societies.
 - How?
 - By introducing ruling elites (Europeans) and non-indigenous labor groups (often Africans) into colonies with native cultures.



Ethnic Geography:



- ***National Ethnic Diversity is caused by:***

- Empires, political revolutions, government acquisition of neighbors.
 - Former U.S.S.R, India, Yugoslavia etc... (these ethnic groups have “homelands”)
- Immigration
 - Chinatown, Little Italy (refuge and support systems)
 - No “homelands” within the host nations; but enclaves.

Yugoslavia = Balkanization



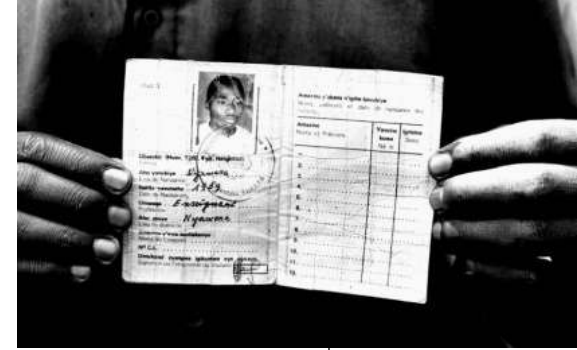
- Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1929)
 - Unification of Kingdom of: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes.
- Invaded by the **Axis powers** in 1941.
 - The Independent State of Croatia was established as a Nazi satellite state.
- In 1943 Yugoslav Partisan resisted WWII.
- 1963 Is was renamed the “**Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**”
 - Included: Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia. (this mirrored the “Soviet Way”)
- In 1991 the SFRY disintegrated due to the Yugoslav Wars
 - Created the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (lasted until 2003)
 - Serbia and Montenegro



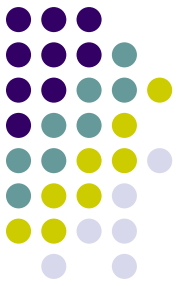
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
AS OF 1 JANUARY 1991



Terms

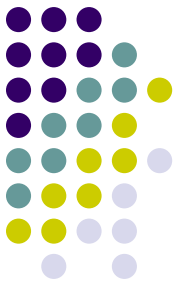


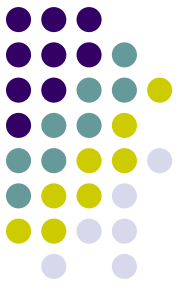
- Ethnicity (ethnos): characteristics of a particular group of a common origin.
- Ethnocentrism: the feeling that one's own ethnic group is superior.
 - Ethnic minorities are associated with homelands (within their larger country).
 - Ethnic cleansing.
 - E.g. slaughter of the Tutsi minority by the Hutu majority in Rwanda in 1994
- "Melting Pot" Philosophy: Come to America and lose ethnic diversity.
- Race vs. Ethnicity: race is genetic & biological ethnicity is cultural (learned).



- In the late 1880s Rwanda became part of German East Africa.
 - After Germany's defeat in the First World War Belgium took control of Rwanda.
- From 1933, everybody in Rwanda was issued with identity cards.
 - 85% was Hutu.
- After independence in 1962 the government was dominated by the Hutus.

In 1994, approximately 800,000 people were killed in an ethnic civil war between Hutus and Tutsis.

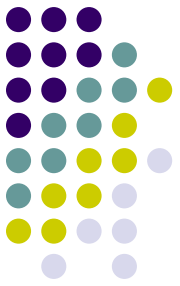




Immigration Streams

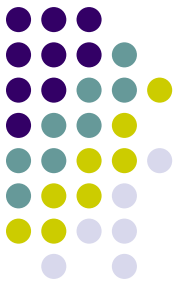
- Up to the late 1990s, there have been 65 million immigrants into the U.S.A.
 - 3 waves of Immigrant Arrivals:
 - 1. Pioneer settlement – 1870.
 - Western European & Black Africans
 - 2. 1870-1921
 - Eastern & Southern Europeans (50% of new immigrants)
 - Period ends with adoption of immigrant quotas by Congress.
 - 3. 1960s-present (Asian and Hispanics)

Acculturation & Assimilation

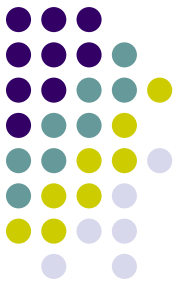


- Amalgamation theory: not conformity to dominate Anglo culture, but the merger into a composite mainstream, multi-ethnic culture: the melting pot theory.
- Acculturation:
- Assimilation:
 - Cultural (behavioral): shared experience, language, intermarriage, and a sense of history.
 - Structural Assimilation: the fusion of ethnic groups with the people of the host society.
 - -Measured by degree of residential segregation, employment segregation & intermarriage
 - Competition theory: as ethnic minorities are assimilated, ethnic differences may be heightened.

Areal Expressions of Ethnicity

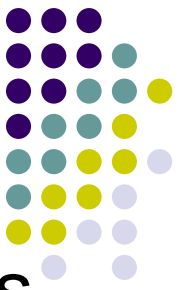


- Ethnic minorities demanding territorial identify are increasing with economic development and education.
- North America is an exception: no single ethnic minority homeland area exists.

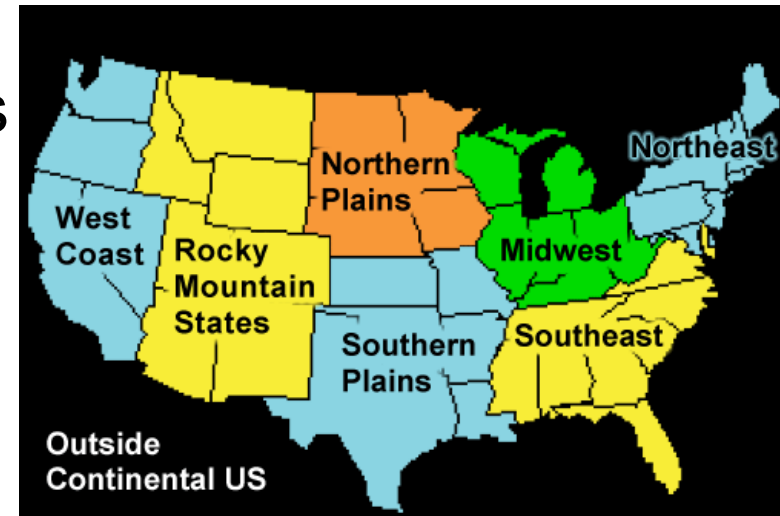


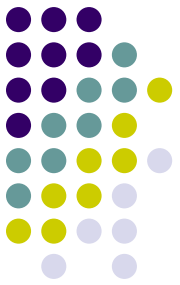
- North America is an exception: no single ethnic minority homeland area exists.
 - • In America, the English became the “**Charter Group**” who left an enduring ethnic impact felt even today!
 - In the Southwest, the Spanish had established El Paso and Santa Fe. These were prospering before Jamestown, Virginia was founded in 1607.

Page 176 (Map)

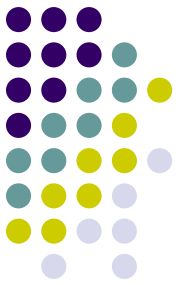


- **Ethnic Islands:** occurred when later arrivals in America had to go west to find land to settle, since the East was already taken by earlier immigrants. They usually settled in clusters in various places.
 - Scotch-Irish in Tennessee
 - Germans in Midwest & Texas
 - Slavic groups in the Plains



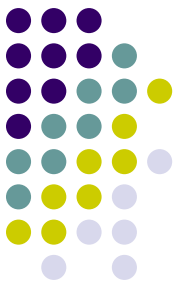


- Cluster Migration: many people move at once as a group.
 - Europeans in Canada
 - Mormons in Utah
- Chain Migration: the assembly in one area of relatives, friends attracted by the first settlers; reports.
 - Proximity to country of origin.
- Ethnic Provinces: larger than ethnic islands, large numbers of ethnic minorities have settled in a region.
 - French Canadians in Quebec
 - Blacks in Southeast U.S (Mississippi and other areas)



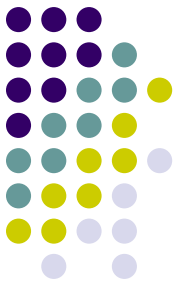
● Black Dispersion:

- emancipation following the Civil War, blacks engaged in sharecropping and farm labor.
- modern era, moved to industrial urban areas of the North. 1980s & '90s return flow to South.
- African American make up nearly 13% of the USA in 1998.



- **Hispanic concentrations:**

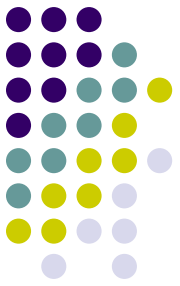
- Most rapidly growing ethnic minority in U.S. They grew 58% from 1985-98 to 12% of U.S.
- In 1999, Hispanics outnumber Blacks in New York City, Los Angeles, Houston and Phoenix. -Cubans represent 56% of the population in Dade County (Miami), Florida.
- • 92% of Hispanics live in urban areas, more than any other ethnic group.



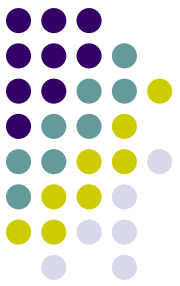
- Asian:

- Family reunification became an immigration policy in 1965. Asians take full advantage of this.
- The flood of Southeast Asian refugees since the fall of Vietnam (1974).
- Professional preference categories, job-based & skill-based immigration laws
 - *has caused a brain-drain in Less Developed Countries.*

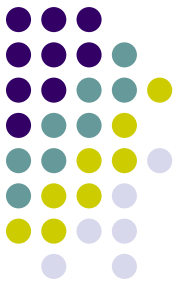
Urban Ethnic Diversity and Segregation



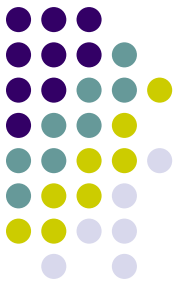
- There is a sharply defined social geography of urban America: ethnic neighborhoods are prominent.
 - Ethnic enclaves however are shrinking because of increased subdivision. (old Cubans vs. new Cubans)
- *Social Distance*: the measure that separates the minority from the charter group.
 - The greater social distance, the longer the ethnic enclave will endure as an immigrant refuge.
 - *Segregation*: extent that an ethnic group is not uniformly distributed in the rest of the population.
 - In rural to urban migration, caste, tribal, & village lines segregate immigrants in 3rd world cities.



- Rates of Assimilation depend on:
 - External Controls (attitudes toward the group):
 - When an ethnic group is viewed as threatening, "blocking tactics" used to confine them.
 - Tipping point of a community: ethnic group moves in to the degree that others move out.
 - Internal Controls (a groups cohesiveness)
 - -Defense: limiting exposure to a limited area.
 - Support: a place of initiation & indoctrination to the new culture.
 - Preservation: guarding essential cultural elements as language and religion.
 - Attack: peaceful representation through democratic process.
 - Old ethnic neighborhoods are now becoming intermixed areas.



- **Colony:** the enduring of ethnic communities in a host culture due to social distance.
 - Serve as points of entry to new arrivals of the ethnic group.
- **Enclave:** when an ethnic community persists because the ethnic group wants it to persist.
- **Ghetto:** when an ethnic community persists because outsiders discriminate against the ethnic group.

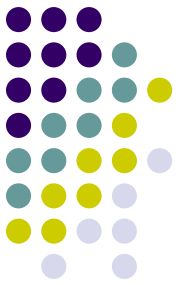


- African Americans have found strong resistance to their territorial expansion from Anglo charter group.
 - Early southern ghetto 189
 - Classic southern ghetto 190
 - Early northern ghetto 190
 - Classic northern ghetto 190

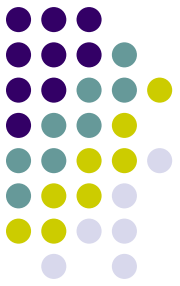
Ethnic Landscape



- *Land Survey*: a system for claiming and allotting land appropriate to cultural needs and traditions.
 - Metes & Bounds: topographic and unsystematic
 - Rectangular Survey System: Land Ordinance of 1785.
 - Townships were 36 square miles, divided into 36 square mile blocks.
 - The Long-Lot System: French origin, located in St. Lawrence Valley and Louisiana.



- ***It is impossible to determine ethnic regions of the U.S.A. by cultural landscapes of various European or African or Asian homelands. Why?**
 - American Mobility
 - Acculturation & Assimilation

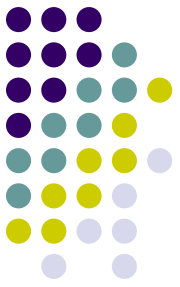


Folk & Popular Culture

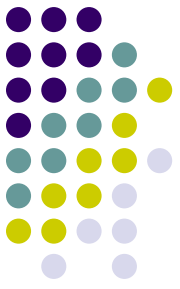
- The Cultural Mosaic of most societies includes: folk, ethnic, and popular cultures.



FOLK CULTURAL DIVERSITY

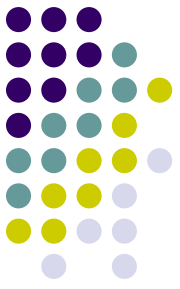


- *Folk Culture*: The collective heritage of institutions, customs, skills, dress, and way of life of a small,
 - stable, closely knit, usually rural community.
- America is a “melting pot” where people come with mentifacts & sociofacts to shape their artifacts. They came as ethnics and stayed as Americans, leaving their ethnic imprint on the landscape.
 - The only real American folk culture today: Amish



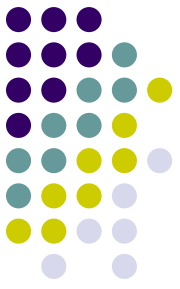
- *Folk Customs*: repeated, characteristic acts, behavioral patterns, artistic traditions, and conventions.
 - regulating social life.
- *Folk Cultural Region*: folk customs are distinctively identified with an area long inhabited by a group.
- **Anglo American Hearths**: Folk Cultural Regions may be illustrated by housing traditions.
 - *Vernacular houses*: constructed in traditional form but without formal plans or drawings.

Housing Traditions (foreign origin)



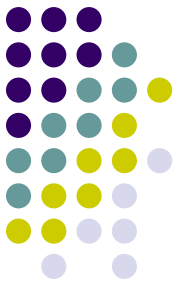
- **1. The Northern Hearths:** colder winters than Western Europe homeland, but better materials.
 - a) Lower St. Lawrence Valley: very close to original French designs.
 - Norman cottage, Quebec cottage, Montreal house, Quebec long barn
 - b) Southern New England: frame houses. wood siding, and a central chimney.
 - Garrison house, Saltbox house, New England large house, Upright/wing house
 - c) Hudson Valley: formerly dominated by the Dutch, mixed with English, German, French and
 - Flemish cultures. Stone or brick houses, one and a half stories, gable end to the front.





- Norman cottage, Quebec cottage, Montreal house, Quebec long barn





- *Southern New England: Garrison house,* Saltbox house, New England large house, Upright/wing house.





- **2. The Middle Atlantic Hearths:** Houses more ethnically diverse, & influential on America in general.
 - Four-over-four house, “I” house (double chimney).
- d) Southern Hearths: Charleston single house, Huguenot plan house.
- e) Mississippi Delta: Grenier house, Shotgun house
- f) Interior & Western Hearths: Spanish adobe house, central-hall house (Utah).

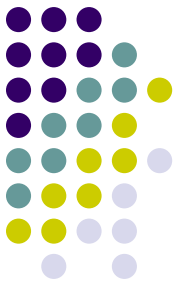
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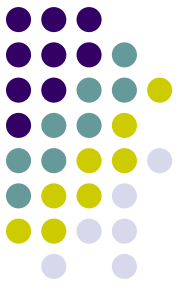


- Four-over-four house, “I” house (double chimney).



- Southern Hearths: Charleston single house, Huguenot plan house





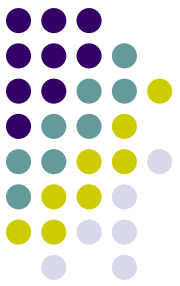
- **1. Foods and Drink** - variations in the U.S.; variations in foreign countries
- **2. Folk Music** –
 - a) Northern Song Style (solos, ballads)
 - b) Southern Backwoods & Appalachian Song (high-pitched nasal singing, “country”)
 - c) Western Song Style (narrative songs about cowboy & frontiersmen experiences)
 - d) Black Song Style (African influence with oppression theme, deep-pitched, “blues”)

Folk Cultural Regions of the Eastern U.S.:



- **1) *The Mid-Atlantic Region*** - (SE Penn., Delaware Valley) smallest, yet most influential. Techniques, sweet cookery. Furniture styles, log cabins.
 - Central/Northern European roots.
- **2) *The Lowland South*** - Dogtrot & I houses are common. English cuisine with black eyed peas, sweet potatoes, etc., African influence in music.
 - English roots with African mix, & some French mix in Louisiana.

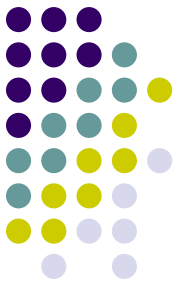




- **3) *Upland South*** - Log houses, subsistence farm culture, home crafted quilts/furniture. A main source of artifacts of folk culture in U.S.
 - German & Scotch-Irish settlers.
- **4) *The North*** - The Saltbox house & Boston baked beans.
 - English origin, locally modified by other cultures.



- **3. Folk Medicines** - old European traditions mixed with native American traditions.
- **4. Oral Folklore** - puts into words the shared values, ideals & behavior norms of a group
 - e.g. Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Paul Bunyan, Casey Jones
- **5) *The Midwest*** - most intermixed, a conglomeration of inputs of other cultural regions.

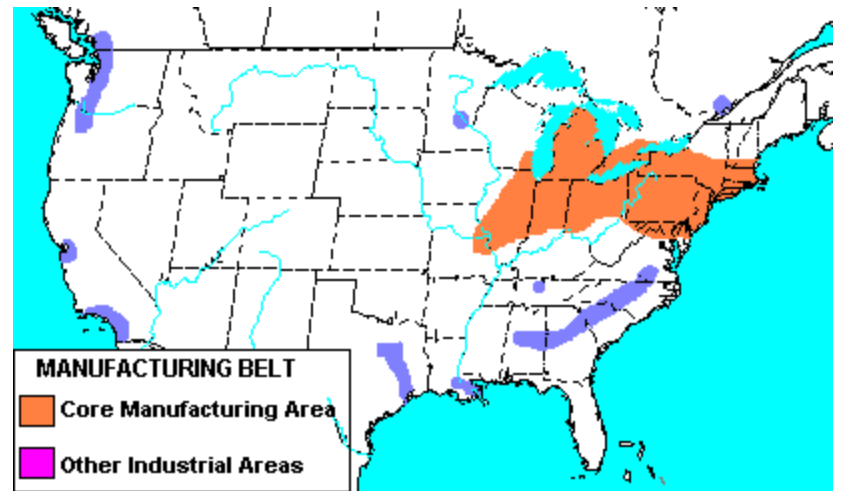
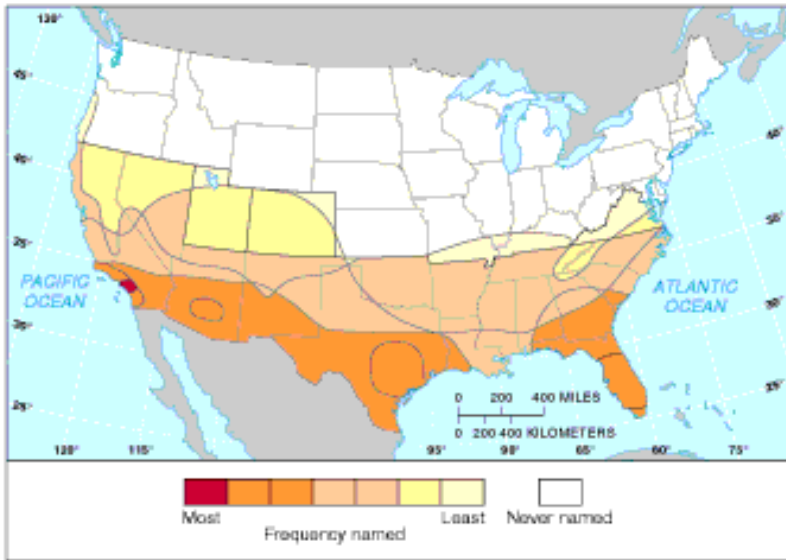


● ***Patterns of Popular Culture***

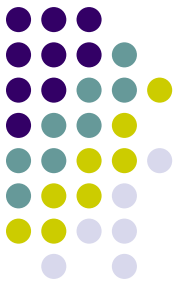
- Uniformity made possible in modern world through technology.
- National Uniformities: Fast Food; Sports; the Shopping mall (strip malls, enclosed malls)

● ***Vernacular or Popular Regions***

- Regions which have reality in the minds of the local residents as part of folk culture.
 - e.g. “the Sunbelt” “the Midwest” “the Cornbelt”



Ch. 8 Primary Economic Activities

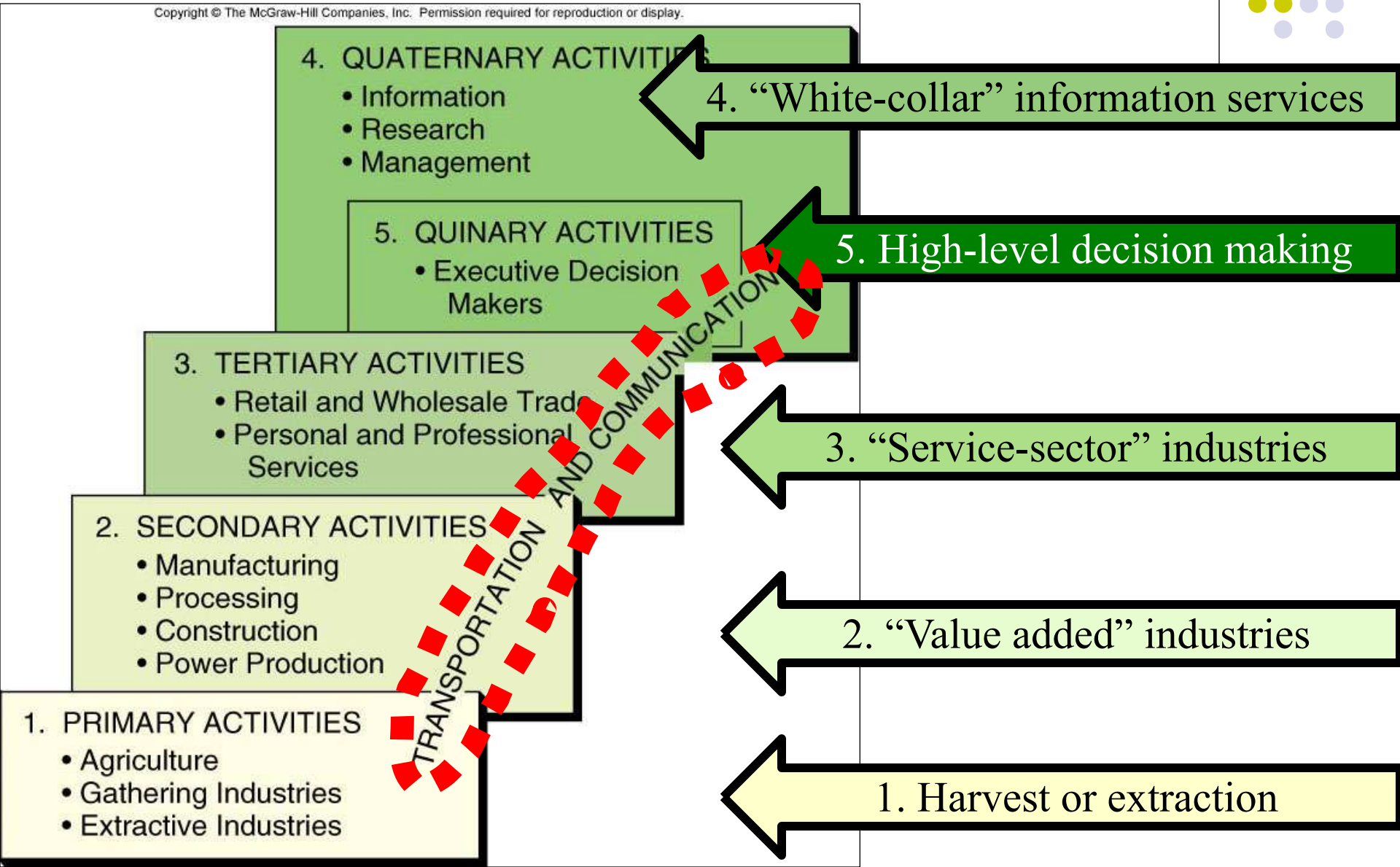


- *Economic Geography*: the study of how people earn their living, how livelihood systems vary by area, and how economic activities are interrelated and linked. Economic Activity influenced by physical environment; cultural environment –technology.

Categories of Economic Activity



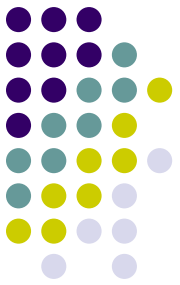
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TYPES OR ECONOMIC SYSTEMS



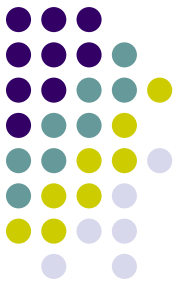
- **Subsistence Economy** - goods and services are created for the use of the producers and their kinship groups.
- **Commercial Economy** - producers (agents) freely market their goods and services, the laws of supply and demand determine their price and quality, and market competition is the primary force shaping the production decisions & distribution patterns.



- **Planned Economy** - the producers (agents) dispose of goods and services, usually through a government agency that controls both supply and price. The quantities produced and the locational patterns of production are carefully programmed by central planning departments.

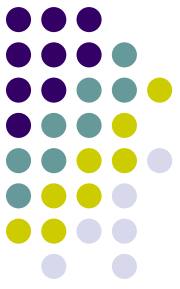


- **Agriculture:** growing of crops and tending of livestock.
- ***Extensive Subsistence Agriculture:*** large areas of land; minimal labor input. Product per acre & population levels are low.
 - Nomadic herding, shift cultivation* (nomadic farming)
- ***Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:*** small land area, large amount of labor per acre. Product per acre & population levels are high. Most common product is rice.



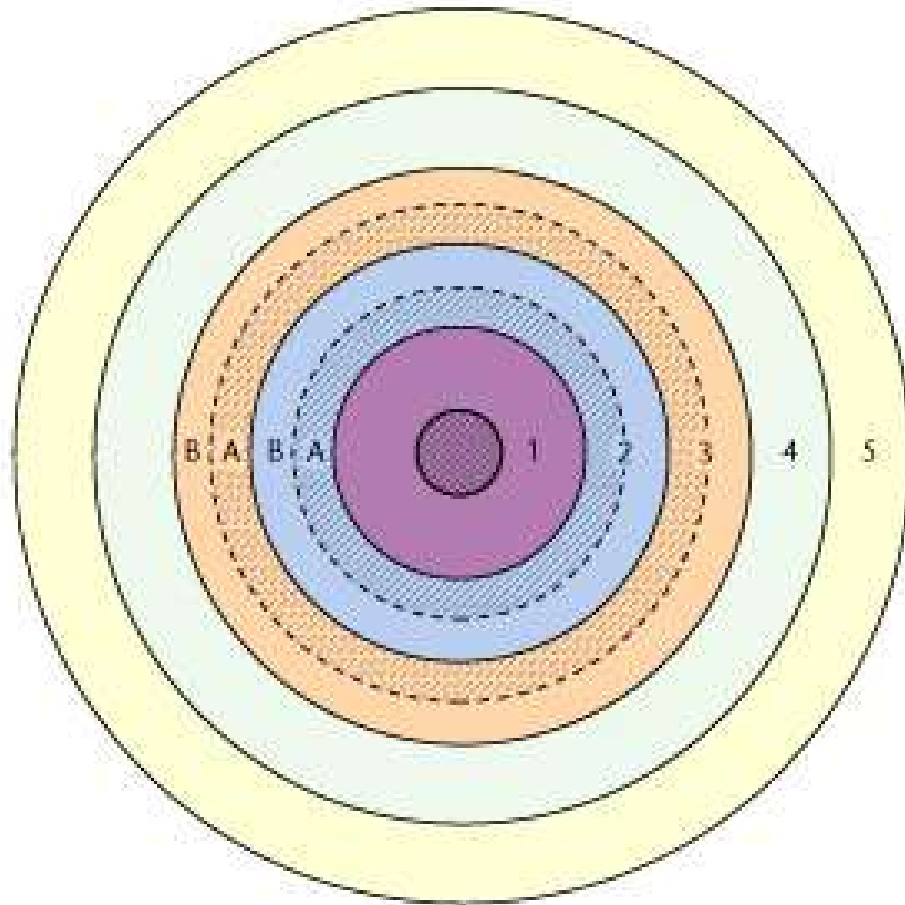
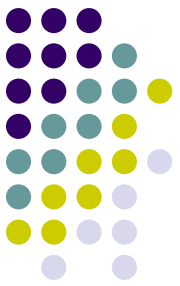
- **THE GREEN REVOLUTION:** increased production of existing land rather than expansion of cultivated area.
 - seed and management improvements
 - between 1965 and 1990, world cereal production increased over 70% (doubled in developing countries, mostly in Asia)
 - genetic improvements in rice & wheat from the basis of the Green Revolution.
- disadvantage: traditional agriculture is displaced; varieties of crops are reduced.
 - Landless peasants have been added to the urban populations of these countries.
 - Africa has not benefited from the Green Revolution (wheat, rice, and maize).









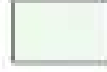


AGRICULTURE IN ADVANCED ECONOMIES:

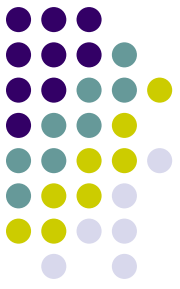


- Production control can be affected by:
 - Uncertainties of growing season.
 - Harvest prices
 - Supply & Demand
 - Gov't control on prices.
- **Von Thunen's model of Agricultural Location**-land closest to market for products more perishable, in higher demand, and bringing most price. Land further away for less perishable products, in lesser demand, and bringing less price. Furthest land for grazing livestock and other crops.

The Von Thünen Model

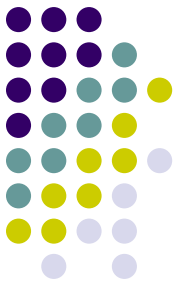


-  Central city
(the market for agricultural produce)
-  1 - Zone of market gardens and feedlots
-  2 - Zone of dairying
 -  A - Fluid milk
 -  B - Extensive, mainly pasturage
-  3 - Zone of livestock fattening
 -  A - Intensive, cultivation of feed crops
 -  B - Extensive, mainly pasturage
-  4 - Zone of commercial grain farming
-  5 - Zone of livestock ranching
-  6 - Nonagricultural

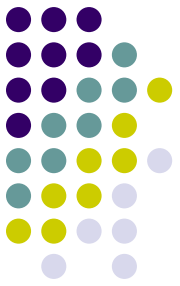


- **Intensive Commercial Agriculture:** large amounts of capital or labor per unit of land
 - (fruits, vegetables, dairy products).
- **Extensive Commercial Agriculture:** large amount of land with little intensive labor
 - (wheat-corn-cows).
- **Agriculture in the former U.S.S.R.:** collective farms; state farms.
- **Agriculture in China:** since 1952, output has increased due to reallocation of land-1.2 acres/family.

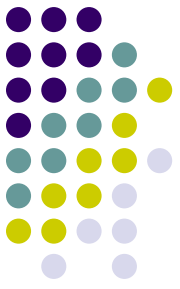
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES:



- **Gathering Industries:** fishing, foresting
- **Extractive Industries:** mining and drilling (oil and gas)
- **Natural Resources:** naturally occurring materials that humans perceive to be necessary and useful to their economic and material well-being.

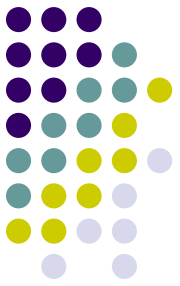


- Renewable Resources: can be consumed and replenished relatively quickly by natural or human aided processes.
- Non-renewable Resources: not replaced by natural processes (during the consumers' generation), replaced at a slower rate than they are being used.
 - Fishing
 - Forestry
 - Mining and Quarrying
 - Mineral Fuels-higher GNP, higher consumption of energy per capita



- In 1870, half of the U.S. population was directly employed in agriculture.
- As of 2006, less than 1% of the U.S. population is employed in agriculture.
 - Not because we are producing less, but because new technologies have reduced the amount of labor required.

Trade in Primary Products



- Pattern of commodity flow:
 - Raw materials producers located within less developed states → processors, manufacturers, and consumers of the more developed states.
- Who does this benefit?
- In 1990 non-manufactured goods accounted for 60% of their exports. By 2006 it dropped to 20%
 - While manufactured goods increased to 65% of exports.

Ch. 9 “Blue collar to Gold Collar.

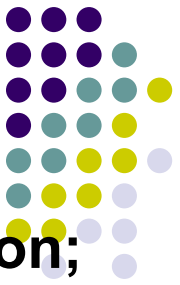


- **Components of the Space Economy:**

- Some controlling assumptions are . . .

- 1) People are economically rational: cost effective & advantageous
- 2) People seek to maximize profit.
- 3) Market Mechanism is the control: measured by price; price is fixed by supply & demand
 - a) The higher the price, the more of a good that will be offered in the market.
 - b) At lower prices, more of a good will be purchased.
 - c) Market Equilibrium - the price at which supply equals demand, satisfying the needs of consumers and the profit motivation of suppliers.
- geography of supply (resources), geography of demand (marketing opportunities),
- geography of cost (transp., local costs, etc.)

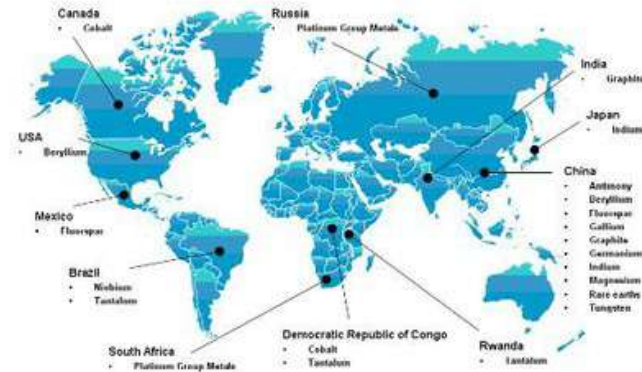
● Principles of Location in Secondary Activities (Manufacturing):

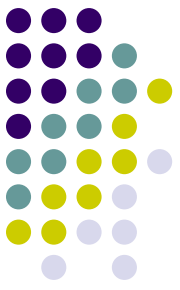


- 1) Spatially fixed costs - same no matter what location; e.g. wage rates set by a national contract.
- 2) Spatially variable costs - e.g. power costs, delivery costs for materials
- 3) Profit Maximization - least total cost location or near market
- 4) Minimization of variant costs is determining factor in choosing an industrial location.
- 5) Transportation charges (input & distribution) are often the most important variant costs.
- 6) Interdependence of manufacturing

Key Concepts

- **A. Raw Materials:**
 - Few industries deal directly with raw materials.
 - Raw material orientation: refining or stabilizing a product to make transportation cost effective.
- **B. Power Supply:** sometimes a variable, e.g. extracting alumina.
- **C. Labor Supply:** Three factors - price, level of skill, and amount of labor.
- **D. Market Pull:** Market orientation results as industry focuses on the consumer in location.
 - *Ubiquitous industries* are inseparable from the immediate markets they serve.
 - Manufacturers & Consumers are the same community. (e.g. newspapers, bakeries, dairies)

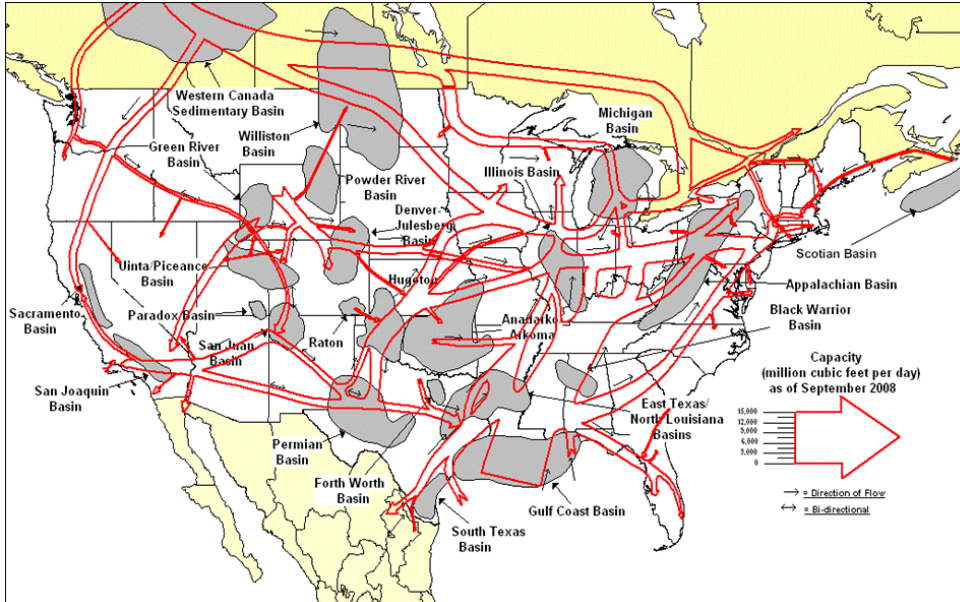




● ***E. Transportation:***

- Water transportation is cheapest over long distance, but may involve a break of bulk@ charges.
- Railways have low fuel & labor costs, yet high volume, but with limited access.
- Trucks have high volume and high speed.
- Pipelines provide speedy delivery of liquid & gas.
- Airplanes have little industrial value: high cost, low volume.





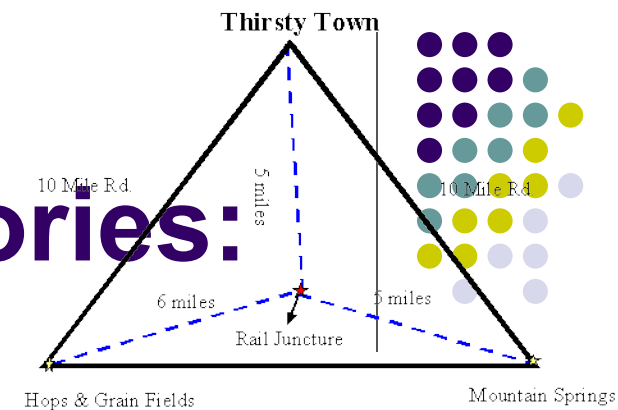
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division, GasTran Gas Transportation Information System.

Existing and Proposed Oil and Gas Export Routes From the Caspian Region



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Industrial Location Theories:



● **A. Least cost theory:**

- Weberian Analysis -the optimum location of industry is based on minimizing 3 basic expenses:

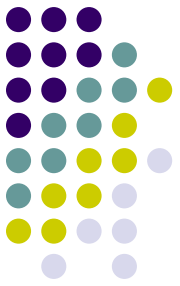
- 1) Transportation costs
- 2) Labor costs
- 3) Agglomeration costs

- **B. Locational Interdependence Theory:** location influenced by location of competitors.

● **Profit Maximization Approaches:**

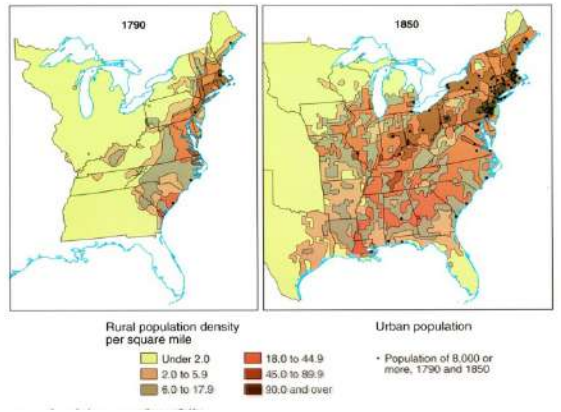
- Substitution: replace high labor with mechanization; offset high transport costs with low rent.
- Spatial margin of profitability- an area where profit can be achieved.

Other Locational Considerations and Controls:



- **A. Agglomeration economies:** spatial concentration of people and activities for mutual benefit.
 - Disadvantage: higher costs, etc.
- **B. Comparative Advantage:** specialization and trade for other commodities at a profit
- **C. Outsourcing:** producing parts or products abroad for domestic sale.
- **D. Transnational Corporations:** 25% of world manufacturing is under TNC control.
 - Of the 100 largest economic units in the world: 49 - countries, 51 - Transnational Corporations.

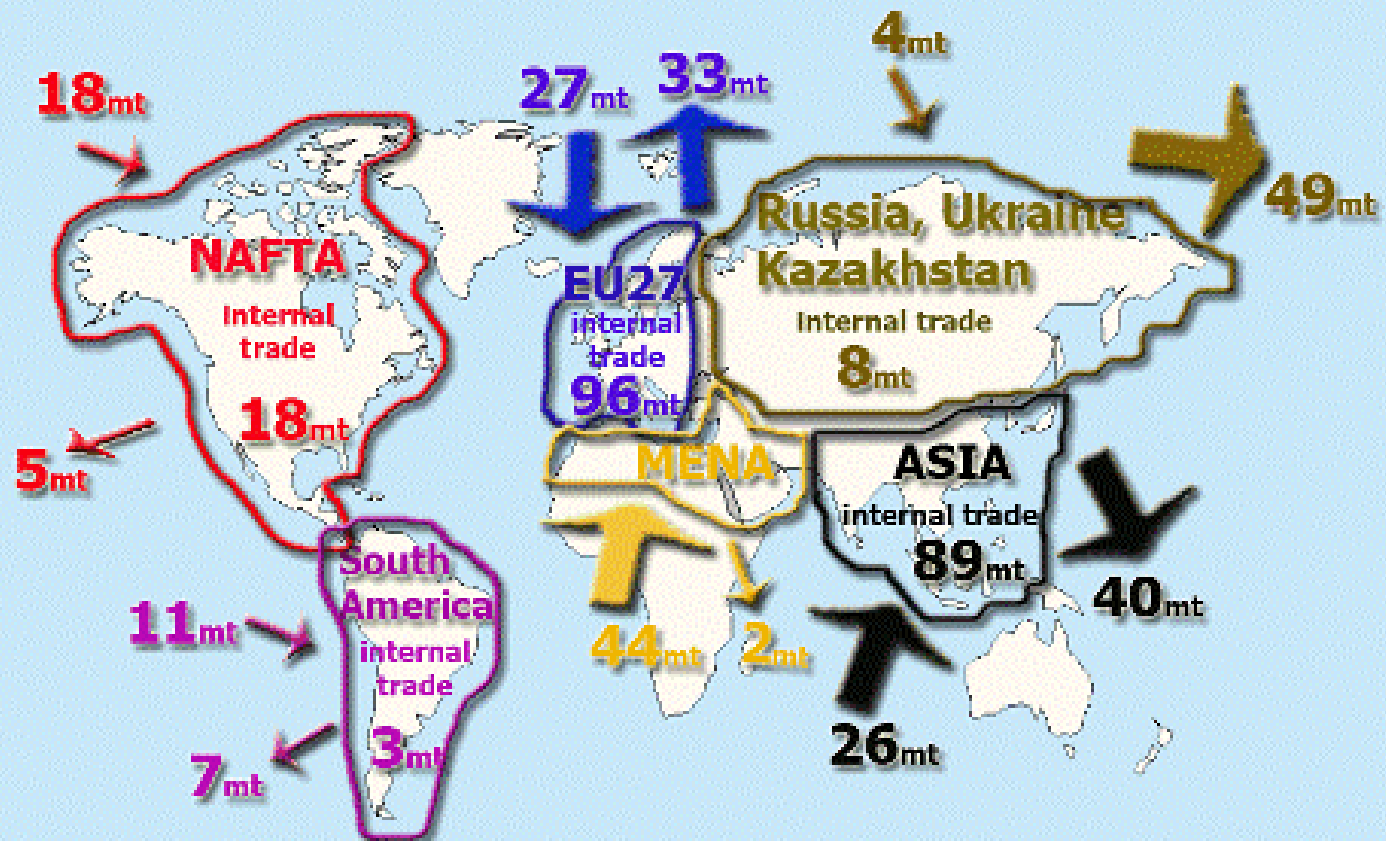
Major Manufacturing Regions of the World:





- **Eastern Anglo America** - percentage of the workforce in industry is declining
 - -Until 1960, 65% of North American industry was in the NE; In 1995, only 40% was there.
- **W. & C. Europe** (By 1900: 90% of world industrial output; but since, eroding dominance)
 - -industry localized around the coal fields of Central Europe and its urban centers.
- **E. Europe & former Eur. USSR:** mass privatization has led to foreign investment or closure.
- **E. Asia:** Japan is 2nd in world manufacturing. China since 1984 has improved and in the top10.
 - *The 4 economic tigers of the Pacific Rim:* Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore.
 - *New tigers that may join the list:* Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, & Vietnam.

MAJOR REGIONAL STEEL TRADE FLOWS : 2010

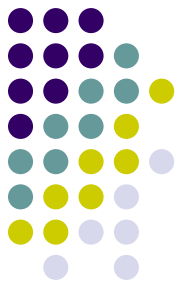


● High-Tech Patterns:

- A major factor in employment growth in advanced economies.
- High Tech Industries have become regionally concentrated.
- High Tech Transfers and Outsourcing have improved less developed economies.



● TERTIARY SERVICES AND BEYOND:



- In USA, about 80% of non-farm employment is services. Manufact. is now only about 15%.
- Russia & Eastern Europe have about 40-50% workforce in services.
- *Quaternary* (hospitals, universities, mass media) &
- *Quinary* (top executives, research scientists, lawyers) industry is not spatially tied.