

Ernst George Ravenstein



Laws of Migration

1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration.
2. Majority of migrants move a short distance.
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to chose large cities.
4. Urban residents are less migratory than those in rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

Alfred T. Mahan



Influence of Sea Power Upon History

(1890): discussed the influence and importance of **sea power**; explained Britain's dominance (19th c.) and the value of a strong navy.

Nicholas Spykman



- ***Rimland Theory (1944)***: the Eurasian Rimland, not the Heartland would be key to global power; the ***Rimland*** would be important in ***containing*** the Heartland; Britain, US and USSR would be the main power players;
- *Who controls the rimland rules Eurasia;*
- *Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world.*
- *Spykman is known as the “godfather of containment”

Ernst Burgess



Sociologist at University of Chicago; developed **concentric-zone model** in 1925 with 5 zones; city grows outward from central area in series of concentric rings

Esther Boserup



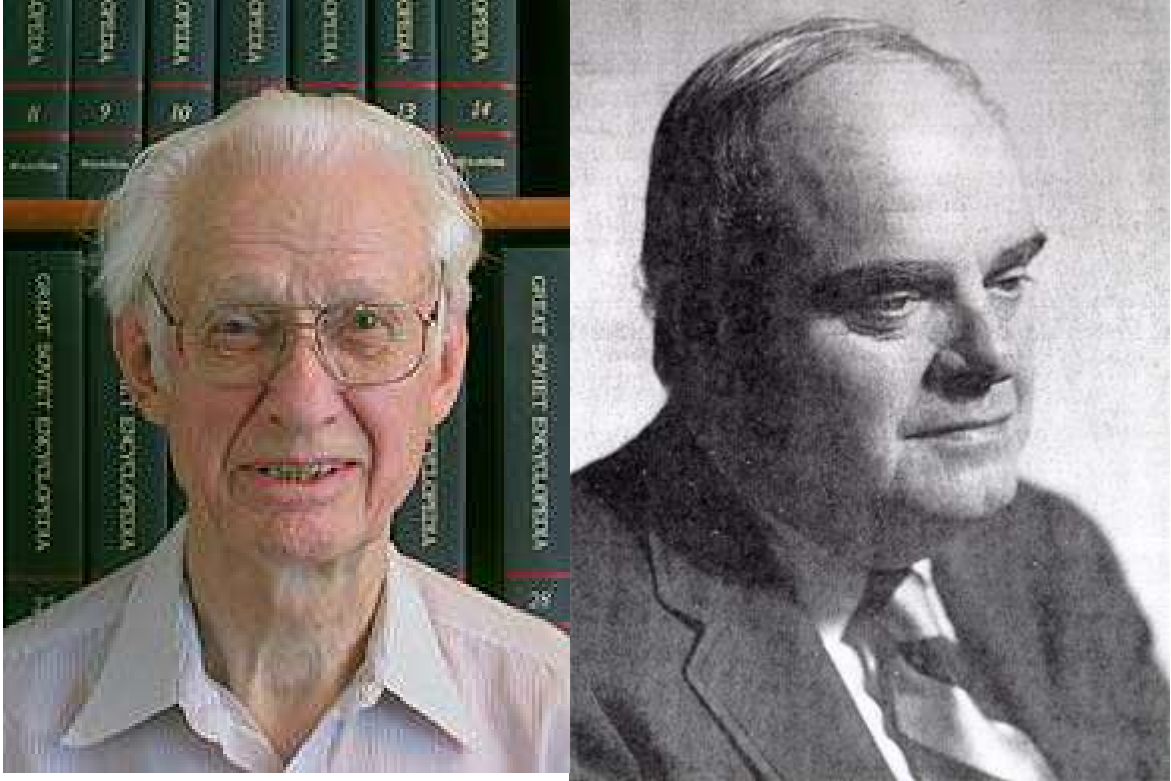
Possibilist (anti-Malthusian) who stated that the rate of food supply may vary but never reaches its carrying capacity because as it approaches the threshold, an invention or development increases food supply, however, the depletion of nutrients creates diminishing returns.

Johann Heinrich Von Thünen



German scholar-farmer who developed core-periphery model; proposed an "isolated state" that had no trade connections with outside world, possessed only one market (center of state), and had uniform soil/climate/level terrain throughout; he created model to study influence of distance from market and concurrent transport costs on type and intensity of agriculture.

Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman



Known for the **Multiple Nuclei Model** - Urban structure model that recognizes that the CBD was losing its dominant position as the single nucleus of the urban area.

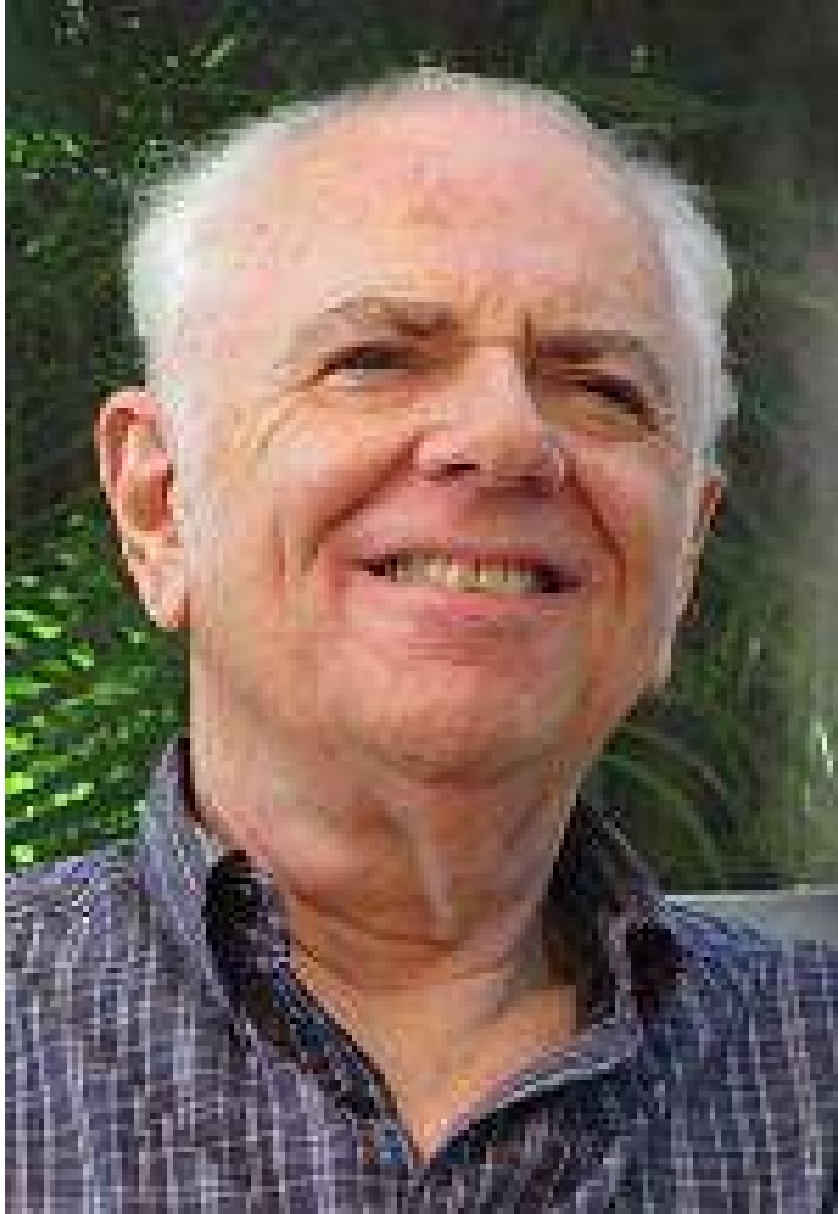
Alfred Weber



Least Cost Theory – the location of manufacturing establishments is determined by the minimization of three critical expenses:

1. Labor
2. Transportation
3. Agglomeration

Peter O. Muller



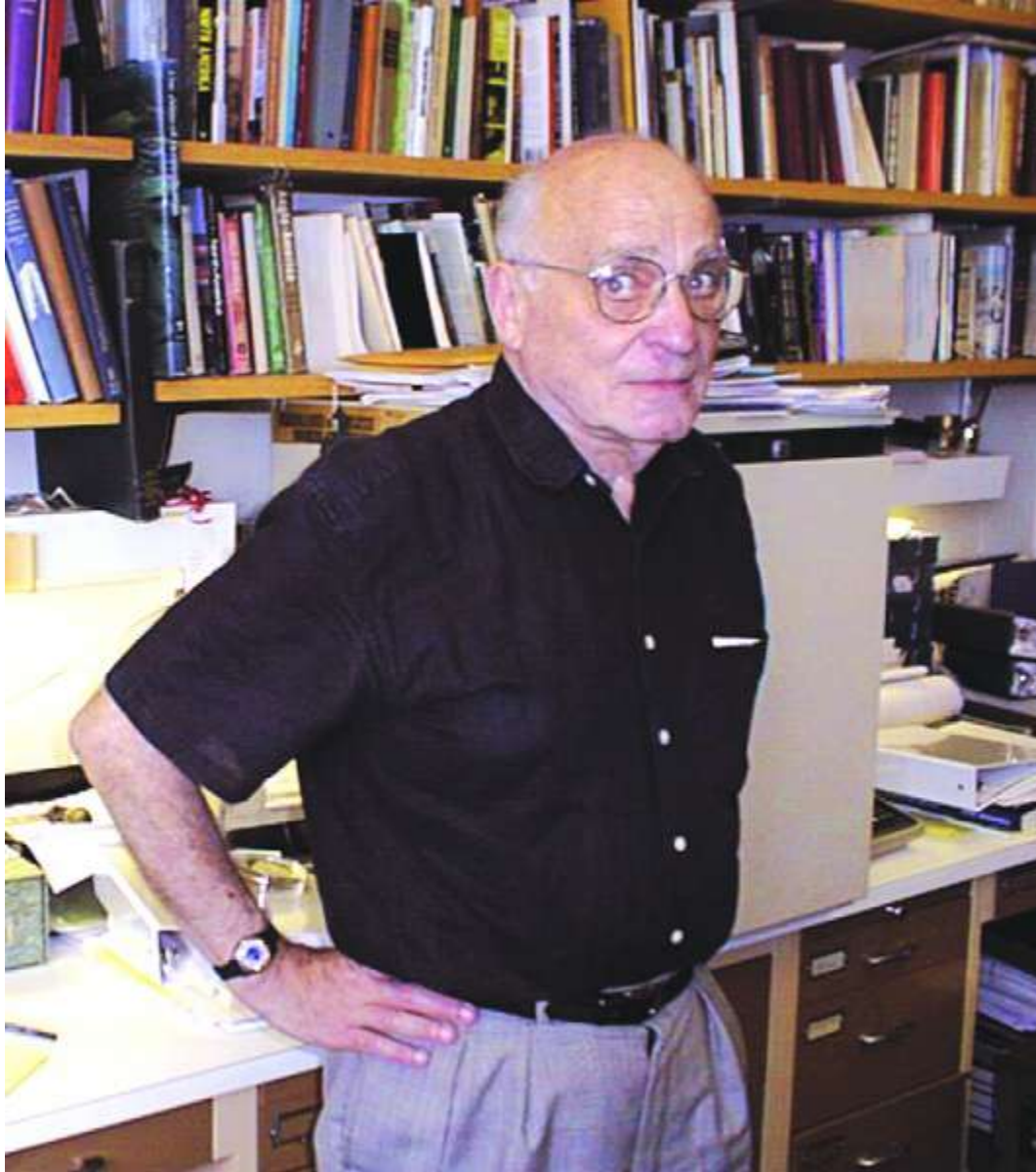
Professor of Geography at the University of Miami. Found that suburban cities begin to compete with the central city for urban economic activities such as telecommunications, high tech industries, etc.

Peter J. Taylor and Robert E. Lang



World Cities Model – World cities are dominant in terms of their role in the global political economy, but not necessarily dominant in population or industry. World cities are strategic centers of control of the world economy (e.g. New York, London, & Tokyo).

Wilber Zelinsky



Zelinsky Model / Migration Transition Model

- Migration trends follow demographic transition stages.
- People become increasingly mobile as industrialization develops.
- More international migration is seen in stage 2 as migrants search for more space and opportunities already in stages 3 and 4.
- Stage- 4 countries show less emigration and more intraregional migration.

Walter Christaller



German geographer who formulated **central-place theory** designed to explain spatial distribution of urban centers; different goods/services vary in threshold/range.

Sir Halford J. Mackinder



Sir Halford J. Mackinder (1861-1947)

Proposed heartland theory based on environmental determinism; **heartland theory** states that Eurasian continent was most likely base from which to launch successful campaign for world conquest.

Walter Rostow



Rostow Model - model for economic advancement in 1960; generalized that all developing economies pass through five stages of development.

Thomas Malthus



English economist and cleric was most famous pioneer observer of population growth; he believed human ability to multiply far exceeds our ability to increase food production; maintained that "a strong and constantly operating check on population" will necessarily act as natural control on numbers; stated that famine, disease, and war are results of human population's outstripping food supply.

Homer Hoyt



Economist who studied housing data for 142 American cities and made **sector model** – suggests that low-rent and other types of areas can extend from the CBD to the city's outer edge creating zones (sectors) that are shaped like pie slices.

Immanuel Wallerstein



- Developed World Systems Theory
 - The countries of the world are divided into a three-tier structure:
 1. Core (Developed)
 2. Semi-Periphery (Developing)
 3. Periphery (Everyone else)
 - Proposed that economic activity in the developing world is linked to the economic activities in the developed world.

Norman Borlaug



- “Father of the *Green Revolution*”
- Led the introduction of varieties of *high-yielding seeds* (wheat) combined with modern agricultural production techniques to Mexico, Pakistan, India, and later to China.
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 in recognition of his contributions to world peace through increasing food supply.

Friedrich Ratzel



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German trained in Biology/Chemistry who created geopolitical theory; greatly influenced by theories of social Darwinism; stated seven laws of state growth; model portrays state as behaving like biological organism; thus, its growth and change are seen as "natural" and inevitable; pioneered belief of environmental determinism.

Marija Gimbutas



Introduced the *Kurgan Hypothesis (1950s)*, which states the Proto-Indo-European language diffused from modern day Ukraine through *conquest*.

Colin Renfrew



Renfrew hypothesis – Three areas in and near the Fertile Crescent (1st agricultural hearth) gave rise to three language families:

1. Indo-European
2. North African/Arabian Languages
3. Languages of modern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India

John Borchert



Theorized that industrial locations could be understood by examining several factors, including labor supply, markets, resource location, and transportation. His theory is often used when discussing bulk-gaining and bulk-reducing industries.

Warren Thompson

