

Key Issue 1: Where Are Services Distributed?

Pages 430-433

****Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

*See the Introduction on page 430 to answer questions #1-4

1. Define **service**:

2. What sector of the economy do services fall under?

3. Define **settlement**:

4. What distribution must services follow?

5. What are the **three** subdivisions of the service sector of the economy?

6. Define **consumer services**:

7. What are the **four** main types of consumer services, and provide an example of each.

8. Define **business services**:

9. What are the **three** types of business services, and provide an example of each.

10. Define **public services**:

11. Explain where an increase and/or decrease have occurred in each of the following categories.
(Use the reading and Fig. 12-6 as a guide)

Changes in Number of Employees between 1975 and 2010	
Business Services	
Consumer Services	

12. Explain how the service sector contributed to the 2008 Recession.

Key Issue 2: Where Are Consumer Services Distributed?

Pages 434-440

1. Define **central place theory**:

2. What does central place theory seek to explain?

3. Define **central place**:

4. What is a **market area**?

5. What **other term** is sometimes used to refer to a market area?

6. What shape does central place theory hypothesize for market areas? (See Figure 12-9)

7. **Why** this particular shape?

8. Complete the pyramid below regarding the concept of **range**.

RANGE	
Definition:	
Services with LONG ranges:	Services with SHORTER ranges:

9. Complete the pyramid below regarding the concept of **threshold**.

THRESHOLD	
Definition:	
Not all people within a market area can be counted when determining location of a service by considering its threshold. Explain how this is so, and provide examples → → → → → → →	

10. **Small settlements** have services with _____ thresholds, _____ ranges and _____ market areas.

11. **Larger settlements** have _____ thresholds, ranges and market areas.

12. However, smaller neighborhoods within larger settlements must *also* do what?

13. Who created the original study in central place theory? Where?

14. Who documented the central place phenomenon in the U.S.? Where?
15. In MDCs, the pattern of cities follows the **rank-size-rule**. What is it?
16. If the largest city in a country is more than twice the size of the second city, it is said to be what?
17. According to geographers, where is the best location for a service (once range and threshold have justified its viability)?
18. The **gravity model** helps explain this as the optimal location is _____ related to the number of people in the area an _____ related to the distance they must travel.
19. What **two** patterns are reflected by consumer behavior?
20. Define **periodic market**:
21. What groups of people and areas are provided goods by periodic markets?

Key Issue 3: Where Are Business Services Distributed?

Pages 442-447

1. Explain why business services are disproportionately concentrated in global cities.
2. Bullet major characteristics of global cities.

3. What functions do offshore centers provide, and explain each?
4. Where is a prominent example of an offshore center?
5. What are typical back-office functions?
6. Why have LDCs been able to attract back offices?
7. Define **basic industry**:
8. Define **non-basic industry**:
9. What is the economic base of a community?
10. Explain how a basic industry creates new types of jobs.
11. Complete the graphic below to illustrate the question above with regard to the cities of Cleveland and Baltimore.

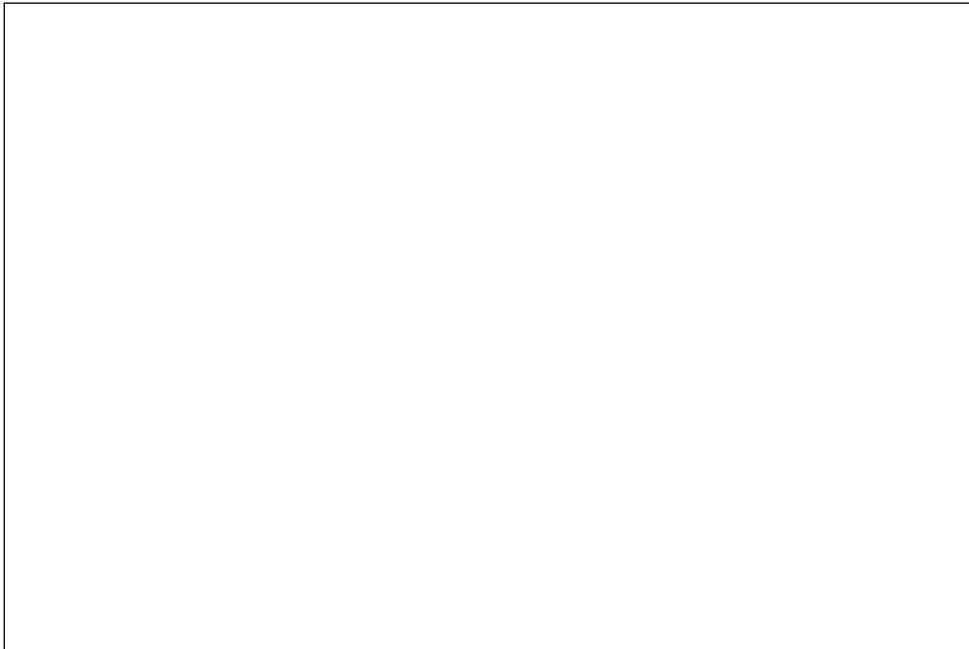
Cleveland's economic base during the industrial period...	Cleveland's economic base in post-industrial society is...
Baltimore's economic base during the industrial period...	Baltimore's economic base in post-industrial society is...

12. What did **Richard Florida's** research deduce?

Key Issue 4: Why Do Services Cluster in Settlements?

Pages 448-455

1. Define *clustered rural settlement*:
2. Define *dispersed rural settlement*:
3. How are strips of land allocated in a clustered rural settlement?
4. Illustrate a circular rural settlement.



5. In a linear rural settlement, why are settlements clustered around roads and/or rivers?
6. Why did New England colonists prefer clustered settlements?

7. Why had owning several fields around a clustered rural settlement become disadvantageous?
8. Why did many European countries convert to dispersed patterns?
9. Define **enclosure movement**:
10. What happened to England's displaced farmers?
11. Based on archaeological research, what services were most likely provided **in history's earliest settlements**?
12. What early structures and permanent man-made features were associated with **the first settlements**?
13. What early structures and permanent man-made features were associated with **early public services**?
14. What early structures and permanent man-made features were associated with **early business services**?
15. Identify **four** potential "hearth regions" for the world's first urban settlements.
16. List **three** characteristics of the world's first cities that emerged around 2000 BCE, as deduced from the excavations of Ur (modern Iraq) and Titris Hoyuk (modern Turkey).

17. What was a **city-state**?
18. What services did the city-state provide to the surrounding hinterland?
19. Large cities, such as ancient Athens, began to supply what types of things not available in smaller settlements?
20. Why did these large centers collapse with the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century CE?
21. What role did trade play in the revival of urbanism during the Middle Ages?
22. What were the **five** largest cities in the world during the Middle Ages (around 900)?
23. Explain the difference between **number** of people living in large cities and the **percentage** of people living in large cities as it relates to MDCs and LDCs.
24. Complete the chart with several bullet notes detailing the characteristics of urban settlements according to Louis Wirth.

Large Size	
High Density	
Social Heterogeneity	

