

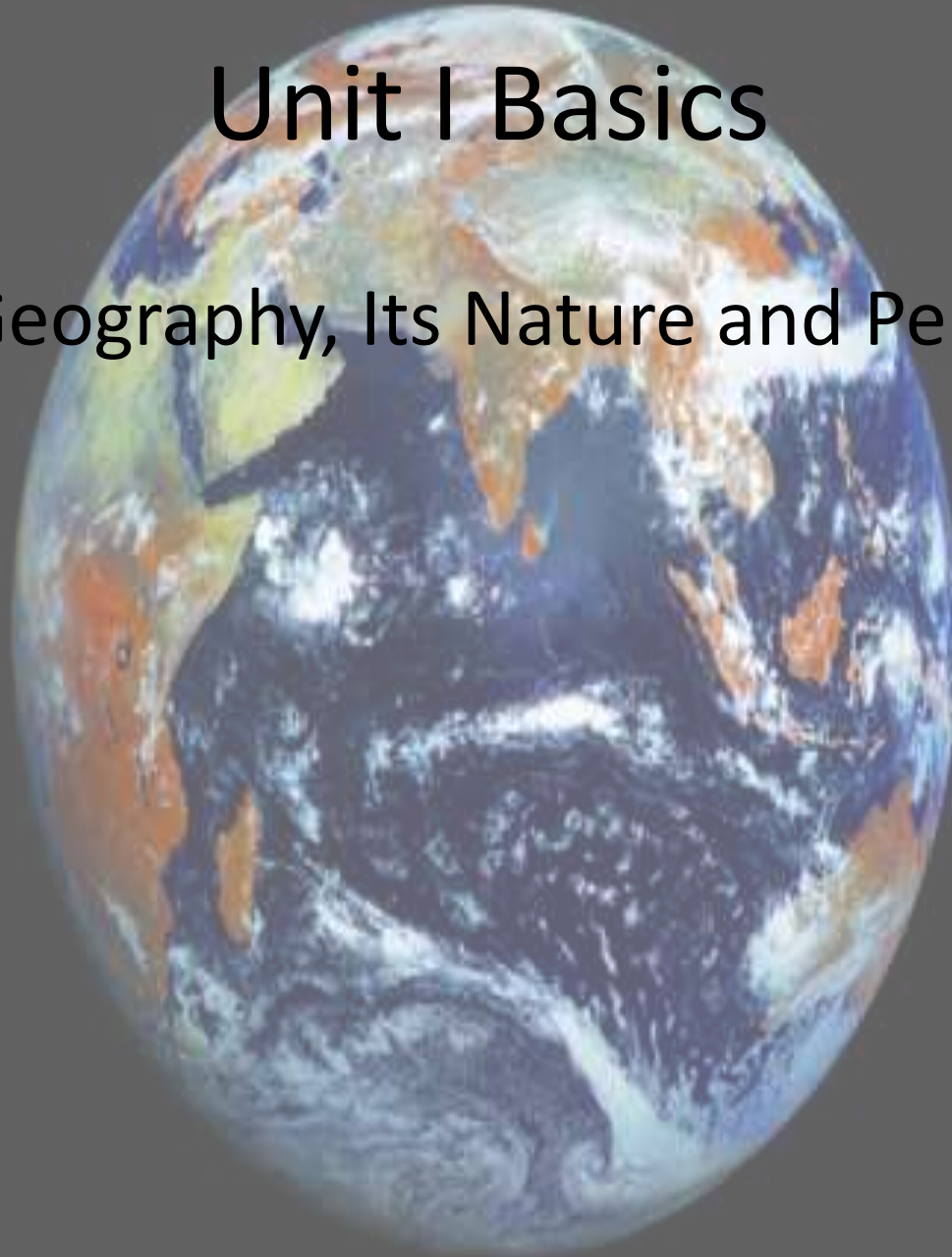
APHUGE

Where is everyone?









Unit I Basics

- Unit I: Geography, Its Nature and Perspectives





Five Themes of Geography

-  **Location**
-  **Place**
-  **Human Environment Interaction**
-  **Movement**
-  **Regions**
-  **All the above are derived from the spatial perspective.**

What is **Human Geography**?

- 🌐 **Human Geography** focuses on the way that people make places.
- 🌐 **Human Geography** changes. Relative distance has shrunk.
- 🌐 People identify themselves differently, even as architecture and popular culture becomes more homogenous.

What is Human Geography?

-  **Globalization** happens at different **scales**.
-  **Scale** and **globalization** will be recurring themes. If you don't learn it now you will wander aimlessly. Plus the puppy pictured in the next slide will NEVER be happy. So get ready to understand it, and be able to put it in practice.

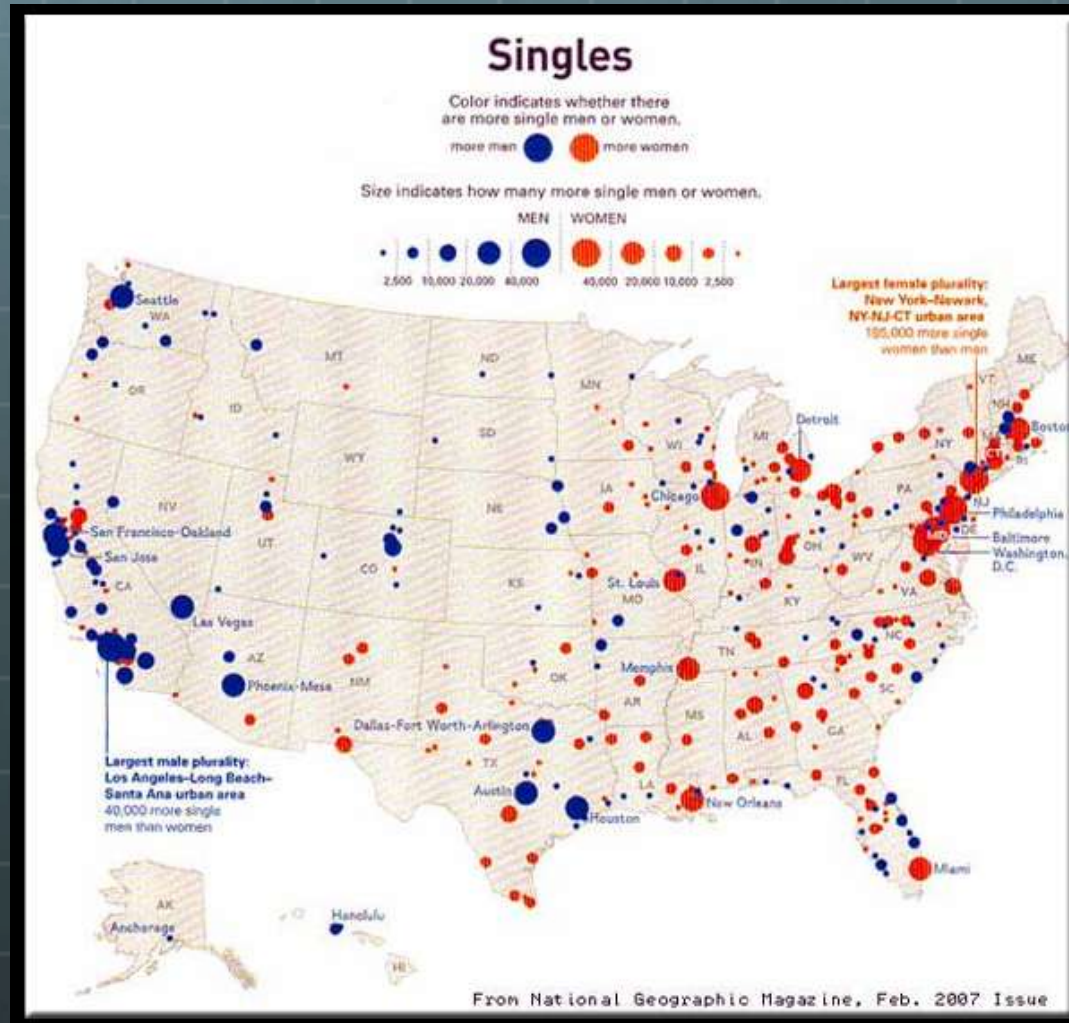
This Puppy is YOUR Responsibility!





Globalization and Scale

- 🌐 **Globalization** is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to country borders.
- 🌐 We use **scale** to understand the effects of **globalization** and the things that shape globalization.
- 🌐 Global, effects local, effects individual, effects regional, and effects national.

Spatial Perspective



Location

-  **Location** highlights how the geographical position of people and things on the Earth's surface affects what happens and why.
-  This leads naturally to **location theory**: This can be theoretical (where is a UFO most likely to be seen) or practical (where should the new Wal-Mart be located).

Human Environment Interaction






(not exactly)

Human Environment Interaction

- 🌐 **Spatial perspective** allows us to recognize the second theme, **human environment interaction**.
- 🌐 This is the relationship between humans and the physical world.
- 🌐 For example: Draining the everglades to build a rarified world of gated communities, where people can live a maladapted existence like some sort hot house flower. No offense.



Region

-  Phenomena are not evenly distributed on the surface of the Earth.
-  Features tend to be concentrated in particular areas called regions.
-  There are functional regions, formal regions, perceptual regions.

Place

- 🌐 All places on the surface of the Earth have unique human and physical characteristics, and one of the purposes of geography is to study the special character and meaning of places.
- 🌐 People develop a **sense of place** by infusing a place with meaning and emotion.
- 🌐 We can develop **perceptions of places** we have never visited through books, stories and pictures.

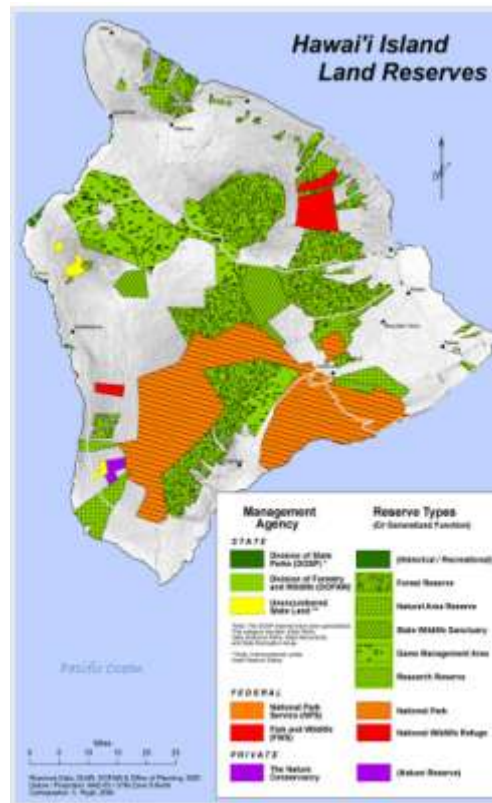
Movement

-  The theme of **movement** refers to the mobility of people, goods, and ideas across the surface of the planet.
-  **Spatial interaction** between places depends on the **distances** (physical space between) among places, the **accessibility** (ease of reaching) of places, and the transportation and communication **connectivity** (degree of linkage) among places.

Wow! A Reference Map!



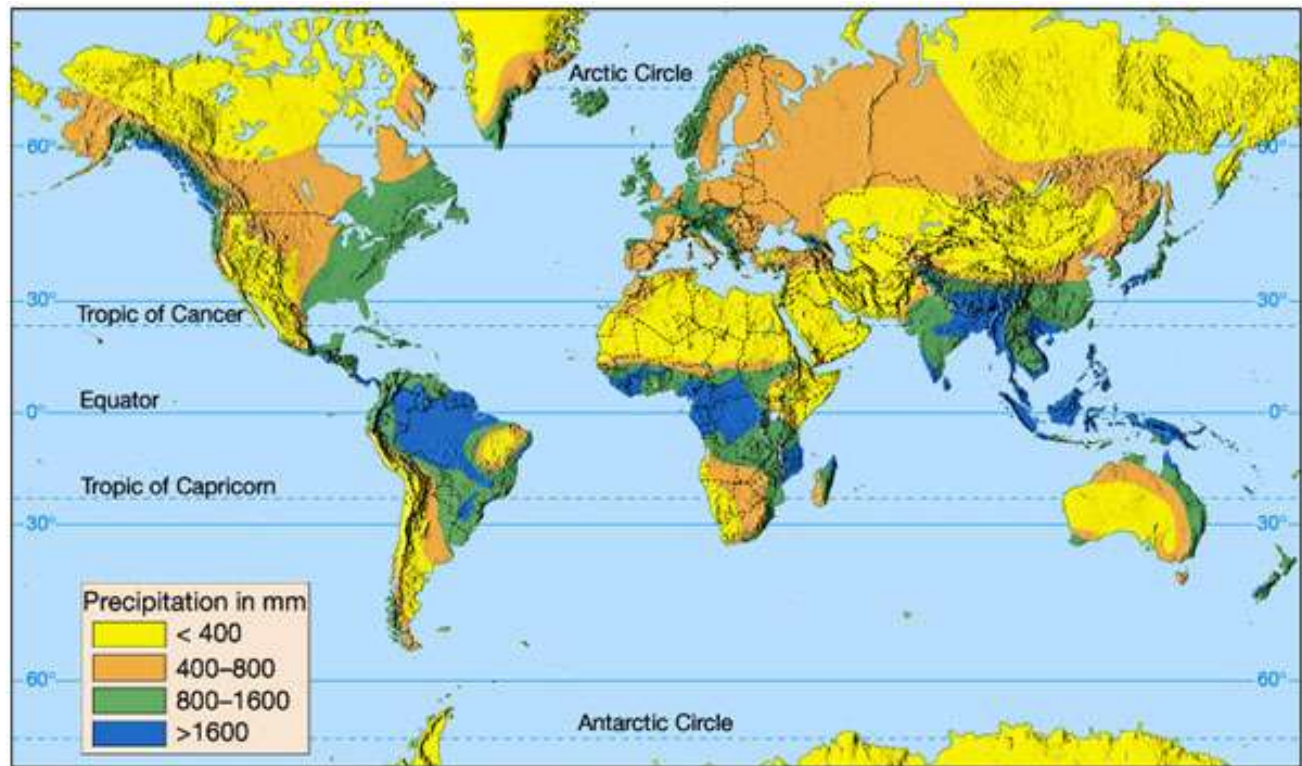
LOOK! IT'S...THEMATIC!



Mental Maps

- Our mental maps of **our activity spaces**, will be much more detailed than mental maps of places we have never been.
- For example if you are explaining how to get to your house from school, you may describe a business you have never been in. (Turn left at Joe's House of Broccoli).
- These places are unfamiliar territory. You can refer to them as Terra Incognita. (Unknown land)

Global Scale Precipitation Map... (a **generalized map**)



Remote Sensing and GIS

- Geographers monitor Earth from a distance using **remote sensing**.
- This can be done from an airplane or a satellite.
- Think about Google Earth. This information was taken from various sources. The information was then patched together to form a continuous picture.
- These images can be specialized to form geographic knowledge in data collectively called **Global Information Systems**.



So?

- This information would be used for tracking any phenomena that occurs on Earth. That is the **spatial perspective** and it can be applied to just about any type of information or phenomena that occurs.
- **GIS** allows geographers almost instant access to geographic information and gives them the ability to use the change over space for useful purposes.
- Geography majors today are often employed in interpreting data or gathering data from or for **GIS**.
- One of the newest forms of information analysis is the creation of GISc or **Geographic Information Sciences**.

GIS

- [USGS](#)
- [Zillow](#)
- Now that you have the above information, feel free to find your own forms of **GIS**.
- Also...do not use the above information to stalk people. Thank you.

A Grid? What's That?

- Prime Meridian
- Equator
- International Dateline

What about maps?

- Flat maps
- Mercator Projection
- Robinson Projection
- Peters Projection
- Polar
- Conical
- Planar
- Etc...

Ok, Scale

- Scale has two meanings.
- The first is the distance on a map compared to the distance on the Earth.
- Big area=small scale, Small area=Big Scale
- The second is the territorial extent of something.
- The level of detail and the patterns change as you change scale. (the second meaning, which is what we will be using from now on unless told differently.)
- Global scale will be much more generalized than individual.
- What happens at one scale effects the rest.

Formal Region

- Rockies... New England... etc.
- These are all regions.
- A formal region has a shared trait-it can be a shared cultural or physical trait. In a formal cultural region, people share one or more cultural traits.

Functional Region

- A functional region is defined by a particular set of activities or interactions that occur within it. Places that are part of the same functional region interact to create connections.
- Functional regions have a shared political, social, or economic purpose.
- A city with commuters that move between the CBD, shopping malls, suburbs etc. create one functional region.
- A functional region is a spatial system defined by the limits of that system. You live in Weston. You are part of the functional system of Ft. Lauderdale. Or Miami. The people are not culturally homogenous, and Ft. Lauderdale, Miami, Weston are all parts of other functional regions (Florida, etc.)
- [Federal Reserve Districts](#)

Perceptual Regions

- Perceptual regions are intellectual constructs designed to help us understand the nature and distribution of phenomena in human geography.
- Think about the following...
- Dixie
- Amish Country
- The East...
- All are perceptual.
- And most are not clearly defined.



Perceptual Regions II

Copyright © 1999 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.



Projection 6

Source: From W. Zelinsky, "North America's Vernacular Regions," *Annals of the AAG*, 1980, p. 14.

A satellite view of Earth showing the Americas and surrounding oceans. The text "Diffusion Confusion" is overlaid in the center.

Diffusion Confusion

As Promised

Diffusion

- Diffusion occurs through the movement of people, goods, or ideas across space.
- The process of dissemination, the spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other places, is known as cultural diffusion.
- Carl Sauer focused attention on this in *Agricultural Origins and Dispersals*
- Sauer identified ancient hearths of agriculture and the diffusion of agricultural practices from the hearths.

More Research...

- Torsten Hägerstrand revealed how time, as well as distance, affects individual behavior and the diffusion of people and ideas.
- Whether diffusion of a cultural trait occurs depends, in part, on time and distance from the hearth.
- The farther a place is from the hearth, the less likely an innovation is to be adopted.
- Similarly, the acceptance of an innovation becomes less likely the longer it takes to reach its potential adopters.
- This combination creates the concept of time distance decay in the diffusion process.

Cultural Barriers

- Cultural barriers work against diffusion.
- Certain innovations, ideas, or practices are not acceptable or adoptable in particular cultures because of prevailing attitudes or taboos.
- Alcohol is just one example of a cultural barrier.
- Contraception and certain food prohibitions also would be considered cultural barriers.

Expansion Diffusion

- Geographers classify diffusion processes into two broad categories: Expansion and Relocation Diffusion
- In the case of expansion diffusion, an innovation or idea develops in a hearth and remains strong there while also spreading outward.
- There are several forms of Expansion Diffusion. So listen up!

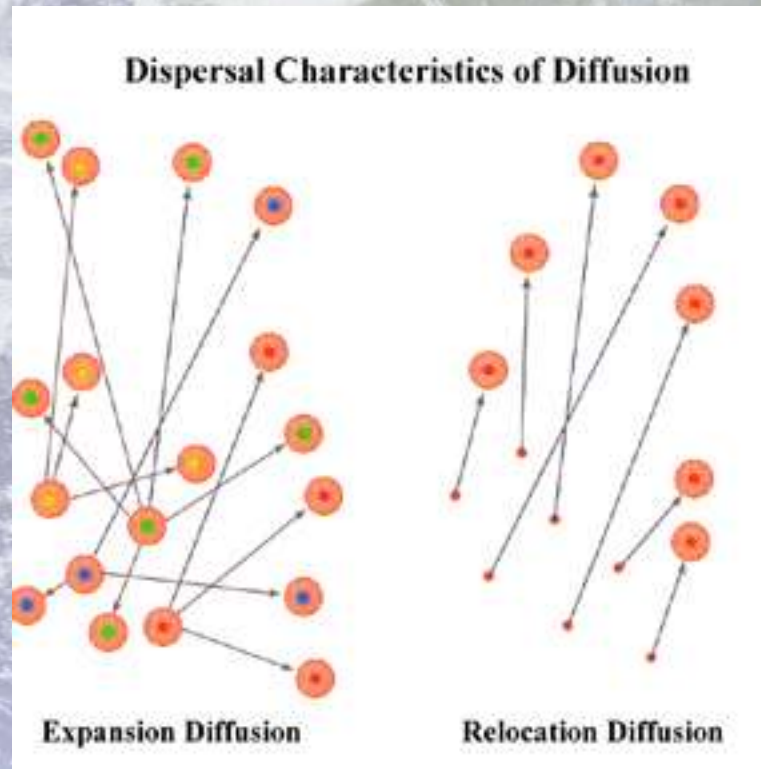
Forms of Expansion Diffusion

- Contagious diffusion
 - Nearly ALL adjacent individuals and and places are affected. (disease, or in some cases religious beliefs)
- Hierarchical diffusion
 - In this case there is a pattern in which the main channel of diffusion is some segment of those who are susceptible to what is being diffused.
- Stimulus diffusion
 - This is the spread of ideas that cannot necessarily be easily or directly adopted by a receiving population. The idea may be vague or unattainable. It may be too different or impractical for immediate adoption. These ideas may promote local experimentation and an eventual change in the way things are done. (McDonalds in India. Sushi in the U.S. [sometimes].)

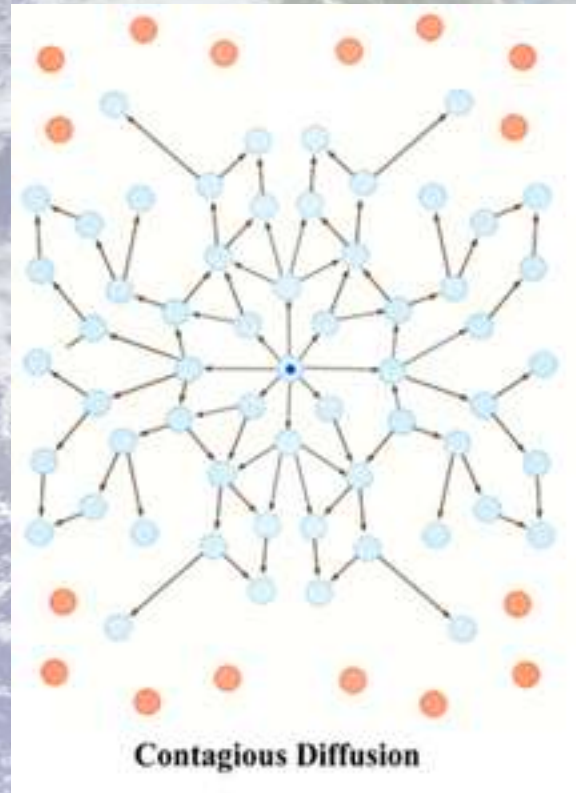
Relocation Diffusion

- In the case of expansion diffusion, the people stay put and the innovation, idea, trait or disease moves.
- Relocation diffusion in contrast, involves the the actual movement of individuals who have already adopted the idea or innovation, and who carry it to a new locale where they proceed to disseminate it.
- Relocation diffusion occurs most frequently through migration. When migrants move from their homeland they take their cultural traits with them.
- If the homeland of the immigrants loses enough of its population, the customs may fade in the hearth while gaining strength in the ethnic neighborhoods abroad.

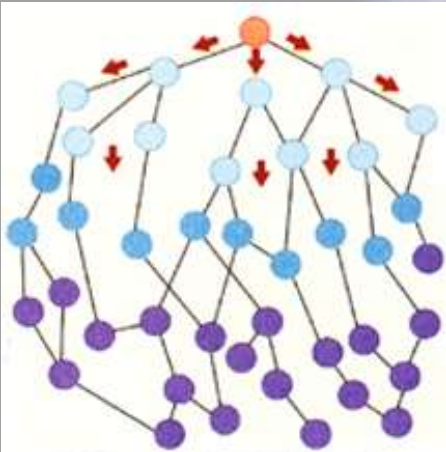
Two Major Diffusion Models



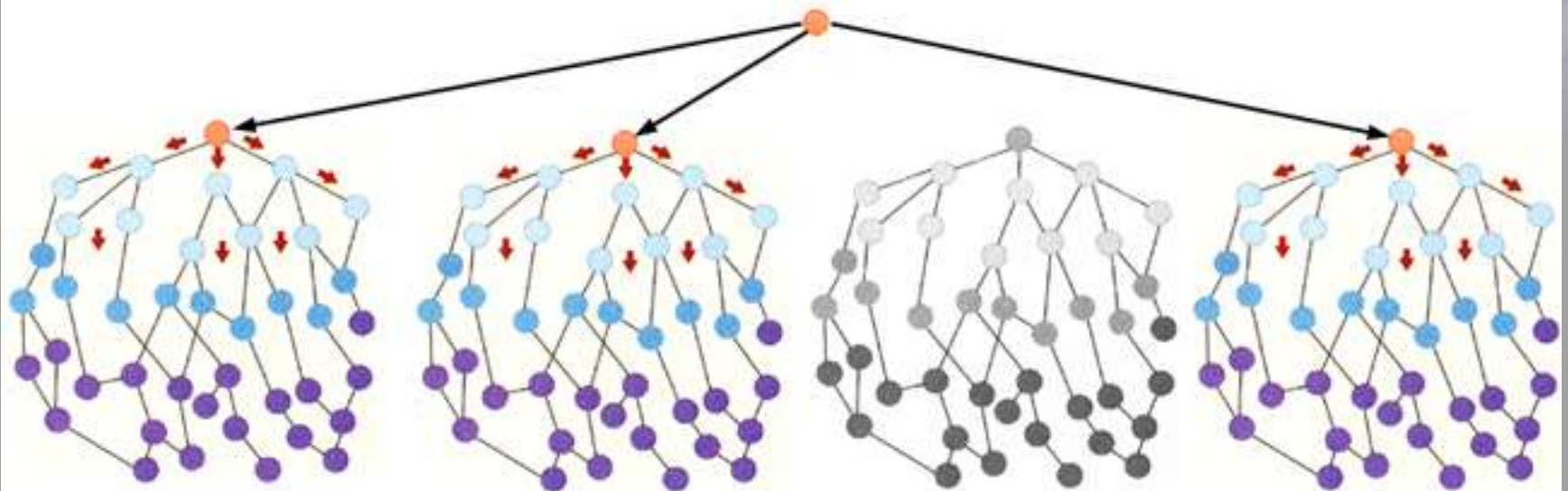
Contagious Diffusion Model



Hierarchical Diffusion Models



Hierarchical Diffusion



Hierarchical Diffusion

Just Plain Models





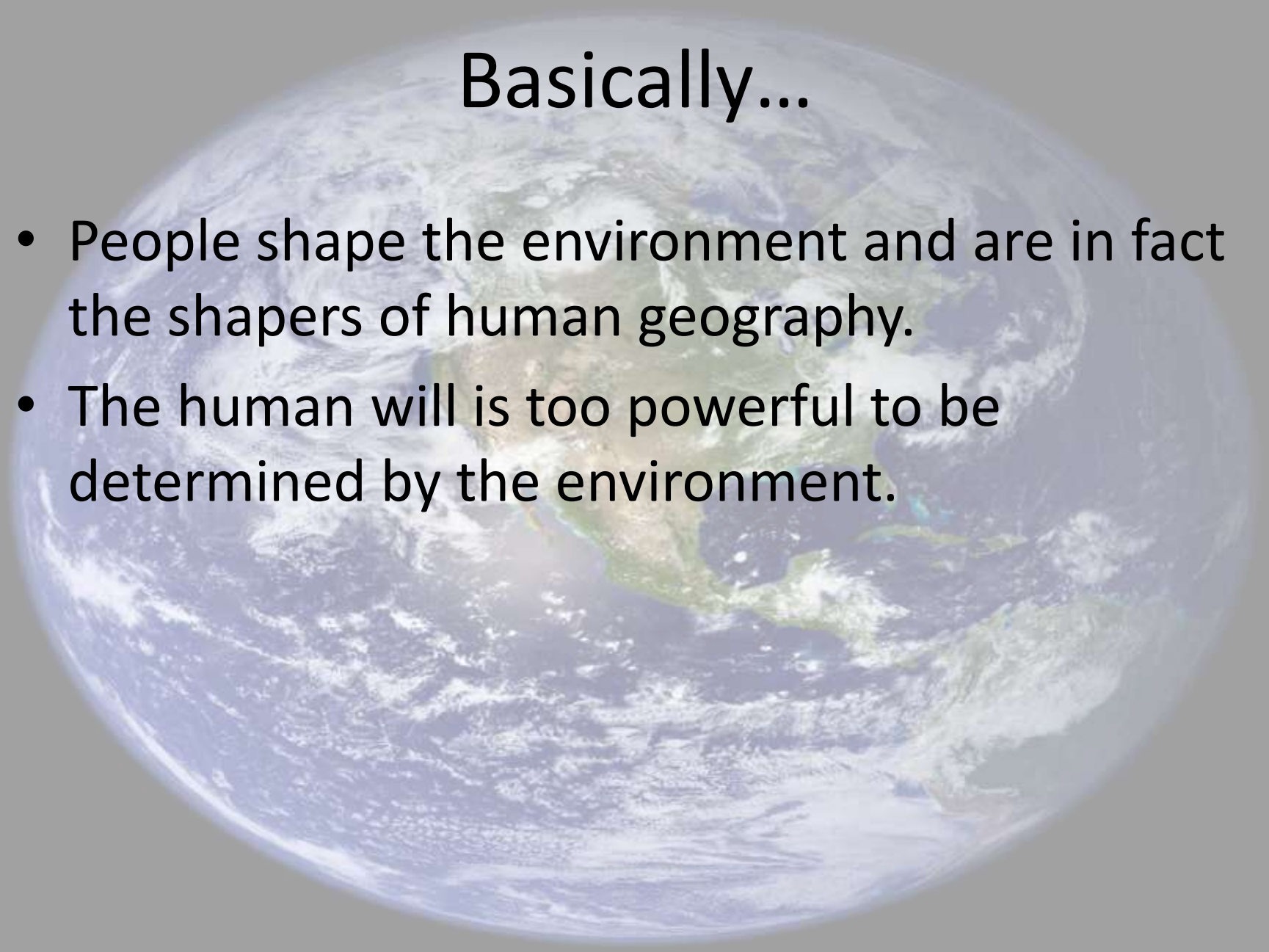
Part II

Geographic Concepts

- Environmental Determinism
 - Aristotle
 - Sidney Markham and the study of Isotherms
- Possibilism
 - The natural environment merely serves to limit the range of choices available to a culture.
 - The choices made by a society are driven by what the society members need and on what technology is available to them.
 - Cultural Ecology (an area of inquiry concerned with culture as a system of adaptation to and alteration of environment.
 - Political Ecology (an area of inquiry concerned with the dominant political-economic arrangements and understandings)

Basically...

- People shape the environment and are in fact the shapers of human geography.
- The human will is too powerful to be determined by the environment.



A series of seven black silhouettes of human figures, arranged in a line from left to right, showing a clear progression in size. The figures are simple, with rounded heads, thin arms, and thin legs, representing a population or a sequence of growth.

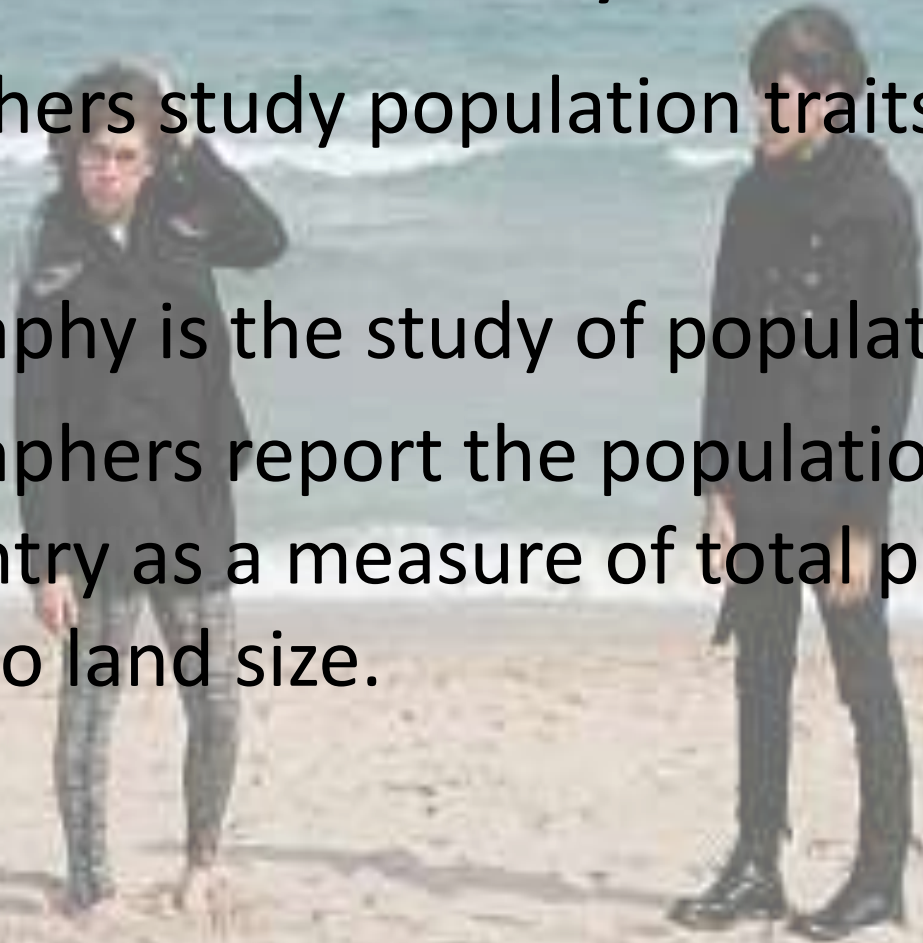
Population

And so Begins Unit 2

Keep These Notes in the Population
Section of Your Notes

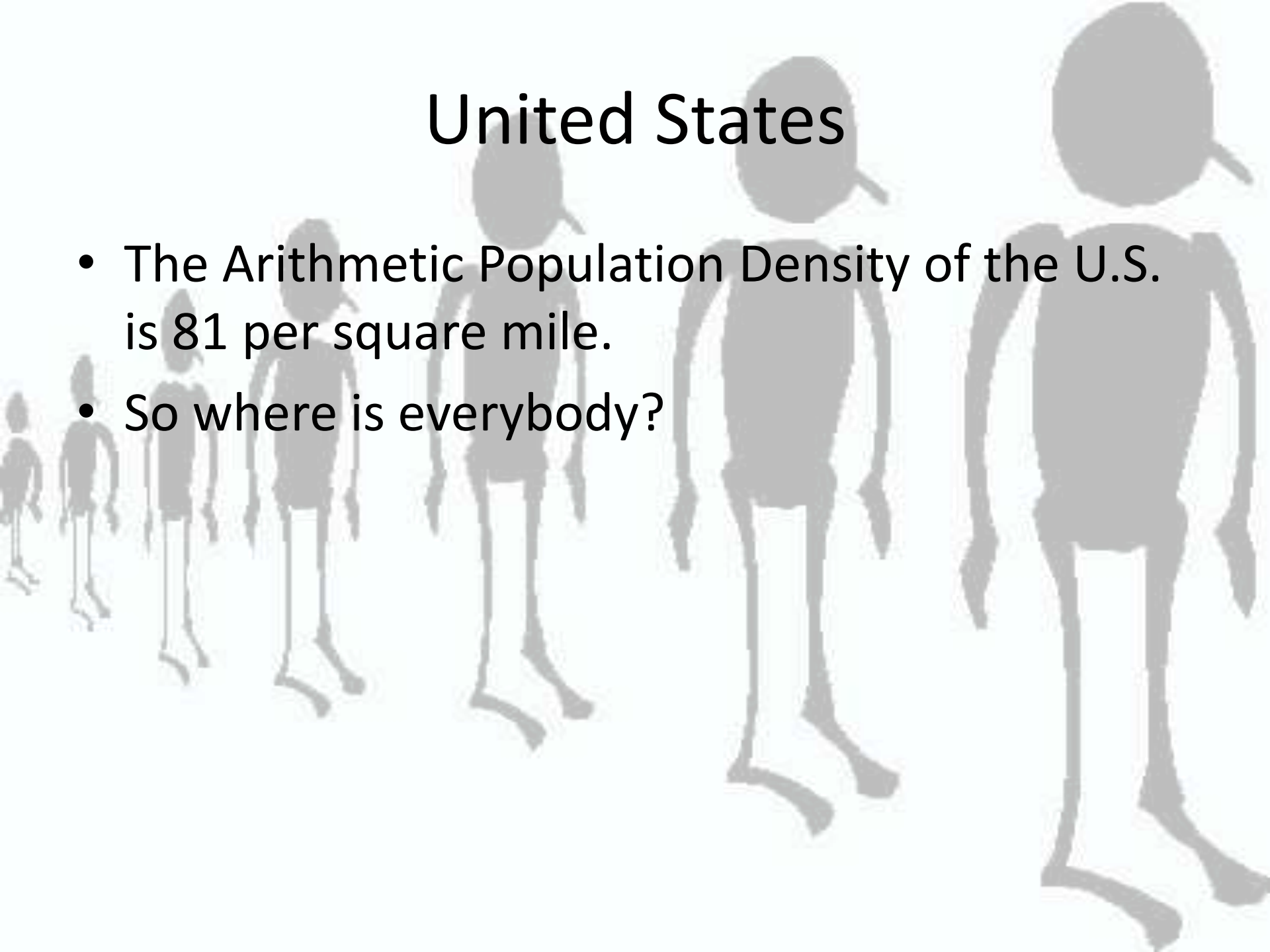
Where In The World Do People Live and Why?

- Geographers study population traits across space.
- Demography is the study of population.
- Demographers report the population density of a country as a measure of total population relative to land size.



United States

- The Arithmetic Population Density of the U.S. is 81 per square mile.
- So where is everybody?

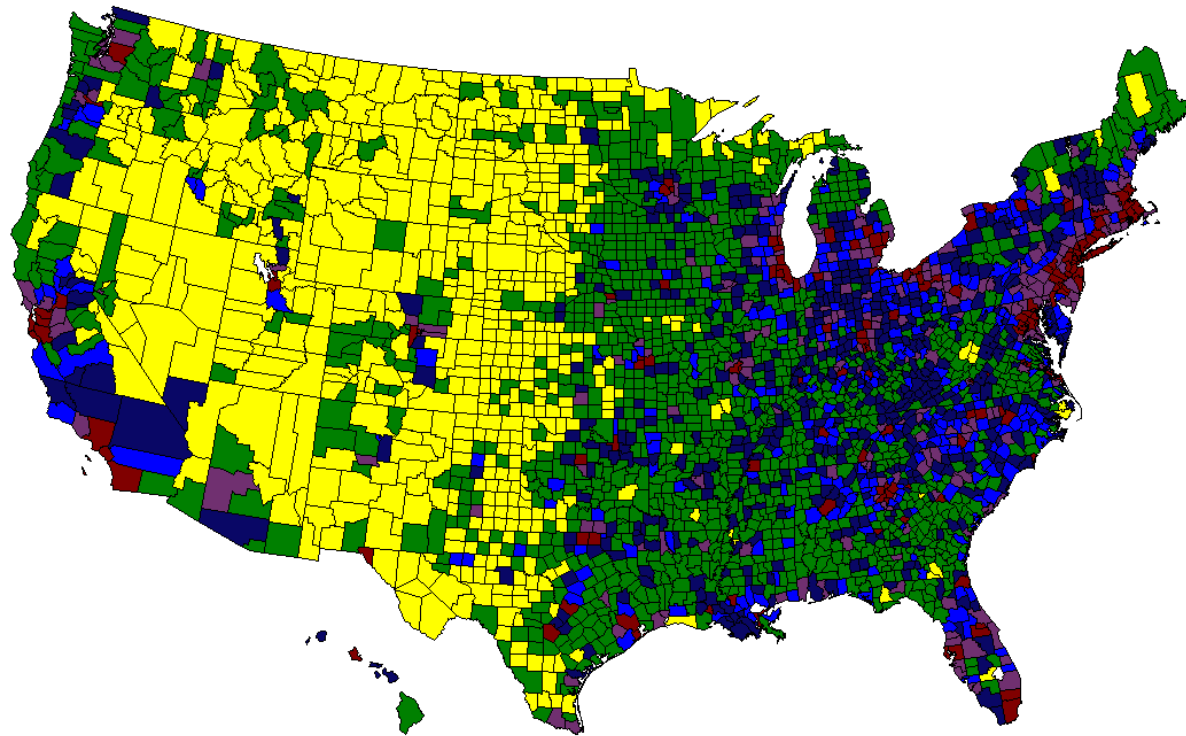


Not Here



Population Density of the United States

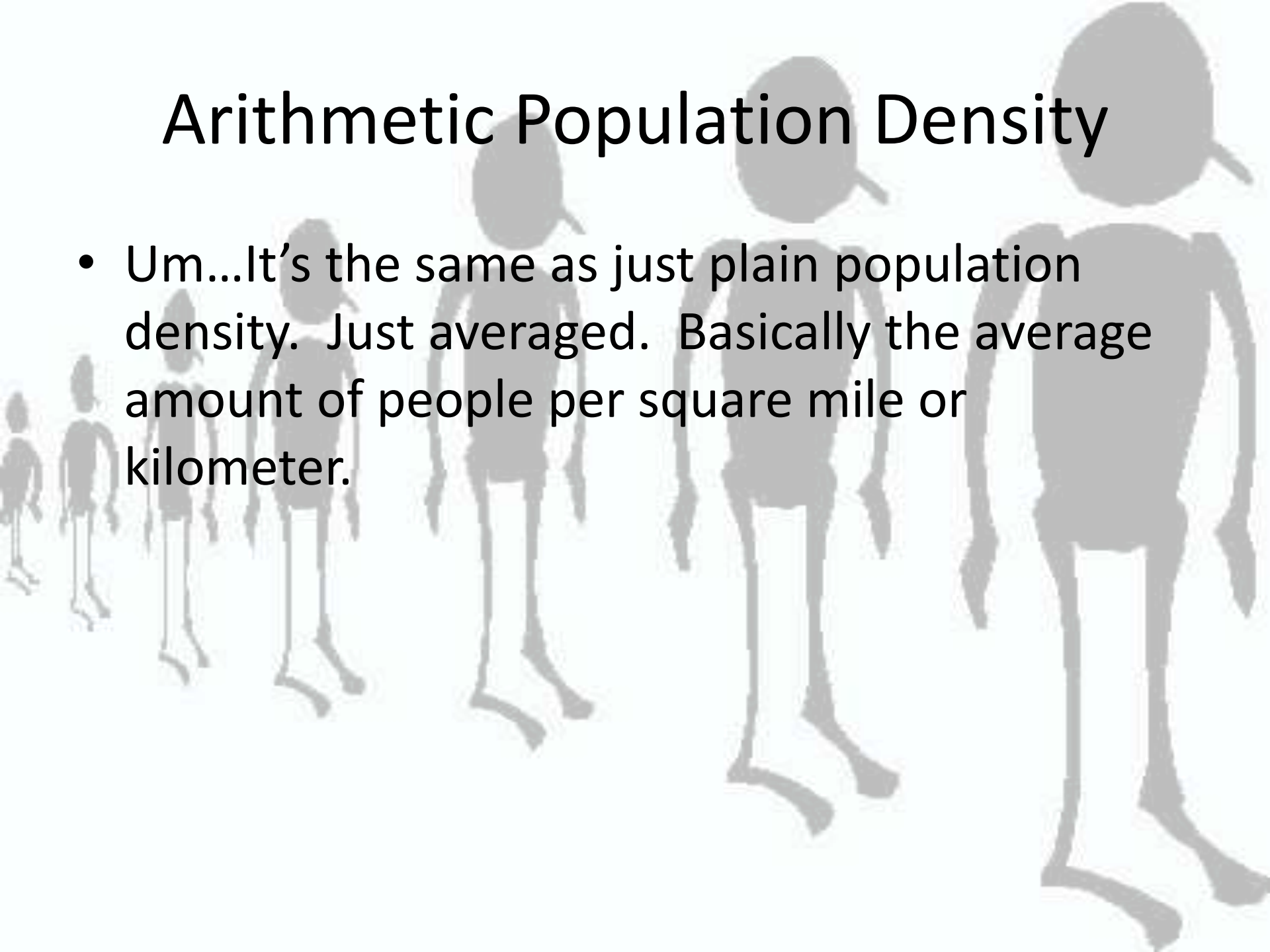
Population Density By County, 1990



Persons Per Square Mile	Yellow	lt 10	Green	10-50	Dark Blue	50-100
	Blue	100-200	Purple	200-500	Dark Red	ge 500

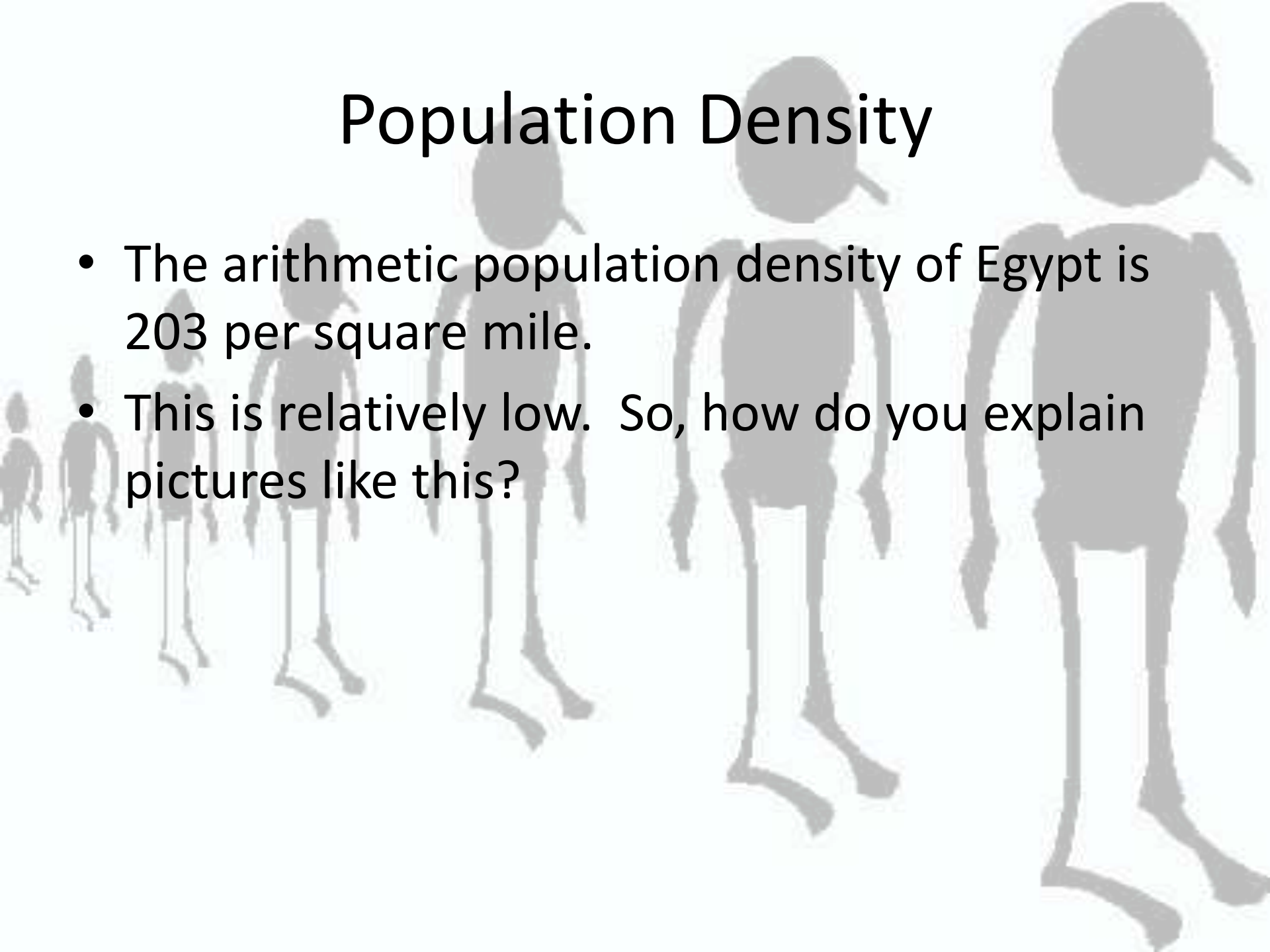
Arithmetic Population Density

- Um...It's the same as just plain population density. Just averaged. Basically the average amount of people per square mile or kilometer.

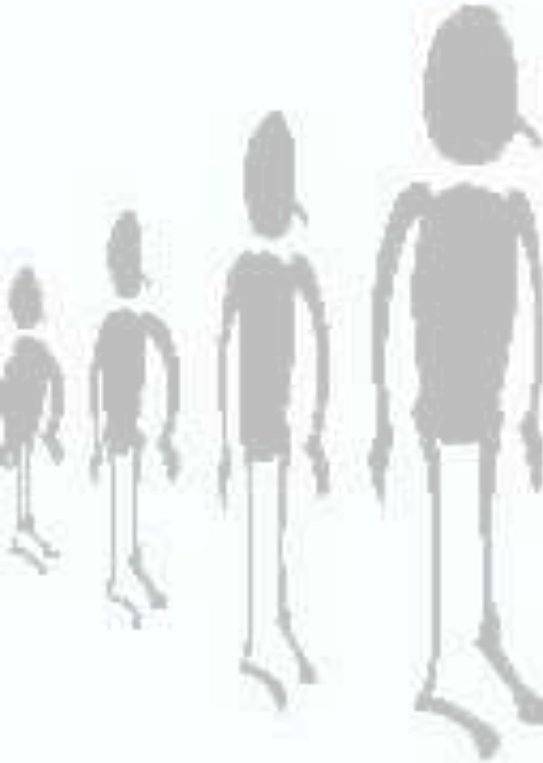


Population Density

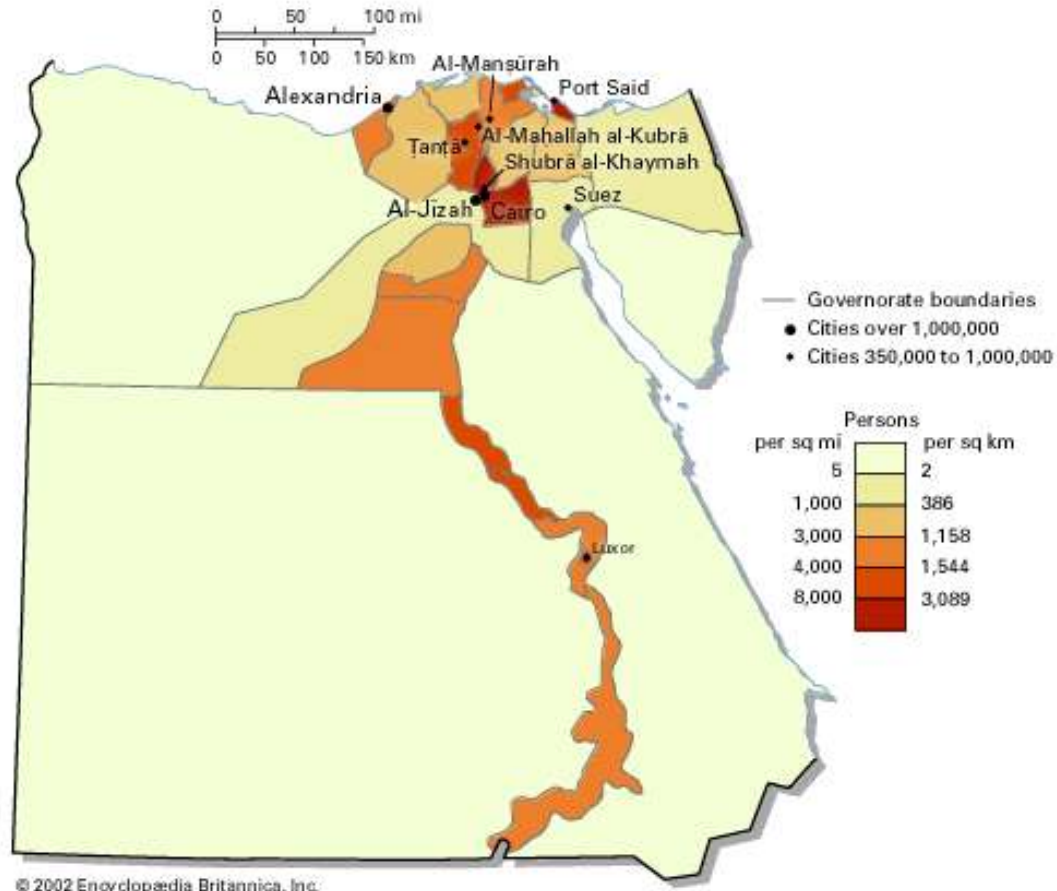
- The arithmetic population density of Egypt is 203 per square mile.
- This is relatively low. So, how do you explain pictures like this?



Egyptian Street (Souk)



Population Density of Egypt

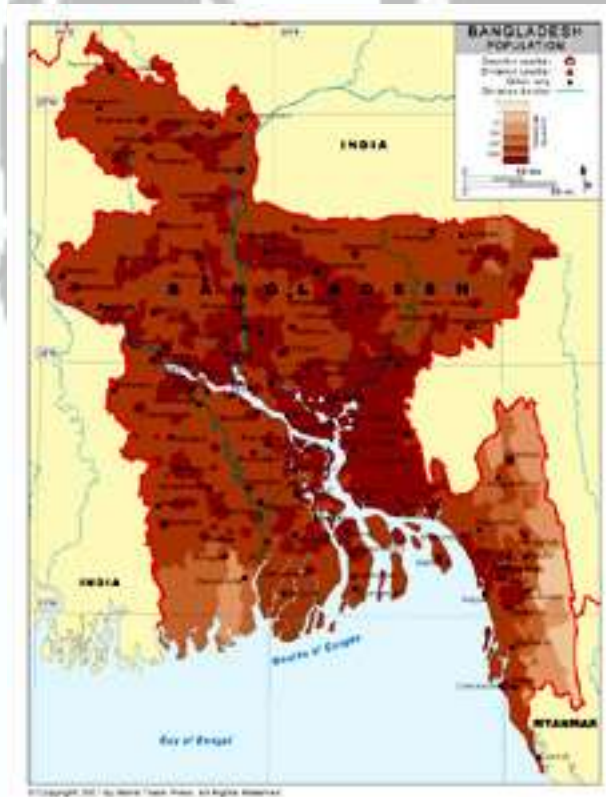


Bangladesh



Bangladesh

- Arithmetic Density is 2738 per square mile

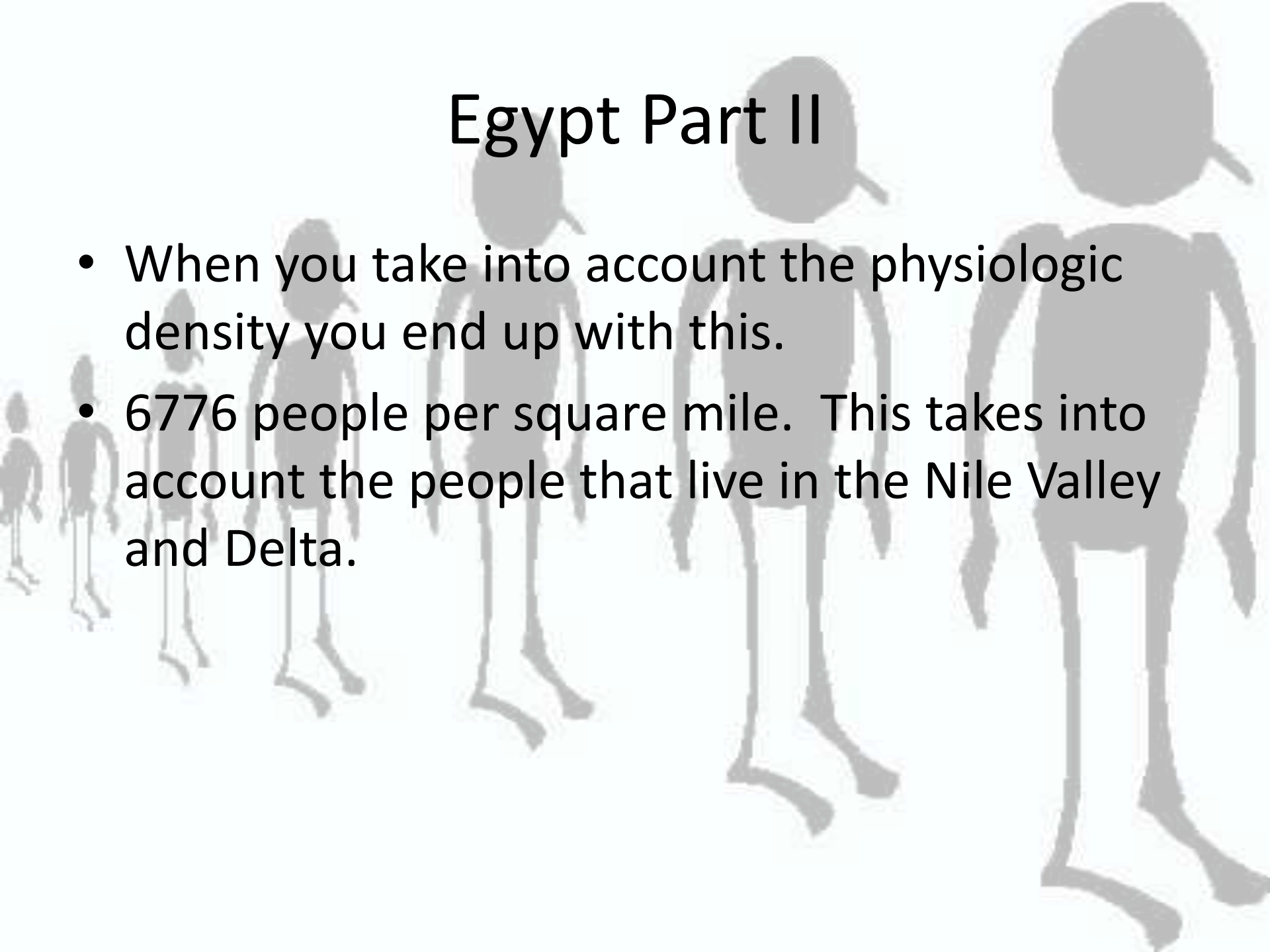


So...Arithmetic may be misleading. Is that all we have? Please say we have more choices!

- Yes. We have physiologic population density.
- This relates the total population of a country or region to an area of arable land.
- What's arable?
- Ok. It means you can farm it.
- I wasn't going to ask.
- Yes you were.

Egypt Part II

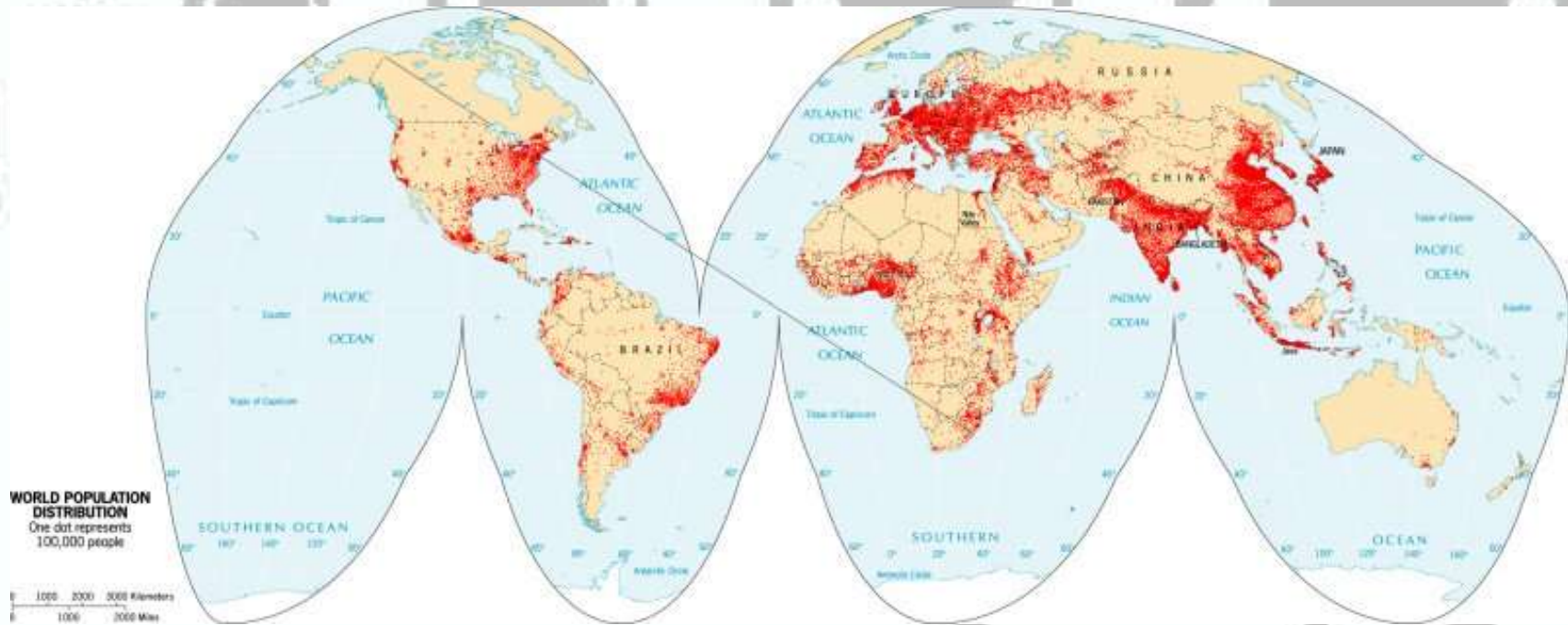
- When you take into account the physiologic density you end up with this.
- 6776 people per square mile. This takes into account the people that live in the Nile Valley and Delta.



Egyptians Farming



Population Distribution Displayed as Dot Map



A stylized globe of the Earth is shown in a light blue and white color scheme. Overlaid on the globe is a 3D bar chart where the height of each bar represents population density at that location. The bars are most prominent in East Asia, Europe, and North America, indicating high population density. The globe is set against a light gray background with some faint, colorful lines radiating from it.

World Population Distribution and Density

Where is everyone?

East Asia

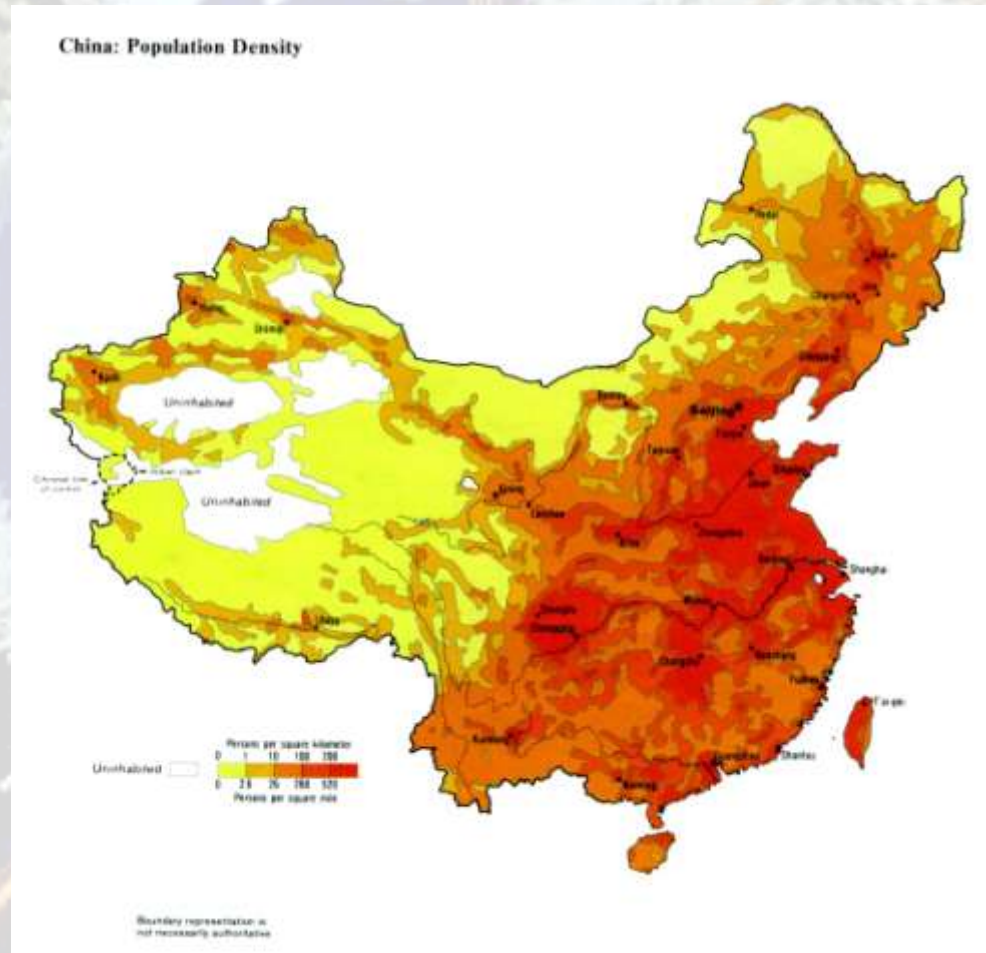
- Most people are crowded into China. The population is crowded into urban areas as well as into the river valleys.
- This area of large population includes not only Eastern China, but the Korean Peninsula and Japan. The growth of these nations is very different (as will be seen when you have your next mini-project)

East Asia

- Almost one quarter of the world's population lives here. There are over 1.3 billion people in China.



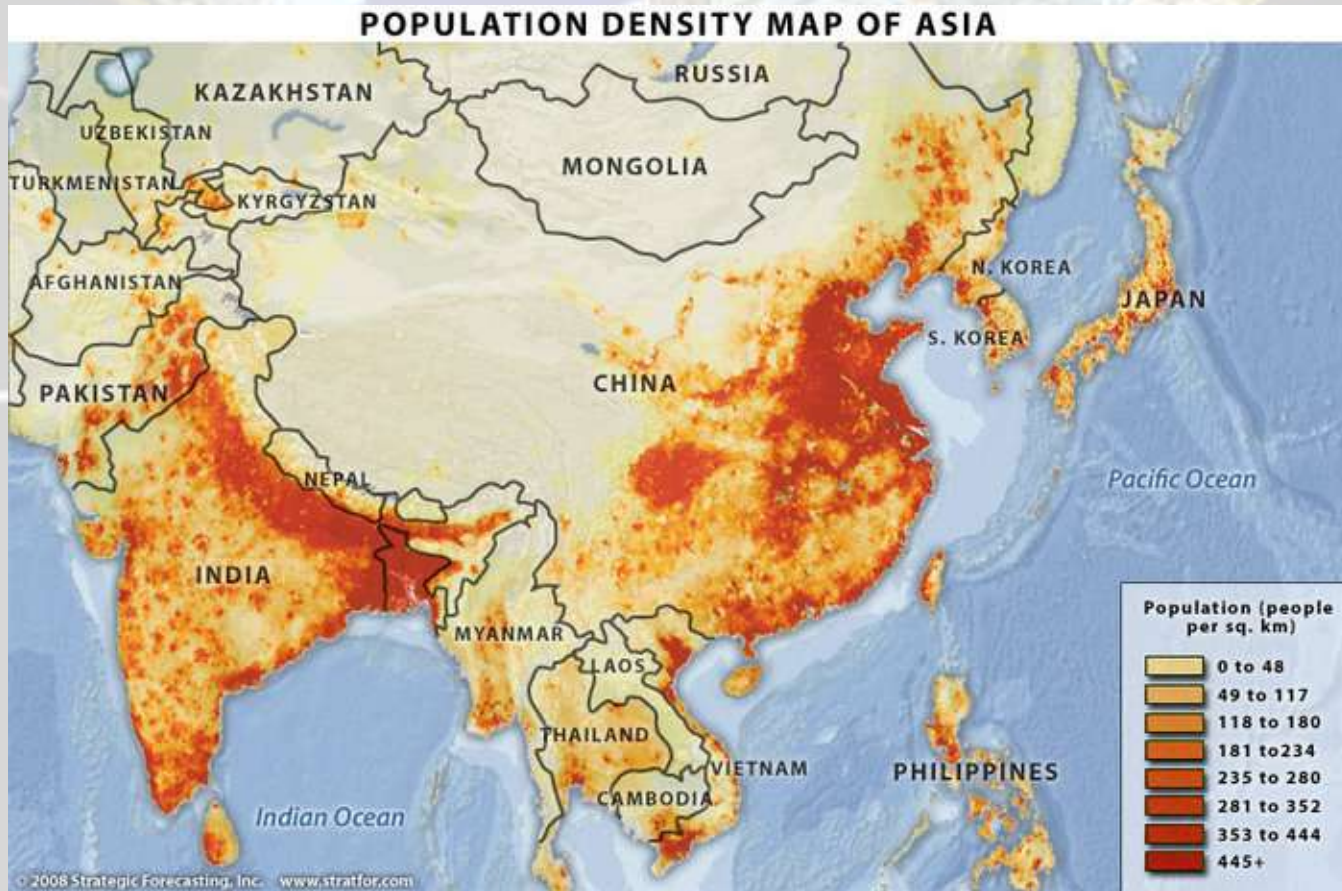
China Population Density



South Asia

- This area is second in World Population Density. Similar to East Asia most of the population survives by farming but the pressure on the land is greater.

Population Density Asia



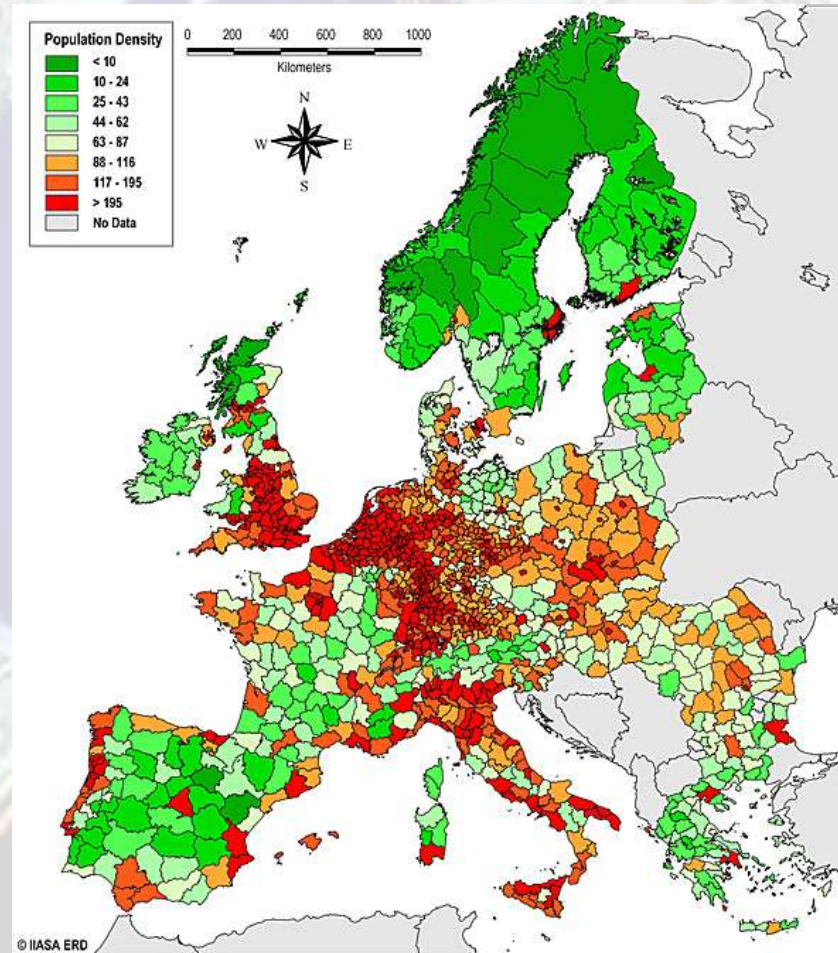
India



Europe

- Europe is densely populated. A population cluster of 715 million extends from Ireland to Russia and south to Italy. This is still less than half the population cluster of South Asia.
- The Population cluster of Europe reflects natural resources like coal, more than fertile farming regions. This is in contrast to Asia. (you should be able to offer some hypothesis as to why this is.)...Heartland Theory (more later)

Population Europe



Population Europe



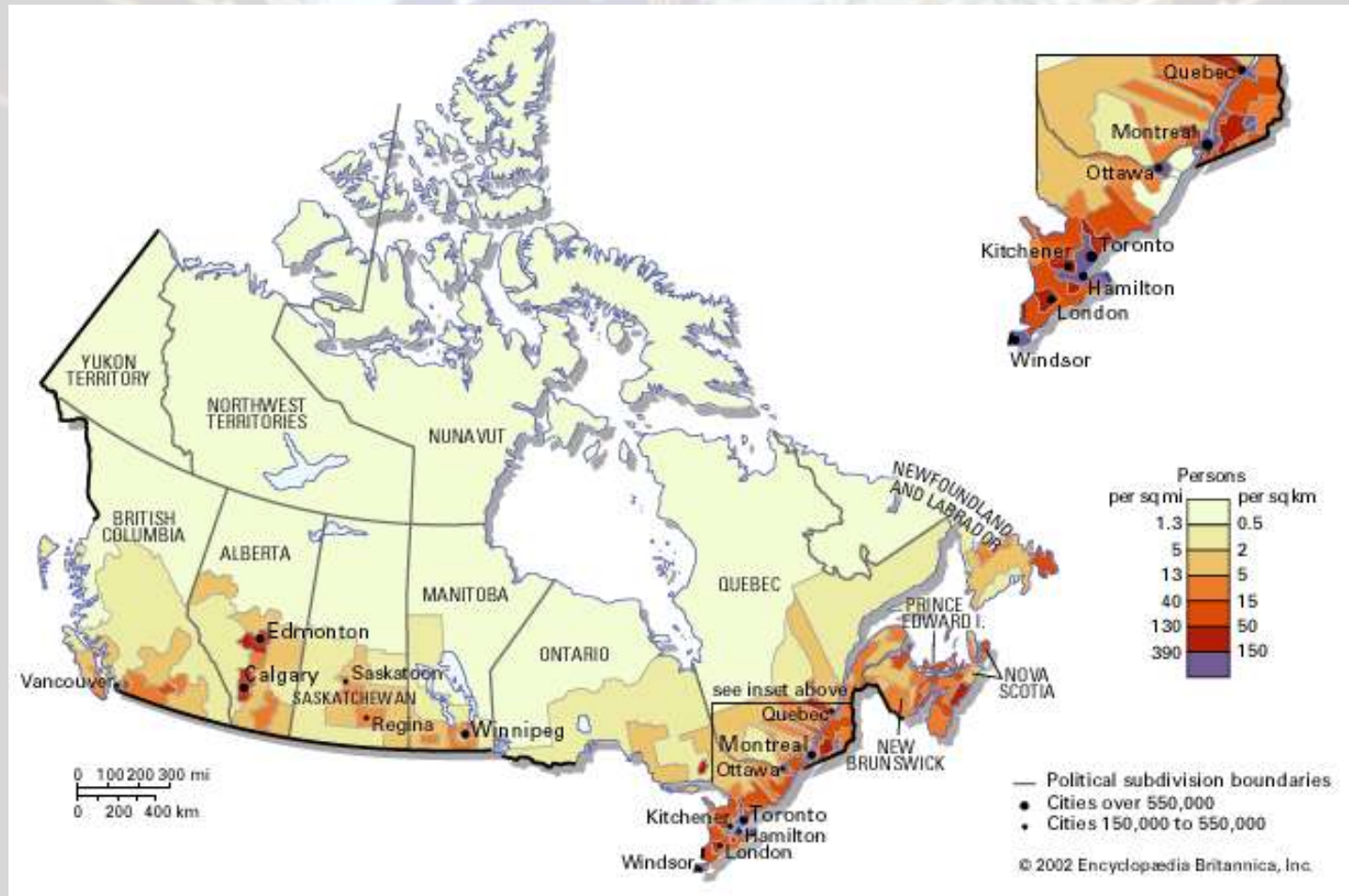
Perspective...

- The 3 population clusters just spoken about, East Asia, South Asia, and Europe account for over 4 billion people. The world population is just 7 billion people.
- The Populations of South America, Africa, and Australia combined barely exceeds that of just India. Go India! (Rapidly catching up with China)

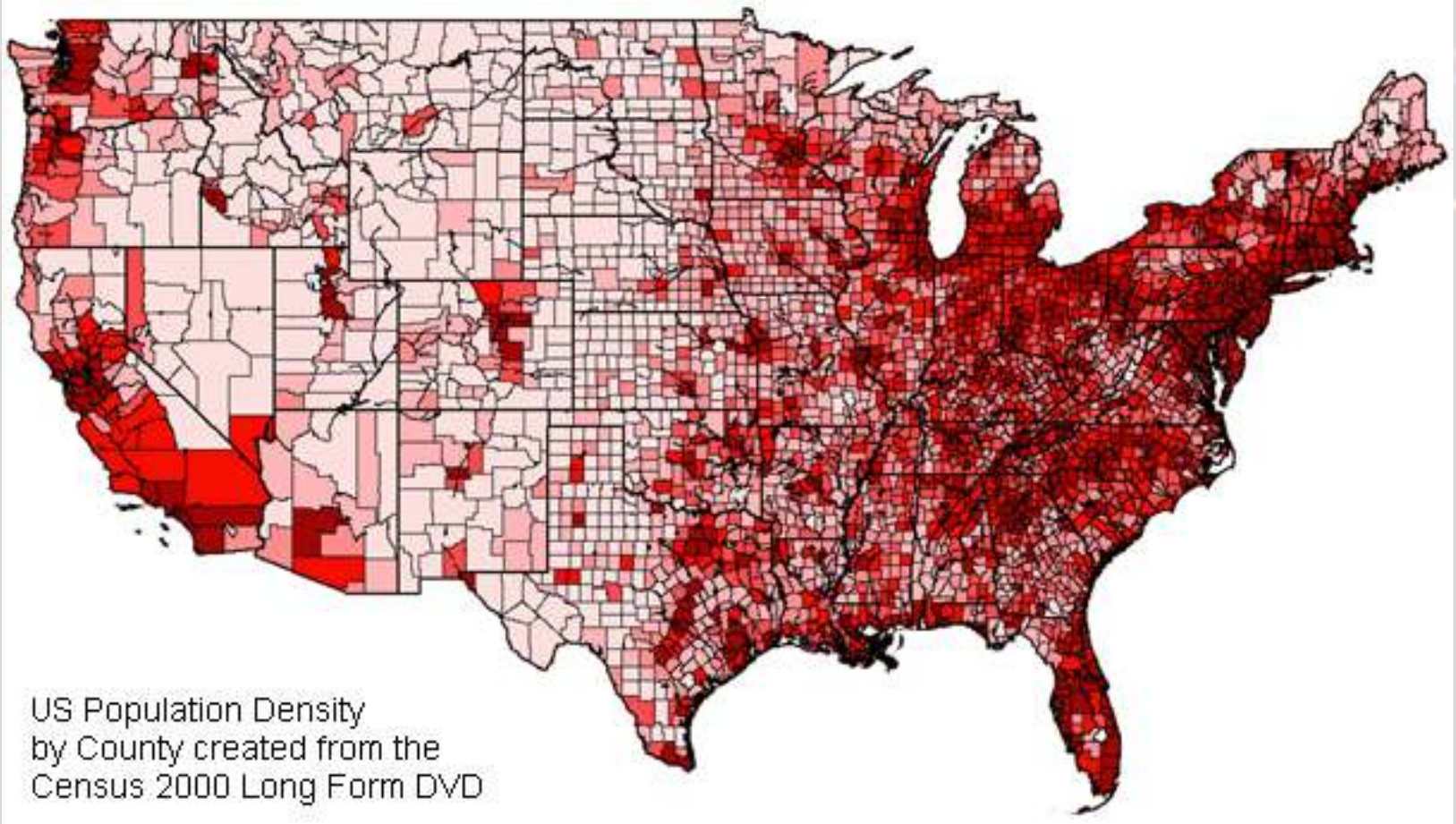
North America

- Most of the population of North America is clustered in the Megalopolis of Bosnywash. This includes the urban areas of the Eastern U.S., but could be extended west to include the population centers of the Great Lakes region. This would include the major population centers of Canada as well.

North American Population Density (Canada)



Population Density North America (U.S.)



Population Canada



Population U.S.



And now for the Human Geography!

- In the 1960s Paul Ehrlich publishes the Population Bomb. It wasn't a real bomb. Although I suppose that would have solved the problem it exposed.
- The population of the world was surpassing the food supply. (I was alive for only a very small part of the 60's. This had nothing to do with me.)

My Baby Picture



Thomas Malthus!

- 1798 *An Essay on the Principles of Population*
- Malthus argued that world's population was growing faster than the food supply.
- That is: Food supplies grow linearly. Crops were added incrementally year by year. Population on the other hand grows exponentially. That is it continues to double.
- Malthus assumed that nations were confined spatially. That is that each nation could only feed the population of that nation with what could be grown in the borders of the nation.

LIES!

- Malthus failed to envision:
- Globalization
- New Food Supplies
- New food production techniques
- Diffusion of livestock and commodities across oceans
- Fertilizers, Hybrids, Improved Strains, Genetically Modified Products, Herbicides and Pesticides. Etc.

Neo-Malthusians

- Malthus wasn't lying. He was in fact correct except for the fact he was limited by his knowledge of the world.
- Neo-Malthusians continue to predict that poverty and starvation will continue to haunt the world. They will concede some of the earlier points, but nonetheless they are concerned that we will all run out of food. Eventually.

The Solution?

- Guard Your Food!



Well, No.

- Analyze the problem.
- “How should we do that Mr. Petraitis?”
- By understanding the following:
- 1. Calculate **natural increase**: Subtract deaths from births.
- Then: Add net immigration. Subtract net emigration. Congratulations. You’re on your way to saving the world from certain starvation.

Other Factors

- You have to realize that what happens at one scale will affect others. What happens globally will affect the individual. And vice-versa.
- Although TFR's continue to fall in a number of nations the world population goes up.
- In 2007 the world TFR was 2.6. The replacement level was 2.1. So...the population goes up.

Remember...

- TFR=Total Fertility Rate. The number of babies a woman can expect to give birth to in her lifetime.
- Replacement rate. The number of babies that must be born to keep the population even.
- Blame the following nations: India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nigeria. These nations all have high growth rates. Having a high growth rate is not necessarily negative. It makes sense in developing nations.

Doubling Time

- This is the time it takes a nation to double population.
- More on this later. The fact is that by 1930 the world population had reached 2 billion. The doubling time was now only 100 years. Population was (is) growing exponentially. This was the population explosion. The next doubling took only 45 years. In the 1980's it slowed. Doubling time is now 54 years. Which means it's slowing. That is probably good news.

Today

- The global growth rate is down to 1.4 percent.
- The population is now 6.7 billion and is growing by 80 million each year.
- The growth rate will need to fall below 1% to have a significant effect on global population growth.

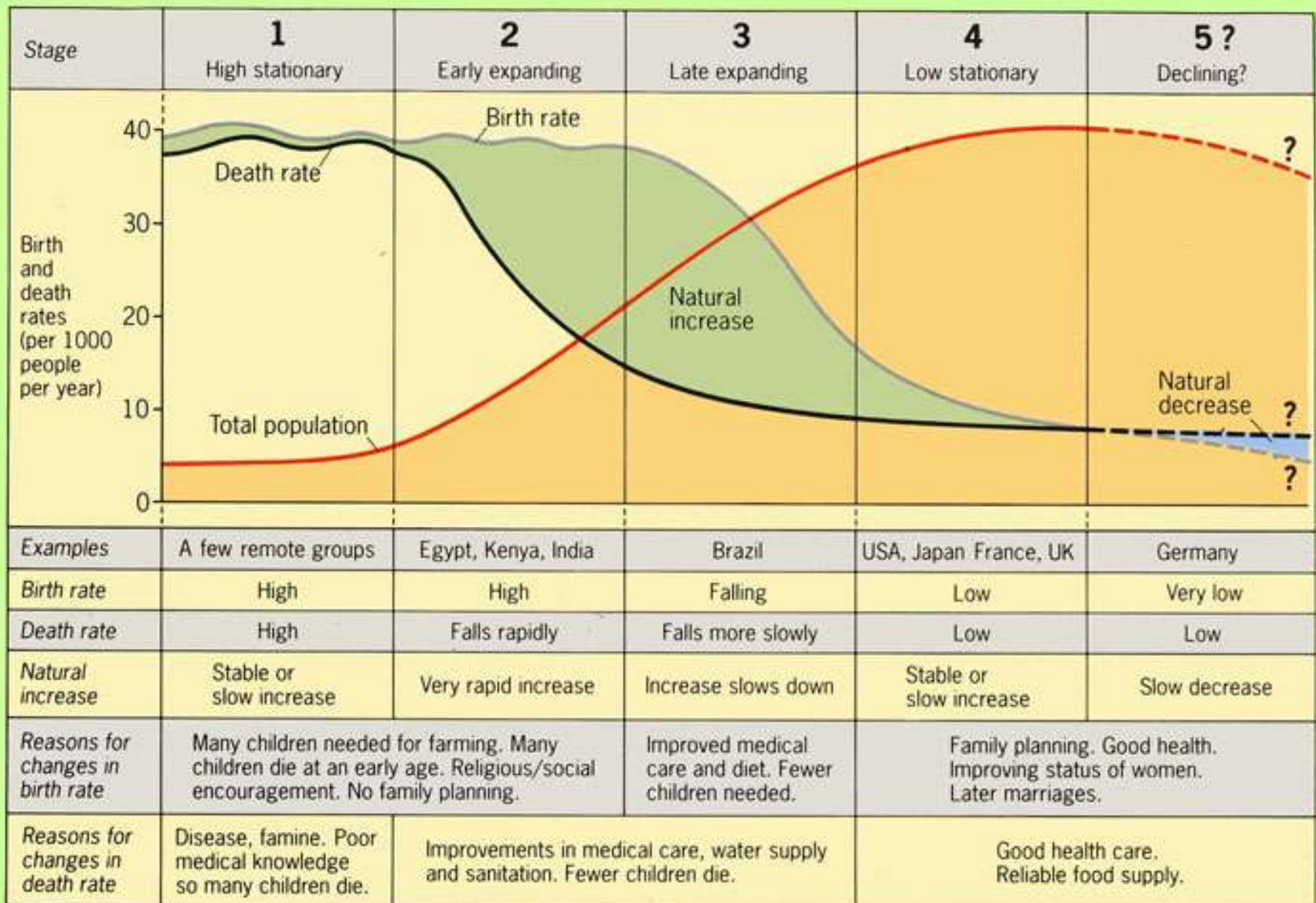
Later this week:

- How the world is doing it's best to wipe out population, and how we keep spiting it. (as a whole).

Generally

- The higher the rate of urbanization the lower the natural increase.

And NOW! The Demographic Transition Model



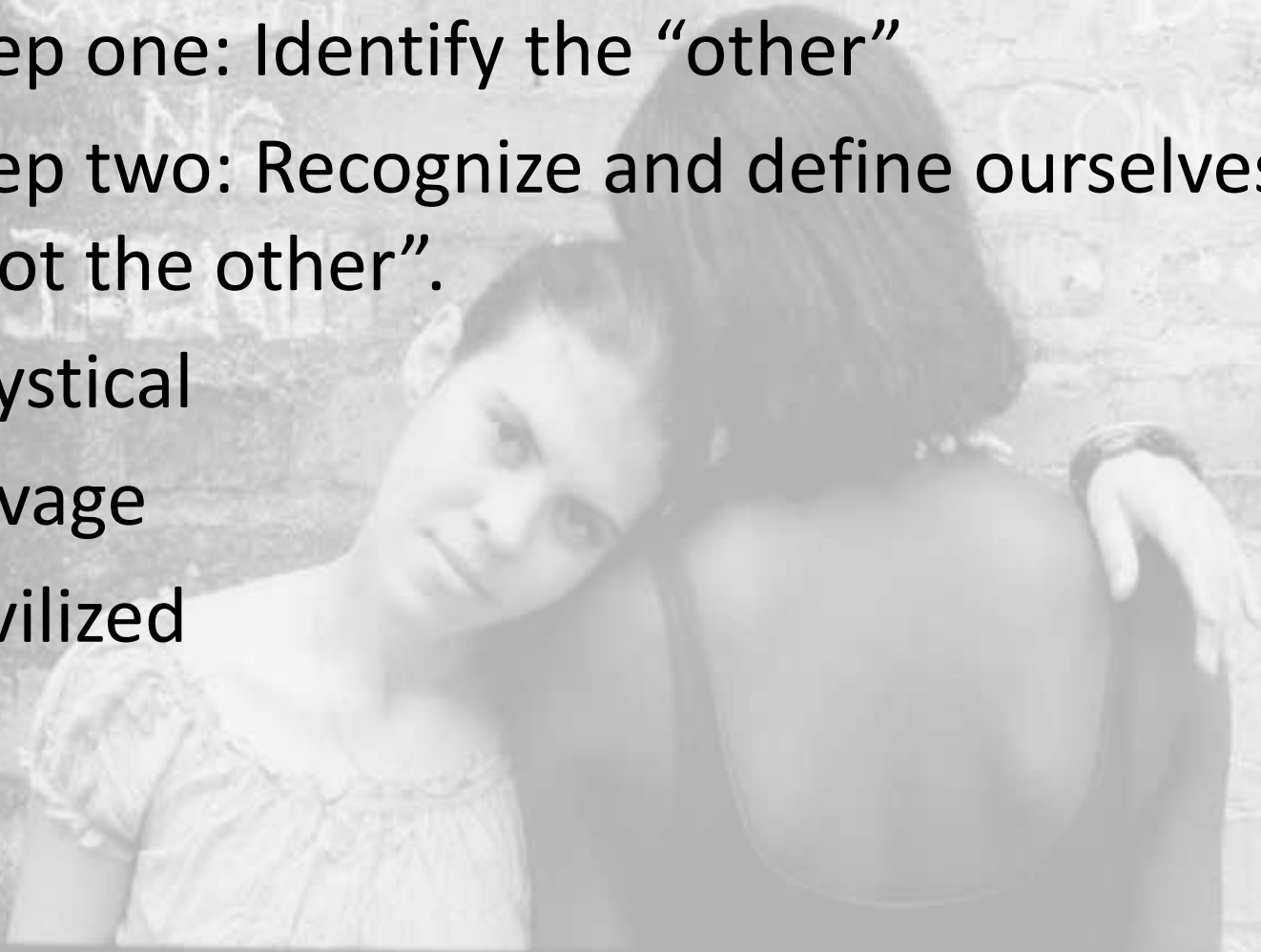


Culture

Unit 3

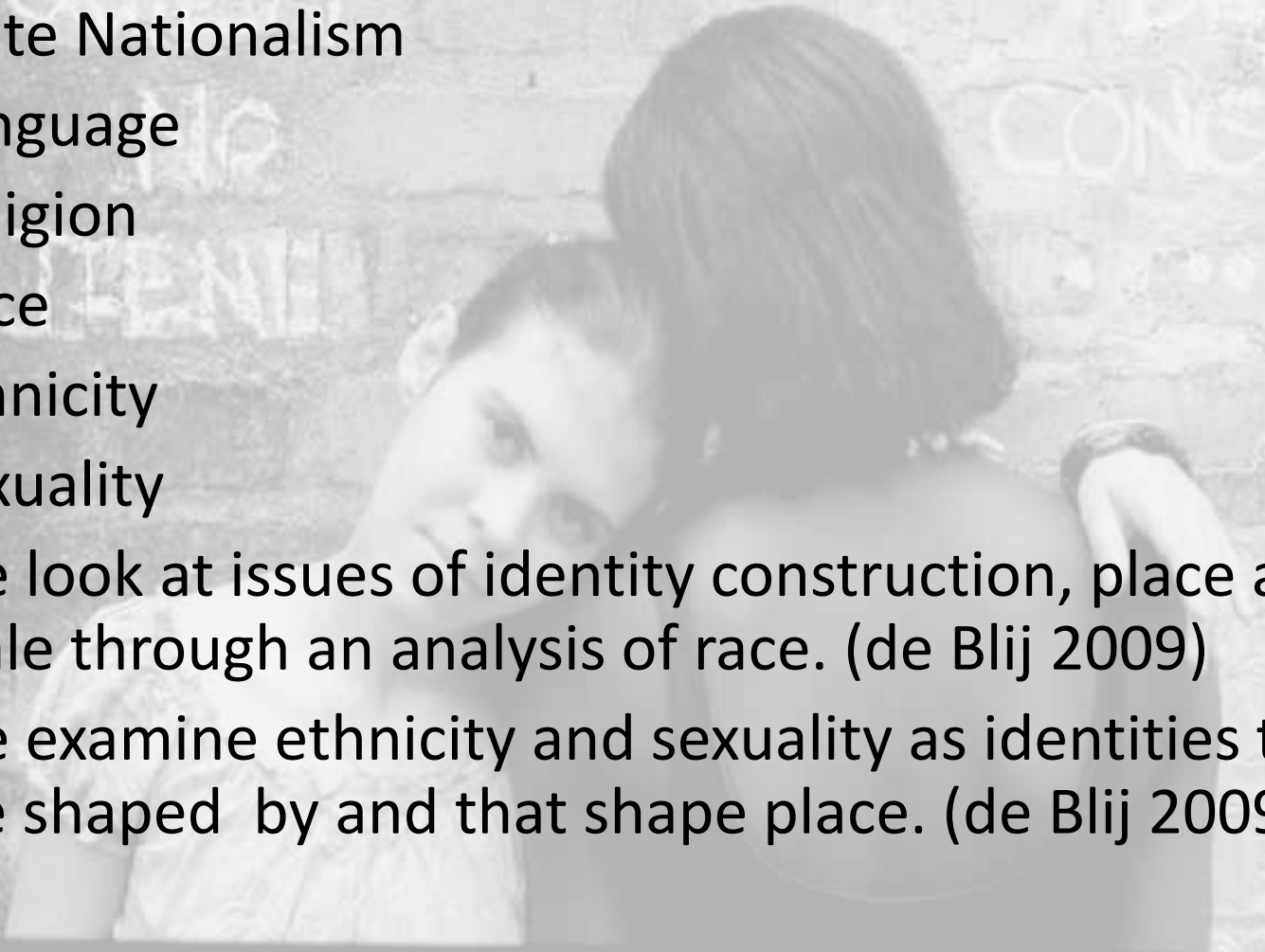
Identifying Against (to identify yourself)

- Step one: Identify the “other”
- Step two: Recognize and define ourselves as “not the other”.
- Mystical
- Savage
- Civilized



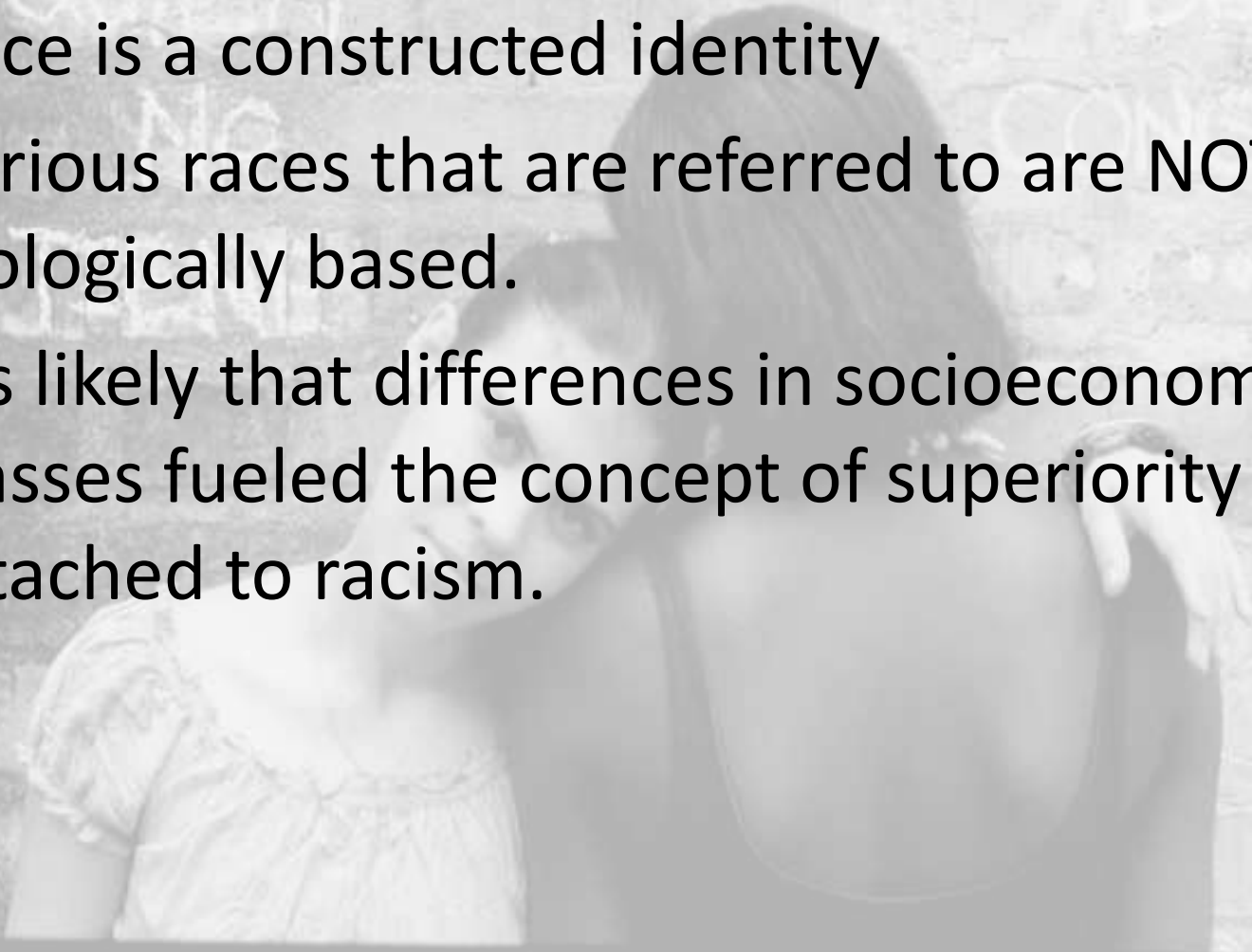
Ways of Identifying Self

- State Nationalism
- Language
- Religion
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Sexuality
- We look at issues of identity construction, place and scale through an analysis of race. (de Blij 2009)
- We examine ethnicity and sexuality as identities that are shaped by and that shape place. (de Blij 2009)



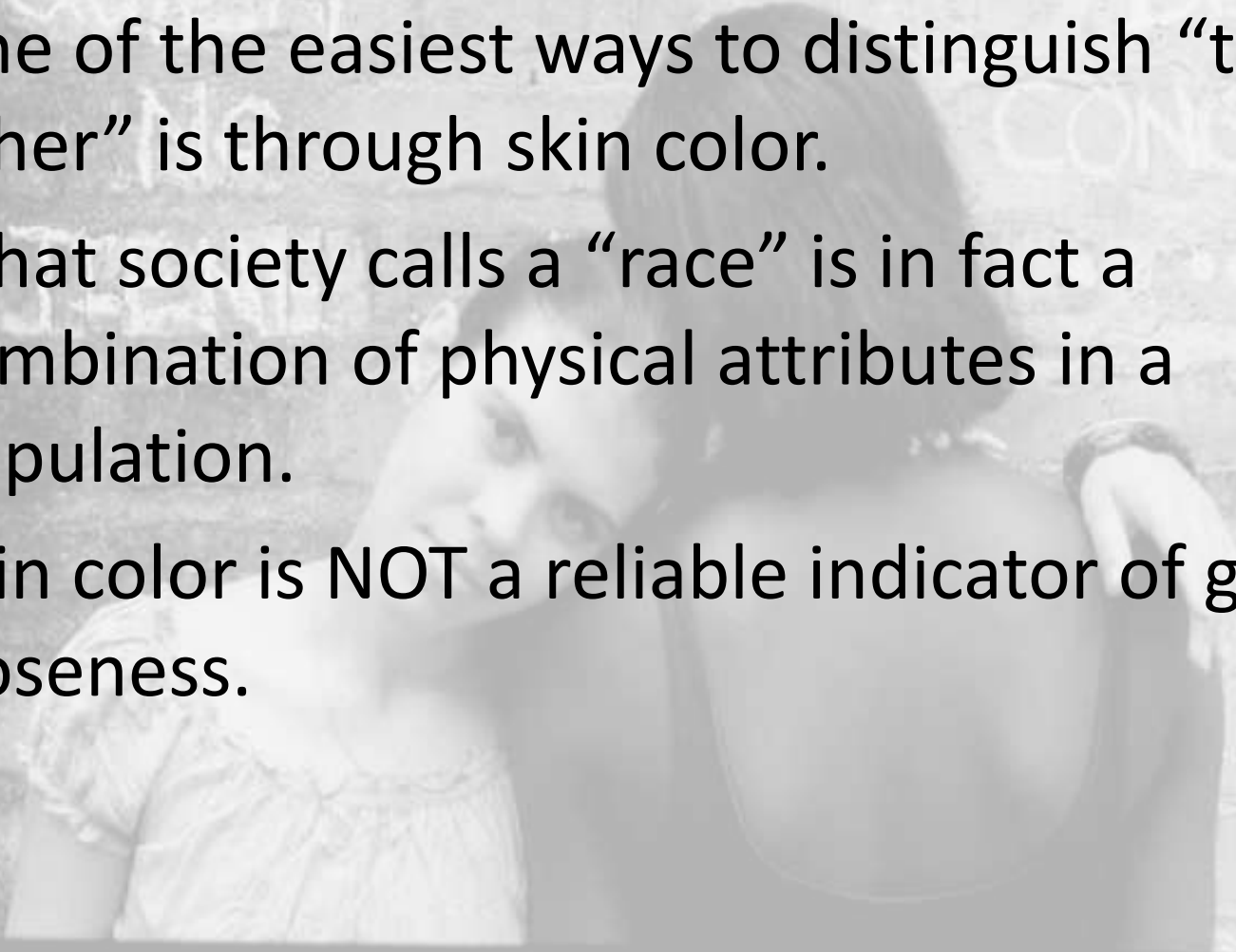
Race

- Race is a constructed identity
- Various races that are referred to are NOT biologically based.
- It's likely that differences in socioeconomic classes fueled the concept of superiority attached to racism.



Race

- One of the easiest ways to distinguish “the other” is through skin color.
- What society calls a “race” is in fact a combination of physical attributes in a population.
- Skin color is NOT a reliable indicator of genetic closeness.



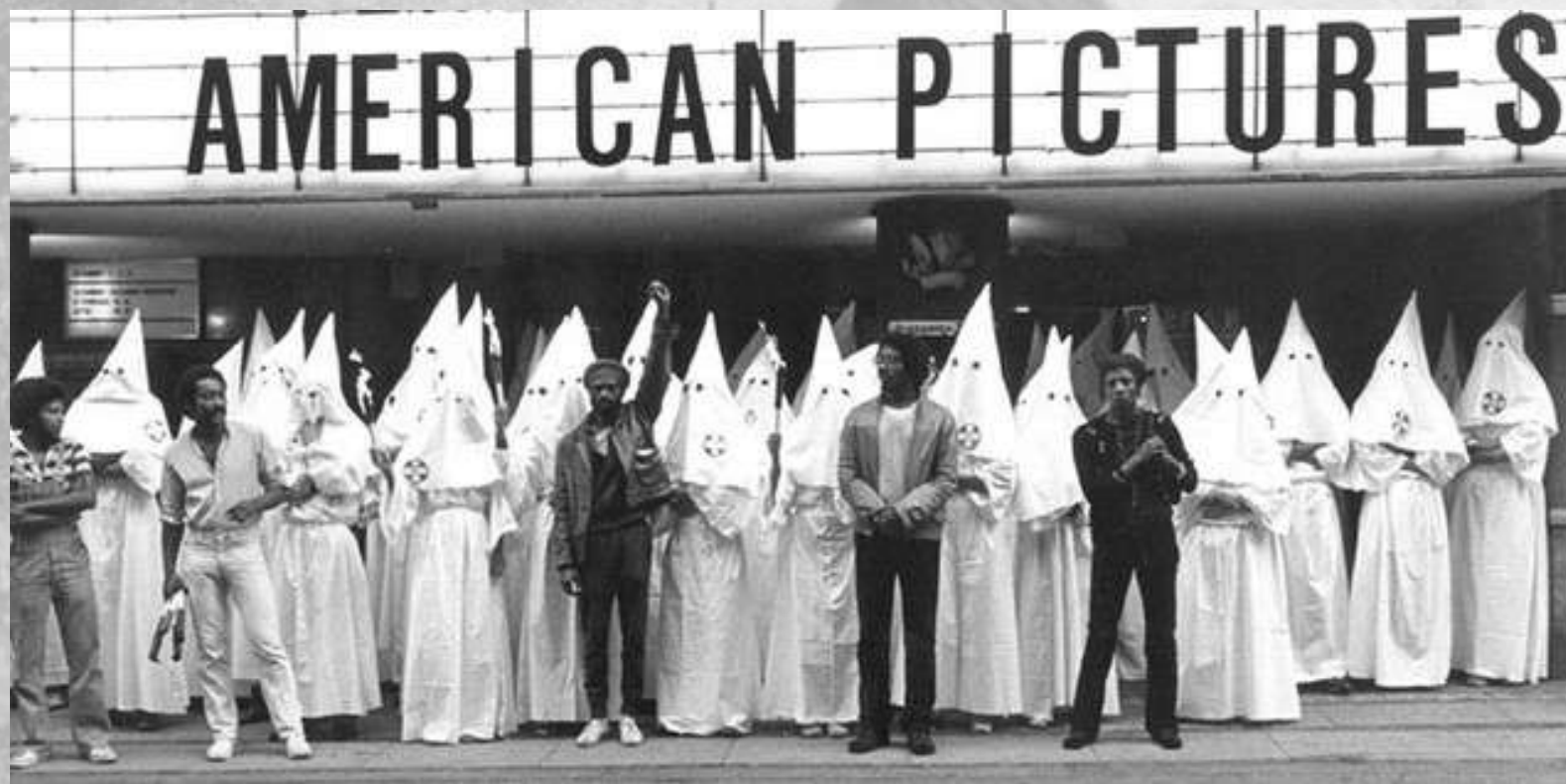
What Race?



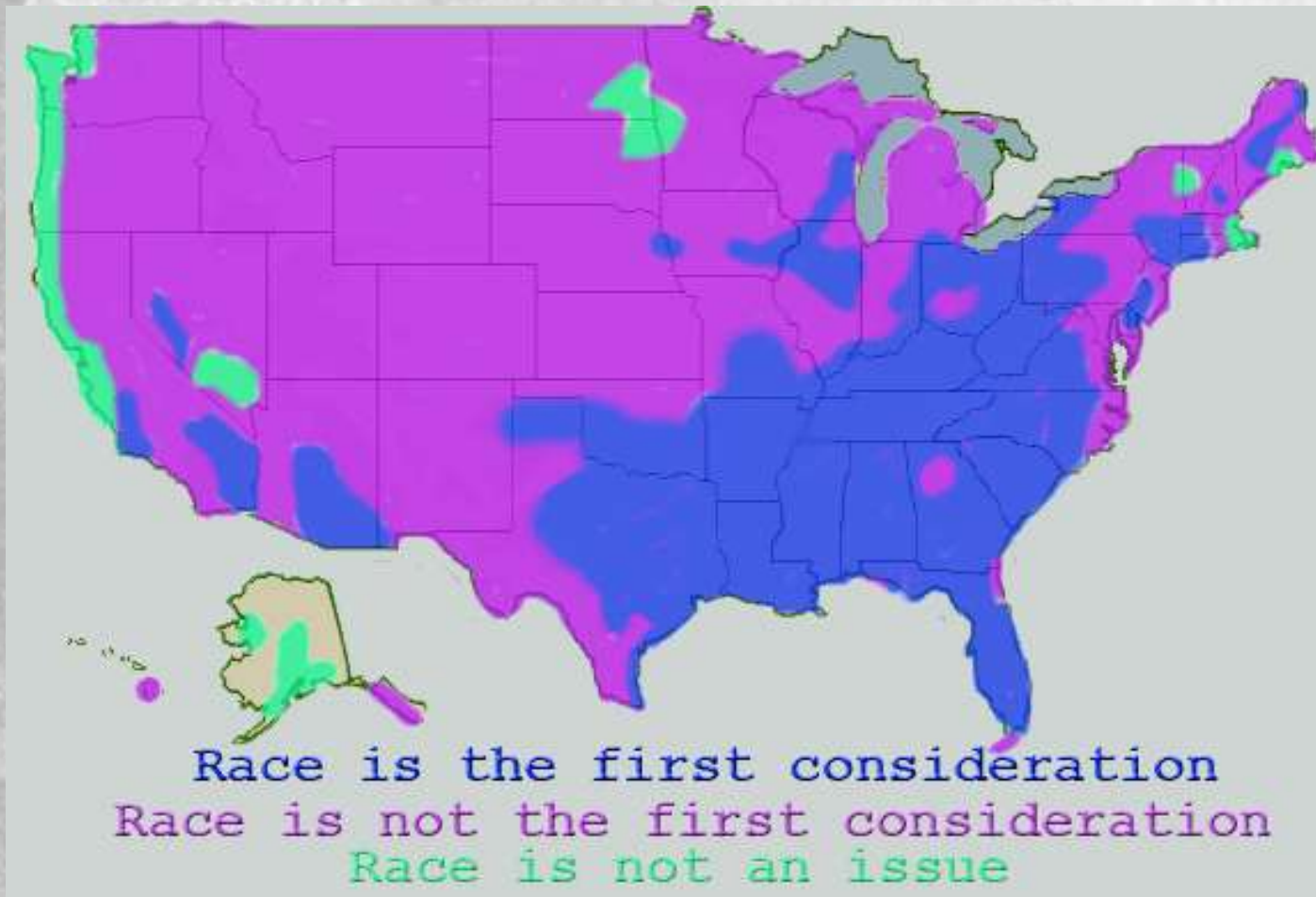
Race

- Racial categories are the product of how particular cultures have *viewed* skin color.
- Racial distinctions used in a place today are drawn from categories of skin color that are rooted in the cultural history, power relationships, and politics of a place over the past few centuries.
- People have constructed racial categories to justify power, economic exploitation, and cultural oppression.

Racism



Racism



What does the U.S. government say about this?

- [U.S. Census Bureau](#)



The image is a composite of two photographs. The left half shows a globe of the Earth, slightly out of focus, with a warm, golden light. The right half shows a close-up of several hands of different skin tones gripping a vertical metal pole, suggesting a sense of unity or shared purpose. The overall tone is contemplative and focused on human connection and geography.

Place and Identity

Ethnicity and Place

Sense of Place

- Sense of Place (you learned this already)
- Sense of Place is fluid (like identity)
- The uniqueness of a place becomes part of who we are.

My weekend in
Miami.

(Actually it's Pit
Bull. Apparently
he is so Miami he
received the key
to the city.)



Ethnicity and Place



- Ethnos: People
- Ethnos: Nation
- Ethnic identity is “historically constructed like all cultural identities” (Hall)
- Implies ancient relations among a people over time.

Ethnicity

- Cultural groups often invoke ethnicity when race cannot explain differences and antagonism between groups.
- A conflict is often called ethnic when a racial distinction cannot be made.
- Northern Ireland
- Spain
- Former Yugoslavia
- Sri Lanka
- Ivory Coast
- Rwanda

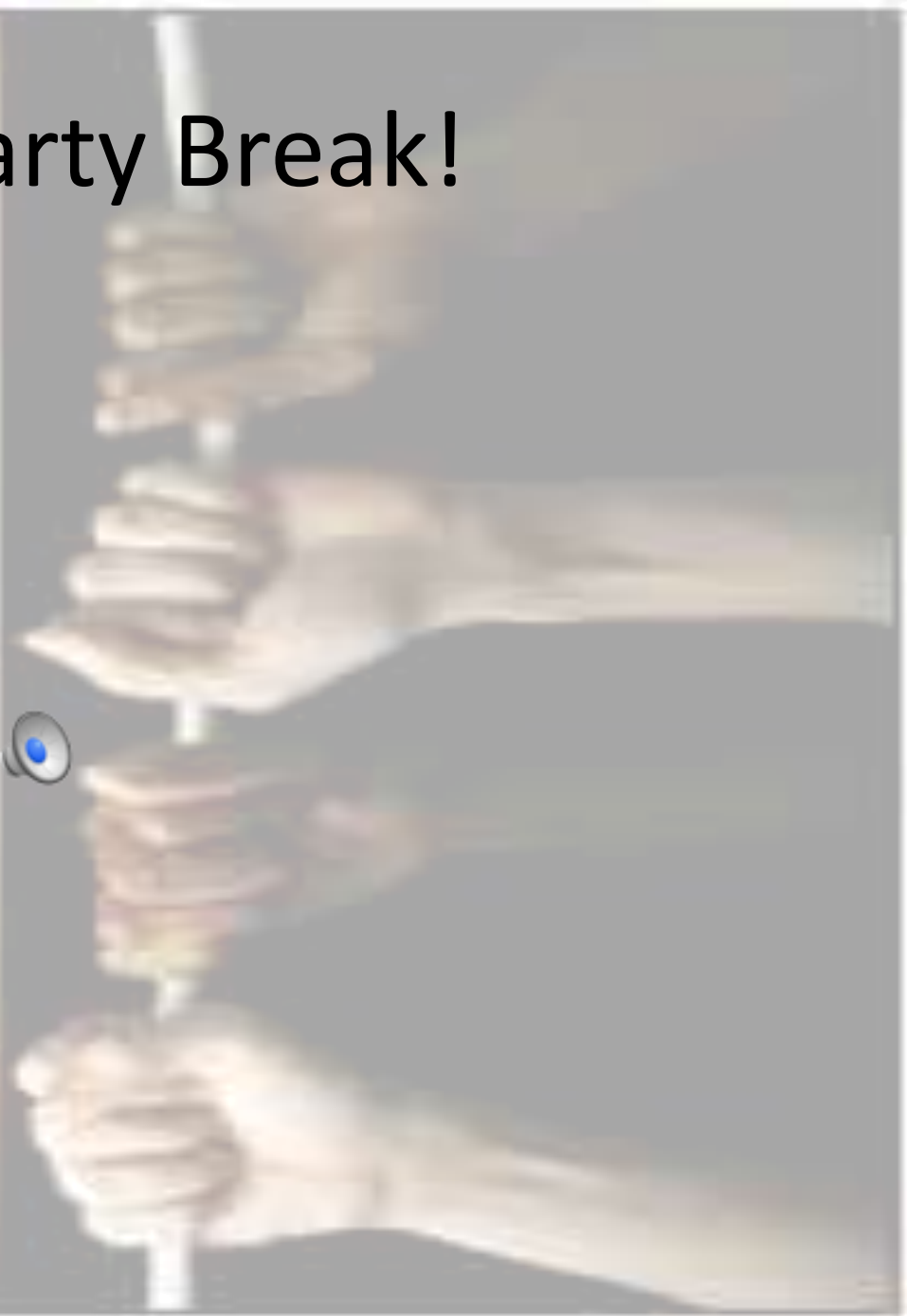


Ethnicity



- Ethnicity is invoked when a distinct cultural group is clustered in one area.
- Ethnicity is often reserved for a small, cohesive, culturally linked group of people who stand apart from the surrounding culture.
- Ethnicity is dynamic and must be looked at in scale.

Dance Party Break!



Back to Work



- Because people construct place based on the identity their identity, places can become gendered.
- Gendered means it is designed either for women or for men.
- A building can be designed gendered or become gendered depending upon how people use it.

Gendered Places



Gender?



Gender?



American Woman (1940's)



Woodabe ? (Niger)



Sexuality and Space



- Heteronormative (the default is heterosexual, white and male)
- Queer Theory challenges thinking of sexuality in regard to the heteronormative
- Space is created as clusters form according to sexuality not ethnicity.

Greetings

FROM THE

GAYBORHOOD

A Look Back at the Golden Age of Gay Neighborhoods

DONALD F. REUTER

*...it's good
to have friends...*

Local and Popular Cultures Part 1



What Are Local and Popular Culture

- A culture is a group of belief systems, norms and values practiced by a people.
- People of a culture can be recognized in one of two ways.
 - 1. The people call themselves a culture.
 - 2. Other people (including academics) label them a culture.
- People are usually labeled as part of folk culture or popular culture.



Folk Culture

- Small
- Incorporates a homogenous population
- Typically rural
- Cohesive in cultural traits

Folk Amish





Popular Culture

- Large
- Incorporates heterogeneous populations
- Typically urban
- Experiences quickly changing cultural traits

Popular Amish



Where are we (or them)?

- Folk and Popular cultures are two ends of a continuum.
- Folk is at one end and pop on the other.
- Most cultures fall somewhere in between.
- The term folk culture can (and should) be replaced with local culture.
- This makes it easier to define a culture by the way a culture defines itself, and this is a more important distinction.



Local Culture

- A local culture is a group of people in a particular place who see themselves as a collective or a community.
- Share experiences, customs, and traits.
- Work to preserve those traits and customs in order to preserve uniqueness and to distinguish themselves from others.



Material Culture

- The material culture of a group of people includes the things they construct.
- Art
- Houses
- Clothing
- Sports
- Dance
- Foods

Art (Navajo)

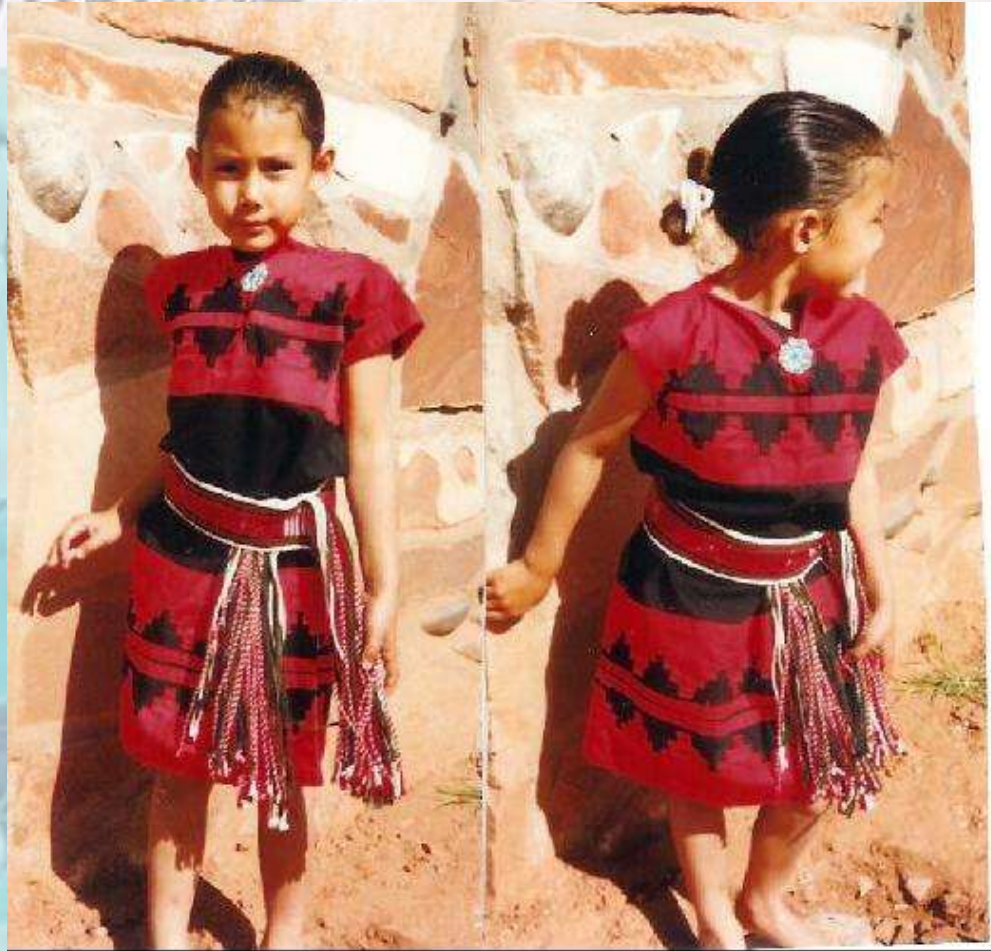


House (Navajo)



©Copyright H. Guillaume

Clothing (Navajo)



Sports (Navajo)



Ok, this is popular but at least it shows an interesting diffusion if nothing else.

Foods (Navajo)

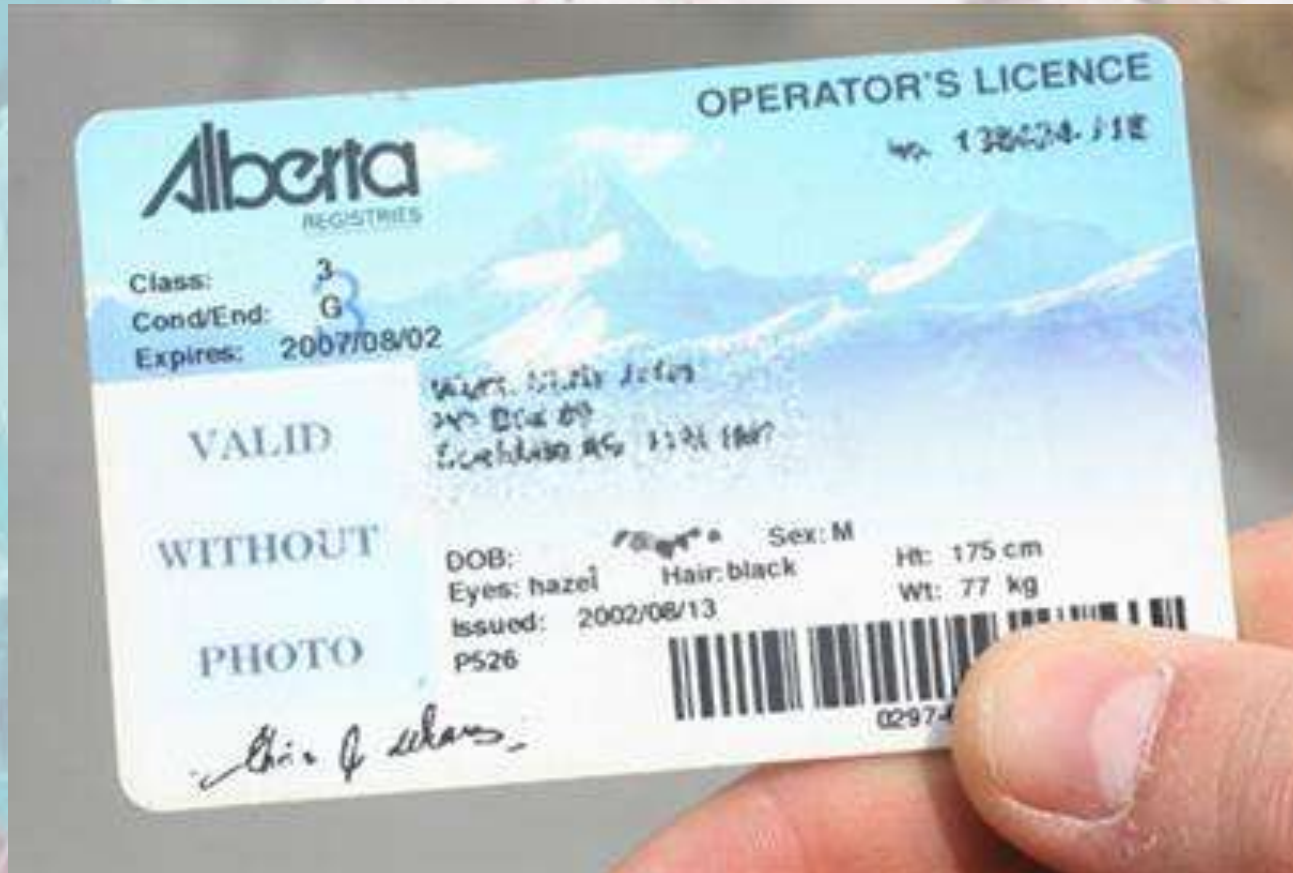


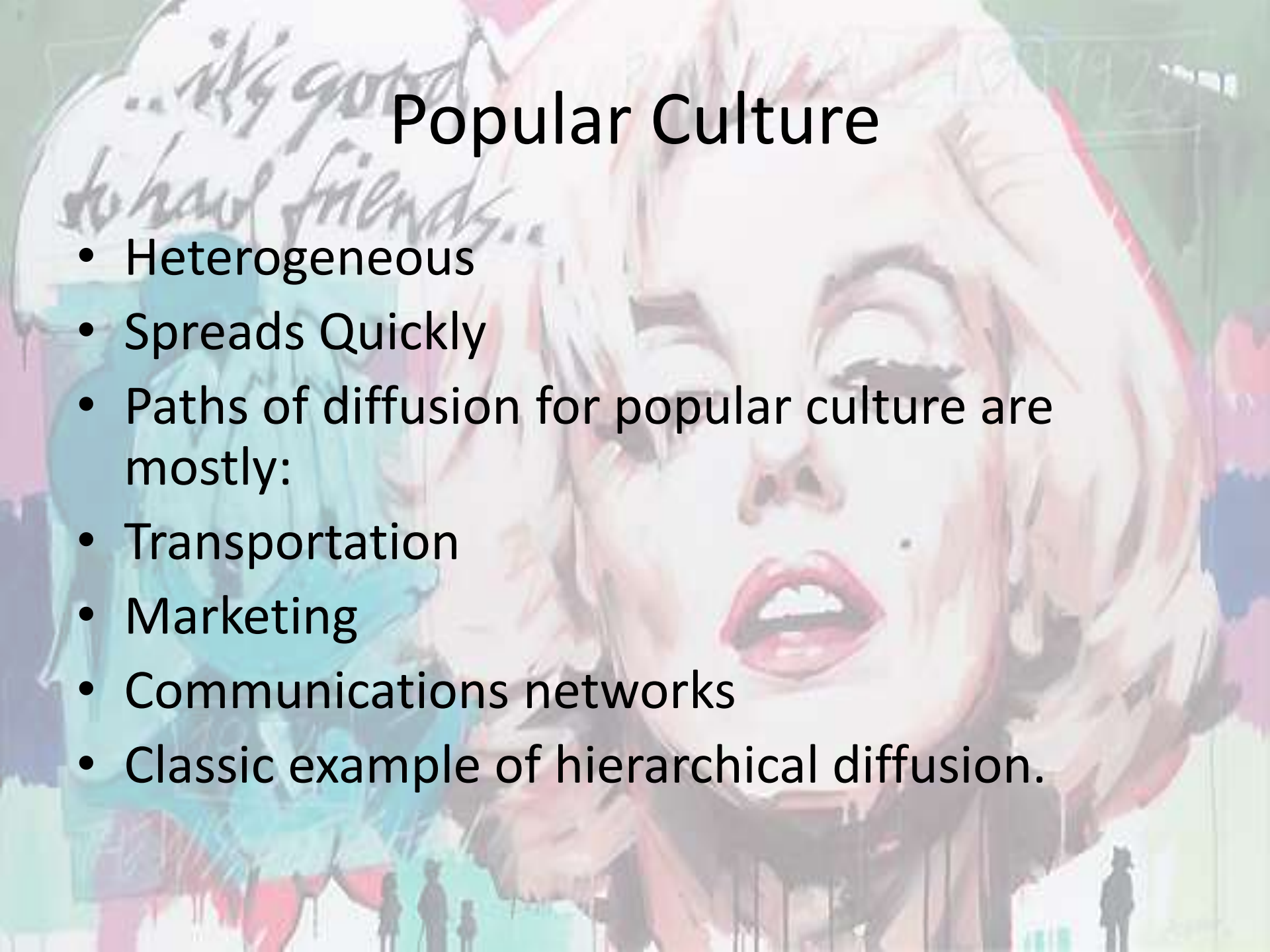


Non-Material Culture

- Beliefs
- Practices
- Aesthetics
- Values

Aesthetic Belief (Hutterite)





Popular Culture

- Heterogeneous
- Spreads Quickly
- Paths of diffusion for popular culture are mostly:
 - Transportation
 - Marketing
 - Communications networks
 - Classic example of hierarchical diffusion.

Hearths of Culture and Hierarchical Diffusion

- In the case of culture there is a hearth and the idea spreads from there.
- From the hearth it spreads to the next tier. For example a certain fashion. Hearth New York. Next tier, fashion show. Next the fashion is in the stores.
- Hierarchical diffusion can also occur from person to person.

Coming to a mall near you...



I already have this outfit!

Hierarchical Diffusion Again

- Fashion again.
- Hearth is the designer
- Models are the next tier
- Celebrities and writers the next
- Final step is the “knower” that is anyone that is aware of the fashion (or idea) etc.



How are local cultures sustained

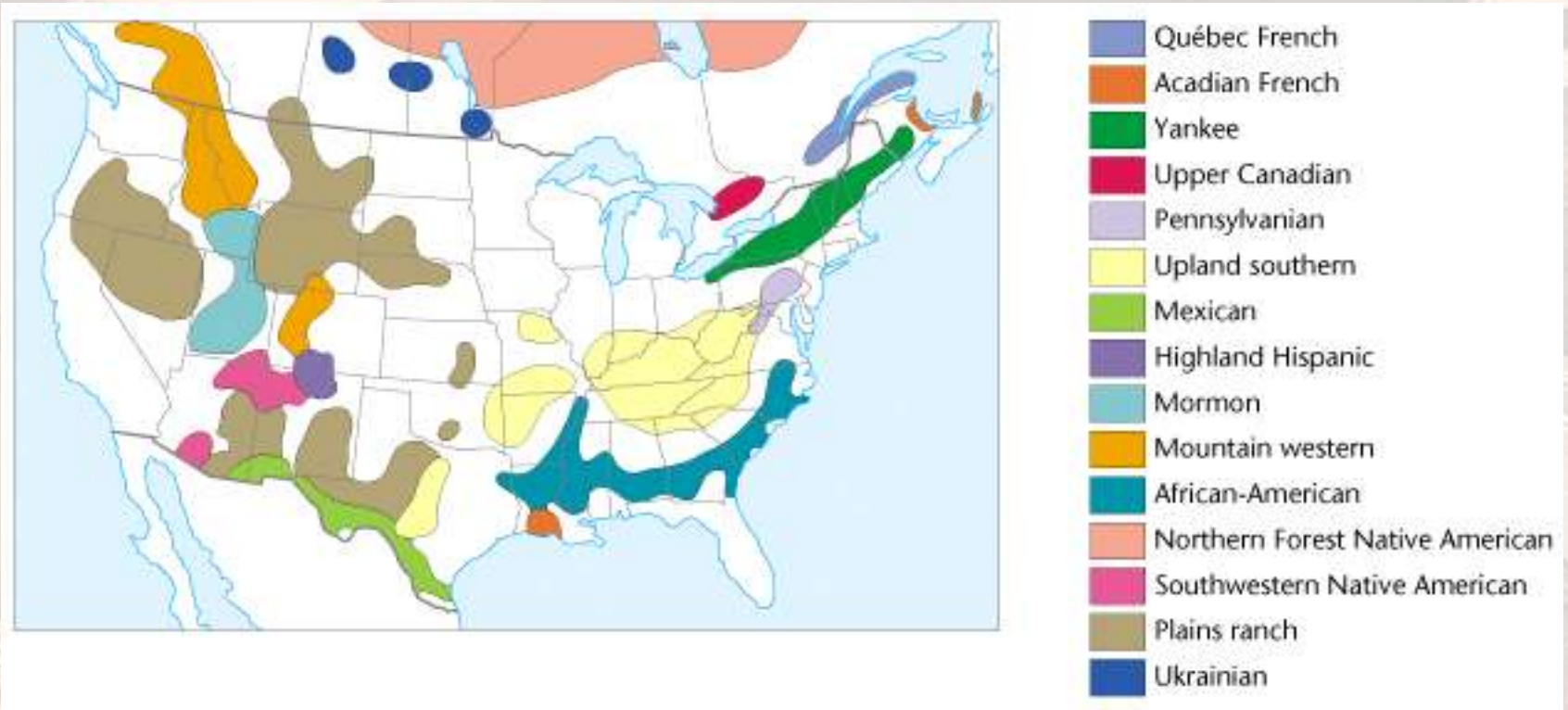
And other thrilling and thought
provoking musings...

Rural Local Cultures



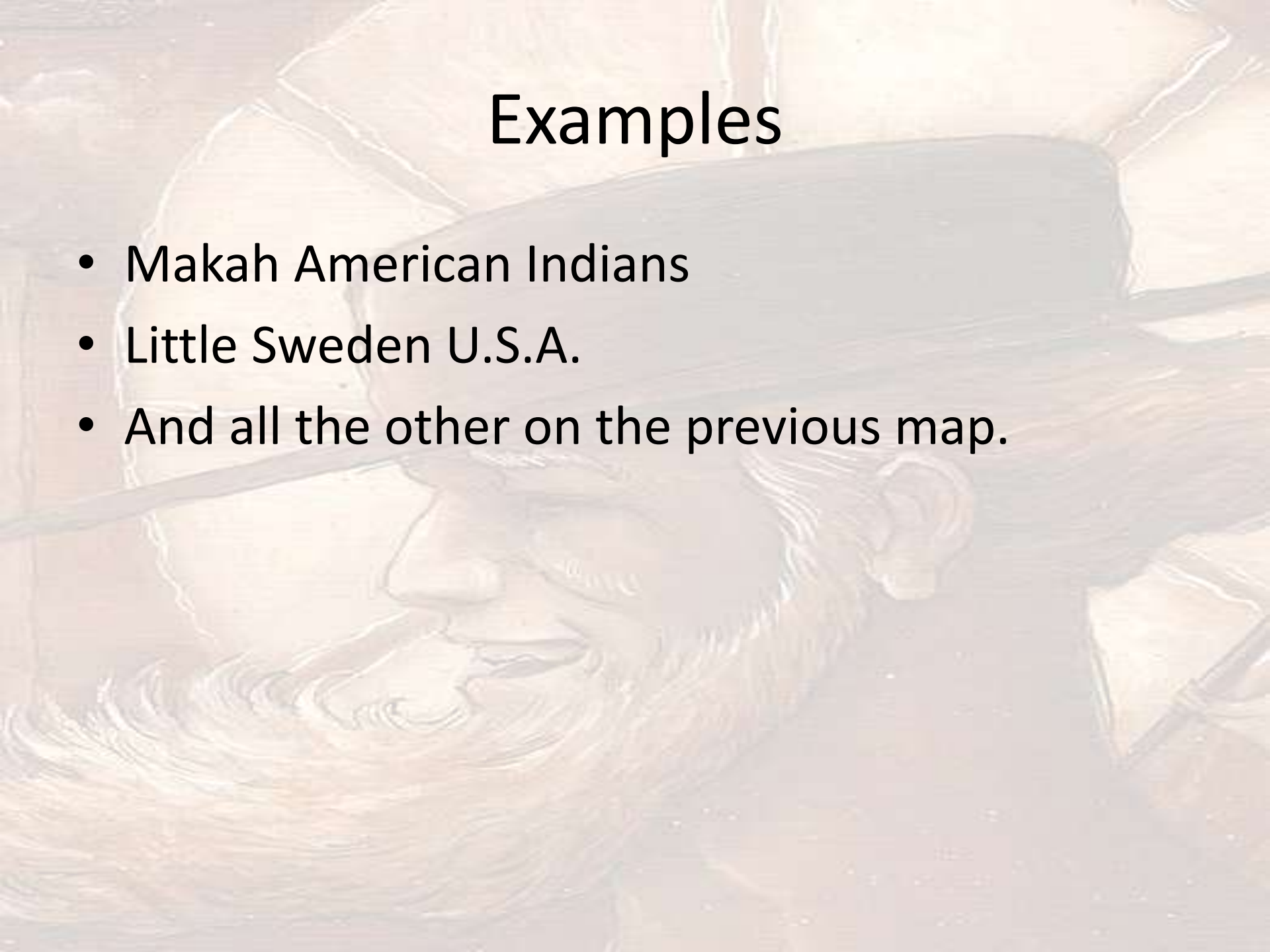
- Anabaptists
- Remain rural to protect identity.
- This is a conscious decision.

Local Culture Regions in U.S and Canada.



Examples

- Makah American Indians
- Little Sweden U.S.A.
- And all the other on the previous map.



Urban Local Cultures

- Ethnic Neighborhoods
- Hasidic Jews in New York
- Italians in Boston
- Having their own ethnic neighborhood enables members of a local culture in an urban area to set themselves apart and practice their customs.
- No hiding in the cornfields for the Italians and Jews. No “oh we need to go away so we won’t be persecuted for our curious beliefs!”
- (I’m looking at you Anabaptists.)

Who do you think will win in a fight?



Ethnic Neighborhoods

- Often ethnic neighborhoods face challenges from young professionals or artists.
- Hence the previous photo.
- This is actually an example of gentrification. (More about this later.)



Authenticity of Places

- Europeans tagged the cultures they encountered as either savage or mystic.
- Authentic tourist destinations are designed to exploit the mystical in local cultures.
- Sun City Africa
- Branson MO
- And now the irony. As places like Sun City and Branson exploit an original, the original tries to capitalize on the success of the copies and thus become copies of copies of themselves.
- Enjoy that. Have fun at Epcot.

Finally the Weird Tale of the Irish Pub Company



This is an Irish Pub. In Las Vegas. In a building stereotyping New York.

New York New York, Las Vegas



And Again

- There are several of these “authentic” stereotypes in Ireland. Where every pub is actually an Irish Pub.
- So, it becomes hard to find the original.
- The result? It may be possible for the authentic to disappear amidst all the copies.



What is Religion and What Role Does it Play in Culture?

Religion



- Religion and language both confer and reflect identity.
- Interaction among people can cause one language to become extinct and another to thrive.
- Through conversion, migration, missionary efforts and conquest, major religions have diffused.

The Cultural Landscape



- The cultural landscape is marked by religion.
- Churches, mosques, cemeteries, shrines, statues and symbols are all part of the cultural landscape.
- The absence of certain markers also help to create the religious landscape.

Religion is...

- Religion is according to Stoddard and Prorak: “a system of beliefs and practices that attempt to order life in terms of culturally perceived ultimate priorities.”
- The idea of “Should” and “Shouldness” help define religion (what a person should or should not do).
- This could be eating habits dress codes, awesome beards!

High Priest of Awesome!



Common Beliefs

An illustration featuring three stylized human profiles in profile, facing right. The profiles are rendered in different colors: a light brown profile on the left, a white profile in the middle, and a dark grey profile on the right. The background is a semi-circular shape containing various religious symbols: a red Star of David, a yellow Dharma Chakra (wheel), a blue Om symbol, a red crescent moon and star, and a blue hand gesture. The overall style is flat and graphic.

- Good life rewards
- Bad life punishments
- These two beliefs (and their manifestations and abstractions) have tremendous impact on culture.

Manifestations



- Ancestor worship in the worship of souls that are now in objects of nature.
- Worship of (or belief in) the supernatural abilities of living people.
- Belief in a deity or deities.
- Religion is infused in some cultures deeper than others.

Similarities of Faiths



- Across religions ritual and prayer are common to all.
- Rituals may mark important events in peoples lives (births, deaths, resurrections, attainment of adulthood, marriage, etc.)
- Rituals are usually practiced at regular intervals in a routine way. (daily, according to the rising or the setting of the sun, or more widely according to the broader astronomical events)

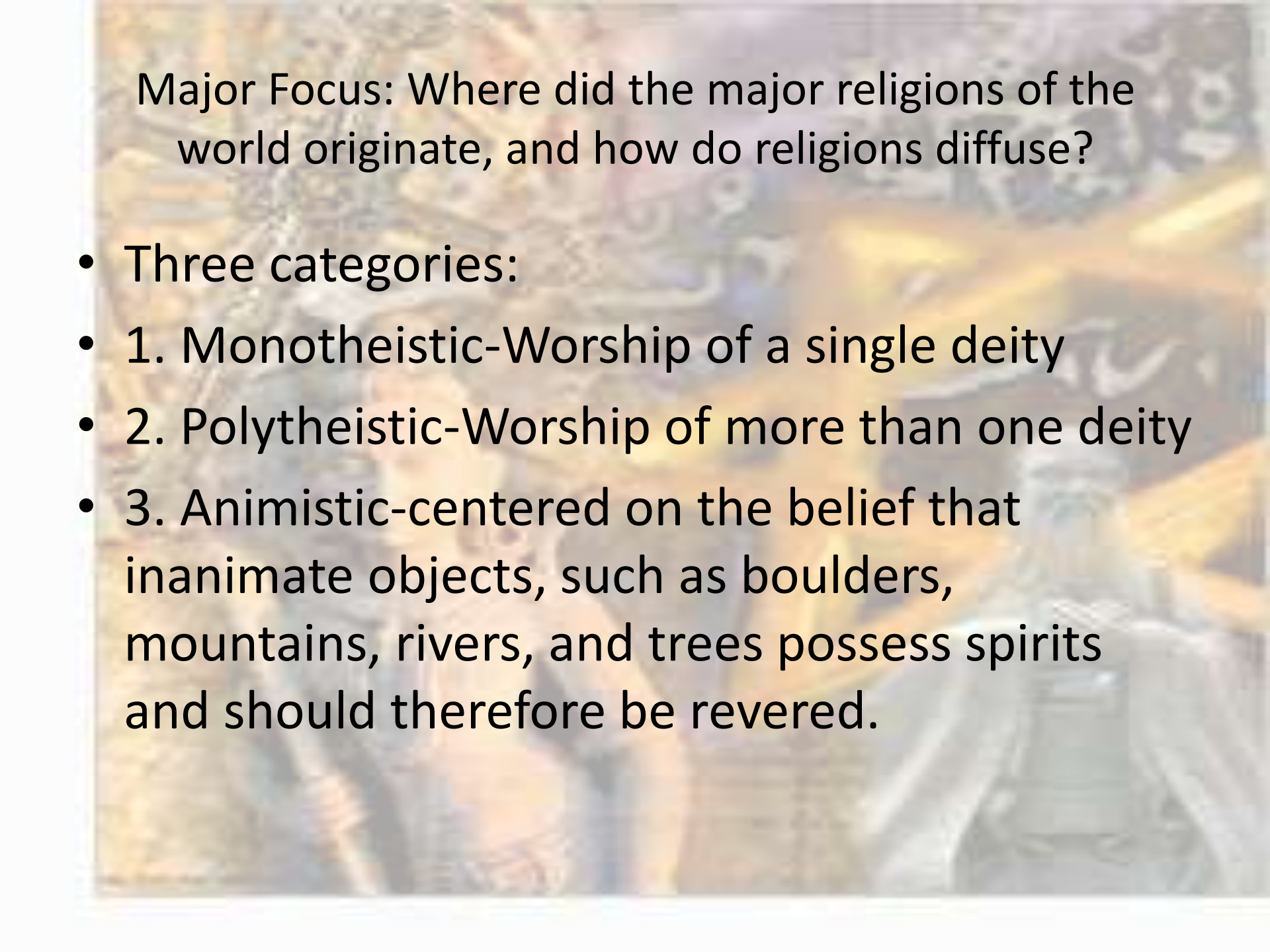
Secularism



- Secularism is the decreased belief in organized religious beliefs.
- Secularism still may be influenced by religion in art and other forms of culture, material or immaterial. (Bless you after a sneeze is common but secular.)

Secular Art





Major Focus: Where did the major religions of the world originate, and how do religions diffuse?

- Three categories:
- 1. Monotheistic-Worship of a single deity
- 2. Polytheistic-Worship of more than one deity
- 3. Animistic-centered on the belief that inanimate objects, such as boulders, mountains, rivers, and trees possess spirits and should therefore be revered.

Development

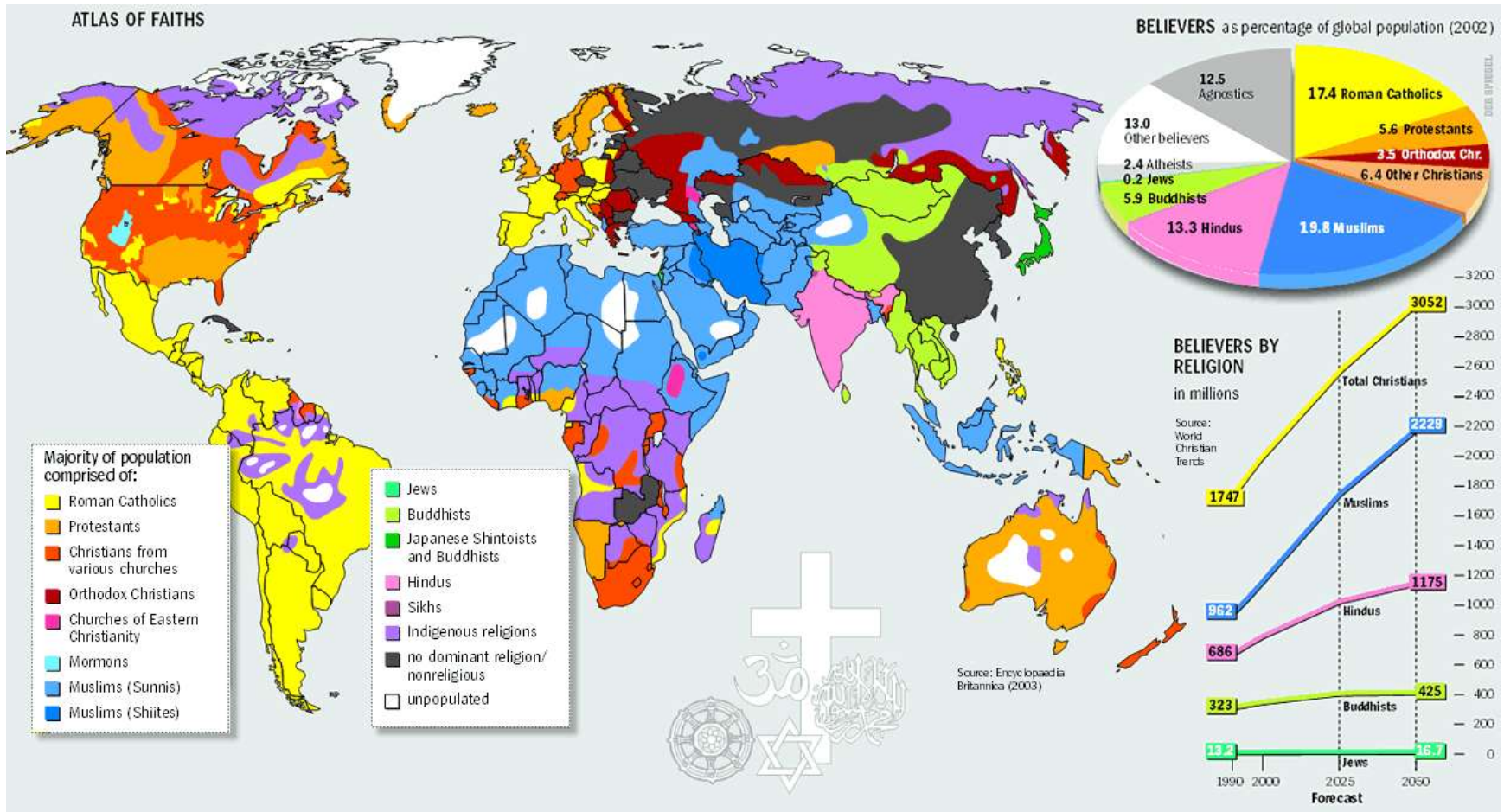


- Around 3500 years ago, Zoroastrianism develops as the first known monotheistic religion.
- Some people believe this is the basis for Judaism, and later Christianity and Islam.
- Others believe that Judaism is the first Monotheistic faith.

4 Hearths of Religion

- By 500 B.C.E. four major hearths of religion and philosophy were developed in the world.
- Greek philosophy (Northern Mediterranean)
- Hinduism (Indus River Valley, South Asia)
- Judaism (Eastern Mediterranean)
- Chinese Philosophies (Huang He River Valley, East Asia)
- See figure 7.5 of deBlij

World Map of Religions Today



Universalizing and Ethnic Religions

- Universalizing actively seek converts: Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.
 - Usually widespread
- Ethnic Religions: Adherents are born into the faith and converts are not actively sought.
 - Tend to be spatially concentrated, with Judaism being the exception. Pockets of Hinduism occur world wide, usually as a result of colonization.

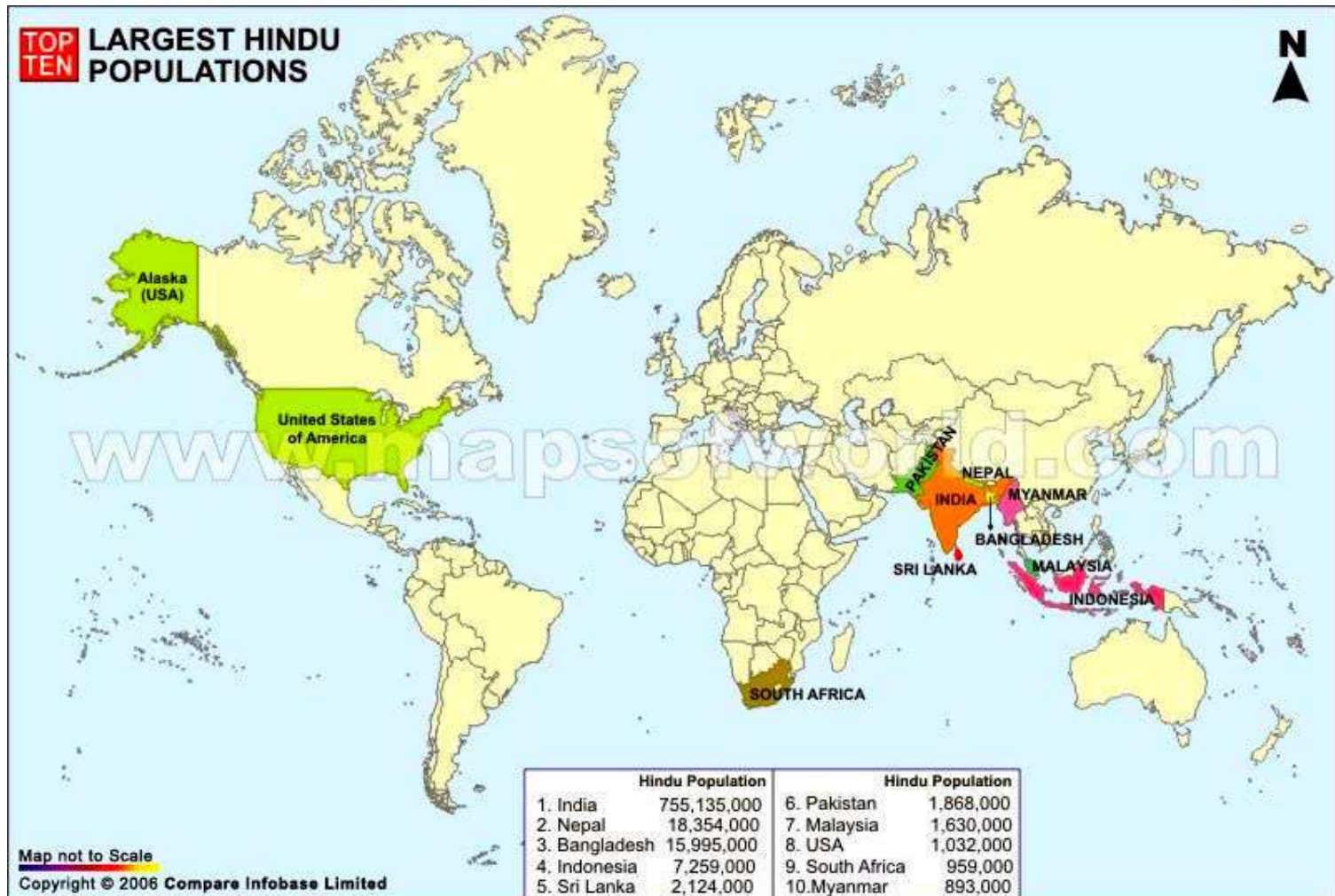
Hinduism



- Over 4000 years old
- Hearth is Indus River Valley.
- Some define Hinduism as Polytheistic, others as Monotheistic.
- Hinduism is not centrally organized.
- Recognized Holy Books are the Vedas (4)
- Fundamental Doctrine is Karma
- Caste System

Hinduism

Diffusion of Hinduism





Buddhism

Theravada and Mahayana etc...

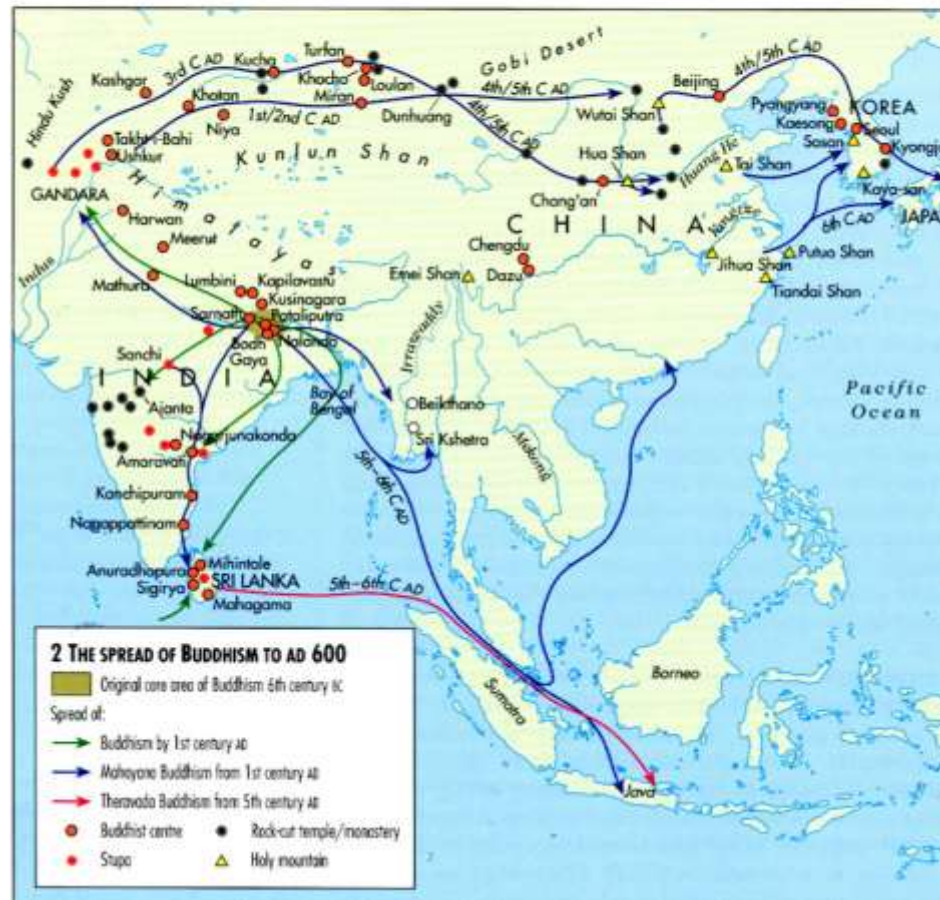
(know the difference and where they are in the world)

- Splintered from Hinduism 2500 years ago
- Founded by Prince Siddhartha
- Buddha (the enlightened one)
- Salvation could be attained by anyone no matter the caste
- Enlightenment would come from knowledge (especially self knowledge) elimination of greed, craving and desire, complete honesty, and never hurting an animal or person.
- The Holy book is called the Tipitaka. The English translation takes up 40 volumes.

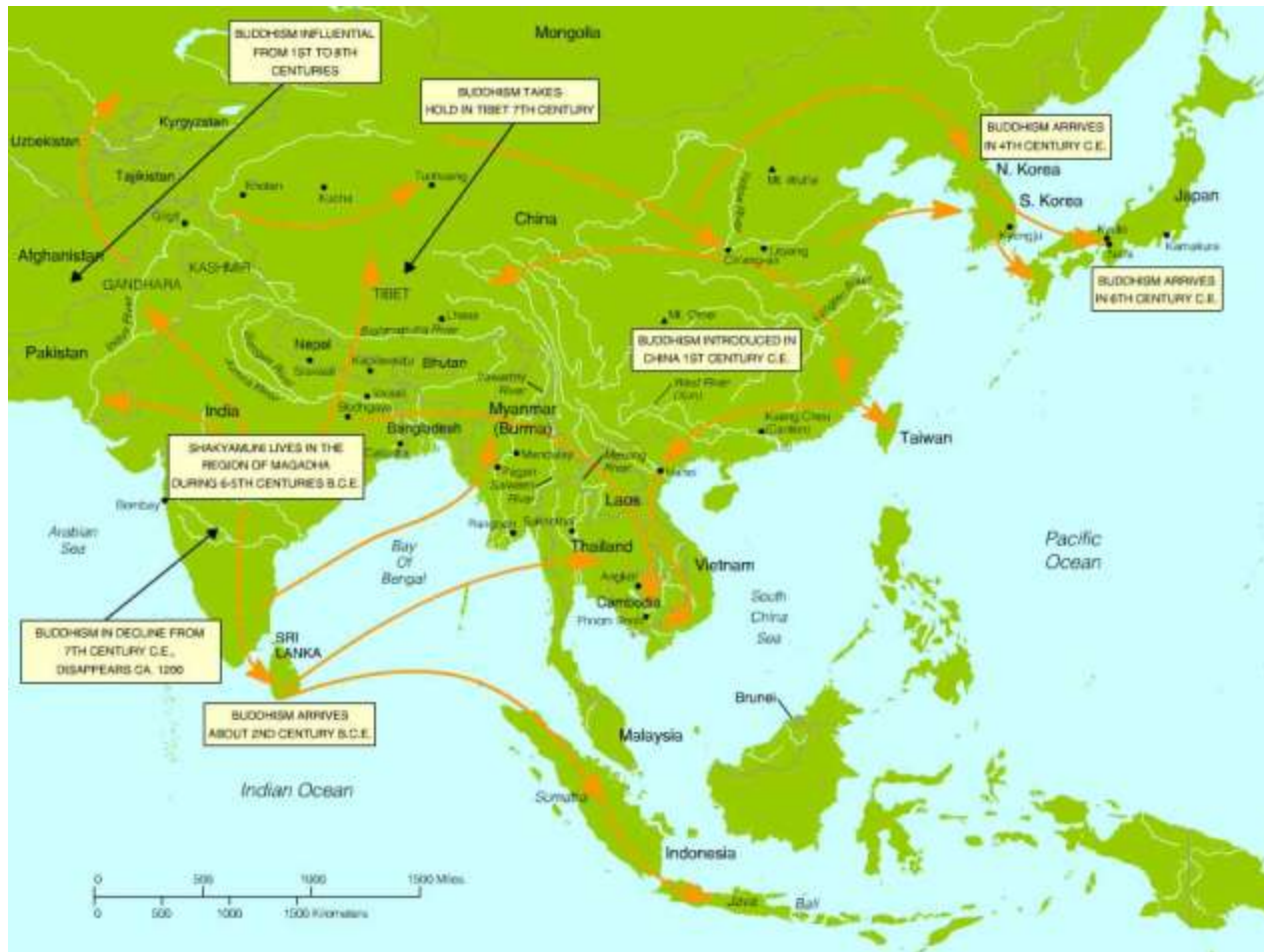
Diffusion of Buddhism

▼ The 1st century AD witnessed a schism in Buddhism; the resultant Mahayana Buddhism offered universal salvation and spread through Central Asia and China, while the more conservative Theravada Buddhism became influential in Southeast Asia.

Map Copyright © Philip's, a Division of Octopus Publishing Group Ltd.
Source: Philip's Atlas of World History



More Buddhism Diffusion



Shintoism



- Related to Buddhism
- More focused on nature and ancestor worship
- The Emperor of Japan made Shintoism the State religion of Japan in the 19th Century and decreed himself the divine-right monarch.
- After WWII the Emperor was split from Shintoism and it lost its status as State religion.

Map of Shintoism



Taoism

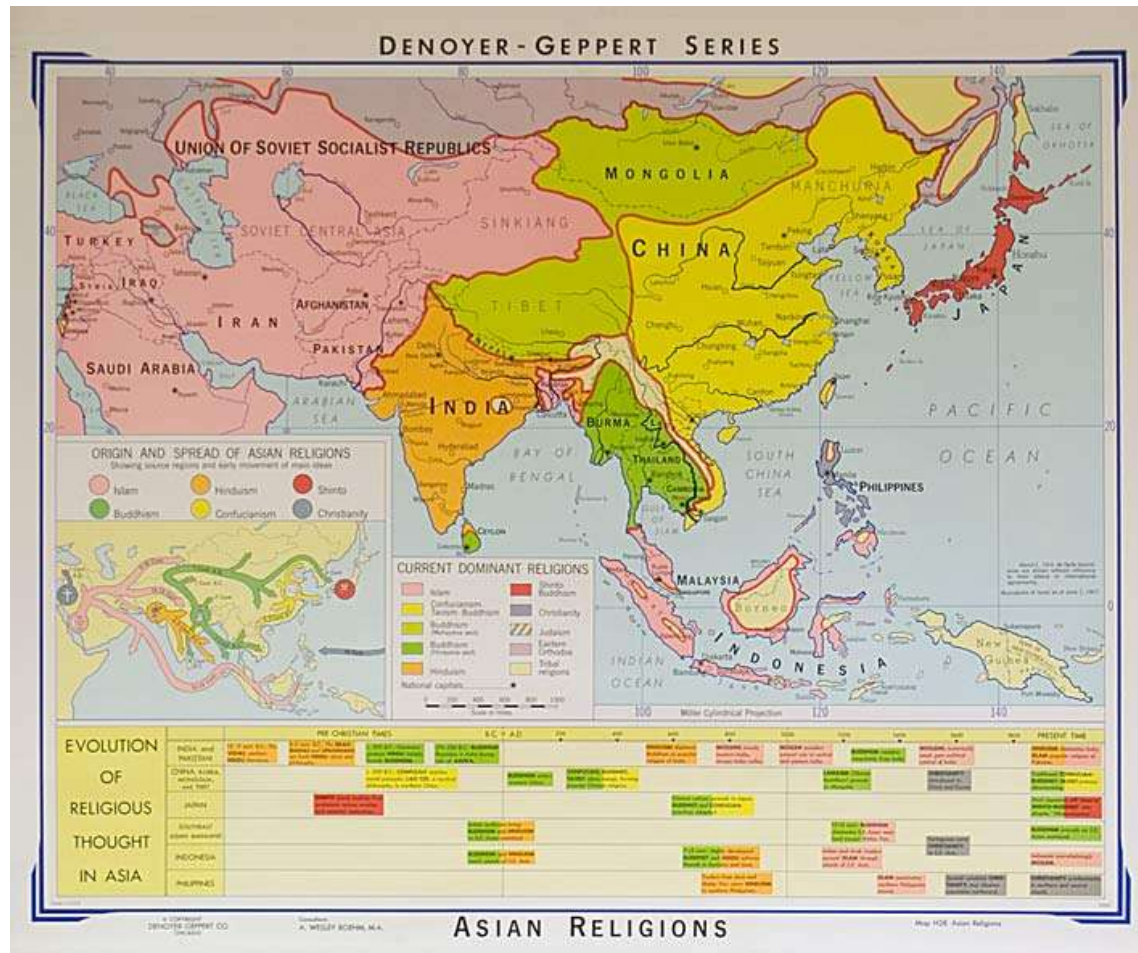
- Founded by Lao-Tsu
- Published Tao-Te-Ching “Book of the Way”
- Focused on political rule and the oneness of humanity and nature.
- Stresses living in harmony with nature.
- Feng Shui (*geomancers*)
- Virtues: simplicity, spontaneity, tenderness, and tranquility.
- To be avoided: War, punishment, taxation, ceremonial ostentation.
- Lao-Tsu was worshiped after his death. People animals and dragons became objects of worship.

Confucianism

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting of Confucius, showing him with a long white beard and hair, wearing a white robe with a dark sash. The background is a light, textured wash.

- Confucius lived from 551-479 B.C.E.
- Constructed a way of life that included philosophy, government, and education.
- He held that the meaning of life lay in the present, not in the future abstract.
- Service to one's fellow humans supersedes service to spirits.
- Motivated by the suffering of peasants at the hands of the Chinese feudal lords.
- Denied the divine ancestry of China's rulers.
- Disliked supernatural mysticism, was in favor of human virtues and abilities, not heritage.
- Confucian classics (a set of 13 texts) became the focus of Chinese education for 2000 years until challenged by the communist Chinese government.
- Chinese emperors made worship of the emperor part of Confucianism. That sort of defeated the purpose.

Map of Asian Religions



Judaism

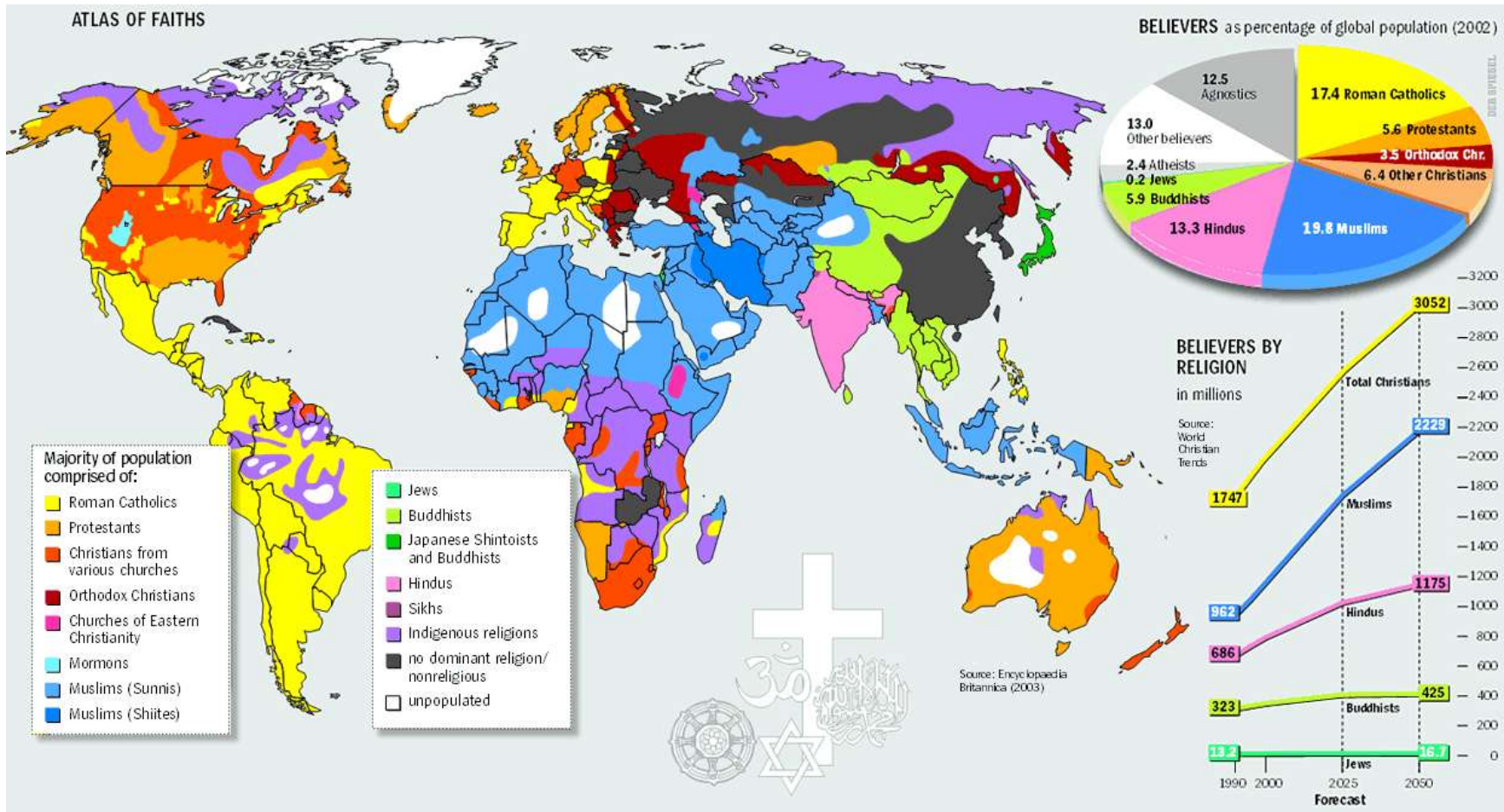
- Monotheistic
- Torah
- Diaspora
- Ashkenazim
- Sephardim
- Abraham
- Israel and Judah
- Zionism
- Hearth is Eastern Mediterranean

Christianity

- Holy Book the Bible
- Split from Judaism
- Monotheistic
- Eastern Orthodox
- Roman Catholic
- Protestant
- Over 33,000 denominations
 - (you have to memorize them all)



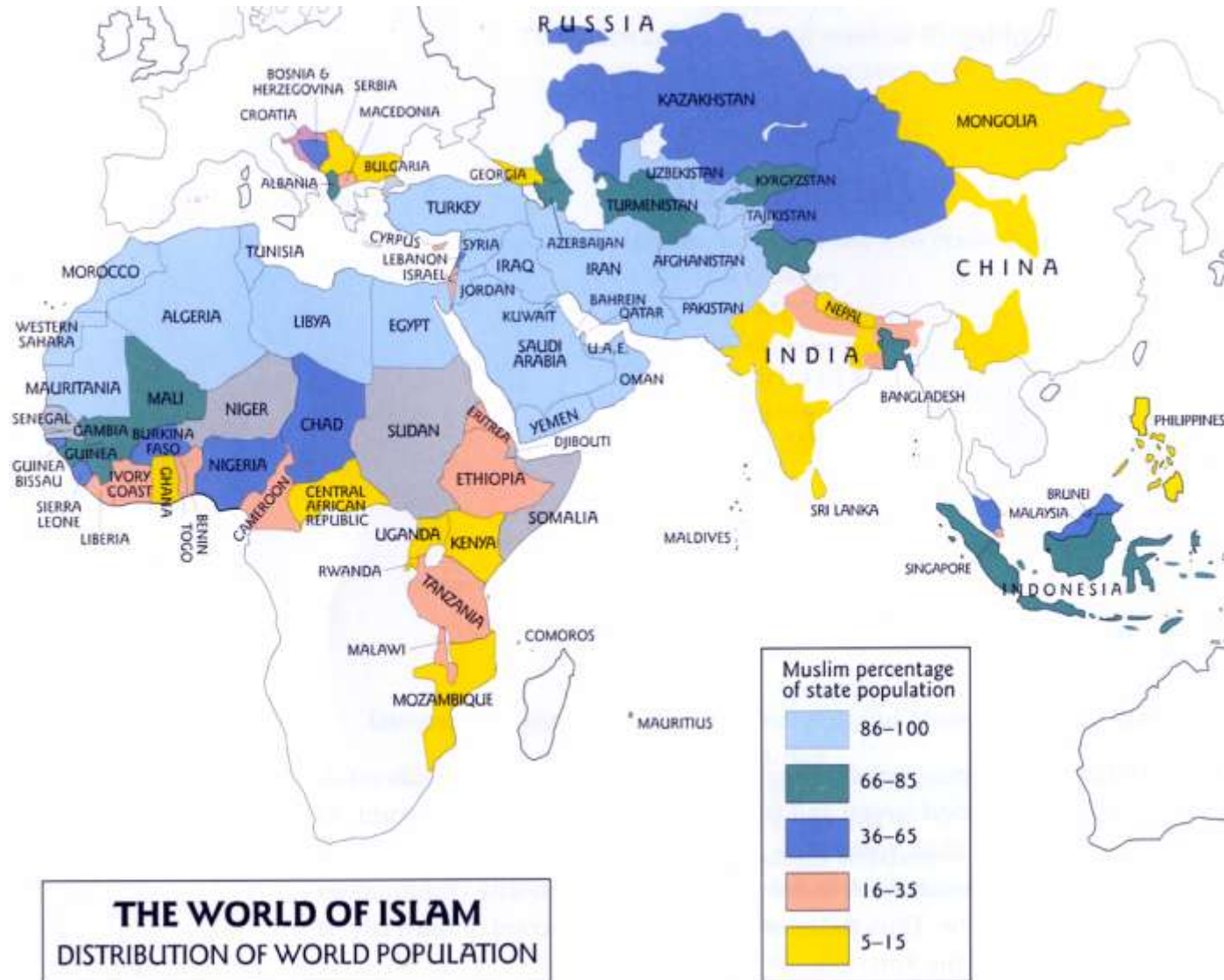
This Map Again!



Islam

- Youngest of the major religions
- Founded by Muhammad, born in Mecca in 571 C.E.
- Holy book is Qur'an
- Recognizes other faiths prophets (Abraham, and Jesus) but proclaims Muhammad as the one true prophet.
- Five pillars
- Two main branches (Shi'ite and Sunni)
- Monotheistic

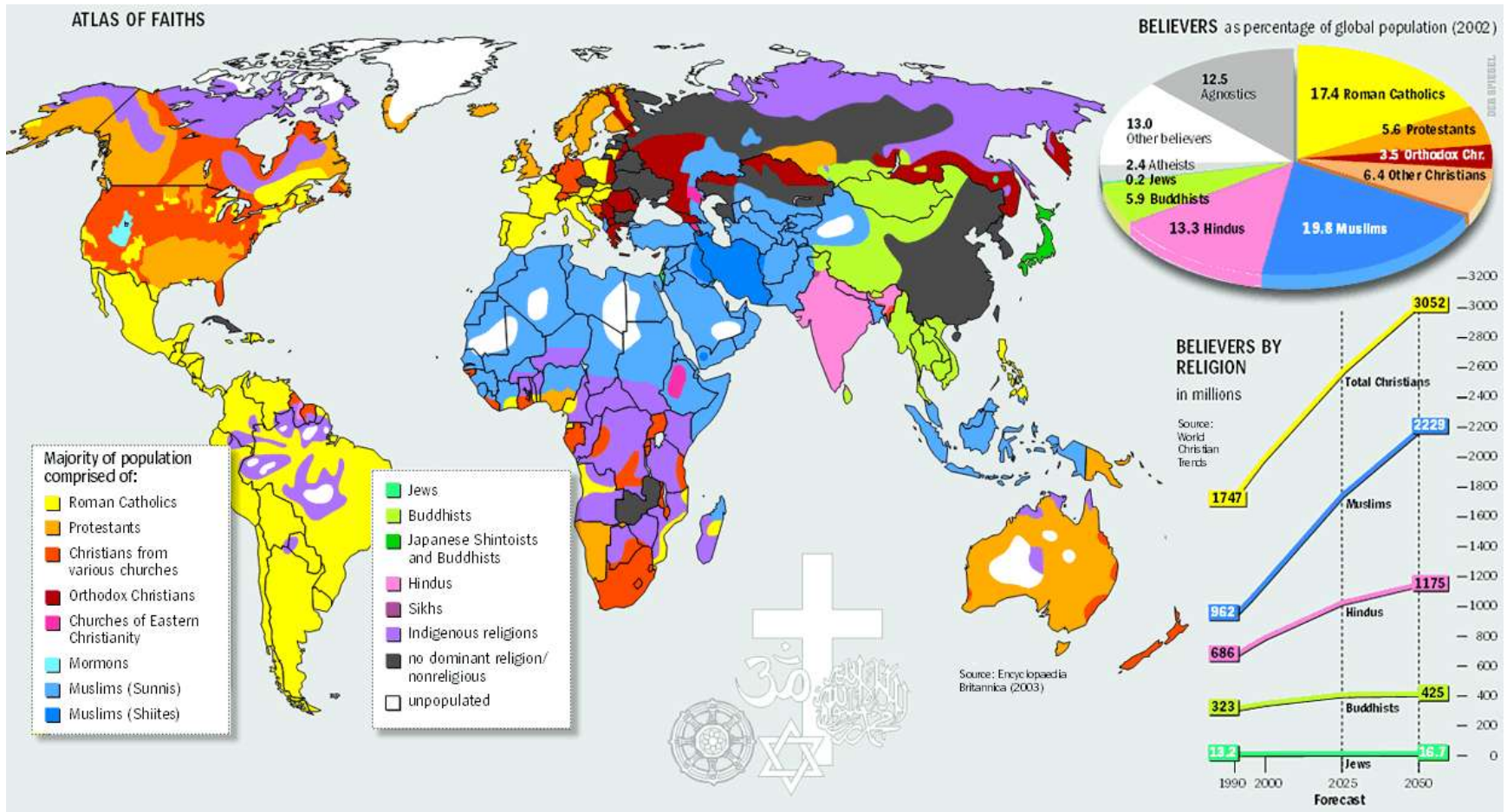
Map of Islam



Indigenous and Shamanist

- Indigenous are local in scope
- Usually have a reverence for nature
- No central tenet or belief fits all indigenous
- Share pressure pressure from without from the diffusion of the global religions.
- Shamanism is a faith in which local people follow their shaman-a religious leader or teacher.
- Shamanism has appeared at various times in Africa, the Americas, Southeast Asia and East Asia
- Shamanism is a traditional religion but not all traditional religions are shamanist.

Again with this map!

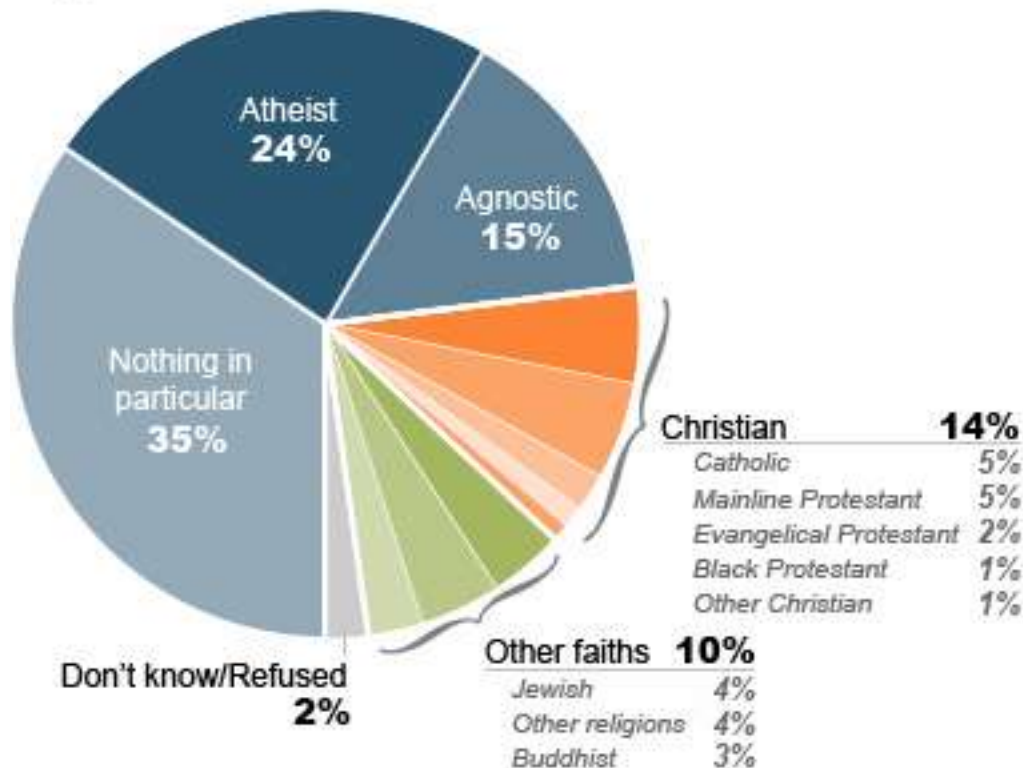


Secularism

- Indifference to or rejection of organized religion, affiliations and ideas.
- In some countries antireligious ideologies contribute (U.S.S.R., China)
- France and secularism-Banning of religious symbols at school
- Recent immigrants most likely to hold onto faith as opposed to following generations.

Secularism In The U.S. (extreme)

Religious self-identification of the 5% of Americans who do not believe in God or a universal spirit

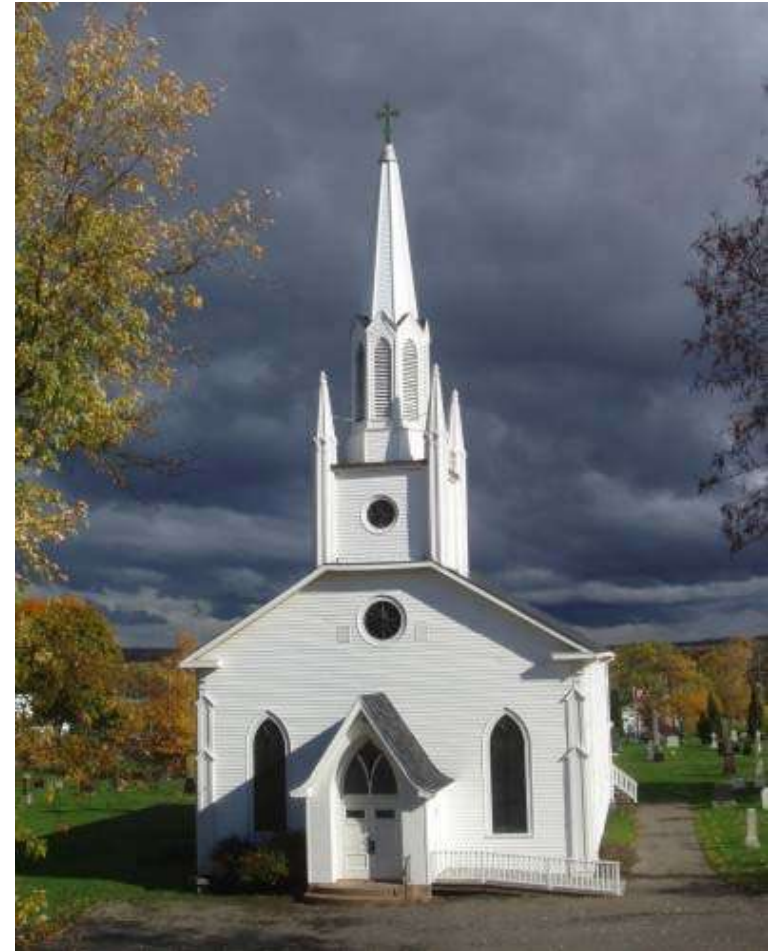


How is Religion Seen in the Cultural Landscape

The Religious Landscape

- Churches
- Mosques
- Synagogues
- Temples
- Cemeteries
- Stores
- Services for pilgrims

Churches



Synagogues



Temples



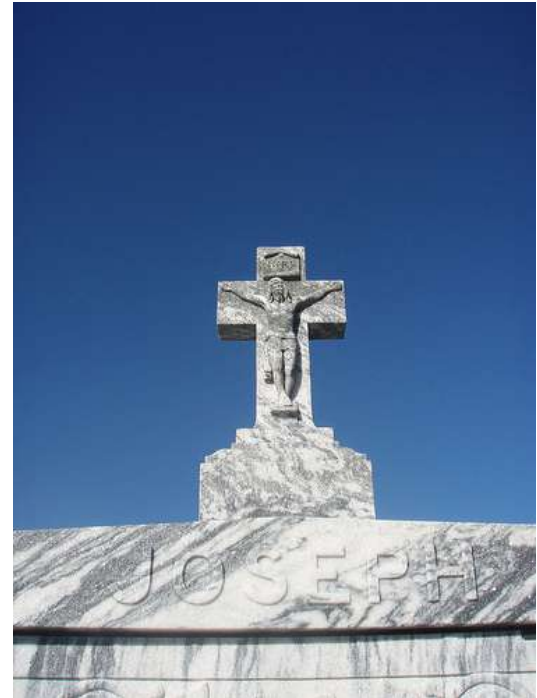
More Temples



Again with the Temples



Cemeteries



Stores and Pilgrimages



Hajj & Umrah ideas:

£15.00

£5.00

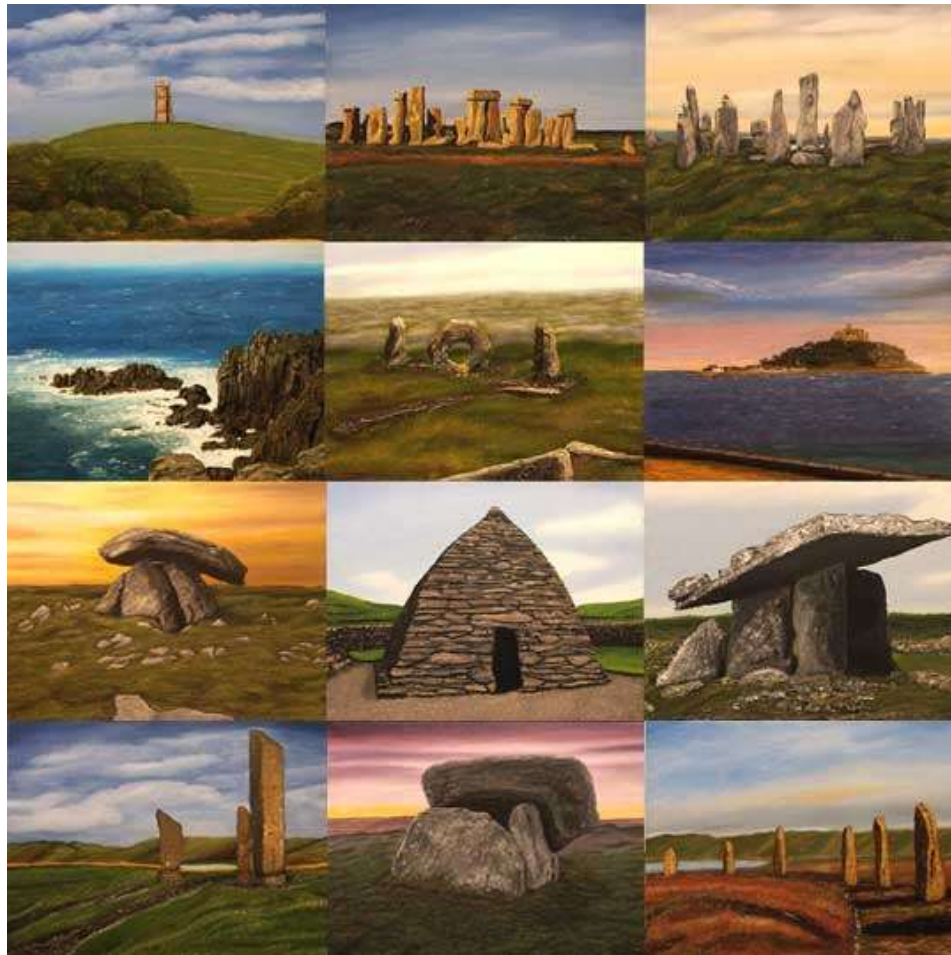
£39.95

£15.00

£4.99

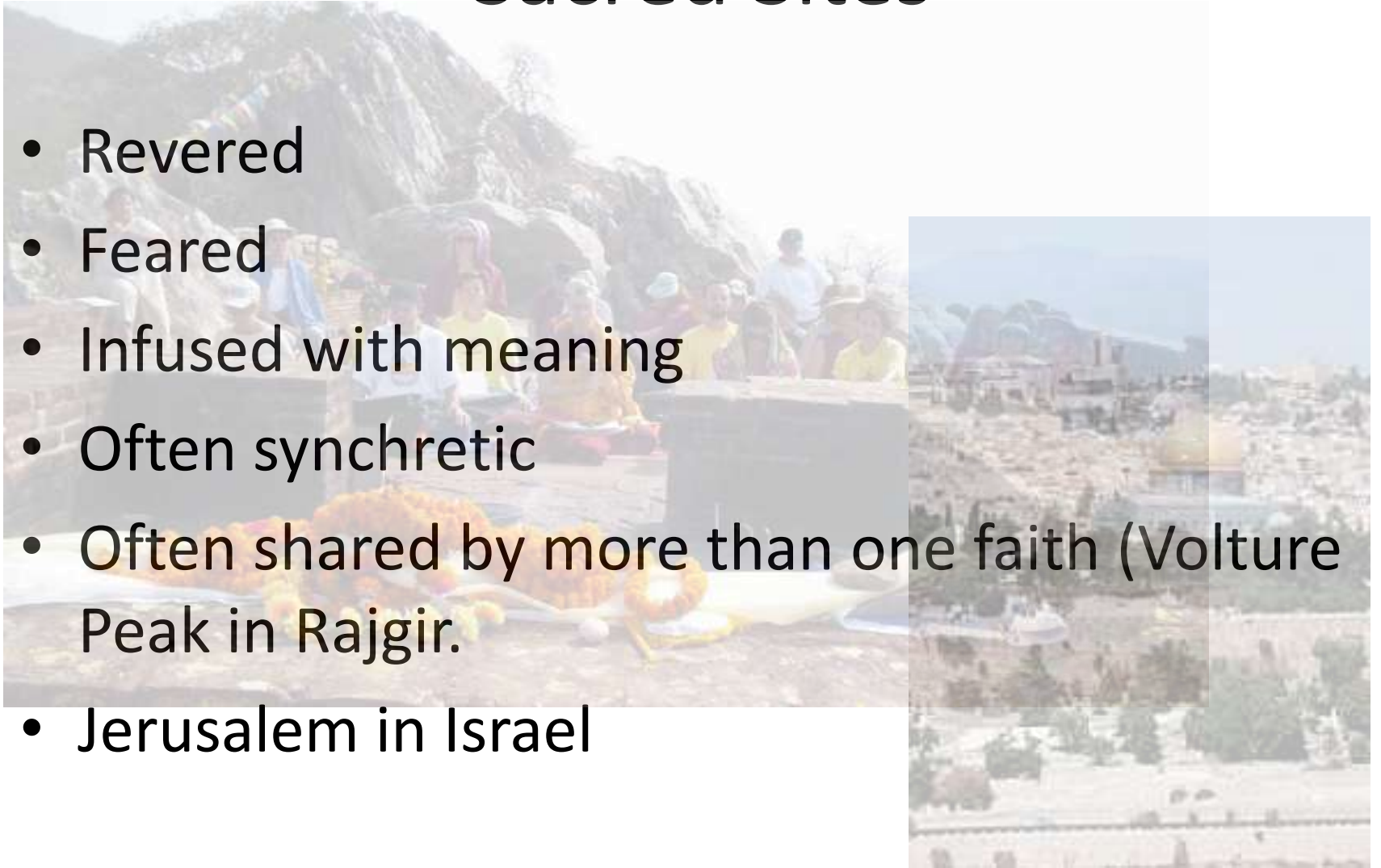
A collage of Hajj and Umrah items with prices. It includes a pair of white pants (£15.00), a white short-sleeved top (£5.00), a pair of white socks (£39.95), a string of brown prayer beads, a pair of white prayer shoes (£15.00), a white hijab (£4.99), and a full white thobe.

Sacred Sites



Sacred Sites

- Revered
- Feared
- Infused with meaning
- Often syncretic
- Often shared by more than one faith (Vulture Peak in Rajgir.)
- Jerusalem in Israel



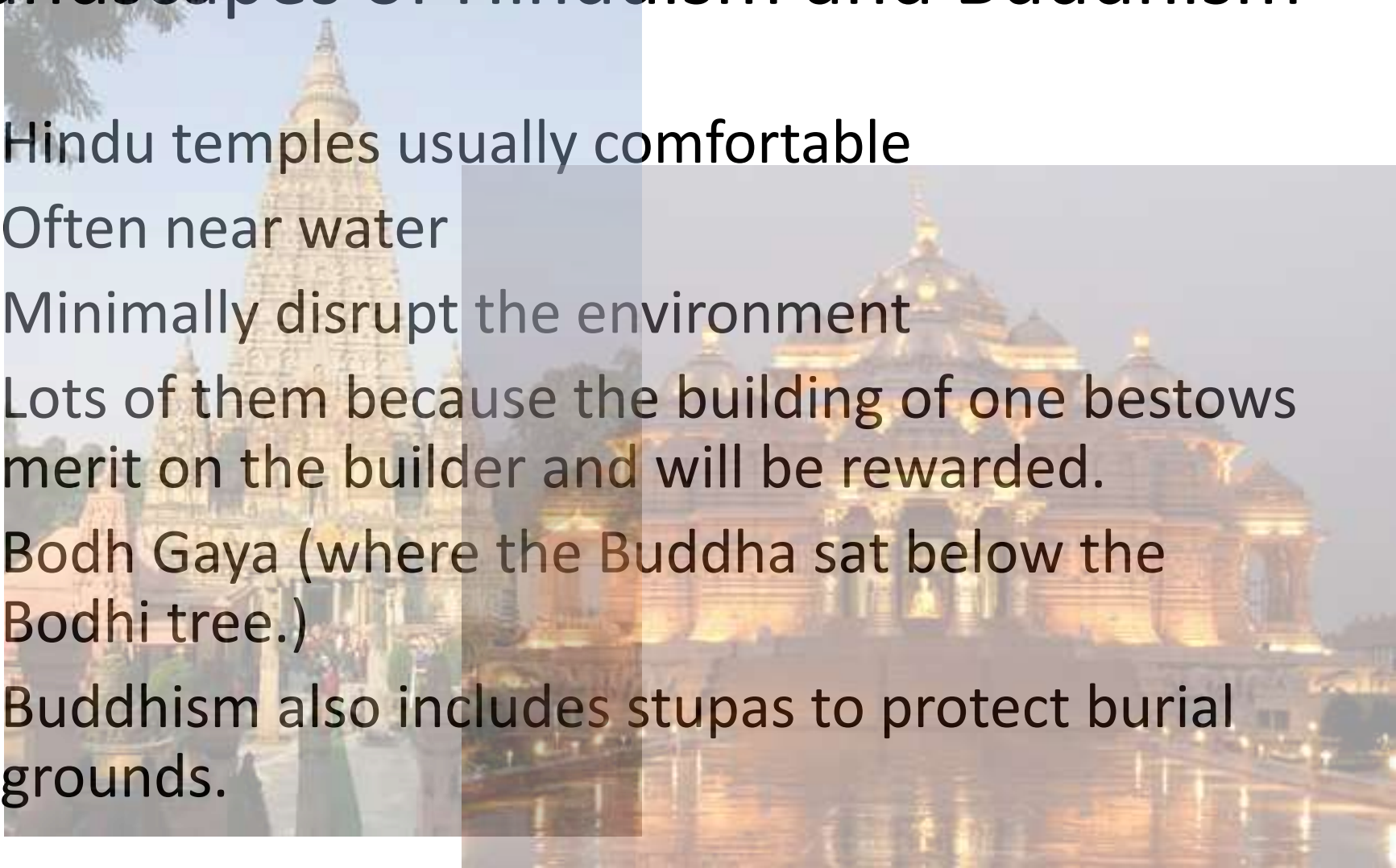
Sacred Sites of Jerusalem

- Western Wall
- Temple Mount
- Church of the Holy Sepulcher
- Etc.
- Etc.
- Etc.
- Etc.



Landscapes of Hinduism and Buddhism

- Hindu temples usually comfortable
- Often near water
- Minimally disrupt the environment
- Lots of them because the building of one bestows merit on the builder and will be rewarded.
- Bodh Gaya (where the Buddha sat below the Bodhi tree.)
- Buddhism also includes stupas to protect burial grounds.



Actually...

- Pretty much all of India is one large religious landscape.



Landscapes of Islam

- Back to the internet!



Language

- Ok, I'm skimping a bit on this. However...
- Most widely spoken language? English
- Language spoken by most native speakers?
Mandarin Chinese
- Two largest language trees?
- Indo European and Sino-Tibetan
- (check the study guide for more information)

Unit 4

- Political Organization of Space

The Modern State

- The first sign of the modern state appeared in Greece and Rome. Later states (as we would know them) are found in Wales (U.K.)
- Before this nations existed but there was no clear understanding between nations of the organization of territory.
- The early Seventeenth century sees the organization of Venice, Brandenburg, The Papal States, Kingdom of Hungary, and smaller German states.
- The idea of the state was tied to mercantilism.
- The Peace of Westphalia was negotiated in 1648 amongst the members of the Holy Roman Empire (and some neighboring states).
- In the Westphalian system territories defined their people, as opposed to vice versa (previous to 1648). For example before 1648 you were French if you were culturally French. After you were French because you happened to live in France.
- In the 1780's the political structure would change again as the people rebelled against restrictive governments and demanded to be sovereign, rather than simply be ruled by a King (or a sovereign).

Nations

- The term state and country can be used interchangeably. The term nation is distinct.
- Nations could be viewed as people with a shared culture and history, (and possibly future).
- The state on the other hand is rarely pure.
- France can be considered a nation by the world, but in reality it is the combination of Celts, Romans, Franks, and Goths.
- Recent arguments claim that nations are created as a sort of imaginary community.

Nation-State

- A nation-state is a politically organized area in which the nation and the state occupy the same space.
- This is more of an idea than a reality.
- The idea of the nation-state can be traced to the French Revolution.
- The idea that the people should control the political landscape (democracy) arose here. The idea that for democracy to truly work then all nations would need to be organized into political units, or nation-states.
- Nationalism by the people is belief in the state.
- Nationalism by the state is belief in the people within the state. Where there is more than one nation within the state the state may attempt to build a single identity out of divergent people.
- Nationalism was used in 19th Century Europe in different ways.
 - Integrated their population into a more cohesive national whole (France and Spain)
 - Brought together people with a shared culture (Germany and Italy)
 - Some nations had successful separatist movements because of nations that felt they were not part of the state (Ireland, Norway, Poland)

Multistate Nations, Multinational States and Stateless Nations

- Multinational State (Yugoslavia)
- Multistate Nation (Romania Hungary)
- Stateless Nations (Palestinians [also a multi-state nation], Kurds [same])



European Colonialism and the diffusion of the Nation-State Model

- Two waves of colonialism will export the nation-state idea.
- 1st in the 16th century by Spain and Portugal then joined by Britain France and the Netherlands.
- After independence movements in the 1700's and 1800's there was a second wave of colonialism. Driven mostly by Britain, France the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Italy.
- The colonizers met in 1884-1885 for the Berlin Conference. This is where they carved up Africa.
- This was done for Religious as well as capitalistic reasons, and it laid the groundwork for economic interdependence on that continues.
- After independence most formerly colonized nations still depend on the the original colonizer for exports and the continuation of their economy.

Construction of the Capitalist World Economy

- The European colonial enterprise gave birth to a globalized economic and political order.
- European states and areas dominated by European Migrants emerged as the major centers of economic and political activity.
- Europeans extracted wealth and the colonized remained subservient.
- Immanuel Wallerstein and his world-systems theory (memorize this)
- 1. The world economy has one market and a global division of labor.
- 2. Although the world has multiple states, almost everything takes place within the context of the world economy.
- 3. The world economy has a three tier structure.
- According to Wallerstein the development of a world economy began with a capitalist exchange around 1450 and encompassed the globe by 1900.
- The three tiers are:
 - Core
 - Periphery
 - Semiperiphery

World Systems and Political Power

- Economic power can bring political power.
- Political power is not defined by sovereignty.
- All states are sovereign, but not all states have the same ability to influence other to achieve their political goals.
- The World-systems theory helps us to understand how Europe politically reorganized the world during colonialism.
- When colonialism ended the formerly colonized people continued to observe the boundaries of the Berlin Conference. This brought together divergent or antagonistic people within a single boundary.

The Enduring Impact of the Nation-State Idea

- The idea of the nation-state still dominates politics.
- It is seen as the answer to world strife. (Think Israel-Palestine and you get the point.)

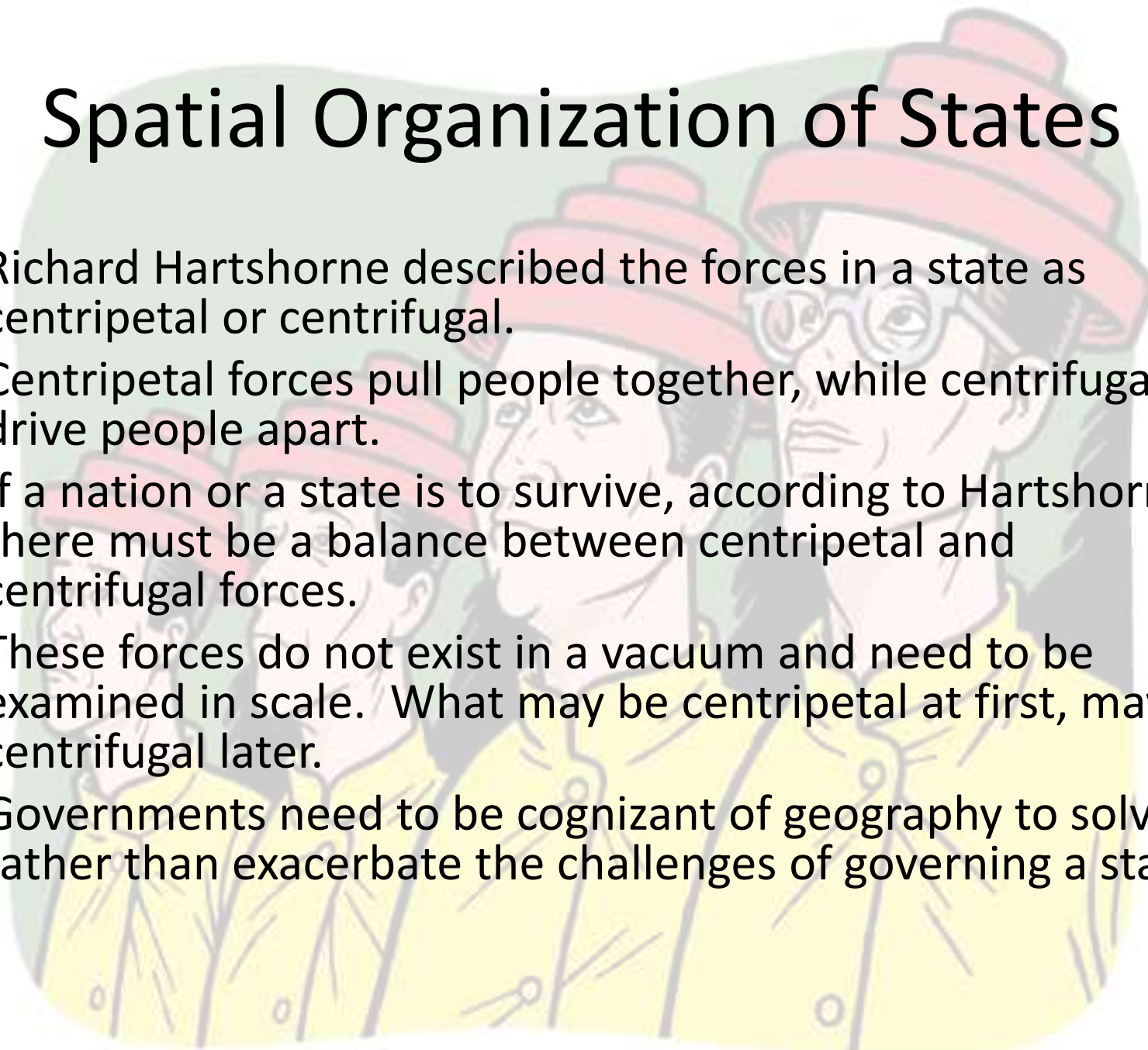




How do states spatially organize their governments?

Spatial Organization of States

- Richard Hartshorne described the forces in a state as centripetal or centrifugal.
- Centripetal forces pull people together, while centrifugal drive people apart.
- If a nation or a state is to survive, according to Hartshorne, there must be a balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces.
- These forces do not exist in a vacuum and need to be examined in scale. What may be centripetal at first, may be centrifugal later.
- Governments need to be cognizant of geography to solve rather than exacerbate the challenges of governing a state.



Form of Government



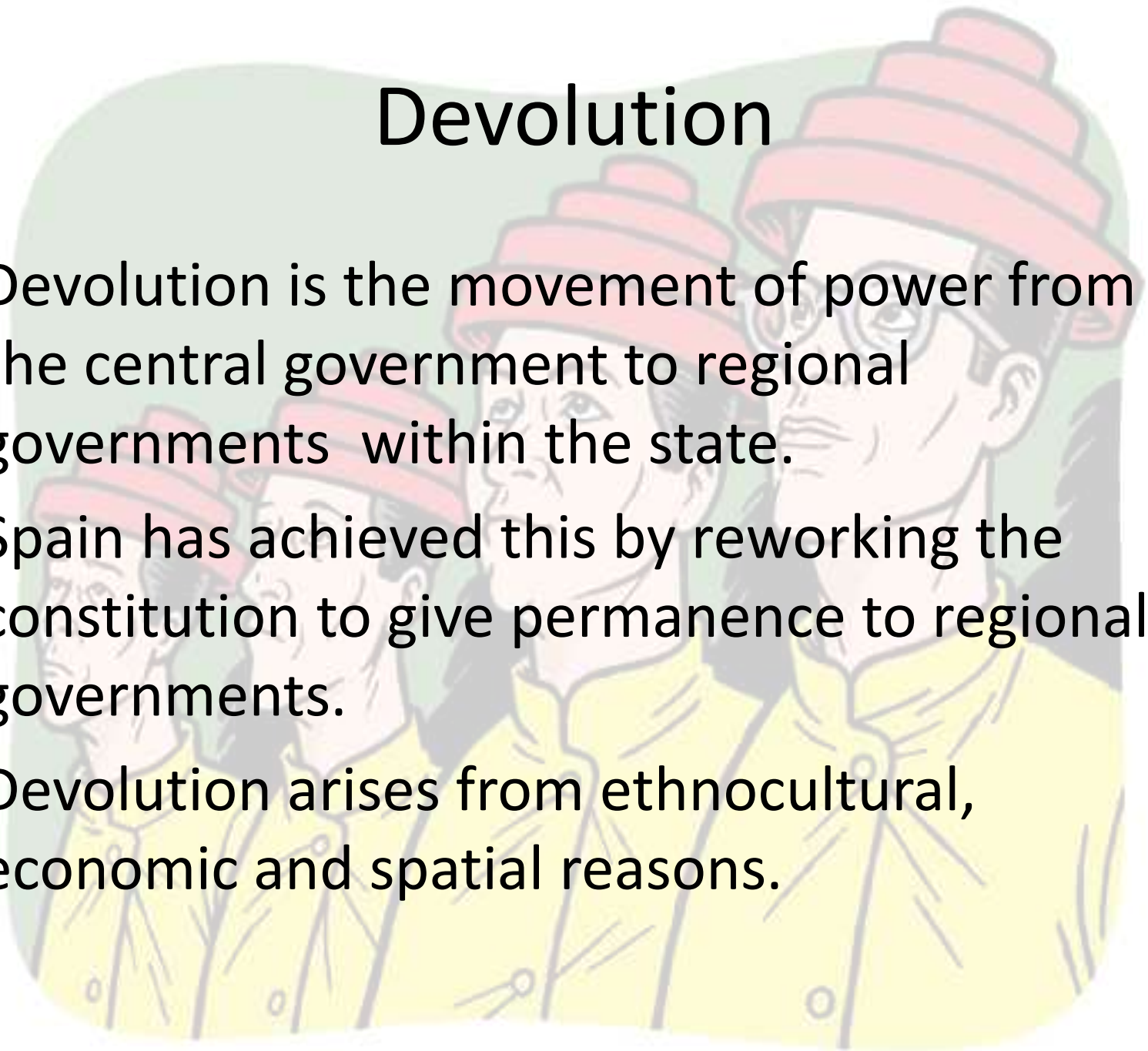
- The two basic forms of government are unitary or federal.
- Until the end of WWII most European nations were unitary. Control was wielded by the central government and distributed from the capital. This type of government often suppressed smaller nations within the state (Basques in Spain, or Britons in France).
- The French Government went so far as to divide the nation into 90 départements. Representatives reported to Paris to bring home the directives of the central government, not to express the wishes of the people living in the region represented.

Forms of Government Part II

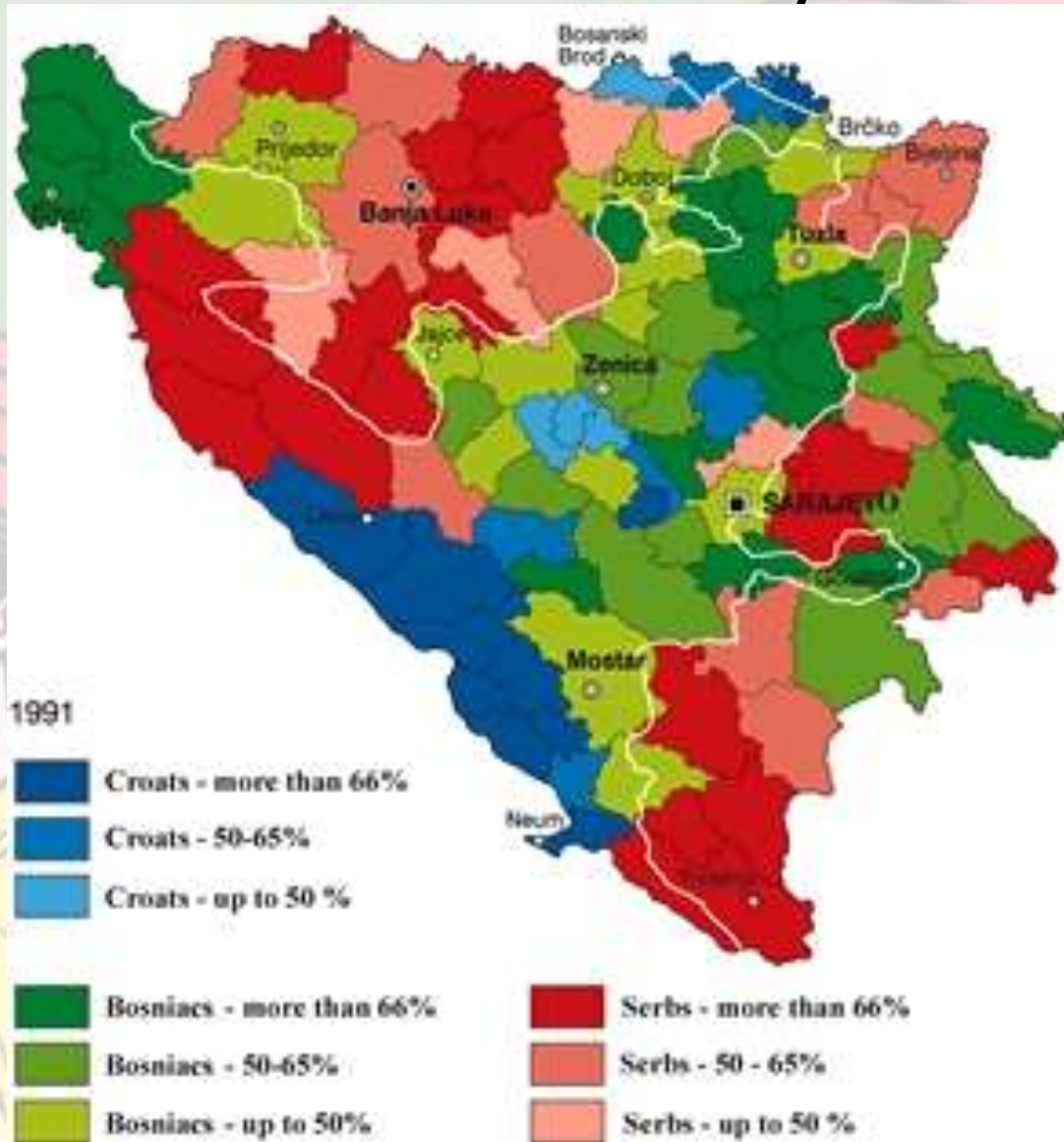
- The federal system of government organizes the state into territories, sub states, provinces or cantons.
- These portions of the greater whole exercise amounts of power, some greater than others.
- In most cases the sub states have the ability to govern at some level.
- In Nigeria, with 36 states the north of the country is primarily Muslim so the states there administer Shari'a law. The remaining states of the south do not.
- According to K.W. Robinson, federalism is the most expressive of all political systems.
- Federal systems allow peaceful coexistence with diverse groups but it does not promise harmony. Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. were both federalist.

Devolution

- Devolution is the movement of power from the central government to regional governments within the state.
- Spain has achieved this by reworking the constitution to give permanence to regional governments.
- Devolution arises from ethnocultural, economic and spatial reasons.



Ethnocultural Devolutionary Movements



Ethnocultural Devolutionary Movements

- Czechoslovakia
- Balkan Peninsula (Yugoslavia)
- Lithuania
- Ukraine
- Sudan
- Sri Lanka
- China (Tibet and Uyghurs)
- Scotland and Northern Ireland (sort of)
- The trend is for more devolution rather than less.



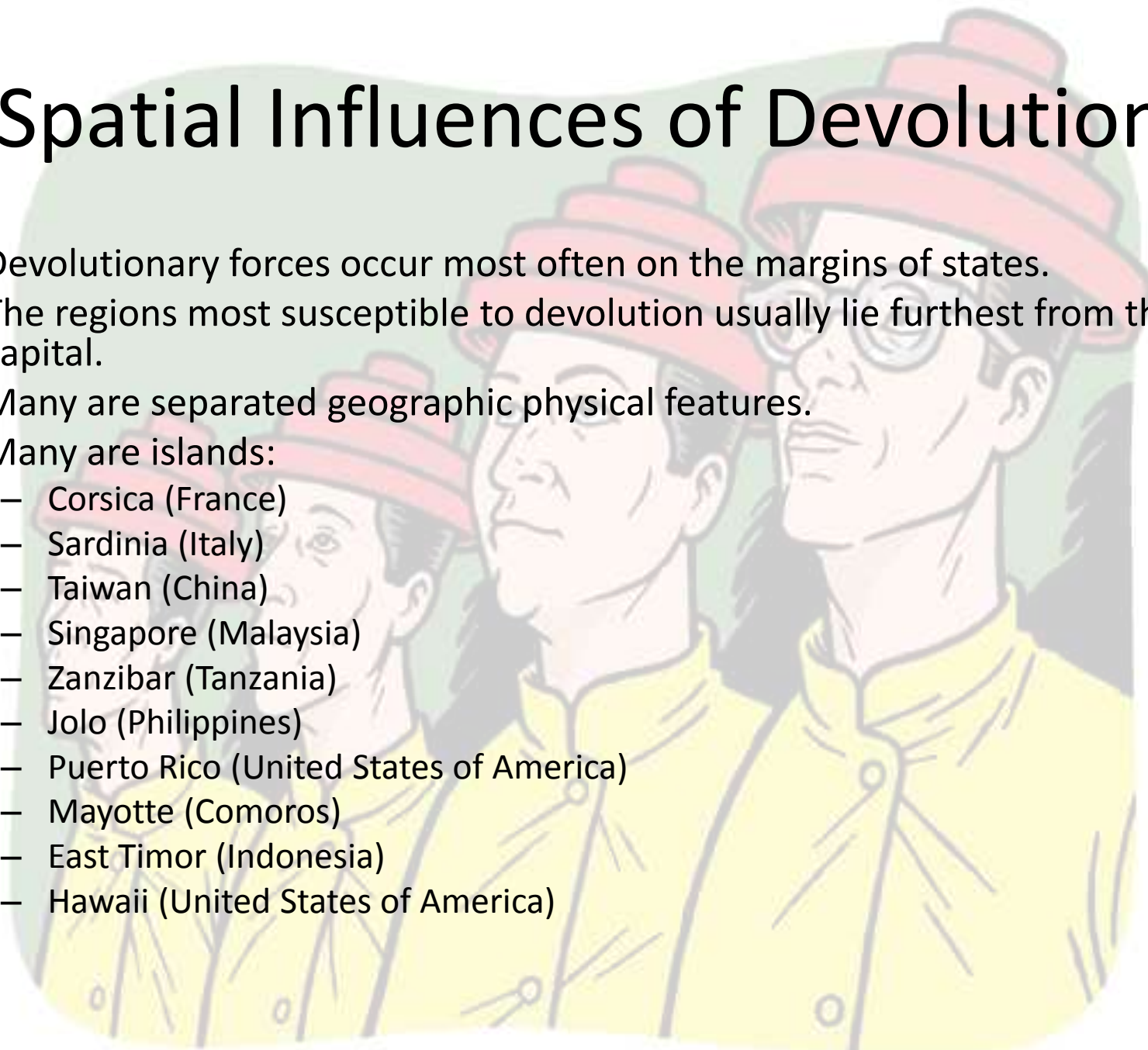
Economic Devolutionary Forces

- Catalonia-Spain
- Sardinia-Italy
- Mezzogiorno region in the south of Italy (the north is part of the European core, the south is the European periphery. (The Northern League would like separate state called Padania)-the effort has lead to a more federal form of government in Italy.
- In Brazil the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana feel that the government of Brazil spend too much money on the poorer state of Amazonia in the North. A separatist party has arisen here seeking independence for The Republic of the Pampas.



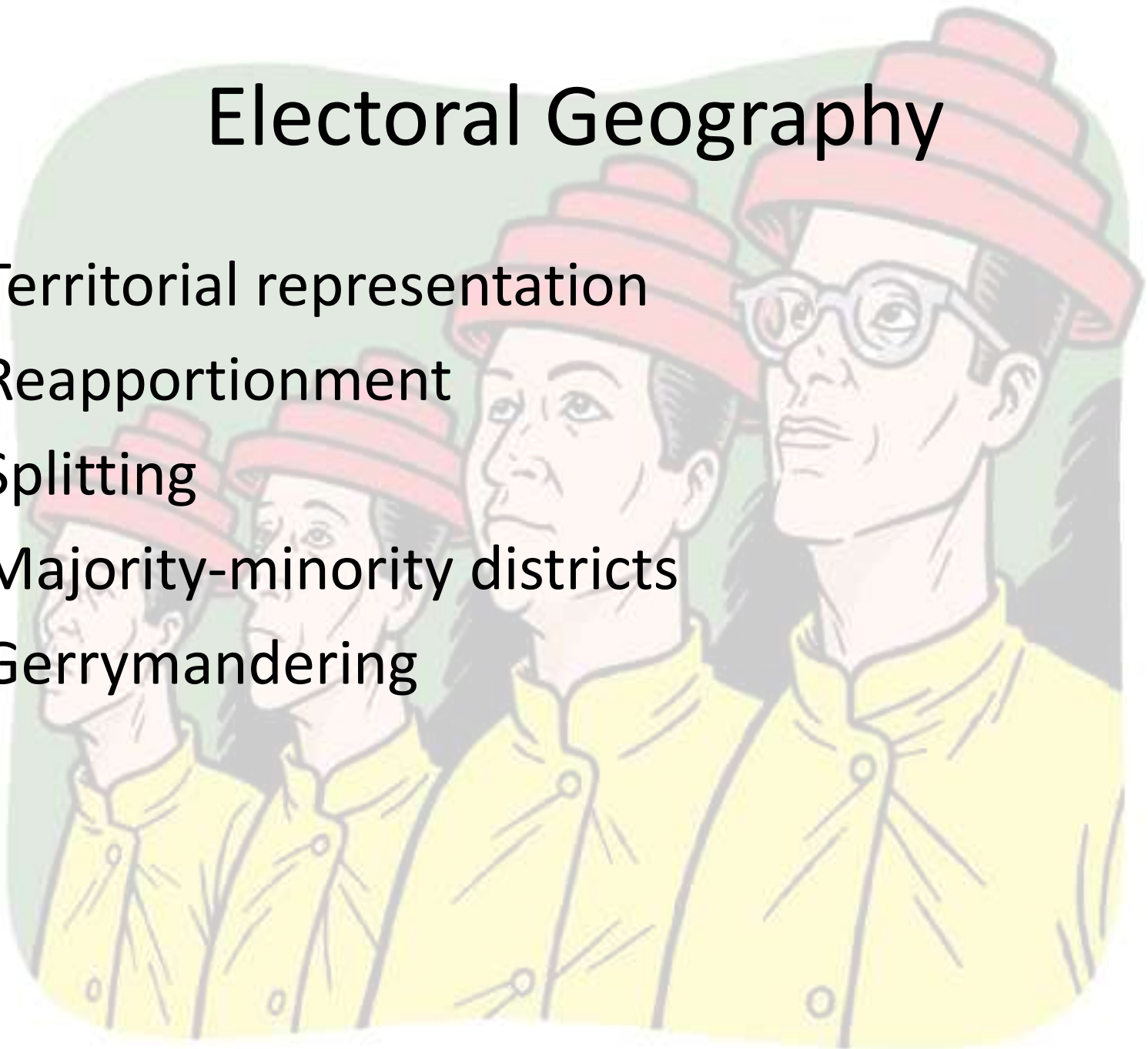
Spatial Influences of Devolution

- Devolutionary forces occur most often on the margins of states.
- The regions most susceptible to devolution usually lie furthest from the capital.
- Many are separated geographic physical features.
- Many are islands:
 - Corsica (France)
 - Sardinia (Italy)
 - Taiwan (China)
 - Singapore (Malaysia)
 - Zanzibar (Tanzania)
 - Jolo (Philippines)
 - Puerto Rico (United States of America)
 - Mayotte (Comoros)
 - East Timor (Indonesia)
 - Hawaii (United States of America)

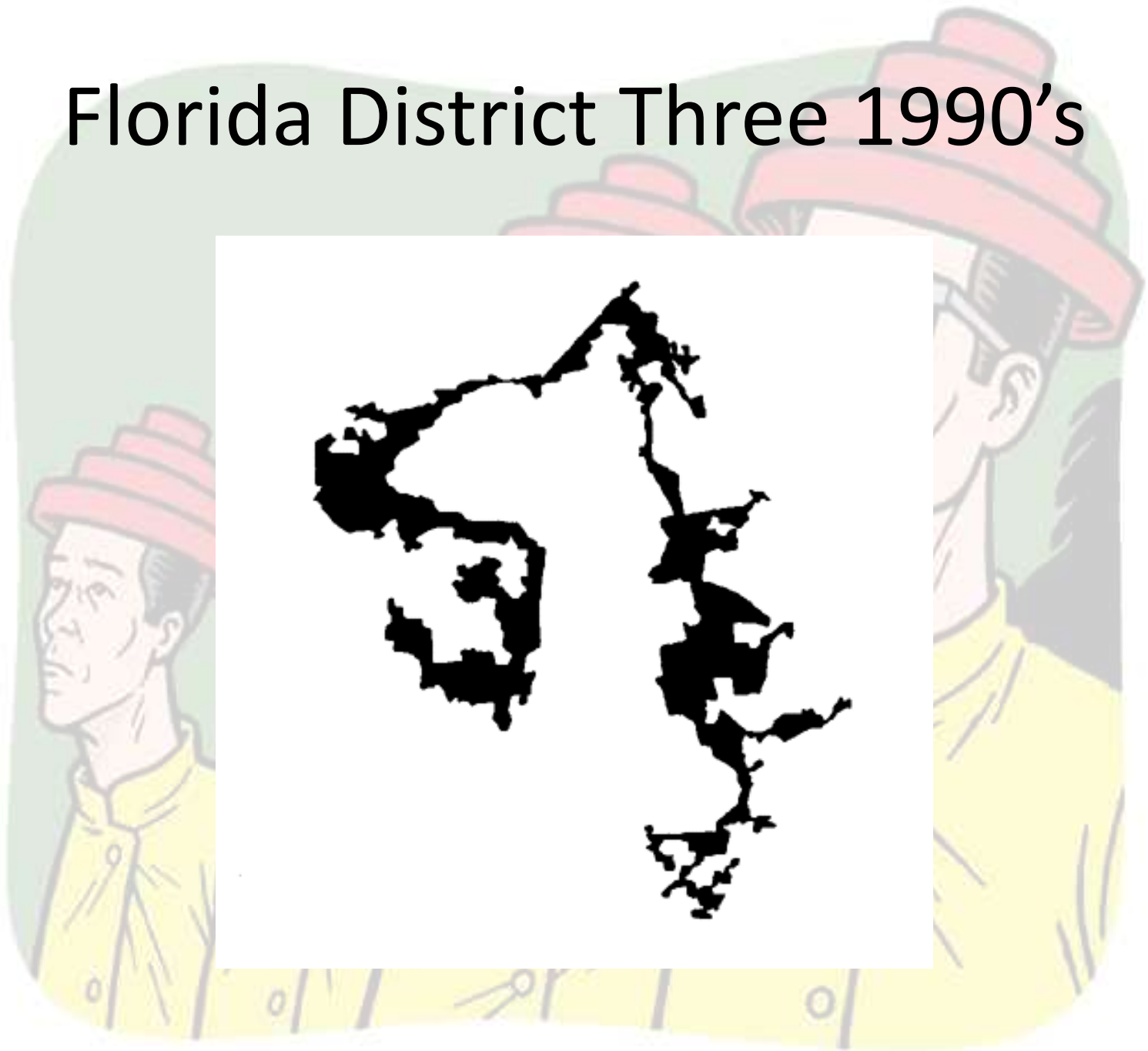


Electoral Geography

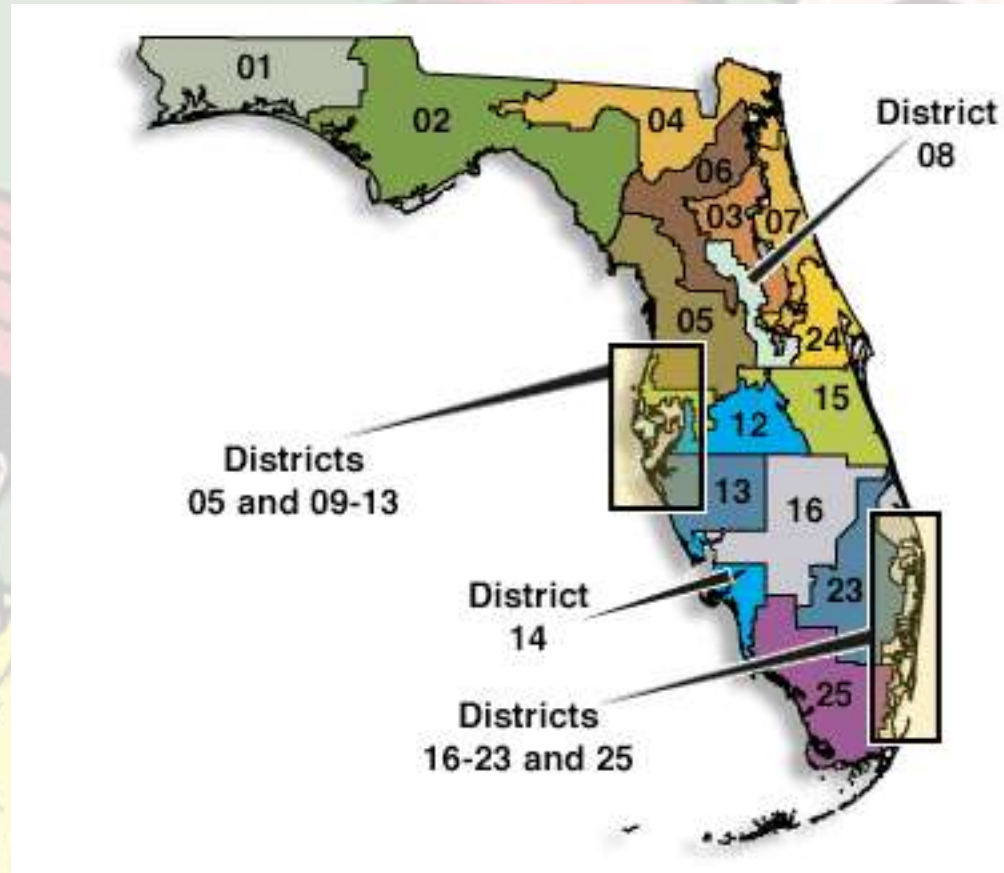
- Territorial representation
- Reapportionment
- Splitting
- Majority-minority districts
- Gerrymandering

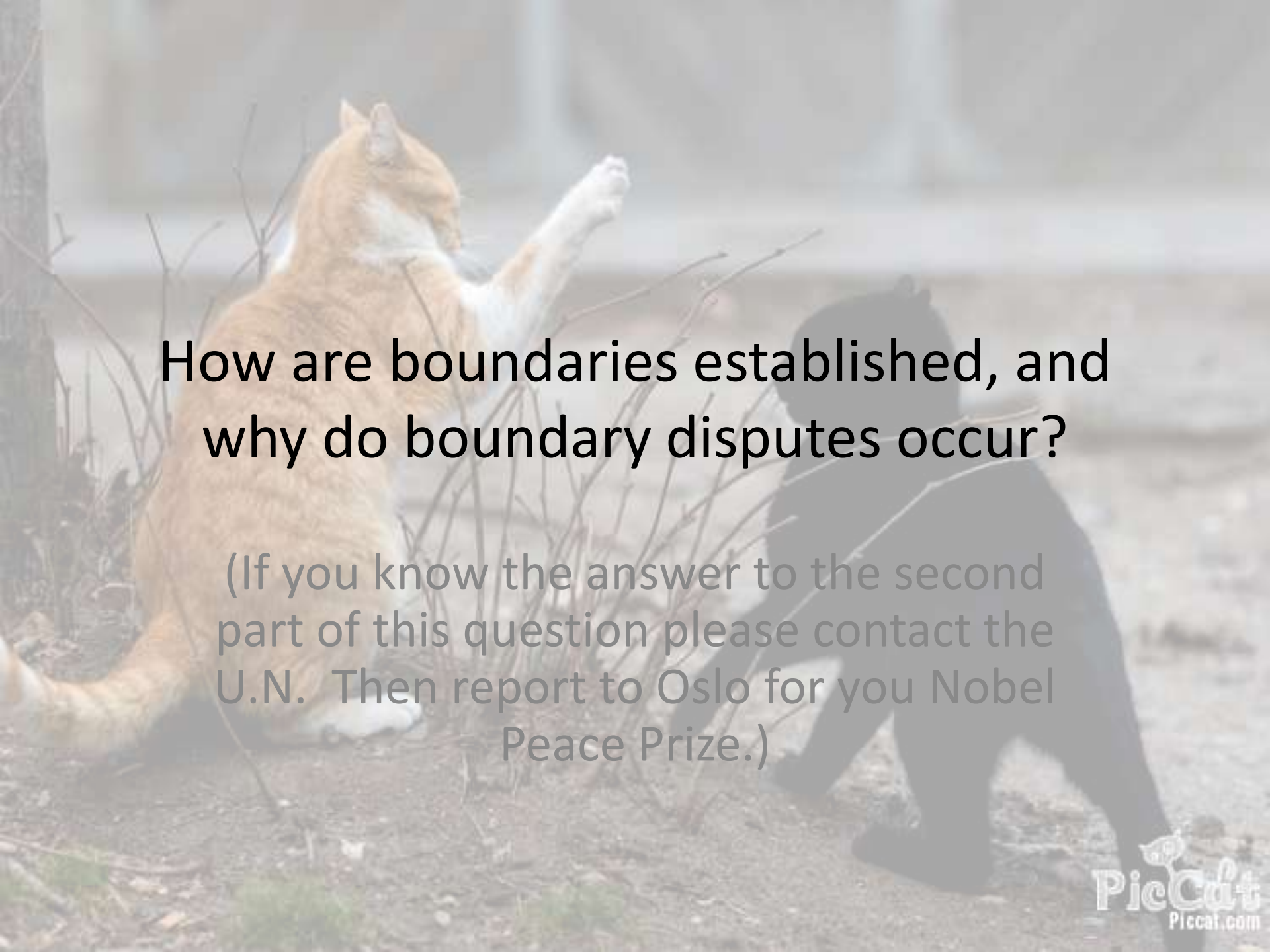


Florida District Three 1990's



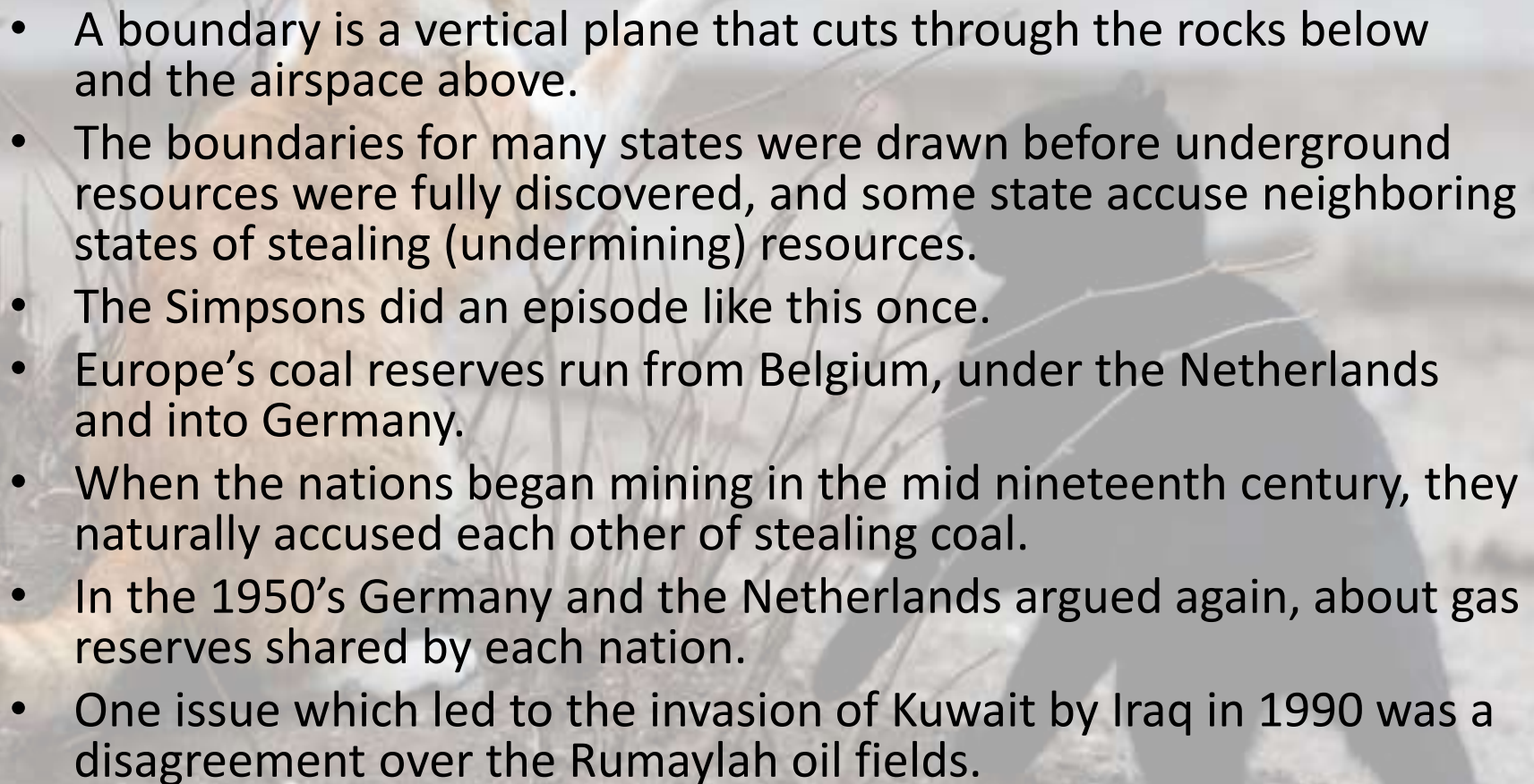
Florida Congressional District Map Today





How are boundaries established, and why do boundary disputes occur?

(If you know the answer to the second part of this question please contact the U.N. Then report to Oslo for you Nobel Peace Prize.)

- 
- A boundary is a vertical plane that cuts through the rocks below and the airspace above.
 - The boundaries for many states were drawn before underground resources were fully discovered, and some state accuse neighboring states of stealing (undermining) resources.
 - The Simpsons did an episode like this once.
 - Europe's coal reserves run from Belgium, under the Netherlands and into Germany.
 - When the nations began mining in the mid nineteenth century, they naturally accused each other of stealing coal.
 - In the 1950's Germany and the Netherlands argued again, about gas reserves shared by each nation.
 - One issue which led to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990 was a disagreement over the Rumaylah oil fields.



Establishing Boundaries

- Defining a boundary involves four steps.
- 1. States define the boundary through a legal document in which landmarks or latitude and longitude are mentioned.
- 2. Cartographers delimit the boundary by drawing a map.
- 3. The state or states can demarcate the boundaries with visible markers.
- 4. The final step is to administrate the boundary.

Types of Boundaries

- Geometric boundaries-Canada, The Berlin Conference dividing Africa etc.
- Physical-political, or natural-political-The Rio Grande etc.
- Occasionally physical features change creating boundary disputes. (melting glaciers, rivers changing course, aliens stealing mountains, etc.)
- The most important thing to remember about boundaries is that primarily they are in place to keep Canada at bay. We can never be too vigilant.

Boundary Disputes

- **Definitional Boundary Disputes**
 - Focuses on the legal language of the boundary agreement
- **Locational Boundary Disputes**
 - Centers on the delimitation or demarcation of the boundary. Between Yemen and Saudi Arabia no definition of the boundary exists at all.
- **Operational Boundary Disputes**
 - Disagreement about the administration of the boundary. Difficulties with nomads, smugglers, illegal migrants.
- **Allocational Boundary Disputes**
 - Disputes over resources as mentioned earlier.

Classical Geopolitics

- Geopolitics is the interplay among geography, power, politics, and international relations.
- Political science and international relations deal with government and institutions. Geopolitics focuses location, environment, territory, and spatial assumptions.
- There are two schools of thought on Geopolitics.
- The German school and the British American School.

The German School

- The German school focuses on why some states are powerful, and how to become powerful.
- The first to study this was Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904).
- Ratzel postulated that states were like organisms. They lived, they matured and they eventually died.
- Healthy states would need nourishment to survive and that nourishment would be in the form of territories. Without this expansion and taking of new resources the state would atrophy and eventually die. This was called lebensraum. (living space)
- He based his theories on expanding nations such as the U.S. and on the work of Darwin. In theory the new acquisition of territory would have to come from weaker states.
- This was Germany. You can see where this will end...

The British American School

- The British/American School which seeks to offer strategic advice for states and attempts to explain why states interact at the global scale the way that they do.
- Most contemporary geopoliticians are of the British/American school.
- This school of geopolitics spent much time attempting to determine where the resources on Earth were.
- Sir Halford J. Mackinder (1861-1947) wrote an article entitled “The Geographical Pivot of History”. This is the Heartland theory.

Mackinder II

- Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland.
- Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island.
- Who rules the world Island commands the world.
- When he came up with the theory in 1904 he was unaware of the new power that would become the Soviet Union. After the rise to power of Stalin, he offered a new hypothesis.
- In 1943 Mackinder recommended keeping the Soviet Union from expanding into the Inner Crescent.
- He suggested creating an alliance around the North Atlantic that would keep the Soviets in check.
- Within ten years the U.S. began the Truman policy of containment, and the world saw the formation of N.A.T.O. that combined western European states, and the U.S. and Canada.
- When a geopolitician speaks, you should probably listen.

Influence of Geopoliticians on Politics


- Following WWII due to the effects of Ratzel, (and Haushofer) on people like Hitler nobody wanted to admit to being a geopolitician.
- If you were practicing geopolitics you would probably just tell people you emptied septic tanks for a living. Some geopoliticians just hid behind a bush or rock if asked.
- Today things have changed a bit. NATO has expanded to eastern European states (but not Russia) and new alliances have been formed between former belligerents.

Geopolitical World Order

- After a stable geopolitical world order breaks down, the world goes through a transition and settles again into a new world order.
- According to Peter J. Taylor and Colin Flint after WWII five possible orders could have emerged among the three major powers.
- Each could have created its own block with its own allies.
- The three could have come together under the United Nations.
- US and USSR against UK
- US and UK against USSR
- UK and USSR against US
- After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 the world returned to a transition period.
- The possibility of new world order once again was present. The old was based on mutual nuclear terror.
- This new world order was supposedly based on connections between states such as supranational organizations like the European Union and on multinational action should any state violate international rules of combat.

Geopolitical World Order II

- The possibility for the previously state new world order faded after the First Gulf War.
- At that time the new world order seemed to be one of multinational action.
- National self interest was still a driving force
- Nations wanted to become states.
- Organizations not tied to territories began to influence world views and spread ideas.
- The U.S. took on a role of unilateralism in the 2000's and lost much credibility in world geopolitics and creating a new world order of cooperation.
- Nations often seemed to be following the U.S. rather than acting as partners.
- Southeast Asian nations with ties to the U.S. began to drift away.
- European resentment grew.
- Challenges to unilateralism came from globalization, the diffusion of nuclear weapons, and the rise of India and China as global powers.
- Terrorist groups grew.
- The European Union flourished with new economic strength.

A collection of various national flags flying against a blue sky with light clouds. The flags are arranged in several vertical columns, with some overlapping. Visible flags include the German flag (black, red, and gold horizontal stripes), the Spanish flag (three horizontal stripes of red, yellow, and red), the Italian flag (green, white, and red vertical stripes), the United Kingdom flag (Union Jack), the French flag (blue, white, and red vertical stripes), the Dutch flag (red, white, and blue horizontal stripes), the Swedish flag (blue with a yellow cross), the Norwegian flag (red with a white cross), the Greek flag (blue and white horizontal stripes with a white cross), the Ukrainian flag (blue and yellow horizontal stripes), the Polish flag (white and red horizontal stripes), the Czech flag (white, red, and green horizontal stripes), the Hungarian flag (red, white, and green horizontal stripes), the Austrian flag (red, white, and red horizontal stripes), the Swiss flag (white with a red cross), and the Portuguese flag (green and gold vertical stripes with a shield).

What Are Supranational
Organizations, and What is the
Future of the State?

What is a Supranational Organization?

- A supranational organization is an entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit and in pursuit of shared goals.
- Research supports the notion that participation in a supranational entity is advantageous to the partners and that being left out can have serious negative effects on states and nations. (Like the kid that never gets picked for kickball. Even though that kid was really good at kickball. But none of the other kids would ever know because they just assumed that because that kid once fell asleep in the outfield when every one else went in from recess that he was in some way an inferior player, not noticing for example that the level of kickball in the first grade was just not enough to warrant an outfielder, and perhaps that kid was wasted on the outfield when he should have been maybe playing second base, where the kickball action is. I personally don't know any kids like that, but if I did I would imagine they would grow up to be amazing human beings. Like some states. You may not want to play kickball with Congo now, but at least its not some creepy state like North Korea that talks to itself. But I digress...)

From League of Nations to United Nations

- The modern beginnings of the supranational movement can be traced to conferences following WWI.
- Woodrow Wilson proposed an international organization of all of the states of the world.
- This would lead to the League of Nations. Which failed.
- Between WWI and WWII states created the Permanent Court of International Justice. The League of Nations also initiated international negotiations on maritime boundaries etc.
- The League laid the groundwork for the negotiation of the size of territorial seas.

Post-WWII

- UN-192 states at present
- The UN is made up of the UN security council and the General Assembly.
- FAO-Food and Agricultural Organization
- UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- WHO-World Health Organization

UN and Human Rights

- United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
- Universal Declaration on Human Rights
- The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- The Covenant on Economic and Social Rights
- By participating in the UN, states commit to internationally approved standards of behavior.

Regional Supranational Organizations

- The first major non-global (regional) supranational organization was the creation of the Benelux in 1944. This organization created common tariffs and eliminated import licenses and quotas.
- The Marshall Plan gave an incentive to European nations following WWII to work in cooperation with each other in order to receive 12 billion dollars in economic rehabilitation.
- The Marshall Plan spurred movement towards a larger cooperation that would become the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

The European Union

- France proposed the creation of a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) with the goal of lifting restrictions and obstacles that impeded the flow of coal and iron among France, West Germany, Italy and the three Benelux countries.
- This led in 1958 to the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC).
- See map on 268
- The organization became known as the European Community (EC).-see map, 268
- This then gave rise to the European Union in 1992.
- The EU began to prepare for a single currency in the late 1990's and started by making all electronic transactions in Euros. In 2002 Euro coins and notes were introduced.
- Entry by the Eastern European nations is made more difficult because they must be subsidized by the wealthier western and northern European states.

European Union II

- Within the EU there is a loss of traditional state powers.
- As more states join, some states lose power.
- Turkey creates a difficult problem due to conflicts with Greece, and the Turkish policy directed at the Kurds.
- So far member nations have rejected a constitution for the Union.

How Does Supranationalism Affect the State?

- North American Free Trade Agreement-(NAFTA)
- The Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
- The Central American Common Market
- The Andean Group
- The Southern Cone Community Market (MERCOSUR)
- -Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
 - 15 African States
- The Asia-Pacific Economic Council (APEC)
 - 21 States including the U.S.
- The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- These are regional groups designed to promote free trade the various regions. They are not all successful, but they are a sign of growing supranationalism and the belief in the supranational organization.

How Does Supranationalism Affect the State? II

- In the European Union some people are more loyal to their region than to their state (Benelux)
- This gives rise to the question is the modern notion of the state still valid?
- Although states provide the territorial foundation from which producers and consumers still operate and they continue to exert considerable regulatory powers, economic globalization makes it more difficult for states to control economic relations.

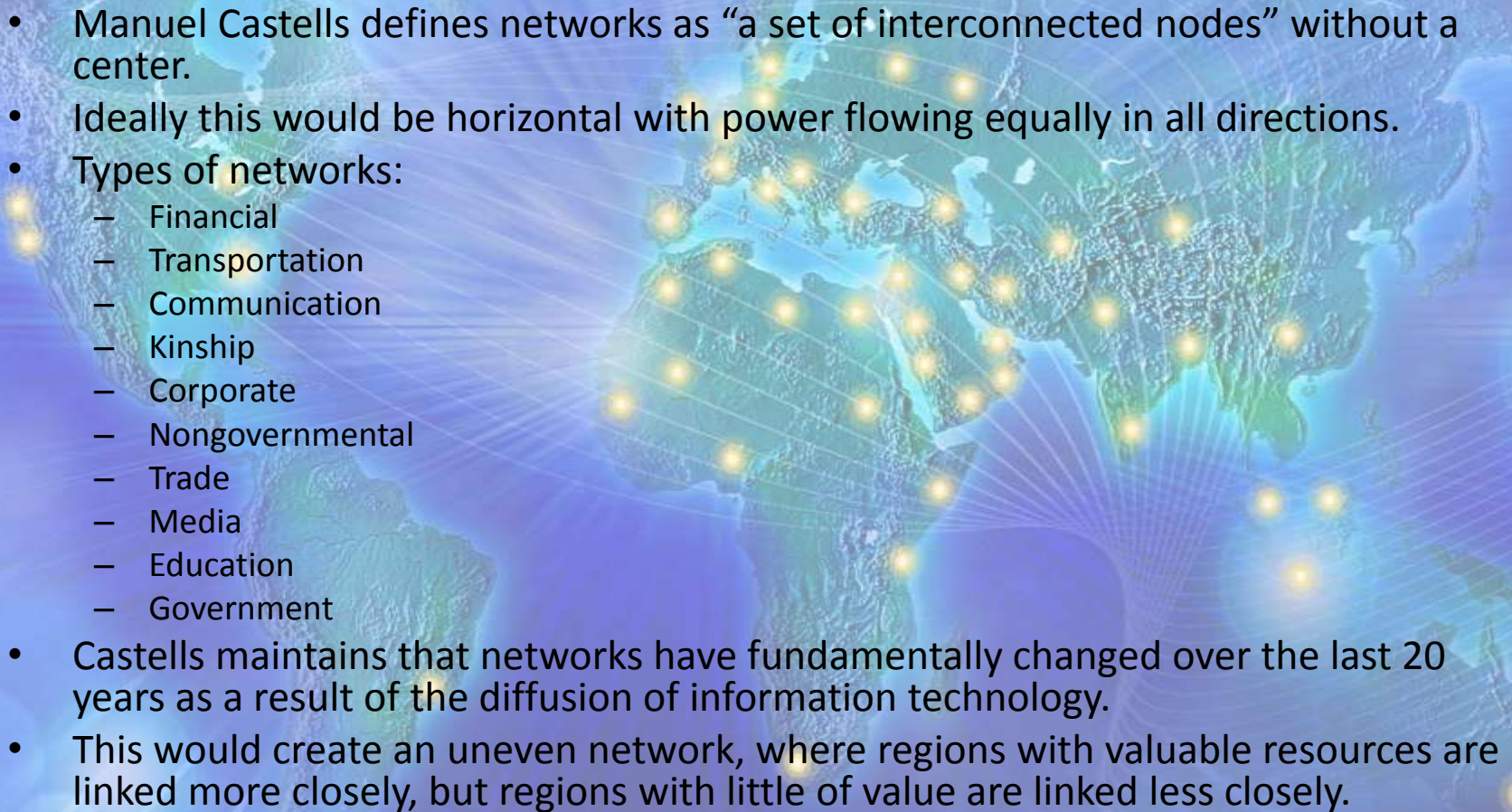
Why all the Riots?

- Antiglobalizationists often focus on the role of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organizations as the tools of the Washington Consensus. They are opposed to this movement and these organizations because they believe they represent the will of the core at the expense of the periphery.
- Basically: Countries of the core continue to protect their own economies, forcing the countries of periphery and the semi-periphery to open their economies to foreign direct investment and to remove protections on their domestic production.
- Maskus, and the antiglobalizationists argue that free trade is not free, but instead influenced by powerful lobbyists, such as the U.S. or the E.U.

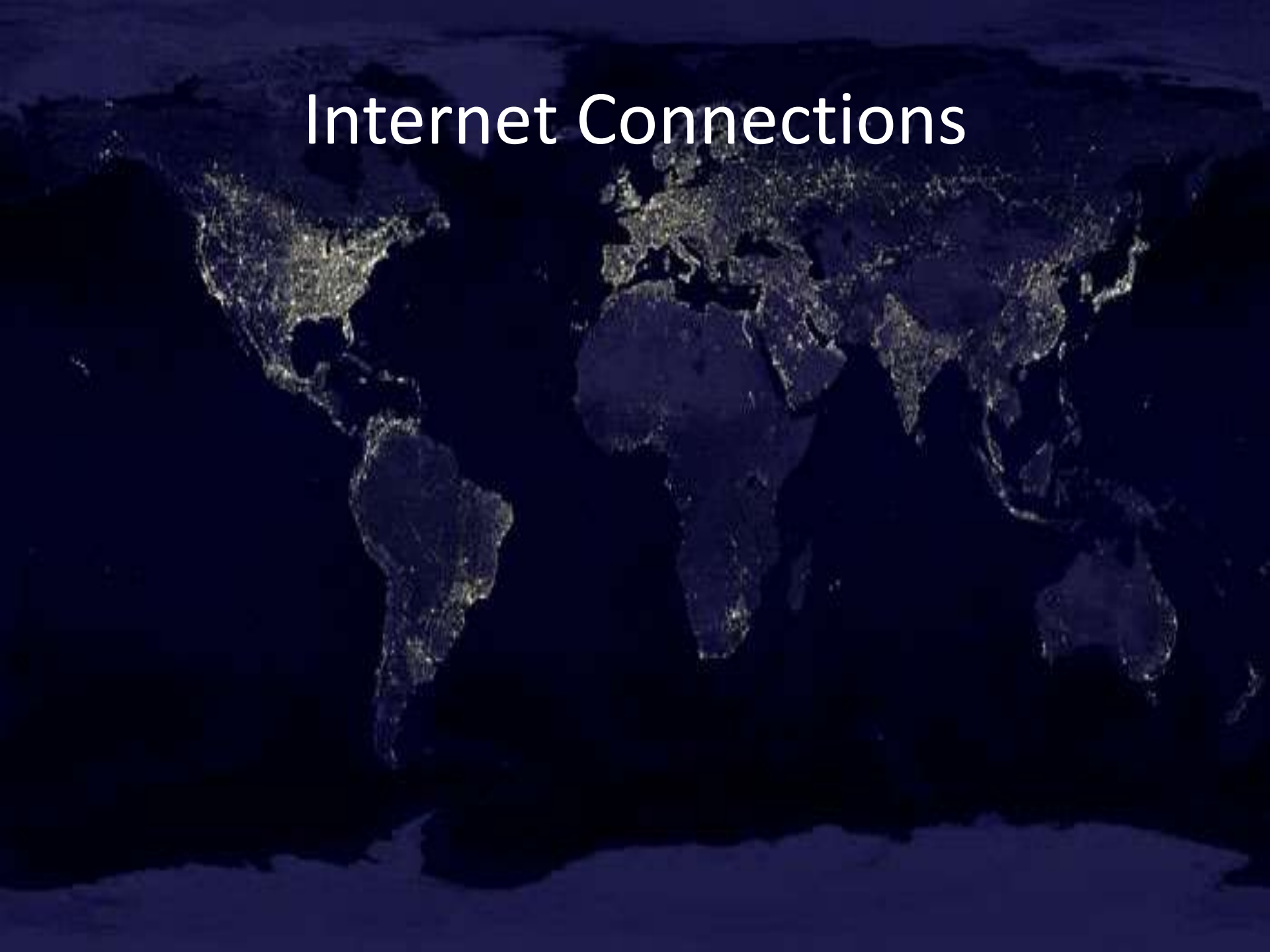


SINGER

Networks

- Manuel Castells defines networks as “a set of interconnected nodes” without a center.
 - Ideally this would be horizontal with power flowing equally in all directions.
 - Types of networks:
 - Financial
 - Transportation
 - Communication
 - Kinship
 - Corporate
 - Nongovernmental
 - Trade
 - Media
 - Education
 - Government
 - Castells maintains that networks have fundamentally changed over the last 20 years as a result of the diffusion of information technology.
 - This would create an uneven network, where regions with valuable resources are linked more closely, but regions with little of value are linked less closely.
- 

Internet Connections





Agriculture

What is Agriculture, And Where Did Agriculture Begin?

- Focus-
- Hunting and Gathering
- Terrain and Tools
- The First Agricultural Revolution
- Domestication of Animals
- Hunters-Gatherers in the Modern World
- Subsistence Agriculture in the Modern World

Classification of Economic Activities

- Primary economic activities-Close the ground. Agriculture, ranching, hunting and gathering, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying.
- Secondary economic activities- activities that take a primary product and and manufacture it into something else.
- Tertiary economic activities-service industries that connect producers to consumers, facilitating commerce and trade.
- Quaternary economic activities-subset of the tertiary sector, concerned with information or the exchange of money or goods.
- Quinary economic activities-concerned with higher education and research.

Hunting Gathering, and Fishing

- Before agriculture
- Occurred anywhere in the world where people lived.
- Regionalized according to where people lived.
- The more abundant the natural resources in an area the larger the population supported. In some cases giving the people of that area the ability to store a surplus.

Terrain and Tools

- Before agriculture people worked on developing tools, controlling fires and adapting environments.
- Tools-wooden clubs, bone, stone, and the development of spears. Then the development of hand axes and later handle axes. (This allowed the people of an area to better prepare their food and then create better shelters and further improve tools.)

Controlling Fire

- Controlling of fire was an important early achievement of human communities.
- Early communities that lacked access to naturally occurring microwave oven trees, had to rely on natural fires caused by lightning or other spontaneous fires. The community would work to keep the fires alive.
- The next development was the production of fire by friction (hand bows, and sticks and fire pits.)
- The use of fire made food more digestible and was used for hunting and trapping purposes. Fire often became the center of early community life.

Terrain Continues

- In addition to hunting game, humans harvested shellfish, trapped fish, and invented tools to catch fish. (Harpoons, hooks, baskets)
- Tools and fire altered the human environment establishing more reliable food supplies.
- Prehistoric sites give evidence of the hunting gathering activities of ancient peoples.
- American Indians, the Ainu of Japan and Coastal East Asia, European Communities took advantage of spawning salmon for sustenance.
- Hunter gatherers typically migrated to take advantage of different food sources.

The First Agricultural Revolution

Root Crops (technically not part of the first agricultural revolution. Wait for it.)

- According to Carl Sauer, the only logical places for agriculture to develop were places of plenty.
- This will give rise to the theory of agricultural hearths, or the first agricultural revolution.
- The first of these hearths according to Sauer was most likely South and Southeast Asia, beginning with the cultivation of root crops. A similar innovation was most likely northwestern South America, following the developments in Asia.

First Agricultural Revolution

Seed Crops

- This type of planting is more complex than root cultivation. It involves seed selection, sowing, watering and planned harvesting.
- This most likely occurred in several places independently at different times.
- The Nile River valley is one possible place seed cultivation developed, but more likely it was in Southwest Asia in the Fertile Crescent. The cultivation of seeds marks the beginning of the first agricultural revolution.

The First Agricultural Revolution II

- Changes brought on by the first agricultural revolution:
 - Plants changed
 - Grain surpluses
 - Settlement in one place
 - Development of culture

World Areas of Agricultural Innovations

- The eleven areas listed below list areas of agricultural innovations. You will have to be able to find them on a map and label them. Be ready.
- 1. Upper Southeast Asian Mainland
- 2. Lower Southeast Asian Mainland and Malaysia
- 3. Eastern India and Western Myanmar
- 4. Southwestern Asia (Northwestern India-Caucasus)
- 5. Abyssinian and East African Highlands
- 6. Mesoamerican Region (Southern Mexico to Northern Venezuela)
- 7. North Central China (including the Central Asian Corridor)
- 8. Mediterranean Basin-Classical Near Eastern Fringe
- 9. Western Sudan Hill Lands and their Margins
- 10. Andean Highlands and their Margins
- 11. Eastern South America (centered on Eastern Brazil)

Domestication of Animals

- The question of which came first, agriculture or domestication of animals is debated still.
- No matter which came first, the fact remains that goats, pigs, and sheep were domesticated earliest. Domestication produced animals that in captivity were significantly different than the same animals in their wild state.
- Domestication would take place in stages. The changes in the animals came from allowing them to survive in captivity where they would most likely have not survived in the wild.
- Different regions saw the domestication of different animals for different reasons.

Domestication of Animals

- Some animals were probably domesticated as orphaned animals, and kept as pets.
- Possible protection from predators
- Scavenging human settlement areas
- First domesticated animals were probably selected for their docile nature.

Domestication Continued

- Archeologists use bone fragments in settlement areas to reconstruct the domestication of animals in different regions.
- Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa
 - Goat, sheep, cattle, camel
- Southeast Asia
 - Pig(s) water buffalo, chickens, ducks, geese
- South Asia
 - cattle
- Central Asia
 - Yak, horse, goat, sheep
- Mesoamerica
 - Llama, alpaca, pig, turkey

Domestication (Random Stuff)

- Dogs and Cats may have been first
- Some independent simultaneous domestication took place at roughly the same time in different places. (cattle, pigs, camels) including different varieties of the same species.
- Some animals only exist in one hearth (llama, alpaca, yak, turkey, reindeer)
- Efforts continue to domesticate other species (Eland in Africa)

Domestication...still

- Domestication of animals provided:
- Food
- Fertilizer
- Labor
- The above combined creates an integrated system of agriculture.
- This began most likely 8000 years ago, but possibly as much as 14,000 years ago.
- The first domestication hearth was Southwest Asia (Mesopotamia)

Hunter-Gatherers in the Modern World

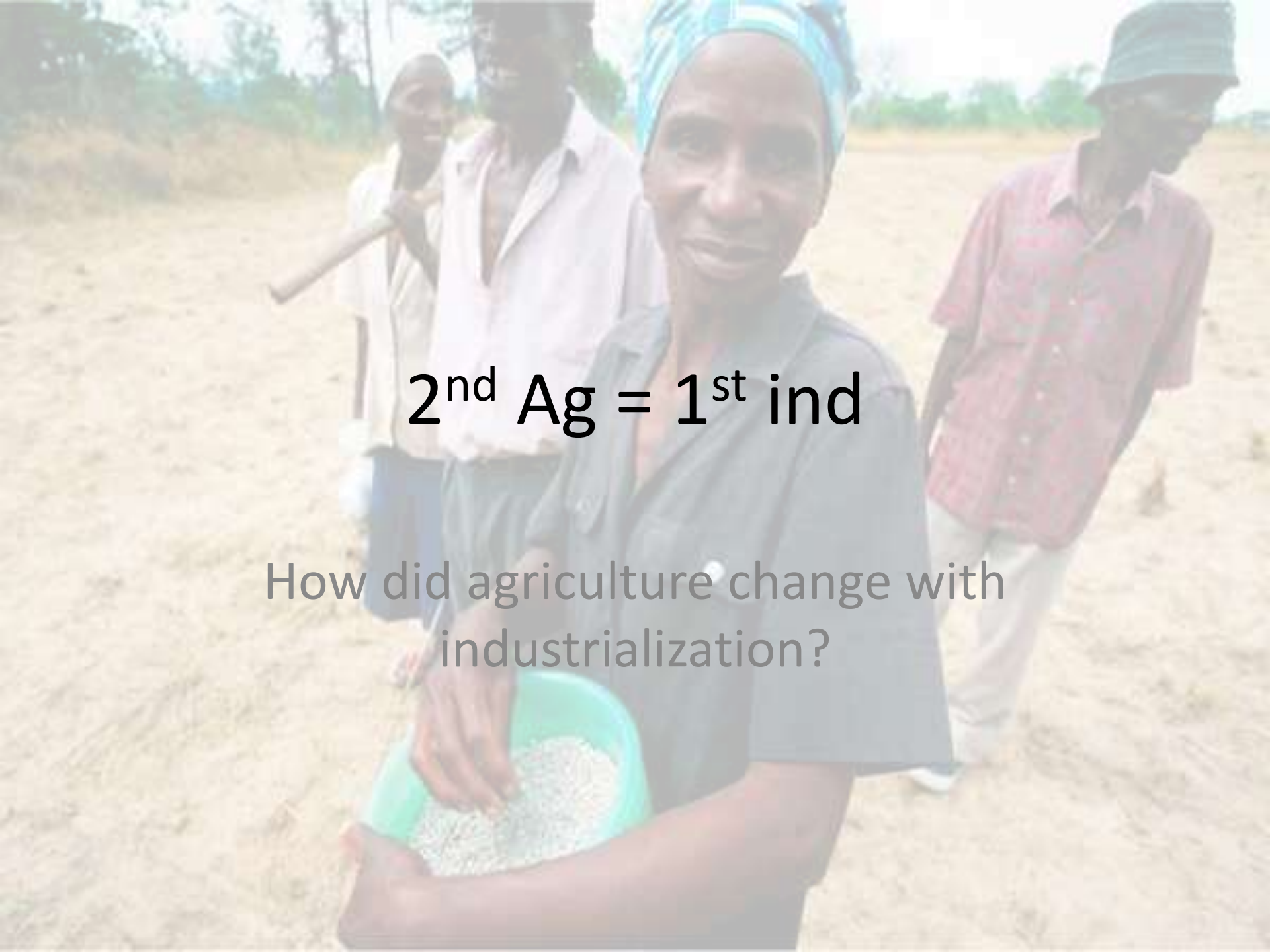
- San of Southern Africa
- Aboriginals of Australia
- Indigenous peoples of Brazil
- Various groups in Americas, Africa and Asia continue to live in this method.
- This lifestyle being primarily nomadic faces threats from territorial states (and their boundaries) and even from NGO's that encourage wells as sources of fresh water. (Causes people to settle and give up the cyclic pursuit of available food sources)

Subsistence Agriculture in the Modern World

- Subsistence agriculture: Growing just enough food to survive.
- Remote areas of South and Middle America, Africa, and South and Southwest Asia.
- Do not enter the cash culture at all find building materials and firewood in the natural environment.
- Occasionally surpluses are shared by communities.
- Similar to subsistence farmers in the true sense of the phrase are farmers who basically meet all of the above criteria, but sell a small surplus to pay taxes or meet other obligations.
- Some subsistence farmers are sedentary, others engage in shifting agriculture (slash and burn)

Marginalization of Subsistence Agriculture

- Colonial powers (1500-1950's) often forced subsistence farmers to raise cash by forcing them to pay taxes. Often they were forced to grow a cash crop like cotton.
- Colonial powers encouraged commercial farming by building irrigation systems and establishing lending agencies.
- Farmers that grew food crops were often forced to grow cash crops. If no new land was available famine often followed as farmers grew compulsory cash crops.
- <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=47016> (real world example)

A woman in the foreground is wearing a blue and white striped headwrap and a grey short-sleeved shirt. She is holding a green plastic bowl filled with small, light-colored seeds. In the background, there are three other people: a woman in a white shirt and blue skirt, a man in a white shirt and dark pants, and a man in a red shirt and a blue bucket hat. They are standing in a dry, open field with some trees in the distance.

2nd Ag = 1st ind

How did agriculture change with industrialization?

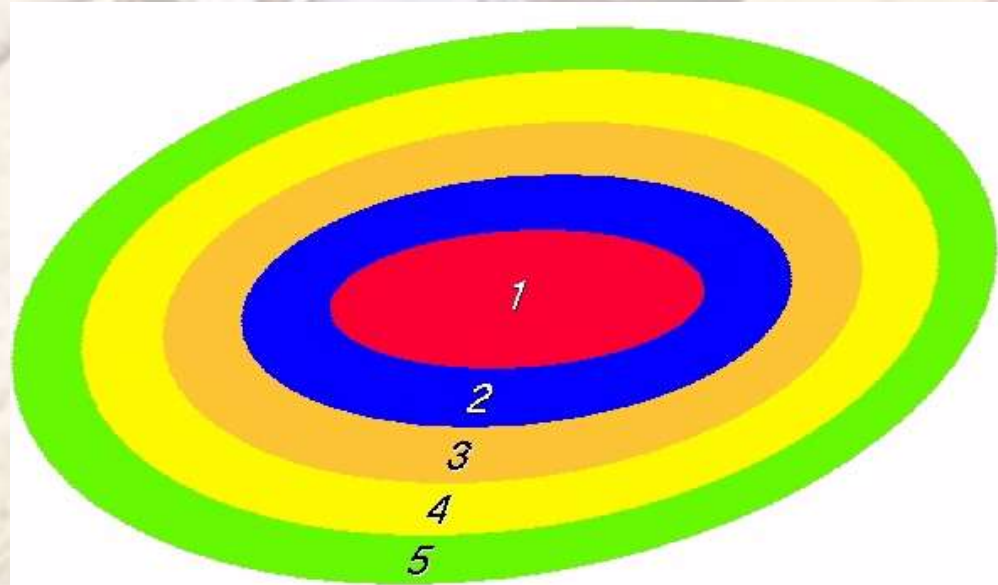
The Second Agricultural Revolution

A woman in a blue headscarf is smiling and holding a green bowl filled with white grain. She is standing outdoors in a rural setting. In the background, other people are visible, including a man in a red shirt and a woman in a white headscarf. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

- First agricultural revolution begins with seed hearths (see Sauer) and the development of agriculture and domestication approximately 14,000-8,000 B.C.E.
- Second agricultural revolution takes place between the 17th and 18th centuries with the Columbian exchange making marginal land more productive.
- Enclosure Act was passed in Britain encouraging large single-owner holdings.
- Farmers increased the size of their farms and used Jethro Tull's seed drill to plant in rows. (This made it easier to distinguish weeds.)
- The second Agricultural revolution made possible the industrial revolution by providing more food, with less labor, allowing part of the labor force to work in industry.
- The hearth for the second agricultural revolution was Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and surrounding lands.
- Fertilizers and selective breeding made crops more productive and farmers were able to distinguish between cattle that produced high quantities of beef and cattle that produced high quantities of milk.

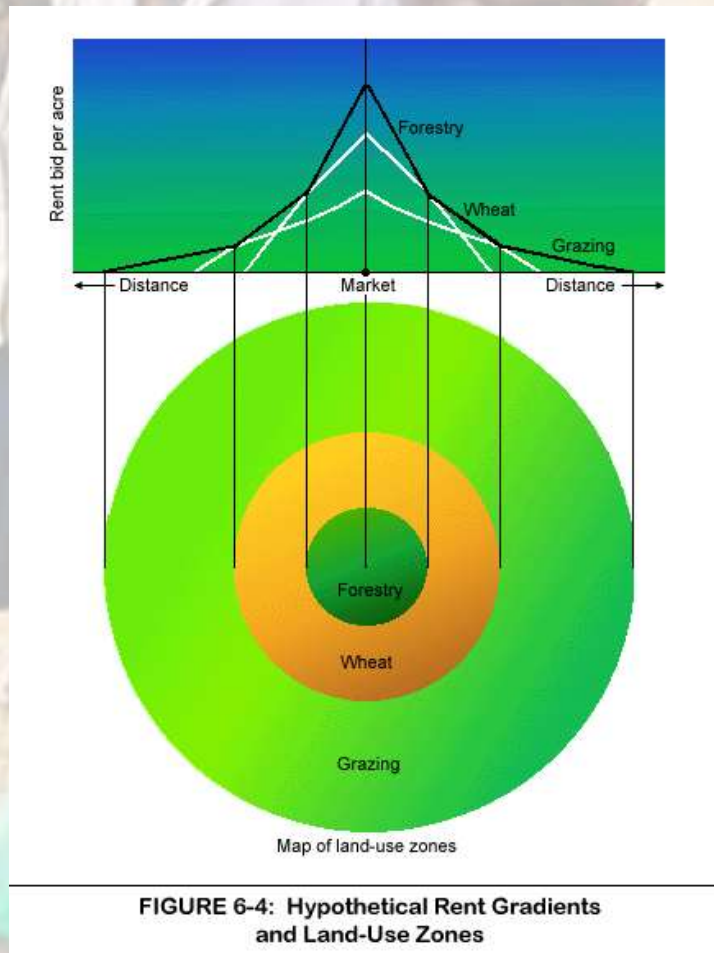


Understanding the Spatial Layout of Agriculture



- 1. City*
- 2. Intensive Agriculture*
- 3. Forest Resources*
- 4. Grain Farming*
- 5. Livestock Farming*

Von Thünen and Land Prices



Key points (assumptions) of the Von Thünen model

- All terrain is flat
- Soils and other environmental conditions are the same everywhere
- There are no barriers to transportation to market
- Under this system, transport costs would govern the use of land.
- The greater the distance to market the higher the transport costs that had to be added to the cost of production of the crop.
- At a given distance it would become unprofitable to produce high-cost perishable commodities.

Analysis of the Von Thünen model

A woman in a blue headscarf and dark shirt is smiling and holding a green bowl filled with grain. She is standing in a dry, open field. In the background, there are other people, including a man in a white shirt and a man in a red shirt and a hat. The scene is outdoors with trees in the distance.

- Often described as the first effort to analyze the spatial character of economic activity.
- Thünian patterns are displayed world wide, but the patterns are not always the result of forces modeled by Thünen.
- Climate and soil type and quality effect the kind of goods produced in a place.

The Third Agricultural Revolution

A woman in a blue headscarf and a blue jacket is smiling and holding a large bundle of rice. She is standing in a rural field with other people in the background. The image is slightly faded to allow the text to be read clearly.

- The third agricultural revolution is also called the Green Revolution.
- In the 1930's American Farmers manipulated seed varieties to increase crop yield.
- In the 1940's studies were funded to increase corn production in Mexico.
- By the 1960's Mexico was no longer reliant on corn imports.
- In the 1960's research focused on India.
- Scientists in the Philippines crossed a dwarf rice with an Indonesian variety to create IR8.
- In 1982 IR36 was created from 13 varieties or parents.
- The new rice was pest resistant, had a larger grain head, stronger root system to support the larger grain head, resistant to 15 pests, and had a growing cycle of only 110 days making three crops a year possible in some places.

The Green Revolution

A woman in a blue headscarf is smiling and holding a bowl of rice. In the background, other people are visible, including a man in a red shirt and a blue hat. The scene is outdoors, likely in a rural area.

- By 1992 IR36 was the most widely grown crop on Earth. In 1994 scientists perfected a new strain on IR36 that was more productive.
- In addition to IR36 high yield wheat and corn was exported to be grown throughout the world, particularly in South and Southeast Asia.
- Most famines today are the result of political instability.
- India became self-sufficient in grain production in the 1980's and Asia as a whole saw an increase of two thirds in rice production between 1970 and 1995.
- New seed varieties, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation combined with capital improvements would have a dramatic effect.

And then there's Africa...

- Because of the focus on rice, wheat and corn there has been only a limited effect on Africa that relies on other food sources.
- Soil is less fertile in Africa so agriculture is less attractive to foreign investors.
- Researchers are working on a “super rice” at the International Rice Research Institute.
- High yield cassava and sorghum research has resulted in crops better suited to Africa.
- Research continues in North and South America to make fruit more attractive and to fatten animals faster.

Negative Possibilities of the Green Revolution

A woman in a blue headscarf and dark shirt is the central figure, holding a green bowl filled with white grain. She is looking towards the camera with a slight smile. In the background, two other people are visible: a man in a white shirt and a woman in a red shirt and blue headscarf. The setting appears to be an outdoor, rural area with dry ground and some trees in the distance.

- Increased use of fertilizer
- Displacement of small farmers
- Destruction of the environment
- Pests becoming more difficult to control as they adapt to the new varieties of food.
- Helps mostly agribusiness at the expense of small, or poor farmers.

Genetically Modified Foods

A woman in a blue headscarf and a blue shirt is smiling and holding a green bowl filled with white grain. She is standing in a field with other people in the background. The image is slightly faded to allow text to be overlaid.

- The U.S. leads the world in the production of genetically modified food.
- 38% of all acres of corn and 80% of all acres of soybeans are grown with genetically modified crops.
- Ideological resistance particularly in Western Europe.
- Many nations lack the capital to invest in GMOs.
- Cultural resistance in places where grain and seed production is part of the lifestyle and change would affect the daily way of life and generational knowledge of seed cultivation.

Regional and Local Change

A woman in a blue headscarf is smiling and holding a basket of grain. In the background, other people are visible, including a man in a red shirt and a woman in a white shirt. The setting appears to be a rural, outdoor area.

- Changes from subsistence agriculture to commercial has had dramatic effects in some areas.
- In Latin America there has been a noticeable increase in cash crops.
- Subsistence farming is pushed to more marginal land and the wealth involved in agriculture has made it increasingly susceptible to political pressure.
- The change from subsistence to agriculture to high yield cash crops has created unexpected results in relationships between men and women.
- Land that was cultivated by women as a subsistence producing area has been converted to cash crops.
- When rice production became a year round occupation many women found no time left for other household chores.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa 85% of all women work in agriculture.
- In China 75% of women work in agriculture and in India 70% of women work in agriculture.

Economy

Society

Development

Sustainable
Development

Unit 6

Environment



HDI

Economy

Society

- GDP
- Literacy
- Education
- Life Expectancy
- Take this all together and you can determine the Human Development Index

Sustainable
Development

Environment

GDP and GNI

Economy

- Gross domestic product is the measure of only goods and services produced within a country during a given year.
- Due to the difficulty of gauging the wealth or development of a nation based on either GNP or GDP most economists now base estimates of wealth and development of Gross National Income or GNI and further break that down to per Capita GNI.

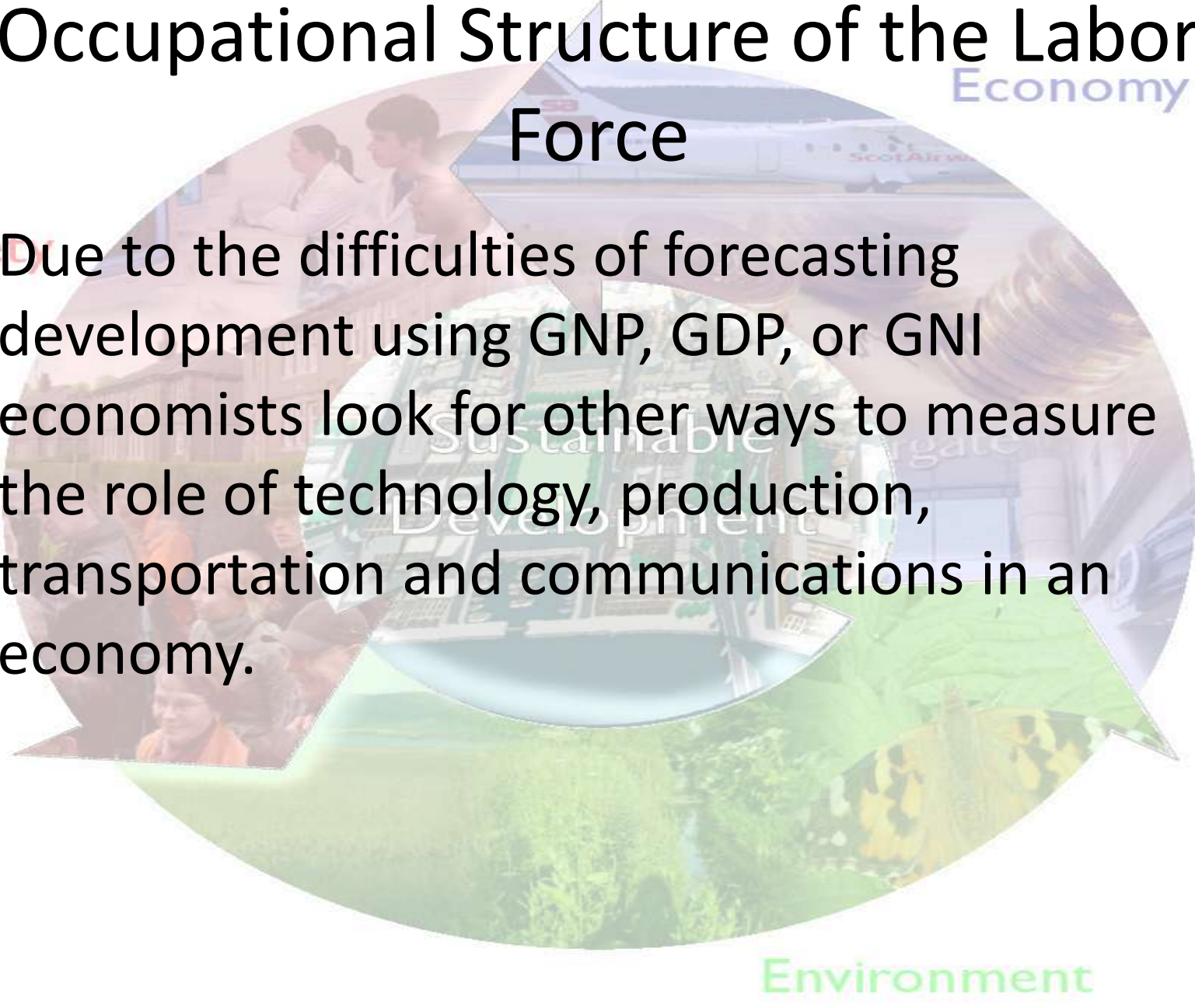
Environment

GNI in a global context



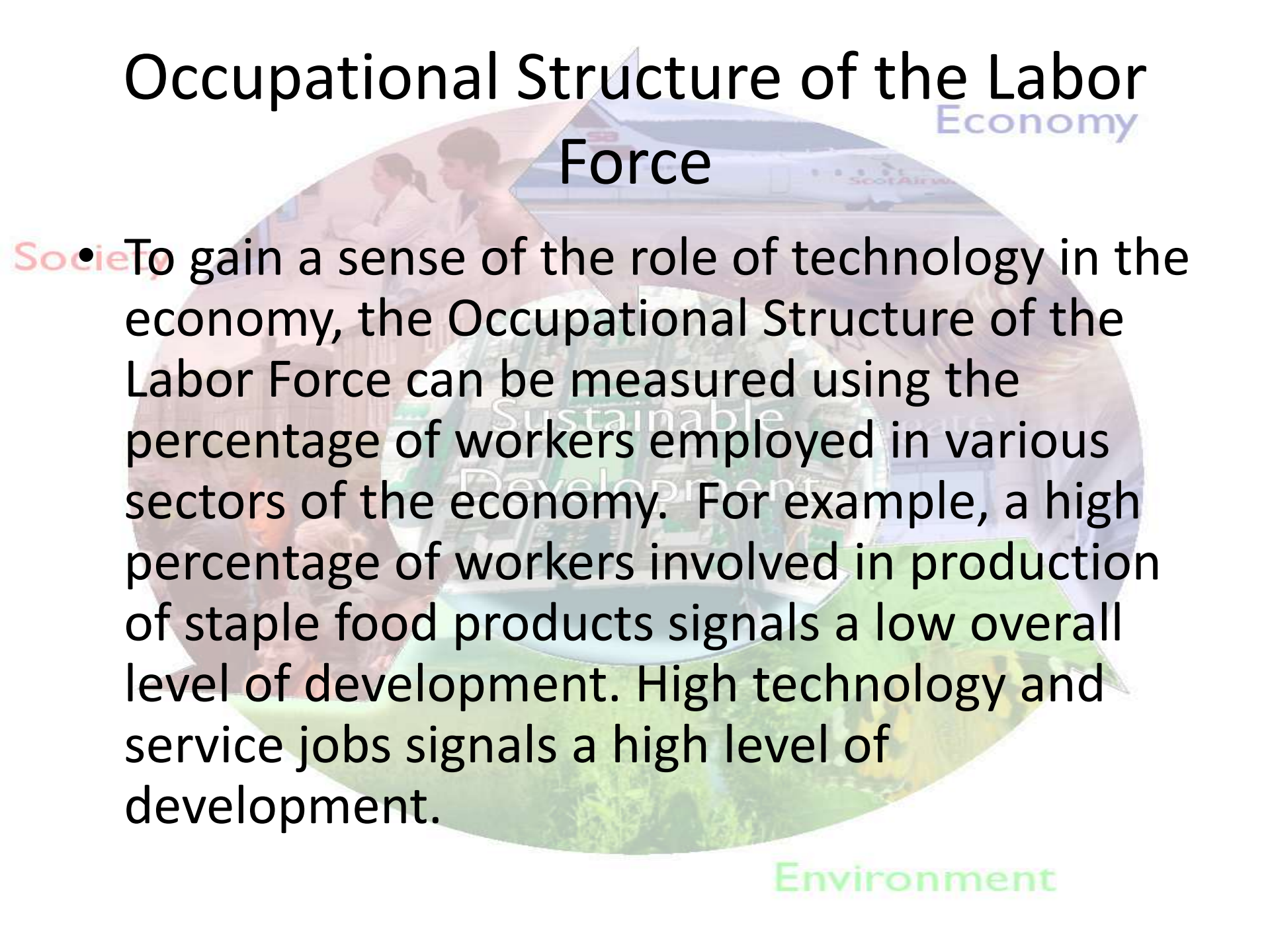
- GNI calculates the monetary value of what is produced within a country plus income received from investments outside the country.
- To standardize the data economists divide the GNI by the population of the country. This produces the per capita GNI
- Examples:
 - Japan \$31,410
 - United States \$41,950
 - Luxembourg \$65,340
 - India \$3,460
 - Nigeria \$1,040
 - Indonesia \$3,720

Occupational Structure of the Labor Force



- Due to the difficulties of forecasting development using GNP, GDP, or GNI economists look for other ways to measure the role of technology, production, transportation and communications in an economy.

Occupational Structure of the Labor Force



- To gain a sense of the role of technology in the economy, the Occupational Structure of the Labor Force can be measured using the percentage of workers employed in various sectors of the economy. For example, a high percentage of workers involved in production of staple food products signals a low overall level of development. High technology and service jobs signals a high level of development.

Environment

Productivity of Worker



- Productivity per worker is examined by summing production over the course of a year and dividing it by the total number of persons in the labor force.
- A more productive workforce points to a higher level of mechanization in production.

Transportation and Communications Facilities per Person



- This index reduces railway, road, airline connections, telephone, radio, television, internet and so forth to a per capita index.
- This reflects the amount of infrastructure that exists to facilitate economic activity.

Dependency Ratio



- One way to measure social welfare is the Dependency Ratio, a measure of the number of dependents young and old, that each 100 employed people must support.
- High dependency rates can result in economic strain, yet they are indicative of more developed nations (Aging countries have high dependency rates, and usually high GNIs as well).
- Social welfare can also be measured by literacy rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, caloric intake per person, percentage of family income spent on food, and amount of savings per capita.

Environment

Development Models

- Criticism: Western Bias
- Do all countries develop at the same rate in the same way?
- If a nation were to develop quickly in the modern world, what would be the environmental consequences?
- Is development contingent upon what happens globally rather than in the borders of a country?

Environment

Rostow's Modernization Model

- Walt Rostow developed the modernization model. It was a product of the decolonization movements of the 1960's.
- Rostow tried to examine how the economically powerful countries had gotten where they were.
- Rostow assumed that all countries follow the same path to modernization.

Environment

Rostow's Ladder of Development

- Traditional-dominant activity is subsistence farming.
- Preconditions for takeoff-new leadership, greater flexibility, openness and diversification.
- Takeoff-similar to an industrial revolution, sustained growth takes hold and urbanization increases.
- Drive to maturity-technologies diffuse, industrial specialization occurs, international trade expand, population growth slows.
- High Mass Consumption-high incomes, widespread production of many goods and services, a majority of workers enter the service sector (tertiary sector) of the economy.

Environment

Rostow's Ladder of Development

- In Rostow's Ladder of Development we assume that each country climbs the same five rungs to maturity.
- Where do cultural differences fit in this model?
- This is still a very influential model despite criticism.
- Implies that economic development can be achieved only by climbing the same ladder of development that that wealthy countries have already climbed.
- Today the fact is that most "industrial" countries are really "post-industrial" countries as industrial production has shifted away from the wealthiest parts of the planet.

Environment

Rostow's Model - the Stages of Economic Development

<http://www.bized.co.uk/virtual/dc/copper/theory/th9.htm>

In 1960, the American Economic Historian, WW Rostow suggested that countries passed through five stages of economic development.

Stage 5 High Mass Consumption

consumer oriented, durable goods flourish, service sector becomes dominant

Stage 4 Drive to Maturity

diversification, innovation, less reliance on imports, investment

Stage 3 Take Off

Industrialisation, growing investment, regional growth, political change

Stage 2 Transitional Stage

specialization, surpluses, infrastructure

Stage 1 Traditional Society

subsistence, barter, agriculture

According to Rostow development requires substantial investment in capital. For the economies of LDCs to grow the right conditions for such investment would have to be created. If aid is given or foreign direct investment occurs at stage 3 the economy needs to have reached stage 2. If the stage 2 has been reached then injections of investment may lead to rapid growth.



Development

What Are the Barriers to And the Cost of Economic Development?

What Are the Barriers To and the Costs of Economic Development?

- Governments and international organizations create programs to help improve the condition of humans around the world.
- By measuring human development, organizations and governments hope to discern how to break down barriers to development and improve the human condition globally. (deBlij 2009)

United Nations Human Development Index

- According to the United Nations, the Human Development Index goes beyond economics and incorporates the “three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.” (deBlij 2009)
- In 2000, the United Nations held a high-profile summit.
- 189 world leaders adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, with the goal of improving the condition of the people in the countries with the lowest standards of human development.

United Nations Millennium Declaration

The background of the slide features a tiger on the right side, looking towards the left. On the left side, there is a semi-transparent, purple-tinted image of a person's face, likely a woman, looking downwards. The overall background is a soft, out-of-focus natural setting.

- 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2. Achieve universal primary education
- 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4. Reduce child mortality
- 5. Improve maternal health
- 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- 7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
- 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Barriers to Economic Development

- The world economic system is not the only barrier to development to periphery countries.
- High population growth rates
- Lack of education
- Foreign debt
- Political instability
- Widespread disease
- Did the structures of the world economy create these conditions, or do these conditions create the world economic structure such as it is?

Social Conditions

- High birth rates
- Low life expectancy at birth
- Across the global periphery, as much as half the population is 15 years old or younger, making the supply of adult, taxpaying laborers low relative to the number of dependents.
- Lack of access to education is a problem in the periphery. (In many periphery nations people must pay for school.)
- Access to education is often gendered. Boys have greater access than girls.
- Trafficking of children, particularly girls combined with the belief that girls will eventually marry and be provided for help to reinforce the lack of education for girls.
- The governments of some nations are creating access to at least primary education universally available. (This happened in the U.S. around 1870.)
- Rwanda, prompted by the UN eliminated fees for primary education in 2003.
- In 2005 Rwanda made funds available for schools based on the number of students they were educating (we do this in the U.S.)
- The goal is full education for all by 2010.
- Some of you have almost a full education. Rwanda is very impressed.

Foreign Debt

- Many periphery and semi-periphery nations face a crisis of foreign debt.
- Following decolonization in the 1960's banks began lending money to newly independent states, mostly for the purpose of development projects.
- By the 1980's and 1990's the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund lent money with strings attached.
- To secure the loans, countries had to agree to implement economic or governmental reforms, such as privatizing government entities, opening the country to foreign trade, reducing tariffs, and encouraging foreign direct investment.
- The loans given with strings attached are known as structural adjustment loans.

Foreign Debt II

- Once peripheral countries owe money to the IMF, the World Bank, and private banks they need to repay the loans.
- Repaying the loans makes it difficult for a country to invest in more development projects.
- For many countries the cost of servicing their debts has exceeded revenues from exports of goods and services.
- Some countries the return on development projects has been low.

A close-up photograph of a young child with dark skin and hair, looking directly at the camera. The child is holding a stack of US dollar bills in their hands. The image is semi-transparent, serving as a background for the text.

What Are the Barriers to And the
Costs of Economic Development?
The sequel...

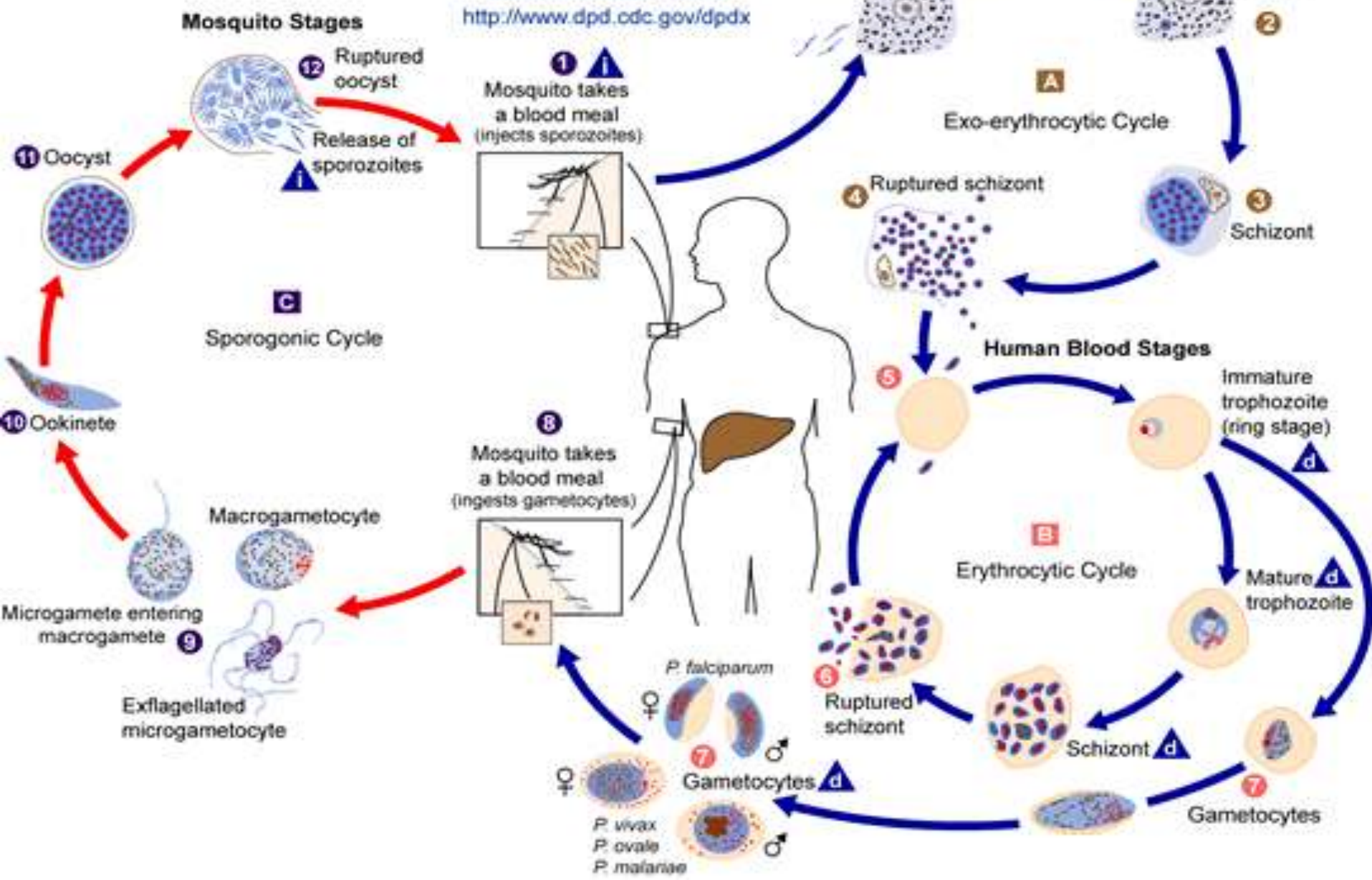
Disease

- Vectored diseases-those spread by one host to another by an intermediate host are vector are more common in the periphery, particularly in moist warm climates.
- Malaria kills approximately 150,000 children in the periphery every month.
- Malaria is a major factor in infant and child mortality. Most of the victims are five or under.

i = Infective Stage
d = Diagnostic Stage



<http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx>



THE LIFE CYCLE OF MALARIA

MOSQUITO

HUMAN



Sporozoites migrate to salivary gland

Sporozoites migrate to the liver

Mature oocyst bursts and replaces sporozoites

Mosquito injects parasites

Oocyst grows

Sporogony

Hepatic schizogony

Merozoites leave the liver and infect red cells

Ookinete attaches to gut and becomes oocyst

Fertilization

Erythrocytic schizogony

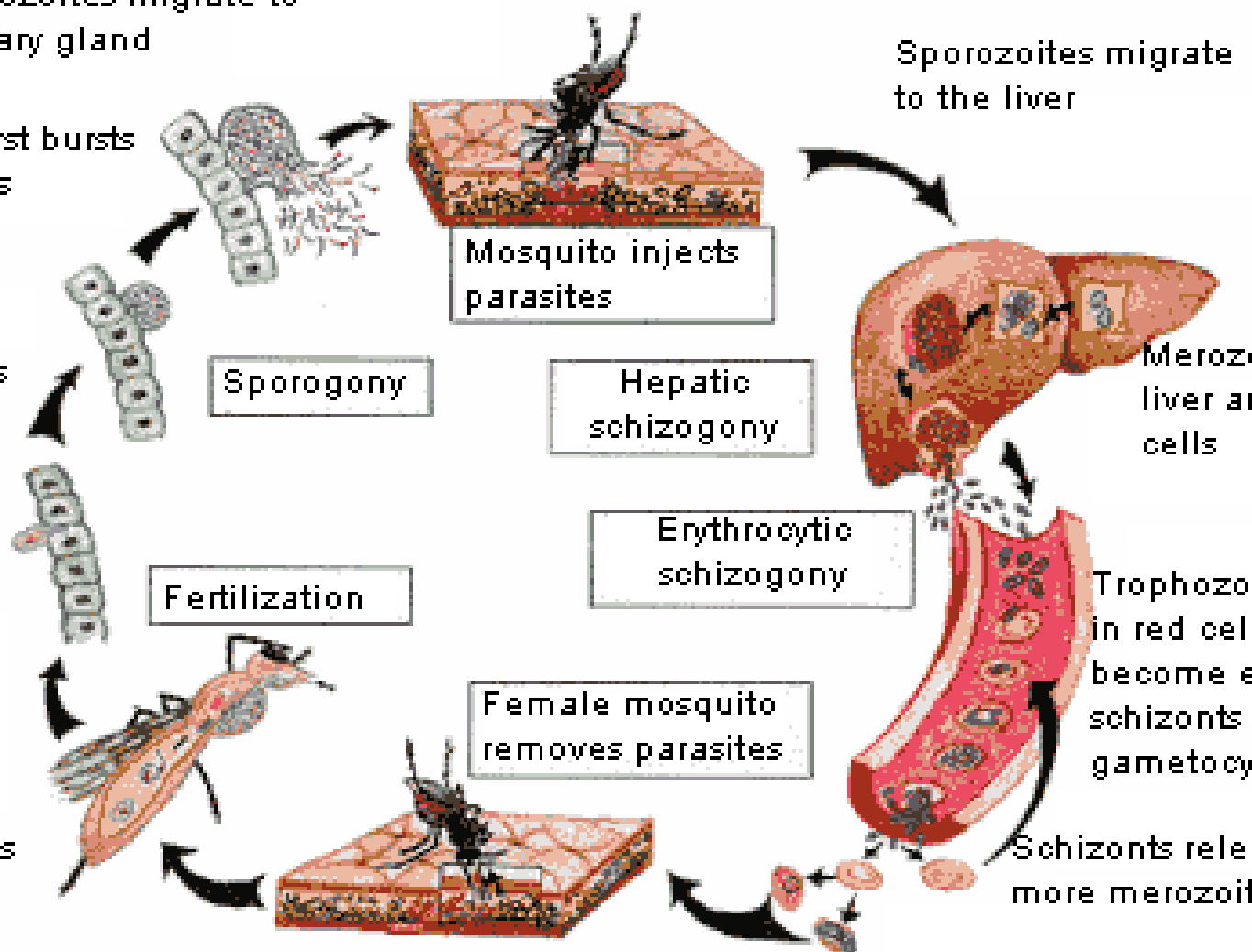
Trophozoites mature in red cells to become either schizonts or gametocytes

Fertilized female gamete forms a zygote which becomes an ookinete

Female mosquito removes parasites

Schizonts release more merozoites

Gametocytes wait for mosquito



More Malaria

- In Subsaharan Africa there are three main vectors (mosquitoes) that carry the disease.
- Humans are not the only hosts and in some parts of Africa entire populations have moved due to the disease.
- Malaria can be treated but to defeat it the vector needs to be destroyed.

Even More Malaria

- During the 1940's Sri Lanka launched an attack on Malaria and with DDT.
- The death rate fell from 22 per 1000 in 1945 to 8 per 1000 in 1972.
- The rate fell again to 5 per thousand in 2005.
- But of course there was a cost...
- India attempted to eradicate malaria. Ten years after the program 60,000,000 people were infected in India. That was more than half that had been infected before the spraying.
- This demonstrates the ability of the mosquito to rebound quickly after intensive spraying.
- Today the attempt to destroy malaria has changed. Genetic interference has created an engineered mosquito with no capacity to transmit plasmodium (the malaria parasite).
- <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=83011>
- http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://bairopiteclinic.org/images/Patients/malaria.jpg&imgrefurl=http://bairopiteclinic.org/photos-patient.html&usg=__3iZ63FGVgPrqY9ElPxsP4N42C2g=&h=380&w=253&sz=51&hl=en&start=8&um=1&itbs=1&tbnid=x7oJV7y6iFj7DM:&tbnh=123&tbnw=82&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dmalaria%2Bpatient%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26gbv%3D2%26tbs%3Disch:1
- The following slide shows a close up of genetically altered mosquito.

Hi there!



Political Instability

- This is one that is not mentioned in the millennium goals.
- Poor distributions of wealth. (Kenya)
- Desire by leaders to exploit the wealth at the expense of the stability of the country, often coupled with outside states contributing.
- Political stability is hard to maintain in poor countries.
- Core countries have developed liberal democracies.
- Countries in the periphery and the semi-periphery tend to go back and forth between quasi-democracy and military dictatorships. Coup d'états are common.
- Without considerable wealth maintaining a stable government is almost impossible.

Political Instability

- “poverty helps the Taliban”
- Afghanistan is poor, and the government cannot afford modern development.
- U.S. aid is insufficient in stemming the poverty.
- In places where poverty is rampant, politicians often become corrupt, misusing aid and exacerbating the plight of the poor.
- Zimbabwe...sigh...Zimbabwe....





Costs of Economic Development

Because it can never be easy. It just
can't.

Costs of Economic Development



- “Hey, I have a factory! Hooray industry!”
- “Oh no, acid rain. Ow, my eyes!”
- “Hey I have increasingly productive farms! Hooray agriculture!”
- “Oh no I live in a desert now. Ow, my kidneys!”
- “Hey, people want to come and visit my apparently polluted, desertified, catastrophe of a country! Hooray, tourism!”
- “Oh no, the infrastructure is burdened beyond its capacity. Ow, my sense of loss.”

Industrialization



- To attract new industries, the governments of many countries in the periphery, and semi-periphery have set up special manufacturing zones.
- These are often export processing zones. Also known as EPZ's.
- These offer favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements to foreign firms.

EPZ's



- Maquiladoras, Mexico
- Special economic zones, China
- These sites are situated to take advantage of export markets.
- Mexico's maquiladoras along the U.S. border.
- China's special economic zones near major ports.
- These zones typically attract a mix of manufacturing operations, depending on the skill levels of the labor force and the available infrastructure. (deBlij, 2009)

Maquiladora



- To person non-versed in Spanish, the word maquiladora sounds vaguely like a bar drink named after a cartoon character with a pet monkey.
- Let me assure you it is much more!
- The maquiladoras started in the 1960's. The idea was to designate the area of northern Mexico as a maquiladora district. This was a place where manufactured goods could be sent to the United States free of import tariffs.
- The U.S. established manufacturing plants where workers assembled components and raw materials into finished industrial products, tax free. The corporations then exported at least 80 percent of these goods to the U.S. The rest they threw away.
- Not really, they sold them elsewhere.

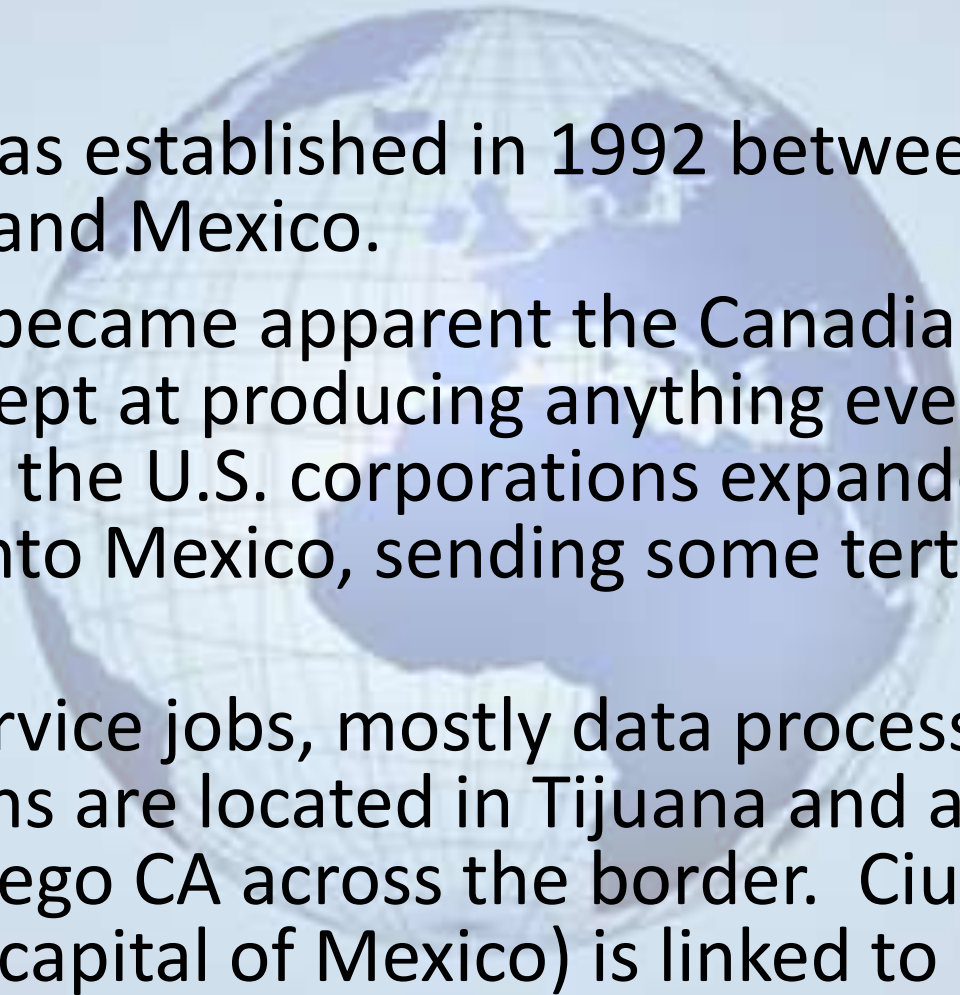
Maquiladoras!

- The maquiladoras didn't really take off until the 1980's.
- Today some 3000 maquiladoras continue to function, employing 1 million workers and accounting for 45 percent of Mexico's exports.
- Maquiladoras are controversial, because U.S. corporations that have relocated there are free from the environmental restrictions of the U.S. and can hire younger men and women, pay them less and offer them little to no benefits.
- The jobs are often repetitive (some have to consistently churn out lecture notes, over and over ad-nauseum. I'm only guessing here.)
- Many work in questionable conditions.
- The main benefit of maquiladora workers, is though they may be children, they don't have to really work WITH children. There is a difference.

WWW.GRPWATCH.ORG



A bit about NAFTA



- NAFTA was established in 1992 between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.
- When it became apparent the Canadians were totally inept at producing anything even remotely valuable, the U.S. corporations expanded even further into Mexico, sending some tertiary jobs there.
- These service jobs, mostly data processing operations are located in Tijuana and are linked to San Diego CA across the border. Ciudad Juarez (Murder capital of Mexico) is linked to El Paso TX.



Agriculture



- In the periphery and the semi-periphery agriculture is usually done in two ways.
- Large scale agricultural conglomerates. Provides little food for community and the community receives little benefit from the process.
- Subsistence farmers have smaller portions of land, often fragmented allowing for little to no profit. They grow grains and roots for the most part because they are higher yield. They often do not have modern tools, and are frequently if not chronically in debt.

Agriculture II

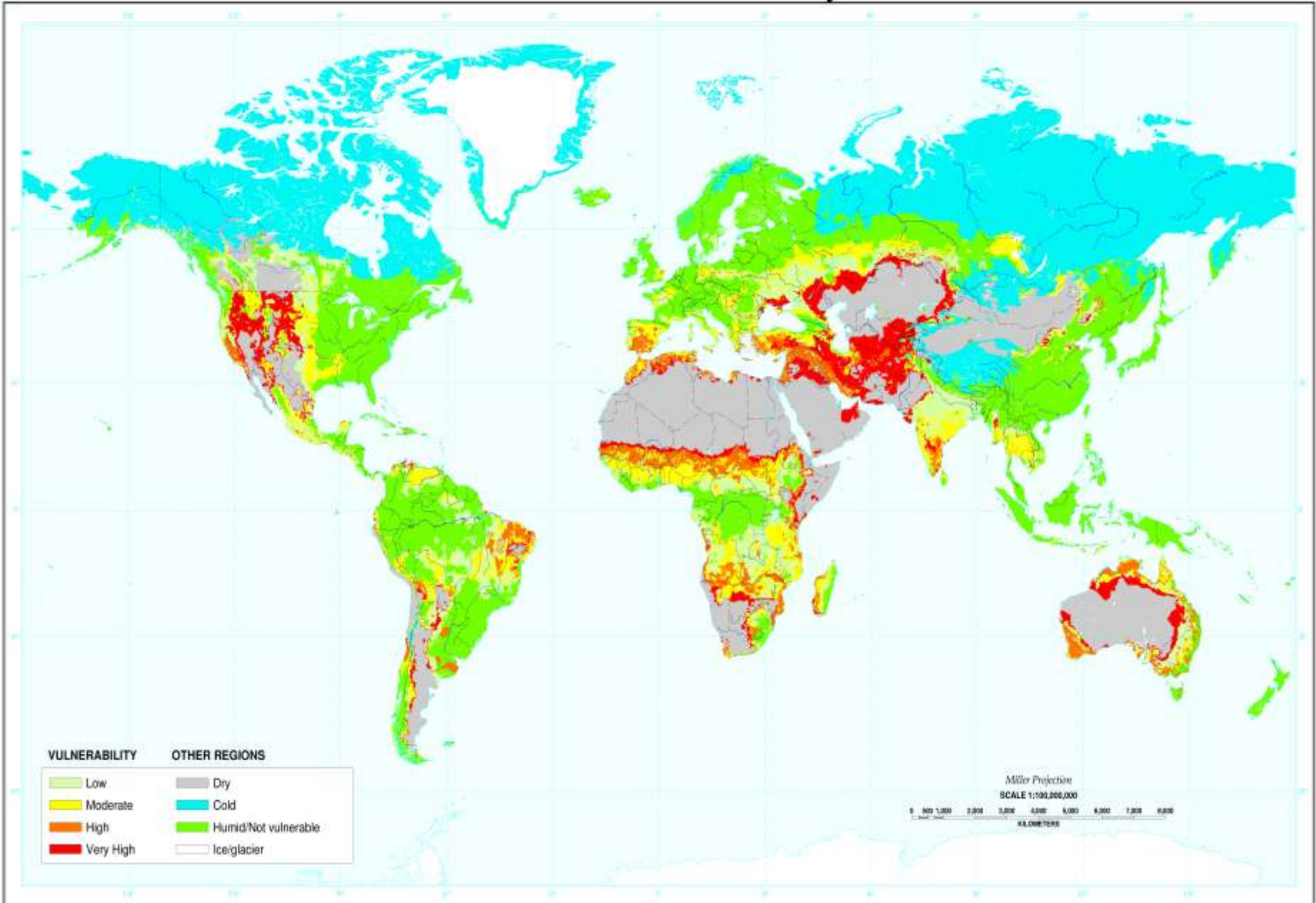


- Farmers in the periphery usually cannot afford fertilizers, and educational levels are typically low, leading to little to no soil conservation efforts.
- The lack of soil conservation leads to desertification.
- This process is most obvious in Subsaharan Africa.





Desertification Vulnerability




Tourism



- Often the tourist hotels in the periphery are owned by corporations that contribute little to the local economy and are often not headquartered in the periphery.
- Much of the income is reinvested in tourist infrastructure.
- Local infrastructure suffers in favor of the tourists.
- Local customs are challenged.
- Wages are low.
- Resentment can be high.
- The contrast between wealth and poverty is often striking.
- When a natural disaster occurs, the country is left to rebuild without the necessary tourist income.



A painting of a globe with a split landscape. The left side of the globe shows an industrial scene with a factory, smokestacks, and a train. The right side shows a natural landscape with a river, trees, and a deer. The globe is set against a background of a cloudy sky. The entire scene is framed by a white, torn-edge border.

How Do Political and Economic
Institutions Influence Uneven
Development Within States?
(beware of bias)

Disparities in the Core and the Periphery

- Some core areas have a periphery
- Some periphery areas have a developed core
- GNI is NOT a good indicator of the economic development of the country.
- Sort of talked about this. Seems like a future project. I'm thinking mapping the periphery within core nations and the core within periphery.

The Role of Governments

The background of the slide is a composite image. In the center is a globe showing the Americas. To the left, there is a depiction of an industrial factory with smokestacks. To the right, there is a landscape with a horse and a person, possibly a hunter or traveler, in a natural setting. The entire scene is framed by a white, torn-paper-like border.

- Governments influence wealth in the following ways:
- Tariffs
- Trade agreements
- Taxation structures
- Land ownership rules
- Environmental regulations

Government Meddling (Right Wing)

Providing for the Public Welfare (Left Wing)

- Katrina-New Orleans
- Bar coded cows in Wisconsin
- Appalachia is hillbilly country
- It all comes down to government intervention and uneven development.
- Of course government can help alleviate uneven development.
- The 1965 unhillbillying initiative (or something) in Appalachia. (Ok, it was called the Appalachian Regional Commission, but it did basically the above.)
- (Just an observation...The areas of the nation that these efforts have been successful, whine non-stop about big government trying to undermine the U.S. through intrusive social programs. The places yet to achieve great wealth are seen as a bunch of grubs looking for a handout.) If you take U.S. history into account remember: The populists voted Democrat. They are now wealthy subsidized farmers. Today they vote Republican and think Sarah Palin is some sort of laissez faire redneck Gandhi. (Petraitis 2010)

T-Shirts



- Texas-Price Supports on Cotton (of course that type of big government is fine, right Texas? Just not healthcare or immigrant rights.)
- China-Production and quotas
- Black market for U.S. quotas.
- In general, government policy and the policies of the WTO, and the ILO affect whether and how regions can produce and exchange goods on the world market.

Islands of Development



- Capital Cities- In the periphery this is where you concentrate government, universities, museums, heritage centers, convention centers and the headquarters of large corporations.
- Often it's just pride. Usually after independence the periphery simply models the core (Paris, or London).

Islands of Development



- In many countries of the global economic periphery, the capital cities are by far the largest and most economically influential cities in the state. (Primate cities)
- Forward Capitals (which by the way the book doesn't use this term here, but these are in fact forward capitals.) Capital cities moved to achieve the following: Separate themselves from colonizers. Bring together diverse groups. Reflection of a common culture. Extend economic development.

Some Forward Capitals

- Washington D.C., U.S.A.-Away from colonizers
- Abuja, Nigeria-Ethnic neutrality
- Lilongwe, Malawi-Centrality
- Islamabad, Pakistan-Away from colonizers to the more culturally and historically important north
- Brasilia, Brazil-Centrally located, sparsely settled huge area
- Putrajaya, Malaysia-ultra-modern, symbolic of rapid economic growth.

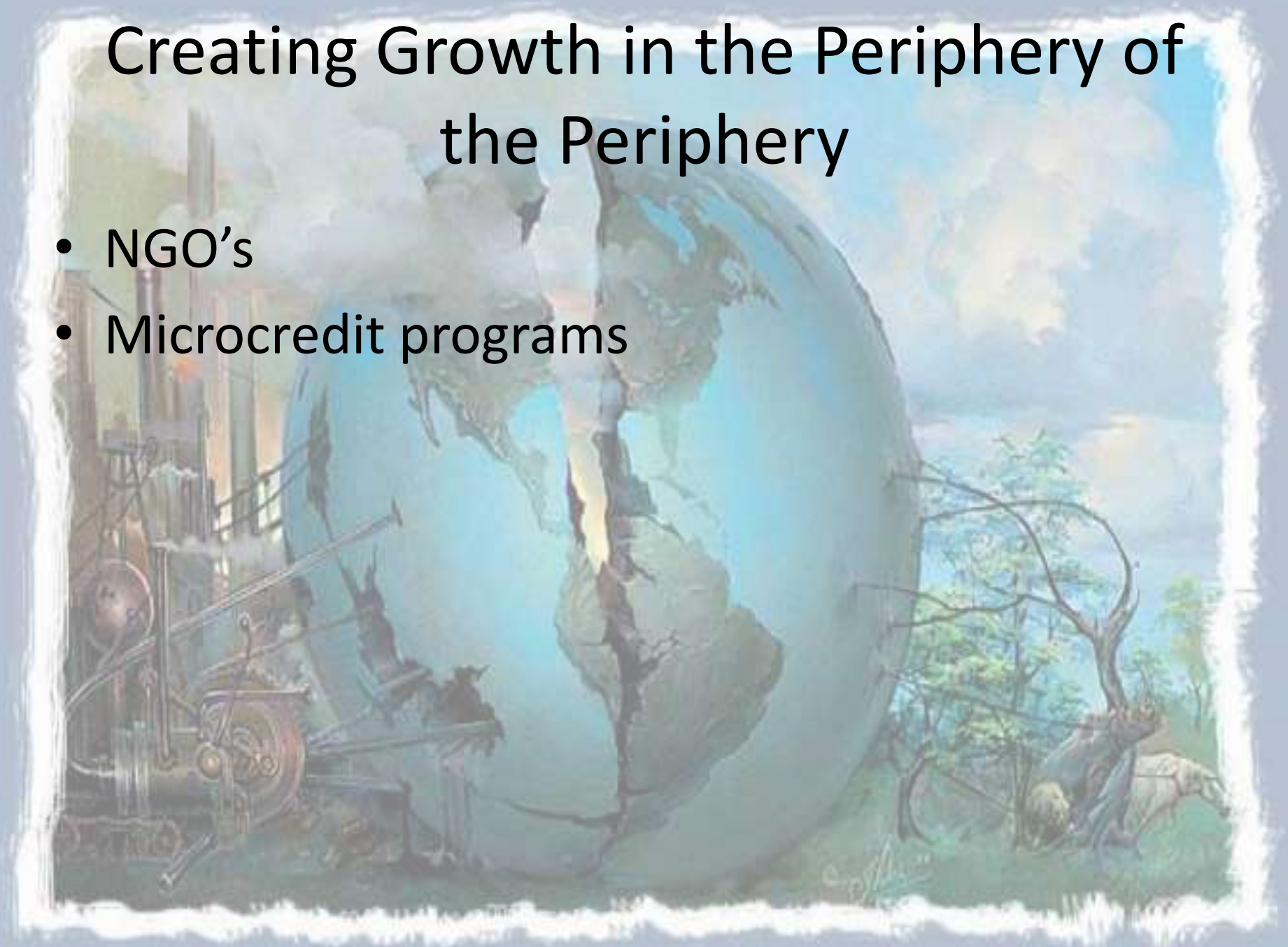
Islands of Development



- Cities that grow up around a particular resource and develop there in isolation are islands of development.
- Port Gentile, Gabon (Oil City)
- Revisit chapter three for more. Or, better yet: Matt Schechter, remind me to add this to the project on development. Don't forget.

Creating Growth in the Periphery of the Periphery

- NGO's
- Microcredit programs





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Industry and Services

Where did the industrial revolution
begin, and how did it diffuse?
Unit 6 part II Industrialization

Pre-cursor to the Industrial Revolution

- Cottage industries
- Community workshops
- Prior to the industrial revolution, goods produced in these industries were often superior in India and other parts of Asia.
- The trade in these goods was upheld by the aristocracy and international trade.
- The textiles produced in places like India were of far greater quality than those being produced in Great Britain.

Pre-Industrial Revolution

- China and Japan possessed a substantial industrial base prior to the European Industrial Revolution.
- British, Flemish and German manufacturers could not match the quality or the price of Asian industry.
- The British and the Dutch East India companies laid the ground work for the colonial expansion of Europe.
- In Indonesia, and India particularly the British and Dutch East India Companies took advantage of political strife in Asia to capitalize on the superior goods and service being produced.

The British...

- After expanding trade influence into Asia the British imported vast amounts of raw materials.
- These raw materials were sent to the textile mills of Britain where they were turned into finished goods.
- Due to the development of technologies that would create cheaper production the British were able to sell the finished products back into Asia and Africa (and the Americas) and smother the local producers with cheaper prices.

The Industrial Revolution

- During the 18th Century, colonies provided a ready market for goods, and this fueled a desire for more efficient machinery, especially spinning and weaving machines.
- Step one of the IR was powered by foot pedals, and water power.
- During the 18th century new inventions would take advantage of known energy sources such as coal.

The Industrial Revolution

- Coal was put to use to power steam engines.
- This would lead to other new inventions like water pumps and railroads.
- The eighteenth century would see large amounts of capital from the colonies as well as trade in western Europe.
- This capital allowed investors to fund inventors (James Watt and the steam engine) that would lead to even greater productivity.

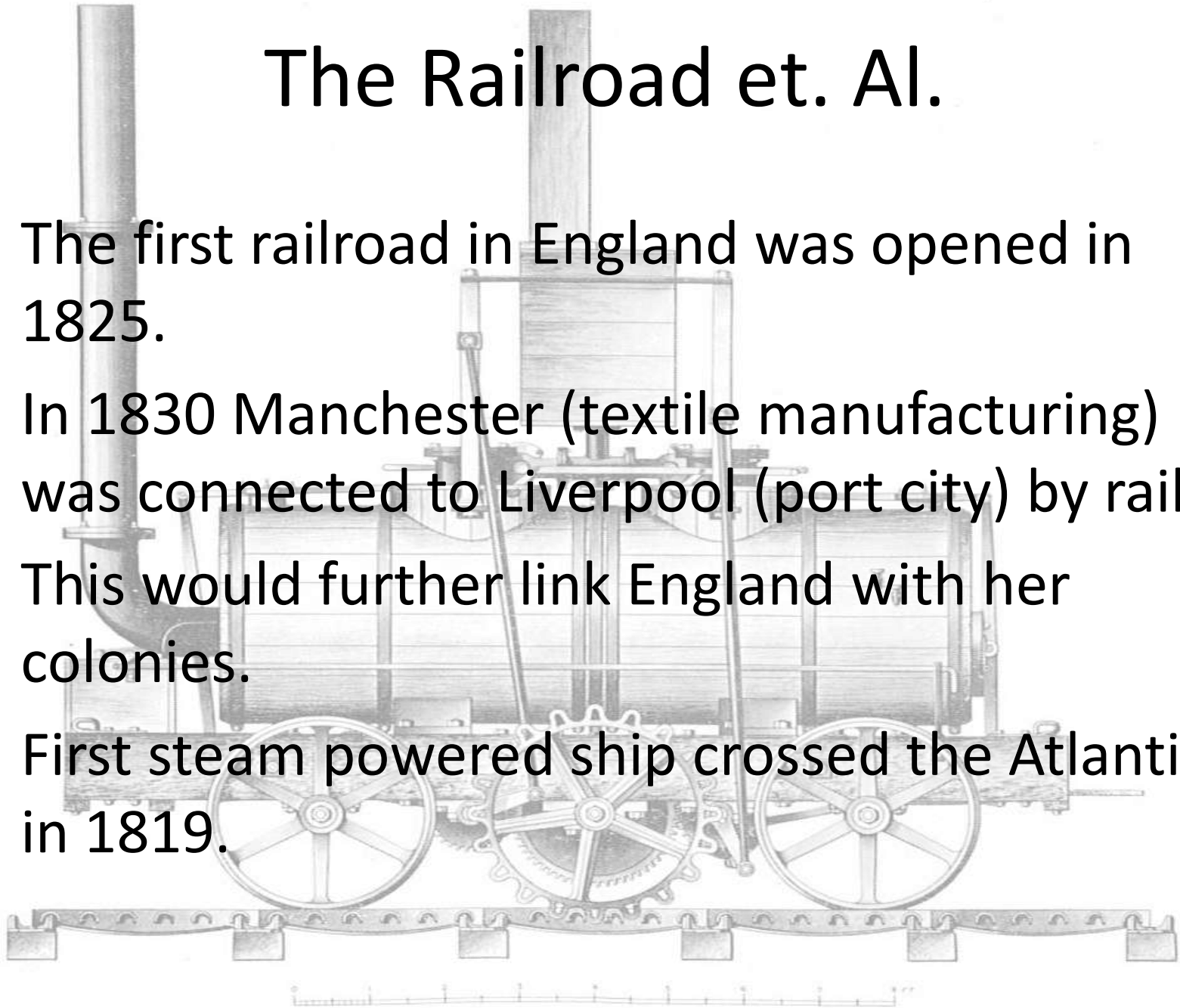
Even More Industrial Revolution



- Abraham Darby smelts iron in 1709 leading to cast iron.
- Increased production of iron components because iron could be poured and there was less reliance on shaping with an anvil.
- Steam engine allowed water to be pumped out of mines so miners could reach deeper seams...etc...etc...

The Railroad et. Al.

- The first railroad in England was opened in 1825.
- In 1830 Manchester (textile manufacturing) was connected to Liverpool (port city) by rail.
- This would further link England with her colonies.
- First steam powered ship crossed the Atlantic in 1819.



More of England and the IR



- With the railroad England had a monopoly on many forms of manufacturing.
- England possessed the products AND the means necessary to produce them.
- England supplied both Europe and the Americas with locomotives and steam engines cementing herself as the industrial capital of the world.

More..

- During the beginning of the IR, manufacturing needed to be near the coal fields. The railroads would change that a bit.
- Industry developed in areas with coal and connected to ports with canal systems.
- The Midlands of England became the manufacturing center for this reason.
- This area became heavily industrialized and urbanized.

Diffusion to Mainland Europe

- **To industrialize European centers needed:**
- **Access to coal and connections via water to ports.**
- **A belt of coal and a belt of iron runs west to east across Europe. From northern France, southern Belgium, the Netherlands, the German Ruhr, western Bohemia (Czech Republic), and Silesia (Poland).**
- **The IR would spread roughly west to east over a period of 40 years from the 1840's through the 1880's.**
- **With the railroad, industry could spread to areas with a large market, rather than just resources.**
- **Ports were altered (Rotterdam, Netherlands) and Paris became a major center of economic activity, not because it had coal or iron deposits but because it was centrally located and was a market for luxury goods. The railroad brought the connection that would turn Paris into a major economic hub.**
- **Today London and Paris remain important industrial complexes, not so much for their resource but for their political connectivity to the rest of the world.**



How do location theories explain
industrial location?

How do location theories explain industrial location?

- Primary economic activities draw from the land and are therefore located where the resources are.
- Time space compression created by improved communication and transportation networks have made secondary industries less dependent on resource location.
- This leads to a new study, location theory, part of economic geography that focuses on where businesses should be located.

Location Models

- Remember Von Thünen? Be nostalgic because he was only dealing with primary industries. All he had to deal with was agricultural products.
- The location of secondary industries deals with human behavior, decision making, political, cultural, and economic ideas.
- Models are based on assumptions, so to standardize those assumptions economic geographers will assume that businesses are attempting to maximize their advantages over competitors, and that they want to make as much profit as possible.

Variable Costs

- These are the factors that businesses must take into effect:
 - Energy supply
 - Transport expenses
 - Labor costs
 - Other miscellaneous

Friction of Distance

- Friction of distance is key to locating a secondary industry.
- Friction of distance is the increase in time and cost that usually comes with increasing distance.
- The corollary to this is distance decay. (You know this.)
- Distance decay as a corollary states that as the impact of a function or activity will decline as one moves away from its point of origin.
- Basically a business will be more concerned with serving nearby customers than those further away.

Weber's Model

- Finally! A German geographer.
- Get used to this guy. You will probably hear a lot about him in college. Especially if you go for an MBA or any business degree.
- Alfred Weber (1868-1958) is the Von Thünen of secondary industry. Hooray!
- Ok...In *Theory of the Location of Industries* (1909), Weber eliminated labor mobility and varying wage rates and calculated the pulls exerted on each point of manufacturing in his hypothetical region of analysis. (deBlij 2009)
- This would become known as least cost theory.

Least Cost Theory

- 1. Transportation-must entail the lowest possible cost of moving raw materials to the factory AND finished products to the market.
- 2. Labor-Higher labor costs reduce the margin of profit. A factory MIGHT do better further from the raw material if the labor costs are cheaper. That COULD make up the difference.
- 3. Agglomeration-When a substantial number of enterprises cluster in the same area, they can provide assistance to each other through shared talents, services and facilities.

Deglomeration...

- This is what occurs from TOO much agglomeration.
- High rents
- Rising wages
- Circulation problems
- These problems could eventually negate the benefits of agglomeration, and factories could eventually move. (This has been seen in the Megalopolis of the U.S.) The process of moving to less urban areas is know as deglomeration.

Hotelling's Model (Locational Interdependence)

- Harold Hotelling (1895-1973) uses the theory of agglomeration but expresses it with ice cream. Really. By the way he's American.
- Assume two ice cream vendors are working on a beach. They would first start at either end of the beach. Eventually they would attempt to constrain each others sales so they would move closer to each other. Eventually they would stand back to back. Any attempt to move would hurt profitability.
- Problems with this model: Only one variable is taken into effect, the effort to maximize the number of sales.
- The costs of some consumers will be higher in this model because they will have to walk further for the cold deliciousness of ice cream. (He also mentioned it had to be peanut butter ice cream.)

Urban Geography

When and why did people start living
in cities?

When and why did people start living in cities?

- What is a city? A city is a conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture and economics.
- There is a global shift from the countryside to urban areas.
- The majority of the population today is urban; a buildup of the central city and the suburban realm.

Urbanization

- Urbanization can happen very quickly (Guangdong Province in China when included in SEZ or special economic zone). From 20,000 to 3.1 million residents in three decades. Businesses relocated here to take advantage of lower labor costs.
- Human communities which have existed for 100,000 years but it has only been within the last 10,000 years that people began to cluster in villages. The first cities are only 8,000 years old, and the first modern cities (as we recognize them today) have only existed for 200 years.

The Hearths of Urbanization



- Step one: Agriculture. Everyone eats. The population settles down in one spot (village) to watch the crops. No real surplus.
- Step two: Still agriculture. Everyone eats, and the village becomes more settled with stone walls plaster floors etc. Still little surplus.
- Step three: Cities: But first there must be an agricultural surplus and social stratification. But which came first.

Agricultural Surplus and Social Stratification

- Did a surplus in agriculture lead to a ruling class that organized to control the resources, OR did a ruling class organize to bring in more labor and develop technology to create a surplus? Only Matt Gilinson knows. Nevertheless the link between the surplus and the leadership class is clear in early cities. Leaders positioned themselves near the grain storage, and often wore bling made entirely of agricultural surplus.

Vegetable Bling...



The Leadership Class

- The leadership class, or urban elite, consisted of a group of leaders that controlled the surplus and resources and so in many ways the lives of others.
- Because of this the village (becoming a city) could generate a surplus allowing some members of the society to pursue activities besides agriculture.
- This would lead to advances in religion, philosophy, art and roller hockey.
- From this time period stemmed the birth of record keeping and writing. This allowed for the codification of laws and the preservation of tradition.
- Walls were built, tribute was collected and cities grew. This is known as the first urban revolution. It occurred spontaneously in five separate hearths, an example of independent invention.

The Five Urban Hearths

- All five of the urban hearths are tied to agriculture.
- Mesopotamia
- The Nile River Valley
- The Indus River Valley
- The confluence of the Huang He (Yellow) and Wei (Yangtze) River Valleys.
- Mesoamerica

Mesopotamia

- 3500 B.C.E.
- Between the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys
- Contained such cities as Ur and Babylon
- Signs of social inequity is evident in the urban morphology (The way the city developed. This is part of the cultural landscape.)
- The urban elite were priest-kings (not unlike Matt Gilinson) and they lived in substantial buildings. There was a cluster of shrines or temples at the center of the city and the city was surrounded by a wall. The people of Mesopotamia lived in mud walled houses and paid tribute to the leaders. Often they set up shops in the city.
- There was no sanitation so the people of the city heaped their garbage and sewage in the streets (similar to parts of Southwest Ranches) and the garbage was often several yards deep. This encouraged disease and so Mesopotamia did not grow very quickly. However if you like looking through garbage, this could be a good career for you. I'm thinking this could be you Halle Solomon.







Nile River Valley

- 3200 B.C.E.
- Perhaps not a hearth, but diffusion from Mesopotamia
- The people of the Nile River civilization did not build walls around their cities.
- The power in the city was in the hands of the people that controlled the irrigation systems.
- The power of the region is reflected in the fact that they didn't need walls (unified rule) and the pretty awesome architectural feats of the ancient Egyptians.







The Indus River Valley

- 2200 B.C.E.
- Also possible diffusion from Mesopotamia
- The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are the first cities in the region, but no one knows why, because no one has deciphered the language yet.
- The intricate architecture points to a leadership class, but the houses are equal in size, and there are no palaces or monuments.
- The houses had equal access to infrastructure, including sewers and stone walls for protection.
- Coins from the Mediterranean indicate extensive trade.







Huang He and Wei River Valleys

- 1500 B.C.E.
- Purposely designed cities to center on a vertical structure. Then an inner wall was placed around it.
- In the inner wall there were palaces, temples and roller hockey rinks for the leadership class.
- The elite built enormous monuments (to show how awesome they were!)
- In this region the leader Qin Xi Huang directed the people to build the Great Wall of China in 200 B.C.E.
- He also had a delightful mausoleum built, and he employed an army of craftsmen and slaves (700,000) to work for 40 years to build an army of warriors (terra cotta) and weapons to guard his grave.







Mesoamerica

- 200 B.C.E
- Religious centers
- Authority was demonstrated with priests, temples and shrines.
- Theocratic rulers, often considered divine
- Maya, Olmec, Aztec
- Cities include, Tikal, Chichén-Itzá, Uxmal, and Copán.





Huastec

Teotihuacan

Tenochtitlan

Mexica/Aztecs

Gulf of Mexico

Maya



Caribbean Sea

Santa Rita

Corozal

Kendal

Lamanai

Altun Ha

Mixtec

Zapotec

Pacific Ocean



The Role of the Ancient City in Society

- Economic Nodes
- Chief Marketplaces
- Educational Centers
- Handicraft Industries
- Religion
- The cities acted as the crossroads of civilization offering services that could not be found in agricultural villages.
- The ancient cities (Mesopotamia and Nile River Valley) were small by today's standards (10,000-15,000) people. This was probably the largest population they could sustain.

Diffusion of Urbanization

- Urbanization diffused from Mesopotamia
- Population grew in Mesopotamia with a steady food supply and a sedentary lifestyle.
- People migrated out from the hearth, diffusing knowledge of agriculture and urbanization.
- Diffusion of urbanization occurred before some civilizations developed agriculture.

Greek Cities

- The Greek civilization was possibly the most urban of the ancient world.
- Knossos on Crete was the center of Minoan civilization as long as 3500 years ago.
- Ancient Greek civilization encompassed a network of 500 cities and towns.
- The agora, and Acropolis were important to ancient Greek civilizations, and the trading society that developed somewhat by necessity helped to diffuse the ideas of the ancient Greeks.
- Although not an urban hearth, it had global rather than regional impact.







Roman Cities

- Successor of the Greek Civilization
- Superior in Site location (absolute location) for defense, trade, and religious locale.
- Not restricted to the coast (as was most of Greece) and so necessitated a road and aqueduct system.
- Built on a grid system where possible (just like the Greeks)
- Combined the Agora and the Acropolis into the Forum, and expanded the Greek theater into larger venues i.e. The Coliseum.



Picts

BRITANNIA

Hibernia
(Scots)

Londinium

GOTHS

GAUL

Lugdunum

Aquileia

ILLYRICUM

Rome

MACEDONIA

Byzantium

BLACK SEA

Tarraco

SPAIN

LUCITANIA

Corduba

Thessalonica

Philippi

GALATIA

Trapezus

Demetrias

Pergamum

Thyatira

Nicomedia

CAPPADOCIA

Athens

Smyrna

Sardia

ASIA

Philadelpia

Corinth

Ephesus

Laodicia

LYCIA

Patmos

Miletus

Carthage

NUMIDIA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Crete

Cyprus

Antioch

SYRIA

MAURETANIA

AFRICA

Cyrene

Alexandria

EGYPT

JUDEA

Caesarea

Jerusalem

500 km

Roman Empire 100 AD





Urban Growth After Greece and Rome

- Rome falls in 495 C.E.
- This more or less begins the Middle ages in Europe (500-1300 C.E.)
- Little growth in Europe, and in some cases the decline of urbanization.
- Urbanization occurred along the silk route between Europe and Asia (Bukhara, Samarqand,).
- In Asia, the Chinese urban model spread to Japan and Korea, with Seoul becoming a city by 1200 C.E. and Kyoto after the 9th century.
- Elsewhere cities grew around trade. Timbuktu in Mali, (Africa) and Tenochtitlán on the Mexican Plain. Tenochtitlán had over 100,000 inhabitants by about the 16th Century.







Site and Situation During European Exploration

- Early Eurasian areas extended in a crescent-shaped zone across Eurasia from England in the west to Japan in the east, including cities of London, Paris, Venice, Constantinople (Istanbul today), and Tabriz, Samarqand, Kabul, Lahore, Amra, Jaunpur, Xian, Anyang, Kyoto, and Osaka. (deBlij, 2009)
- When ocean exploration (1400's) entered the scene, cities like Paris, and Xian saw their situation (relative location) change.
- Interior cities lost dominance and other coastal cities gained prominence. (Bombay, Madras, Malacca, Batavia, and Jakarta.)

Site and Situation During European Exploration II

- Before 1500, urbanization in West Africa was concentrated in a belt extending along the southern margin of the Sahara, including such cities as Timbuktu (Mali), Niani (Guinea), Gao (Mali), Zaria (Nigeria), Kano (Nigeria), and Maiduguri (Nigeria). (deBlij, 2009) When ocean trade began these interior cities located on the Niger River declined in prominence and dominance was refocused on coastal cities.
- This trade brought wealth to European port cities like Liverpool, Seville, Amsterdam, London, and Lisbon.
- During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, European mercantile cities became the nodes of a widening network of national, regional, and global commerce. (deBlij 2009)
- This would also lead to the colonization and subsequent urbanization of foreign lands.

The Second Urban Revolution

- Improvements in agriculture (seed drill etc.)
- Industrial revolution
- Access to resources
- Industrialization in Europe led to
 - Factories engulfed private homes
 - Open spaces became garbage dumps
 - Elegant houses became slums
 - Water supplies became polluted
 - Dreadful conditions for workers in cities (child labor, sweat shops, diseases)
 - Coal dust and smoke turned the cities black
 - Marx and Engels urged the workers of the world to unite.
 - The ultimate product of the second urban revolution was labor reform, but more importantly, something for Nelson Mizrahi to believe in, having lived his entire life with the conditions mentioned above.

Remember This

- Forever.
- Christaller's Central Place Theory attempts to develop a model to predict how and where central places in the urban hierarchy would be functionally and spatially distributed.
- The surface of the ideal region would be flat and have no physical barriers.
- Soil fertility would be the same everywhere.
- Population and purchasing power would be evenly distributed.
- The region would have a uniform transportation network to permit direct travel from each settlement to the other.
- From any given place, a good or service could be sold in all directions out to a certain distance.

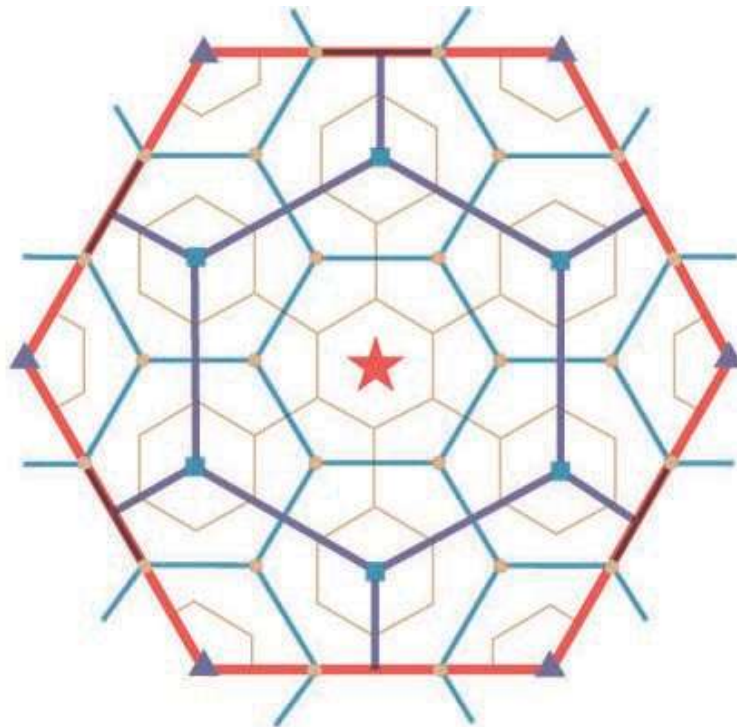
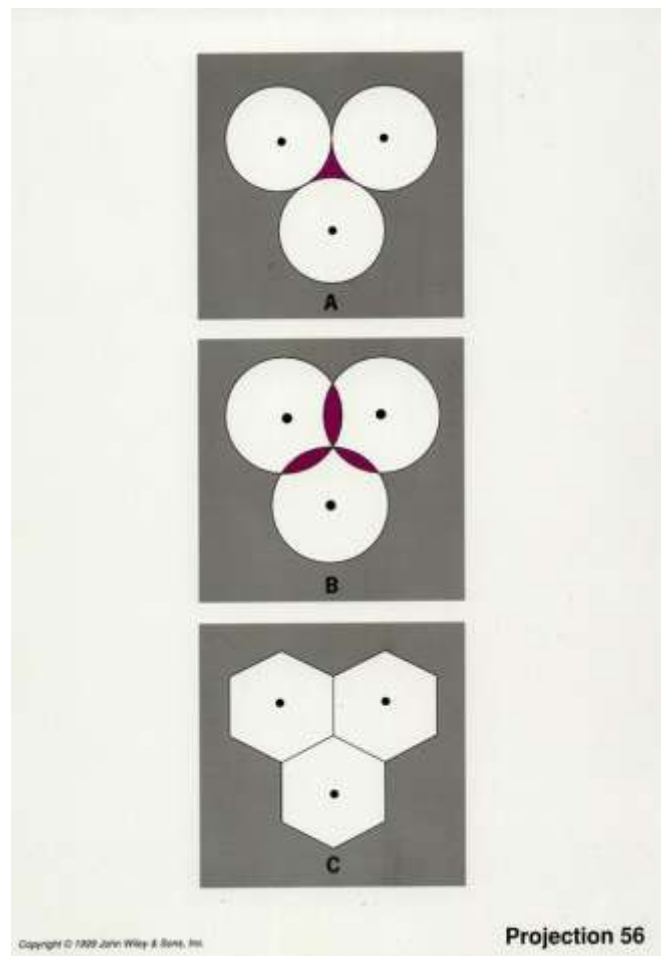


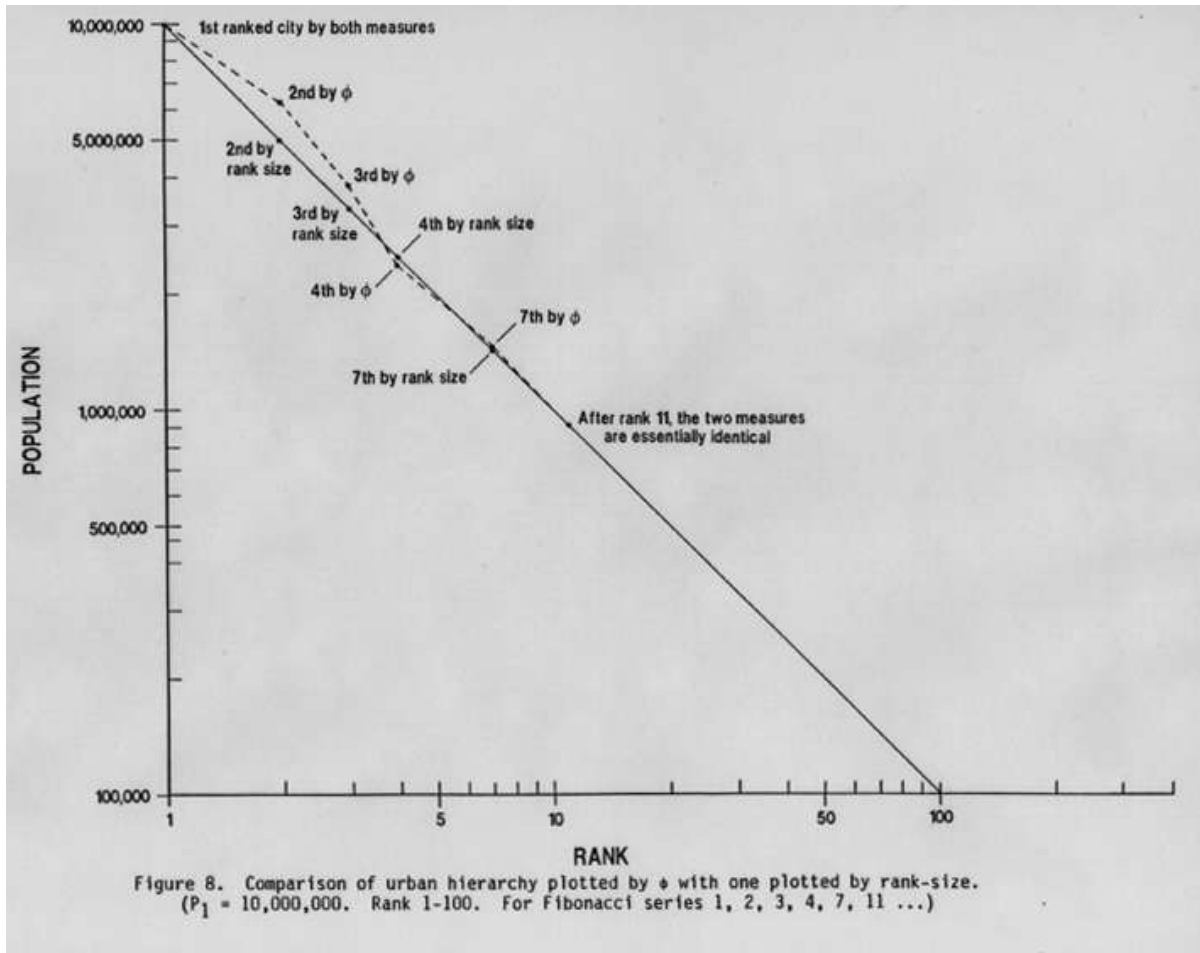
Figure 10.11 Central places and locational hierarchies

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|---|---------|
| ★ | — | City | ■ | — | Village |
| ▲ | — | Town | ● | — | Hamlet |

NO CIRCLES!



Rank Size Rule



The Rank Size Rule

- The Rank Size Rule holds that in a model urban hierarchy, the population of a city or town will be inversely proportional to its rank in the hierarchy.
- Sooo...
- If the largest city has 12 million people then the second has 6 million the third will have 4 million (one third) until finally the tenth will have 1.2 million inhabitants.

The Rank Size Rule

- This works in areas with an urban hierarchy where there is more than one large city.
- This does not exist in a country possessing a primate city, that is a city much larger and more dominant than all other cities. (Mexico City, or Paris).

Well that is over 400 slides so I'm done

- There is more information in the study guide. Pay attention to patterns of urbanization.
- Check out the largest cities and the fastest growing cities
- (These are the top 2 fastest growing cities..)
- Xiamen, China
- Niamey, Niger