

Your Questions Answered

...

Things you Requested....

✓ United Nations

✓ Law of the Sea

Feng Shui

✓ Cape Cod

✓ Blockbusting and Racial Steering

✓ 4 Asian Tigers

✓ Exclusive Economic Zone

✓ Domino Theory

✓ Colonial Powers

✓ Ozone Depletion

✓ Superimposed Boundaries

✓ Persecution/Open Conflict

✓ Scale of Inquiry

✓ Contemporary Manufacturing

Nature and Perspectives

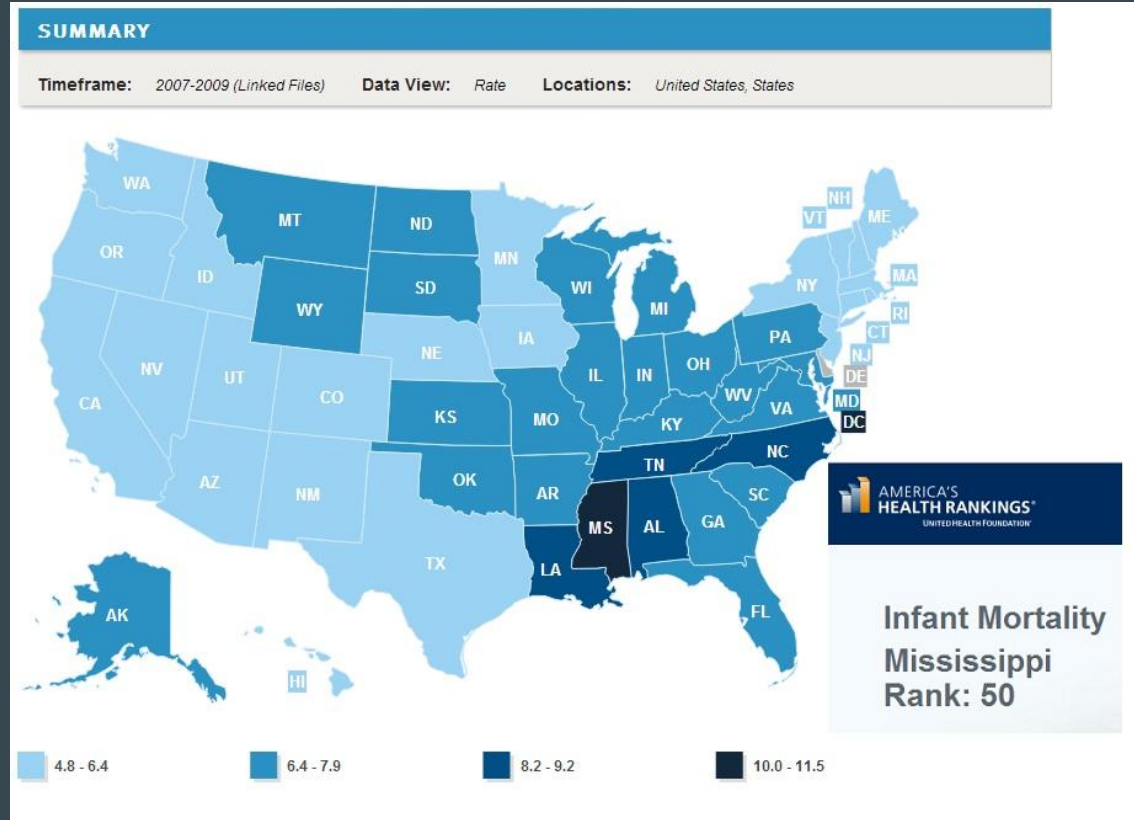
Scale of Inquiry

Defining the geographic focus helps you define the scale (global, regional, local) of your inquiry (information you are looking for), and helps you define the extent a.k.a. scale (a city, a country, a continent, the globe) of your inquiry.

What scale is used in the map to the right?

What does it show you?

What DOESN'T it show you?



Political Organization of Space

United Nations

*-supranational
organization*

-an organization
of independent
states formed in
1945 to promote
international
peace and
security

Supranationalism

-tend toward creation of associations of three or more states developed for mutual benefit and to achieve shared objectives.

-All countries are members of at least one supranational organization: the United Nations, but many countries are members of multiple organizations.

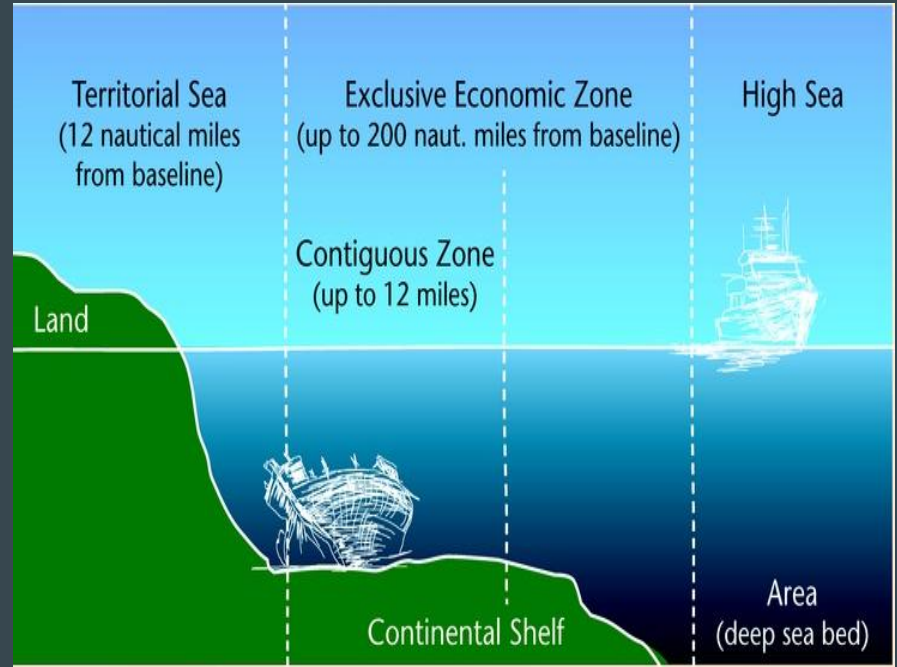
-Some supranational organizations are governmental, involving economic and political alliances; others are nongovernmental, typically working toward humanitarian or environmental objectives.

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Law of the Sea: Law establishing states rights and responsibilities concerning the ownership and use of the earth's seas and oceans and their resources.

UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea):

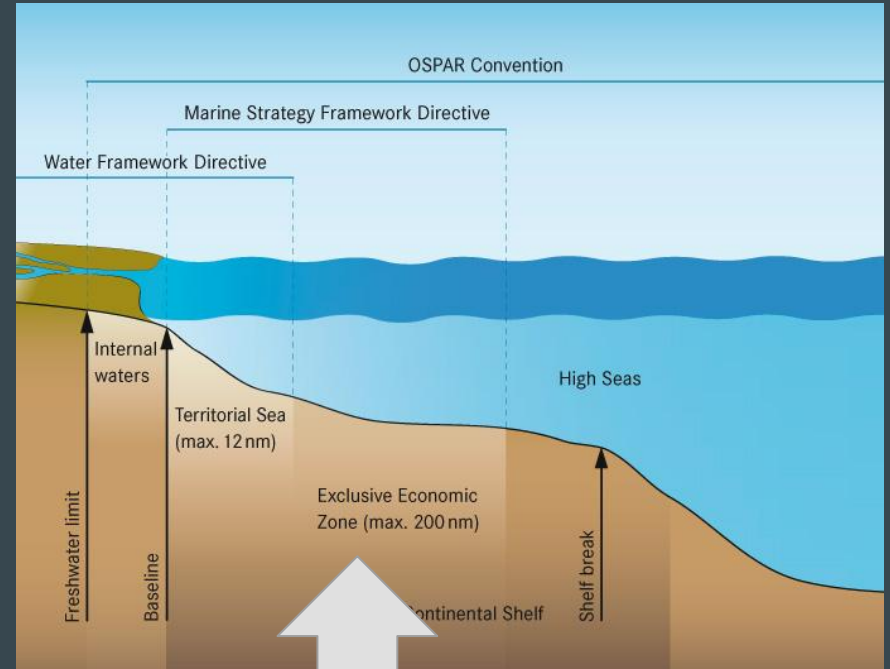
A code of maritime law approved by the United Nations in 1982 that authorizes, among other provisions, territorial waters extending 12 nautical miles (22km) from shore and 200-nautical-mile-wide (370-km-wide) exclusive economic zones.



Exclusive Economic Zone

definition : As established in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a zone of exploitation extending 200 nautical miles (370km) seaward from a coastal state that has exclusive mineral and fishing rights over it.

China controversy-reclaiming law of the sea?: <https://www.lawfareblog.com/china-reclaiming-law-sea>



Domino Theory

Domino theory

the political theory that if one nation comes under Communist control then neighboring nations will also come under Communist control

Connections:

Heartland Theory

Rimland Theory



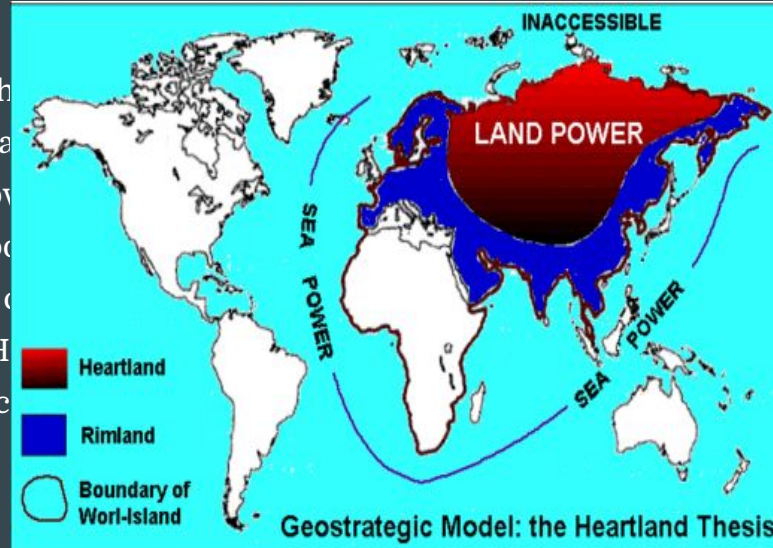
Domino Theory

The domino theory was a foreign policy theory during the 1950s to 1980s, promoted at times by the government of the United States, that speculated that if one land in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect. The domino effect suggests that some change, small in itself, will cause a similar change nearby, which then will cause another similar change, and so on in linear sequence, by analogy to a falling row of dominoes standing on end.

Heartland/Rimland

Heartland Theory

The Heartland lay at the centre of the World-Island. Mackinder's Heartland was the area of the Russian Empire and then by the Soviet Union. The Rimland was the area around Vladivostok. Any power that controlled the World-Island would control 50% of the world's resources. The Heartland's central position made it the key to controlling the World-Island.

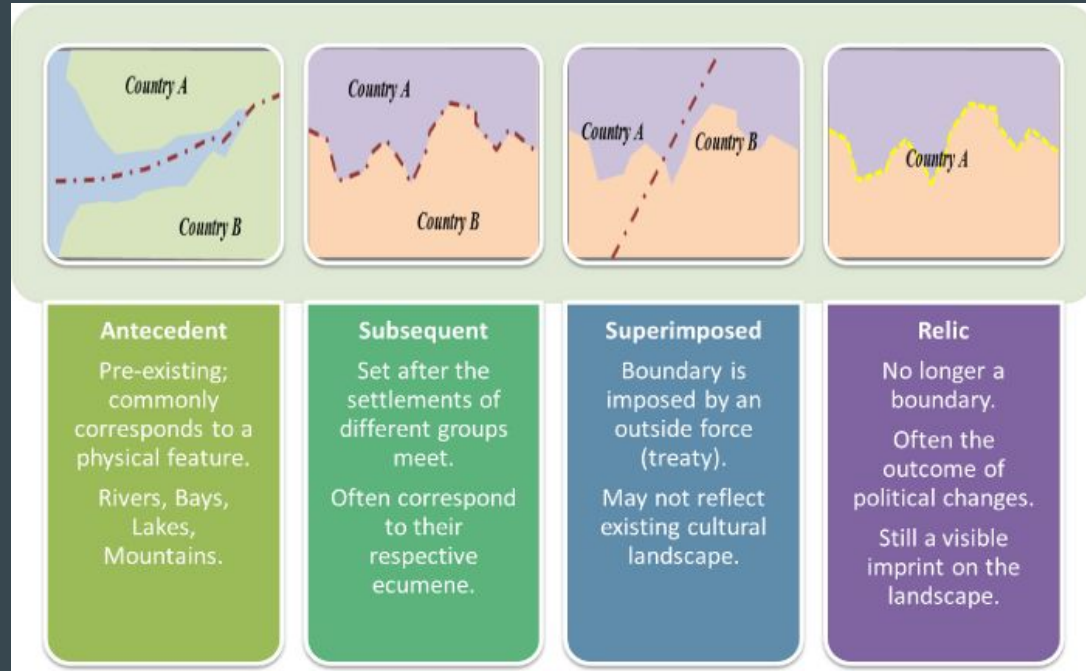


The Rimland's defining characteristic is its position as an intermediate region, lying between the central land powers and the marginal sea powers. As the buffer zone between land powers and sea powers, it must defend itself. and therein lies its fundamental security. The Rimland has great importance coming from its strategic weight, natural resources, and industrial capacity. Spykman sees this importance as the key to world power. It will be crucial to containing the Heartland. Mackinder had believed that the Outer Rimland would be the most important factor in world power.

Types of Boundaries-Superimposed

Superimposed boundaries: drawn randomly

The colonial expansion of European states in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries led to the creation of many international boundaries that endure to this day, despite the fact that they were often drawn arbitrarily (**Superimposed boundaries**). As recently as the late 19th century, European powers delineated boundaries on the map of Africa without surveys on the ground and without regard to the economy or culture of African people. Until the second half of the twentieth century, international boundaries were subject to change arising from diplomatic agreements and military conflict.



Superimposed Boundaries



- Defined: forcibly put on a landscape by outsiders, such as invaders or an organization like the United Nations
- Most likely to be violent or have conflict
- Example: the modern state of Israel or police jurisdictions

Persecution/Open Conflict-REFUGEES

In recent years, the number of refugees has been increasing. However, most refugees come from just a few countries.

- A. Define refugee
- B. Political, Social and Environmental reasons why refugees flee their country of origin

- A.
 1. A person who flees, is displaced, or is forced to leave his or her home country.

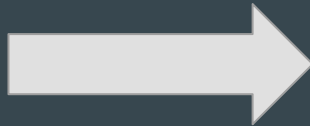
- B.

Political:	1. fear for life during conflict or war
	2. political persecution or political imprisonment (e.g., opposition to government; ideology opposes state)
	3. forcibly evicted by government or military
Social:	1. religious persecution
	2. ethnic/racial persecution (e.g., genocide)
	3. rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
Environmental: (at country scale)	1. natural disaster (e.g., extended drought or flood, tsunami)
	2. pollution or human-caused disasters
	3. epidemic/disease (e.g., Ebola)
	4. food insecurity/famine

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C. Refugees by country



Country	ID (1 point)	Explanation (1 point)
Afghanistan	1. Conflict/War	Taliban vs. NATO (e.g., U.S.) or Taliban vs. Afghanis (no points for USSR)
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Taliban Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis or Shiites/Pashtun dominance over other ethnic groups (e.g., Hazara, Uzbeks, Tajiks); rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Somalia	1. Conflict/War	Between warlords; warlords or militants (e.g., Al-Shabaab) vs. UN-backed government
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Militant Wahhabis (e.g., Salafist) persecuting other Sunnis, Animists or Christians; conflicts based on tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care
Iraq	1. Conflict/War	U.S. invasion, flight or exclusion of Baathists, fearful U.S. collaborators
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni or ISIS vs. Shia, Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Jewish, Chaldean); Arabs vs. Kurds; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty	Food insecurity, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Syria	1. Conflict/War	Internal civil war between Baathist (e.g., Assad) and opposition Free Syrian Army, or ISIS
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Sunni vs. Alawite or other Shia; Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Druze); Arabs vs. Kurds or other non-Arabs; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Drought	Food insecurity, lack of water, failing infrastructure, education, or medical care
Sudan	1. Conflict/War	Government forces or militias (e.g., Janjaweed) vs. minorities
	2. Religious/Ethnic/ Gender Persecution	Muslim vs. non-Muslim (e.g., Christian, Animist); Arabic African versus sub-Saharan African; tribal differences; rights or opportunities denied based on gender or sexuality
	3. Poverty, Famine	Food insecurity, lack of water, little infrastructure, education, or medical care

Persecution/Open Conflict-REFUGEES

In recent years, the number of refugees has been increasing. However, most refugees come from just a few countries.

D. Economic impacts on the receiving country

- | |
|---|
| 1. adds to available low-wage labor pool |
| 2. competition with locals for limited jobs |
| 3. additional cost on receiving country to provide services (e.g., housing, food, education, health care) |
| 4. may result in higher taxes |
| 5. increased demand for goods and services (e.g., housing, food) that may result in price increases |
| 6. increased strain on natural resources (e.g., water, energy, forests) |
| 7. refugee camps financially depend on receiving country |
| 8. may pose costly security risks for receiving country |
| 9. refugees may provide skills and knowledge (e.g., some Iraqi doctors now work in Pakistan) |

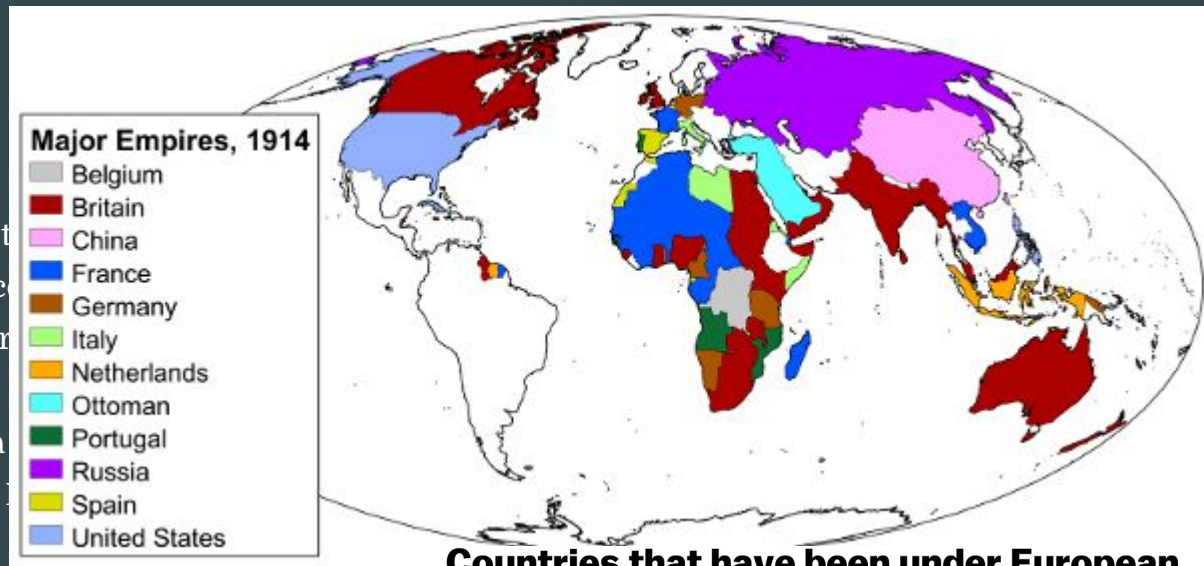
Colonial Powers

Colonialism: An attempt by one country to settle and to impose its political, economic and cultural principles in another territory

Colony: A territory that is legally tied to a state rather than being independent (e.g. the Hawaiian Islands to Great Britain)

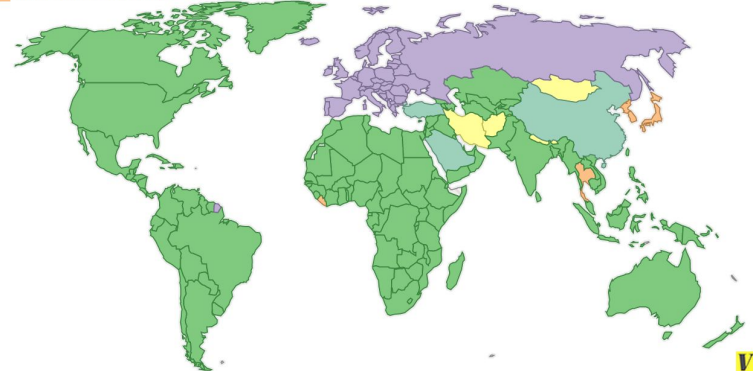
Neo-Colonialism: The continued dependence of new states on their masters

Connect: to World Systems Theory; core/periphery/semi-periphery, levels of development



Countries that have been under European control

Europe Colonized or controlled by Europe Partial European control or influence European sphere of influence
Never colonized by Europe



Development

4 Asian Tigers

A term used to describe highly free-market and developed economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Each has different strength: South Korea (largest), Taiwan (moving towards high tech), Singapore (Center for information and technology), Hong Kong(Break of Bulk Point); because of their booming economies.

The four Asian tigers consistently maintained high levels of economic growth since the 1960s, fueled by exports and rapid industrialization, which enabled these economies to join the ranks of the world's richest nations. Hong Kong and Singapore are among the biggest financial centers worldwide, while South Korea and Taiwan are important hubs of global manufacturing in automobile/electronic components and information technology, respectively.

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BT6dyzoOs-Q> 4 Asian Tigers and BRIC(S): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KEYy6UZ5-U>

All four Asian Tigers have a highly educated and skilled workforce and have specialized in areas where they had a competitive advantage. For example, Hong Kong and Singapore became world leading international financial centers, while South Korea and Taiwan became world leaders in information technology

The four original tigers experienced decades of supercharged growth based largely on market liberalizations and a dramatic increase in exports, much of this incited by the United States during the Cold War. Afraid the world would succumb to communism, the U.S. bolstered relations with many nations offering financial assistance, investing in their economies, installing and removing leaders, and providing a large foreign market for their goods. As a result the Western world seemed to take notice of Asia for the first time and began seeing it as a viable market. Foreign investment skyrocketed and these states went from undeveloped to successfully developed countries in almost no time.

Sectors of Economy			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Hong Kong	0.3%	4%	87.7%
Singapore	0%	27.2%	72.8%
South Korea	3%	39.4%	57.6%

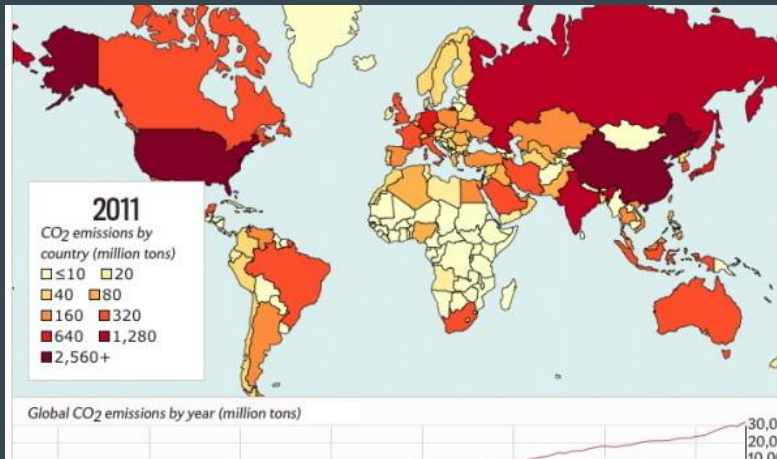
Ozone Depletion

Ozone Depletion

The breakdown of the ozone layer caused by chlorofluorocarbon.

Connections:

Global warming; unbalanced use and access to resources-too much energy being used by those in MDCs, how to grow sustainably in the future



Ozone depletion is another result of pollution. A debate has risen over the emission of the pollutants that are causing the breakdown of the **ozone** layer. **Ozone** is a naturally occurring gas that is produced from a chemical reaction when sunlight hits the Earth's surface. Chlorofluorocarbons are released into the environment when an aerosol can is used. The chlorofluorocarbons break up the **ozone** layer, which is the Earth's main protection against the sun's ultraviolet rays. **Ozone depletion** has been especially severe over the polar regions. If the **ozone** layer breaks down further, many more cases of skin cancer will result from unprotected exposure to the sun's rays.

Countries from around the world have gotten together and written protocols for the more developed countries to reduce the use of greenhouse gases. The process began in 1985 with the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the **Ozone** Layer. This conference, held in Austria, tried to establish a time frame to eliminate the use of some of these gases and halt the destruction of the **ozone** layer.

In 1987, the Montreal Protocol was signed by over 100 countries. Its primary target was to reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons by one-half by the year 1999. Several other meetings, including conferences in Denmark, Brazil, and Japan in the 21st century, have further tried to curtail the use of fossil fuels, which put more carbon monoxide into the atmosphere.

Contemporary Manufacturing

Think of Weber: transportation costs, location of raw materials, location of market

ARE THEY AS IMPORTANT AS THEY USED TO BE?

Connections: outsourcing, new international division of labor, transnational corporations, just-in-time-production

Newer forms of **manufacturing** rely upon very sophisticated and *flexible* systems of inventory supplies and parts assembly. Having just-in-time production means that manufactures can reduce costs by not storing large inventories of spare parts. (A) Footloose industries are firms that are not tied to supply chains, natural resources, or consumer locations. (B) Tertiary production refers to service industries, which wholesale, transport or retail manufactured goods. (D) Craft **manufacturing** uses minimal mechanization and incorporates hand-made products to create cultural goods. (E) Cottage industries are the types of **manufacturing** which take place in homes or residences.

Break-in-bulk points are exactly what they say they are. For instance, an oceangoing ship carrying wheat is off-loaded, in port, to a waiting train. The bulk of the wheat from the ship's hold has to be broken up into smaller units to fit into the several rail hopper cars. (A) Resource nodes are where natural resources are connected to lines of transportation to extract them. (B) Export processing zones are **manufacturing** districts where goods are made specifically for export to foreign countries. (D) The PLVI is the *peak land value intersection*, the highest priced piece of land in the CBD or *central business district*. (E) Transport nodes are where two or more lines of transportation intersect.

Cities and Urban Land Use

Blockbusting and Racial Steering

Blockbusting:

a process by which real estate agents convince white property owners to sell their houses at low prices because of fear that black families will soon move into the neighborhood

Racial Steering:

refers to the practice in which real estate brokers guide prospective home buyers towards or away from certain neighborhoods based on their race

Connections: ghettoization

This presentation will give you more details: <http://slideplayer.com/slide/9413308/>

This one, too: <http://slideplayer.com/slide/9114027/>

See this cheat sheet for more: http://hubbardaphug.weebly.com/uploads/5/3/6/2/5362655/residential_segregation.pdf

Cultural Geography

Housing Types-Cape Cod

This question referred to a style of housing. You may see a question on it. If you would like more information, open the following pdf.

http://uhshumangeo.weebly.com/uploads/2/7/6/6/27667919/princeton_review_cultural_geography.pdf



Feng Shui

Rules in Chinese philosophy that govern spatial arrangement and orientation in relation to patterns of yin and yang and the flow of energy (qi)

STUDY YOUR RELIGIONS NOTES!