

AP Human Geography

Theories and Models Review

Demographic Transition Model

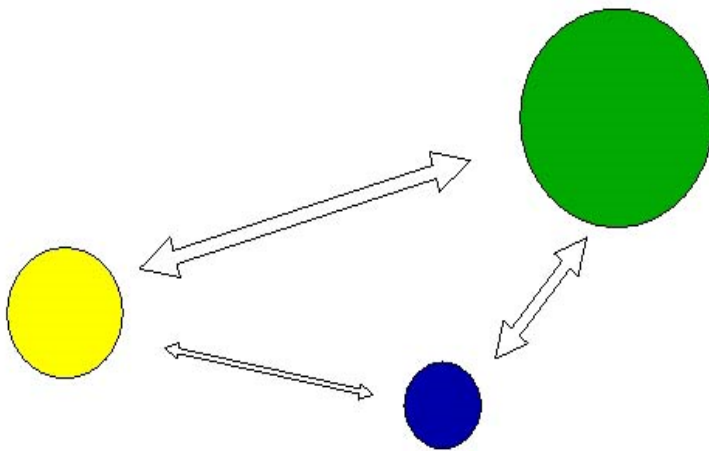
- Stage One – High CBR High CDR
- Stage Two – High CBR decreasing CDR
 - Rapid population growth
- Stage Three – Decreasing CBR, increasing decreasing CDR
 - High life expectancy
 - Slower population growth
- Stage Four – Plateauing of CBR and CDR
 - High life expectancy
 - Constant or decreasing NIR (population growth)
- Stage Five(?) – Post-industrial service based societies
 - Negative population growth

Epidemiological Transition Model

- Orman
- States that with development comes health improvements
- Health becomes less of a factor as development increases
- Flaws – heart disease in MDCs, AIDS/HIV (in both LDCs and MDCs), obesity in U.S. impacting the rich

Gravity Model

Illustration of the Gravity Model



The shorter the distance between two objects, and the greater the mass of either (or both) objects, the greater the gravitational pull between the objects.

- Uses size of location and distance as factors for travel
- Size of location takes precedent over distance
- The gravity model can be used to estimate:
 - Traffic Flows
 - Migration between two areas
 - The number of people likely to use one central place

Ernest Ravenstein (1885)

- 1) Most migrants only travel short distances to higher populated areas
- 2) Migrants created gaps through the flow towards the higher populated areas filling up space between origin and destination
- 3) Counter-current of migration at destination
- 4) Long distance migrants flock towards world cities or large industrial areas
- 5) The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country
- 6) Females are more migratory than males
 - Until recently
 - Men, or couples w/o children, young adult or senior citizens, no dependents

Migration Issues

- Push factors
 - Things that push people to move away from a location
- Pull factors
 - Things that draw people to a location
- Forced Migration
 - People forced to leave a given place permanently
 - Usually based on ethnicity, religion, ideology, etc.
- Refugees
 - People leaving a location for fear of persecution or death
 - War-torn nations, religious persecution
 - Cuban refugees
- Intervening obstacles
 - Things that block migration streams
- Intervening opportunities
 - Things that attract people while in the migration stream

Thomas Malthus

- Population increases geometrically
- Food production increases arithmetically
- Population growth will create a food shortage and this cannot keep up with the NIR
- Criticisms – technology not included, no mention of who controls food

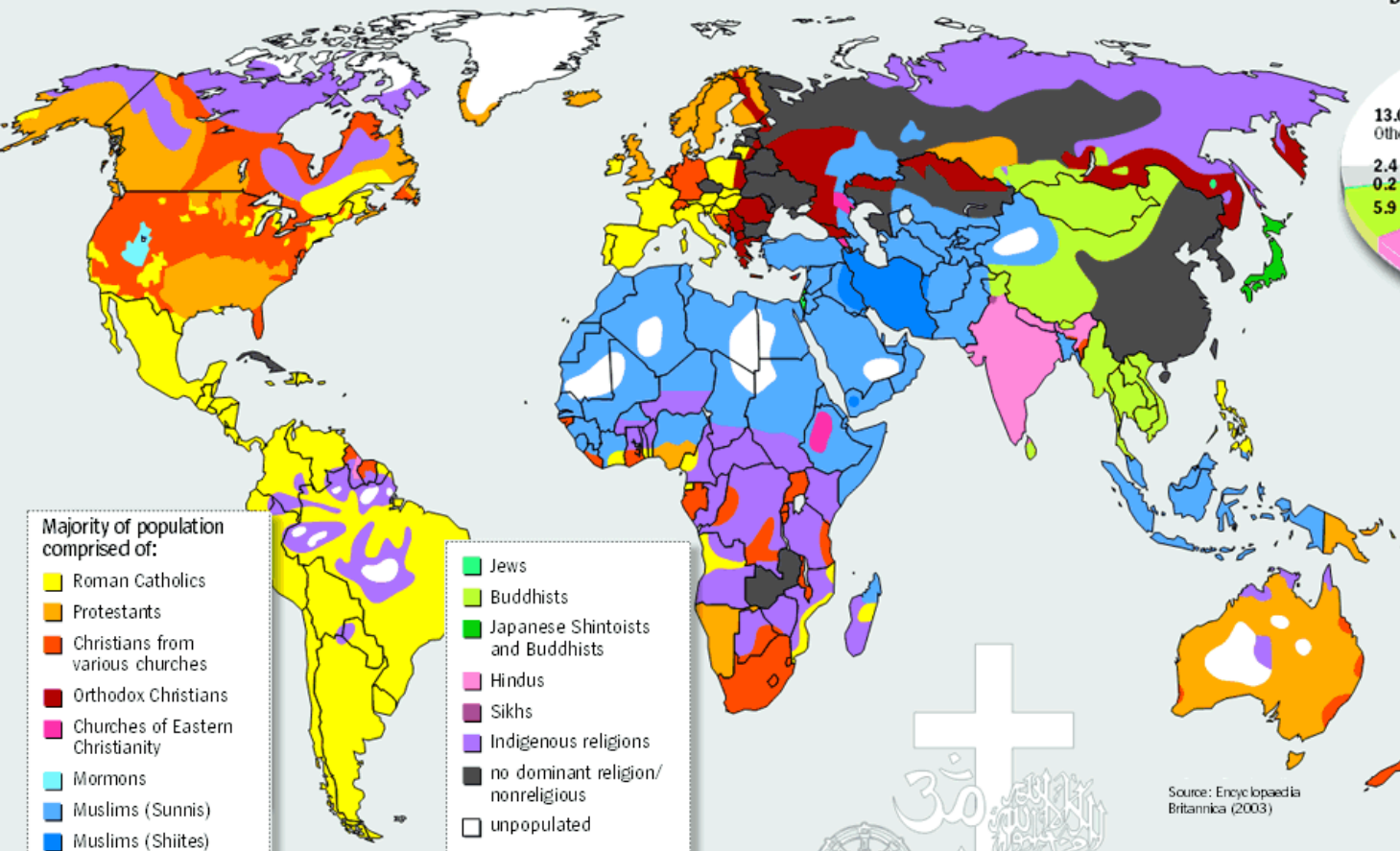
Division within a Religion

- **Schism** – separation of a religion into two or more branches due to fundamental conflicts
- **Branch** – major split in religious ideology within a specific religion. Often caused by schisms.
- **Denomination** – smaller division of religions based on less significant differences and traditions (often stem from regional changes and can be a result of Diaspora)
- **Sect** – small offshoots of a denomination that retain the origins and basic belief structure, but differ in organization – these can often be found as progressive religions

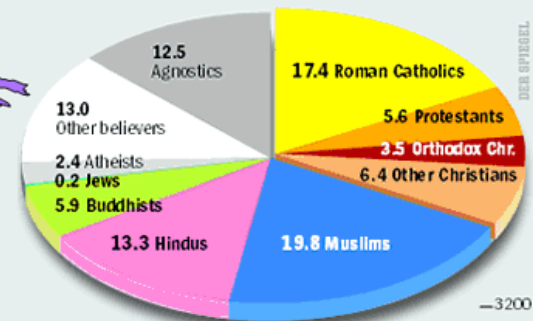
Forced and Voluntary Movements of Religions

- **Diaspora** – an acculturation of a religion due to forced movement from one location to others
- **Pilgrimage** – voluntary treks to holy land or symbolic holy places (structures)
- **Ghettos** – areas created (often found in Europe) to house people of a given religion that is not accepted (ghettos can house religions who are victims of Diaspora)
- **Religious Persecution** – punishment for religious beliefs

ATLAS OF FAITHS

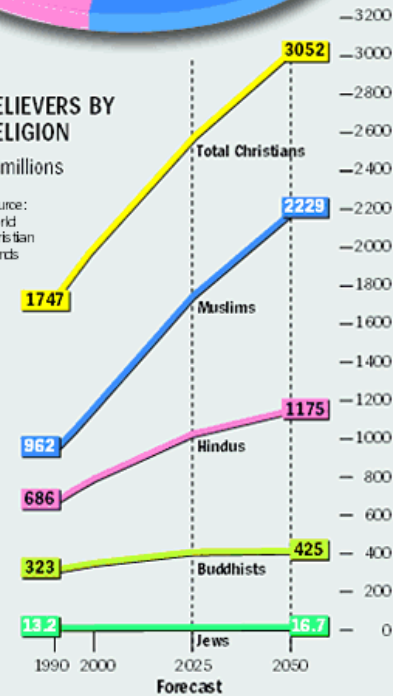


BELIEVERS as percentage of global population (2002)



BELIEVERS BY RELIGION in millions

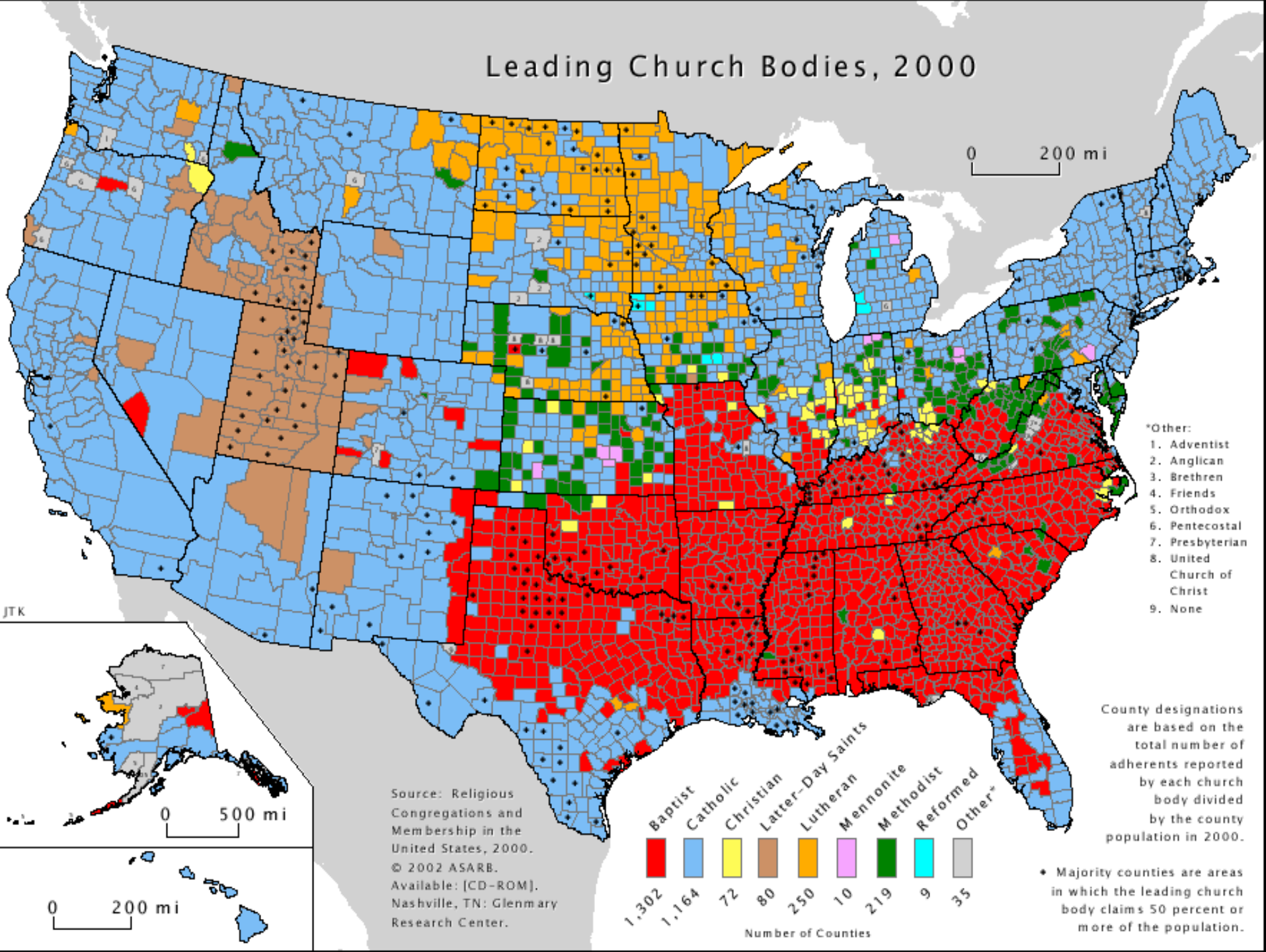
Source: World Christian Trends



Source: Encyclopedia Britannica (2003)



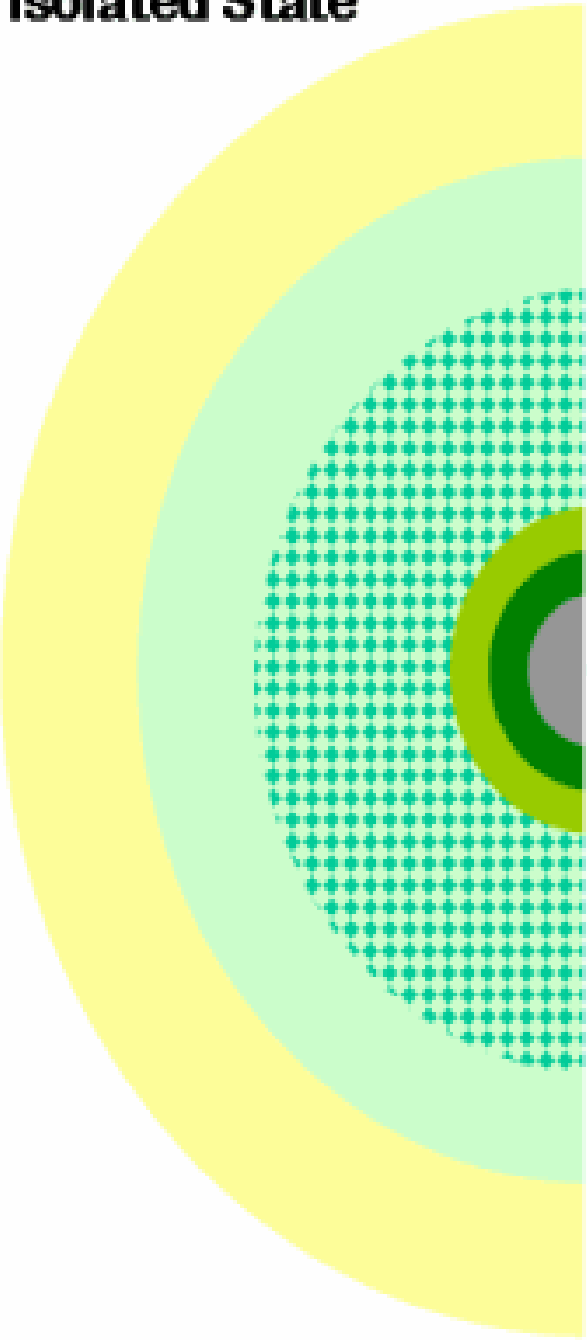
Leading Church Bodies, 2000



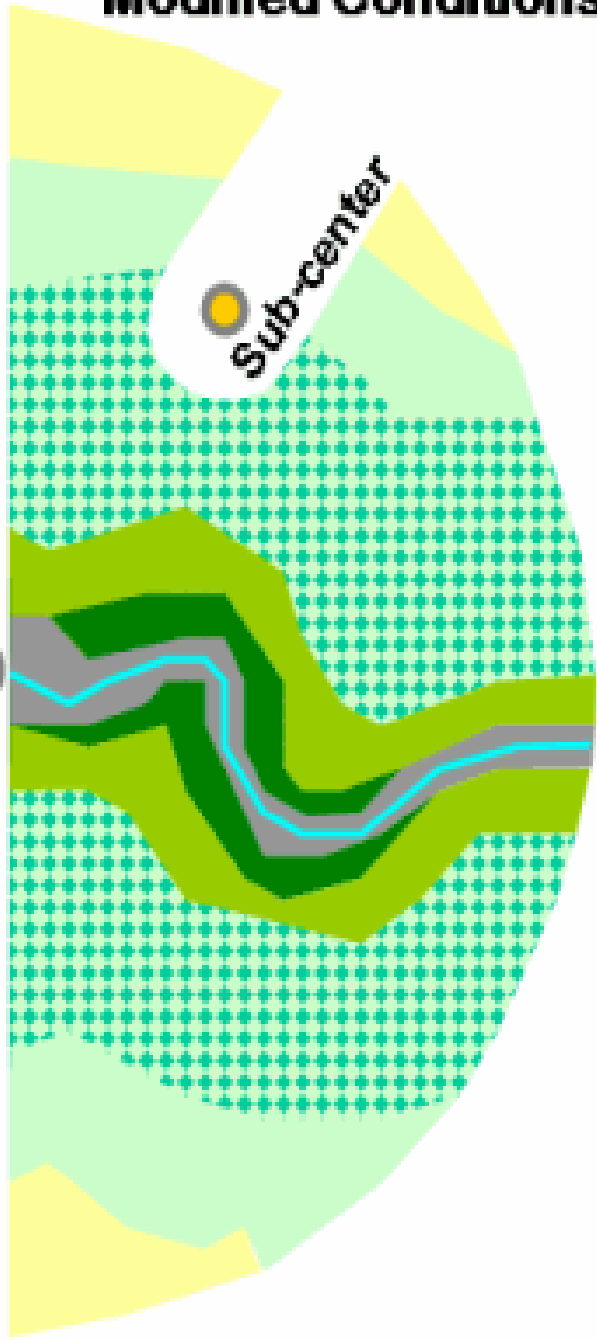
Von Thunen









- Agricultural land use model
- Assumptions
 - All areas are equally fertile
 - No intervening physical environment
 - All areas around the world are similar
- Uses BID RENT (OR LAND RENT) to figure out how much land will cost by calculating market value of good, cost of transportation to market, and production costs
- This can determine how much land will cost in each ring based on the each of the stated costs
- Milkshed – area surrounding the CBD or market area where milk can be produced (anywhere outside the ring milk will go bad due to travel times)

Isolated State



Modified Conditions



-  Central city
-  Navigable river
-  Market gardening and milk production
-  Firewood and lumber production
-  Crop farming without fallow
-  Crop farming, fallow and pasture
-  Three-field system
-  Livestock farming

Mackinder's Heartland Rimland Theory



Heartland/Rimland

- Heartland – core of a location or continent
 - Originally the core of Eurasia (Eastern Europe)
 - The one who controls this region can control the world
- All heartlands share similarities (U.S. heartland vs. Eastern Europe vs. Central India)
- Rimland – areas surrounding heartlands
- Usually have limited access to the heartlands and cultures are very different
- Border sealand and/or maritime regions

State

- A defined area of space that includes four key features:
 - Internationally recognizes borders
 - Governing body
 - Permanent population
 - Sovereignty (governmental control of activities within the state)

Nation

- A group of people who share common cultural traits and are unified based on those traits (language, ethnicity, religion, etc.)
- National boundaries can surpass political (or state) boundaries.

Nation-State vs. Multi-nation State

- Nation-states are states that share the same nationality throughout the entire political boundary
 - Japan, Portugal (w/o Azores)
- Multi-nation states are states that have several different “nationalities” within the political boundaries
 - United States, United Kingdom, Russia

Irredentism

- The desire to annex (or claim) territory currently occupied or governed by another state as one's own due to current or historical similarities
 - Ethnic or cultural ties
 - Previous control of territory
 - Historic Diaspora

Nationalism

- The ideology led by a population to unify based on a unified nationality
- Commonly used in revolutions, irredentist claims, or independence movements
- Purpose is usually centered around popular sovereignty and the idea that the citizens should be in control

Self Determination Theory (SDT)

■ Edward Deci and Richard Ryan

- People will naturally try to control their environment and the activities that take place within that environment
- When others take control or determine the fate of a given area, SDT can lead to revolt, coup d'état, or irredentism

Enclave and Exclave

- *Exclave* —a bounded (non-island) piece of territory that is part of a particular state but lies separated from it by the territory of another state
- *Enclave* —a piece of territory that is surrounded by another political unit of which it is not a part

Multi-state (International Level)

- The use of political boundaries to define international organizations or multi-state organizations
 - Soviet Union
 - European Union
 - United Nations
- These organizations share one or more common:
 - Political interests
 - Military interests (NATO)
 - Economic interests
 - Human interests
 - Cultural interests

1957



Colonialism vs. Neocolonialism

- Colonialism – sovereign state takes control over an uninhabited or uncontrolled parcel of land and claims it as their own
- Imperialism – sovereign state takes control over another sovereign state or group of people to impose political, cultural, and economic values on the people (Africa, Southeast Asia, United States)
- Neocolonialism – current dependence of former colonies on the previous colonizer (sub-Saharan Africa). Also based on globalization and capitalist claims to resources around the world

Cultural Determinism

- A group's culture can overcome any environmental obstacles if they are determined to do so.
- If the obstacle is too large, the group will move on, or continue to overcome their physical environment.
 - Examples?
 - Stonehenge
 - Pyramids in Egypt

Possibilism

- This theory challenges environmental determinism and places limits on cultural determinism
- Possibilism is the belief that while people may face challenges regarding physical environment, choices are always present as to how one can deal with each problem
- However, possibilists still retain the notion that humans can't control all aspects of their environment

Cultural Hearths

- The center or starting point of a cultural trait
- Regions can be defined by hearths
- Examples?
 - Vatican City
 - Birth of Blues (Memphis, Tennessee)

Cultural Diffusion

- Relocation diffusion
- Hierarchical diffusion
- Contagious diffusion
- Stimulus diffusion
- Expansion diffusion

Acculturation

- The spread of a cultural complex or a cultural trait from one location to another
- The process of another culture embracing or adding that cultural trait to their cultural complex

Assimilation

- A culture is completely dominated by another culture
 - Forced migration
 - Imperialization

Development Models

- Rostow's Stages of Developmental Growth
 - Traditional
 - Transitional (pre-conditional takeoff)
 - Takeoff
 - Drive to maturity
 - Mass consumption

Core-Periphery Model

- Friedmann (1966)
- World can be divided into:
 - Core: industrialized cities and areas around the world that are hubs for social and economic activity
 - Transitional: developing areas that strive to reach core status, but can be left out by the power of the core
 - Periphery: locations and countries that are at the mercy of core countries and often support the economic success of these areas
 - Most are trying to get to transitional, but are forced to remain periphery

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

- The redistribution of resources (natural or human) from periphery to transitional and core areas
- World Systems theories can help explain slow development, migratory patterns, economic advantages, etc.

Weber – Least Cost Theory

- Industries will naturally locate themselves in places where they can have the least cost of production/manufacturing
 - Distance to market
 - Labor costs
 - Access to resources
 - Transportation
- Based on this theory, some parts of the world are likely to industrialize much more rapidly than others
- Some areas are likely to never industrialize

Hotelling's Model

- Locational Interdependence Theory
 - Agglomerations – groupings of specific industries in certain areas due to specificity, resources needed, and labor force
 - Silicon Valley
 - Rust belt
 - Coal mining
- Hotelling states that companies will naturally form agglomerations and seek locations close to their competitors (think Best Buy and Circuit City)
- People will go to one or the other and this could maximize their market share
- Compete by service and product, NOT PRICE

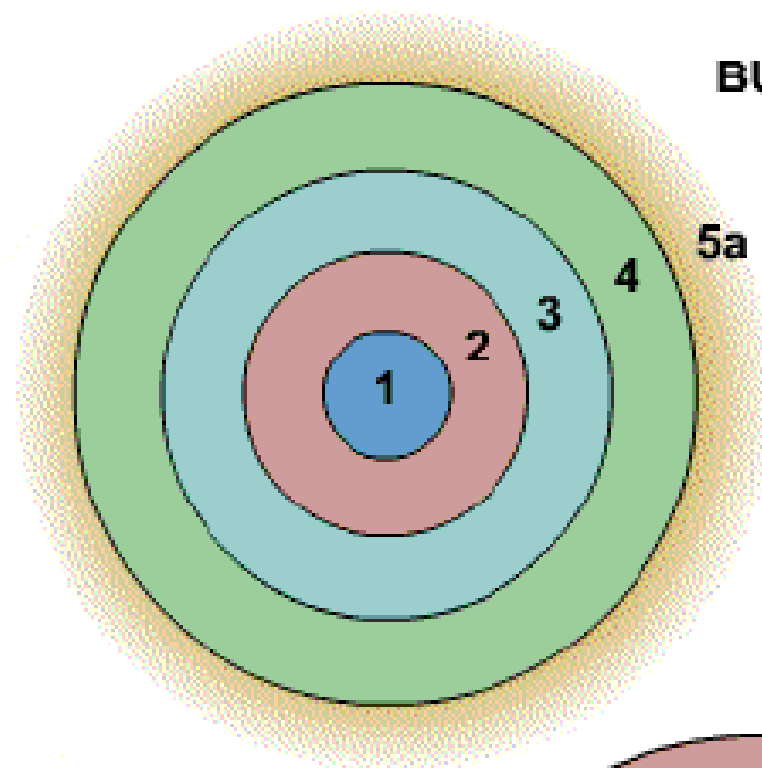
Central Place Theory

- The central place theory, originally coined by Walter Christaller, proposes that all settlements will be located near central places
 - Rivers, government buildings, physical features, or places of interest
- The people that utilize services in this “place” are called the market

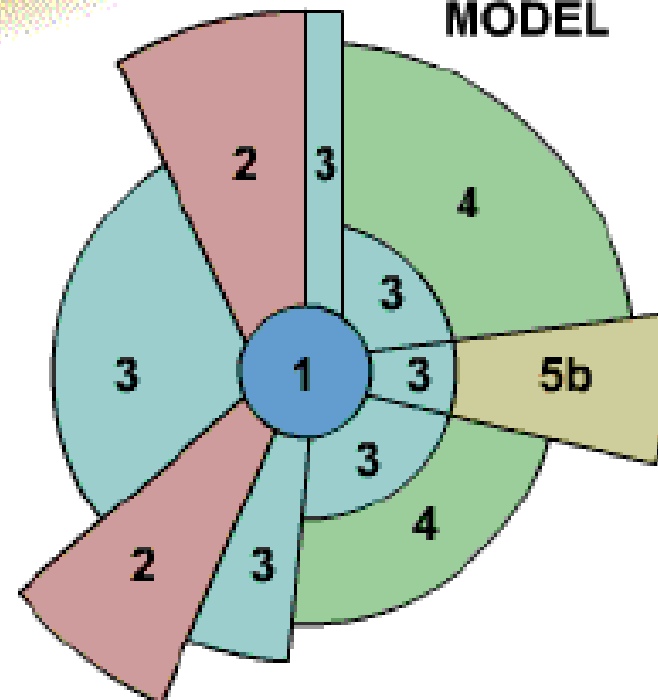
Hinterland

- The areas that surround urban areas and that support urban markets/activities
- Farmland, smaller rural manufacturing, etc.
- Originally meant to define areas surrounding ports or rivers
- Foreland = river banks and ports for shipping
- Hinterland – areas used to make products for shipping

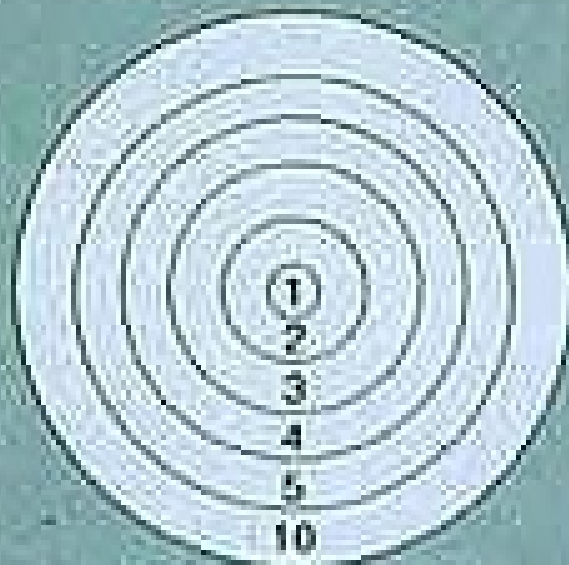
BURGESS MODEL



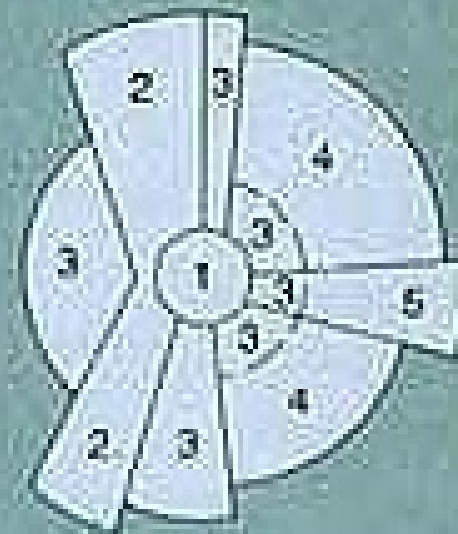
HOYT MODEL



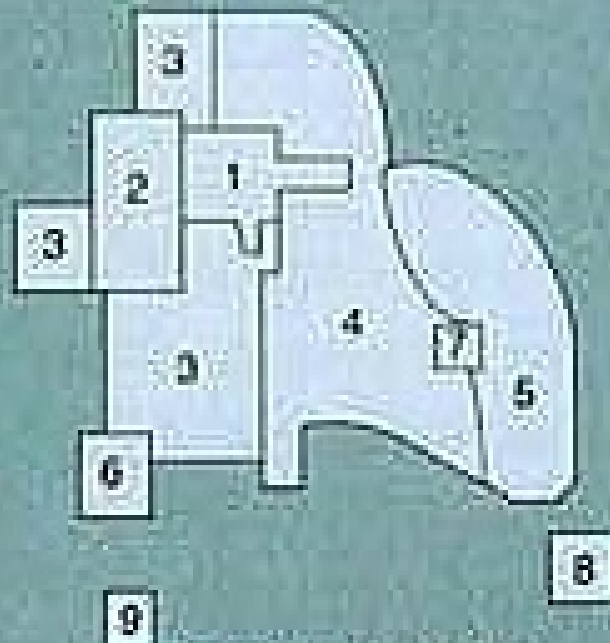
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|---|---|
| 1 | Central Business District (CBD) |
| 2 | Factories/ Industry |
| 3 | Working Class Housing |
| 4 | Middle Class Housing |
| 5 | a Commuter Zone
b High Class Housing |



CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY



SECTOR THEORY



MULTIPLE NUCLEI

DISTRICT

- 1 Central Business District
- 2 Wholesale/Light Manufacturing
- 3 Low-Class Residential
- 4 Medium-Class Residential
- 5 High-Class Residential
- 6 Heavy Manufacturing
- 7 Outlying Business District
- 8 Residential Suburb
- 9 Industrial Suburb
- 10 Commuter Zone

