**Key Geographic Concepts & Models Associated with Notable Geographers**

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 1Geography:**  **Its Nature & Perspectives** | **Waldo R. Tobler**  Also Culture/Migration | [**First law of geography**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_law_of_geography): an informal statement that "All things are related, but near things are more related than far things." |  |
| Ellsworth Huntington  Also Political/Development | **Environmental Determinism** – Climate and Terrain were an major determinant of Civilization | Temperate climate of Europe lead to greater human efficiency and better standards of living. |
| Vidal De La Blache  1845-1918  Also Culture | **Possibilism** – Human/Environmental interaction – Humans have a wide range of potential actions within an environment – they respond based on their value systems, attitudes and culture attributes | “Principles of Human Geography”  •environment not primary modifier of culture  –culture takes precedence over environment  (disagrees with Environmental Determinism) |
| **Jared Diamond (1937-)** | Guns, Germs, and Steel (1997); ***geographic luck*** (environmental determinism) |  |
| **Carl Sauer (1889-1975)**  Wilbur Zelinsky (1921-) | Sauer discussed ***cultural geography***; fierce critic of environmental determinism, his ideas supported ***cultural ecology.*** Zelinsky was student of Carl Sauer; a cultural geographer who, for six decades, has been an original and authentic voice in ***American cultural geography.*** | Uses transportation advances as key to development of Urban areas |
| Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)  Physical Geography | ***Continental drift (1915):*** hypothesized that the continents were slowly drifting around the Earth. His hypothesis was not accepted until the 1950s, when numerous discoveries provided conclusive evidence (plate tectonics).  6 evidences  1. Puzzle 2. Glaciation 3. Landforms 4. Fossils 5. Mid-Atlantic ridge spread 6. Magnetic. | Lead to the Theory of Plate Tectonics by Tuzo Wilson  Pangaea  Population growth forces an increase in technology in farming industry to meet the need.  Formalized the transition from extensive subsistence forms of agriculture to more intensive cultivation – increased productivity counters loss of fertility |
| Donald Janelle  Culture | **Time Space Convergence** | The process, made possible by technological innovations in transportation and communication, by which distant places are brought closer together in terms of the time taken to travel (or send messages) between them. |
| Donald Meining  Culture | **Core**  **Domain**  **Sphere** | **Core** has clear distinctive attributes (of/defining the region).  **Domain** has dominant but not exclusive attributes (of/defining the region).  **Sphere** (of influence) attributes (of/defining the region) are present but not dominant. |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 1Geography:**  **Its Nature & Perspectives** | David Harvey  Also Globalization | **Space-Time Compression** (better/more efficient production has opened new markets and brought places closer) is similar to Space-Time Convergence (reduction of the importance of distance) | Capitalism has accelerated the pace of life.  Compression - EG. Tokyo’s stock market impacts on Toronto.  Convergence – EG. Airplane brings people closer together than before.  deblij_ch04_fig11 |
| **Unit 2: Population** | **Warren Thompson** Also: Development | **Demographic Transition Model –** Birth Rates and Death Rates – 4 Stages relating to Natural Increase  File:Dtm pyramids.png1. BR – DR are high 2. BR high – DR drops 3. BR drops 4. BR – DR are low | germany  Narrowing Base  Stage 5 |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 2: Population** | **Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)**  Population | **Malthusian theory** – Population growth relating to Food supply  Gave a dystopian (not Utopian) view of the future (1798); ***food production increases arithmetically*** (1,2,3,4,5), whereas ***human reproduction increases geometrically*** (doubling each generation) (1,2,4,8,16); despite ***checks*** on population (e.g., plague, famine) there would continue to be starvation. | **Neo-Malthusians** – R. Kaplan, T.F. Homer-Dixon – look at Africa  **Critics** - E. Boserup – More people more growth, Science will find a way, distribution of wealth etc. |
| **Esther Boserup (1910-1999)** | In 1965, Boserup discussed that population growth stimulates ***intensification*** in agricultural development (stimulates technology) … rather than being increased by agricultural output (Malthus upside-down); the rate of food supply may vary but never reaches its ***carrying capacity*** because as it approaches the threshold, an invention or development increases food supply, however, the depletion of nutrients creates diminishing returns. | File:Graph boserup.JPG |
| John Snow  Also: Development | Epidemiologist (Medical Geography) – control of epidemics  Link between water supply and cholera – mapped **cholera** deaths and location of water wells/pumps.  deblij_ch01_fig05 | **Outbreak** – spread of disease in a short time in a limited area – school, hospital  **Epidemic** – spread over a larger region like a city, province or country  **Pandemic** – spread rapidly around the entire world |
| Ruth Leger Sivard | Women/Men GAP widens with economic progress  Men are first to try unhealthy habits of progress – smoke, drink etc. | Women will catch up and lower their Life Expectancy. |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 2: Migration** | **Ernst Ravenstein**  **(1834-1913)**  1885 | ***Laws of Migration (1885):***  ***Summary:***  1)    Net migration amounts to a fraction of the gross migration.  2)   The majority of migrants move a short distance.  3)   Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-cities.  4)   Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.  5)   Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults. | **Laws of Migration** (All 11 of them) – Most migrants travel only a short distance.   * Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in urban areas. * Most migration occurs in steps. * Most migration is rural to urban. * Each migration flow produces a movement in the opposite direction ("counterflow"). * Most migrants are adults. * Most international migrants are young males, while more internal migrants are female. * Economic motives dominate migration * Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas. * Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults. * Gender studies of migration indicate that men are more mobile, migrate farther, and have more employment choices and income than women. |
| Henry Carey  Migration & Urban  ***deblij_ch03_fig06*** | ***Gravity model:*** interaction is proportional to the multiplication of the two populations divided by the distance between them; this phenomenon is ***distance decay*** (the effect of distance on cultural or spatial interactions).  Proposed that the quantity of movement between two locations increases as their size increases and decreases with an increase in distance. Therefore the greater the size of a location, the greater the interaction.  **Gravity Model in relation to cities**  Interaction between urban centers can be calculated by size and distance  Large cities have greater draw power | * **Gravity Model** states that spatial interaction between places (e.g. migration) is directly related to the population size and inversely related to the distance between them.     Distance decay curve- Decreasing interaction as distance increases |

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| **Unit 2: Migration** | Torsten Hagerstrand | **Space Time Prism**  possible places a person could travel in a certain time period | **f3-10_the_space-time_pr** |
| Everett Lee Migration |  |  |
|  | **Carl Sauer**  1889-1975  Culture | **Cultural Landscape** – Human activity superimposes itself on the physical landscape – each Cultural group leaves imprints | **“The Morphology of Landscape”**  “Agricultural Origins and Dispersal”  (Domestication, vegetative and seed crops and their diffusion) |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit3: Culture** | **Joel Garreau (1948-)**  Also Urban | ***The Nine Nations of North America (1981)***; Garreau argues that North America can be divided into nine regions, or ***"nations"***, which have distinctive economic and cultural features; he contends that conventional national and state borders are largely artificial and irrelevant, and that his "nations" provide a more accurate way of understanding the true nature of North American society.  In 1991, Garreau discussed the development of ***edge cities*** as autonomous loci of economic activity on the urban fringe of US cities away from the CBD. | http://www.harpercollege.edu/mhealy/geogres/maps/nagif/na9nat2.gif |
| Roger  Culture | **model for adoption and diffusion of innovations** | [File:Diffusionofideas.PNG](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0f/Diffusionofideas.PNG) |
| Clifford Geetz  Culture/Religion | Culture is Learned – agreed with Hoebel. How culture creates different patterns and landscapes | “The Interpretation of Culture” |
| M.J.Herskovits  Culture | **Cultural Relativism** – principle that an individual human's beliefs and activities should be understood in terms of his or her own culture.  Agreed with Hoebel. | The view that cultures are simply different with no one culture more or less evolved than another. |
| E. Adamson Hoebel  Culture | Culture is learned Behavior. “Culture is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communications and learning” |  |
| Aharon Dogopolsky  Culture/Language | **Nostratic Language** Family is a proto (meaning ancient/extinct) ‘Indo-European’ language | Nostratic is where modern day Russian comes from  Used common Russian words like eyes, legs, feet, head to discover Nostratic |
| William Jones  Language | Backward re-construction of Language – Studying an extinct language using a modern day language |  |

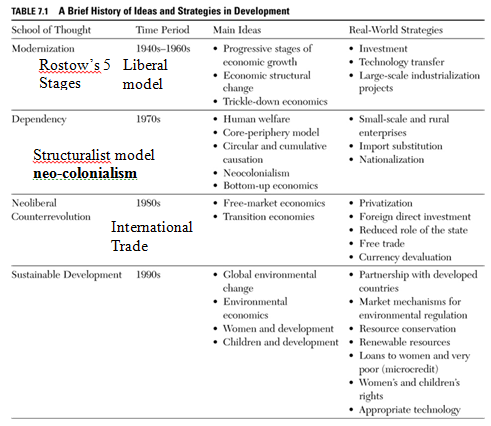
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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit3: Culture** | **Marija Gimbutas (1921-1944)** | Introduced the ***Kurgan Hypothesis (1950s)***, which states the Proto-Indo-European language diffused from modern day Ukraine through ***conquest***. | **[File:IE expansion.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/IE_expansion.png)** |
| **Colin Renfrew (1937-)** | The ***Anatolian Hypothesis (1987)*** states the P-I-E language spread through the innovation of ***agriculture*** rather peacefully with Anatolia (modern day Turkey) as the hearth. | **deblij_ch06_fig09** |
| **Unit 4: Political Geography** | **Territorial morphology**- a State's physical shape. | **1) Compact State** - the distance from the geographic center of the area to any point on the boundary does not vary greatly.  **2) Elongated State** - a state that is geographically long and narrow **3) Enclave** - a state that is totally surrounded by another state.  **4) Exclave** - small portion of land that is separated by land from the main state.  **5) Fragmented State** - a state that is split into many pieces, separated by land or water.  **6)** **Perforated State** - a state whose territory completely surrounds that of another state.  **7)** **Prorupt (Protruded) State** - state having a portion of territory that is an elongated extension leading away from the main body of the state. | shapeofstatesbest.jpg |
| Richard Hartshorne  Political/Environment | **The Evolution of Boundaries** –  Types of boundaries - 1. **Antecedent**,- drawn before populated 2. **Superimposed**- doesn’t take into account existing ethnic groups, 3. **Subsequent**,- drawn after populated 4. **Relict** | Demarcation  Delimitation  etc |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 4: Political Geography** | **Alfred Mahan**  **(1840-1914)** | ***Sea Power Theory (1890):*** discussed the influence and importance of ***sea power***; explained Britain’s dominance (19th c.) and the value of a strong navy. | * Recognized the core position of Russia in the Asian landmass and anticipated conflict between Russian (land) and British (sea) power * Mahan argued that control of the seas (lanes and access) would lead to global military domination. |
| **Friedrich Ratzel**  **(1844-1904)** | German geographer who discussed ***geopolitics (1901)*** and more specifically, ***lebensraum*** (“living space”).  Ratzel’s ***organic theory*** postulated that a country, which is an aggregate of organisms (people), would itself function and behave like an organism … to survive, a state requires nourishment – in the global context, this means territory – to gain political power. | **Organic Theory of Nations** – nations act like living organisms – must grow and will eventually decline  Based on Social Darwinism |
| **Halford Mackinder (1861-1947)** | ***Heartland Theory (1904):*** the resource-rich, land-based “pivot area” (***Heartland)*** would be key to world dominance (controlled by the USSR at that time; diametrically opposed to Mahan’s contention of sea power;  *"Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland;*  *Who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island;*  *Who rules the World-Island controls the world."*  **The Heartland Theory –** Geo-Political thought – explains why NATO and the WARSAW pact existed – control of Eastern Europe. | **figure15_2**  Heartland = Eastern Europe and Russia |
| **Nicolas Spykman (1893-1943)** | ***Rimland Theory (1944):*** the Eurasian Rimland, not the Heartland would be key to global power; the ***Rimland*** would be important in ***containing*** the Heartland; Britain, US and USSR would be the main power players;  *Who controls the rimland rules Eurasia;*  *Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world.*    \*Spykman is known as the “godfather of containment”  Containment & Domino Theory  Leads to 3 Wars- Afghanistan, Vietnam and Korea | “Geography of the Place”  Rimland = Western Europe, Middle East and Asia  **deblij_ch08_fig21** |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 5: Agricultural Geography** | **J. H. von Thünen**  **(1783-1850)**  Rural | ***Isolated State (1826):*** Discussed agricultural location as primarily a factor of transportation cost and profit maximization by farmers through his model.  **Agricultural Theory (concentric zones** –  1. City center 2. Market gardening & dairy 3. Forest for fuel & building materials 4. Grains & field crops 5. Ranching (livestock).The outer, area represents wilderness where agriculture is not profitable.  Based on ***bid-rent*** (Cost of land) &  Transportation costs | Distribution of Agricultural activities around a city depends on Bulk and Perishability of products.  figure 11 |
| **Norman Borlaug (1914-)** | Has been called the father of the ***Green Revolution***.  During the mid-20th century, Borlaug led the introduction of varieties of ***high-yielding seeds*** (wheat) combined with modern agricultural production techniques to Mexico, Pakistan, India, and later to China.  He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 in recognition of his contributions to world peace through increasing food supply. |  |
| Judith Carney  Rural Land Use | Studied changing Agriculture practices in Gambia – as agriculture changed/progressed so did the Culture – especially women’s role |  |
| **Unit 6: Economic Geography (Industry & Services)** | **Walter Christaller**  1896-1969  Rural/Urban Land Use   |  | | --- | |  | | ***Central place theory (1933):*** designed to explain the spatial distribution of human settlements. Central places are settlements providing services to their surrounding ***“market areas”***. The ordering of settlements based on the number and level of services they provide produces a ***hierarchy***. Like the left-hand diagram, hierarchies are often complicated because market areas of different-order settlements overlap (shown as solid and broken lines).  **Central Place Theory** – Urban Hierarchy, Range, Threshold, Low Order Good, High Order Good  Hexagon shape – trade areas  **1)** **threshold** -- the **minimum marke**t  http://teacherweb.ftl.pinecrest.edu/snyderd/APHG/Unit%206/urbannotes_files/image002.jpgneeded to bring a firm or city selling goods and services into existence and to keep it in business  **2)** **range** -- the average **maximum distance** people will travel to purchase goods and services | Central Place Theory  Spatial distribution of Hamlets, Villages, Towns and Cities. |

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| **Unit 6: Economic Geography (Industry & Services)** | **Alfred Weber (1868-1958)**  Industry/Development | Fig6-02_color_v02A***Least Cost Theory (1940s):*** owners of manufacturing plants seek to minimize three costs: 1) transportation, 2) labor, and 3) agglomeration (too much can lead to high rents & wages, circulation problems – and ultimately to deglomeration); in the ***weight-losing case***, firms locate closer to the raw materials to reduce cost; in the ***weight-gaining case***, firms locate closer to the market.  f9-11_plane_table_solutFig6-02_color_v02B | weber weber  Weight or Bulk reducing= Resource Oriented |
| Peter Hall/Manuel Castells  Industry/Development | **Technopoles** – See Castells |  |
| **August Losch**  1940  Industry & Development | Agglomeration/Spatial Influence –  Manufacturing plants choose locations where they can maximize profit. | **Zone of Profitability** figure 12 |
| Perroux and Boudeville | Growth Poles | Districts that are expanding faster than surrounding areas |
| Clark (Industry and Service) | Industrial Sectors  Primary- Extractive  Secondary- factories and industry  Tertiary- services  Quaternary:An activity that engages in the collection, processing, and manipulation of information.  Quinary:– An activity that involves a managerial or control-function associated with decision-making in large corporations or high gov. officials. |  |
| **Harold Hotelling**  (Industry and Service) | Theory: **Locational Interdependence**  Location of an industry cannot be understood without reference to other industries of the same kind | image002 |

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit 6: Economic Geography (Development)** | **Immanuel Wallerstein (1930-)**  1970  Development | ***World Systems Theory (1974-89):*** proposed a ***three-tier*** structure to a ***“one-world”*** economic and political structure; the ***"core"*** (industrialized capitalist countries – US, UK, Japan) dominates other countries; the ***"semi-periphery"*** (industrializing – Brazil, China, India) as the countries which are dominated (usually by the core) while at the same time dominating others (usually in the periphery); and ***"periphery"*** (undeveloped or developing – Congo, Zambia, Haiti) are dominated since they are often dependent on the more powerful countries. | Ultimately according to the model a mature and functioning interconnected international economy should arise in which the periphery has been absorbed into nearby metropolitan economies.  figure 8 |
| **Walter Rostow**  **(1916-2003)**  1960  Development | ***Modernization Model (1960):*** a ***liberal*** model that postulates that economic modernization occurs in five basic stages:  1)   Traditional society  2)   Precondition for takeoff  3)   Takeoff  4)   Drive to Maturity  5)   Age of Mass Consumption  Capitalistic Model  Based on UK | FIG07_012.JPG                                                  00008A34Macintosh HD                   B8D9BFD5: |
| Benjamin Friedman (Development) | **Stages of Economic Growth** | Pre-industrial, Transitional, Industrial, and Post- industrial economies- end result an interdependent system with no periphery |
| Gunnar Myrdal (Development) | **Cumulative Causation**  Economic forces increase regional inequalities | Stage 1- traditional (preindustrial)  Stage 2- increased disparities caused by multiplier and backwash effects  Stage 3- reduced inequality due to spread effects |
| **Willy Brandt**  Development | http://www.webmedia.ie/trocaire/1989/war_figure1.jpg**The Brandt Report**- 1980 popularized the terminology  Dots= areas of  conflict | **The North-South Divide** **(or Rich-Poor Divide/Brandt Line)** is a socio-economic and political division that exists between the wealthy developed countries, known collectively as "the North", and the poorer developing countries (least developed countries), or "the South."Although most nations comprising the "North" are in fact located in the Northern Hemisphere (with the notable exceptions of Australia and New Zealand), |



Rostow’s 5 Stages

Structuralist model

**neo-colonialism**

Liberal model

International Trade

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| **Unit** | **Notable Geographers** | **Briefly explain their theory** | **Importance of model and further notes** |
| **Unit7: Urban Geography** | Gideon Sjoberg  Urban | Cities are products of their societies (4 stages – 1. Folk-preliterate 2. Feudal 3. Pre-industrial 4. Urban/industrial) | “The Pre-Industrial City: Past and Present” |
| **William Alonso**  Economic / Urban | **Bid Rent Theory**  Explains how the price and demand on real estate changes as the distance towards the CBD increases.   * Farther distances require greater transportation cost and thus reduce the amount of rent that can be paid. * The land use that creates the highest return can offer the most for the location. Because a seller sells land to the highest bidder, the land use that produces the highest rent is the one that gets to occupy the site. * Net returns are the difference between the amount a business receive in revenue minus their costs or expenses. Economic geographers call this difference, or net return, **location** (or land) **rent**.   This theory is based upon the reasoning that the more accessible an area, the more profitable it is going to be and the higher is its land value. When the cost gets too high certain land uses drop out. |  |
| **Ernest Burgess**  **(1886-1966)** | ***Concentric Zone Model (1925):*** structural model of the American central city (based on Chicago in the 1920s); the ***zones*** identified are  1) the CBD;  2) the transition zone of mixed residential, factory, and commercial use;  3) low-class residential homes (inner city);  4) better quality middle-class homes; and  5) upper-class commuters zone.  Burgess's work is based on ***bid rent*** … the amount that people will pay for the land (e.g., wealthier families tended to live much further away from the CBD; could afford automobiles).  Based on **Bid-rent** the idea that land values are highest in the centre of a town or city. This is because competition is high in the central parts of the settlement. This leads to high-rise, high-density buildings being found near the ***CBD***, with low-density, sparse developments on the edge of the town or city  Also explains ***Invasion and Succession*** | Chicago     |  |  | | --- | --- | | CBD       Zone of transition       Working class zone        Residential zone       Commuter zone |  | |

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| **Unit7: Urban Geography** | **Homer Hoyt**  **(1895-1984)**  1939 – Land Economist  Urban  Refinement of concentric zone theory | **Sector Model** – wedge shaped sectors, not rings, emanate from CBD along major transportation routes (electric trolley lines, railroads, highways etc)  Certain areas become more attractive – as city grows expands outward   * High-income areas along fashionable boulevards or rail lines, water, high ground and far from industry * Industry radiates along river or rail lines * Low-income radiates near industry * Middle-income radiates between low and high income sectors   **Transportation Routes Important**  factories/industry zone, radiate out from the CBD. This is probably following the line of a main road or a railway.  **Like pie slices not rings** | |  |  | | --- | --- | | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/2/2d/Homer_hoyt1.png/800px-Homer_hoyt1.png | File:Homer hoyt1.png |   Refinement of concentric zone theory |
| **Chauncy Harris**  **1914-2003) &**  **Edward Ullman**  **(1912-1976)**    Urban Land Use | ***Multiple Nuclei Model (1945):*** based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased ***car ownership***. This increase of movement reduced the primacy of the CBD and allowed for the ***specialization*** of regional centers (e.g., nuclei such as light manufacturing or business parks).  **Multiple Nuclei model** – modern cities develop with many nodes. Cities within cities. | Many city centers |
| **James Vance**  Urban Patterns | **Urban Realms Model of a City**  parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD) Edge cities  **“Suburban downtowns”** | figure 9 |
| **Garreau**  Urban | **Edge Cities**  1. The area must have more than five million square feet of office space (about the space of a good-sized downtown)  2. The place must include over 600,000 square feet of retail space (the size of a large regional shopping mall)  3.The population must rise every morning and drop every afternoon ( there are more jobs than homes) | 4.The place is known as a single end destination (the place "has it all;" entertainment, shopping, recreation, etc.)  5.The area must not have been anything like a "city" 30 years ago (cow pastures would have been nice)  **“Suburban downtowns”** |

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| **Unit7: Urban Geography** | **C.D. Harris**  Urban | **Peripheral Model- Edge City**  Similar to edge cities/urban realms, edge cities connected by transportation route (loop, beltway etc) |  |
| **Griffin-Ford**  Urban | **Model of Latin American City**  Upper class/Commercial Spine  Market in the center of town with a mall  Squatter settlements on periphery | **figure 9** |
| **T. G. McGee**  1967  Urban/Development | Land Use in **Southeast Asian cities**. Old colonial port cities surrounded by a new commercial district with no formal CBD. | EG. Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur.  Western commercial Zone and Alien (Asian ) commercial zone  figure23_6 |
| **Peter Mann**  Urban | **UK City Model** | mann-robson  **Concentric Circles and Sectors** |

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| **Unit7: Urban Geography** | **Haram DeBlij**  Urban | Model of Subsaharan African city | figure23_7 |
| **Edward Ullman (again)** | ***Ullman’s Conceptual Frame:*** proposed that trade was an interaction based on three phenomena: ***complementarity, intervening opportunities, and transferability of commodities.*** |  |
| **Mark Jefferson**  Urban | Every country has a ‘**Primate City’** (a city that dominates in economics, social factors and politics)  **Rank Size Rule** – 2nd largest city is ½ the size of the Primate city, 3rd largest city is 1/3 the size of the Primate city and so on. | **“The law of the Primate City”** |