

# Cheat Sheets

- I in no way guarantee these as FRQs. As predicted by OTHER AP HUG TEACHERS (WHO HAVE BEEN TEACHING LONGER THAN ME), these are possibly FRQs; either way, they reinforce concepts studied.

## UN Law of the Sea

**Law of the sea:** laws establishing states' rights and responsibilities concerning the ownership and use of the Earth's waters and their resources.

**-Territorial sea:** states' navigational and economic sovereign territory extending 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1.15 statute miles) from the coast (since 1982); foreign ships (both military and civilian) are allowed innocent passage through it; sovereignty also extends to the airspace over and seabed below.

Another important and highly contested frontier, the world's oceans, cause boundary confusion and disputes that have largely been resolved through the law of the sea. Countries with coastal access have historically claimed sovereignty over certain strips of adjacent waters. Centuries ago, uneven and very country-specific designations of territorial waters caused little international conflict; however, as discovery of particular resources ranging from fish to oil from continental shelves increased, states across the globe scrambled to claim certain areas of the "high seas" as their own. Legislation controlling the designation of coastal waters quickly became necessary to avoid international conflict. In 1958, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS I) met for the first time to decide on uniform laws to govern the ownership of one of the world's most giant frontiers. The first two meetings of this group proved unsuccessful, and it was not until their third meeting ending in 1983, that they devised a coherent system of laws to govern this vast and resource-rich area. The provisions of this law have been generally adopted across the globe and include two important clauses. The first one describes the restriction of territorial seas to 12 nautical miles (19 km) from a specific shoreline, in which ships of other countries have right of passage. The second designates an exclusive economic zone (EEZ), which recognizes a state's economic rights to 200 nautical miles (370 km) from shore. Within this zone, each state has the right to explore and exploit natural resources in the water, seabed, and subsoil below.

The single most important global geopolitical phenomenon of the past 500 years is colonialism. Well before the time of Christopher Columbus, colonialism began shaping world history and human geography in ways that are difficult to overemphasize. An adequate treatment of the role of colonialism in shaping global politics would take many volumes, but a few points are worth mentioning here. Although we usually think of Britain, Spain, Portugal, and France as the great colonial powers, these countries are only a few of the colonizing forces that have vied for land and power in modern history. Sweden, Russia, Austria, China, and Japan were all great colonial powers. In ancient times, Rome, Greece, and even the great Aztec civilization of Mexico were all colonialist states. Although the great European colonial empires largely disbanded their colonies during the 20th century, countries like the United States and China still control the destinies of millions of colonized people throughout the world.

**-EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone):** a sea zone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources stretching 200 nautical miles from the coast. The country that controls the EEZ has rights to the fishing, whaling, etc., as well as the raw material resources.

**-Median-line principle:** in situations where there is less than 400 nautical miles

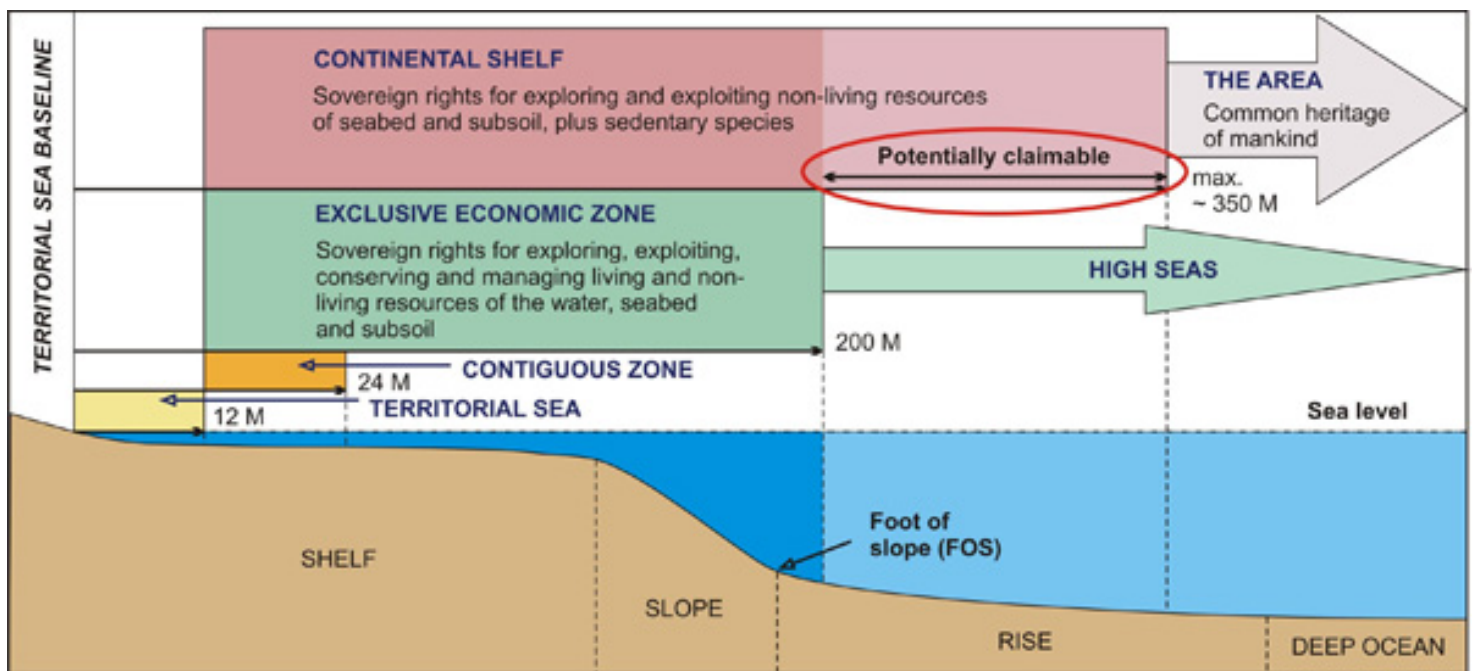
TEST TIP

Geographers who work in the area of

United Nations Law of the Sea Developed in 1982, established states' rights and responsibilities concerning ownership and use of seas and oceans, and their resources.

### Defines four zones of diminishing control:

- Territorial sea to 11 miles (19 kilometers), over which coastal states have sovereignty, including exclusive fishing rights.
- Contiguous zone to 23 miles (38 kilometers), in which states can enforce customs, immigration, and sanitation laws.
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to 230 miles (370 kilometers), in which state has right to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage resources.
- The High Seas, which is all remaining ocean beyond the EEZ, to which all states have equal access.



## Urban: Gentrification and New Urbanism

**New Urbanism:** urban design originating in the US during the 1980s to work against sprawl; characterized by organized urban planning, suburban *infill* (filling in unused space), and are designed to be walkable (Celebration, Florida)

### American city:

- **suburbanization** began largely in the US after WWII (US is the only country in the world in which the majority of the population resides in the suburbs), however, more people have started the process of centralization since the 1990s (moving back into the central cities).
- **Revitalization:** city planners have redesigned their central cities to make them more amenable to people moving in, especially higher income residents.
- **Commercialization:** transforming of an area of a city into **spaces of consumption** - areas attractive to residents and tourists alike in terms of economic activity.

**Gentrification:** trend of mid to high-income Americans moving into city centers and rehabilitating much of the architecture, but also replacing low-income population – changing the social character of certain neighborhoods.

- **Tear-downs:** houses that new owners bought with the intention of tearing them down and building a larger home (sometimes called **McMansions** due to their super size and similar look); like gentrification in the city, it increases housing values and tax revenues, and average income; however, unlike gentrification, the houses are destroyed (not preserved), and this occurs in the wealthy suburbs (like Greenwich Connecticut, or the intercoastal in South Florida) not the central city.

## **URBAN RENEWAL**

Urban renewal is the clearing and redevelopment of urban slums. It is rebuilding the area into a newer, glossier version of its former self.

The goal is to attract more industry and consumers with a larger amount of disposable income, which could jump-start the local economy and attract even more industry and quality housing.

Baltimore Case Study→ Charles Center is a thirty-three-acre urban renewal project in the heart of downtown Baltimore. The Greater Baltimore Committee, a business organization, proposed the project in 1958 to meet the growing challenge of suburban malls and office parks. Most of the work took place in the 1960s and 1970s, but the project was not officially completed until 1986. About \$35 million in public funds was used for site contracting, land clearance, and new infrastructure; the rest came from the private sector. The total cost was approximately \$200 million.

**Gentrification** is the restoration of run-down urban areas by the middle class. It is not always a bad thing. In an 2002 article of the Baltimore business journal Bill Henry an assistant director of the Patterson Park Community Development Corp states “The main difference between good gentrification and bad gentrification, is scale and time,“Gentrification is not as black and white as some people make it seem. We’re showing that you can reinvest in neighborhoods that can go either way, and make them viable again,” said Ed Rutkowski, executive director of the Patterson Park CDC. East Baltimore has had a number of different gentrification projects over the years. New Gentrified areas are much broader income mix and have become the bench mark for mixed income communities.

<http://baltimorefuture.blogspot.com/2009/04/east-baltimore-streamlining.html>

**Ghettoization:** The process of becoming a ghetto, an isolated and underprivileged urban area (Originally used in Venice to describe the area where Jews were compelled to live, a ghetto is now described as a “portion of a city in which members of a minority group live; especially because of social, legal, or economic pressure)

**uneven development-** The increasing gap in economic conditions between core and peripheral regions as a result of the globalization of the economy. The Inner Harbor is one of the example of Urban Renewal that took place in Baltimore. In 1940s the Inner Harbor had shallow water problem. Which made the harbor limited for small freighters and light passenger traffic only. And it also caused the industries dried up due to economic issues.

In the late 1960s the city of Baltimore planned to completely renovate the Inner Harbor. And by this reason in 1976, tall ships started to sailed through the inner harbor. In 1980, Harborplace officially



opened. For tourists and other market places and restaurants to start their business there. And it became one of the main tourist destination in Baltimore.

Gentrification Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oDNgrt\\_D8w](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oDNgrt_D8w)

**What is gentrification?** Gentrification is the buying and renovating of homes and local stores in deteriorated urban areas by middle income families who then raise the value of the property often pushing low-income and local stores out of business. (dictionary.com)

**Does gentrification impact a certain race?** Gentrification does impact the race who was settled in the deteriorating area before the process of gentrification takes place. This happens unintentionally because as more middle-income people move in they push the lower-class people out. The reason for this movement is simply because as these middle class people go in and renovate these run down urban settlements the property values go up, as well as the price for rent. This then leads to the displacement of the ethnic enclaves which once lived in these areas because they can no longer afford to live in these areas. This concept applies to local businesses, too. After the lower class people move out the customers of local businesses are now gone, forcing stores to close their doors because they are no longer needed to provide services they once did to the original set of people living within the area. (According to citylab)

**Does gentrification promote positive or negative growth?** Gentrification promotes both positive and negative growth. One way in which it is a positive change is that the process of gentrification increases property values as well as a decrease in crime. It also helps communities by reducing the amount of vacant areas and helps to make these urban settlements which were once deteriorating into a safer and prettier place to live. Even with these positive aspects of gentrification comes the negative effects such as displacing lower-income people, affordable homes becomes almost non-existent, loss of diversity, and conflicts between gentrifiers and the people originally settled there break out.

**Can gentrification close fiscal gap?** Gentrification can close fiscal gap because when the gentrifiers move in and renovate the area, they increase the value of the property and by doing this taxes are raised. Once higher income residents start to move in, the fiscal gap begins to close because money is being brought into the area. With the newer wealth being there the area now has money to increase services and the area becomes well kept. But as the wealthy residents move in, the lower income residents are displaced because they cannot afford the cost of high rent and taxes. When the lower-income people move out then the area they move to will become deteriorated and delayed and the process of gentrification will start over in this area eventually. (Accordingly to Mrs. West)

**How does gentrification impact a community?** Gentrification impacts a community both positively and negatively. An example of a positive impact that gentrification has on a community is that new



wealth is brought in, property values increase, and the rate of crime is decreased. An example of a negative impact that gentrification has on a community is that the original residents of the area no longer can afford the high rent and are pushed out of the area and many small/ local businesses are displaced as well because their customers have left.

## Central Place Theory:

PRINT THIS FOR EASY NOTES:

<http://uprav.ff.cuni.cz/?q=system/files/christaller.pdf>

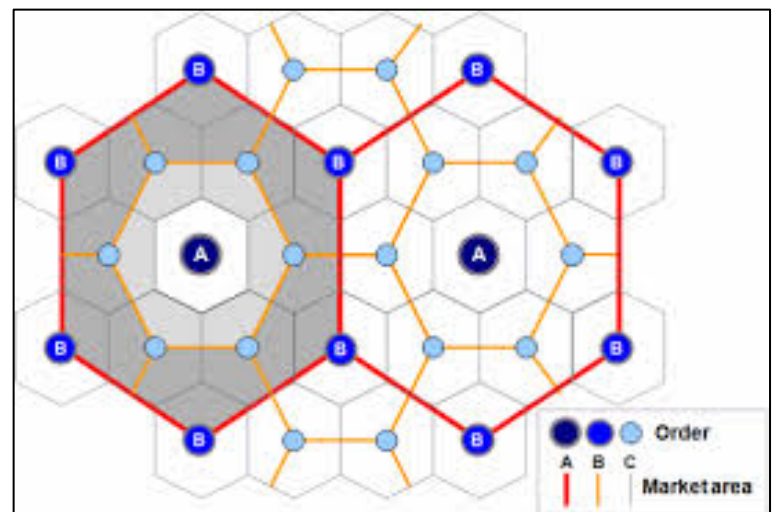
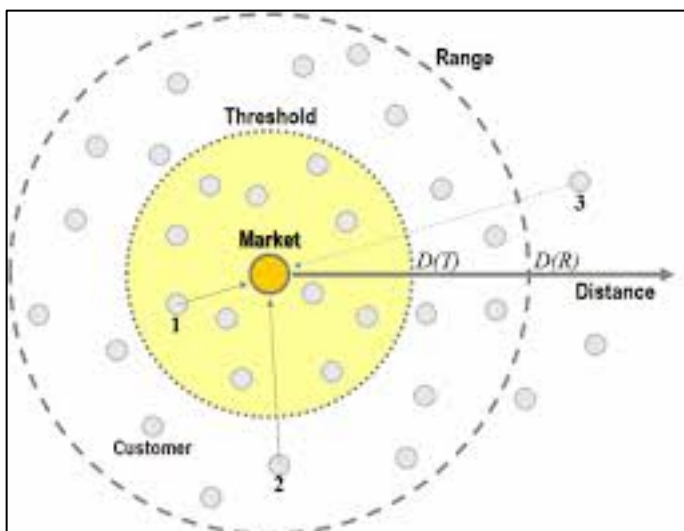
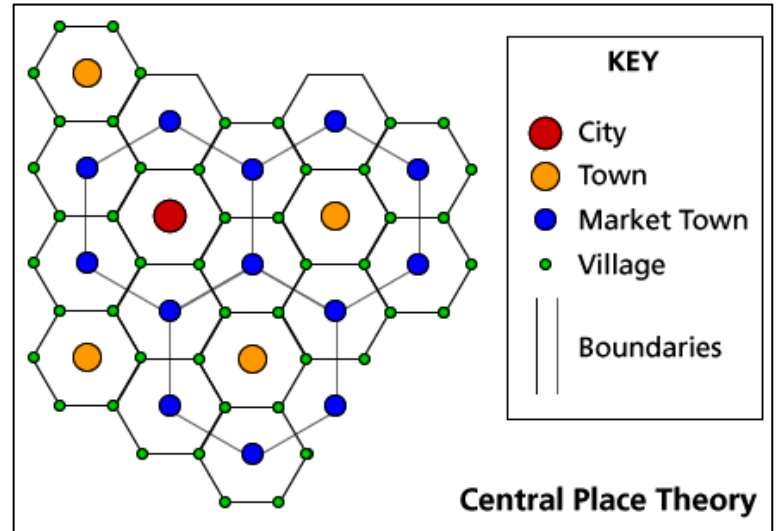
**Central place theory (Walter Christaller):** seeks to explain the number, size and location of human settlements in an urban system; settlements simply function as 'central places' providing services to surrounding areas; organized by hexagons to eliminate unserved or overlapping market areas.

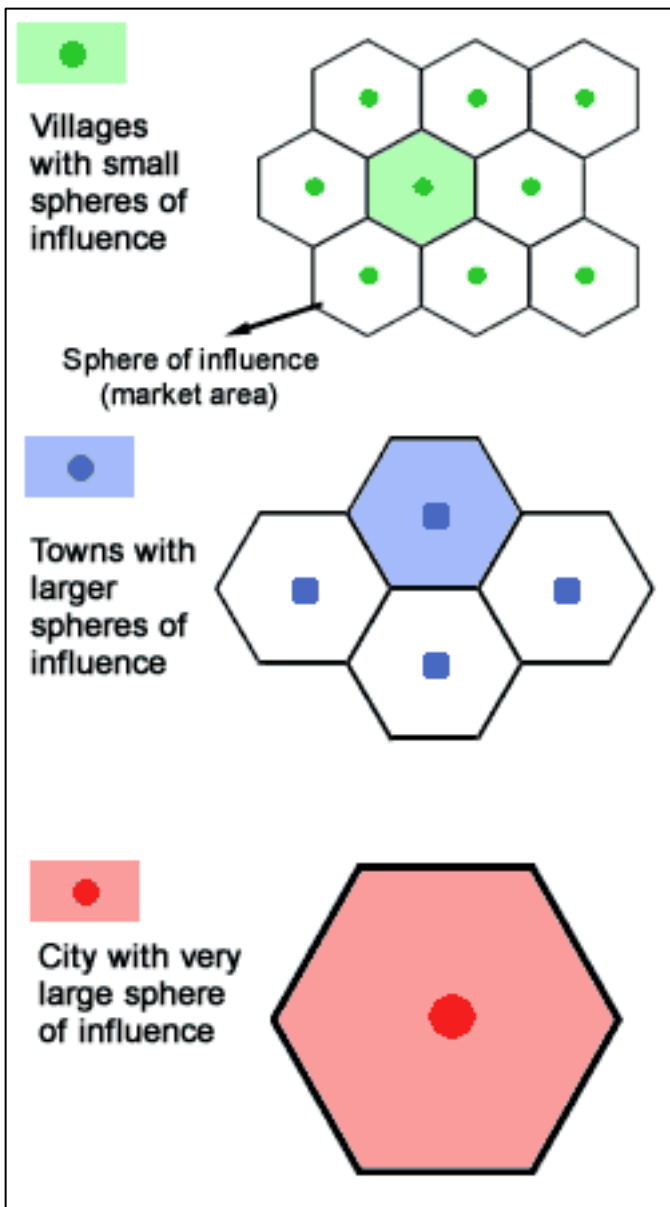
**-Central goods and services:** provided only at a central place, or city (available to consumers in a surrounding region).

**-Range of sale (breaking point):** maximum distance people will travel for a good or service (economic reach).

**-Threshold:** the minimum number of customers needed to keep the business running

**-Complementary region:** the market area; an exclusive hinterland w/ a monopoly on a certain good or service.





**Central place theory** is a spatial theory in urban geography that attempts to explain the reasons behind the distribution patterns, size, and number of cities and towns around the world. It also attempts to provide a framework by which those areas can be studied both for historic reasons and for the locational patterns of areas today.

The theory was first developed by the German geographer Walter Christaller in 1933 after he began to recognize the economic relationships between cities and their hinterlands (areas farther away).

He mainly tested the theory in Southern Germany and came to the conclusion that people gather together in cities to share goods and ideas and that they exist for purely economic reasons.

Before testing his theory however, Christaller had to first define the central place. In keeping with his economic focus, he came to the conclusion that the central place exists primarily to provide goods and services to its surrounding population. The city is in essence, a distribution center.

### Christaller's Assumptions

To focus on the economic aspects of his theory, Christaller had to create a set of assumptions. He decided for example that the countryside in the areas he was studying would be flat, so no barriers would exist to impede people's movement across it. In

addition, two assumptions were made about human behavior: 1) Christaller stated that humans will always purchase goods from the closest place that offers the good, and 2)

whenever demand for a certain good is high, it will be offered in close proximity to the population. When demand drops, so too does the availability of the good.

In addition, the threshold is an important concept in Christaller's study. This is the minimum number of people needed for a central place business or activity to remain active and prosperous.

This then brings in the idea of low-order and high-order goods. Low-order goods are things that are replenished frequently such as food and other routine household items. Because these items are purchased regularly, small businesses in small towns can survive because people will buy frequently at the closer locations instead of going into the city.

**High-order goods though are specialized items such as automobiles, furniture, fine jewelry, and household appliances that are bought less often. Because they require a large threshold and people do not purchase them regularly, many businesses selling these items cannot survive in areas where the population is small. Therefore, they often locate in large cities that can serve a large population in the surrounding hinterland. Central Place Size and Spacing**

Within the central place system, there are five sizes of communities. A hamlet is the smallest and is a rural community which is too small to be considered a village. Cape Dorset (population 1200), located in Canada's Nunavut Territory is an example of a hamlet. The rank order of central places is:

- Hamlet
- Village
- Town
- City
- Regional Capital

Examples of regional capitals would include Paris, France or Los Angeles, California. These cities provide the highest order goods possible and have a huge hinterland.

### **Central Place Theory Geometry and Ordering**

If visually imagined, the central place is located at the vertexes (points) of equilateral triangles. They then serve the evenly distributed consumers who are closest to the central place. As the vertexes connect, they form a series of hexagons- the traditional shape in many central place models. This shape is ideal because it allows the triangles formed by the central place vertexes to connect and it represents the assumption that consumers will visit the closest place offering the good.

In addition, the central place theory has three orders or principles. The first is the marketing principle and it is shown as  $K=3$  ( $K$  is a constant). In this system, market areas at a certain level of the central place hierarchy are three times bigger than the next lowest one. The different levels then follow a progression of threes, meaning that as one moves through the order of places, the number of the next level goes up three times. For example, when there are two cities, there would be six towns, 18 villages, and 54 hamlets.

There is also the transportation principle ( $K=4$ ) where areas in the central place hierarchy are four times bigger than the area in the next lowest order. Finally, the administrative principle ( $K=7$ ) is the last system and here, the variation between the lowest orders and highest orders increase by a factor of seven. Here, the highest order trade area completely covers that of the lowest order, meaning that market serves a larger area.

### **Losch's Central Place Theory**

In 1954, German economist August Losch modified Christaller's central place theory because he believed it was too rigid. He thought that Christaller's model led to patterns where the distribution of goods and the accumulation of profits were based entirely on location. He instead focused on maximizing consumer welfare and creating an ideal consumer landscape where the need to travel for any good was minimized and profits were held level, not maximized to accrue extra.

### **Central Place Theory Today**

Though Losch's central place theory looks at the ideal environment for the consumer, both his and Christaller's ideas are essential to studying the location of retail in urban areas today. Often, small hamlets in rural areas do act as the central place for various small settlements because they are where people travel to buy their everyday goods. However, when they need to buy higher value goods such as cars and computers, they have to travel into the larger town or city -- which serves not only their small settlement but those around them as well. This model is shown all over the world, from rural areas of England to the United States' Midwest or Alaska with the many small communities that are served by larger towns, cities, and regional capitals.

ALSO LOOK UP: MEGACITIES? URBAN RENEWAL? (CHECK THE CLASS WEBSITE FOR NOTES/VIDEOS ON THESE!)

NEED NOTES?

<http://teacherweb.ftl.pinecrest.edu/snyderd/MWH/AP/definitions/APdefinitions4.htm>