

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

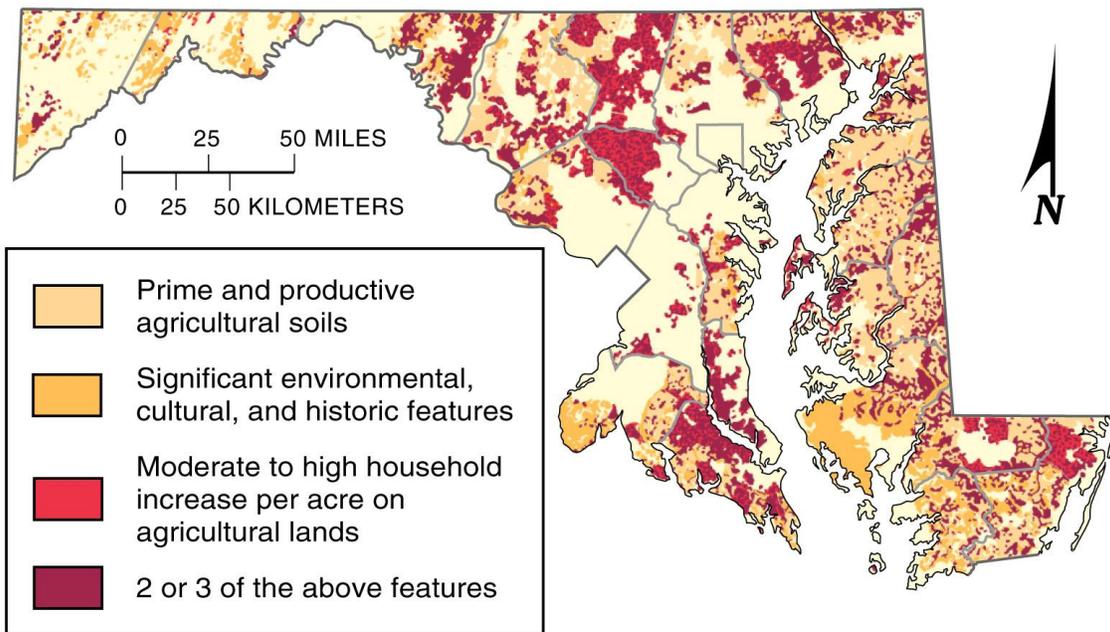
Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

Agriculture

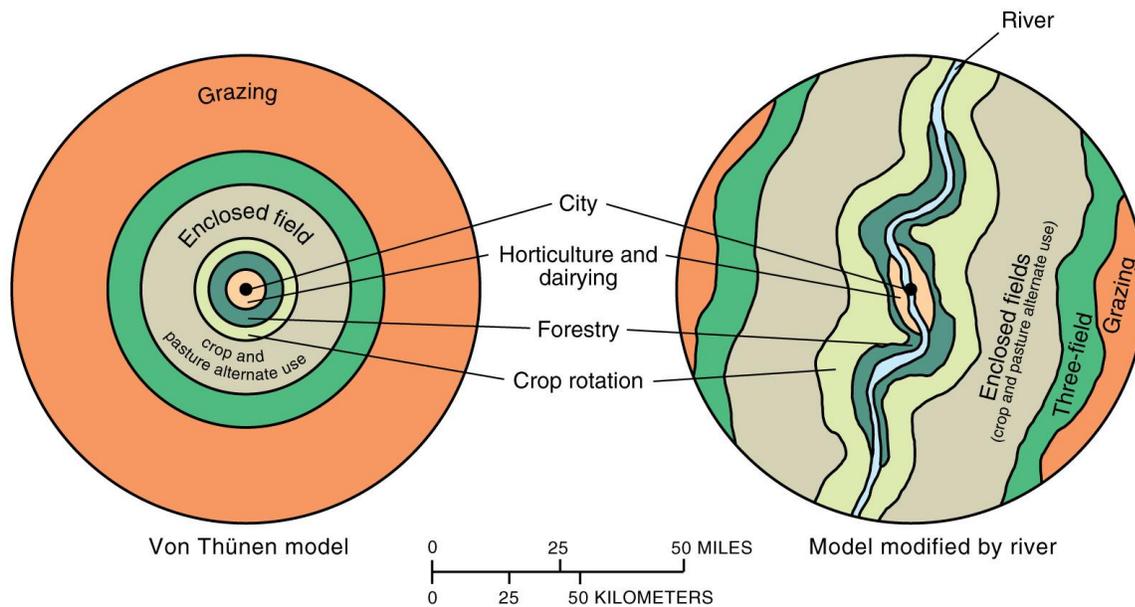
And

Rural Land Use



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Von Thunen's Agricultural Modelⁱ



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:

p.350 Student Notes:

The main aim of von Thunen's analysis was to show how and why agricultural land use varies with distance from a market.

Assumptions:

- The city is located centrally within an "Isolated State."
- The Isolated State is surrounded by wilderness.
- The land is completely flat and has no rivers or mountains.
- Soil quality and climate are consistent.
- Farmers in the Isolated State transport their own goods to market via oxcart, across land, directly to the central city. There are no roads.
- Farmers behave rationally to maximize profits

The model generated four concentric rings of agricultural activity.

- **Ring 1:** Dairying and intensive farming lies closest to the city. Since vegetables, fruit, milk and other dairy products must get to market quickly; they would be produced close to the city.
- **Ring 2:** Here timber and firewood would be produced for fuel and building materials in the second ring. Wood was a very important fuel for heating and cooking and is very heavy and difficult to transport so it is located close to the city.
- **Ring 3:** Consists of extensive fields crops such as grain. Since grains last longer than dairy products and are much lighter than fuel, reducing transport costs, they can be located further from the city.
- **Ring 4:** Ranching is located in the final ring. Animals can be raised far from the city because they are self-transporting. Animals can walk to the central city for sale or for butchering.
- Beyond the fourth ring lies the wilderness, which is too great a distance from the central city for any type of agricultural product.

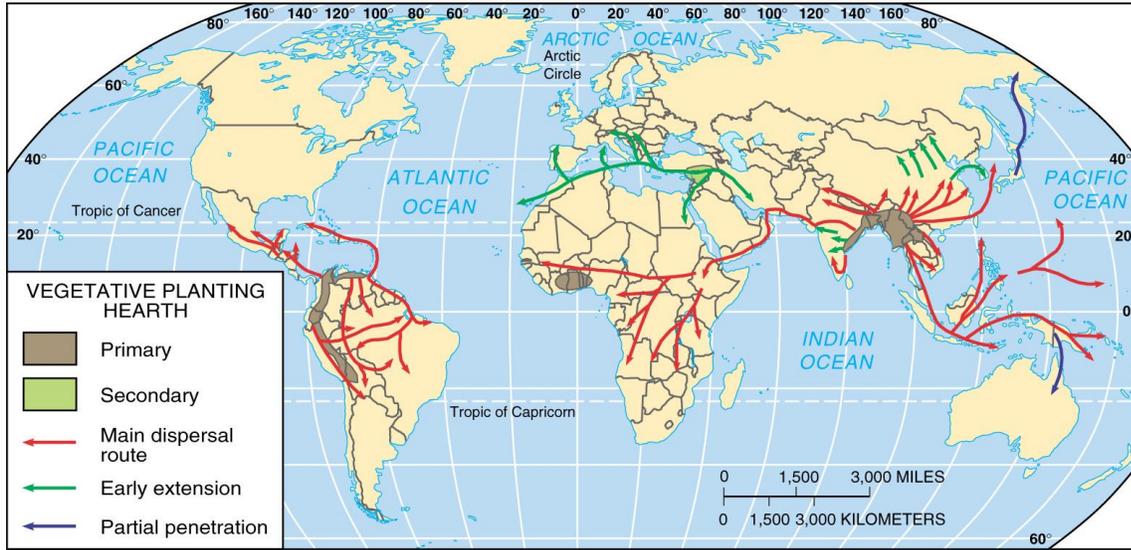
Boserup's Stages of Intensive Farming

Visual

Summary:
p.353

Student Notes:

Vegetative Planting Hearth and Diffusion

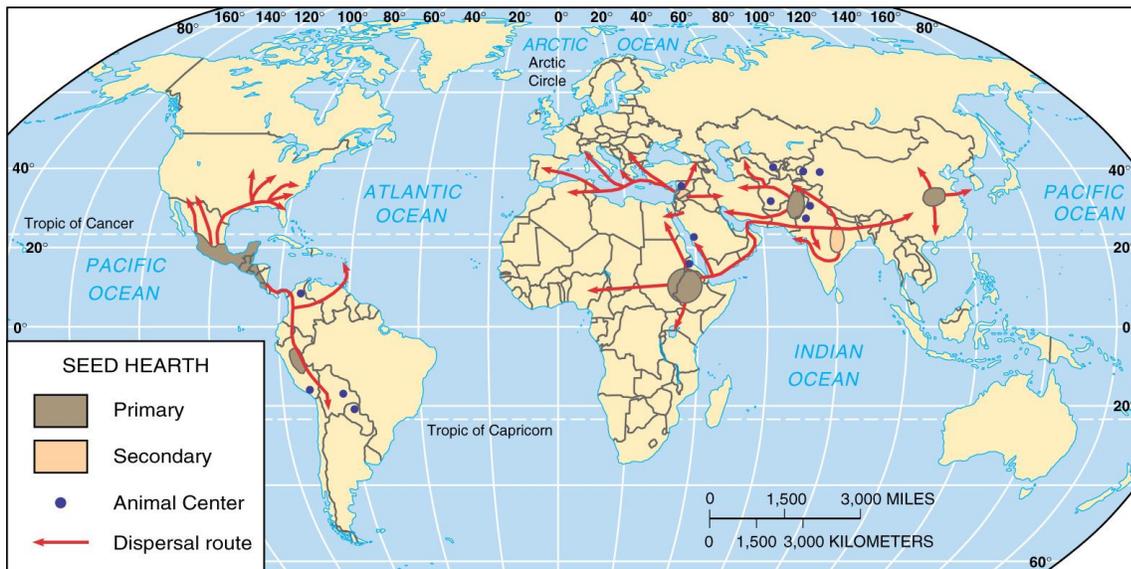


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.330

Student Notes:

Seed Hearth and Diffusion

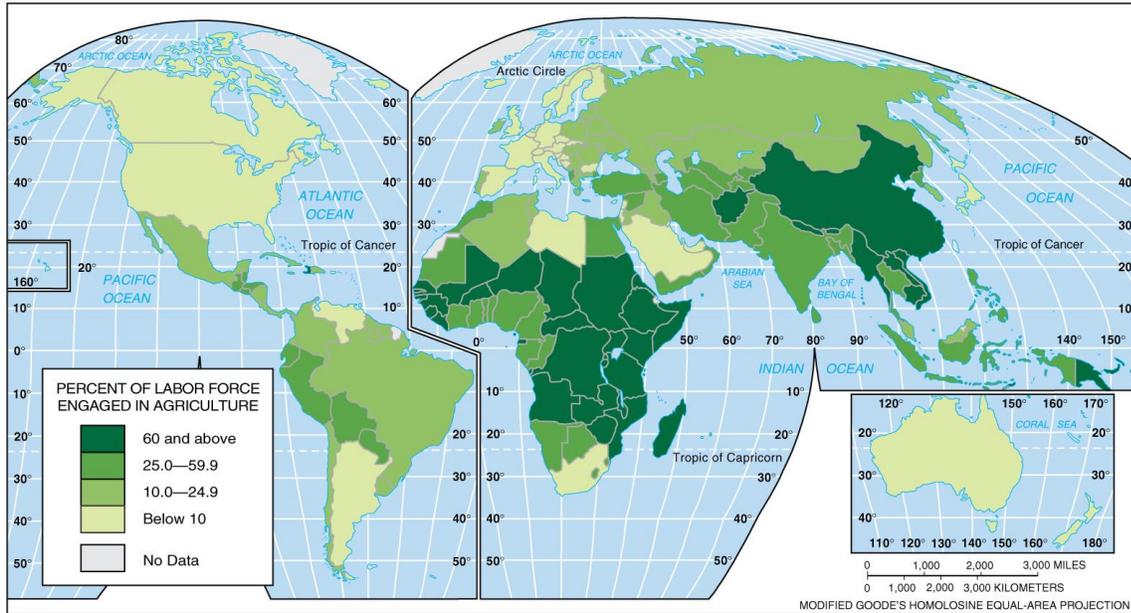


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.330

Student Notes:

Percentage of Labor Force Engaged in Agriculture

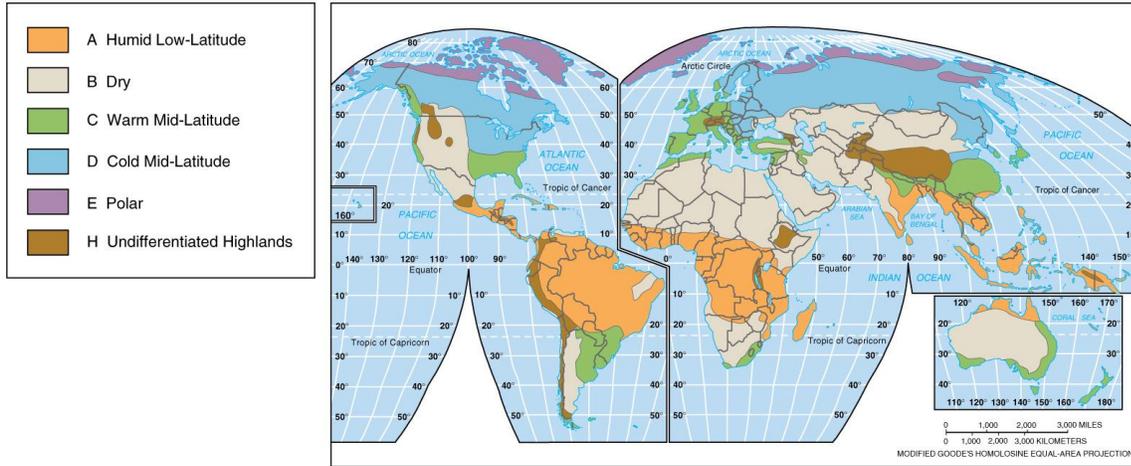


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.331

Student Notes:

Simplified Climatic Regions

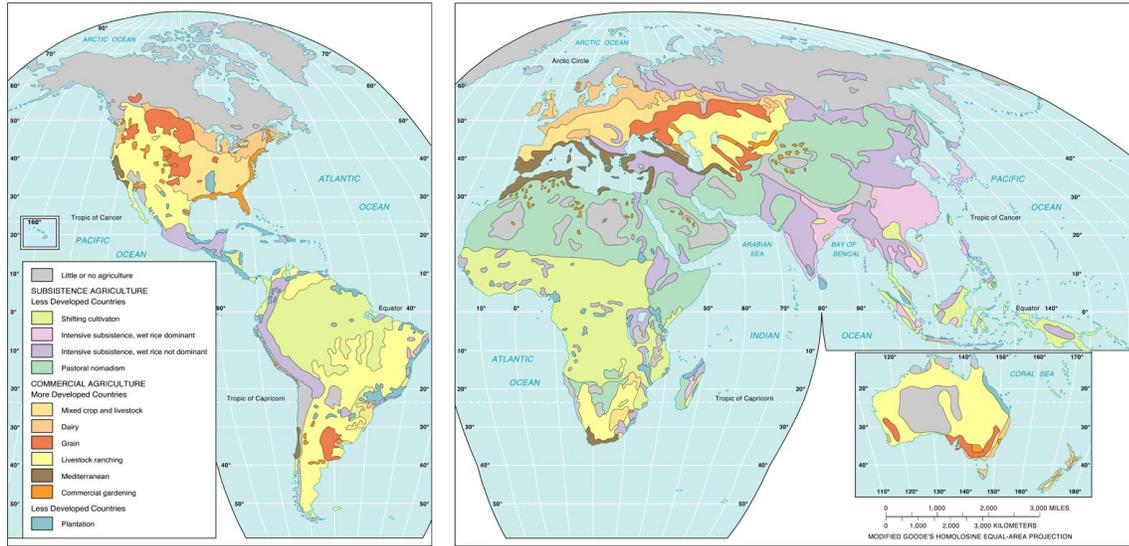


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.336

Student Notes:

Distribution of the Types of Agriculture



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.337

Student Notes:

Unit Five: Agricultural and Rural Land Use

Agribusiness	The businesses collectively associated with the production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products.
Agriculture	the science, art, or occupation concerned with cultivating land, raising crops, and feeding, breeding, and raising livestock; farming.
Agricultural Revolution (First)	The transition from hunting and gathering communities and bands, to agriculture and settlement
Agricultural Revolution (Second)	The introduction of technology to agriculture resulted in increased yields for commercial sale.
Agricultural Revolution (Third)	The introduction of biological engineering to increase yields for commercial sale AND subsistence farmers
Aquaculture	the cultivation of aquatic animals and plants, esp. fish, shellfish, and seaweed, in natural or controlled marine or freshwater environments; underwater agriculture.
Biotechnology	The use of a living organism to solve an engineering problem or perform an industrial task.
Chaff	the husks of grains and grasses that are separated during threshing.
Combine	a harvesting machine for cutting and threshing grain in the field
Commercial agriculture	Agriculture which exists solely for the purpose of making profit; characterized by highly mechanized operation in vast swaths of land.
Crop	Cultivated plants or agricultural produce, such as grain, vegetables, or fruit, considered as a group: Wheat is a common crop.
Crop rotation / Shifting Agriculture	The system of varying successive crops in a definite order on the same ground, esp. to avoid depleting the soil and to control weeds, diseases, and pests.
Collective farm	A farm, or a number of farms organized as a unit, worked by a community under the supervision of the state.
Domestication (Animal)	A population of animals must have their behavior, life cycle, or physiology systemically altered as a result of being under human control for many generations.
Domestication (Plant)	A domesticated plant, strictly defined, is one whose reproductive success depends on human intervention; in addition their plant is systematically controlled to meet a human need.
Desertification	the rapid depletion of plant life and the loss of topsoil at desert boundaries and in semiarid regions, usually caused by a combination of drought and the overexploitation of grasses and other vegetation by people.
Dairying	The business of owning and operating a dairy or a dairy farm.
Double cropping	to raise two consecutive crops on the same land within a single growing season.
Grain	a small, hard seed, esp. the seed of a food plant such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, rice, or millet.
Green revolution	The rapid diffusion of more productive agricultural techniques during the 1970's and 1980's mainly involving higher-yield seeds and expanded use of fertilizers.
Forestry	the science of planting and taking care of trees and forests
Horticulture	the cultivation of a garden, orchard, or nursery; the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants.
Hull	the husk, shell, or outer covering of a seed or fruit.
Hunting and Gathering	the direct procurement of edible plants and animals from the wild
Intensive agriculture	an agricultural production system characterized by the high inputs of capital, labor, or heavy usage of technologies such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers relative to land area
Intertillage	Planting between rows of crop plants already prepared for the growth of crops.
Livestock	the horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals kept or raised on a farm or ranch.
Milk shed	a region producing milk for a specific community: the
Mediterranean Agriculture	Found in countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It has developed as a result of the warm wet winters and hot dry summers in this area. Cereal crops are sown in the autumn and harvested in late spring. Trees and vines are grown and crops from them, such as grapes and olives, are collected in the summer after ripening. In addition, goats and sheep are often kept to provide extra income
Narco-agriculture	The cultivation of Narcotics for the black market; this usually occurs in areas out of reach of the state or in states were Narcotics cultivation is not illegal.

Paddy	a rice field
Pampas	The Pampas of South America are a grassland biome. They are flat, fertile plains that covers an area of 300,000 sq. miles or 777,000 square kilometers, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andes Mountains.
Pasture	an area covered with grass or other plants used or suitable for the grazing of livestock; grassland
Plantation	A large estate or farm usually dedicated to one crop, often raised by resident workers
Prime agricultural land	Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses
Ranching	An extensive farm, especially in the western United States, on which large herds of cattle, sheep, or horses are raised
Reaper	a machine for cutting standing grain; reaping machine
Ridge tillage	a reduced tillage system that is somewhere between no-till and conventional tillage. Crops are planted on ridges that stay in the same location year after
Sawah	A flooded field for rice cultivation or artificial paddy.
Seed agriculture	Reproduction of plants through seeds.
Slash and burn agriculture/ Swidden	Slashing existing vegetation and burning it in order to create fertilizer.
Spring wheat	Spring wheat is planted in the spring and harvested in late summer or early fall.
Subsistence agriculture	Producing food for personal or community consumption
Sustainable agriculture	Using agricultural practices which conserve the fertility of the land and ensure
Thresh	To separate the grain or seeds from (a cereal plant or the like) by some mechanical means, as by beating with a flail
Truck farming	A farm producing vegetables for the market
Von Thünen's Model	Early in the 19th century Johann Heinrich von Thünen (1783-1850) developed a model of land use that showed how market processes could determine how land in different locations would be used.
Wet rice	In wet rice agriculture, seeds are sown in small seedbeds; the seedlings are then transplanted one by one to prepared paddy fields. While the plants are maturing, they must be kept irrigated, but as the rice ripens the fields are drained. The rice is then harvested and threshed by hand. Wet rice agriculture is labor-intensive,
Winter wheat	which normally accounts for 70 to 80 percent of U.S. production, is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring or summer

ⁱ 2008 FRQ #1, 2007 FRQ#1

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

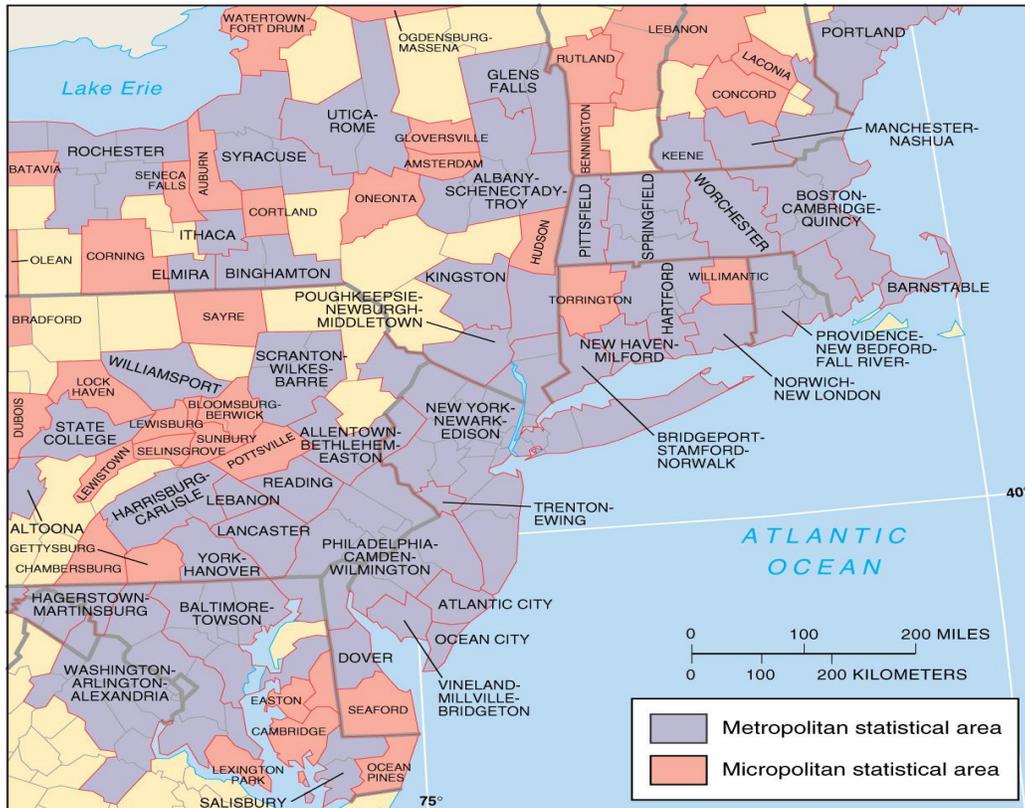
2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

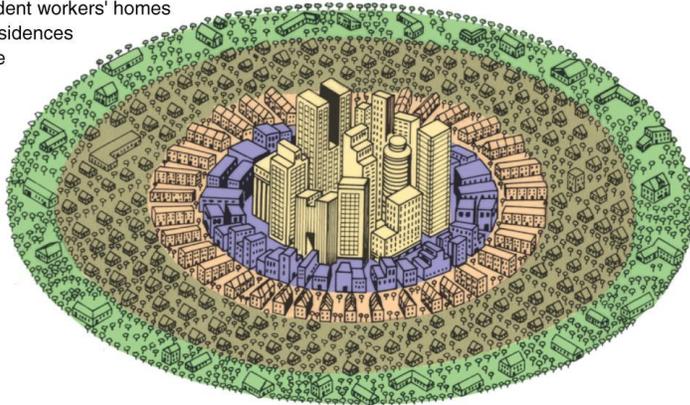
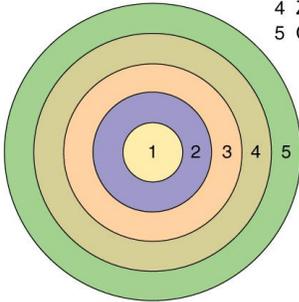
Cities and Urban Land Use



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Concentric Zone Modelⁱ

- 1 Central business district
- 2 Zone of transition
- 3 Zone of independent workers' homes
- 4 Zone of better residences
- 5 Commuter's zone



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary: p.438

Student Notes:

In 1925, Burgess presented a descriptive urban land use model, which divided cities in a set of **concentric circles** expanding from the downtown to the suburbs. This representation was built from Burgess' observations of a number of American cities, notably Chicago, for which he provided empirical evidence. The model assumes a relationship between the socio-economic status (mainly income) of households and the distance from the CBD. The further from the CBD, the better the quality of housing, but the longer the commuting time. Thus, accessing better housing is done at the expense of longer commuting times (and costs). According to this monocentric model (see above figure), a large city is divided in six concentric zones:

Zone I: Central Business District (CBD) where most of the tertiary employment is located and where the urban transport infrastructure is converging, making this zone the most accessible.

Zone II: Immediately adjacent to the CBD a zone where many industrial activities locate to take advantage of nearby labor and markets. Further, most transport terminals, namely port sites and railyards, are located adjacent to the central area.

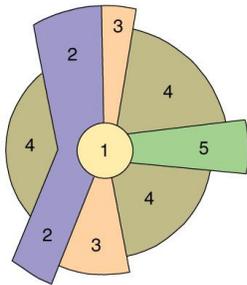
Zone III: This zone is gradually been reconverted to other uses by expanding manufacturing / industrial activities. It contains the poorest segment of the urban population, notably first generation immigrants living, in the lowest housing conditions.

Zone IV: Residential zone dominated by the working class and those who were able to move away from the previous zone (often second generation immigrants). This zone has the advantage of being located near the major zones of employment (I and II) and thus represents a low cost location for the working class.

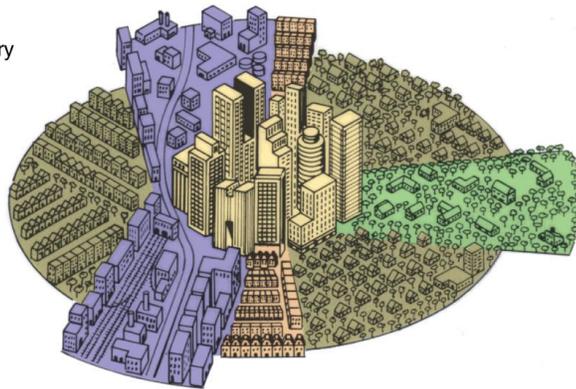
Zone V: Represents higher quality housing linked with longer commuting costs.

Zone VI: Mainly high class and expensive housing in a rural, suburbanized, setting. The commuting costs are the highest. Prior to mass diffusion of the automobile (1930s), most of these settlements were located next to rail stations.

Sector Model



1. Central business district
2. Transportation and industry
3. Low-class residential
4. Middle-class residential
5. High-class residential

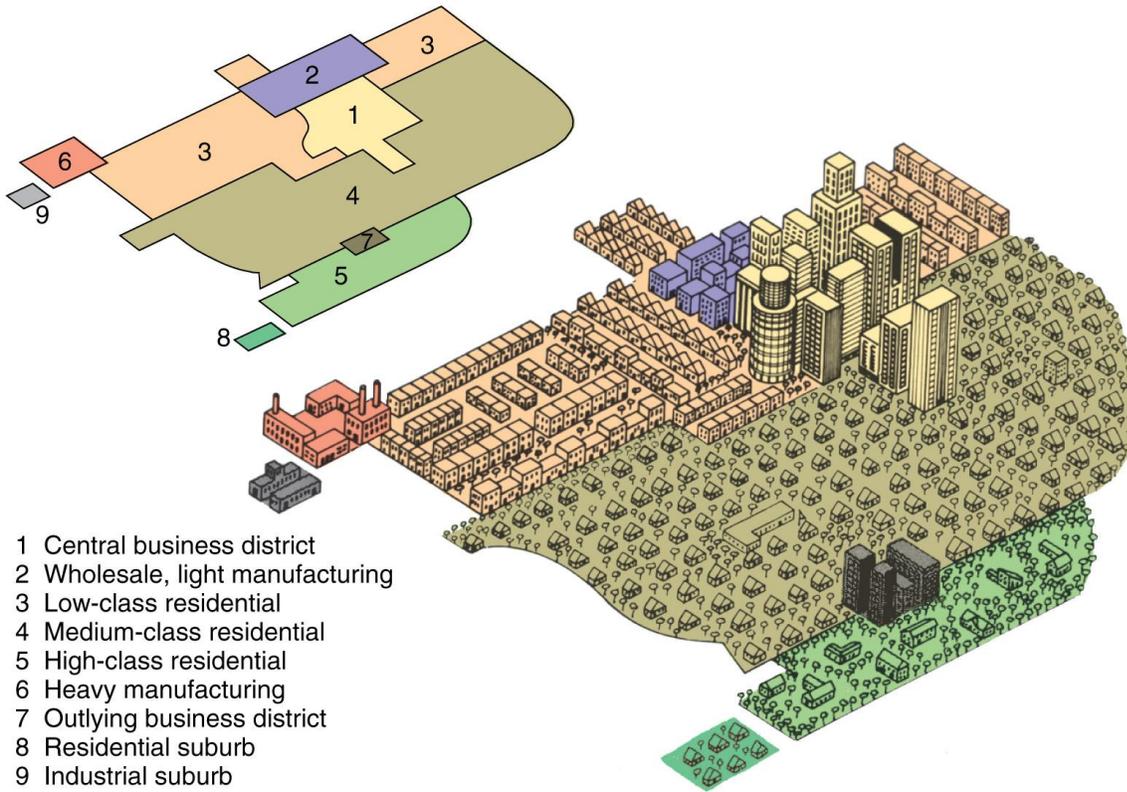


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.439

Student Notes:

Multiple Nuclei Model

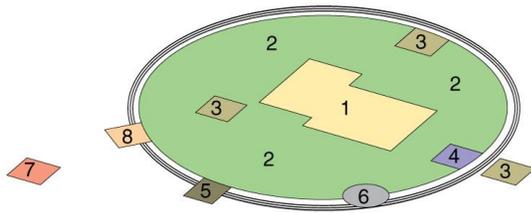


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

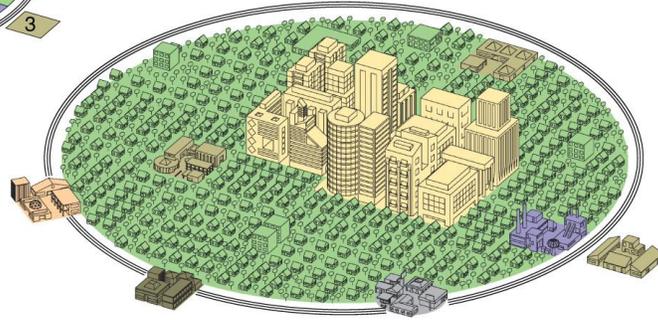
Summary:
p.439

Student Notes:

Peripheral Model



1. Central City
2. Suburban Residential Area
3. Shopping Mall
4. Industrial District
5. Office Park
6. Service Center
7. Airport Complex
8. Combined Employment & Shopping Center

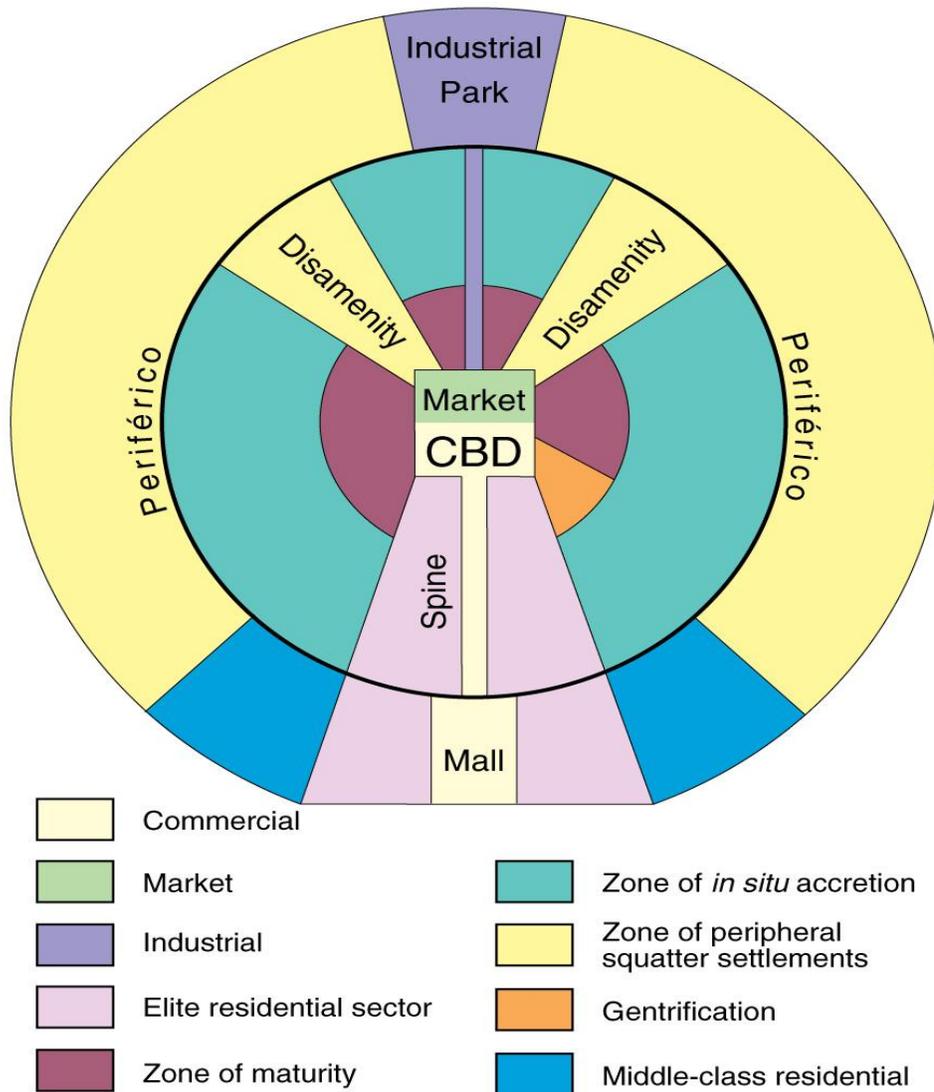


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.452

Student Notes:

The Latin American City



Summary:

Surrounding the spine/sector is a series of residential zones that are in direct opposition to the zones in Anglo American cities. According to this new model, these residential areas are classified as either a zone of maturity, a zone of *in situ* accretion, or a zone of peripheral squatter settlements.

Each zone represents a distinct stage in the urbanization process; while the zone of maturity is one in which a stable population has gradually transformed the district into one that is fully serviced.

The zone of squatter settlements is characterized by recent migrants and “is the worst section of the city in terms of housing quality and public services”. Functioning as a transitional zone, that of *in situ* accretion “has modest residential quality but shows signs of transition to a zone of maturity”

Student Notes:

The Gravity Model

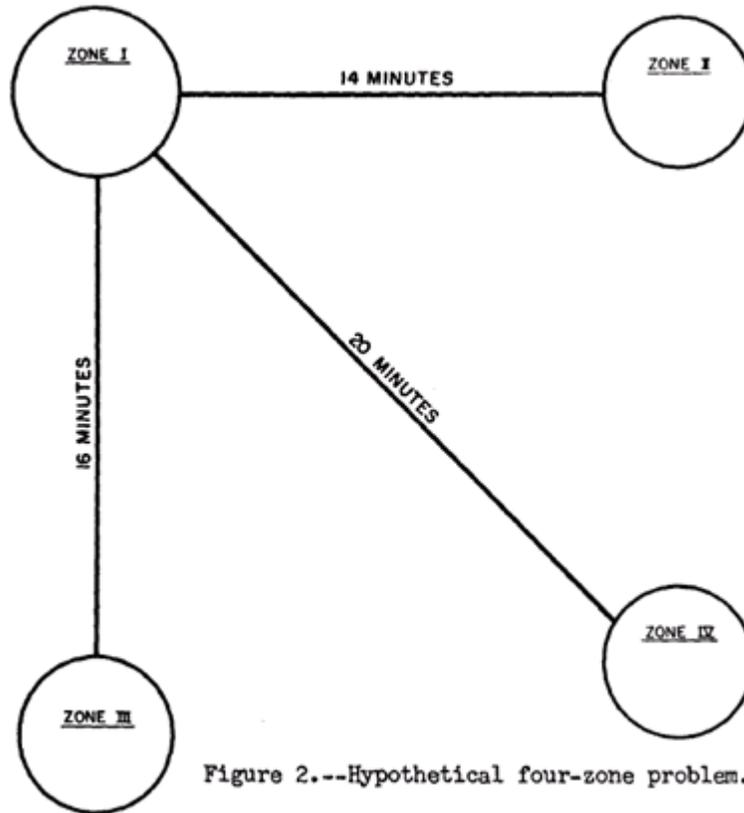


Figure 2.--Hypothetical four-zone problem.

Summary:

p.408

It was not until the first half of the 19th Century that the theory of gravity was applied to human interaction. At that time, H. C. Carey (6) theorized "Gravitation is here, as everywhere, in the direct ratio of the mass and the inverse of distance."

Student Notes:

In the above example allowing that there are no intervening obstacles and that travel is of equal cost the greatest distance will have the least spatial interaction.

Manuel Castells and Peter Hall's Technopoles and Green-Technopoles

How to Build a Technopole

The implications for technopole policy makers can be summed up in 12 aphorisms:

1. **Build a clear development strategy.**

2. **Branch-plants are better than no plants.**

3. **Synergy as the source of innovation is crucial in the long run.**

4. **Develop a long-term vision.**

5. **Sources of innovation must be identified.**

6. **Networks must be established early on.** There must be networks and channels for information to flow.

7. **Short-distance strategies may be easier.** But even short-distance moves can be negative if the institutions do not communicate with each other. Private laboratories should be encouraged to move at the same time as public research, or there will be no spin-off.

8. **Longer-distance strategies require selectivity.** Building synergistic relationships in outlying

regions requires one or two target areas that appear to offer the best prospects in terms of preexisting facilities, such as universities, industrial traditions, entrepreneurial capacities, and political leadership, according to Castells and Hall.

9. **Major central inducements.** Defense spending played a key part in Silicon Valley, for instance.

10. **Identify new niches.** The Ruhr developed specialized high-tech industries to meet local needs, then exploited their export potential.

11. **Keep consistency.** A techno-park, for instance, should not be allowed to degenerate into a pure office park just because it might be profitable.

12. **The best may be the enemy of the good.** "Countries and regions should not seek to judge all their efforts by the most rigorous, exclusive criteria," Castells and Hall conclude.

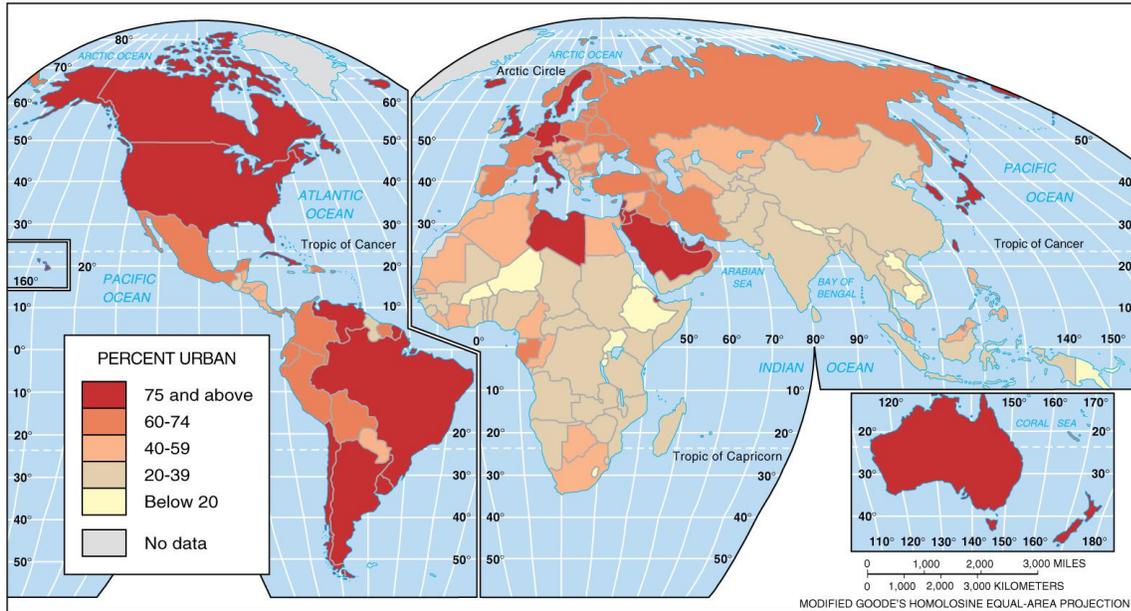
Source: *Technopoles of the World*

Summary:

Cities that plan the development of their space for the purpose of cultivating synergy between industries and competing with other Techno poles for innovation based growth industries.

Student Notes:

Distribution of Urbanized Populations



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.433

Student Notes:

Unit Seven: Cities and Urban Land Use

Basic industries	Industries exported mainly outside a settlement and constitute that communities economic base. These industries employ a large percentage of a community's workforce.
Basic/public services	Firemen, Police, Waterworks, Electrical grid maintenance, transportation Maintenance teachers, and other services acquired as a public good required for the operation of a city
Business services	They service other business and include financial services, professional services, transportation, communication, and utilities service
Central business district	A central business district (CBD) is the commercial and often geographic heart of a city
Central place theory	A theory which examines the relationship between settlements of different sizes relative to the goods and services they provide and their market areas.
Commuter zone	An exterior ring in the concentric zone model where people reside and commute to the CBD.
Concentric zone model	The Concentric ring model also known as the Burgess model was the first to explain distribution of social groups within urban areas.
Consolidation	statutory combination of two or more corporations or political jurisdictions
Council of Government	A legislative body within a metropolitan area responsible for its governance, for example the D.C. city council and its mayor
Density gradient	is a variation in density of a feature over an area
Economic base	An industry or agglomeration of industries which employ the majority of residents or provide the majority of taxes for a jurisdiction.
Edge city	an area on the outskirts of a city having a high density of office buildings, shopping malls, hotels for example Tyson's Corner.
Employment structure	The division of all employment into four employment sectors, primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary jobs.
Enclosure movement	Division or consolidation of communal lands in Western Europe into the carefully delineated and individually owned farm plots
Ethnic neighborhood	An enclave of a larger city in which individuals of a particular ethnicity have settled together.
Favela	a shantytown in or near a city, esp. in Brazil; slum area
Federation	the formation of a political unity, with a central government, by a number of separate states, each of which retains control of its own internal affairs.
Filtering	When houses are subdivided and occupied by successive waves of lower-income people which results in broken communities, the abandonment of property, and declining populations.
Gateway city	A city with an Airport or seaport that serves as the entry point to a country by being the primary arrival and departure point
Gentrification	the buying and renovation of houses and stores in deteriorated urban neighborhoods by upper- or middle-income families or individuals, thus improving property values but often displacing low-income families and small businesses.
Gravity model	A model which predicts that the best location for a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance that people must travel for it.
Greenbelt	an area of woods, parks, or open land surrounding a community
Heterogeneous	An area with variation in type among a shared feature; IE the ethnic makeup of an urban population with be diverse and hence heterogeneous.
Hinterland	Rural land adjacent to a population center which produces materials for consumption for that population center.
Homogenous	An area with no variation in type among a shared feature; IE the ethnic makeup ethnic neighbor hood inside of an urban population with be the same and hence homogeneous.
Indigenous city	A city that is harmonized with its environment even as it shaped that environment and gave focus and significance to elements of the environment that were held to be important to its occupants.
Information services	system of persons, data records and activities that process the data and information in an organization, and it includes the organization's manual and automated processes.
Inner city	the central area of a major city or metropolis typically characterized by poverty a

Invasion and succession	A model of change used in urban ecology to represent changing land use within a neighborhood. For example, a few in-migrants who are content with multiple dwelling invade a neighborhood to the discontent of the original residents who will eventually leave. Succession is the end of the process when the area has changed completely.
Lateral commuting	the journey from one residential location to another as the suburbanization of industry develops.
Megacities	A megacity is defined by the United Nations as a metropolitan area with a total population of more than 10 million people.
Megalopolis/conurbation	A large conurbation, where two or more large cities have sprawled outward to meet, forming something larger than a metropolis; a megacity
Metropolitan area	A metropolitan area is a large population (contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population) center consisting of a large metropolis and its adjacent zone of influence, or of more than one closely adjoining neighboring central cities and their zone of influence(Washington D.C. and its MD and VA suburbs)
Micropolitan statistical area	A micropolitan Statistical Area contains a core urban area of 10,000 or more population and adjacent jurisdictions with a high degree of social and economic integration (Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert County could be the Southern Maryland micropolitan area.)
Multiple nuclei model	An ecological model put forth by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman similar industries with common land-use and financial requirements are established near each other. These groupings influence their immediate neighborhood.
Non-basic industries	Industry that sells its products within the community; it does not bring money into the community.
Optimal location	The most advantageous location to provide a service or manufacture a good.
Peak land value intersection	The point in a CBD, often, but not always, at a road intersection, where land values are at a maximum.
Peripheral model	A city surrounded by growing suburbs that combine residential and business areas and are tied together by a beltway or ring road.
Personal services	A business whose principal activity is the performance of personal services. The fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial sciences, performing arts and consulting are personal service activities
Poverty	the state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; condition of being poor; indigence.
Primate city	A primate city is the leading city in its country or region, disproportionately larger than any others in the urban hierarchy
Primate city rule	When a country has one city that is more important than any other city in a country; many of these are found in LDCs and in some European countries.
Public housing	housing owned or operated by a government and usually offered at low rent to the needy
Public transportation	any form of transportation that charge set fares, run fixed routes, and are available to the public such as buses, subways, ferries, and trains
Rank size rule	If one ranks the population size of cities in a given country or in the entire world and calculates the natural logarithm of the rank and of the city population, the resulting graph will show a remarkable log-linear pattern. This is the rank-size distribution
Redlining	To refuse home mortgages or home insurance to areas or neighborhoods deemed poor financial risks
Restrictive covenants	Land deeds contain clauses against selling the land to people of certain ethnicities.
Rush Hour	Hours of the day in which most individuals are commuting too or from work which results in the greatest traffic congestion.
Sector model	A Model proposed in 1939 by economist Homer Hoyt. It is a model of urban land use and modified the concentric zone model of city development. The benefits of the application of this model include the fact it allows for an outward progression of growth
Sector, (economic) Primary	involve getting raw materials from the natural environment e.g. Mining, farming and fishing.
Sector, (economic) Quaternary	Jobs that involve research and development e.g. Internet Technology
Sector, (economic)	involve making things (manufacturing) e.g. making cars and steel.

Secondary	
Sector, (economic) Tertiary	involve providing a service e.g. teaching and nursing
Segregation	The legal division of a population by race in terms of where they are allowed to receive public and private services and where they can reside.
Settlement	Where people live.
Slum	a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security
Smart growth	anti-sprawl development that is environmentally, fiscally, and economically smart and includes land-use planning, mixed use development, and transportation efficiency
Sprawl (Urban)	Haphazard growth or extension outward, especially that resulting from real estate development on the outskirts of a city: urban sprawl
Squatter settlement	An area of usually unauthorized, makeshift housing, generally at the edge of a Third World city,
Street Pattern (dendritic)	the typical suburb, with its looping street pattern and dead-end cul-de-sacs, 'is laid out so that it can't grow'
Street Pattern (grid)	is a type of city plan in which streets run at right angles to each other, forming a grid.
Suburbanization	The establishment of residential communities on the outskirts of a city. In the United States, many suburbs were created after World War II, during a period of tremendous growth in population and industry. Suburban dwellers typically work in the cities but raise their families in a less-congested, safer, and more relaxed atmosphere. Especially in the United States, suburbanization often is associated with the sprawl of population
Tenement	Also called tenement house. a run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, esp. in a poor section of a large city
Underclass	a social stratum consisting of impoverished persons with very low social status
Underemployment	employed at a job that does not fully use one's skills or abilities (Example a person with a Bachelor's degree working at McDonald's restaurant)
Urban renewal	the rehabilitation of city areas by renovating or replacing dilapidated buildings with new housing, public buildings, parks, roadways, industrial areas, etc., often in accordance with comprehensive plans.
Urbanization	the social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban
World city	A global city (also called world city) is a city deemed to be an important node point in the global economic system
Zoning ordinance	A law which requires how land will be used in urban planning in advance of development in various parts of the world, including North America, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

ⁱ 2008 FRQ #1

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

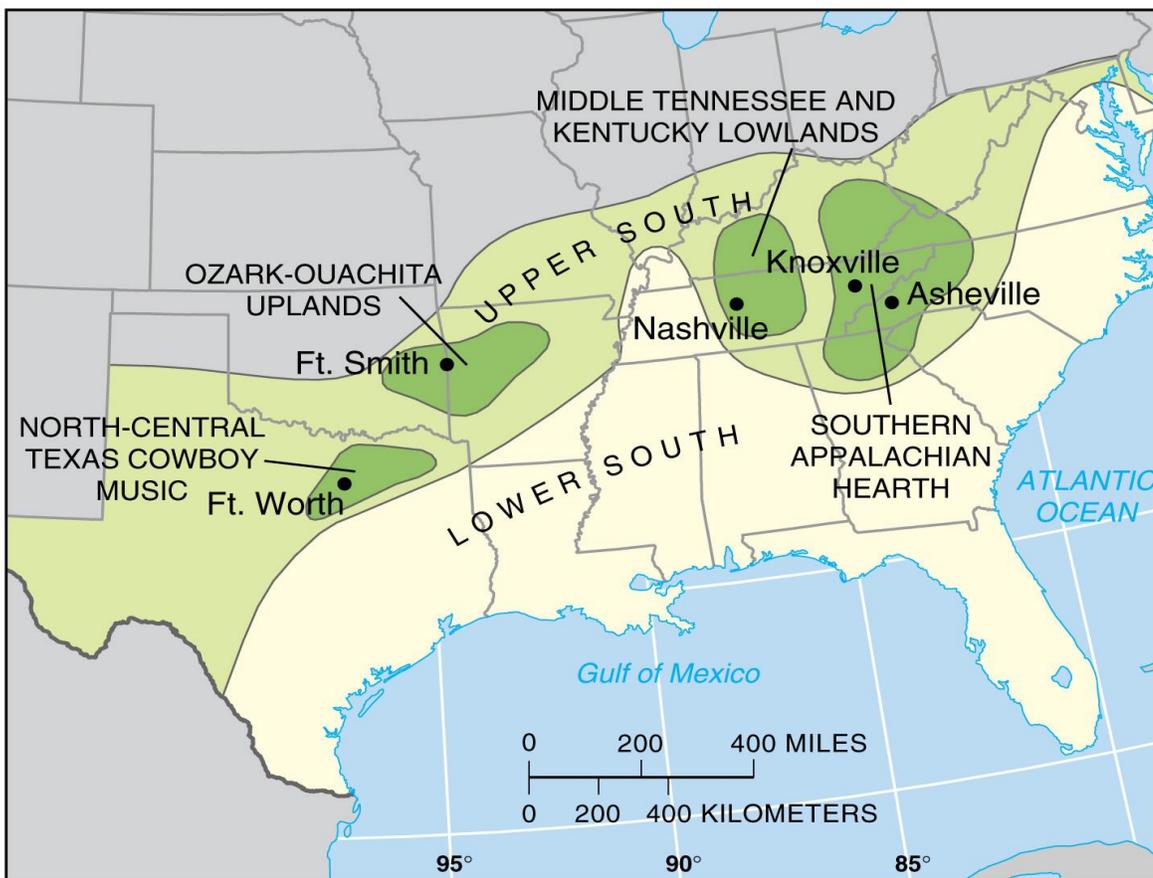
2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

Cultural Patterns And Processes



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

The Cultural Landscape

Old Havana and its Fortifications

Description

Maps

Documents

Video

Threats

Assistance



Cuba

Date of Inscription: 1982

Criteria: (iv)(v)

Property : 142.5 ha

Province of Ciudad de la Habana

N23 8 W82 21

Ref: 204



Brief Description

Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.



Summary:

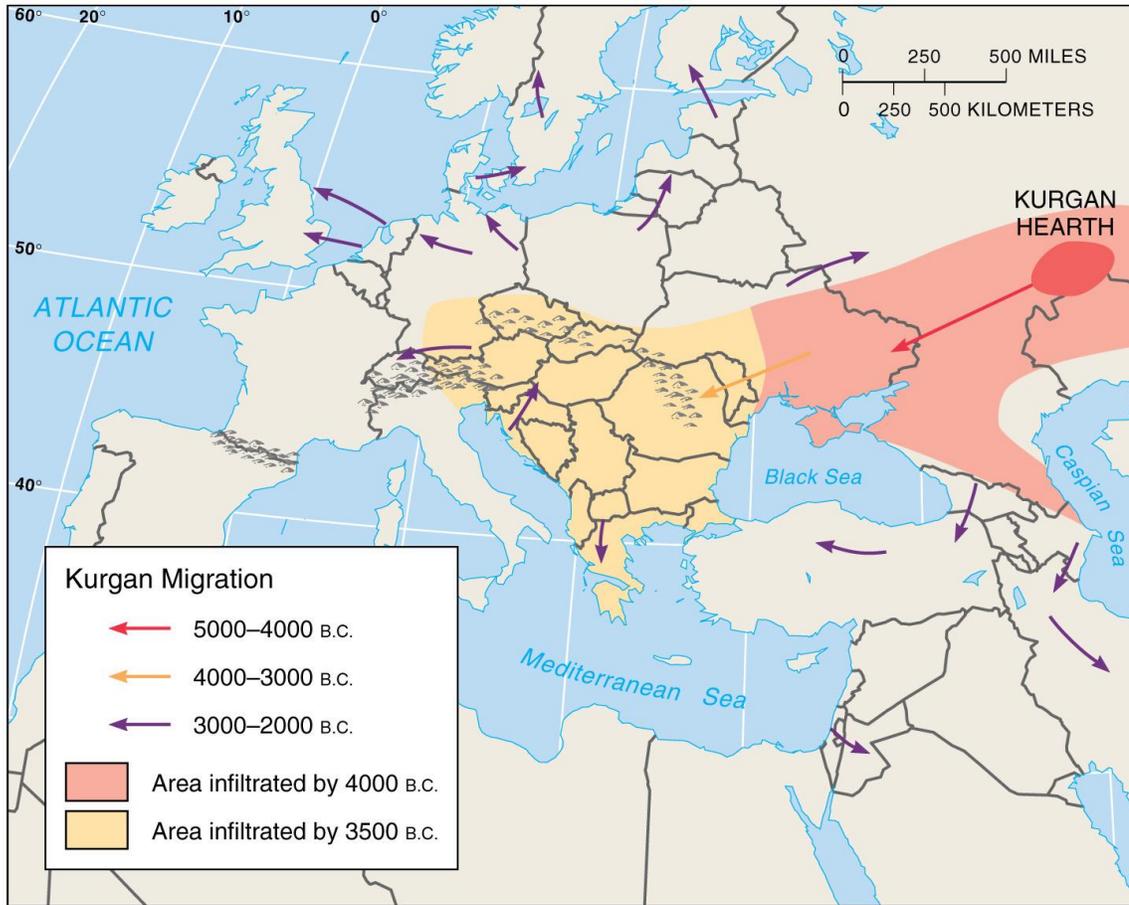
A cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent; the natural area is the medium. The cultural landscape the result together'.

Student Notes:

Most cultural landscapes fit into this category: they are living landscapes, changing as the culture; climate and natural surroundings change within and around them. The character of the landscape thus reflects the values of the people who have shaped it, and who continue to live in it. The culture itself is the shaping force. Landscape is a cultural expression that does not happen by chance but is created informally or by.

[List of World Heritage Sites](#)

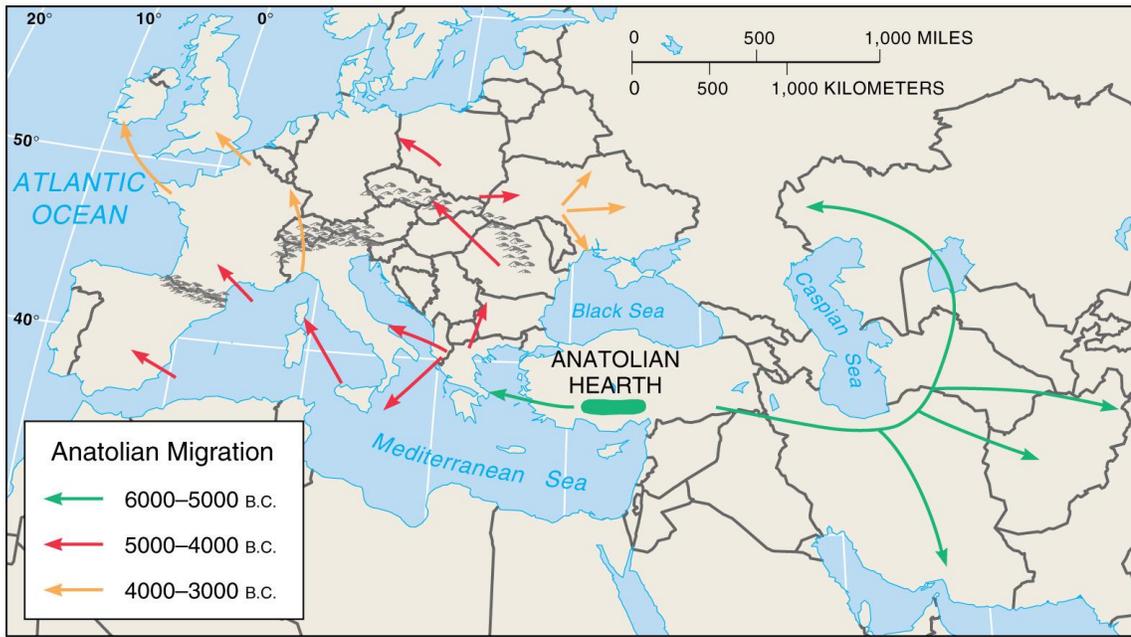
Origin and Diffusion of Indo European Language (Kurgan Theory)



Summary:
p.160

Student Notes:

Origin and Diffusion of Indo European Language (Anatolian Theory)

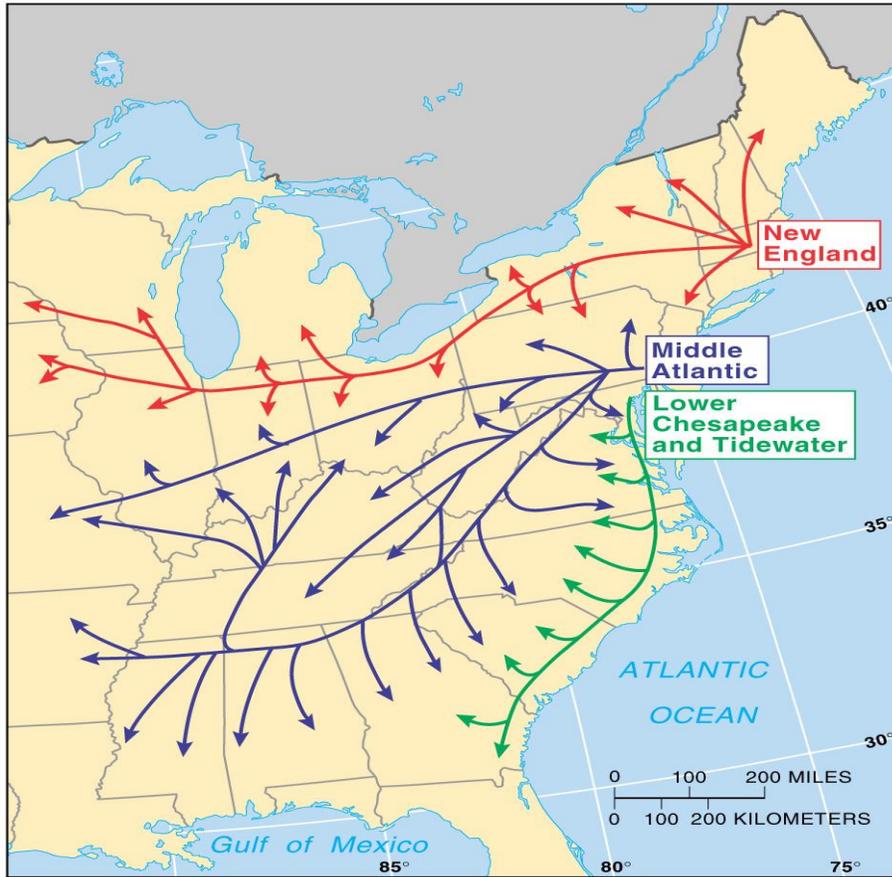


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.160

Student Notes:

Diffusion of Folk Housing in the United States

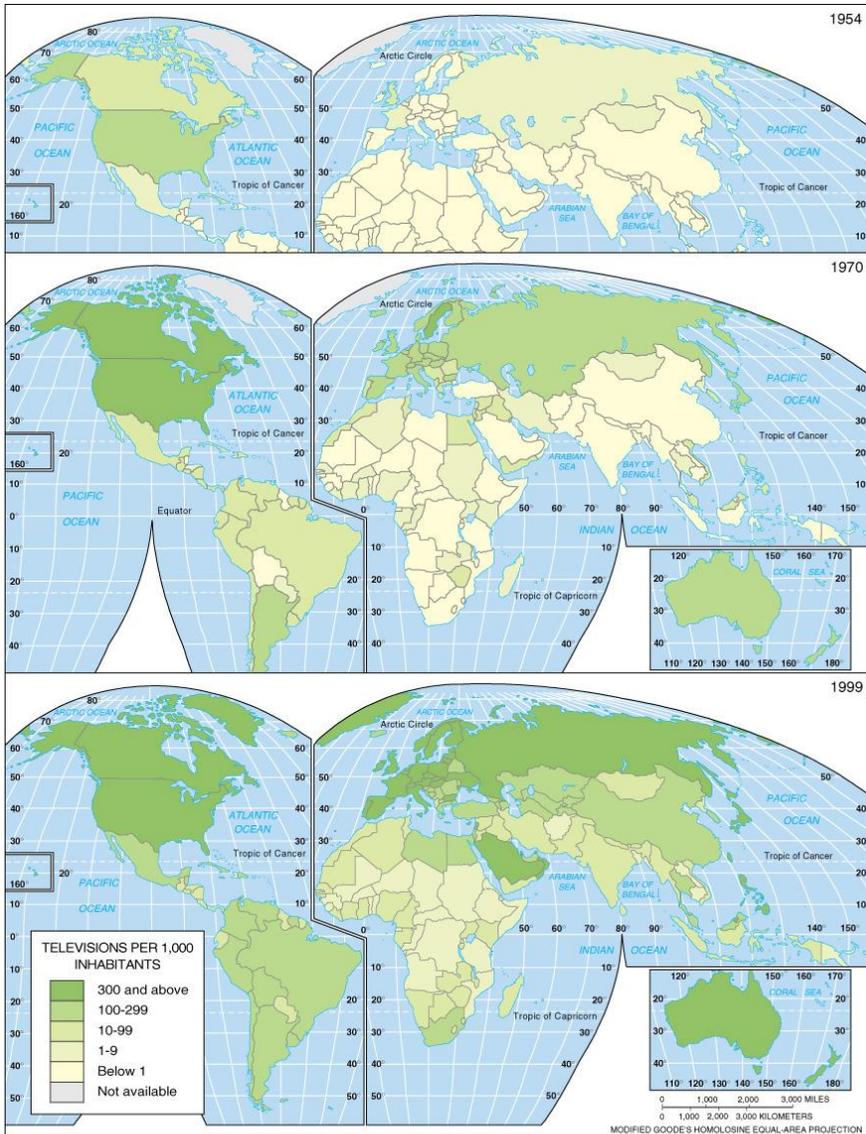


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.127

Student Notes:

Diffusion of Television 1954-2003

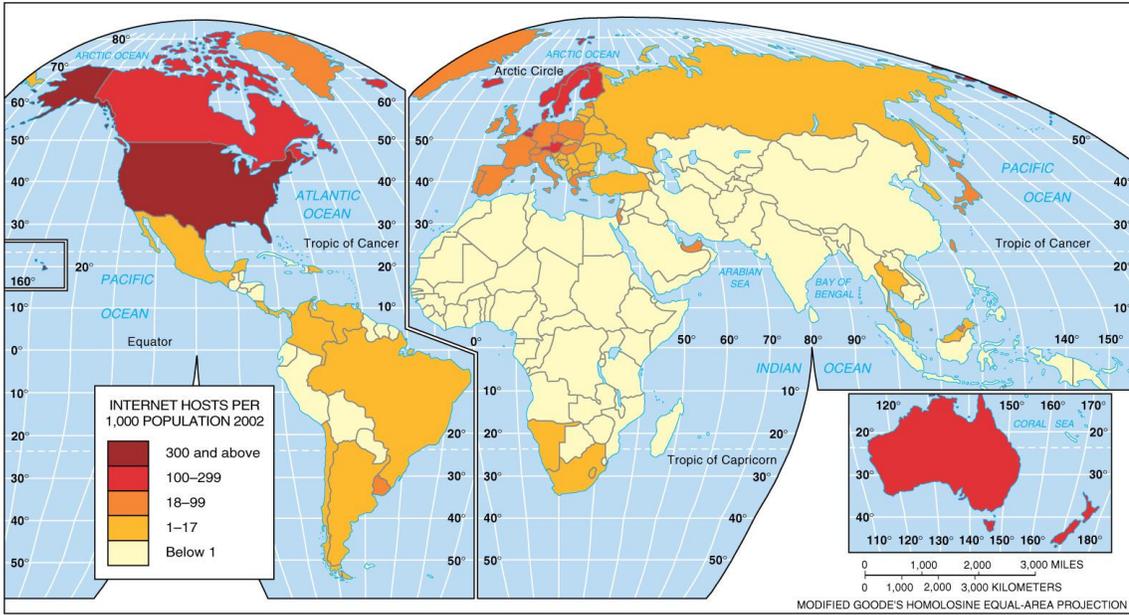


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

**Summary:
P133**

Student Notes:

Internet Hosts per 1000 in 2002 A.D.

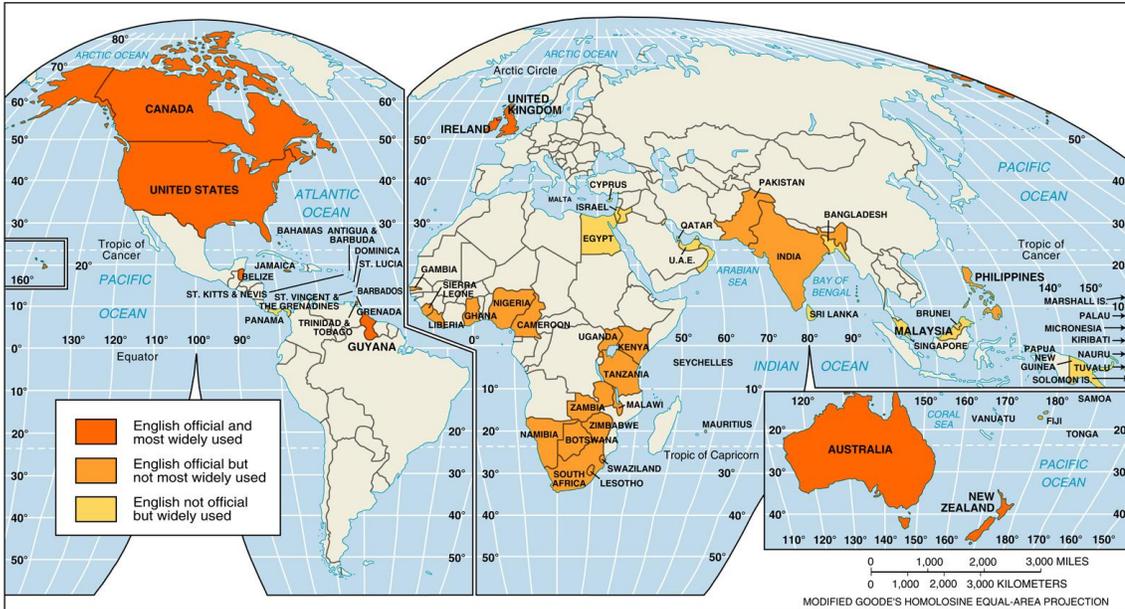


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.134 (fig 4-15)

Student Notes:

English Speaking Countries

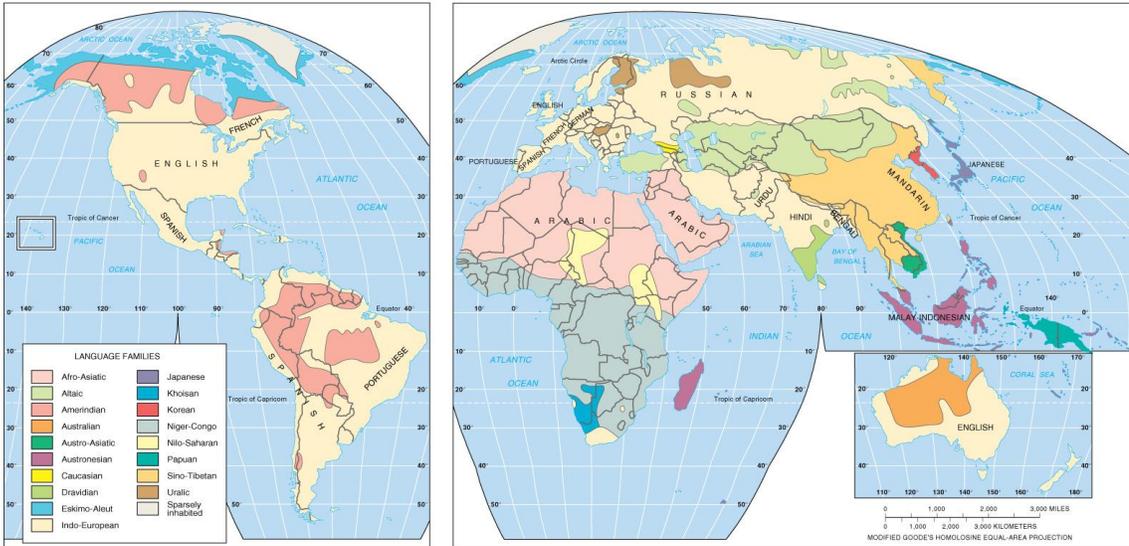


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:

Student Notes:

Distribution of Language Families

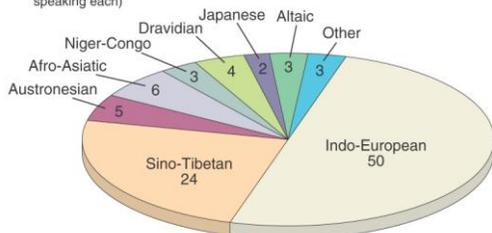


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:

p.162

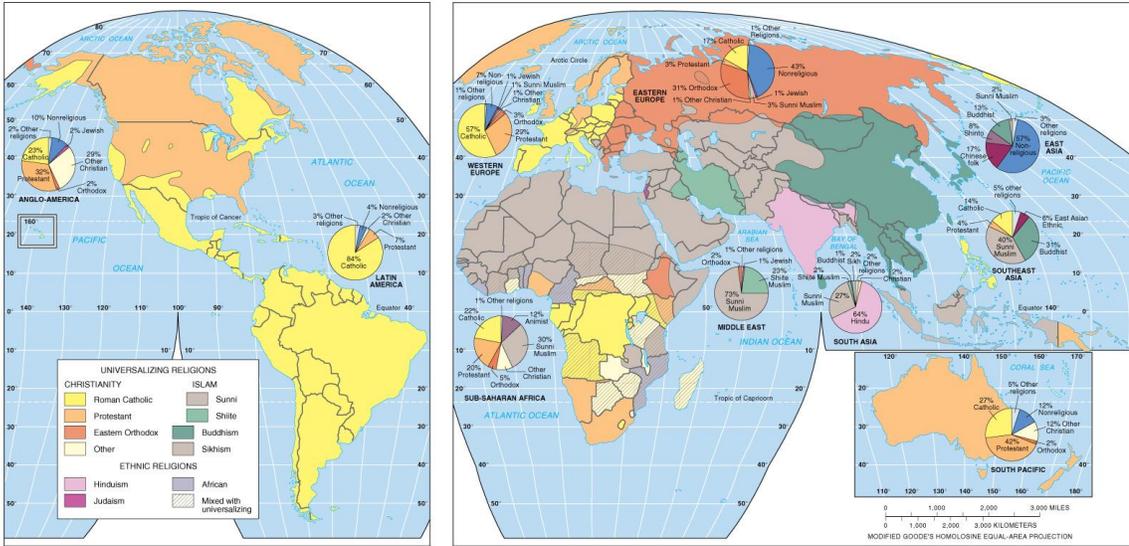
LANGUAGE FAMILIES
(Percentage of people speaking each)



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Student Notes:

World Distribution of Universalizing Religions

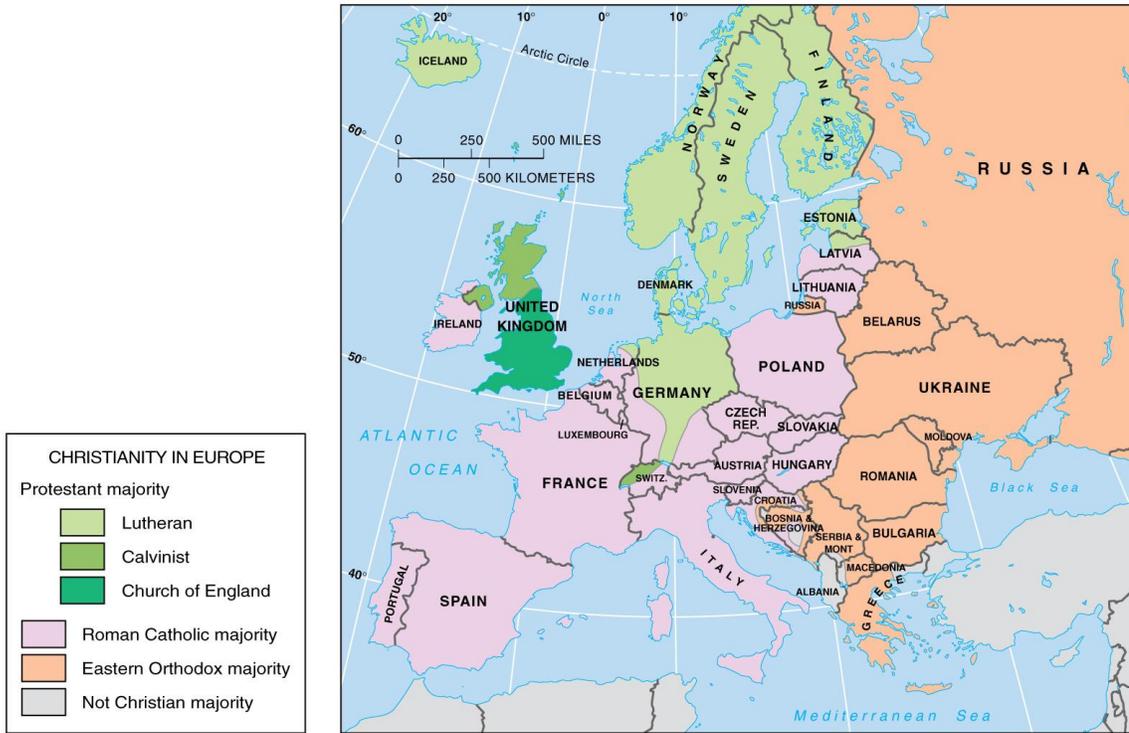


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.184

Student Notes:

Distribution of Christians in Europe

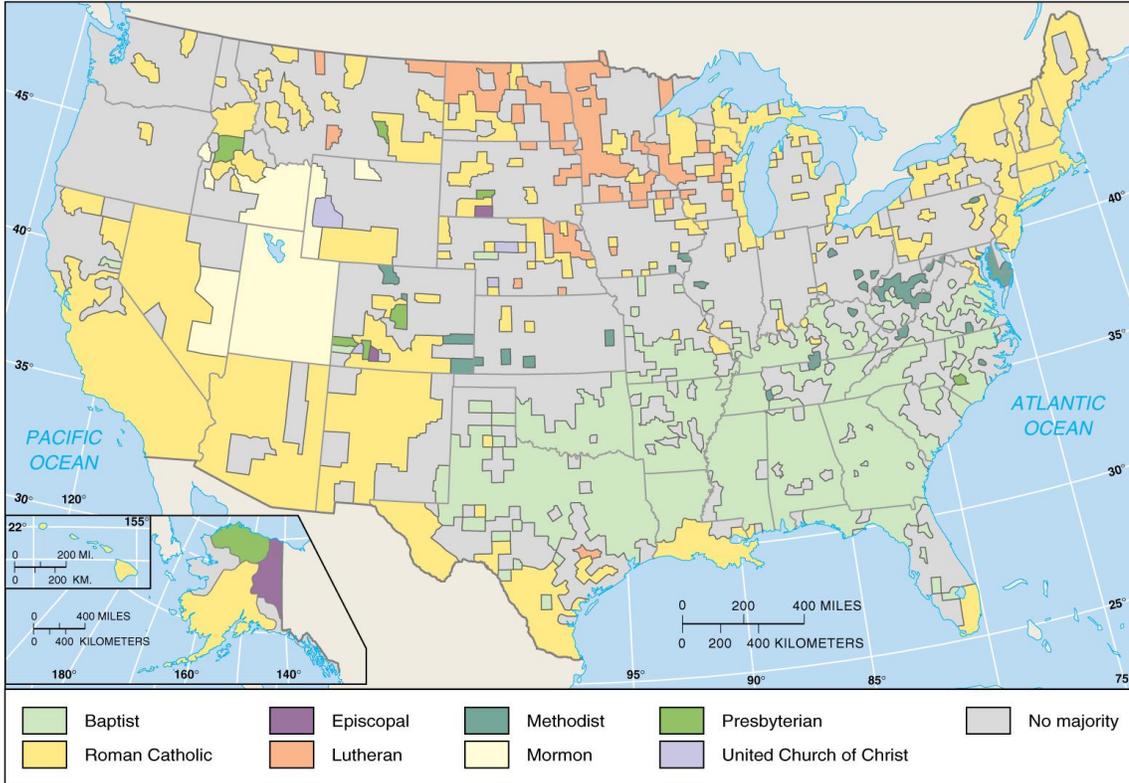


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.186

Student Notes:

Distribution of Christianity in the United States

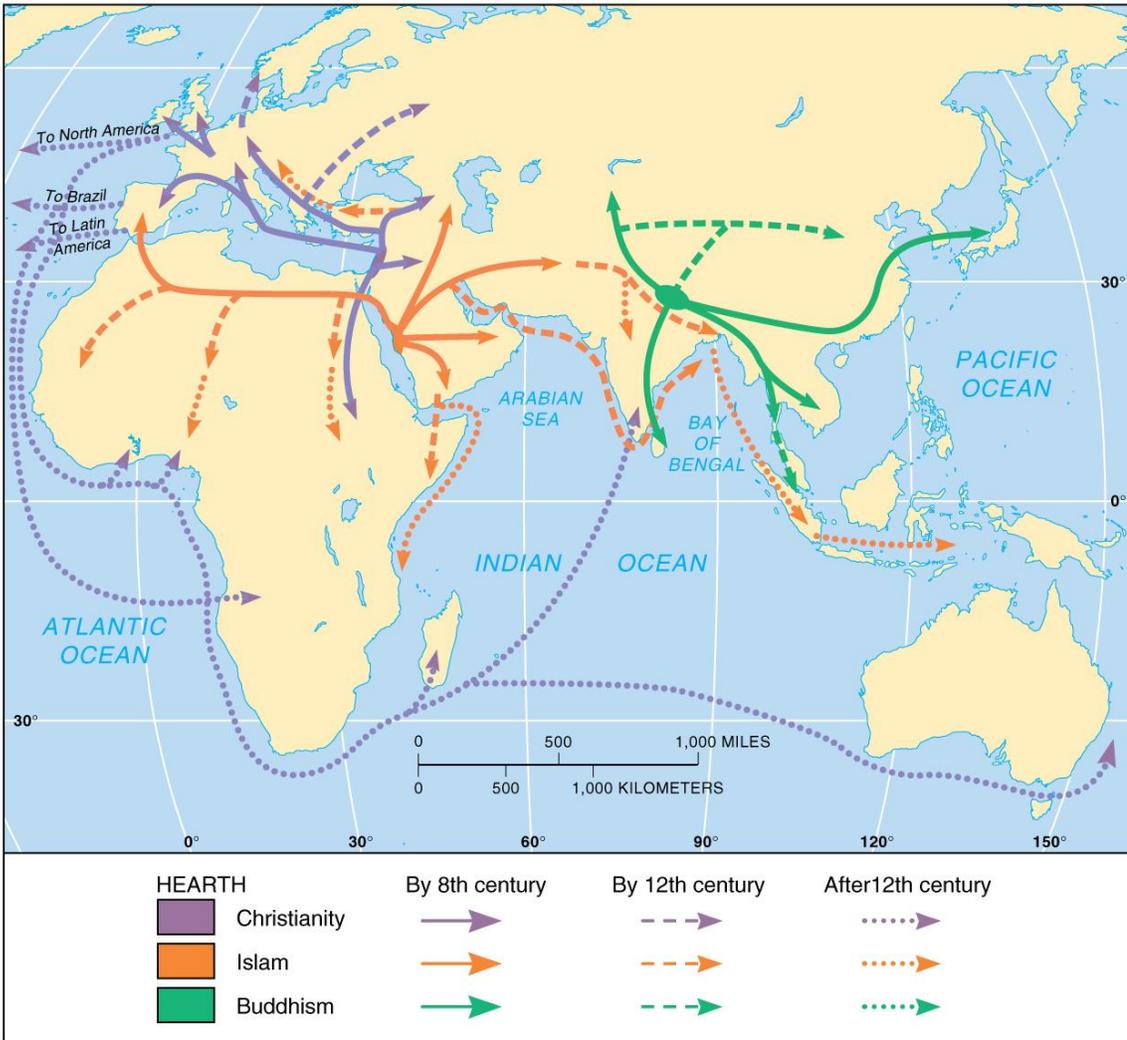


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.187

Student Notes:

Diffusion of Universalizing Religion

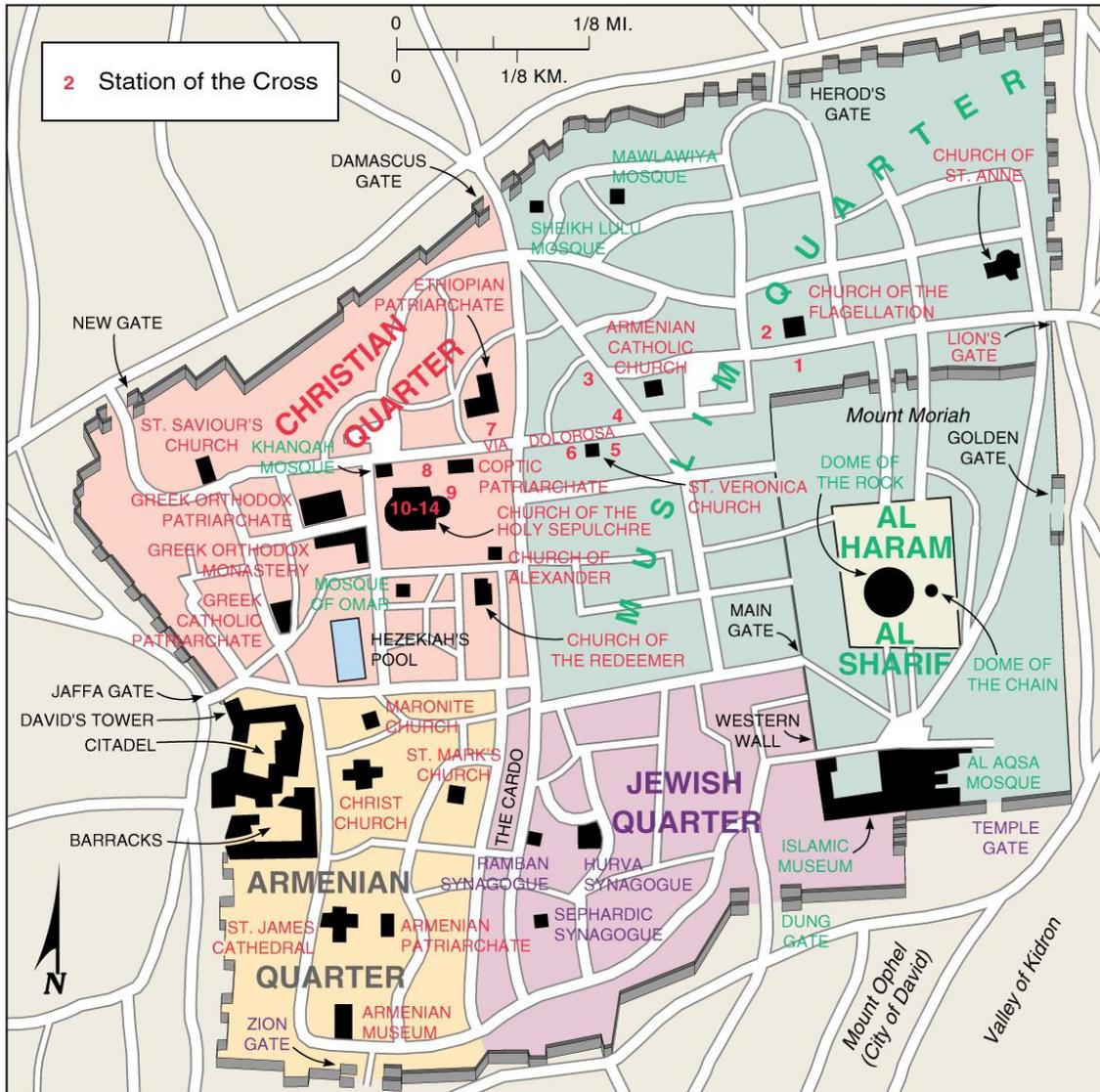


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.192

Student Notes:

Old City of Jerusalem

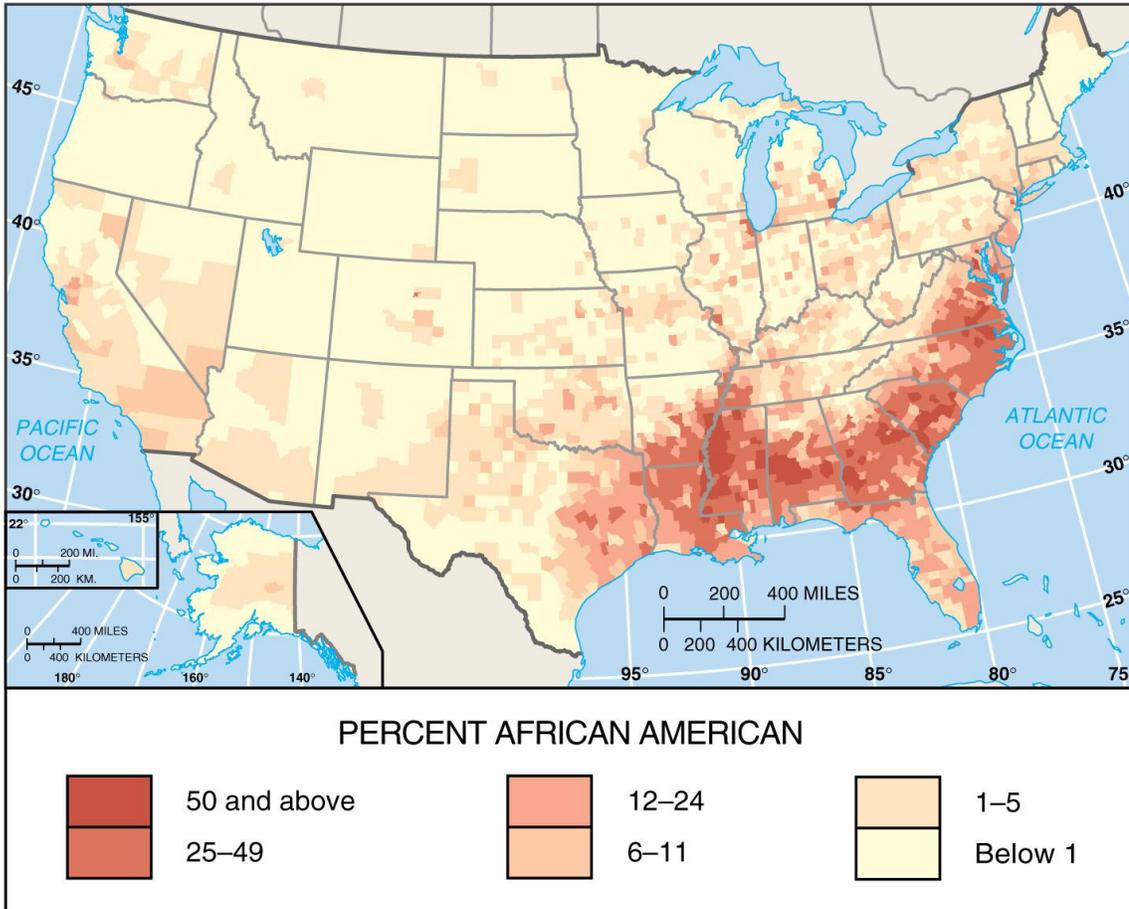


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.210

Student Notes:

Distribution of African Americans in the USA

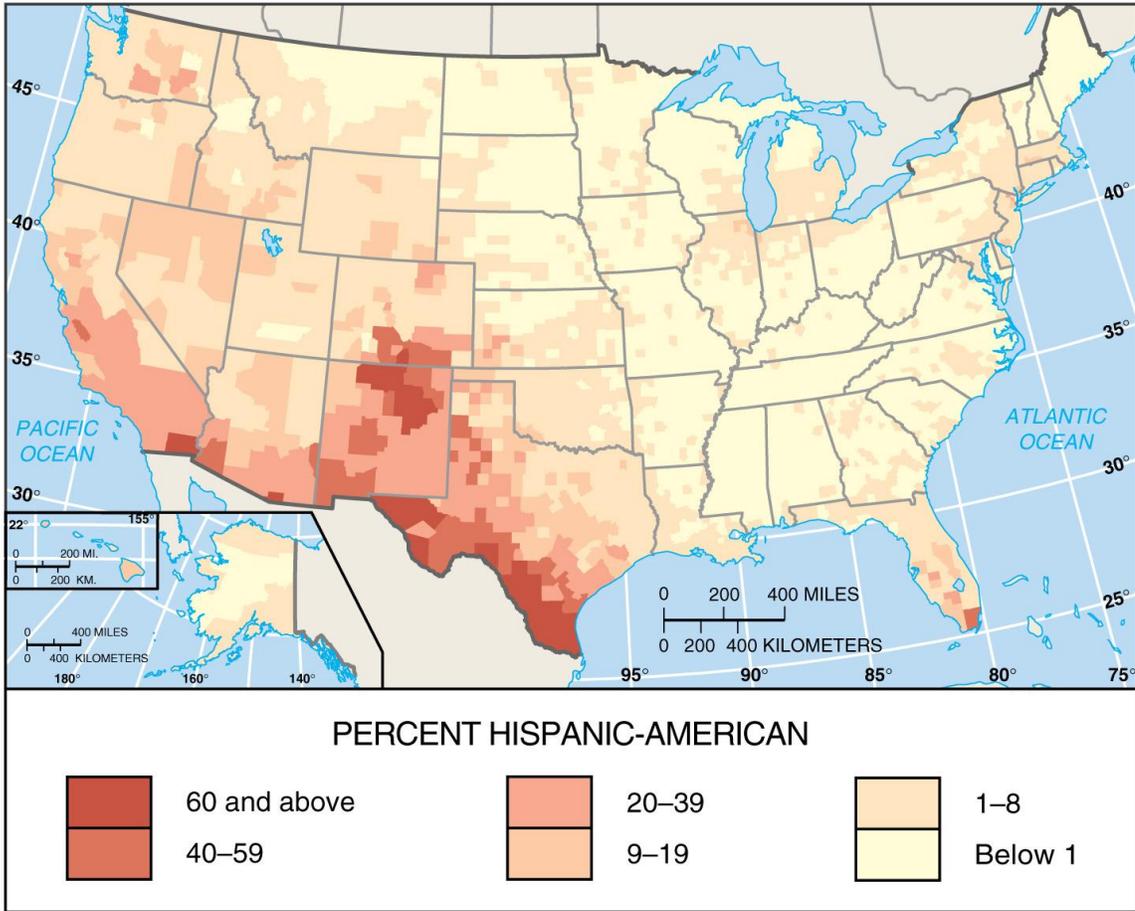


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.221

Student Notes:

Distribution of Hispanic Americans in the USA

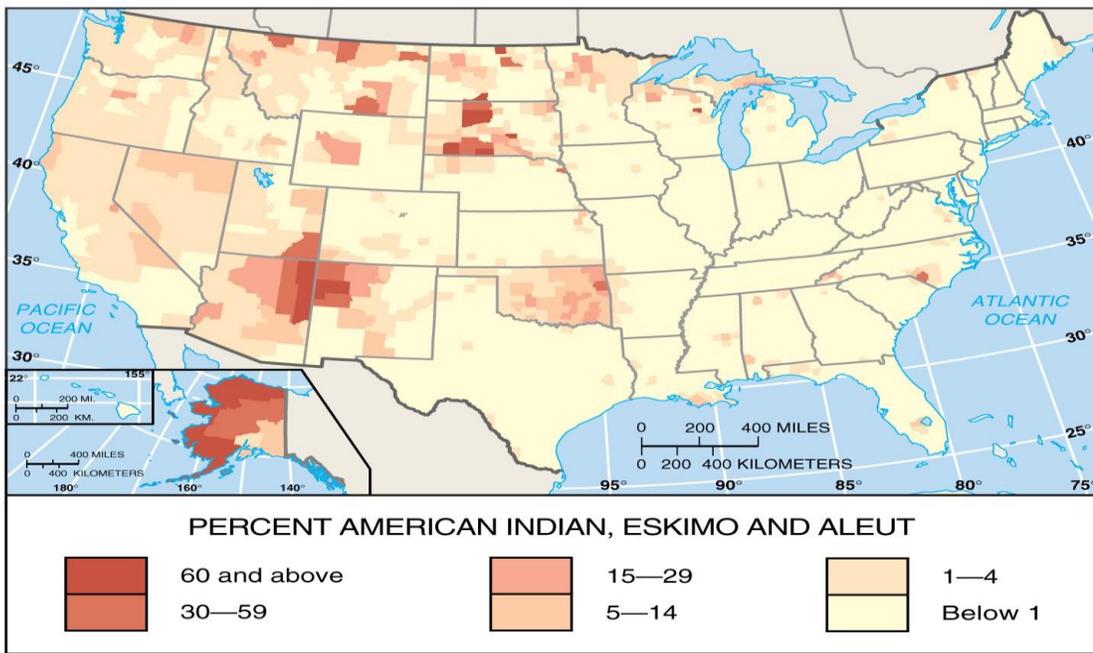
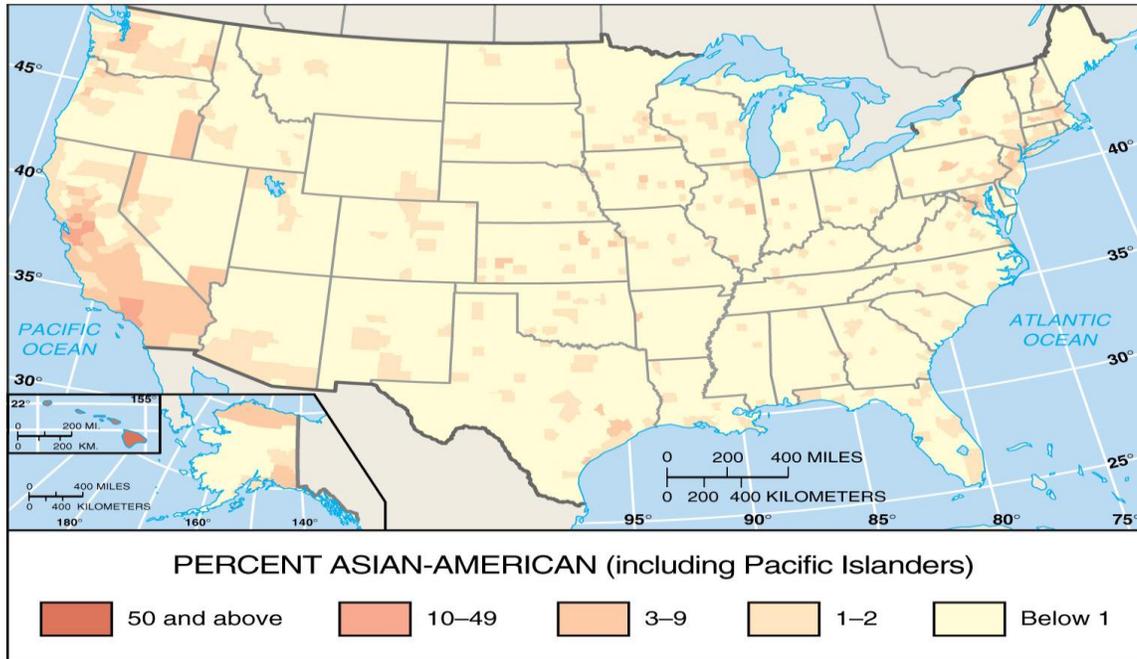


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.222

Student Notes:

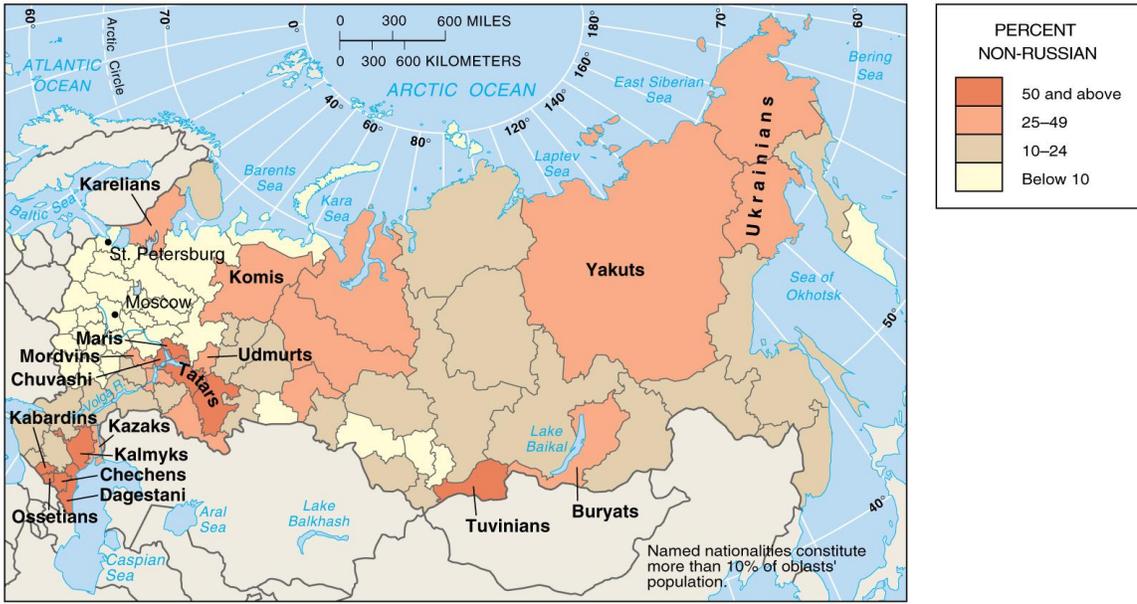
Distribution of Asian Americans and Native Americans in the USA



Summary:
p.222

Student Notes:

Distribution on Non Russians in Contemporary Russia



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.234

Student Notes:

Distribution of Ethnicities in the Balkans



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.246

Student Notes:

Distribution of Ethnicities in Africa



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.250

Student Notes:

Unit Three: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Ethnicity

Apartheid	The name for the legal segregation of races in the country of South Africa.
Acculturation	The process of adopting the cultural traits or social patterns of another group.
Adaptive strategy	A classification of societies based on correlations between their economies and their social features including five adaptive strategies; foraging, horticulture, agriculture, pastoralism, and industrialism.
Barrio	A chiefly Spanish-speaking community or neighborhood in a U.S. city.
Balkanization / Shatterbelt	Division of a place or country into several small political units, often unfriendly to one another
Blockbusting	A practice used by real estate agents and developers in the United States to encourage white property owners to sell their homes by giving the impression that minority groups (such as African Americans) were moving into their previously racially segregated neighborhood
Brown V Board of Education of Topeka Kansas	U.S. Supreme Court ruling (1952) that held segregated schools in the several states are unconstitutional in violation of the 14th Amendment, overturning Plessy v. Furgeson
Ethnic Cleansing	When a more powerful ethnic groups removes a less powerful ethnic group from a place by means of forced relocation or murder in order to create their own nation-state.
Ethnic Conflict	Fighting between ethnic groups over control of territory or resources.
Ethnic Competition	Fighting between ethnic groups over control of the state.
Ethnic neighborhood	Enclaves of homogenous ethnic groups inside a larger city.
Ethnicity	Identity with or membership in a particular racial, national, or cultural group and observance of that group's customs, beliefs, and language
Ethnocentrism	The belief that one's own ethnic values and identity is in part superior.
Ghetto	a section of a city, esp. a thickly populated slum area, inhabited predominantly by members of an ethnic or other minority group, often as a result of social or economic restrictions, pressures, or hardships. 2) (formerly, in most European countries) a section of a city in which all Jews were required to live.
Irredenta	A population or territory culturally or historically significant to one's nation that is subject to foreign control.
Irredentism	The recovery of territory or population culturally or historically related to one's nation but now subject to a foreign government.
Middle passage	Ocean corridor between African and North and South American where Europeans forced the migration 10 million enslaved Africans from 1500-1850 AD.
Multi-national states	States which contain more than one nation for example the United Kingdom has four major nationalities; English, Scottish, and Welsh.
Multi-state nations / Stateless nations	Nations which are present in multiple states for example; Kurds in Northern Iraq, South Eastern Turkey, North West Iran, Northern Armenia, and Eastern Azerbaijan.
Nation	A people who share common customs, origins, history, and frequently language;
Nationalism	Feeling of intense loyalty to A people who share common customs, origins, history, and frequently language.
Nation-state	A country in which an entire nation is located within the borders of one state.
Plural Society	A medley of ethnicities who mix but do not combine; a stable plural society is characterized by economic interdependence and ecological specialization.
Plessy v. Ferguson	U.S. Supreme Court ruling (1896) held that segregated facilities for blacks and whites are constitutional under the doctrine of separate but equal, which held for close to 60 years.
Race	Physical characteristics such as body shape, skin color, hair texture, eye color
Racism	The belief that one's own racial makeup and identity is superior to others to the point that all others are inferior.
Racist	One who advocates or believes in racism.
Segregation	The policy or practice of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing, and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.
Self-determination	The principle that a population has the right to choose and exercise control over their own government.
Sharecropper	a tenant farmer who pays as rent a share of the crop.
Social distance	the extent to which individuals or groups are removed from or excluded from participating in one another's lives.
Triangular trade	a pattern of colonial commerce in which slaves were bought on the African Gold Coast with New England rum and then traded in the West Indies for sugar or molasses, which was

	brought back to New England to be manufactured into rum.
White Flight	The retreat of Anglo Americans from communities that ethnic minorities, primarily African Americans relocate to.

Culture

Custom	A repetitive act of a group performed to the extent that it becomes a characteristic.
Folk culture	Traditions practiced primarily by isolated, rural, homogenous groups.
Folk Housing	Housing styles that vary depending on environmental conditions and available materials.
Folk Songs	Songs tell a story to convey information about daily activities such as farming, daily life, mysterious events, and culturally significant benchmarks in human life.
Folklore	Oral and written stories that articulate the customs and traditions of a culture, sub culture, or group.
Habit	A repetitive act of an individual that an individual performs.
Imperialism	the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies
Media / Mass Communication	the means of communication such as radio, television, newspapers, internet, and magazines that reach or influence people widely.
Pollution	the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment
Popular culture	The practices of large, heterogeneous societies that share many characteristics or habits. Popular culture is created, marketed, and diffused to the masses, usually with the purpose of creating profit.
Rural	Of or pertaining to, characteristic of the country, country life, or country people.
Suburban	Of or pertaining to suburbs; inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city.
Taboo	proscribed by society as improper or unacceptable
Uniform landscapes	Popular Culture and Urban Sprawl has led to a repetitive sameness in the American Cultural Landscape.
Urban	Characteristic of the city or city life.

Language

Dialect	is a variety of a language that is characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers.
Ebonics	a nonstandard form of American English characteristically spoken by African Americans in the United States
Extinct language	a provincial, rural, or socially distinct variety of a language that differs from the standard language
Franglians	A pidgin dialect that mixes French and English.
Ideograms	A written symbol that expresses an idea.
Indo-European Languages	The World's Largest Language Family.
Isogloss	a line on a map marking the limits of an area within which a feature of speech occurs, as the use of a particular word or pronunciation.
Isolated language	A language isolate is a language with no clear relationship to or affinity with other languages such as Basque in North Eastern Spain.
Language	a body of words and the systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.
Language branch	A collection of languages related through a common ancestral language that existed several thousand years ago. Differences are not as extensive or old as with language families.
Language family	A collection of languages related through a common ancestral language that existed long before recorded history.
Language group	A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary.
Lingua franca	The language of choice to conduct commerce.
Literary	A register that is used in literary writing; Classical Latin was the literary register of Latin, as opposed to the Vulgar Latin spoken across the Roman Empire.
Monolingual	One language spoken in a state or nation.
Multilingual	Multiple languages spoken in a state or nation.
Official language	An official language is a language that is given a special legal status in a particular country, state, or other territory
Pidgin	any simplified or broken form of a language, esp. when used for communication between speakers of different languages.
Spanglish	A pidgin dialect mixing Spanish and English

Standard language	The most accepted dialect for mass communication
Vulgar Latin	The precursor to all Romance Languages.

Religion

Animism	The oldest human religion in which people worship animals and forces of nature as spirits or deities.
Autonomous religion	Characterized by self-sufficient denominations of believers with little interaction between religious communities.
Branch	A fundamental division within a religion.
Buddhism	a religion, originated in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeast Asia, holding that life is full of suffering caused by desire and that the way to end this suffering is through enlightenment that enables one to halt the endless sequence of births and deaths to which one is otherwise subject.
Caste	an endogamous and hereditary social group limited to persons of the same rank, occupation, economic position, etc., and having mores distinguishing it from other such groups.
Christianity	a monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior
Confucianism	the system of ethics, education, and statesmanship taught by Confucius and his disciples, stressing love for humanity, ancestor worship, reverence for parents, and harmony in thought and conduct.
Cosmogony	a theory or story of the origin and development of the universe, the solar system, or the earth-moon system
Crusade	any of the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims.
Cult	a religion or sect considered to be false, unorthodox, or extremist, with members often living outside of conventional society under the direction of a charismatic leader.
Denomination	A division of a branch of a religion.
Diocese	The district or churches under the jurisdiction of a bishop
Ethnic religion	Religions characteristic of an ethnicity; adherents are born into these religions.
Enclave	any small, distinct area or group enclosed or isolated within a larger one
Fundamentalism	A usually religious movement or point of view characterized by a return to fundamental principles, by rigid adherence to those principles, and often by intolerance of other views and opposition to secularism.
Feng Shui	The Chinese art or practice of positioning objects, especially graves, buildings, and furniture, based on a belief in patterns of yin and yang and the flow of chi that have positive and negative effects.
Geomancy	divination by means of signs connected with the earth (as points taken at random or the arrangement of particles thrown down at random or from the configuration of a region and its relation to another)
Hadj	A pilgrimage to Mecca during Dhu'l Hijja, made as an objective of the religious life of a Muslim
Hierarchical religion	A religion in which a central authority exercises a high degree of control
Hinduism	the common religion of India, based upon the religion of the original Aryan settlers as expounded and evolved in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita.
Islam	the religious faith of Muslims, based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran, the basic principle of which is absolute submission to a unique and personal god, Allah.
Islam (Sharia law)	The code of law based on the Koran
Islam (Shiite)	A member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali and his descendants as the legitimate successors to Muhammad and rejects the first three caliphs.
Islam (Sunni)	a member of the branch of Islam that accepts the first four caliphs as rightful successors to Muhammad
Jainism	a dualistic religion founded in the 6th century b.c. as a revolt against current Hinduism and emphasizing the perfectibility of human nature and liberation of the soul, esp. through asceticism and nonviolence toward all living creatures.
Jihad	An individual's striving for spiritual self-perfection; any vigorous, emotional crusade for an idea or principle.
Landscapes of the dead	The way funerary monuments and burial practices impact the administration, use, and appearance of space.
Missionary	a person sent by a church into an area to carry on evangelism or other activities, as educational or hospital work.

Monotheism	the doctrine or belief that there is only one God
Mormonism	An American religion based on an ancient prophet believed to have compiled a sacred history of the Americas, which were translated and published by Joseph Smith as the Book of Mormon in 1830
Pagan	One of a people or community observing a polytheistic religion, as the ancient Romans and Greeks.
Pilgrimage	a journey, esp. a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion:
Polytheism	The worship of or belief in more than one god
Reincarnation	the belief that the soul, upon death of the body, comes back to earth in another body or form
Religion	a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe, esp. when considered as the creation of a superhuman agency or agencies, usually involving devotional and ritual observances, and often containing a moral code governing the conduct of human affairs.
Sacred Space	Holy places of a religion set aside for purely spiritual use.
Sect	Is a group that is smaller than a denomination.
Secularism	the view that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.
Shamanism	The type of religion which once prevailed among all the Ural-Altaic peoples (Tungusic, Mongol, and Turkish), and which still survives in various parts of Northern Asia. The Shaman, or wizard priest, deals with good as well as with evil spirits, especially the good spirits of ancestors
Shintoism	the native religion of Japan, primarily a system of nature and ancestor worship.
Sikhism	monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century by the guru Nanak. Sikhism rejects caste distinctions, idolatry, and asceticism and is characterized by belief in a cycle of reincarnation from which humans can free themselves by living righteous lives as active members of society.
Taoism	the philosophical system evolved by Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu, advocating a life of complete simplicity and naturalness and of noninterference with the course of natural events, in order to attain a happy existence in harmony with the Tao.
Theocracy	a form of government in which God or a deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, the God's or deity's laws being interpreted by the ecclesiastical authorities.
Universalizing Religion	A religion that admits members of any culture as long as they practice the tenants of that religion.
Zoroastrianism	an Iranian religion, founded circa 600 b.c. by Zoroaster, the principal beliefs of which are in the existence of a supreme deity, Ahura Mazda, and in a cosmic struggle between a spirit of good, Spenta Mainyu, and a spirit of evil, Angra Mainyu.

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

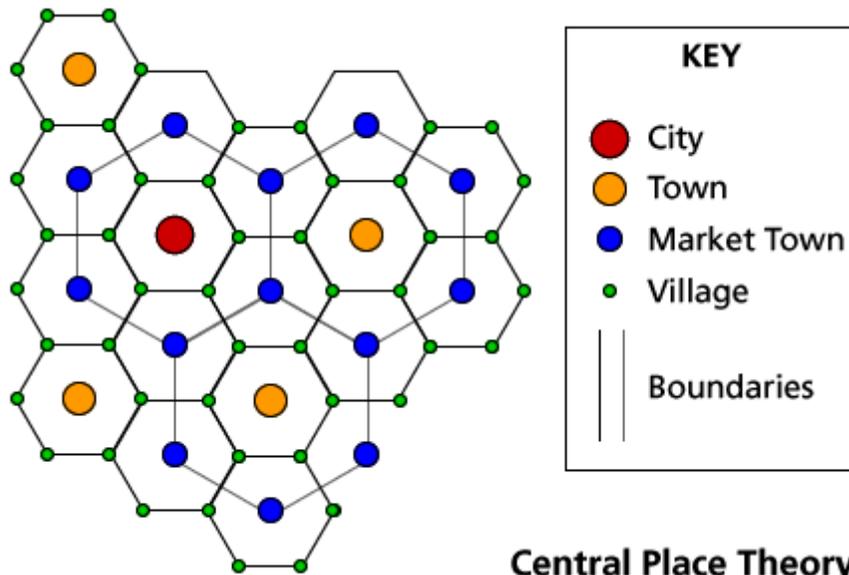
Industrialization

And

Economic Development



Christaller's Central Place Theoryⁱ



Summary:

p.406 Student Notes:

The main aim of central place theory is to explain the spatial organization of settlements and hinterlands, in particular their relative location and size.

Christaller's Theory makes the following simplifying assumptions:

- an isotropic (all flat), homogeneous, unbounded limitless surface (abstract space)
- an evenly distributed population
- evenly distributed resources
- all consumers have a similar purchasing power and demand for goods and services
- no provider of goods or services is able to earn excess profit
- there is only one type of transport and this would be equally easy in all directions
- Transport cost is proportional to distance traveled ie, the longer the distance traveled, the higher the transport cost
- Threshold is the minimum market (population or income) needed to bring about the selling of a particular good or service.
- Range is the maximum distance consumers are prepared to travel to acquire goods - at some point the cost or inconvenience will outweigh the need for the good.

Rank-Size Rule: A country's second largest city is one half the size of the largest and so on. The distribution of settlements closely follows the rank-size rule in the USA and a handful of other countries.

Primate City: According to the Primate City Rule the largest settlement has more than twice as many people as the second ranking settlement. In this distribution the country's largest city is called the primate city. The Primate City phenomena is observable in European countries and some Less Developed Countries.

Rostow's Stages of Development Modelⁱⁱ

Summary

P.316

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

Stage 1 Traditional Society

The economy is dominated by subsistence activity where output is consumed by producers rather than traded. Any trade is carried out by barter where goods are exchanged directly for other goods. Agriculture is the most important industry and production is labor intensive using only limited quantities of capital. Resource allocation is determined very much by traditional methods of production.

Stage 2 Transitional Stage (the preconditions for takeoff)

Increased specialization generates surpluses for trading. There is an emergence of a transport infrastructure to support trade. As incomes, savings and investment grow entrepreneurs emerge. External trade also occurs concentrating on primary products.

Stage 3 Take Off

Industrialization increases, with workers switching from the agricultural sector to the manufacturing sector. Growth is concentrated in a few regions of the country and in one or two manufacturing industries. The level of investment reaches over 10% of GNP.

The economic transitions are accompanied by the evolution of new political and social institutions that support the industrializations. The growth is self-sustaining as investment leads to increasing incomes in turn generating more savings to finance further investment.

Stage 4 Drive to Maturity

The economy is diversifying into new areas. Technological innovation is providing a diverse range of investment opportunities. The economy is producing a wide range of goods and services and there is less reliance on imports.

Stage 5 High Mass Consumption

The economy is geared towards mass consumption. The consumer durable industries flourish. The service sector becomes increasingly dominant.

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

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

Student Notes:

Immanuel Wallerstien's Core-Periphery Modelⁱⁱⁱ



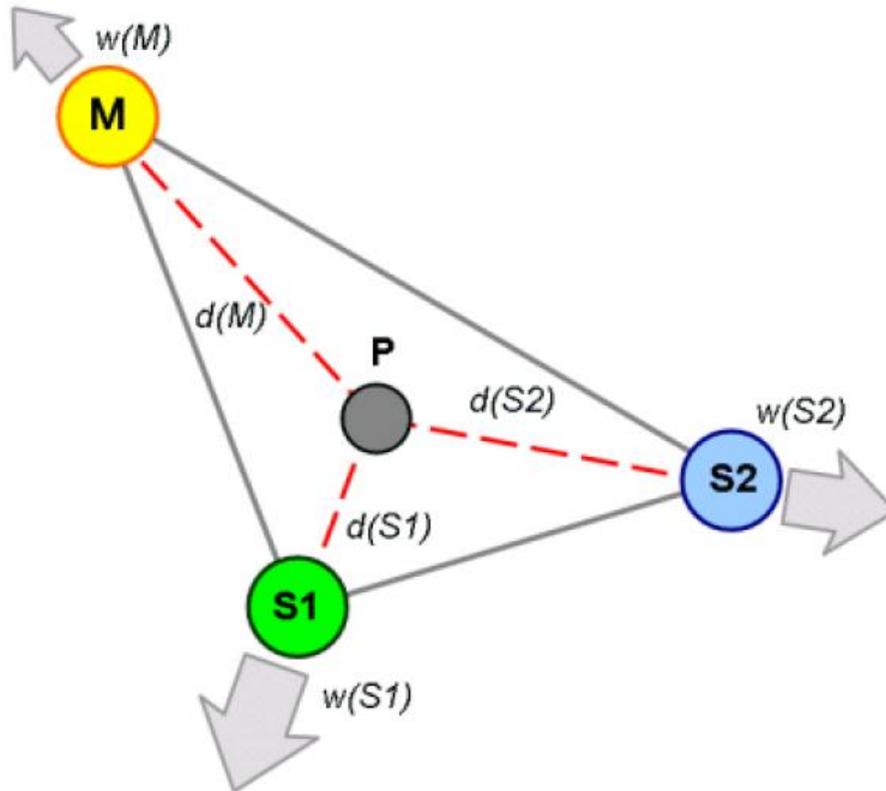
Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:

The world can be perceived as a core / periphery dichotomy where core countries are characterized by high levels of development, a capacity at innovation and a convergence of trade flows. The core has a level of dominance over the periphery which is reflected in trade and transportation. Accessibility is higher within the elements of the core than within the periphery. Most of high level economic activities and innovations are located at the core, with the periphery subjugated to those processes at various levels. This pattern was particularly prevalent during the colonial era where the development of transport systems in the developing world mainly favored the accessibility of core countries to the resources and markets of the periphery, a situation that endured until the 1960s and 1970s. The semi-periphery has a higher level of autonomy and has been the object of significant processes of economic development (China, Brazil, Malaysia, etc.). Concomitantly, the accessibility of the semi-periphery improved, permitting the exploitation of its comparative advantages in labor and resources. Recent changes in globalization, particularly industrial growth in developing countries, is challenging this representation.

p.322 Student Notes:

Alfred Weber's Model of Industrial Location



Summary:

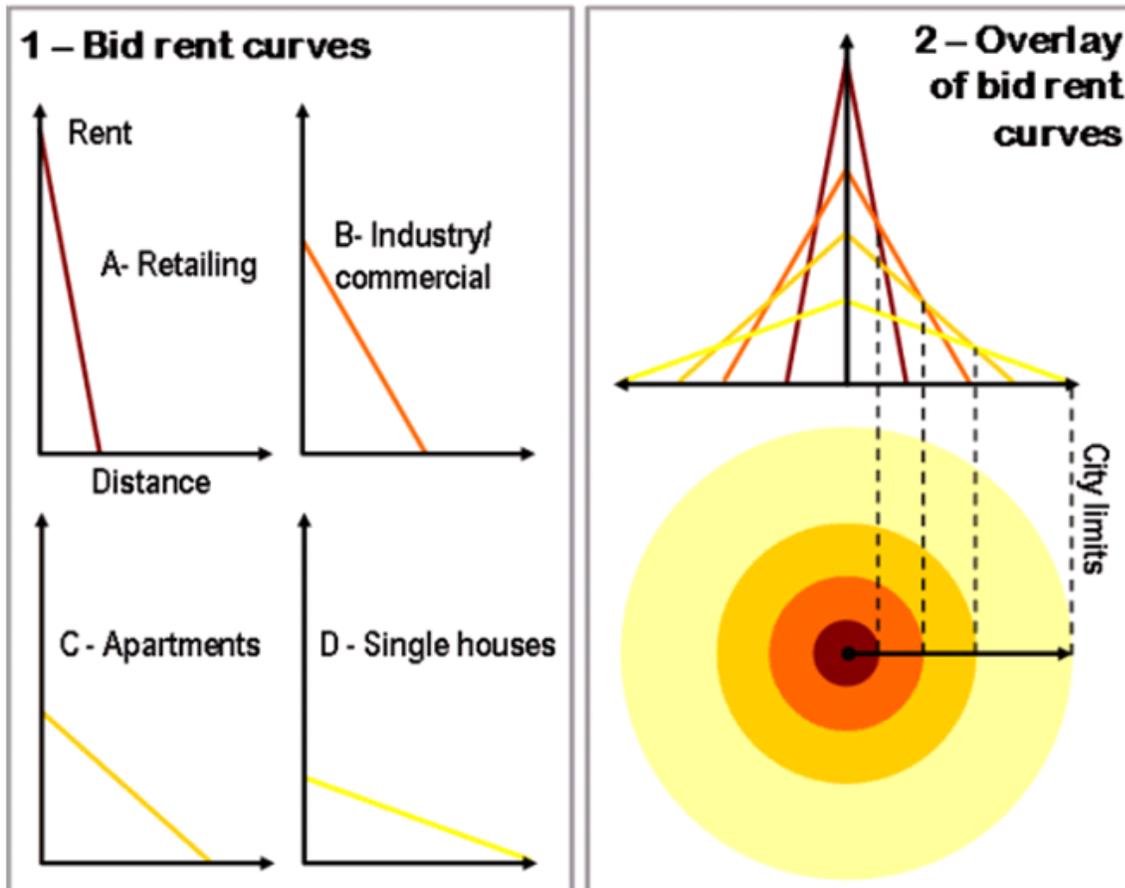
Economic Geographer German 1868 – 1958

Set of assumptions in order to minimize the complexities of the real world

- Most raw materials are localized, i.e., found only in certain locations and the location(s) is (are) known --e.g., energy
- Labor is found only in certain location (Not mobile), fixed wage, unlimited quantity
- Markets are fixed known locations
- The cost of transporting raw material, energy, and finished product is a direct function of weight and distance: the greater the distance, the greater the cost; the greater the weight the greater the cost. perfect economic competition: there is no monopoly for any producer; many sellers and buyers.
- Isotropic plain (physically, politically and culturally uniform plain)
- Industrialists are economic operators: interested in minimizing cost and maximizing profit
- Some raw materials are ubiquitous (found everywhere, e.g., water) he recognized general factors such as transportation costs and special factors such as perish ability of food decided that it was transportation cost that was the critical determinant of regional industrial location

Student Notes:

Bid-rent Theory

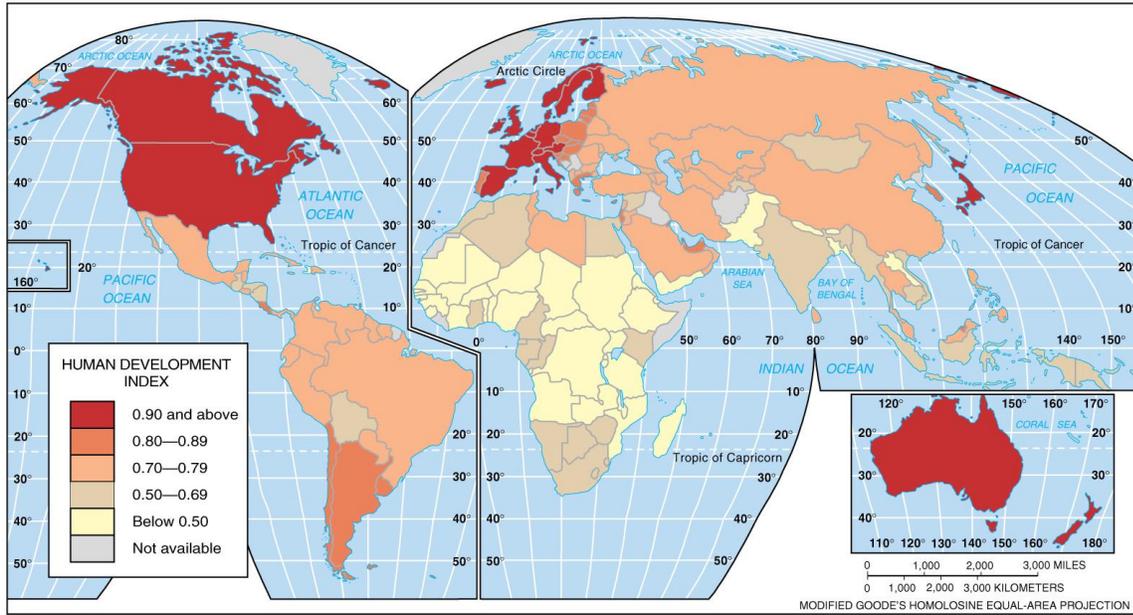


Summary:

Bid rent theory is a geographical economic theory that refers to how the price and demand on real estate changes as the distance towards the Central Business District (CBD) increases. It states that different land users will compete with one another for land close to the city centre. This is based upon the idea that retail establishments wish to maximize their profitability, so they are much more willing to pay more money for land close to the CBD and less for land further away from this area. This theory is based upon the reasoning that the more accessible an area, the more profitable.

Student Notes:

Human Development Index 2005

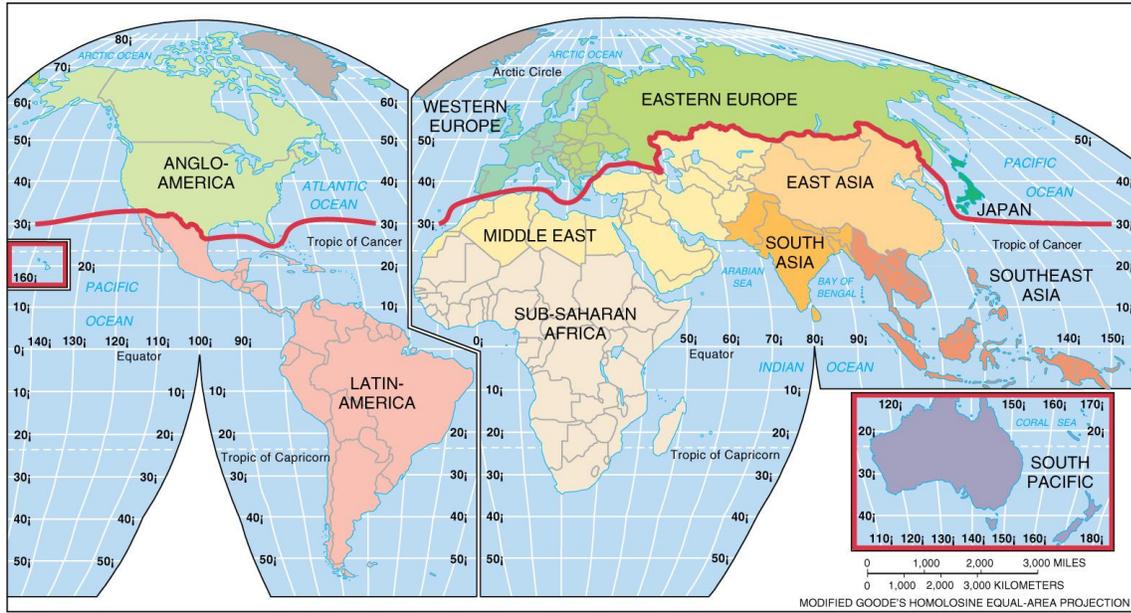


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P293

Student Notes:

Distribution of LDCs and MDCs

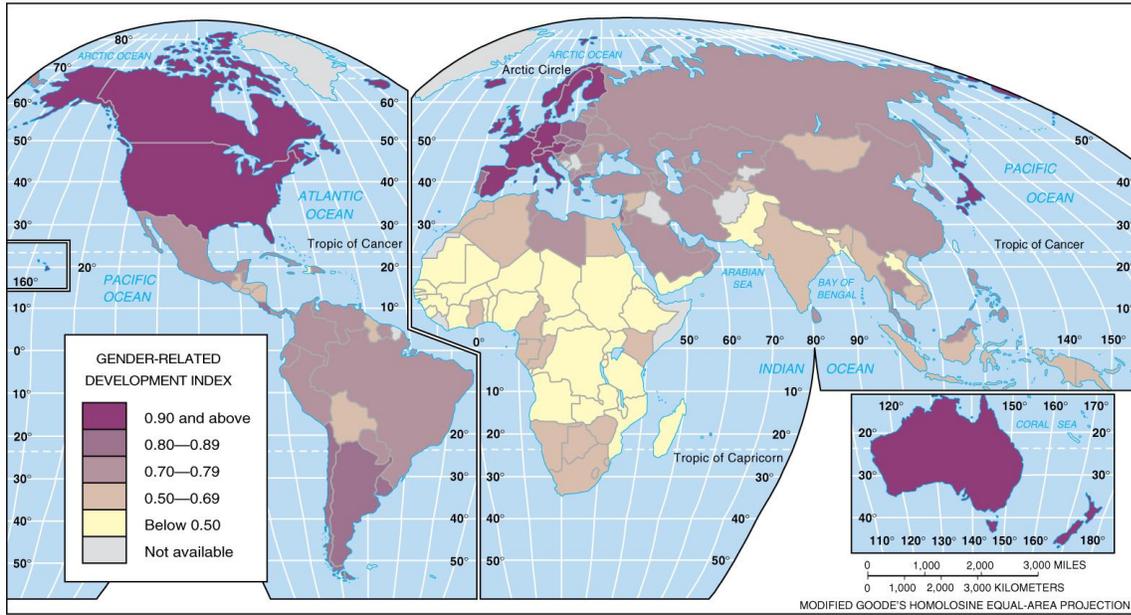


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.301

Student Notes:

Gender-Related Development Index 2005

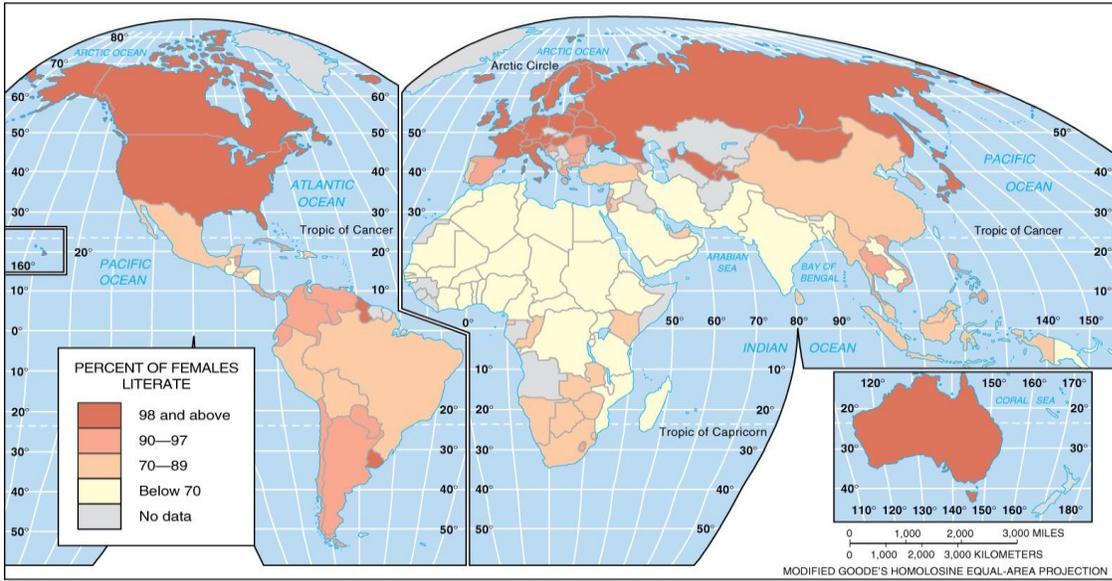


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

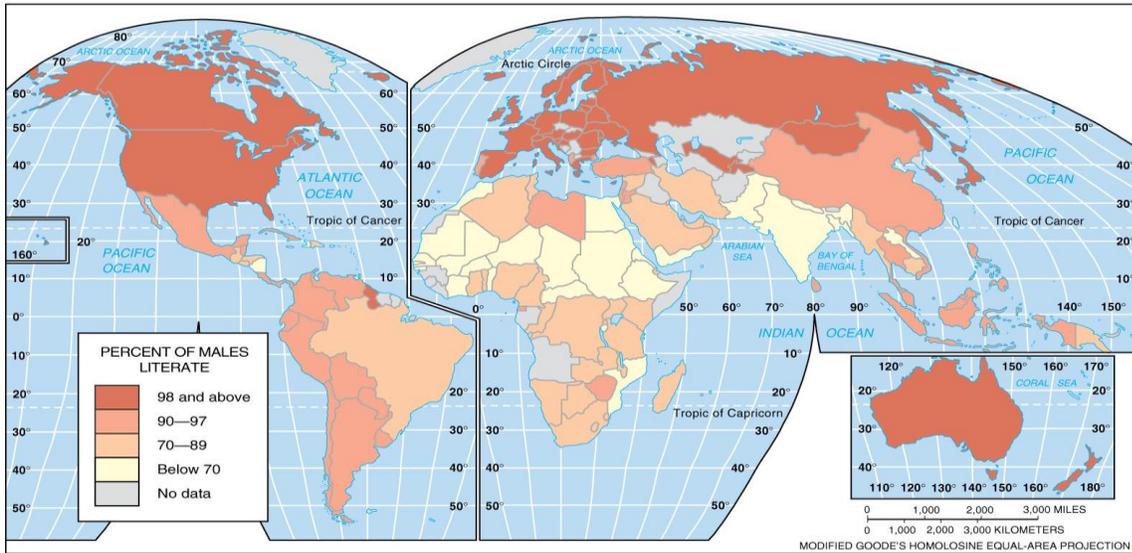
Summary:
p.310

Student Notes:

Rates of Literacy 2005



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

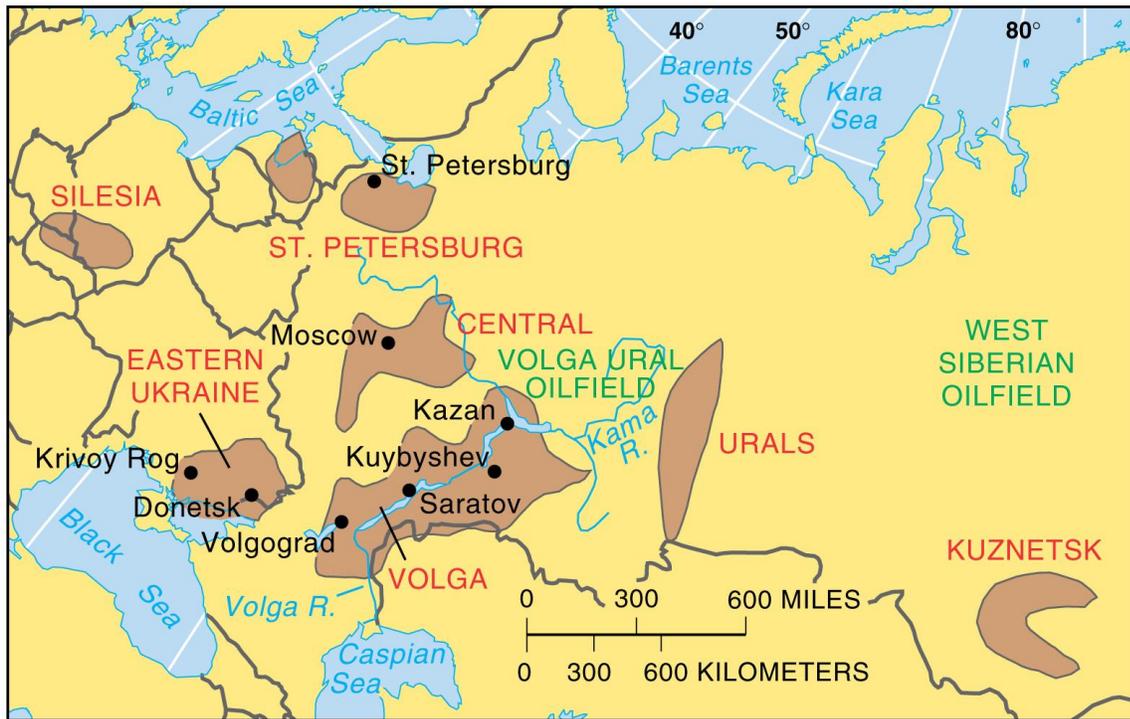


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.312

Student Notes:

Traditional Manufacturing Centers: Eastern Europe

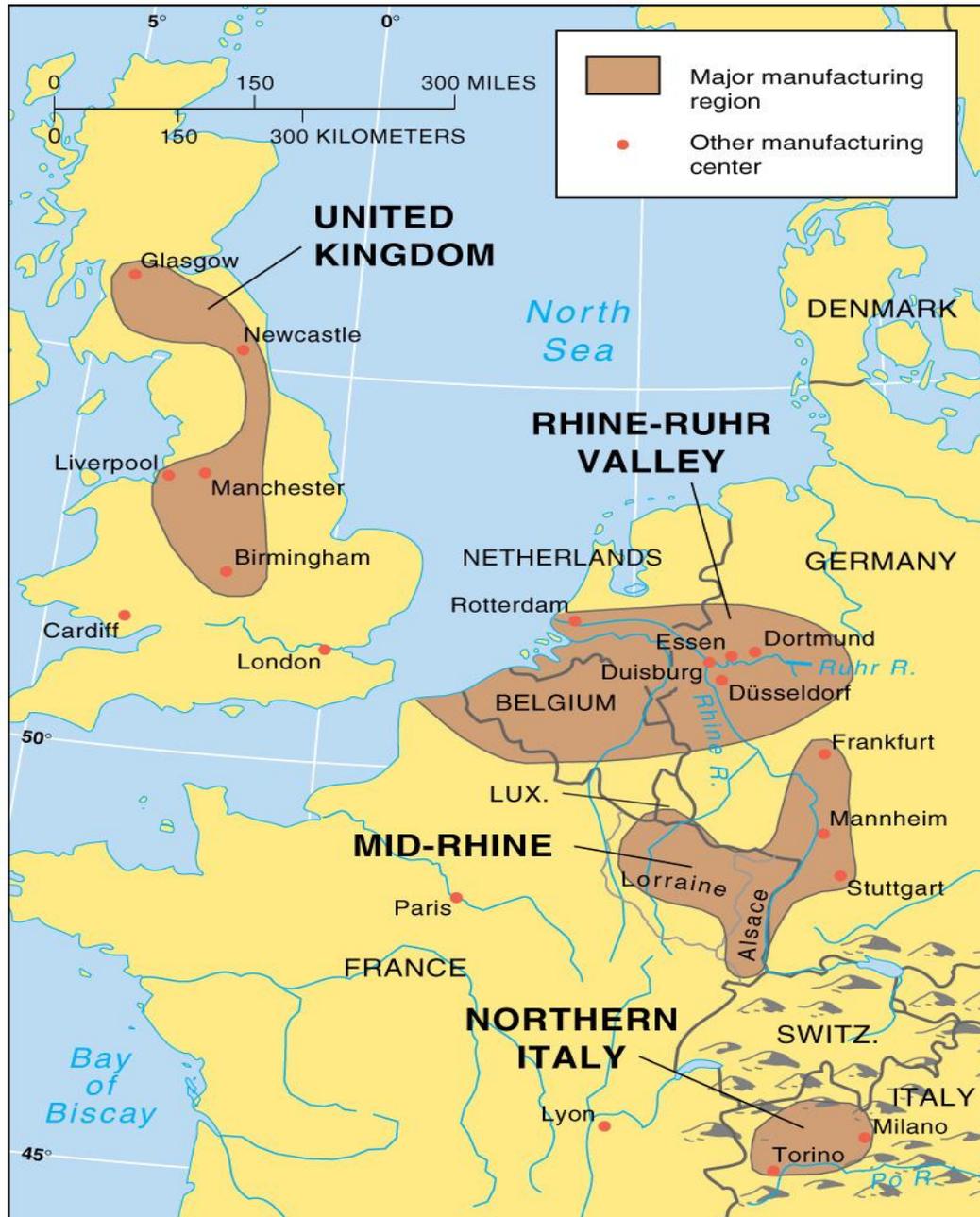


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.370

Student Notes:

Traditional Manufacturing Centers: Western Europe

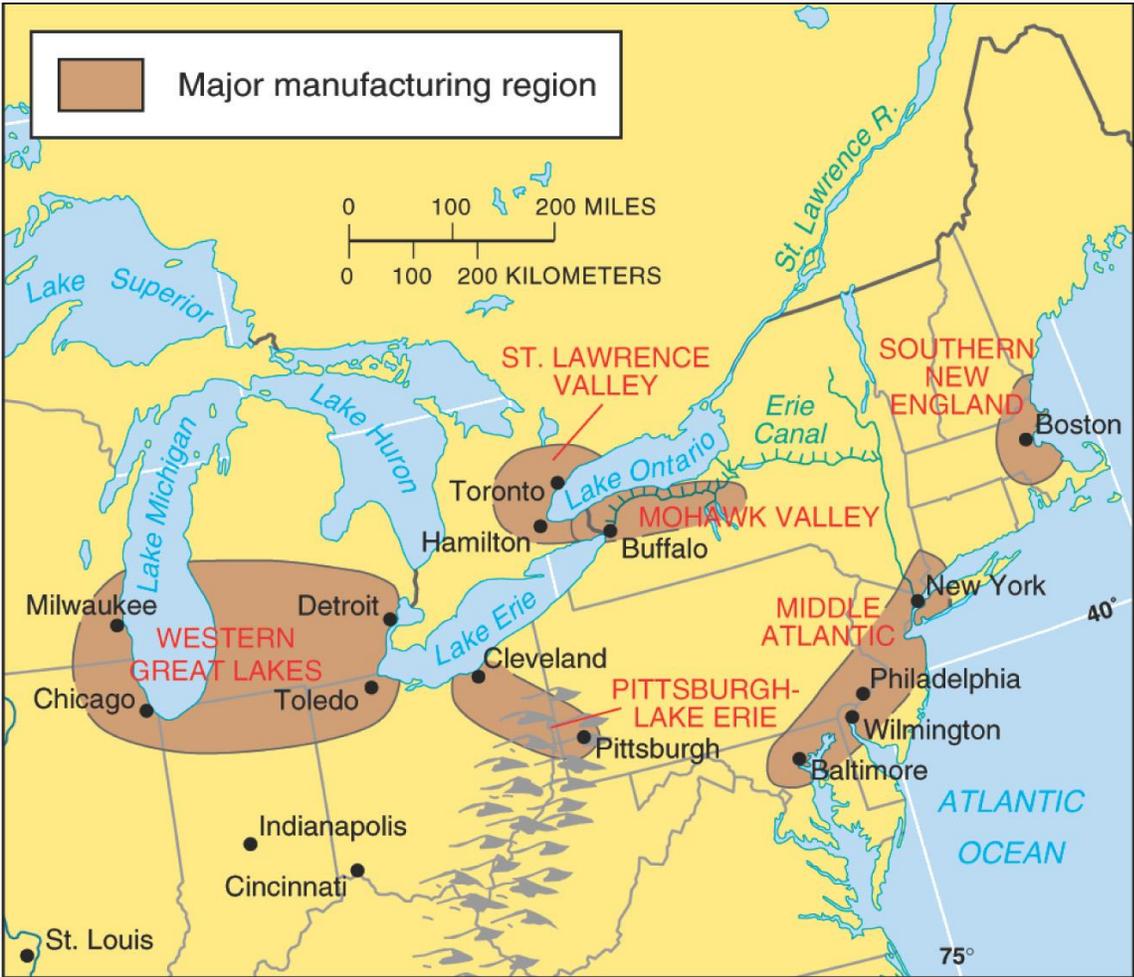


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.368

Student Notes:

Traditional Manufacturing Centers: North America

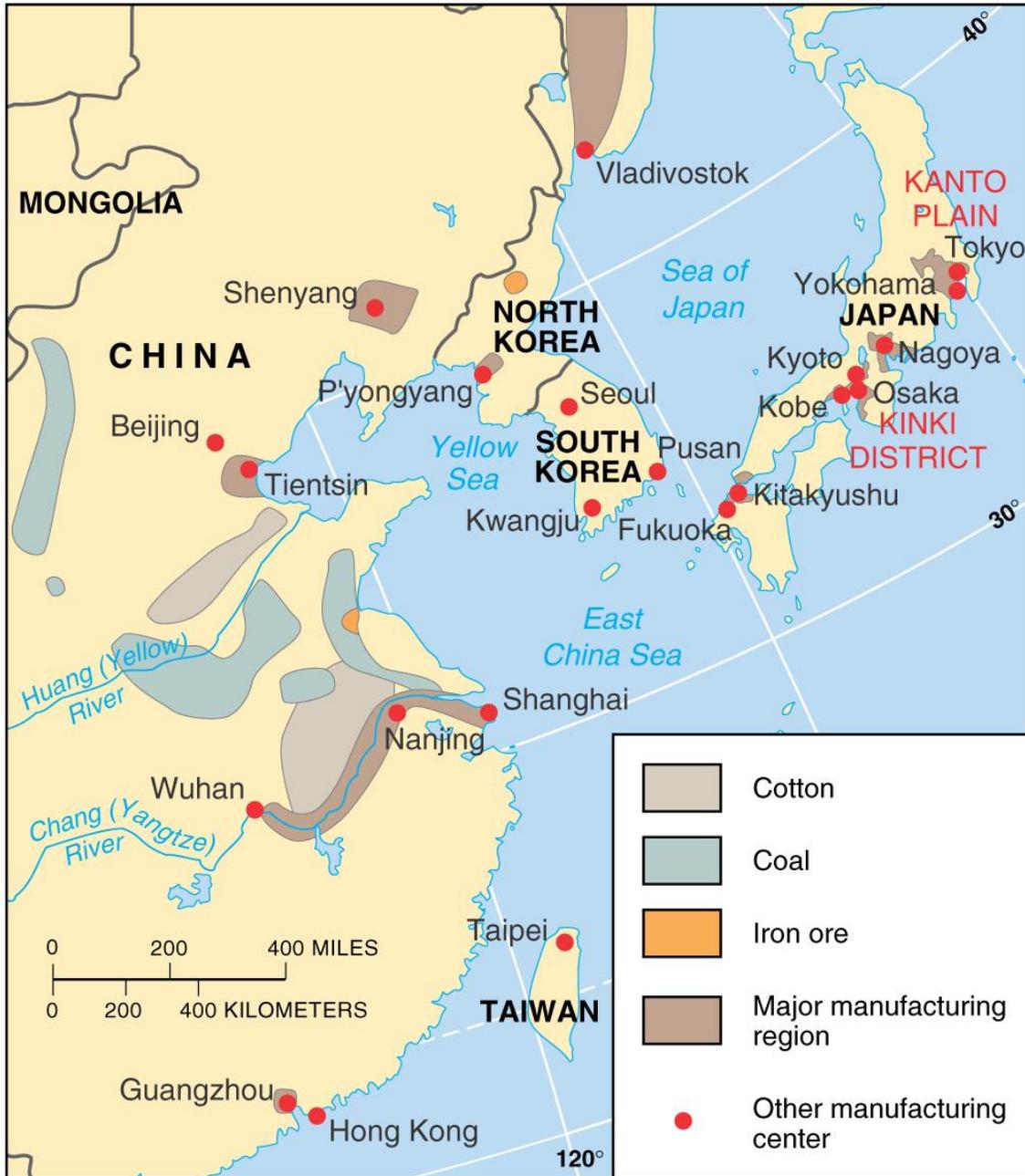


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.371

Student Notes:

Manufacturing Centers: East Asia



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.370

Student Notes:

**Oil Producing Zones
Map Here**

Summary:

Student Notes:

Unit Six: Industrialization and Economic Development

Acid deposition	The accumulation of acids or acidic compounds on the surface of the Earth, in lakes or streams, or on objects or vegetation near the Earth's surface, as a result of their separation from the atmosphere
Acid precipitation	Precipitation abnormally high in sulfuric and nitric acid content that is caused by atmospheric pollutants.
Active solar energy systems	A system designed to convert solar radiation into usable energy for space, water heating, or other uses. It requires a mechanical device, usually a pump or fan, to collect the sun's energy.
Agglomeration	A concentration of services clustered together; the lower the cost of production (firms have competing multiple suppliers, greater specialization and division of labor result) and the greater the market that the firm can sell into.
Air pollution	The addition of harmful chemicals to the atmosphere. The most serious air pollution results from the burning of fossil fuels, especially in internal-combustion engines.
Biodiversity	The number and variety of organisms found within a specified geographic region.
Biomass fuel	living and recently dead biological material that can be used as fuel or for industrial production.
Break-of-bulk point	The point at which a cargo is unloaded and broken up into smaller units prior to delivery, minimizing transport costs. This frequently happens at waterfront sites where imports are often processed to cut costs.
Breeder reactor	A nuclear reactor that produces as well as consumes fissionable material, especially one that produces more fissionable material than it consumes
Bulk-gaining industry	making something that gains volume or weight during production
Bulk-reducing industry	making something that loses volume or weight during production
Chlorofluorocarbon	any of several volatile, inert, saturated compounds of carbon, fluorine, chlorine, and hydrogen: used as refrigerants, foam-blowing agents, solvents, and, formerly, as aerosol propellants until scientists became concerned about depletion of the atmospheric ozone layer.
Comparative Advantage	the ability of an individual or group to carry out an economic activity, such as production, at a lower cost and more efficiently than another entity
Conservation	the careful utilization of a natural resource in order to prevent depletion
Consumer goods	goods that are ready for consumption in satisfaction of human wants, as clothing or food, and are not utilized in any further production
Cottage industry	the production, for sale, of goods at home, as the making of handicrafts by rural families.
Dependency Theory	the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former
Development	A process of economic growth, in which a country tries to improve their level of material wealth through the diffusion and realization of resources.
Ecotourism	Tourism involving travel to areas of natural or ecological interest, typically under the guidance of a naturalist, for the purpose of observing wildlife and learning about the environment.
Energy Consumption	The level of demand a given country puts on resources available in the world to create energy.
Enfranchisement	to grant a franchise to; admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting.
Entrepot	a commercial center where goods are received for distribution, transshipment, or repackaging
Fission	Also called nuclear fission. Physics. the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into nuclei of lighter atoms, accompanied by the release of energy
Footloose industry	Industry that can be sited in any of a number of places, often because transport costs are unimportant. Such industries may have raw materials that are commonly available, for example a bakery

Fordist	the system formulated in Henry Ford's automotive factories, in which workers work on a production line, performing specialized tasks repetitively
Foreign direct investment	investing in United States businesses by foreign citizens (often involves stock ownership of the business)
Fossil fuel	any combustible organic material, as oil, coal, or natural gas, derived from the remains of former life.
Four Asian Tigers	The term Four Asian Tigers or Asian Tigers refers to the highly industrialized economies of Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. These regions were noted for maintaining exceptionally high growth rates and rapid industrialization between the early 1960s and 1990s. In the 21st century, all four tigers became advanced economies and high-income economies.
Fusion	the process by which multiple nuclei join together to form a heavier nucleus resulting in a release of immense energy but without radioactive waste.
Gender empowerment index	is a measure of inequalities between men's and women's opportunities in a country. It combines inequalities in three areas: political participation and decision making, economic participation and decision making, and power over economic resources.
Geothermal energy	energy obtained from within the earth, originating in its core; also, energy produced by extracting the earth's internal heat and turning it into other energy (mechanical or electric)
Global warming	an increase in the earth's average atmospheric temperature that causes corresponding changes in climate and that may result from the greenhouse effect
Greenhouse effect	an atmospheric heating phenomenon, caused by short-wave solar radiation being readily transmitted inward through the earth's atmosphere but longer-wavelength heat radiation less readily transmitted outward, owing to its absorption by atmospheric carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, and other gases; thus, the rising level of carbon dioxide is viewed with concern.
Gross Domestic Product	The total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation during a specified period.
Gross National Product	the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced by a country during one year in side and outside of its borders.
Half life	the time required for one half the atoms of a given amount of a radioactive substance to disintegrate
Human development index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index combining normalized measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment, and GDP per capita for countries worldwide
Hydroelectric power	form of energy generated by the conversion of free-falling water to electricity; the generation of electricity by using the motive power of water
Industrial Location Theory	A model of industrial location proposed by A. Weber (1909, trans. 1929), which assumes that industrialists choose a least-cost location for the development of new industry
Industrial Revolution	the totality of the changes in economic and social organization that began about 1760 in England and later in other countries, characterized chiefly by the replacement of hand tools with power-driven machines, as the power loom and the steam engine, and by the concentration of industry in large establishments
Infanticide	the practice of killing newborn infants
Infrastructure	the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, as transportation and communication systems, power plants, and schools.
The 'New International division of labor'	The phenomena of the last 40 years of LDCs being centers for manufacturing goods for market in MDCs and MDCs creating wealth through investment in LDCs.
International Monetary Fund	an international organization that promotes the stabilization of the world's currencies and maintains a monetary pool from which member nations can draw in order to correct a deficit in their balance of payments: a specialized agency of the United Nations.
Just in time delivery	an inventory strategy that reduces in-process inventory, waste, and eliminates the costs of warehousing inventory.
Labor intensive industry	Labor Intensive Industry refers to that industry which requires substantial amount of human labor to produce the industrial products

Less developed country	Countries with a poorly developed industrial base and poor indicators of social and economic development.
Literacy rate	Percentage of a given population that can read and write.
Manufacturing	The process of creating a product for sale.
Maquiladora	An assembly plant in Mexico, especially one along the border between the United States and Mexico, to which foreign materials and parts are shipped and from which the finished product is returned to the original market.
Market Area	The space in which a company intends to sell their product.
More developed country	Countries with a well developed industrial base and high indicators of social and economic development.
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement reduces trade barriers between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
Nonrenewable energy	Energy sources which cannot be recreated once expended.
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; an organization in which global exporters of petroleum which cooperate to maintain appropriate levels of petroleum to meet demand and stabilize the price of that commodity.
Outsourcing	to obtain goods or services from an outside source (particularly from MDC to LDCs)
Ozone	a form of oxygen, O ₃ , with a peculiar odor suggesting that of weak chlorine, produced when an electric spark or ultraviolet light is passed through air or oxygen. It is found in the atmosphere in minute quantities, esp. after a thunderstorm, is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is thus biologically corrosive. In the upper atmosphere, it absorbs ultraviolet rays, thereby preventing them from reaching the surface of the earth.
Passive solar energy systems	Passive solar technologies are means of using sunlight for useful energy without use of active mechanical systems
Petroleum	A thick, flammable, yellow-to-black mixture of gaseous, liquid, and solid hydrocarbons that occurs naturally beneath the Earth's surface
Post-Fordist	the dominant system of economic production, consumption and associated socio-economic phenomena, in most industrialized countries since the late 20th century
Primary sector	The manufacturing industries that aggregate, pack, package, purify or process the raw materials close to the primary producers include agriculture, agribusiness, fishing, forestry and all mining and quarrying industries.
Productivity	A measure of efficiency of the production of goods and services having exchange value.
Purchasing power parity	An adjustment of the value of currency in terms of the goods they can buy.
Radioactivity	the phenomenon, exhibited by and being a property of certain elements, of spontaneously emitting radiation resulting from changes in the nuclei of atoms of the element.
Raw materials	A raw material is something that is acted upon or used by organisms, or by human labor or industry, for use as a building material to create some product or structure
Recycling	to treat or process (used or waste materials) so as to make suitable for reuse
Right-to-work state	prohibit agreements between trade unions and employers making membership or payment of union dues or "fees" a condition of employment, either before or after hiring
Secondary sector	This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers
Self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency refers to the state of not requiring any outside aid, support, or interaction, for survival;
Site factors	Availability of land, labor, and capital.
Situation factors	The associated costs of shipping materials to and from a factory.
Structural adjustment program	economic policies which countries must follow in order to qualify for new World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) loans and help them make debt repayments on the older debts owed to commercial banks, governments and the World Bank.

Tertiary sector	Tertiary sector of economy involves the provision of services to businesses as well as final consumers. Services may involve the transport, distribution and sale of goods from producer to a consumer as may happen in wholesaling and retailing, or may involve the provision of a service, such as in pest control or entertainment
Textile	any cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting
Threshold/range	The distance a good can travel from the point of production or distribution and still be useful.
Trading bloc	A trade bloc is a large free trade area formed by one or more tax, tariff and trade agreements. Typically trade pacts that define such a bloc specify formal adjudication bodies
Value added	refers to the additional value of a commodity over the cost of commodities used to produce it from the previous stage of production
World Bank	The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides financial and technical assistance] to developing countries for development programs (e.g. bridges, roads, schools, etc.) with the stated goal of reducing poverty
World Systems Theory	Immanuel Wallerstein, a leading advocate of the approach, uses the same terminology. He characterizes the world system as a set of mechanisms which redistributes resources from the periphery to the core. In his terminology, the core is the developed, industrialized, democratic part of the world, and the periphery is the underdeveloped, raw materials-exporting, poor part of the world; the market being the means by which the core exploits the periphery.
World Trade Organization	The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments

-
- ⁱ 2003 FRQ #1
 - ⁱⁱ 2001 FRQ #3
 - ⁱⁱⁱ 2006 FRQ #2

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

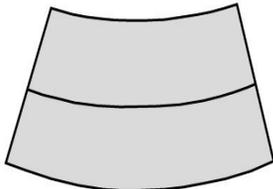
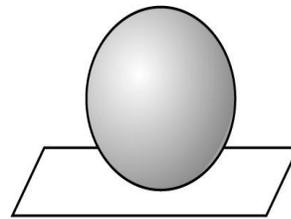
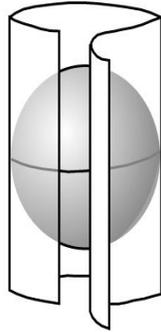
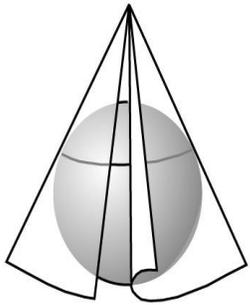
2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

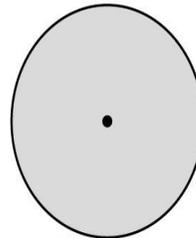
Perspectives On Geography



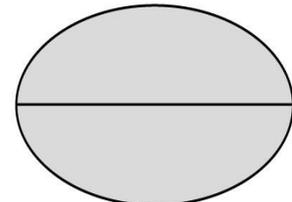
Conic



Cylindrical



Planar



Oval

Environmental Determinism

Visual

Summary:

p.25

Student Notes:

Possibilism

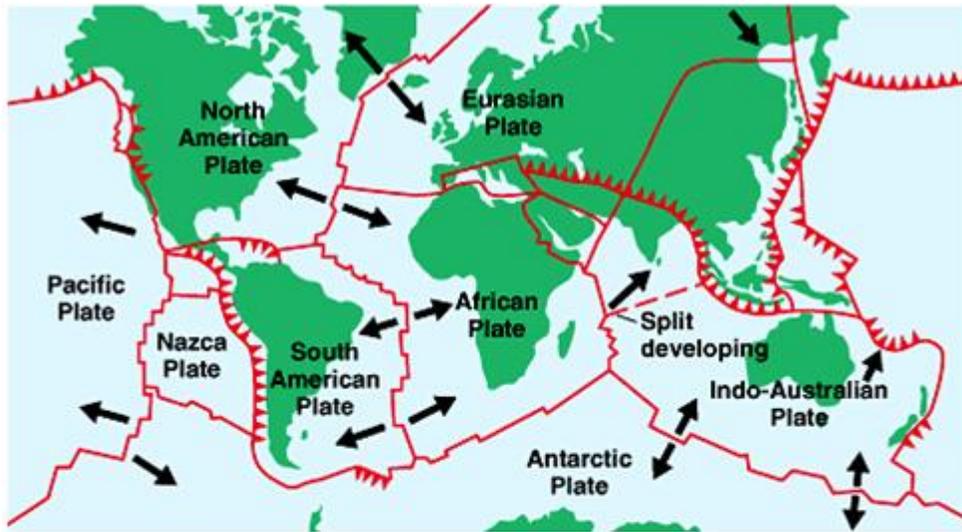
Visual

Summary:

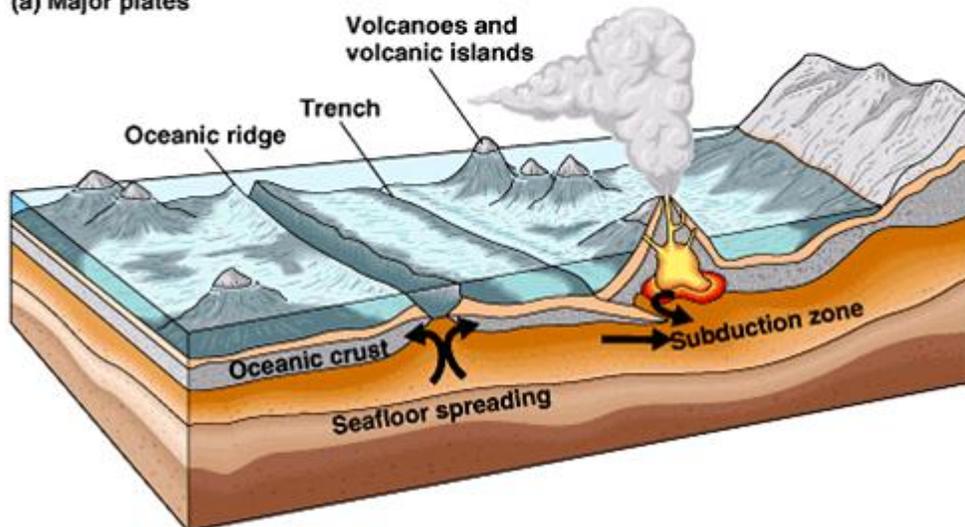
p.25

Student Notes:

Alfred Wegener Plate Tectonic Theory



(a) Major plates

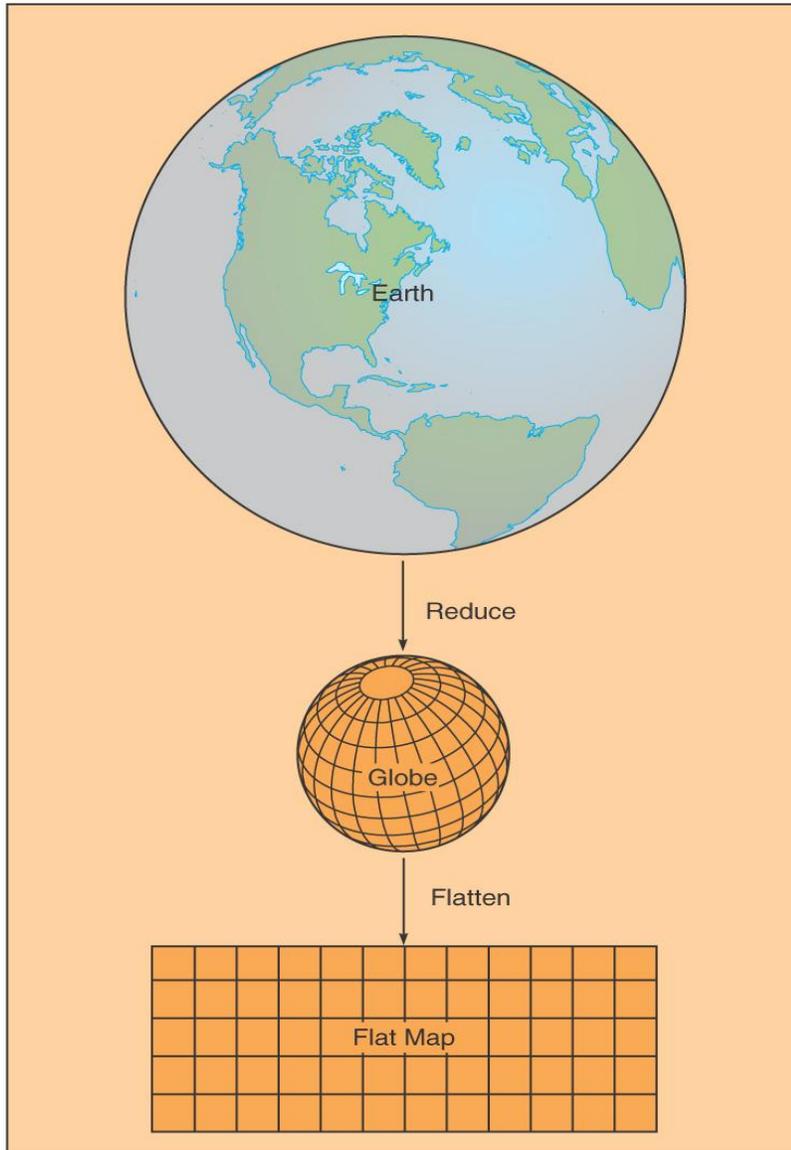


Summary:

Plate tectonic theory had its beginnings in 1915 when Alfred Wegener proposed his theory of "continental drift," a geological model in which the Earth's lithosphere (crust and upper most mantle) is divided into a number of more-or-less rigid segments which move in relation to one another.

Student Notes:

The Two Step Process of Creating a Projection

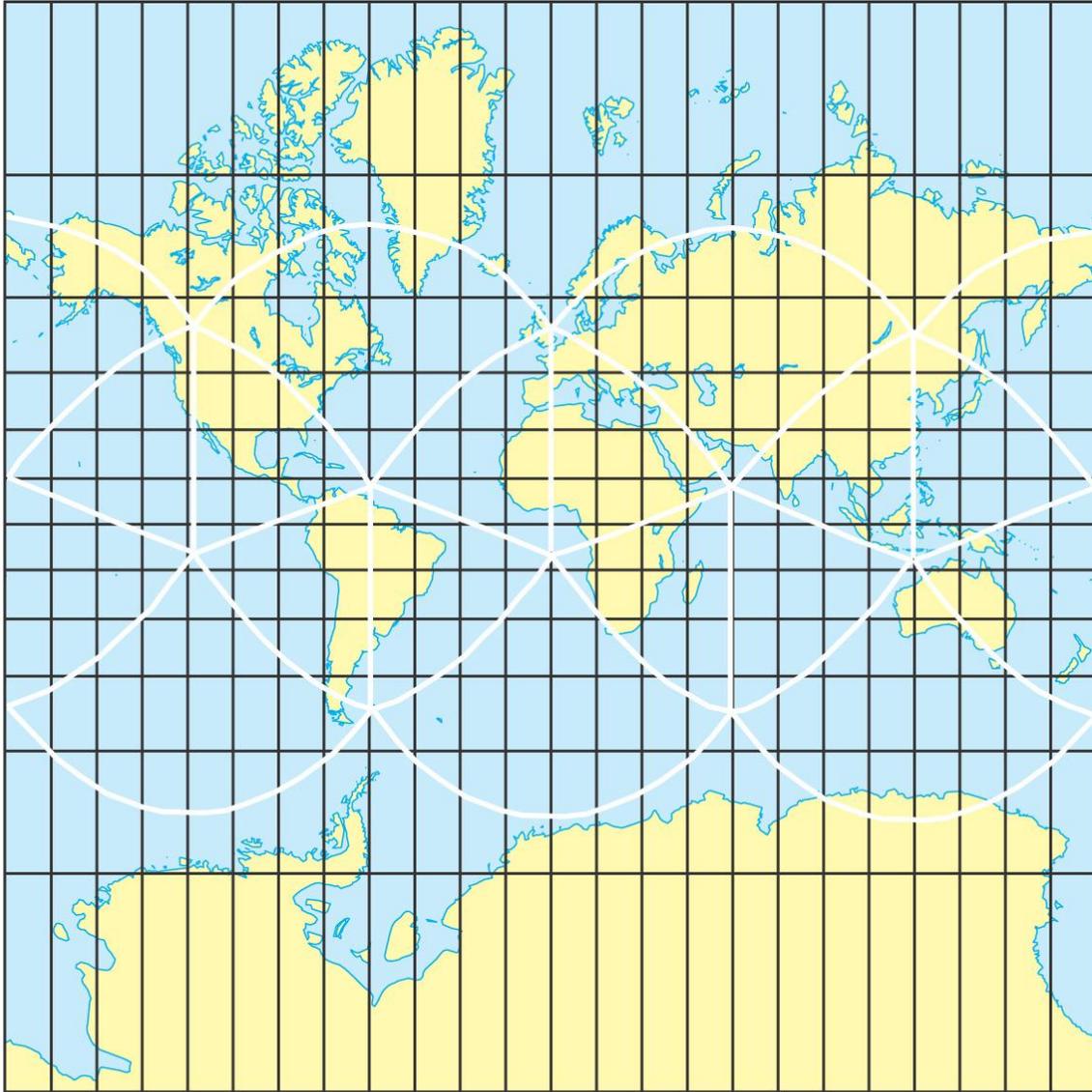


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.504

Student Notes:

Mercator Projection

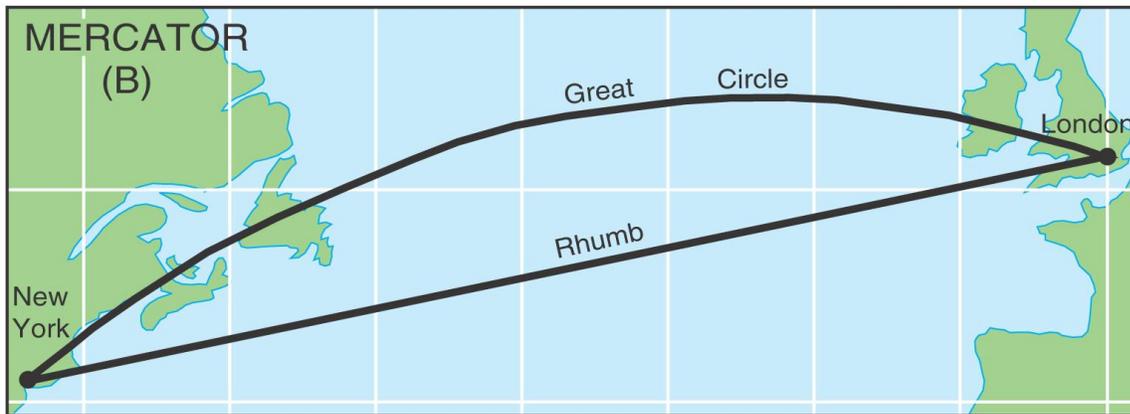
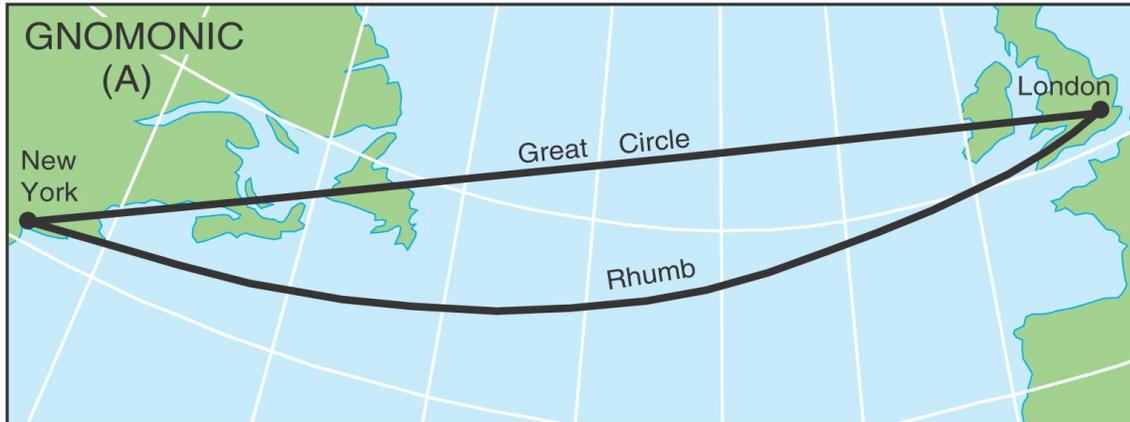


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.505

Student Notes:

Gnomic Projection

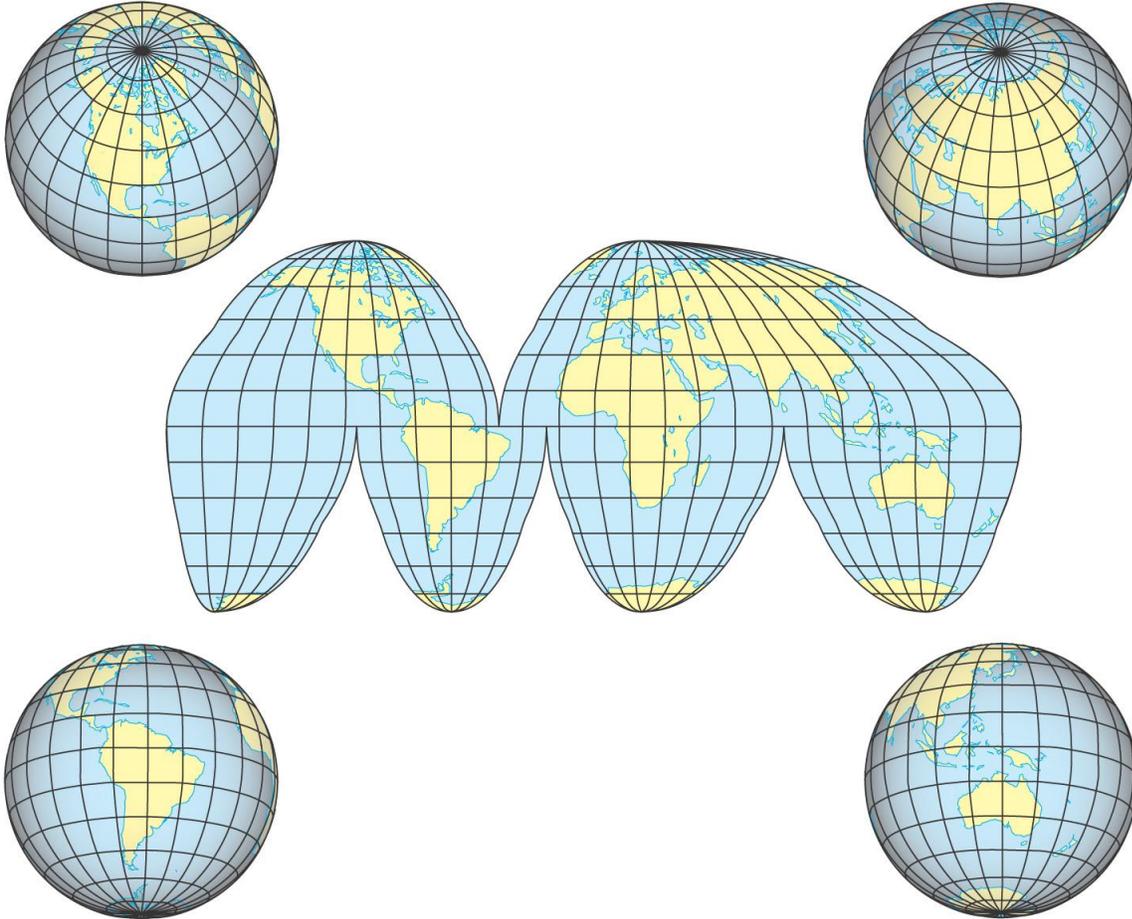


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
P.505

Student Notes:

Goode's Homolosine Projection

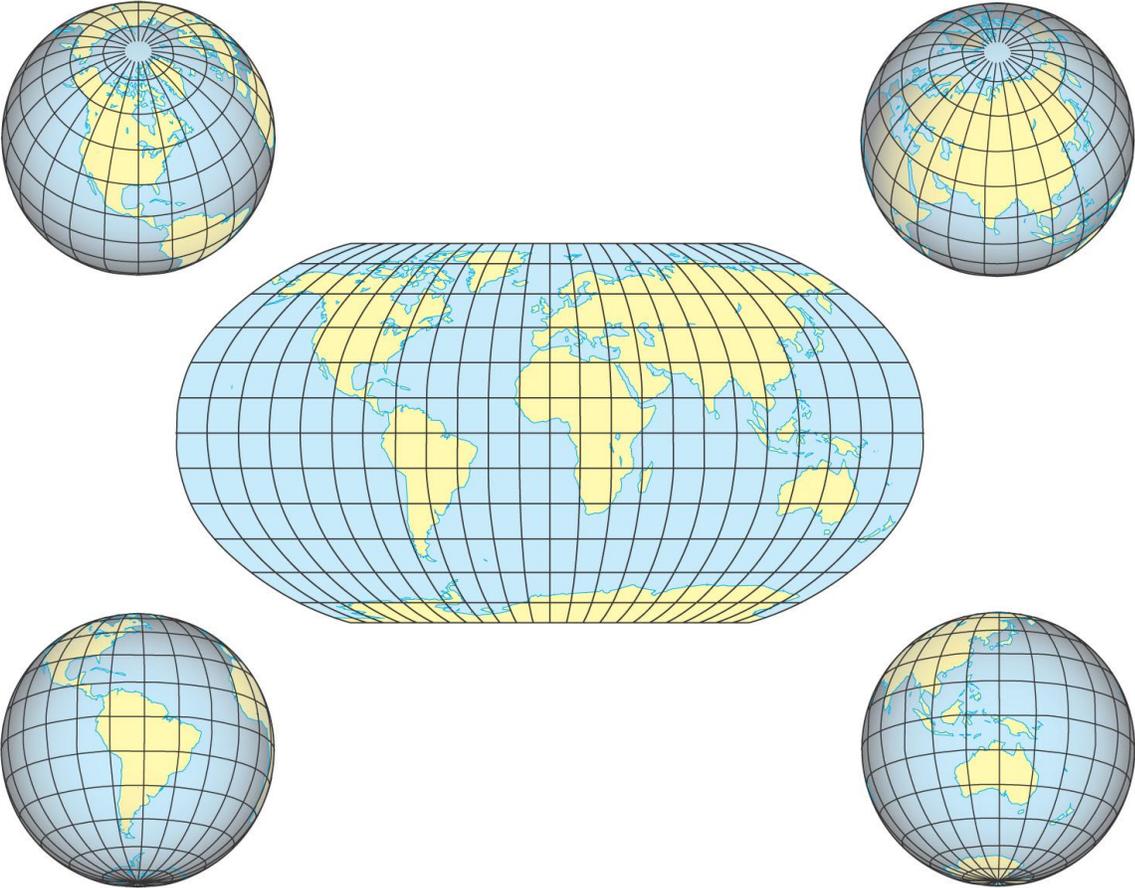


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.506

Student Notes:

The Robinson Projection

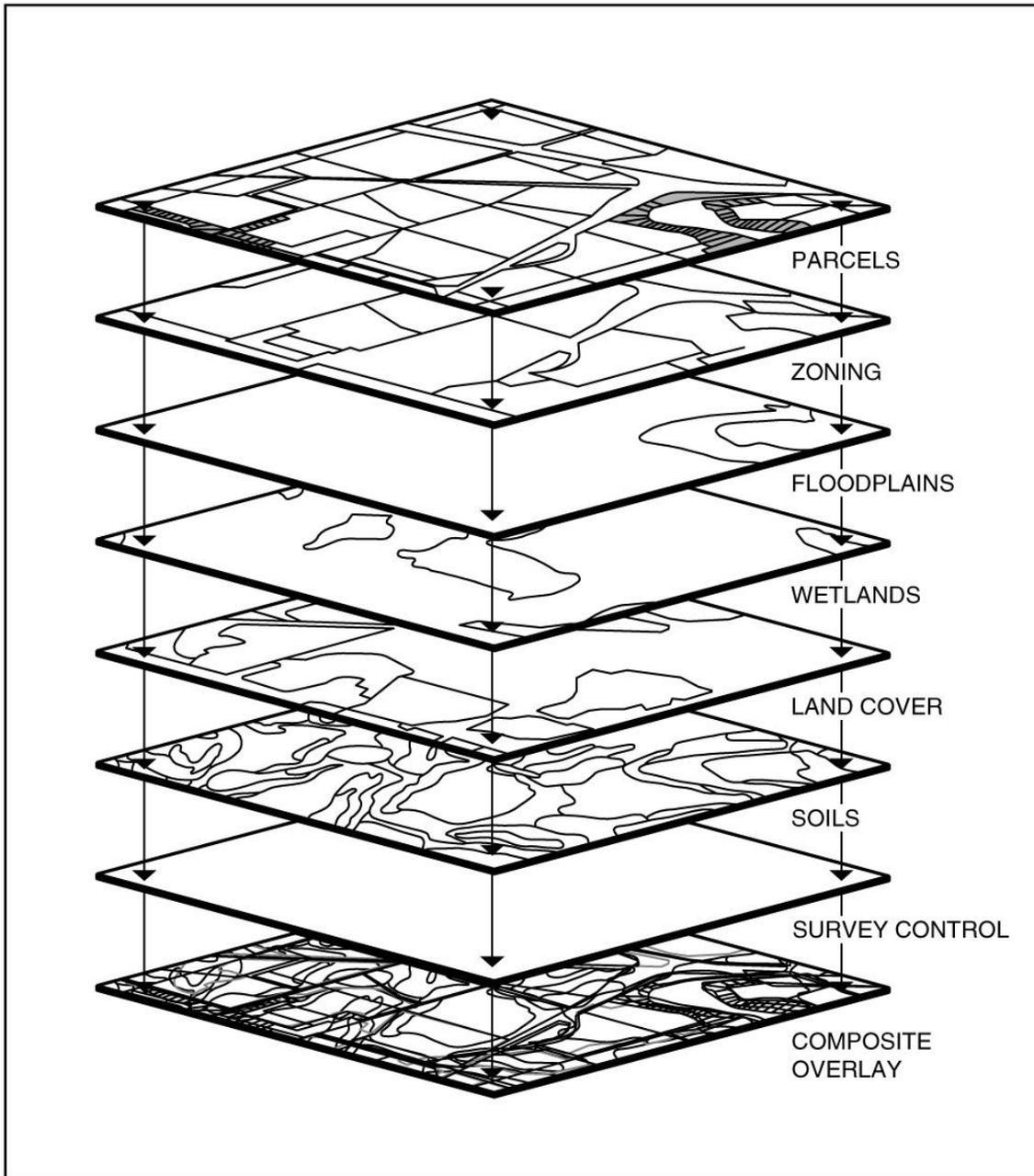


Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.507

Student Notes:

Geographic Information System Layers



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Summary:
p.507
p.12

Student Notes:

Unit One: Nature of and Perspectives on Geography

Aristotle	Aristotle's proof (c.350 BC) of the earth's sphericity and his introduction of the general principle of dividing the globe into zones
Climate	The composite or generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years.
Concentration	The way a feature is spread over an area.
Culture	The behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group
Cultural ecology / and or Possibilism	Though the physical environment may limit certain human activities, humans can adapt to their environment or adapt the environment to their activities.
Density	The frequency with which a feature occurs in an area.
Density (Agricultural)	The ratio of the number of farmers to the total amount of land suitable for agriculture
Density (Arithmetic)	a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume.
Density (Housing)	A measurement of housing units in a given area
Density (Physiological)	The ratio of arable land to a country's population.
Diffusion	The spread of a feature or human characteristic through space.
Diffusion (Expansion)	Hierarchical Diffusion: The spread of ideas from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons places; Ex laws against the use of cell phones in cars Contagious Diffusion: the rapid widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout a population like people doing a wave at a stadium or the spread of influenza. Stimulus Diffusion: The spread of an underlying principle such as the transmission of news from news papers, to radio, to television, to the internet.
Diffusion (Relocation)	The spread of an idea through the physical movement of people from one place to another, such as the spread of Amish communities through the United States.
Distortion	A change in the shape of an image resulting from imperfections of scale.
Distribution	The spatial arrangement of something over earth's surface.
Environmental determinism	view that human activities are governed by the environment, primarily the physical environment.
Environmental modification	Human beings ability to adapt their environment for their own purposes.
Eratosthenes	(c.275–194 BC) established mathematical geography as a science
GIS	A geographic information system (GIS) integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information
Global scale	A phenomena which is global in its effect.
Globalization	The process of transformation of local or regional cultural phenomena into global ones and in general the increasing interdependence of the world economies.
GPS	A system of satellites, computers, and receivers that is able to determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by calculating the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.
Greenwich Mean Time	the local time at the 0 meridian passing through Greenwich, England;
Immigration	To enter and settle in a country or region to which one is not native.
International Date Line	a theoretical line following approximately the 180th meridian, the regions to the east of which are counted as being one day earlier in their calendar dates than the regions to the west
Landforms	One of the features that make up the earth's surface, such as a plain, mountain, or valley.
Landscape (Cultural)	Geographical areas or properties uniquely representing the combined work of nature and of man
Landscape (Natural)	Geographical areas or properties unaffected by human activity.
Latitude Regions	The differences between them relate to climate, and the behavior of the sun. They are as follows: The North Frigid Zone, north of the Arctic Circle The North Temperate Zone, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer The Torrid Zone, between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

	The South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle The South Frigid Zone, south of the Antarctic Circle
Location (Absolute)	Is the exact spot where something is on the earth represented by longitude and latitude or a street address.
Location (Relative)	Is the place that something is in comparison to something else.
Longitude	The angular distance from prime meridian: the angular distance east or west of the prime meridian that stretches from the North Pole to the South Pole and passes through Greenwich, England. Longitude is measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
Map Scale	measurement of distances on the map and conversion to real-world distances
Meridian	An imaginary great circle on the earth's surface passing through the North and South geographic poles. All points on the same meridian have the same longitude.
Parallel	An imaginary east-west line circling a globe
Pattern	The geometric arrangement of objects which could be regular or irregular.
Place	a space, area, or spot, set apart or used for a particular purpose
Prime Meridian	The zero meridian (0°), used as a reference line from which longitude east and west is measured. It passes through Greenwich, England
Projection	a projection of the globe onto a flat map using a grid of lines of latitude and longitude
Ptolemy	Ptolemy applied its principles in the first half of the second century AD
Region (formal/ uniform)	A Region marked by relative uniformity of characteristics; congressional districts are uniform regions.
Region (functional/nodal)	A region defined by a social or economic function that occurs between the node or focal point and the surrounding areas.
Region (perceptual/vernacular)	It is an area that exists in the minds of a society, for example the American "South"
Remote Sensing	the science of gathering data on an object or area from a considerable distance, as with radar or infrared photography, to observe the earth or a heavenly body
Resources	Factors of production occurring in nature; Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of natural resources.
Site	The physical characteristics of a place.
Situation	is the place that something is in comparison to something else.
Soil	The top layer of the earth's surface, consisting of rock and mineral particles mixed with organic matter.
Space	An extent or expanse of a surface or three-dimensional area
Spatial association	The degree to which things are similarly arranged over space
Spatial interaction	The relationships between people and objects in space.
Terracing	In agriculture, a terrace is a leveled section of a hilly cultivated area, designed as a method of soil conservation to slow or prevent the rapid surface runoff of irrigation water
Toponyms	Place names
Transnational / Multi-National corporations	Large companies that invest and operate in multiple countries.
U.S. Land Ordinance of 1785	The act provided for the political organization of these territories west of the Appalachian Mountains and resulted in the rectangular patterns in formal regions and cities across the USA.
Vegetation	all the plants or plant life of a place, taken as a whole

AP Human Geography

Essential Models

And

**Vocabulary
Scrap Book**

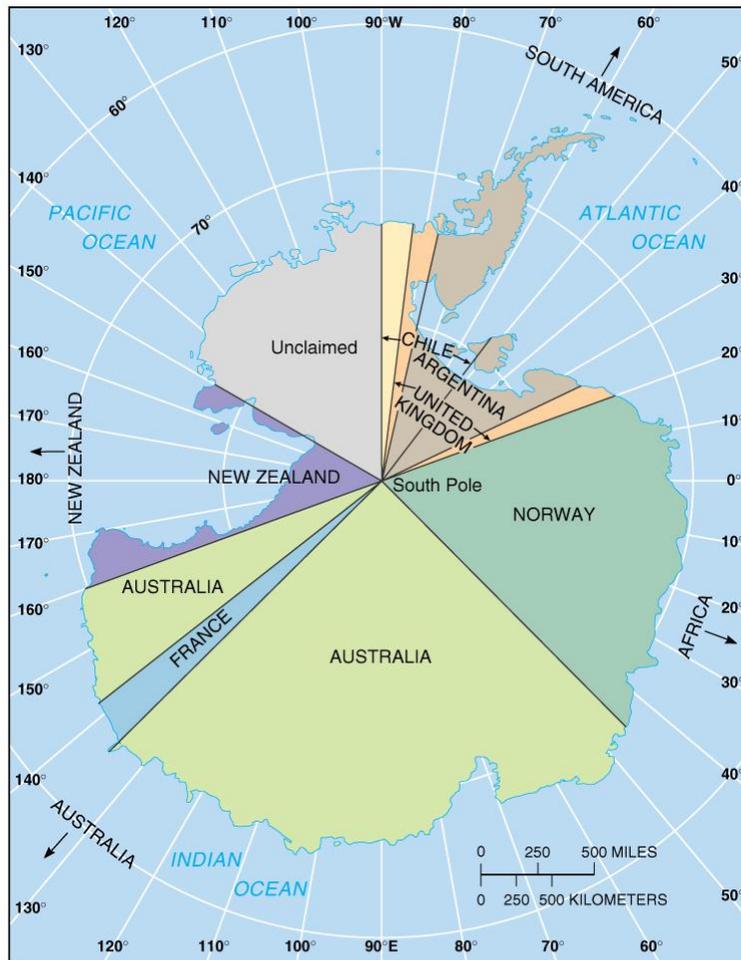
2008-2009

Mr. Daniel J. Whalen M.A.

Table of Contents

Topic in Geography	Pages
Agriculture and Rural Land Use	03-11
Cities and Urban Land Use	12-24
Cultural Patterns and Processes	25-48
Industrialization and Economic Development	49-67
Perspectives on Geography	68-79
Political Geography	80-85
Population Studies	86-103
Appendix and End Notes	104-106

Political Organization Of Space



Halford MacKinder's Heartland Theory



Summary:

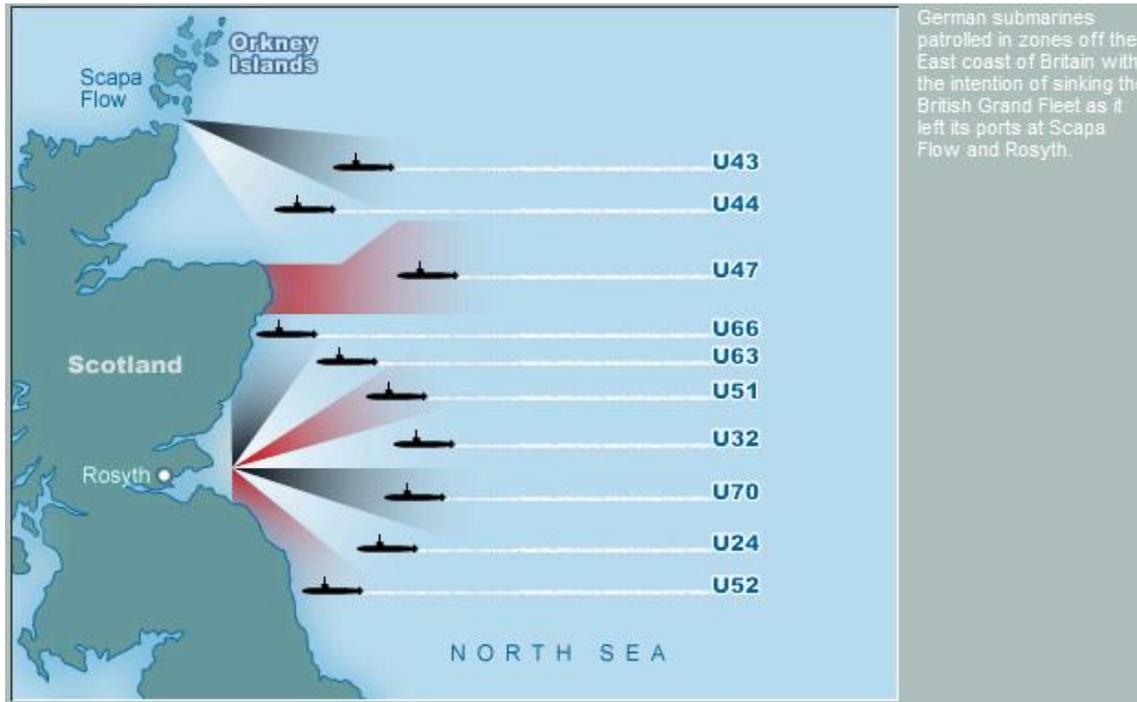
Mackinder summarized his theory as:

"Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland;
who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island;
who rules the World-Island controls the world."

Student Notes:

Any power which controlled the World-Island would control well over 50% of the world's resources. The Heartland's size and central position made it the key to controlling the World-Island

Mahan Sea Power Theory



Summary:

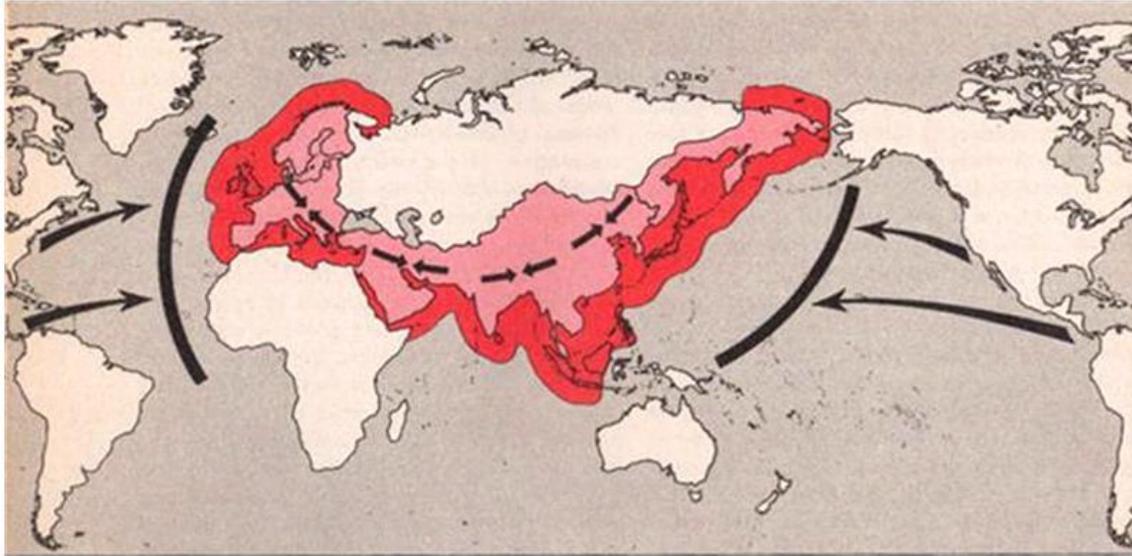
Mahan identified three critical elements of seapower:

- (1) weapons of war, primarily battleships and their supply bases;
- (2) a near monopoly of seaborne commerce from which to draw wealth, manpower, and supplies; and
- (3) a string of colonies to support both of the above. His theories, however, rested on two serious fallacies.

First, his overreliance upon the notion of concentrating forces falsely denied the importance of coastal defense, and undervalued commerce raiding. These assumptions forced strategists to search for a decisive, war winning battle, often in vain. Second, he overstated the strategic benefits of controlling seaborne commerce and colonies. Whereas in peacetime these components of empire frequently contributed to wealth and consequently to long-term strength, in war they often proved to be liabilities. Mahan's timeless principles, as enacted along the lines of late nineteenth century navalism, had the effect of turning America's strategic vision of itself on its side; instead of remaining an unassailable continental power with maritime reach, it became an overstretched maritime power with global vulnerabilities.

Student Notes:

Nicholas Spykman Rimland Theory



Summary:

N.J. Spykman could be considered as a disciple and critic of both geostrategists Alfred Mahan, of the United States Navy, and Halford Mackinder, the British geographer. Spykman states that historically battles have pitted Britain and rimland allies against Russia and its rimland allies, or Britain and Russia together against a dominating rimland power. In other words, the Eurasian struggle was not the sea powers containing the heartland, but the prevention of any power from ruling the rimland. Spykman recalls Mackinder's famous dictum,

*Who controls eastern Europe rules the Heartland;
Who controls the Heartland rules the World Island; and
Who rules the World Island rules the World,*

but disagrees, refashioning it thus:

*Who controls the rimland rules Eurasia;
Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world.*

Therefore, British, Russian, and U.S. power would play the key roles in controlling the European littoral, and thereby, the essential power relations of the world.

Student Notes:

Unit Four: Political Organization of Space

Annexation	To incorporate (territory) into an existing political unit such as a country, state, county, or city
Balance of power	a distribution and opposition of forces among nations such that no single nation is strong enough to assert its will or dominate all the others.
Boundary (ethnographic/cultural)	Boundaries that are imposed by people to delineate places including: An Antecedent boundary that was created before the present day cultural landscape developed, i.e., Malaysia/Indonesia on the island of Borneo. A Geometric boundary that follow straight lines without regard to physical or cultural landscape. A Relict boundary that ceases to exist, however the imprint of the boundary still remains on the cultural landscape, i.e., North/South Vietnam. A Religious boundary delineated by where the majority of inhabitants practice a given religion. A Language boundary delineated by where the majority of inhabitants speak a given language. A Maritime boundary which follows a county's coast line 12 miles into the ocean.
Boundary (natural/physical)	Natural boundaries which existed before the area was populated.
Buffer state	A State lying between potentially hostile larger nations.
Capitol	A building or complex of buildings in which a state legislature meets
Centrifugal Force	Social or economic forces that divide people within the state (Opposite of Centripetal force).
Centripetal Force	Social or economic forces that unify people behind the state (Opposite of Centrifugal force).
City-state	a sovereign state consisting of an autonomous city with its dependencies (Precursor to the Nation-State.)
Colonialism	the control or governing influence of a nation over a dependent country, territory, or people.
Colony	a group of people who leave their native country to form in a new land a settlement subject to, or connected with, the parent nation
Confederation	a league or alliance of states more or less permanently united for common purposes
Devolution	the transfer of power or authority from a central government to a local or autonomous government
Domino theory	a theory that if one country is taken over by an expansionist, esp. Communist, neighbor, party, or the like, the nearby nations will be taken over one after another
Enfranchisement	to grant a franchise to; admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting.
European Union	an association of European nations formed in 1993 for the purpose of achieving political and economic integration
Exclusive Economic Zone	A maritime area in which a country claims specific economic rights.
Federal state	Government that is characterized by power sharing between National and Local governments.
Forward Capital	A symbolic relocation of a capital city to a geographically or demographically peripheral location may be for either economic or strategic reasons EG; The Ming Emperors moved their capital to Beijing from more central Nanjing as to better supervise the border with the Mongols and Manchus
Frontier	That part of a country which fronts or faces another country or an unsettled region; the marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country; the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country; as, the frontier of civilization.
Geopolitics	the study or the application of the influence of political and economic geography on the politics, national power, foreign policy, etc., of a state.
Gerrymandering	To divide (a geographic area) into voting districts so as to give unfair advantage to one party in elections.
Hierarchy of Political Administrative Units	(Largest to Smallest) 1) Empire 2) Nation-State 3) Province 4) County
Landlocked state	A state that has no border with the sea.
Microstate	An independent country that is very small in area and population.
NGO	an organization that is not part of the local or state or federal government

(Non Government Organization)	
Reapportionment	The redistribution of representation in a legislative body.
Sovereignty	Supreme and independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state or community including the use of lethal force.
State	An area organized into a political unit with sovereignty over internal and external affairs.
State (Compact)	Rounded countries with a geographically central Capitol.
State (Elongated)	States which are long and thin, they usually suffer from poor internal communication.
State (Fragmented)	A state divided into several discontinuous pieces of territory.
State (Perforated)	A state that is completely encircled by another state.
State (Prorupted)	A compact state with a large projecting extension usually with a strategic purpose.
Superpower	an extremely powerful nation, esp. one capable of influencing international events and the acts and policies of less powerful nations.
Supra-nationalism	State support of institutions outside or beyond the authority of one national government, as a project or policy that is planned and controlled by a group of nations.
Supra-national Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N.A.T.O. North Atlantic Treaty Organization :An Alliance of European Nations, The United States, and potential membership by other proximal Westernized countries. ○ E.U. European Union: European countries united in a common economic market, with a common currency, and with a power sharing policy making governing body. ○ A.C.S. Association of Caribbean States ○ U.N. United Nations: World Parliament with non binding governing authority. The Security Council represents the will of the greatest military powers and therefore has the ability to shape the behavior of lesser states when the global political will is present. ○ O.P.E.C. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Terrorism	The use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, a government and/or a population for political purposes.
UNCLOS	(United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) The United Nations law which establishes 12 mile maritime boundaries. The Median Line Principle applies when coast lines are within 12 miles of each other, the boarder is exactly ½ way between the two coastlines.
Unitary state	A unitary state is a state whose three organs of state are governed constitutionally as one single unit, with one constitutionally created legislature, there is no power sharing with lesser jurisdictions.
United Nations	an international organization, with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security, and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by 51 founding countries in San Francisco in 1945.

GEO FACTS # 1

A vibrant outdoor cafe scene with numerous colorful umbrellas in shades of green, yellow, red, and blue. The cafe is situated under a wooden pergola structure with a railing. In the background, there are trees and a building with a sign that reads "Casa Rio". The overall atmosphere is bright and lively.

- Aug 27 – “Congo Killings May Be Considered Genocide.” Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Aug 30 – “UN urges France to avoid Roma deportations.” PARIS, France
- Aug 31 – “Google and Skype could be Hit by India Data curbs” New Delhi, India
- Sep 1 – Free
- Sep 2 – Free
- Sep 3 – “Thousands of vehicles stuck in 120km China traffic jam” BEIJING, CHINA

GEO FACTS # 2

- ✘ **SEP 7** – “Re-elected Rwandan President Paul Kagame sworn in” KIGALI, RWANDA
- ✘ **SEP 8** - “Slovenia takes dim view of light pollution” LJUBIJANA, SLOVENIA
- ✘ **SEP 9** – “Suicide car bomb' explodes at Somalia airport” MOGADISHU, SOMALIA
- ✘ **SEP 10** – “**KORAN protests sweep Afghanistan**” KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

GEO FACTS # 3

- × **SEP 13** – “US Men’s Basketball Wins World Basketball Gold” ISTANBUL, **TURKEY**
- × **SEP 14** – “Miners Receiving Food, Water, and other materials thru PIPE” SANTIAGO, **CHILE**
- × **SEP 15** – “Nigeria's President Goodluck Jonathan to contest poll” ABUJA, **NIGERIA**
- × **SEP 16** – “FREE”
- × **SEP 17** – “Papal visit: Pope Benedict in London” LONDON, **ENGLAND**

GEO FACTS # 4

- × **SEP 20 – “FREE”**
- × **SEP 21 – “South Africa police smash 'rhino horn ring'” PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA**
- × **SEP 22 – “Cambodia’s Rainsy Jailed for 10 years” PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA**
- × **SEP 23 – “Top Columbian FARC killed” BOGOTA, COLUMBIA**
- × **SEP 24– “Japan to release Chinese fishing boat captain arrested 2 weeks ago led to a major row with BEIJING” CHINA**

GEO FACTS # 5

- ✘ **SEP 27** – “Egypt tycoon jailed in Suzanne Tamim murder retrial” **CAIRO, EGYPT**
- ✘ **SEP 28** – “Gunman kidnaps children in Nigeria” **ABUJA, NIGERIA**
- ✘ **SEP 29** – “Mudslides kill dozens and destroy homes” **GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA**
- ✘ **SEP 30** – “A US citizen has been arrested in Spain for sending money to al-Qaeda's North African branch” **MADRID, SPAIN**

GEO FACTS # 6

- × **Oct 4** – “Rousseff falls short of outright win in Brazil election” **BRASILIA, BRAZIL**
- × **Oct 5** – “Syrian teenaged girl Tal al-Mallohi 'accused of spying'” **DAMASCUS, SYRIA**
- × **Oct 6** – “Mario Vargas Llosa wins Nobel Literature Prize” **STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**
- × **Oct 7** – “Bolivian President Evo Morales was caught on tape kneeling an opponent in the groin” **LA PAZ, BOLIVIA**
- × **Oct 8** – “RED” Mud Slides heading for Main Europe may pose hazard” **BUCHAREST, ROMANIA**

GEO FACTS # 7

- × **Oct 11 – FREE**
- × **Oct 12 – “Ukraine train and bus collision kills 40” KIEV, UKRAINE**
- × **Oct 13 – “West Nile Virus kills 13 & 200+ ill throughout Europe/New Greek Socialism Medical Plan for feet” ATHENS, GREECE**
- × **Oct 14 – “Swiss complete world's longest tunnel” BERN, SWITZERLAND**
- × **Oct 15 – “Hungary spill plant due to reopen as villagers return” BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

GEO FACTS # 8

- × **Oct 18** – “Somali Pirates abduct S.Korean Fishing Boat and 43 passengers”
MOGADISHU, SOMALIA
- × **Oct 19** – “Search continues for trapped miners (gold)” **QUITO, ECUADOR**
- × **Oct 20** – “Tibetan students in China protest over language policy” **KATMANDU, NEPAL**
- × **Oct 21** – “CHOLERA Outbreak kills 135, 1500 ill and spreading” **PORT-A-PRINCE, HAITI**
- × **Oct 22** – “Swedish police link 'racist' shootings to lone gunman” **STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

GEO FACTS # 9

- × **Oct 25** – “Kenya mayor arrested over cemetery scandal” **NAIROBI, KENYA**
- × **Oct 26** – “Tariq Aziz, Iraqi ex-minister, sentenced to death” **BAGHDAD, IRAQ**
- × **Oct 27** – “Indonesia Earthquake and Tsunami kills hundreds” **JAKARTA, INDONESIA**
- × **Oct 28** – “”
- × **Oct 29** – “”

GEO FACTS # 10

- × **Nov 1** – “Printer Toner Cartridge loaded with explosive material for USA” SANA, **YEMEN**
- × **NOV 2** – “Serbia in hunt for war-crimes fugitive Ratko Mladic.” BELGRADE, **SERBIA**
- × **Nov 3** – “Republicans gain majority control of the House of Representatives in mid-year election.” Washington D.C., **U.S.A.**
- × **Nov 4** – “FREE”
- × **Nov 5** – “GEORGIA Breaks Russian Spy Ring” T'BILISI, **GEORGIA**

GEO FACTS # 11

- × **Nov 8** – “Two die’ as Morocco breaks up West Sahara protest camp” RABAT, **MOROCCO**
- × **NOV 9** – “Pilot ‘FIGHT’ and strike shuts down country’s airports” BUENOS AIRES, **ARGENTINA**
- × **Nov 15** – “New Bat species found in Ecuador” QUITO, **ECUADOR**
- × **Nov 17** – “Developers promote the last archipelago (TARUTA0) of Thailand” BANGKOK, **THAILAND**
- × **Nov 19** – “Germany says Namibia package was security test dummy” WINDHOEK, **NAMIBIA**

GEO FACTS # 13

- × **NOV 29**– “Shelling by North Korea was 'inhumane crime' - Seoul” **SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA**
- × **NOV 30** – “The (EU) European ‘PIIGS’ are requiring Financial aid to keep from Bankruptcy.” **DUBLIN, IRELAND**
- × **DEC 1** – “Heavy snowfall and record low temps cause disruption in N. Europe, closing airports & bringing traffic to standstill.” **WARSAW, POLAND**
- × **DEC 2** – “Wikileaks forced to change USA domain” **BERN, SWITZERLAND**
- × **DEC 3** – “FIFA selects Middle East site for 2022 World Cup.” **DOHA, QATAR**

GEO FACTS # 14

- × **DEC 6** – “Flooding from heavy rains causes large evacuations” **CARACAS**, **VENEZUELA**
- × **DEC 7** – “One-Half of all adults living in the EU are overweight/obese” **BRUSSELS**, **BELGIUM**
- × **DEC 8** – “Fire in a jail in the Chilean capital **SANTIAGO** kills at least 81” **CHILE**
- × **DEC 9** – “Sharks of different species are behind a series of attacks on tourists at **EGYPT'S** Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh,” **CAIRO**
- × **DEC 10** – “Croatian authorities issued an international arrest warrant for former PM Ivo Sanader” **ZAGREB**, **CROATIA**

GEO FACTS # 15

- × **DEC 13**– “Asst Secretary Valenzuela to Travel to Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador” **TEGUCHIGALPA**, **HONDURAS**
- × **DEC 14** – “**BANGLADESH** garments factory fire kills 12 people, **DOORS LOCKED**” **DHAKA**
- × **DEC 15** – “W. African Ghana begins pumping first commercial oil after discovery of offshore Jubilee Field 3 years ago.” **ACCRA**, **GHANA**
- × **DEC 16** – “Ivory Coast troops fire on Alassane Ouattara supporters” **YAMAOUSSOUKRO**, **IVORY COAST (COTE d’IVOIRE)**
- × **DEC 17** – “**FREE**”

GEO FACTS # 16

- × **JAN 3** – “7.1-magnitude earthquake in S.Chile, costs thousands of people to evacuate for fear of tsunamis” **SANTIAGO, CHILE**
- × **JAN 4** – “Sudan leader Bashir arrives in Juba before referendum(NEW COUNTRY?” **KHARTOUM, SUDAN**
- × **JAN 5** – “**LITHUANIA** launches its own perfume; a blend of sandalwood, cedar and musk” **VILNIUS**
- × **JAN 6** – “24 school children in E. China have been taken to hospital with suspected lead poisoning ” **BEIJING, CHINA**
- × **JAN 7** – “Romanian Witches Curse the (new tax) Tax Man – Literally - **MANDRAKE**” **BUCHAREST, ROMANIA**
- × **JAN 18** – “Mebazaa takes over after **TUNISIA**'s longtime leader Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali fled the country following a popular uprising and deadly riots” **TUNIS**

GEO FACTS # 17

- × **JAN 17** – “**FREE**”
- × **JAN 18** – “Mebazaa takes over after **TUNISIA**'s longtime leader Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali fled the country following a popular uprising and deadly riots” **TUNIS**
- × **JAN 19** – “The Communist Party of **VIETNAM** has reappointed the country's prime minister, Nguyen Tan Dung.” **HANOI**
- × **JAN 20** – “Chimpanzee and gorilla heads seized in Gabon” **LIBREVILLE**, **GABON**
- × **JAN 21** – “American Hostages Released 3 decades ago after 444 days in captivity” **TEHERAN**, **IRAN**

GEO FACTS # 18

- × **JAN 31** – “President Mubarak shuts down phone, TV, and Internet due to massive protests” **CAIRO, EGYPT**
- × **FEB 1** – “Jordan protests: King Abdullah names Marouf Bakhit PM” **AMMAN, JORDAN**
- × **FEB 2** – “Somali who broke into the home of a Danish cartoonist who caricatured the Prophet Muhammad has been convicted of attempted murder and terrorism.” **COPENHAGEN, DENMARK**
- × **FEB 3** – “**ARGENTINEAN** ice cream is delicious and a trip to the capital, **BUENOS AIRES**, means tasting some of its best -- Volta, Persicco, and Freddo -- for yourself.”
- × **FEB 4** – “**FREE**”

GEO FACTS # 19

- × **FEB 7** – “**CAMBODIA'S** PM called for a UN buffer zone in disputed area at border with Thailand”
PHNOM PENH
- × **FEB 8** – “Almost one third of internet users in the European Union caught a PC virus”
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
- × **FEB 9** – “Supertanker carrying about \$200m (146m euros) worth of crude oil has been hijacked off coast of **OMAN**” **MUSCAT**
- × **FEB 10** – “Three Bulgarian UN air crew members abducted in Darfur” **SOFIA, BULGARIA**
- × **FEB 11** – “Bolivian President Evo Morales has abandoned a public event in the face of an angry protests over food shortages and price rises” **LA PAZ, BOLIVIA**

GEO FACTS # 20

- × **FEB 14** – “Banned UK reporter Luke Harding back in Moscow” **MOSCOW**, **RUSSIA**
- × **FEB 15** – “Japan mass food poisoning fears in Hokkaido schools” **TOKYO**, **JAPAN**
- × **FEB 16** – “1000s of protesters gathering at **MANAMA** after 2 days of clashes with police where 2 people died.” **BAHRAIN**
- × **FEB 17** – “Vietnam tourist boat sinking kills 12 in Halong Bay” **HANOI**, **VIETNAM**
- × **FEB 18** – “”