

# AP Human

# Geography

# Review Notes:

# Semester Two

Urban Geography

Development

Agriculture

Industry And Services

Human Environment

Globalization And Geographic Networks

# AP Human Geography Review Notes: Semester Two

## Urban Geography

### CONCEPTS

- **Urban Morphology:** Layout of a city. Its physical form and structure.
- **City:** Conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture, and economics.
- **Urban:** The build-up of the central city and its suburban realm.
- **Agricultural Village:** A group of people who work in agriculture and work at subsistence levels.
- **Agricultural Surplus:** Surpluses in food production led to the formation of cities.
- **Social Stratification:** The division of society into social classes based on wealth, power, and prestige.
- **Leadership Class:** Group of decision makers and organizers in early cities.
- **First Urban Revolution:** The innovation of the city, which occurred independently in five separate hearths.
- **Mesopotamia:** The first urban hearth which was founded in the Fertile Crescent around 3500 BC.
- **Nile River Valley:** Second urban hearth, dating back to 3200 BC. Egypt.
- **Indus River Valley:** Third urban hearth dating back to 2200 BC. India.
- **Huang He and Wei:** Fourth urban hearths, dating back to 1500 BC. Both are rivers in China.
- **Mesoamerica:** Fifth urban hearth dating back to 200 BC.
- **Acropolis:** The upper fortified part of the ancient Greek city usually devoted to religious purposes.
- **Agora:** Ancient Greek public spaces where citizens gathered for politics, military, and trade.
- **Site:** The internal physical attributes of a place; including absolute location and physical setting.
- **Forum:** The focal point of ancient Roman life that combines the concepts of the Greek Acropolis and Agora.
- **Situation:** The external local attributes of a place; including relative location or location in reference to other non-local places.

- Trade Area: Region adjacent to every town and city within which its influence is dominant.
- Rank-Size Rule: The population of a city will be inversely proportional to its rank in the urban hierarchy.
- Central Place Theory: Theory proposed by Walter Christaller that explains how central places in the urban hierarchy should be distributed with respect to one another.
- Sunbelt Phenomenon: The movement of millions of Americans from Northern and Northeastern States to the South and Southeastern (Sunbelt) of the United States.
- Functional Zonation: The division of a city into regions or zones.
- Zone: Area of a city with relatively uniform land use.
- Central Business District: The downtown heart of a central city. Usually a center of commerce, tall buildings, and high land values.
- Central City: The older or original city that is surrounded by newer suburbs.
- Suburb: A predominantly urban area surrounding the central city.
- Suburbanization: Movement of upper and middle class people from the urban core to suburbs surrounding the central city.
- Concentric Zone Model: A structural model of the American city that suggests the existence of 5 concentric land-use rings arranged around a common center.
- Edge Cities: Term describing move of urbanization from the CBD to new loci of economic activity at the urban fringe.
- Urban Realm: Spatial generalization of the large 20<sup>th</sup> century city of the US.
- Griffin-Ford Model: Model of the Latin American city showing a blend of tradition and globalization impacts.
- Disamenity Sector: Poorest part of the city. Sometimes not connected to city services.
- McGee Model: Developed by T.G. McGee. Showed similar land-use patterns among medium-sized Asian cities.
- Shantytowns: Unplanned slum development on the margins of a city.
- Zoning Laws: Legal restrictions on how certain land areas can be developed.
- Redlining: Discriminatory real-estate practices in which minorities are prevented from purchasing houses in white neighborhoods.
- Blockbusting: Radical change in the ethnic make-up of residential blocks in North American cities.

- Commercialization: Transformation of an area into a place of economic activity attractive to residents and tourists.
- Gentrification: The rehabilitation of low-income areas in the city.
- Tear-Downs: Homes bought in American cities with the intent on tearing them down to make space for larger homes.
- McMansions: Large houses so named because of their “super-sizes”.
- Urban Sprawl: Unrestricted growth in many American areas of housing and development, over large expanses of land without regard for urban planning.
- New Urbanism: An urban design that calls for urban development, revitalization, and suburban reforms that create a walkable neighborhood with diverse housing and jobs.
- Gated Communities: Restricted neighborhoods or subdivisions, often fenced in, where entry is restricted to residents and their guests.
- Informal Economy: Economic activity that isn’t taxed or monitored by the government.
- World City: Dominant city in terms of its role in the global political economy.
- Primate City: A country’s largest city at the top of the urban hierarchy. Most expressive of national culture and is usually, but not always, the capital city.
- Spaces Of Consumption: Areas of a city that encourage people to consume goods and services; driven by global media industry.

## Development

### CONCEPTS

- Commodity Chain: Series of links connecting the many places of production and distribution, and resulting in a commodity that is then exchanged on the world market.
- Developing: With respect to a country making technological, economical, and social progress.
- Gross National Product: The total value of all the goods and services produced by a country’s economy in one year. Included foreign investments.

- Gross Domestic Product: The total value of all the goods and services produced within a country in one year.
- Per Capita GNI: The GNP or GDP of a country divided by its population.
- Formal Economy: The legal economy that is monitored and taxed by the government.
- In formal Economy: Economic activity not monitored or taxed by the government.
- Modernization Model: All countries go through five interrelated stages of development.
- Context: The geographical situation in which something occurs.
- Neo Colonialism: The entrenchment of the colonial order, such as trade and investment under a new guise.
- Structuralist Theory: The general term for a model of economic development that treats economic disparities among countries or regions as the result of historically derived power relations within the global economic system.
- Dependency Theory: Based on the idea that certain types of political and economic relations between countries and regions of the world have created arrangements that both control and limit the extent to which regions can develop.
- Dollarization: When a poorer country ties the value of its currency to that of a wealthier country, or it abandons its currency and adopts a wealthier country's as its own.
- World-Systems Theory: Theory originated by Immanuel Wallerstein and illuminated by his three-tier structure proposing that social change in the developing world is inextricably linked to the economic activities of the developed world.
- Three-Tier Structure: The division of the world into the core, periphery, and semi-periphery, to explain the relation between places in the world economy.
- Trafficking: When a family sends a member to a labor recruiter in hopes that the recruiter will send money and the member will send money home.
- Structural Adjustment Loans: Loans to countries in the periphery and semi-periphery granted by international financial institutions in exchange for economic and political reforms.
- Vectored Diseases: A disease carried from one host to another, by an intermediate host.

- Malaria: Vectored disease that is carried by mosquitoes and kills 150,000 periphery children per month.
- Export Processing Zones: Established in many periphery and semi-periphery countries where they offer favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements to attract foreign trade and investment.
- Maquiladoras: Export processing zones set up in Mexico near the US-Mexico border.
- Special Economic Zones: Specific area within a country in which tax incentives and less stringent environmental regulations are implemented to attract foreign business and investment.
- North American Free Trade Agreement: 1994 agreement by Canada, US, and Mexico to eliminate barriers of trade, to facilitate cross-border movement of goods.
- Desertification: Spread of desert conditions on moister, fertile lands near the desert's edge areas.
- Island Of Development: Place built up by a government or corporation to attract foreign investment and which has high concentration of jobs and infrastructure.
- Nongovernmental Organizations: International organizations that operate outside of the formal political arena but are never-the-less influential in the spearheading international initiatives, on social, economic, and environmental issues.
- Microcredit Program: Program that grants small loans to poor people, especially women, to encouragement the development of small businesses.

## Agriculture

### CONCEPTS

- Organic Agriculture: Approach to farming and ranching that avoids the use of chemical substances.
- Agriculture: The purposeful tending of crops and livestock in order to produce food and fiber.
- Primary Economic Activity: Concerned with the extracting of resources from the ground. Mining, agriculture, fishing...

- Secondary Economic Activity: Processing of raw materials and their transformation into finished industrial products. Manufacturing...
- Tertiary Economic Activity: Provision of services. Transportation, banking, retailing, education...
- Quaternary Economic Activity: Collection, processing, and manipulation of information and capital. Finance, legal services, insurance, administration...
- Quinary Economic Activity: Require high levels of intellectual or technological skills. Scientific Research, high-level management...
- Plant Domestication: Genetic modification of a plant such that reproductive success depends on human innovation.
- Root Crops: Crop reproduced by cultivation of the roots or cuttings from the plant.
- Seed Crops: Crops reproduced by cultivation of the seeds.
- First Agricultural Revolution: Plant and animal domestication from 10,000 years ago.
- Animal Domestication: Genetic modification of an animal such that it is rendered more amenable to human control.
- Subsistence Agriculture: Agriculture for the purpose of self sufficiency rather than for trade.
- Shifting Cultivation: Slash and burn agricultural practices.
- Slash and Burn Agriculture: Cultivation of crops in tropical rainforest clearings in which vegetation has been removed by cutting and burning.
- Second Agricultural Revolution: Improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, and storage of farm produce as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
- Von Thunen Model: A model that explains the location of agricultural activities in a commercial, profit-making economy.
- Third Agricultural Revolution: Innovation and development of genetically modified organisms. Currently in progress...
- Green Revolution: Increased food production and narrowing the gap between rich and poor via food production techniques from 1945 to 1985.
- Genetically Modified Organisms: Crops that carry new traits inserted via advanced genetic processes.
- Rectangular Survey System: Public land survey system used by US government to parcel land west of Appalachia Mountains. Divides land into rectangular parcels.

- Township And Range System: Rectangular land division scheme developed by Thomas Jefferson to disperse settlers evenly across farmlands of the US interior.
- Metes And Bounds System: A system of land surveying east of Appalachia Mountains. Relies on natural features and land ownership.
- Longlot Survey System: Land is divided into narrow parcels stretching back from rivers, roads, or canals. Texas, Quebec, Louisiana.
- Primogeniture: System by which eldest son (or when none, daughter) inherits all of dying parent's land.
- Commercial Agriculture: Large scale farming and ranching operations that employ vast land bases, technology, and mechanics.
- Monoculture: Dependence on a single agricultural commodity.
- Koppen Climatic Classification System: Developed by Wladimir Koppen. System for classifying the world's climates based on temperature and precipitation.
- Climatic Regions: Areas of the world with similar climatic characteristics.
- Plantation Agriculture: Production system based on a large estate owned by a family, individual, or corporation in order to produce a cash crop.
- Luxury Crops: Non-subsistence crops such as tobacco, tea, and coffee.
- Livestock Ranching: Raising of domesticated animals for the production of meat and byproducts such as wool and leather.
- Mediterranean Agriculture: Specialized farming that takes place exclusively in places where dry summers occur.
- Agribusiness: The business that provides the vast array of goods and services that support the agricultural industry.

## Industry And Services

### CONCEPTS

- Industrial Revolution: Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century innovations in technology that improved agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing in Europe.
- Location Theory: Local pattern of economic activity and the manner in which its producing areas are interrelated.
- Variable Costs: Costs that vary directly with the amount of production.

- Friction Of Distance: The increase of time and cost that results from increasing distance.
- Distance Decay: The effects of distance on interaction. Usually the greater distance, the less interaction.
- Least Cost Theory: Developed by Alfred Weber according to which location of manufacturing establishments is determined by the minimization of three critical expenses; land transportation and agglomeration.
- Agglomeration: The clustering of people or activities. Often manufacturing plants and businesses that benefit from close proximity.
- Deglomeration: Industrial deconcentration as a result of technological advances and/or increasing costs.
- Locational Interdependence: Developed by Harold Hotelling that suggests competitors, in trying to minimize each other's sales, will seek to constrain each other's territory as much as possible which will lead them to locate adjacent to one another.
- Primary Industrial Regions: Consist of one or more core areas of industrial development with subsidiary clusters. Western and Central Europe, Eastern North America, Russia and Ukraine, and Eastern Asia.
- Break-Of-Bulk Point: A location along a transport route at which goods must be transferred from one carrier to another.
- Fordist: A highly organized and specialized system of organizing industrial activity and labor. Developed by Henry Ford.
- Post-Fordist: World economic system characterized by a more flexible set of production practices in goods which are not mass-produced.
- Just-In-Time Delivery: Inventory management made possible by efficient transportation and communication systems so that companies only need to produce what they need.
- Global Division Of Labor: Phenomenon whereby corporations and others can draw from labor markets around the world. Made possible by time-space compression.
- Intermodal Connections: Where two or more types of transportation meet.
- Deindustrialization: Companies move industrial activity to areas of cheaper labor, leaving previous industrialized regions to switch to a service economy.
- Outsource: To turn production over to a third party.
- Offshore: To outsource to a third party of production, outside of the country.

- Sunbelt: The South and Southwestern regions of the United States.
- Technopole: Centers or nodes of high technology research and activity around which a high-technology corridor may be established.

## **Human Environment**

### CONCEPTS

- Chlorofluorocarbons: Synthetic organic compounds that are harmful to the Ozone Layer.
- Pangea: The supercontinent from which modern landmasses were created, through separation.
- Photosynthesis: Formation of carbohydrates in plants, from water and carbon dioxide.
- Mass Depletions: Loss of diversity through failure to produce new species.
- Mass Extinctions: Mass destruction of several species.
- Pacific Ring Of Fire: Oceanic-girdling zone of crustal instability due to volcanic and plate-tectonic activity.
- Pleistocene: The most recent epoch of the Late Cenozoic Ice Age that began 1.8 million years ago.
- Glaciations: Periods of global cooling during which continental ice sheets and glaciers expand.
- Interglaciations: Sustained warming phases between glaciations in an ice age.
- Wisconsinian Glaciation: The most recent global period of Pleistocene.
- Holocene: The current interglaciation period extending from 10,000 years ago to present day.
- Little Ice Age: Temporary but significant cooling period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- Environmental Stress: Threat to environmental security by human activity, such as pollution, oil spills, and ocean dumping.
- Renewable Resources: Resources that can regenerate as they are exploited,
- Hydrologic Cycle: Also known as the water cycle; traces the patterns of water through the land, waters, and atmosphere.
- Aquifers: Porous water-holding rocks that contain millions of wells of fresh water.

- Atmosphere: Blanket of gases surrounding the earth and located 350 miles above the surface.
- Global Warming: Theory that the earth is gradually warming as a result of the Greenhouse Effect.
- Acid Rain: Acidified rainwater that damages plant and animal life. Caused by oxides, sulfur and nitrogen, in the atmosphere.
- Oxygen Cycle: Process by which humans intake oxygen and excrete carbon dioxide, while plants take in carbon dioxide and let out oxygen.
- Deforestation: Clearing of forest areas in order to harvest wood, agricultural, or urban lands.
- Soil Erosion: The wearing away of land surfaces by wind and flowing water.
- Solid Waste: Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from garbage to mining residue.
- Sanitary Landfills: Disposal sites for non-hazardous solid waste that is compacted and takes up minimum volume.
- Radioactive Waste: Hazardous waste emitting radiation from nuclear facilities.
- Biodiversity: The total variety of plant and animal species in a particular place.
- Ozone Layer: Located 30-45 miles above earth's surface and acts as a filter for the Sun's harmful UV rays.
- Vienna Convention For The Protection Of The Ozone Layer: The first international convention aimed at addressing the issue of ozone depletion. Held in 1985, it was the predecessor to the Montreal Protocol.
- Montreal Protocol: International agreement signed in 1987 by 105 countries and the EU, to reduce the production and use of CFCs by 50% by the year 2000.

## Globalization And The Geography Of Networks

### CONCEPTS

- Globalization: The expansion of economic, political, and cultural process to the point that they become global in scale and impact.
- Washington Consensus: Refers to the following labels of free trade.

- Free trade raises the wellbeing of all countries by including them to devote their resources to production of those goods they produce most efficiently.
- Competition through trade raises a country's long-term growth rate by expanding access to global technologies and promoting innovation.
- Networks: Defined by Manuel Castells as a set of interconnected nodes without a center.
- Participatory Development: Locals should be engaged in what development means to them and how it should be achieved.
- Local Exchange Trading System: A barter system through which local currency is created through which members trade services and goods in a local network separated from the formal economy.
- Vertical Integration: Ownership by the same firm of a number of companies that exist along a variety of points along the commodity chain.
- Synergy: The cross-promotion of vertically-integrated goods.
- Gatekeepers: People or corporations who control access to information.
- Horizontal Integration: Ownership by the same firm of a number of companies that exist at the same point on the commodity chain.