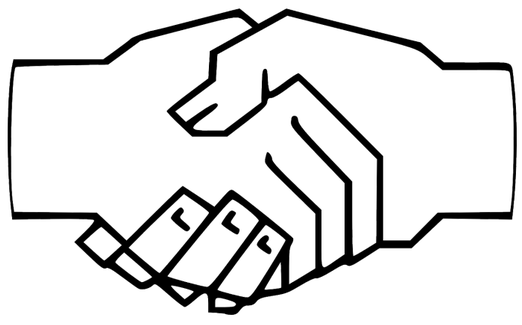
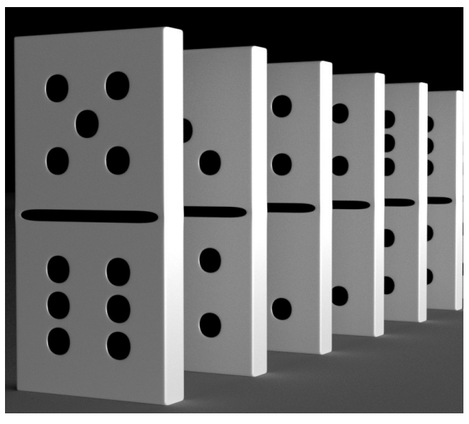
NOTE TO THE TEACHER: These handouts are meant for students. I tried to maintain consistency in my use of symbols for cross unit concepts and to use symbols many students would recognize. *Laura Kmetz, Booker T. Washington HS, Dallas TX*



introduction



effects
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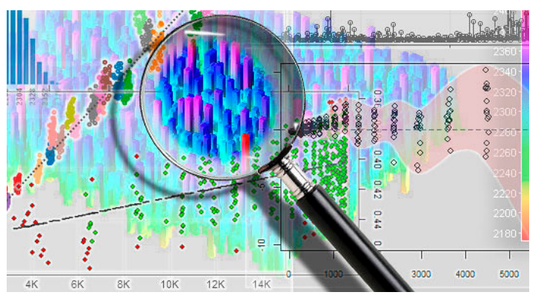


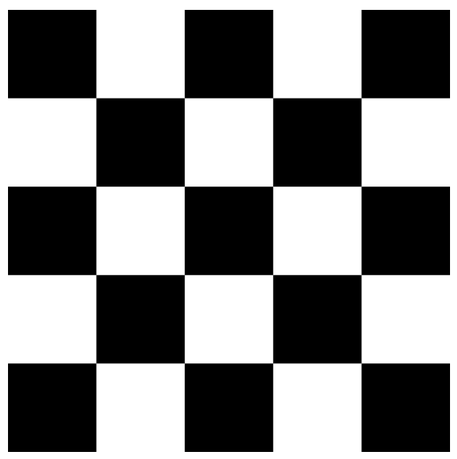
data

globalization/global systems

challenges

government/political

power



patterns (also used on Big Ideas posters)

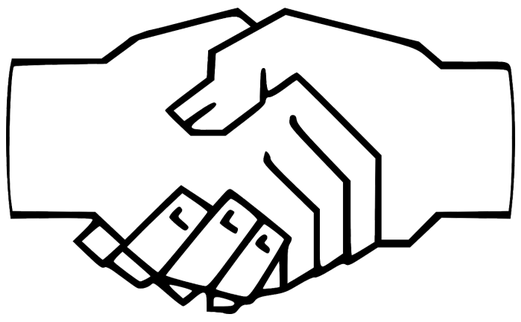
sustainability/
SDGs

women/girls

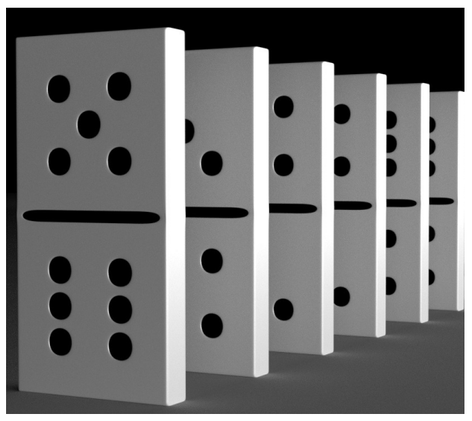
ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE--AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

The essential knowledge, or learning standards, for AP Human Geography is created by experts in the field of human geography and published by the College Board to guide the teaching and learning of AP HuG. The test development committee uses the learning standards to write the AP exam.

You will find this handout helpful to understanding how the essential knowledge, or learning standards, for AP Human Geography is represented. These symbols/icons are used more than once, indicating their significance. Use these summaries of the essential knowledge to focus your mastery of understanding human geography.



introduction



effects

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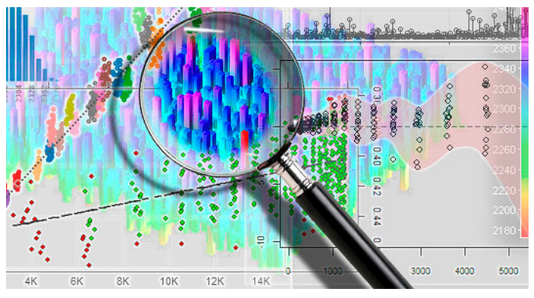

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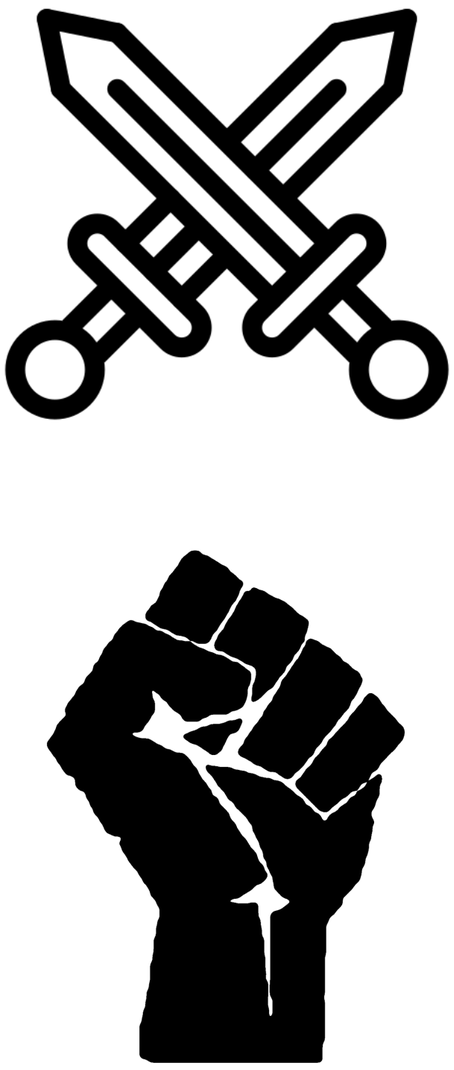
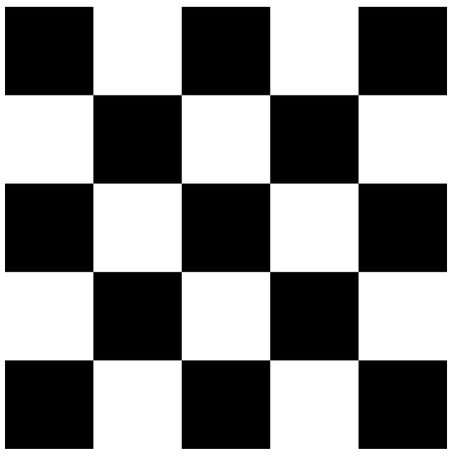
globalization/global systems



challenges

government/political

power

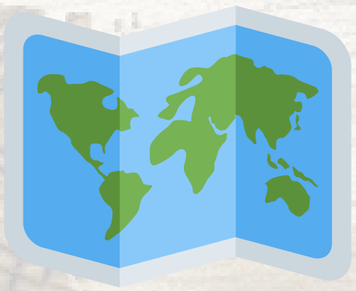


patterns

sustainability/ SDGs

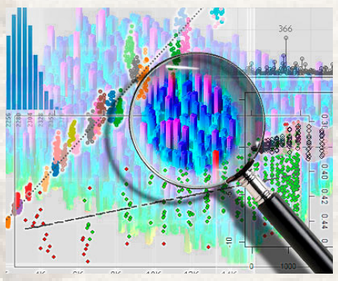
women/girls

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY



INTRODUCTION TO MAPS

- Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.
- Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.
- All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.



GEOGRAPHIC DATA

- Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.
- Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.
- Spatial information can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation.

THE POWER OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA

- Geospatial and geographical data, including census data and satellite imagery, are used at all scales for personal, business and organizational, and governmental decision making purposes.

SPATIAL CONCEPTS

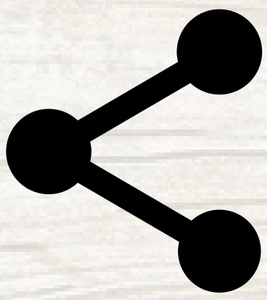
- Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.

HUMAN-ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION

- Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.
- Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.

SCALES OF ANALYSIS

- Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.
- Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.



REGIONAL ANALYSIS

- Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.
- Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.
- Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.
- Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.

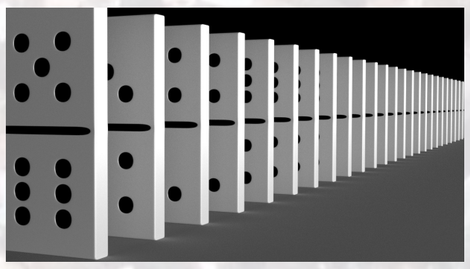
ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

1. absolute direction
2. absolute distance
3. absolute location
4. census data
5. clustering
6. dispersal
7. distance decay
8. elevation
9. environmental determinism
10. field observations
11. flows
12. formal region
13. functional region
14. geographic information systems
15. global
16. landscape analysis
17. land use
18. local
19. map projection
20. media reports
21. national
22. natural resources
23. pattern
24. perceptual/vernacular region
25. personal interviews
26. photographic interpretation
27. place
28. policy documents
29. possibilism
30. reference map
31. region
32. relative direction
33. relative distance
34. relative location
35. remote sensing
36. satellite imagery
37. satellite navigation systems
38. space
39. sustainability
40. thematic map
41. time-space compression
42. travel narratives

POPULATION & MIGRATION

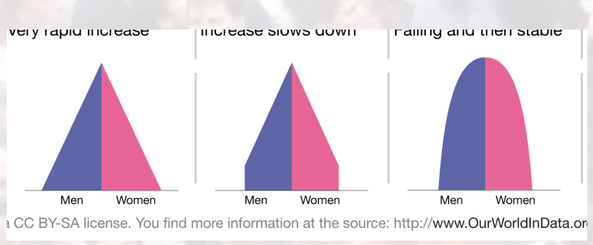
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.
- Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.
- The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.
- The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.



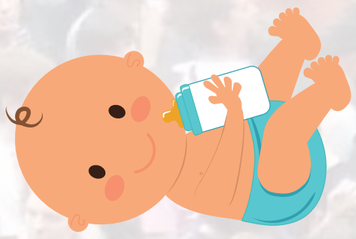
CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
- Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.



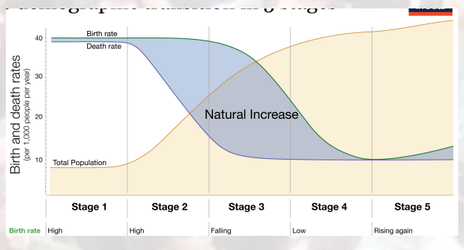
POPULATION COMPOSITION

- Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.
- Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.



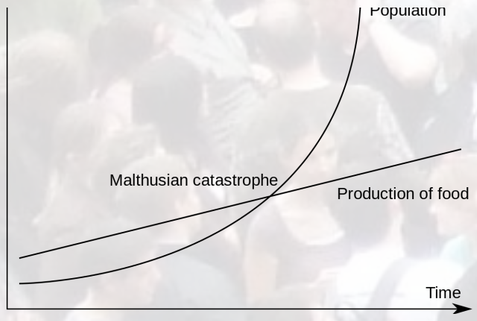
POPULATION DYNAMICS

- Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
- Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.
- Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.



THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

- The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.
- The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.



MALTHUSIAN THEORY

- Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.

POPULATION POLICIES

- Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.

WOMEN AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

- Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.
- Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration.

AGING POPULATIONS

- Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.
- An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION

- Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.
- Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.

FORCED AND VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS

- Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
- Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.

ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR POPULATION & MIGRATION

1. **agricultural density**
2. **antinatalist**
3. **arithmetic density**
4. **asylum seekers**
5. **birth rates**
6. **carrying capacity**
7. **chain migration**
8. **climate**
9. **contraception**
10. **culture**
11. **death rates**
12. **demographic**
13. **demographic transition model**
14. **dependency ratio**
15. **distribution**
16. **economics**
17. **epidemiological transition**
18. **fertility**
19. **forced migration**
20. **guest worker**
21. **history**
22. **internally displaced persons**
23. **internal migration**
24. **intervening obstacles**
25. **intervening opportunities**
26. **landforms**
27. **life expectancy**
28. **Malthus**
29. **Malthusian theory**
30. **market**
31. **migration**
32. **mortality**
33. **physiological density**
34. **politics**
35. **population-doubling time**
36. **population pyramid**
37. **pronatalist**
38. **pull factors**
39. **push factors**
40. **rate of natural increase**
41. **Ravenstein's laws of migration**
42. **refugees**
43. **rural-to-urban migration**
44. **slavery**
45. **social values**
46. **step migration**
47. **transhumance**
48. **transnational migration**
49. **voluntary migration**
50. **water bodies**

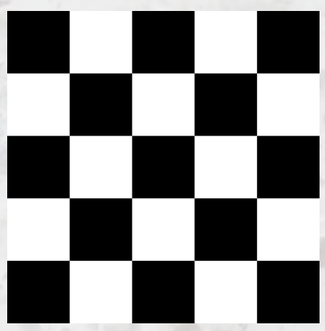
CULTURAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES

INTRODUCTION TO CULTURE

- Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.
- Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use.
- Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Cultural landscapes are combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupancy, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns.
- Attitudes toward ethnicity and gender, including the role of women in the workforce; ethnic neighborhoods; and indigenous communities and lands help shape the use of space in a given society.



CULTURAL PATTERNS

- Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance placemaking, and shape the global cultural landscape.
- Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces.

TYPES OF DIFFUSION

- Relocation and expansion—including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion—are types of diffusion.

HISTORICAL CAUSES OF DIFFUSION

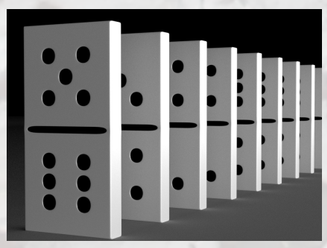
- Interactions between and among cultural traits and larger global forces can lead to new forms of cultural expression; for example, creolization and lingua franca.
- Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.

CONTEMPORARY CAUSES OF DIFFUSION

- Cultural ideas and practices are socially constructed and change through both small-scale and large-scale processes such as urbanization and globalization. These processes come to bear on culture through media, technological change, politics, economics, and social relationships.
- Communication technologies, such as the internet and the time-space convergence, are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people; changing cultural practices, as in the increasing use of English and the loss of indigenous languages; and creating cultural convergence and divergence.

DIFFUSION OF RELIGION AND LANGUAGE

- Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths.
- Diffusion of language families, including Indo-European, and religious patterns and distributions can be visually represented on maps, in charts and toponyms, and in other representations.
- Religions have distinct places of origin from which they diffused to other locations through different processes. Practices and belief systems impacted how widespread the religion diffused.
- Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion.
- Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth or spread through relocation diffusion.



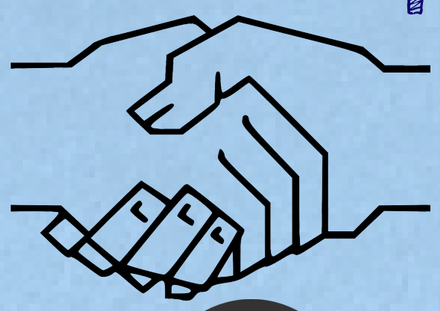
EFFECTS OF DIFFUSION

- Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture.

ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR CULTURAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES

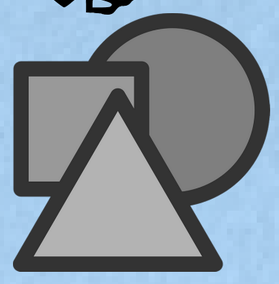
1. acculturation
2. architecture
3. assimilation
4. Buddhism
5. centrifugal force
6. centripetal force
7. Christianity
8. colonialism
9. contagious diffusion
10. creolization
11. cultural convergence
12. cultural divergence
13. cultural hearth
14. cultural landscape
15. cultural relativism
16. culture
17. culture trait
18. ethnicity
19. ethnic neighborhood
20. ethnic religion
21. ethnocentrist
22. expansion diffusion
23. gender
24. globalization
25. hierarchical diffusion
26. Hinduism
27. imperialism
28. indigenous community
29. Indo-European language family
30. Islam
31. Judaism
32. language dialect
33. language family
34. large-scale process
35. lingua franca
36. linguistic
37. multiculturalism
38. placemaking
39. postmodern architecture
40. relocation diffusion
41. sense of place
42. sequent occupancy
43. Sikhism
44. small-scale process
45. stimulus diffusion
46. syncretism
47. time-space convergence
48. toponym
49. trade
50. traditional architecture
51. universalizing religion
52. urbanization

POLITICAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES



INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

- Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map
- Types of political entities include nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations.

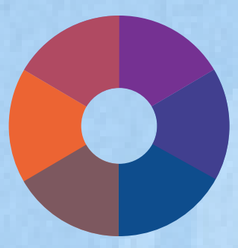


POLITICAL PROCESSES

- The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world.
- Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries.

POLITICAL POWER AND TERRITORIALITY

- Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.
- Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points.
- Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.



DEFINING POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

- Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries.

THE FUNCTION OF POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

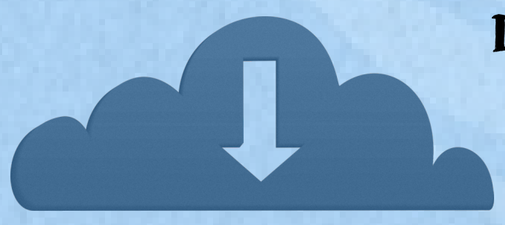
- Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested.
- Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. However, some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy, such as the Berlin Conference.
- Land and maritime boundaries and international agreements can influence national or regional identity and encourage or discourage international or internal interactions and disputes over resources.
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters, established territorial seas, and exclusive economic zones.

INTERNAL BOUNDARIES

- Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales.

FORMS OF GOVERNANCE

- Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states.
- Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers.

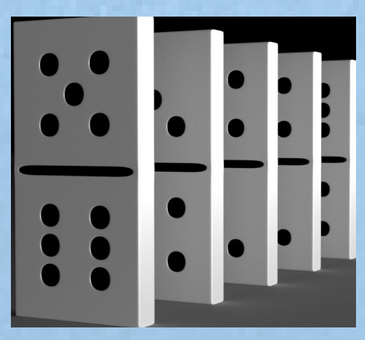


DEFINING DEVOLUTIONARY FACTORS

- Factors that can lead to the devolution of states include the division of groups by physical geography, ethnic separatism, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, economic and social problems, and irredentism.

CHALLENGES TO SOVEREIGNTY

- Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions; subnational political territorial units, such as those within Spain, Belgium, Canada, and Nigeria; or when states disintegrate, as happened in Eritrea, South Sudan, East Timor, and states that were part of the former Soviet Union.
- Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization.
- Global efforts to address transnational and environmental challenges and to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and military alliances help to further supranationalism.
- Supranational organizations—including the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Arctic Council, and African Union— can challenge state sovereignty by limiting the economic or political actions of member states.



CONSEQUENCES OF CENTRIFUGAL AND CENTRIPETAL FORCES

- Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements.
- Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion.

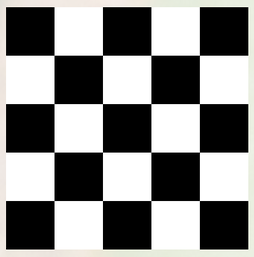
ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR POLITICAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES

1. African Union
2. antecedent boundary
3. Arctic Council
4. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
5. autonomous region
6. Berlin Conference
7. centrifugal force
8. centripetal force
9. choke point
10. colonialism
11. consequent boundary
12. cultural cohesion
13. defined boundary
14. delimited boundary
15. demarcated boundary
16. demilitarized zone
17. democratization
18. devolution
19. economies of scale
20. ethnic cleansing
21. ethnic nationalist movement
22. ethnic separatism
23. ethnonationalism
24. European Union
25. exclusive economic zone
26. failed state
27. federal state
28. geometric boundary
29. gerrymandering
30. imperialism
31. independence movement
32. infrastructure development
33. international waters
34. irredentism
35. land boundary
36. maritime boundary
37. military alliances
38. multinational state
39. multistate nation
40. nation
41. nation-state
42. neocolonialism
43. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
44. redistricting
45. relic boundary
46. self-determination
47. semiautonomous region
48. shatterbelt
49. sovereignty
50. state
51. stateless nation
52. subsequent boundary
53. superimposed boundary
54. supranationalism
55. supranational organizations
56. territoriality
57. territorial sea
58. terrorism
59. trade agreements
60. unitary state
61. United Nations
62. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
63. voting district

AGRICULTURE & RURAL LAND USE PATTERNS & PROCESSES

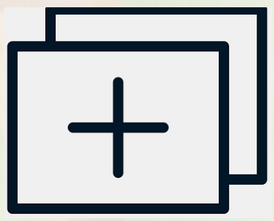
INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE

- Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as the Mediterranean climate and tropical climates.
- Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.
- Exensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SURVEY METHODS

- Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.
- Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear.
- Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.



AGRICULTURAL ORIGINS AND DIFFUSIONS

- Early hearths of domestication of plants and animals arose in the Fertile Crescent and several other regions of the world, including the Indus River Valley, Southeast Asia, and Central America.
- Patterns of diffusion, such as the Columbian Exchange and the agricultural revolutions, resulted in the global spread of various plants and animals.

THE SECOND AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- New technology and increased food production in the second agricultural revolution led to better diets, longer life expectancies, and more people available for work in factories.

THE GREEN REVOLUTION

- The Green Revolution was characterized in agriculture by the use of high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, and mechanized farming.
- The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REGIONS

- Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices (monocropping or monoculture).
- Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs (bid-rent theory).

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

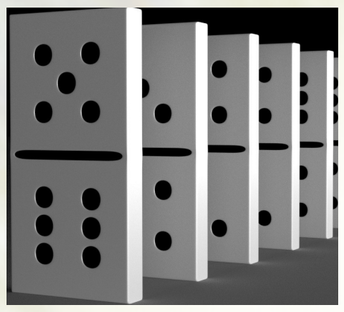
- Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms.
- Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.
- Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.

VON THÜNEN MODEL

- Von Thünen's model helps to explain rural land use by emphasizing the importance of transportation costs associated with distance from the market; however, regions of specialty farming do not always conform to von Thünen's concentric rings.

THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE

- Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain.
- Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities.
- The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade.



CONSEQUENCES OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

- Environmental effects of agricultural land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts.
- Agricultural practices—including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape.
- Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose.

CHALLENGES OF CONTEMPORARY AGRICULTURE

- Agricultural innovations such as biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and aquaculture have been accompanied by debates over sustainability, soil and water usage, reductions in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.
- Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements relating to individual food choice, such as urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts.
- Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, as in cases of food insecurity and food deserts; problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization.
- The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices.

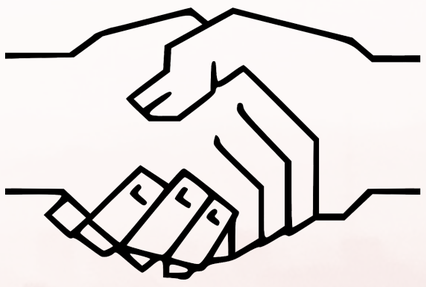
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

- The role of females in food production, distribution, and consumption varies in many places depending on the type of production involved.

ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR AGRICULTURE & RURAL LAND USE PATTERNS & PROCESSES

1. aquaculture
2. bid-rent theory
3. biodiversity
4. biotechnology
5. carrying capacity
6. Central America
7. clustered settlement pattern
8. Columbian Exchange
9. commercial agriculture
10. commodity chain
11. community-supported agriculture
12. conservation
13. deforestation
14. desertification
15. dispersed settlement pattern
16. domestication
17. economies of scale
18. export commodity
19. extensive agriculture
20. fair trade
21. Fertile Crescent
22. fertilizer
23. First Agricultural Revolution
24. food desert
25. food insecurity
26. genetically modified organisms
27. global supply chain
28. Green Revolution
29. high-yield seed
30. Indus River Valley
31. intensive agriculture
32. irrigation
33. land cover change
34. linear settlement pattern
35. local-food movement
36. long lot
37. market gardening
38. mechanized farming
39. Mediterranean climate
40. metes and bounds
41. mixed crop/livestock system
42. monocropping/monoculture
43. nomadic herding
44. pastoral nomadism
45. pesticide
46. plantation agriculture
47. pollution
48. ranching
49. rural settlement pattern
50. rural survey method
51. Second Agricultural Revolution
52. shifting cultivation
53. slash and burn agriculture
54. soil salinization
55. Southeast Asia
56. subsistence agriculture
57. suburbanization
58. sustainability
59. terrace farming
60. township and range
61. tropical climate
62. urban farming
63. value-added specialty crops
64. Von Thünen's model

CITIES & URBAN LAND USE PATTERNS & PROCESSES



THE ORIGIN AND INFLUENCES OF URBANIZATION

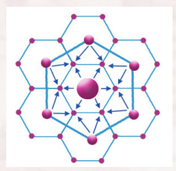
- Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.
- Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.

CITIES ACROSS THE WORLD

- Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.
- Processes of suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization have created new land-use forms—including edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs—and new challenges.

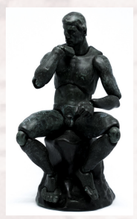
CITIES AND GLOBALIZATION

- World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization.
- Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.



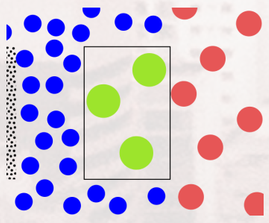
THE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES

- Principles that are useful for explaining the distribution and size of cities include rank-size rule, the primate city, gravity, and Christaller's central place theory.



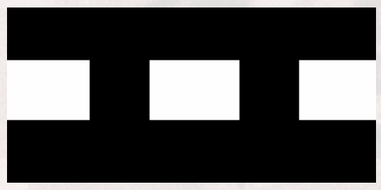
THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF CITIES

- Models and theories that are useful for explaining internal structures of cities include the Burgess concentric-zone model, the Hoyt sector model, the Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model, the galactic city model, bid-rent theory, and urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.



DENSITY AND LAND USE

- Residential buildings and patterns of land use reflect and shape the city's culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, and infilling.

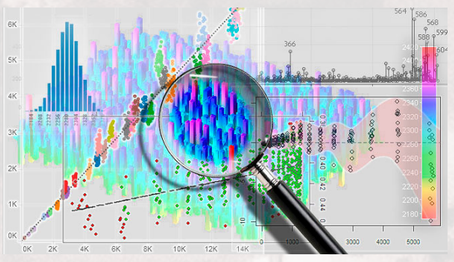


INFRASTRUCTURE

- The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

- Sustainable design initiatives and zoning practices include mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, and smart-growth policies, including New Urbanism, greenbelts, and slow-growth cities.
- Praise for urban design initiatives includes the reduction of sprawl, improved walkability and transportation, improved and diverse housing options, improved livability and promotion of sustainable options. Criticisms include increased housing costs, possible de facto segregation, and the potential loss of historical or place character.



URBAN DATA

- Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.
- Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.

CHALLENGES OF URBAN CHANGES

- As urban populations move within a city, economic and social challenges result, including: issues related to housing and housing discrimination such as redlining, blockbusting, and affordability; access to services; rising crime; environmental injustice; and the growth of disamenity zones or zones of abandonment.
- Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.
- Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.
- Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.
- Functional and geographic fragmentation of governments—the way government agencies and institutions are dispersed between state, county, city, and neighborhood levels—presents challenges in addressing urban issues.

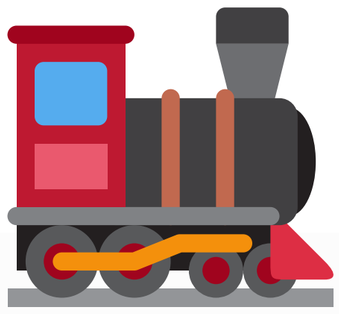
CHALLENGES OF URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

- Challenges to urban sustainability include suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use.
- Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields, establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies.

ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR CITIES & URBAN LAND USE PATTERNS & PROCESSES

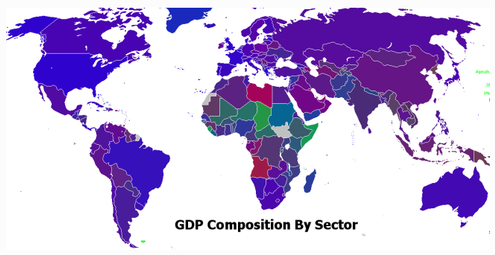
1. African city model
2. bid-rent theory
3. blockbusting
4. boomburb
5. brownfields
6. Burgess concentric-zone model
7. census data
8. Christaller's central place theory
9. de facto segregation
10. disamenity zone
11. ecological footprint
12. edge city
13. environmental injustice
14. exurb
15. farmland protection policy
16. field narrative
17. field study
18. functional fragmentation of government
19. galactic city model
20. gentrification
21. geographic fragmentation of government
22. globalization
23. gravity model
24. greenbelts
25. Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model
26. historical character
27. housing affordability
28. housing discrimination
29. Hoyt sector model
30. inclusionary zoning
31. infilling
32. infrastructure
33. land tenure
34. Latin American city model
35. local food movement
36. megacities
37. metacities
38. mixed land use
39. New Urbanism
40. periphery
41. place character
42. primate city
43. qualitative data
44. quantitative data
45. rank-size rule
46. redevelopment
47. redlining
48. remediation
49. semi-periphery
50. site
51. situation
52. slow-growth cities
53. smart-growth policies
54. Southeast Asian city model
55. squatter settlement
56. suburbanization
57. survey data
58. sustainable design initiatives
59. sustainable design zoning
60. transportation-oriented development
61. urban decentralization
62. urban growth boundary
63. urban hierarchy
64. urbanization
65. urban renewal
66. urban sprawl
67. urban sustainability
68. urban walkability
69. world city
70. zone of abandonment

INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS & PROCESSES



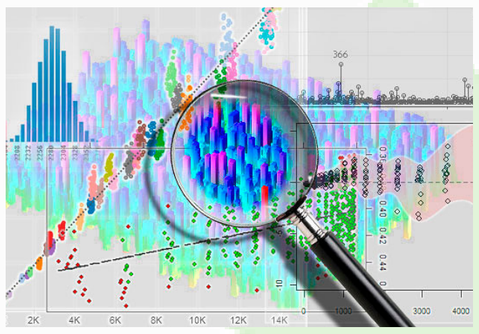
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.
- As industrialization spread it caused food supplies to increase and populations to grow; it allowed workers to seek new industrial jobs in the cities and changed class structures.
- Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism.



ECONOMIC SECTORS AND PATTERNS

- The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.
- Labor, transportation (including shipping containers), the break-of-bulk point, least cost theory, markets, and resources influence the location of manufacturing such as core, semi periphery, and periphery locations.

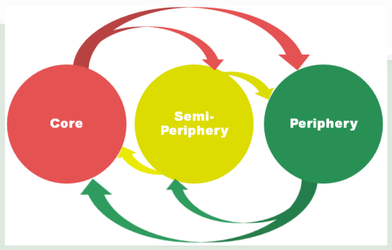


MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita; sectoral structure of an economy, both formal and informal; income distribution; fertility rates; infant mortality rates; access to health care; use of fossil fuels and renewable energy; and literacy rates
- Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation.
- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.

WOMEN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- The roles of women change as countries develop economically.
- Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.
- Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.

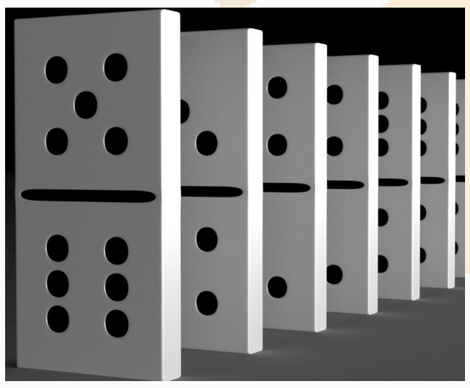


THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Different theories, such as Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein's World System Theory, dependency theory, and commodity dependence, help explain spatial variations in development.

TRADE AND THE WORLD ECONOMY

- Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.
- Neoliberal policies, including free trade agreements, have created new organizations, spatial connections, and trade relationships, such as the EU, World Trade Organization (WTO), Mercosur, and OPEC, that foster greater globalization.
- Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.
- Global financial crises (e.g., debt crises), international lending agencies (e.g., the International Monetary Fund), and strategies of development (e.g., microlending) demonstrate how different economies have become more closely connected, even interdependent.



CHANGES AS A RESULT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

- Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.
- In countries outside the core, the growth of industry has resulted in the creation of new manufacturing zones—including special economic zones, free-trade zones, and export processing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs.
- The contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by post-Fordist methods of production, multiplier effects, economies of scale, agglomeration, just-in-time delivery, the emergence of service sectors, high technology industries, and growth poles.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.
- Ecotourism is tourism based in natural environments—often environments that are threatened by looming industrialization or development—that frequently helps to protect the environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population.
- The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.

ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS & PROCESSES

1. access to health care
2. agglomeration
3. break-of-bulk point
4. climate change
5. colonialism
6. commodity dependence
7. comparative advantage
8. complementarity
9. core
10. dependency theory
11. economic restructuring
12. economic sectoral structure
13. economies of scale
14. ecotourism
15. empowerment measures
16. European Union
17. export processing zones
18. fertility rate
19. formal economy
20. fossil fuels
21. free trade agreements
22. free trade zones
23. gender inequality
24. Gender Inequality Index
25. global financial crises
26. globalization
27. government initiative
28. gross domestic product
29. gross national income per capita
30. gross national product
31. growth pole
32. high-technology industry
33. Human Development Index
34. imperialism
35. income distribution
36. industrialization
37. Industrial Revolution
38. infant mortality rate
39. informal economy
40. international division of labor
41. international lending agencies
42. just-in-time delivery
43. labor-market participation
44. least cost theory
45. literacy rate
46. mass consumption
47. Mercosur
48. microlending
49. microloan
50. multiplier effect
51. neoliberal economic policies
52. newly industrialized countries
53. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
54. outsourcing
55. periphery
56. post-Fordism
57. primary
58. quaternary
59. quinary
60. renewable energy
61. reproductive health
62. Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth
63. secondary
64. semi-periphery
65. service sector
66. special economic zones
67. sustainable development
68. Sustainable Development Goals
69. tariff
70. tertiary
71. Wallerstein's World System Theory
72. World Trade Organization