AP Human Geography Key Geography Concepts and Models

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| **Notable Geographers** | **Theory Type** | **Theory** | **Importance of model** |
| **John Borchert** | Urban | Stages of Evolution of Americans Metropolis based on Transportation   1. Sail-Wagon 2. Iron horse 3. Steel Rail 4. Auto-Air 5. High Tech | Uses transportation advances as key to development of urban areas |
| **Boserup** | Rural land use | Boserup Hypothesis- Stage 1 forest-fallow Stage 2 bush-fallow Stage 3 fallow shortens Stage 4 annual cropping Stage 5 multi-cropping from extensive to intensive | Formalized the transition from extensive subsistence forms of agriculture to more intensive cultivation- increased productivity counters loss of fertility |
| **Lester Brown** | Agriculture/ population | Ecological effects of increasing population on agriculture (rural land use) | Soil degradation- pressure to produce more leads to soil depletion |
| **Ernest Burgess** | Rural land use | Concentric Zone-grows out from CBD 5 zones, transition- industry/poor housing, stable working class, middle class, commuter zone, suburbs | Helps to determine use and value of land surrounding cities. Transportation has impacted model. Sociologist 1923 |
| **Judith Carney** | Rural land use | Studied changing Agricultural practices in Gambia- as agriculture changed/progressed so did the culture, especially women |  |
| **Manuel Castella/ Peter Hall** | Industry/ Development | Technopoles-high technology locates near sites of higher education and agglomerate to utilize highly skilled workers | EX. Boston-M.I.T. and Harvard have attracted a lot of technology based industry |
| **Walter Christaller** | Rural/ urban land use | Central Place Theory- Urban hierarchy, range, threshold, low order goods, high order goods. Hexagon shapes-trade shapes | Spatial distribution of Hamlets, villages, towns and cities |
| **Aharon Dogopolsky** | Culture/ language | Nostratic language family is a proto-Indo-European language | Nostractic is where modern day Russian comes from. Used common Russian words like eyes, legs, feet, head to discover Nostratic |
| **Clifford Geetz** | Culture/ Religion | Culture is learned-agreed with Hoebel. How culture creates different patterns and landscapes | “The Interpretation of Culture” |
| **Chauncey Harris /E L Ullman** | Urban land use | Multiple nuclei model-modern cities develop with many nodes. Cities within cities |  |
| **Richard Hartshome** | Political/ environment | The evolution of boundaries | 1. Antecedent 2. Superimposed 3. Subsequent 4. relict |
| **Homer Hoyt** | Urban | Sector model- sectors not rings, certain areas are more attractive-as city grows outward-beat housing corridor from CBD out, industry and retail develop in sectors along transportation routes | Refinement of concentric zone theory. Claimed represented social patterns of Chicago  Land economist-1939 |
| **E. Adamson Hoebel** | Culture | Culture is a learned behavior. “Culture is wholly the result of social invention and is transmitted and maintained solely through communication and learning” |  |
| **Ellsworth Huntington** | Political/ Development | Environmental determinism-climate and terrain were a major determinant of civilization | Temperate climate of Europe led to greater human efficiency and better standards of living |
| **Mark Jefferson** | Urban | Every country has a Primate city. Rank size rule-2nd largest city is ½ the size of the primate city, 3rd largest city is 1/3 the size of the Primate city | “The Law of the Primate City” |
| **Halford Mackinder** | Political | The heartland theory- Gro-political thought-explaisn why NATO and the WARSAW pact existed- Control of Western Europe | 1. Who rules E. Europe commands the heartland 2. Who rules the Heartland commands the world island 3. Who rules the world island commands the world |
| **Thomas Malthus** | Population | Malthusian Theory-population growth relating to food supply. Food grows arithmetically population grows exponentially. Population checks | Neo Malthusians- Kaplan, Homer, Dixon look to Africa  Critics-Boserup, Kuznets, Simon, Engles- more people more growth, science will find a way, distribution of wealth |
| **T.G. McGee** | Urban/ Development | Land use in S.E. Asian cities. Old colonial port cities surrounded by new commercial districts with no formal CBD | EX: Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur |
| **Friedrich Ratzel** | Political | Organic theory of nations-nations act like living organisms- must grow but eventually decline |  |
| **E.G. Ravensten** | Migration | Laws of Migration | 1. Economic reasons 2. Migrants are male 3. Long distance migrants head for big cities |
| **W.W Rostow** | Development | Modernization model 5 stages of economic development | 1. Traditional society 2. Pre-conditions to take off 3. Take off 4. Maturity 5. Mass consumption |
| **Carl Sauer** | Culture | Cultural landscape- human activity superimposes itself on the physical landscape- each cultural group leaves imprints | “The Morphology of Landscape” |
| **Ruth Leger Sivard** |  | Women/men gap widens with economic progress. Men are first to try unhealthy habits of progress-smoke, drink ect | Women will catch up and lower life expectancy |
| **Gideon Sjoberg** | Urban | Cities are products of societies (4 stages) | 1. Folk-preliterate 2. Feudal 3. Pre-Industrial 4. Urban i/industrial |
| **John Snow** | Development | Epidemiologist (Medical geography) control of epidemics. Link between water supply and cholera. Mapped cholera deaths and location of water wells/pumps | Outbreak, Epidemic, Pandemic |
| **Nicholas Spykman** | Political | Rimland theory- Eurasian rim not the heartland is/was the key to global power. Who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia. Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world | “Geography of Place” videos  Heartland and Rimland |
| **Vidal De la Blanche** | Culture | Possibilism-Human/environmental  Interaction-Humans have a wide range of potential actions within an environment- they respond based on their value systems, attitudes and culture attributes | “Principles of Human Geography” Culture determines a peoples response to the environment |
| **Johann von Thunen** | Rural land use | Agricultural theory (concentric circles)   1. City center 2. Market gardening 3. Forest 4. Grains 5. Ranching | Distribution of agricultural activities around a city depends on bulk and perishability of products |
| **Immanuel Wallerstein** | Development | Core Periphery model- Core-MDC- high socioeconomic level. Periphery-LDC-dependent on the core, supplier of raw materials and labor | EX: auto industry-clustered near Detroit- automakers, labor, supplier of car parts, transportation. Location depends on raw materials, markets and labor |
| **Alfred Weber** | Industry/ Development | Location of industry-Least cost theory  Agglomeration-people and activities concentrate in a location where they can share facilities and services |  |