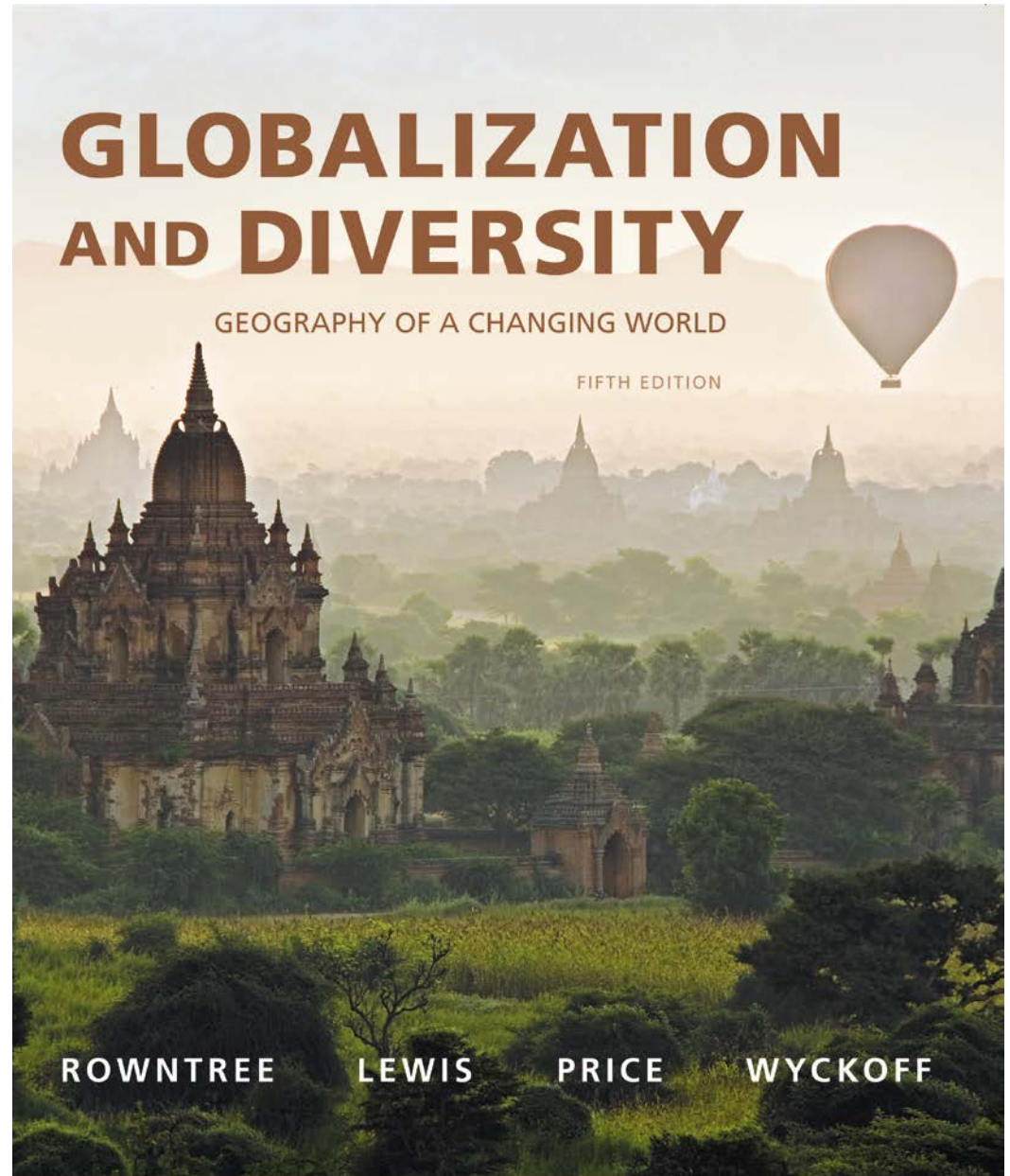


# Chapter 1: Concepts of World Geography



# Learning Objectives

- Describe the conceptual framework of world regional geography.
- Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects, and list several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies.
- Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.
- Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

# Learning Objectives (cont.)

- Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.
- Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.
- Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries.

# 1. Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

- Conceptual approaches
  - Physical geography
  - Human geography
- Perspectives
  - Thematic or systematic
  - Regional approach



# Areal differentiation and integration

- Describe and explain differences between places
- Describe and explain linkages or connections between places
- Global to Local: scale
  - all levels are interconnected



# Regions: Formal, Functional, and Vernacular

- Formal
- Functional
- Vernacular





# The Cultural Landscape: Space into Place

- Visible, material expression of human settlement
- Exhibit great diversity across the globe

Luzon, Philippines



## 2. Converging Currents of Globalization

- **Diversity**
  - Tension between global and local
- **Globalization**
  - Increasing interconnectedness
  - Human and physical environments



### **Economic Globalization**

- Continual reorganization of global and local geographies
- Global communications
- Transportation
- Transnational corporations
  - [More powerful than many countries](#)
- Rise of finance
- Free trade agreements





# Economic Globalization

- State run economies and services privatized
- More goods and services fill consumer demands
- Increase in economic disparity- increase in poor migrating to rich regions
- Rise of an elite bureaucratic class





# Globalization and Changing Human Geographies

- Global consumer culture
  - Creates tensions
    - fast food and environmental degradation
  - Promotes Western values
    - material and nonmaterial culture
  - *Hybridization* – not just direct transfer
    - Goes both ways- anime, internationalization of American diets
  - Demographic implications
  - Crime



# Geopolitics and Globalization

- Not restricted by national boundaries
- Weakened political power of individual states, strengthened regional economic and political organizations like EU and WTO.
- Increase in separatist movements

## The Environment and Globalization

- Local resources become global commodities
  - Quinoa, [Fiji water](#), [palm oil](#)
- Native people deprived of their resources and marginalized

# Controversy About Globalization

- Pro-globalization arguments
  - **Economic convergence** (trickle-down theory)
  - “Darwinian” environment increases efficiency
    - “competitive advantage”
    - “flattening”
  - Multinational organizations “help” the process along
    - The World Bank- loans for improvement of infrastructure
    - WTO- reduce trade barriers and mediate disputes
    - IMF- short-term loans to help troubled countries pay back the world bank

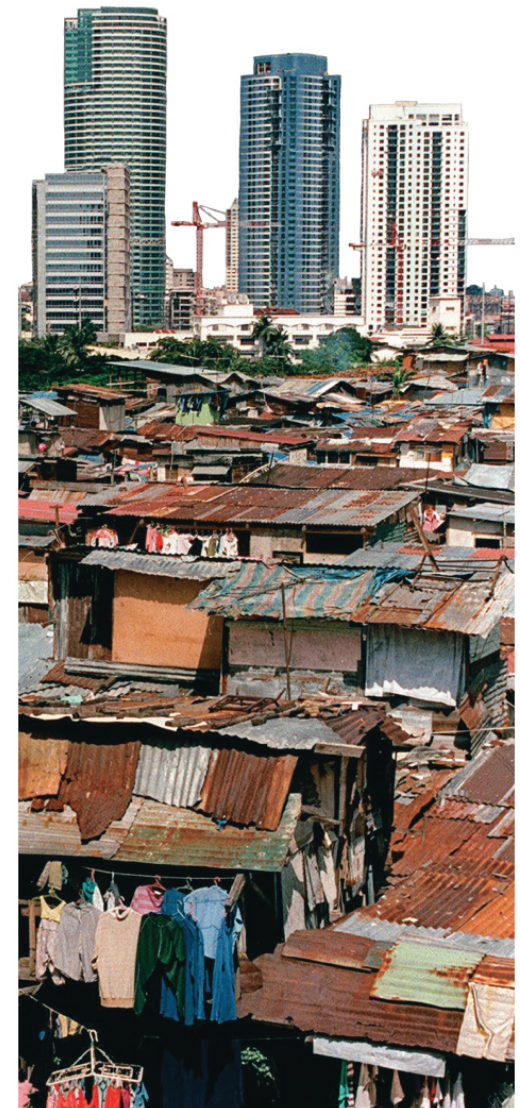


- Critics of globalization
  - Not a 'natural' process
  - Creating greater inequality between rich and poor
  - Export-oriented economies at the expense of localized, sustainable activities
  - Not how the western countries actually developed themselves
  - inherent instability and unsustainability (*bubble economies*)
- Middle position
  - Globalization is unavoidable and manageable
  - more power to national governments, environmental organizations, labor and human rights groups

# Controversy About Globalization (cont.)

Economic Unevenness

Economic Turmoil in Iceland



# Diversity in a Globalizing World

Local landscapes are increasingly threatened by the homogenization of the global landscape.

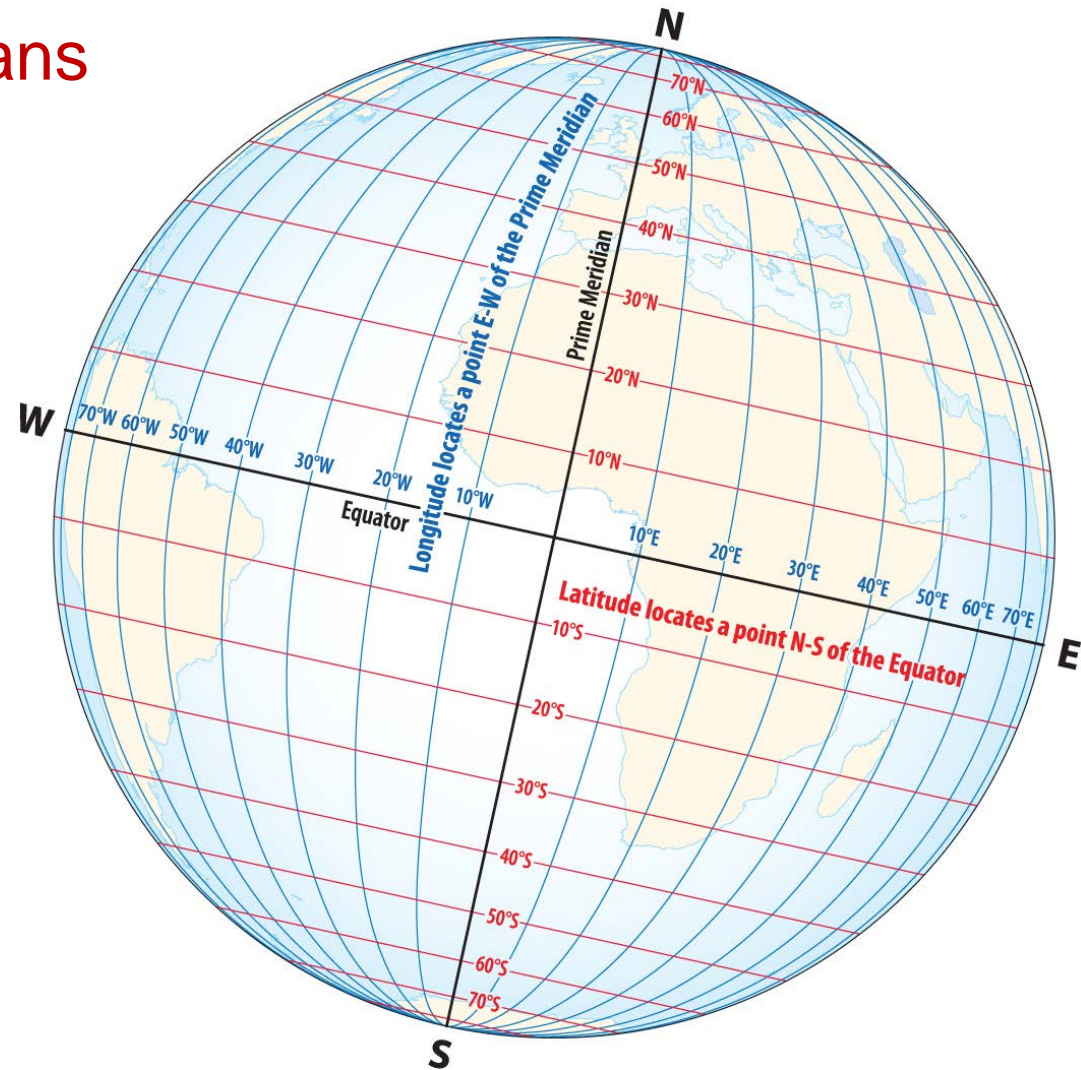
Poverty seems to be the only diversity the globalization encourages.





# 3. The Geographers Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

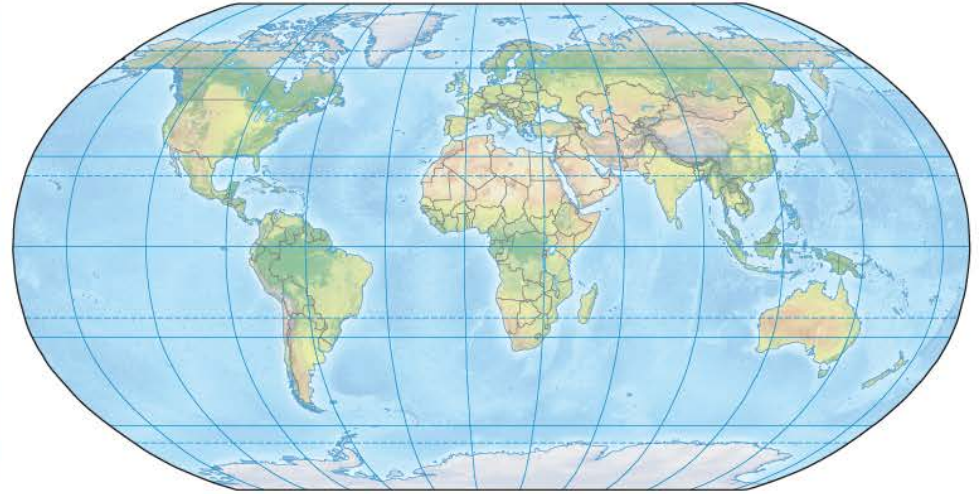
- Latitude and longitude
- **Parallels** and **meridians**
- **Prime meridian**
- **GPS**



- Map projections

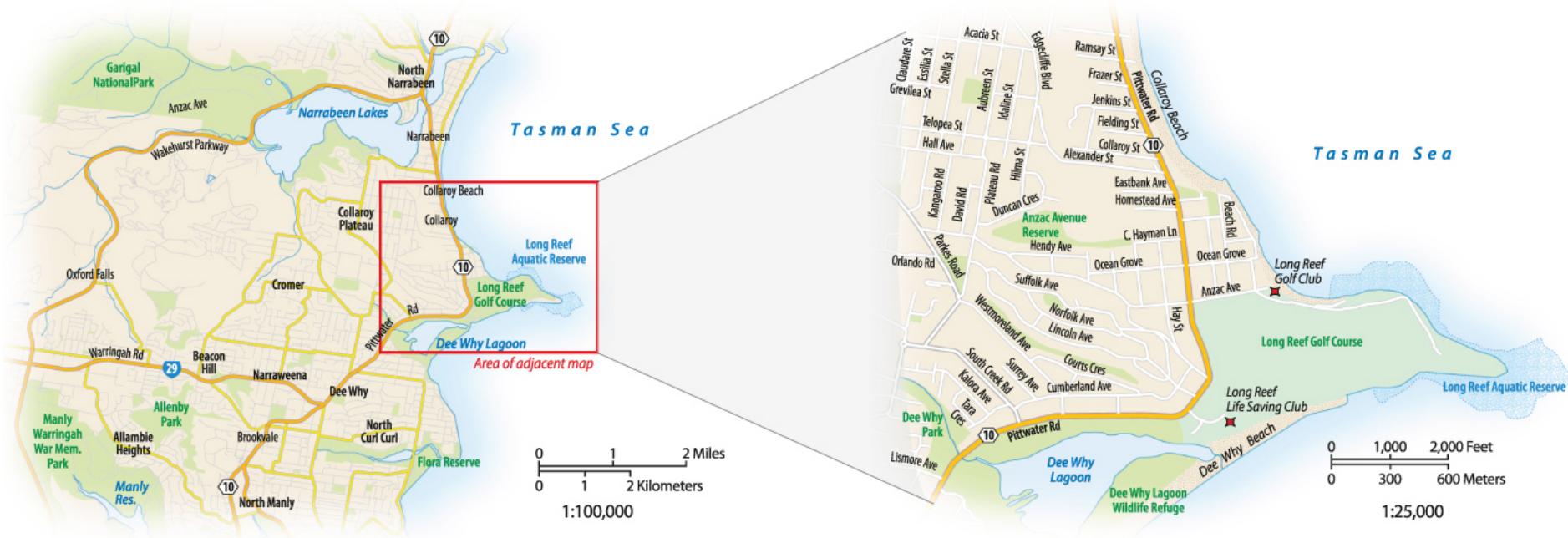


(a)



(b)

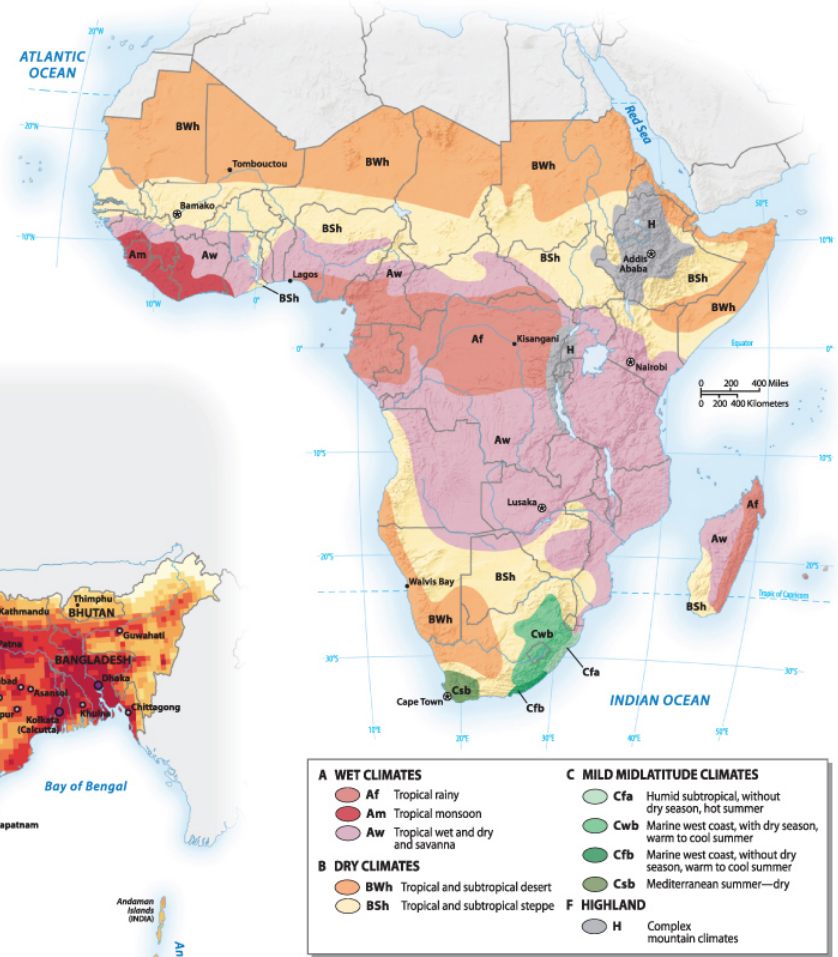
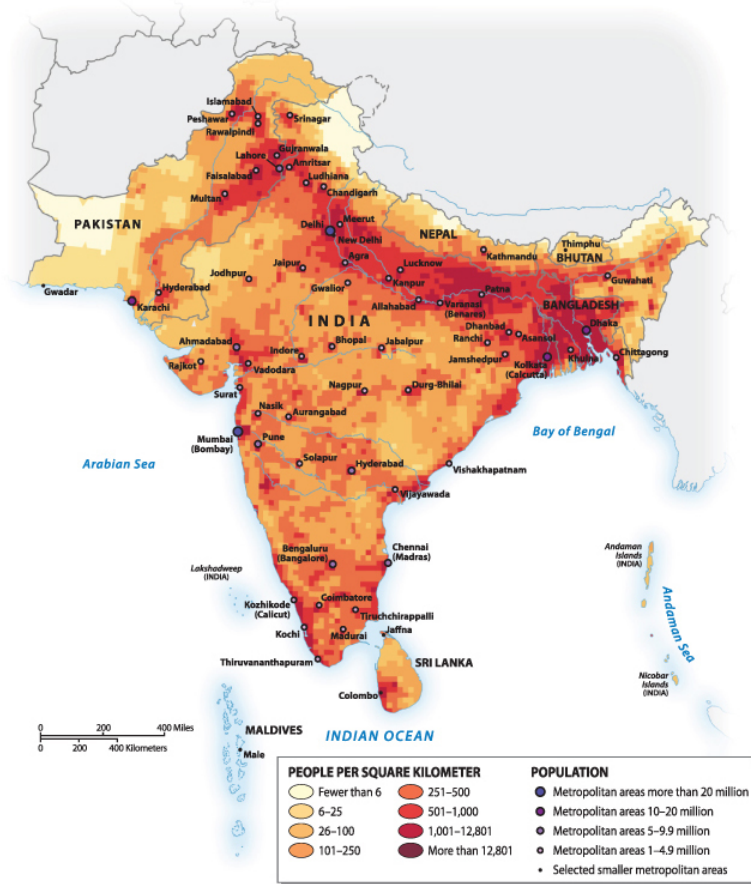
- Map scale
- Graphic or linear scale
- Small scale vs. large scale maps



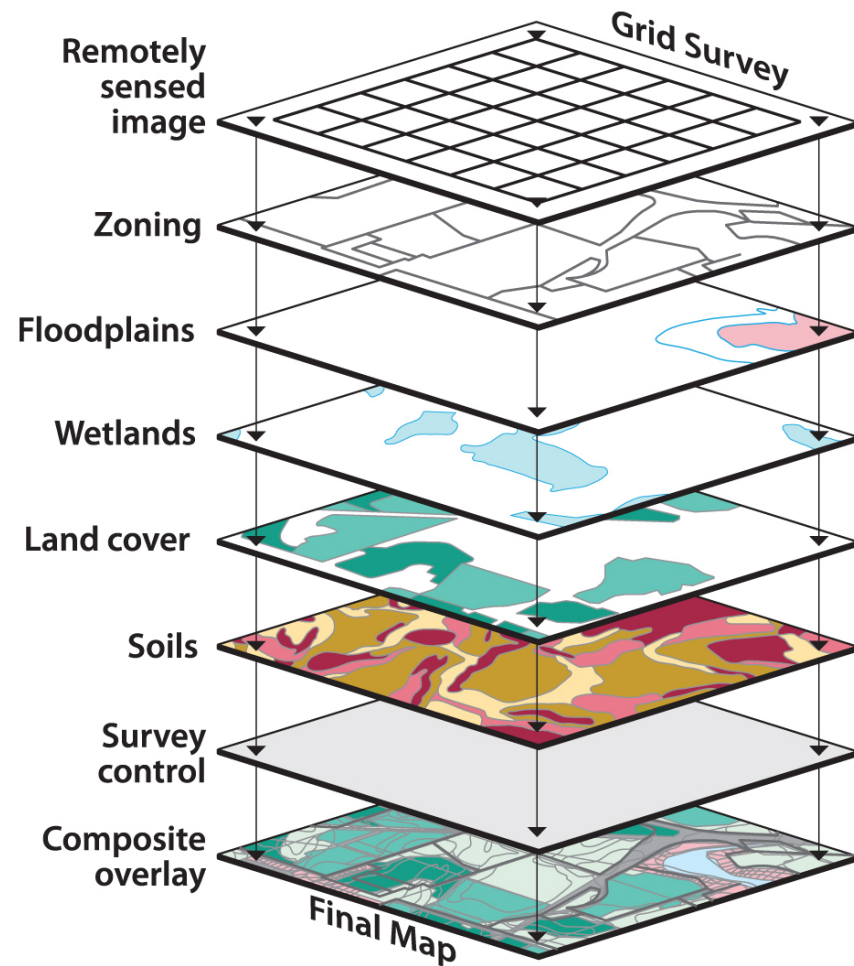
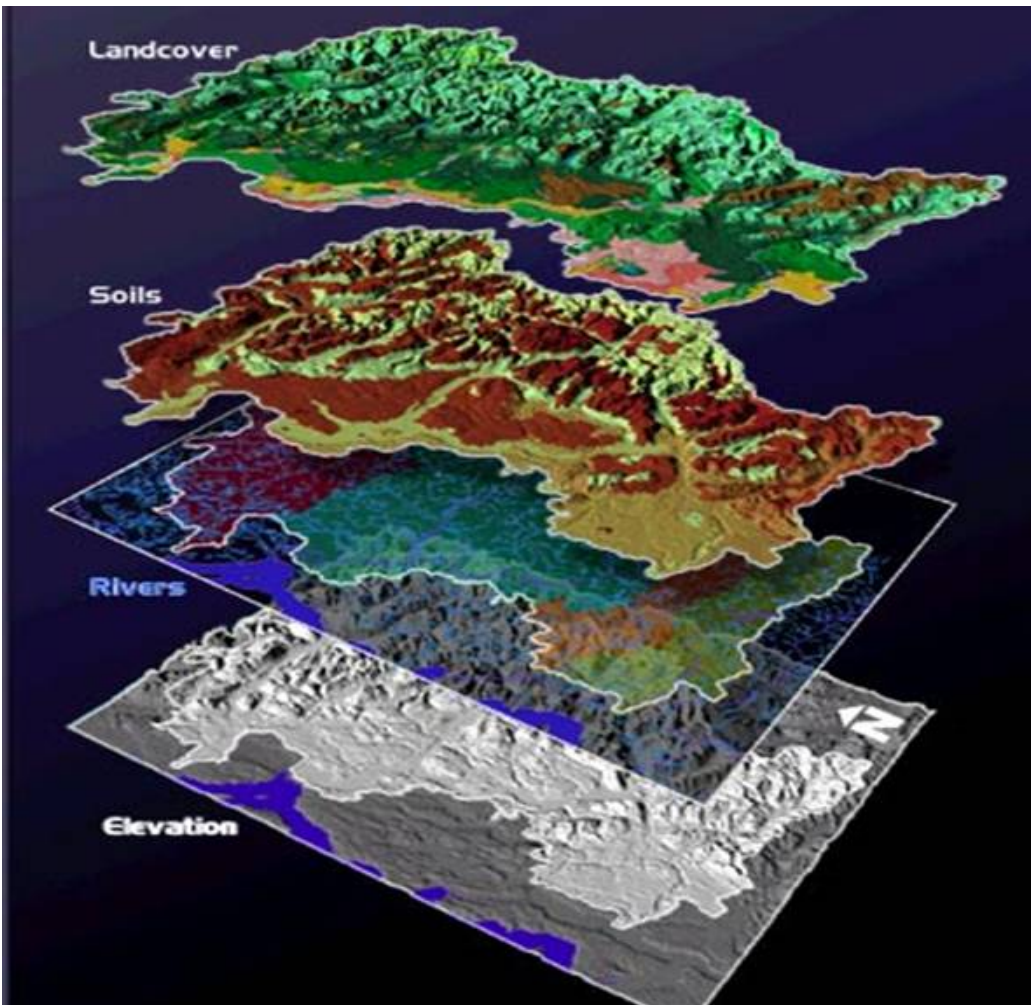


# Map Patterns and Map legends

- Choropleth map



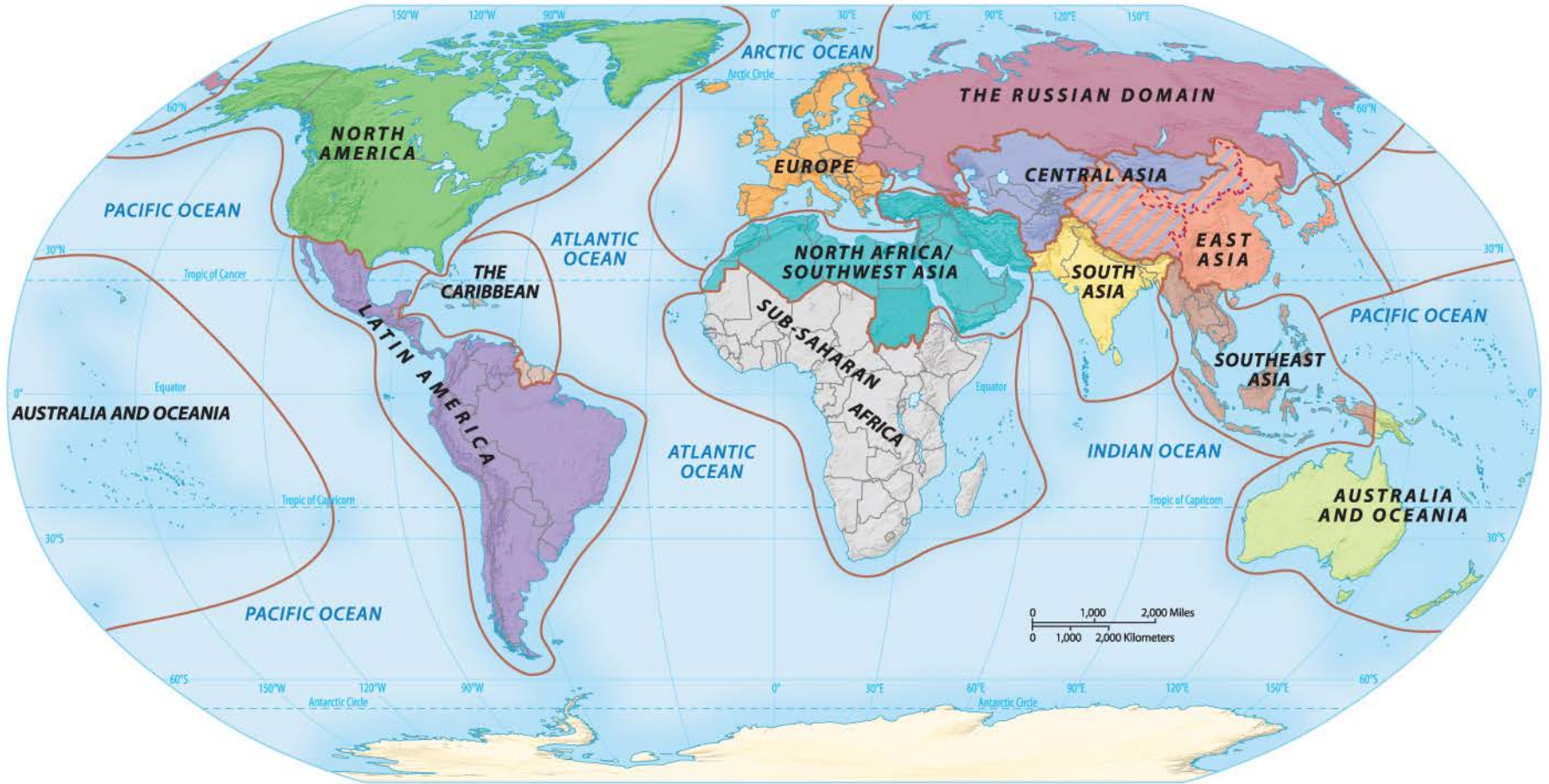
- Aerial photos and remote sensing
- Geographic information systems (GIS)





# Themes and Issues in World Regional Geography

## World Regions



# Environmental Geography: The Changing Global Environment

- Environmental elements fundamental to human settlement:
  - Climate
  - Hydrology
  - Geology
  - Vegetation
- Different regions have different challenges regarding environmental issues:
  - Climate change
  - Acid rain
  - Sea-level rise
  - Deforestation
  - wildlife conservation
- Plans and policies (sustainability, conservation, alternatives)

## 4. Population and Settlement: People on the Land

- > 7 billion people currently in the world
- Some points to consider
  - Population growth varies around the world.
  - Population growth has slowed by half since the 60s
  - Varying forms of population planning
  - Migration influences population more than birthrates in richer countries
  - Largest migration in history happening right now.
    - Rural to urban migration



# Population Growth and Change

- Natural rate of increase
- Total fertility rate



**Table 1.1 POPULATION INDICATORS**

Country	Population (millions) 2013	Population Density (per square kilometer) <sup>1</sup>	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent < 15	Percent > 65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000)
China	1,371.9	145	0.5	1.7	55	17	10	0
India	1,314.1	421	1.4	2.3	32	29	5	-1
United States	321.2	35	0.5	1.9	81	19	15	3
Indonesia	255.7	138	1.5	2.6	54	29	5	-1
Brazil	204.5	24	0.9	1.8	86	24	7	0
Pakistan	199.0	236	2.3	3.8	38	36	4	-2
Nigeria	181.8	191	2.5	5.5	50	43	3	0
Bangladesh	160.4	1,203	1.4	2.3	23	33	5	-3
Russia	144.3	9	0.0	1.8	74	16	13	2
Japan	126.9	349	-0.2	1.4	93	13	26	1

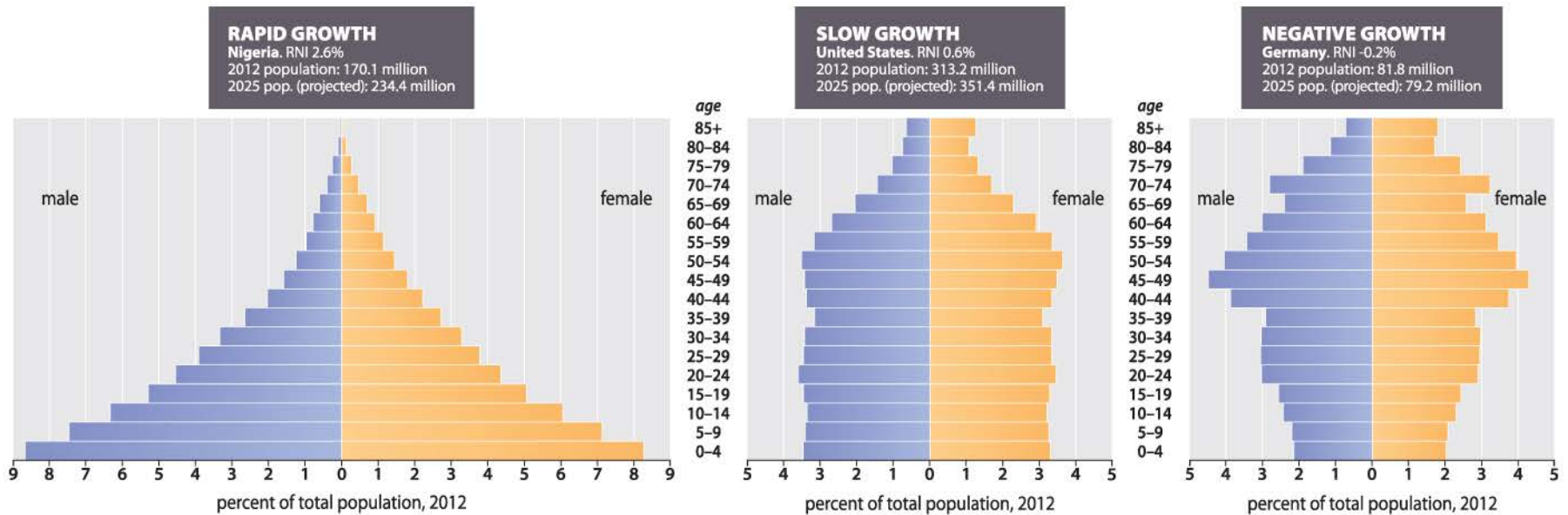
Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2015*.

<sup>1</sup>World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2015*.

# Young and old populations

- Younger than 15 and older than 65 especially significant

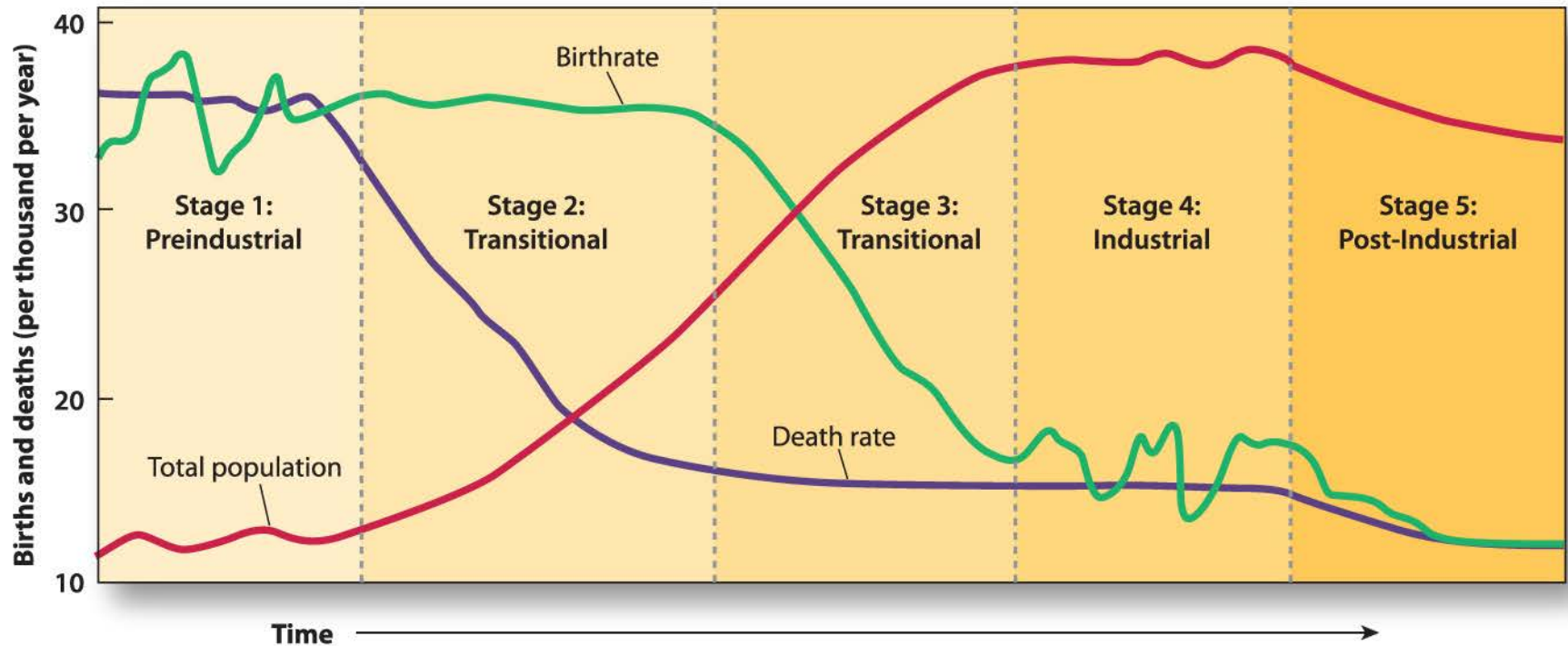
- Population Pyramids



- Life expectancy

# Population Growth and Change (cont.)

## Demographic Transition Model



# Global Migration

- >190 million people live outside the country of their birth.
- Push forces
- Pull forces
- Net migration rates



# Settlement Geography

- Population density
- Urbanized population

High and Low Densities



# 5. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

- Examination of
  - Tradition and change
  - New cultural forms produced through cultural interaction
  - Gender issues
  - Global languages and religions

# Culture in a Globalizing World

- **Culture**
  - Learned, not innate
  - Behavior held in common by a group of people, empowering them with what is commonly called a “way of life”
- Abstract and material dimensions
- Dynamic, not static
- Tensions between traditional (conservative) and modern (progressive)

# Culture in a Globalizing World (cont.)

- Culture is dynamic and ever changing
- Culture is a process not a condition

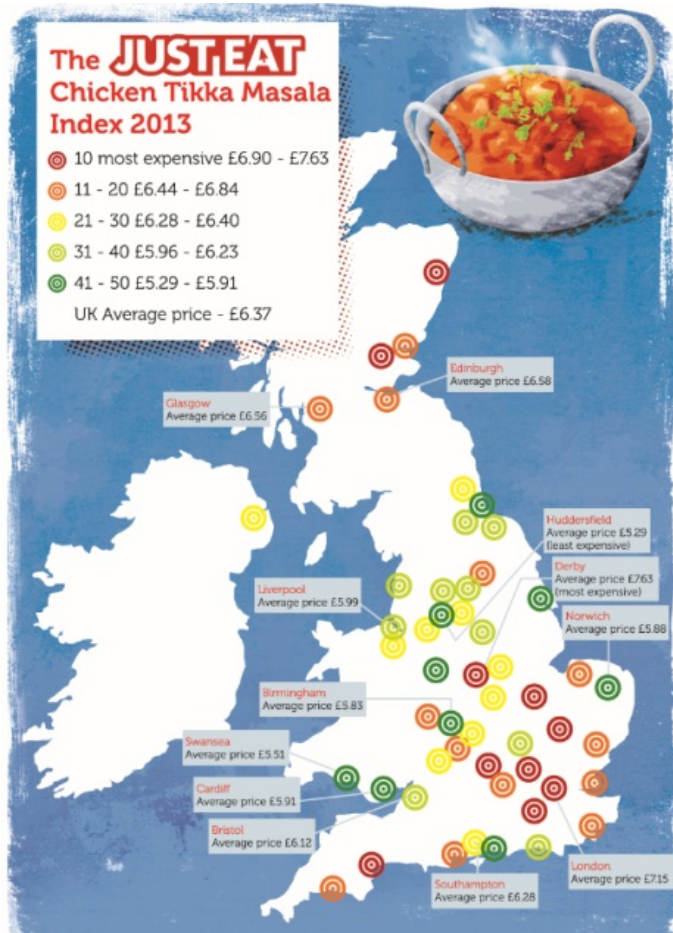
## East and West Tensions





# Culture in a Globalizing World (cont.)

- Cultural imperialism
- Cultural nationalism
- Cultural syncretism (hybridization)



# Gender and Globalization

- Gender
  - Traditional societies have more rigid gender roles
  - Globalization puts pressure to change gender roles
  - Pressure for **gender equity**





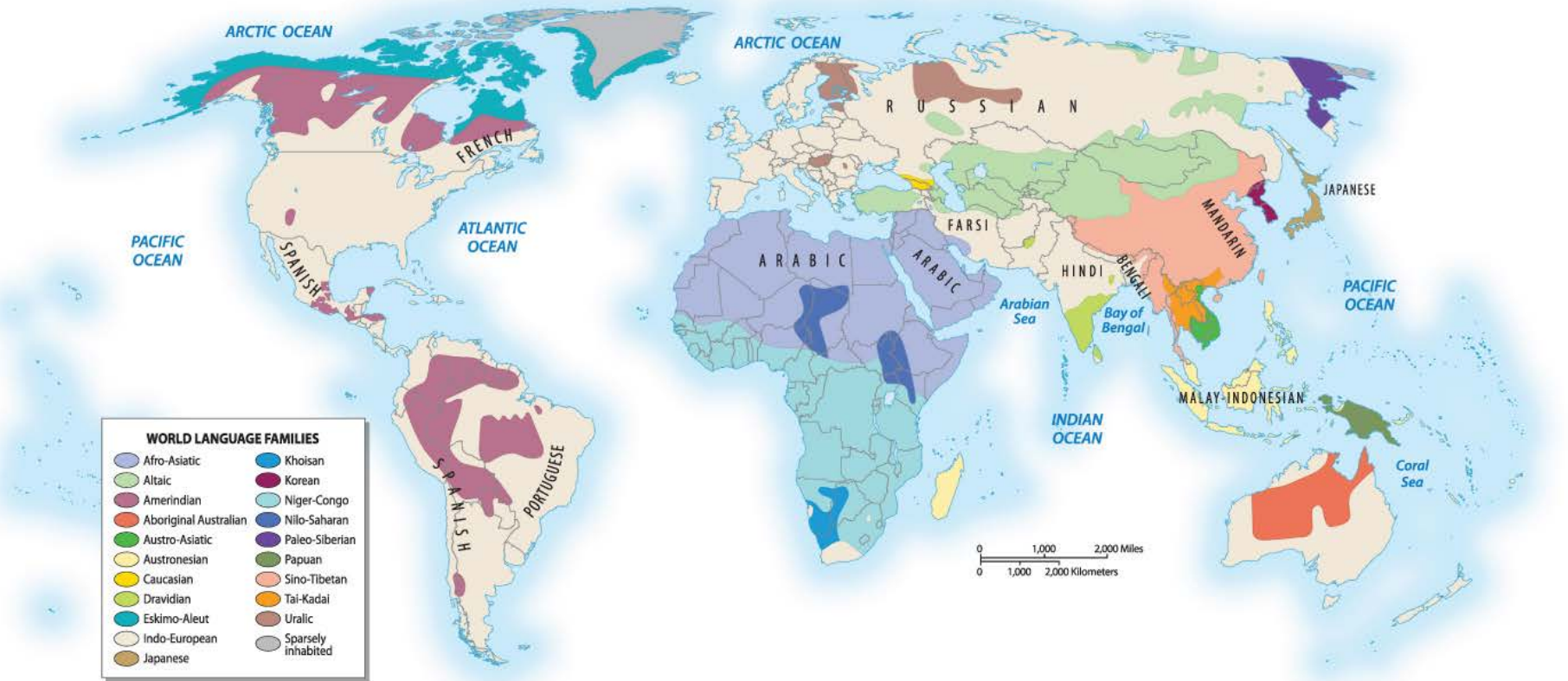
# Language and Culture in Global Context

- Language
  - Fundamental to cultural cohesiveness and distinctiveness
  - Dialects
  - **Lingua franca**



# Language and Culture in Global Context

Families, branches, groups



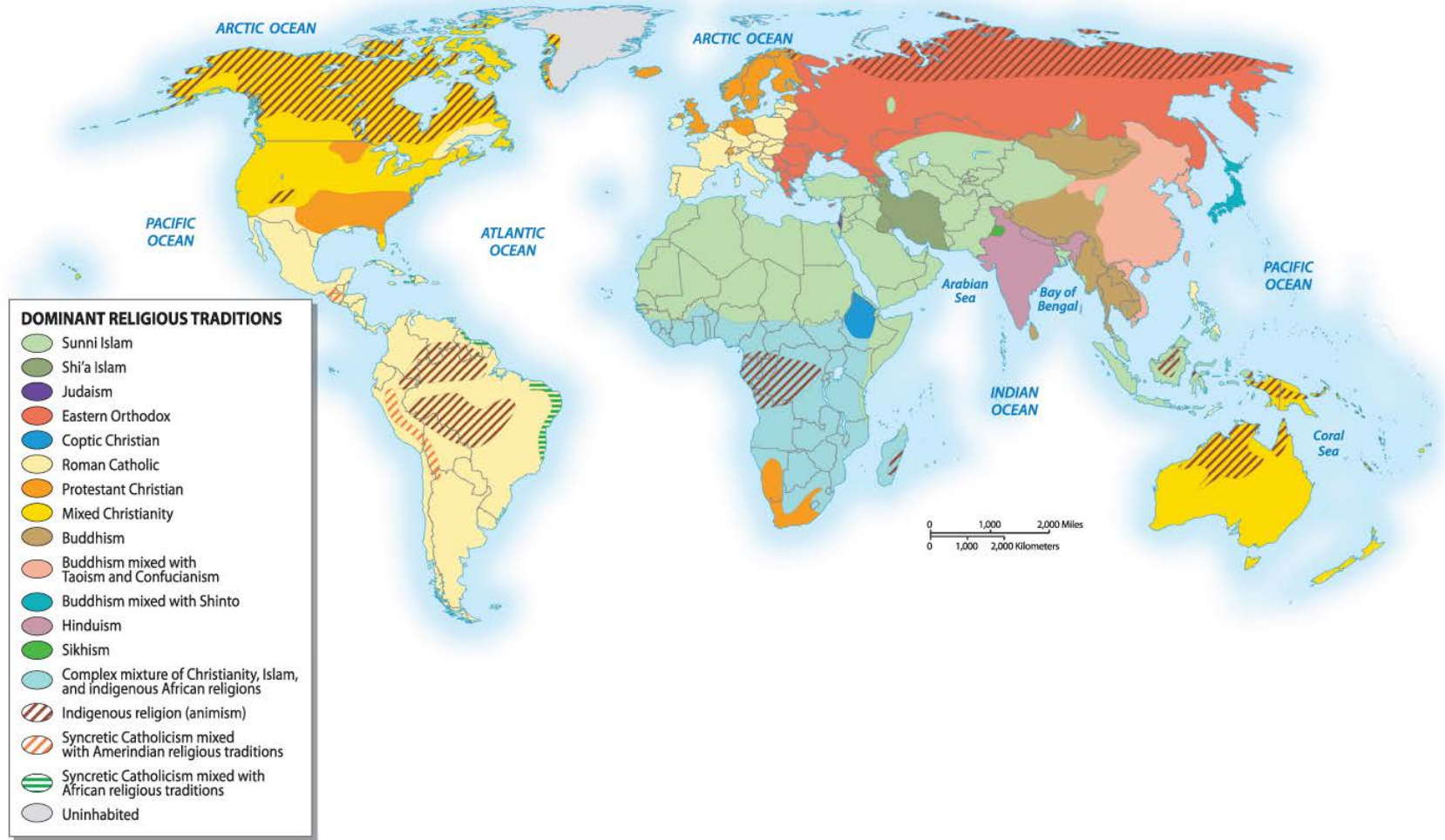


# The Geography of World Religions

- **Universalizing religions**
  - Appeal to all peoples, regardless of location or culture
- **Ethnic religions**
  - Identified closely with a specific ethnic, tribal, or national group

# The Geography of World Religions

## Major Religious Traditions



**Shi'a Islam, Sunni Islam** (these two definitions are not in your textbook  
**Secularism** but are on the study guide)

## 6. Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

- **Geopolitics**

- Describes the close link between politics and geography
- Focus on the interactivity between political power and territory at all scales



# The Nation-State Revisited

- State
- Nation-state
- Nation



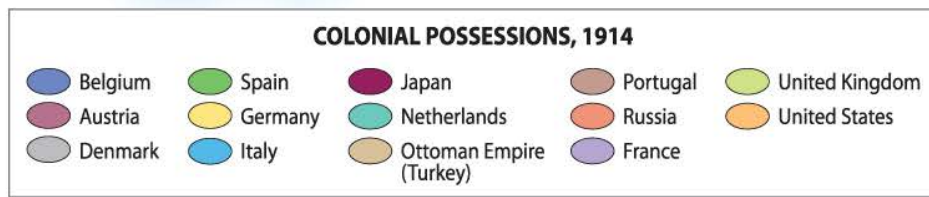
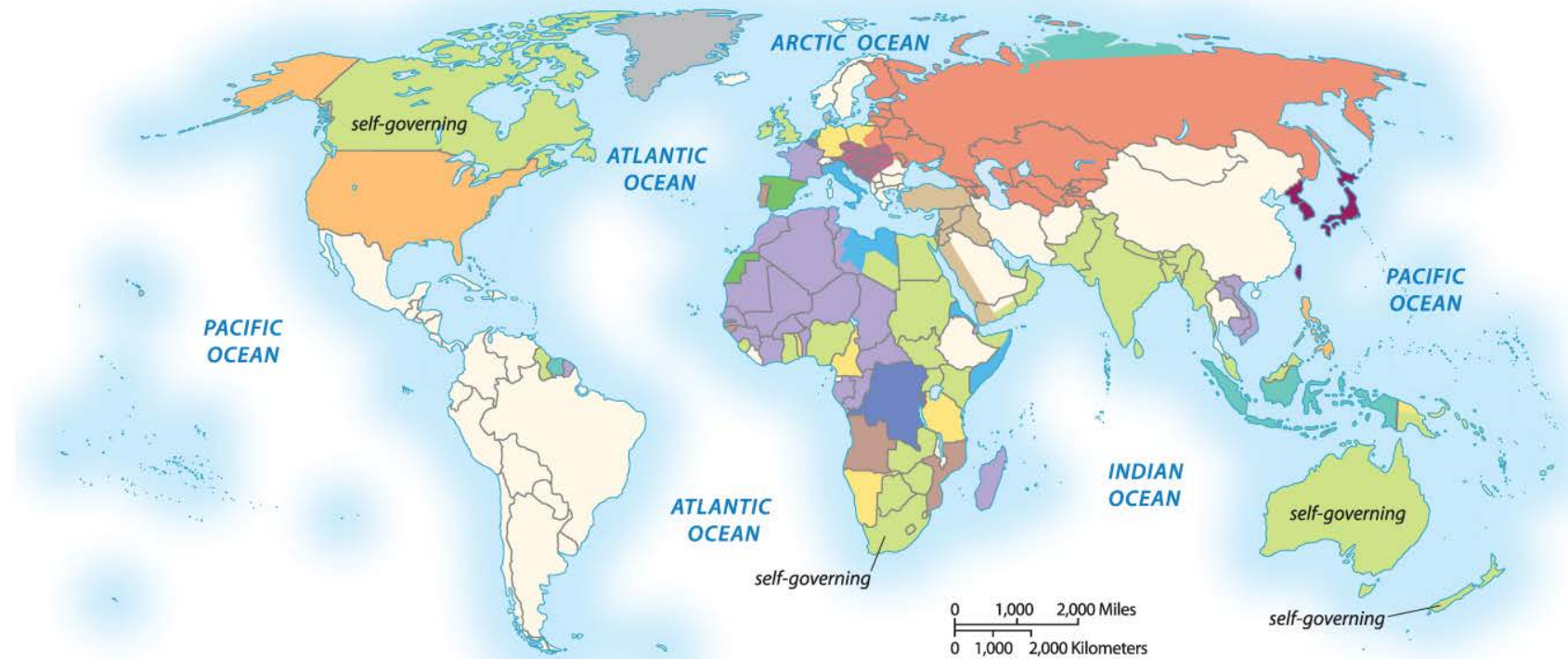
Ethnic Separatism



A Nation Without a State

# Colonialism, Decolonialization, and Neocolonialism

## The Colonial World, 1914



# Global Conflict

- Insurgency
- Terrorism
- Counterinsurgency

## Global Terrorism





# 7. Economic and social development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

- More and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs)
- Do the benefits of globalization outweigh the negatives?
- **Core-Periphery Model**

50% of humanity  
Living on Less  
Than \$2 per Day



# Indicators of Economic and Social Development

- More and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs)
- Do the benefits of globalization outweigh the negatives?
- **Core-Periphery Model**

Table 1.2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2013	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2009–13	Human Development Index (2013) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2015) <sup>2</sup>	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2013)	Youth Literacy (%pop ages 15–24)	Gender Inequality Index (2013) <sup>3,1</sup>
China	11,850	8.7	.719	18.6	75	49	13	100	0.202
India	5,350	6.9	.586	59.2	68	114	53	81	0.563
United States	53,750	2.1	.914	–	79	11	8	–	0.262
Indonesia	9,270	6.2	.684	43.3	71	82	29	99	0.500
Brazil	14,750	3.1	.744	6.8	75	58	14	99	0.441
Pakistan	4,840	3.1	.537	50.7	66	122	86	71	0.563
Nigeria	5,360	5.4	.504	82.2	52	214	117	66	–
Bangladesh	3,190	6.2	.558	76.5	71	139	41	80	0.529
Russia	24,280	3.5	.778	< 2	71	27	10	100	0.314
Japan	37,550	1.6	.890	–	83	6	3	–	0.138

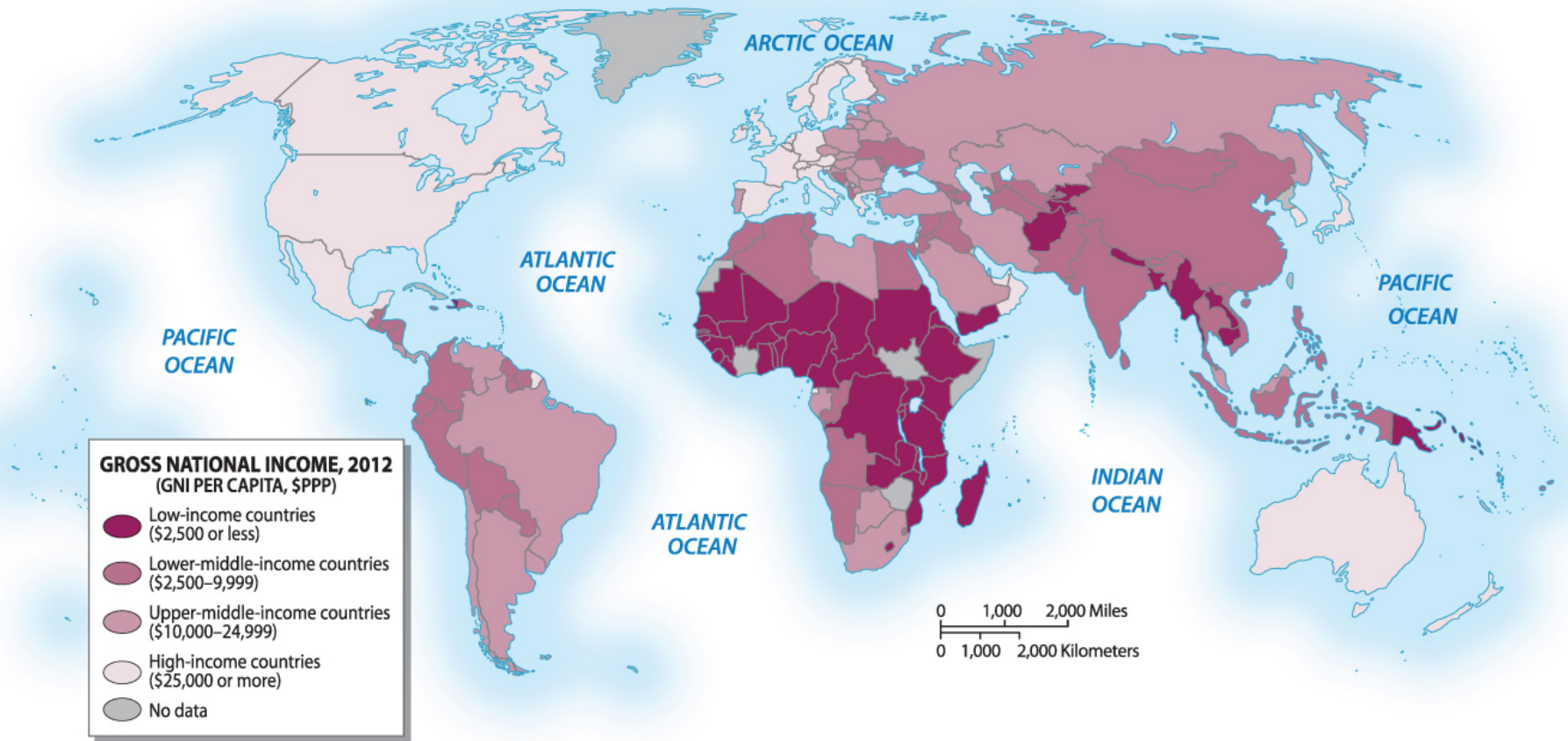
Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2015

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Human Development Report*, 2014.

<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet*, 2015.

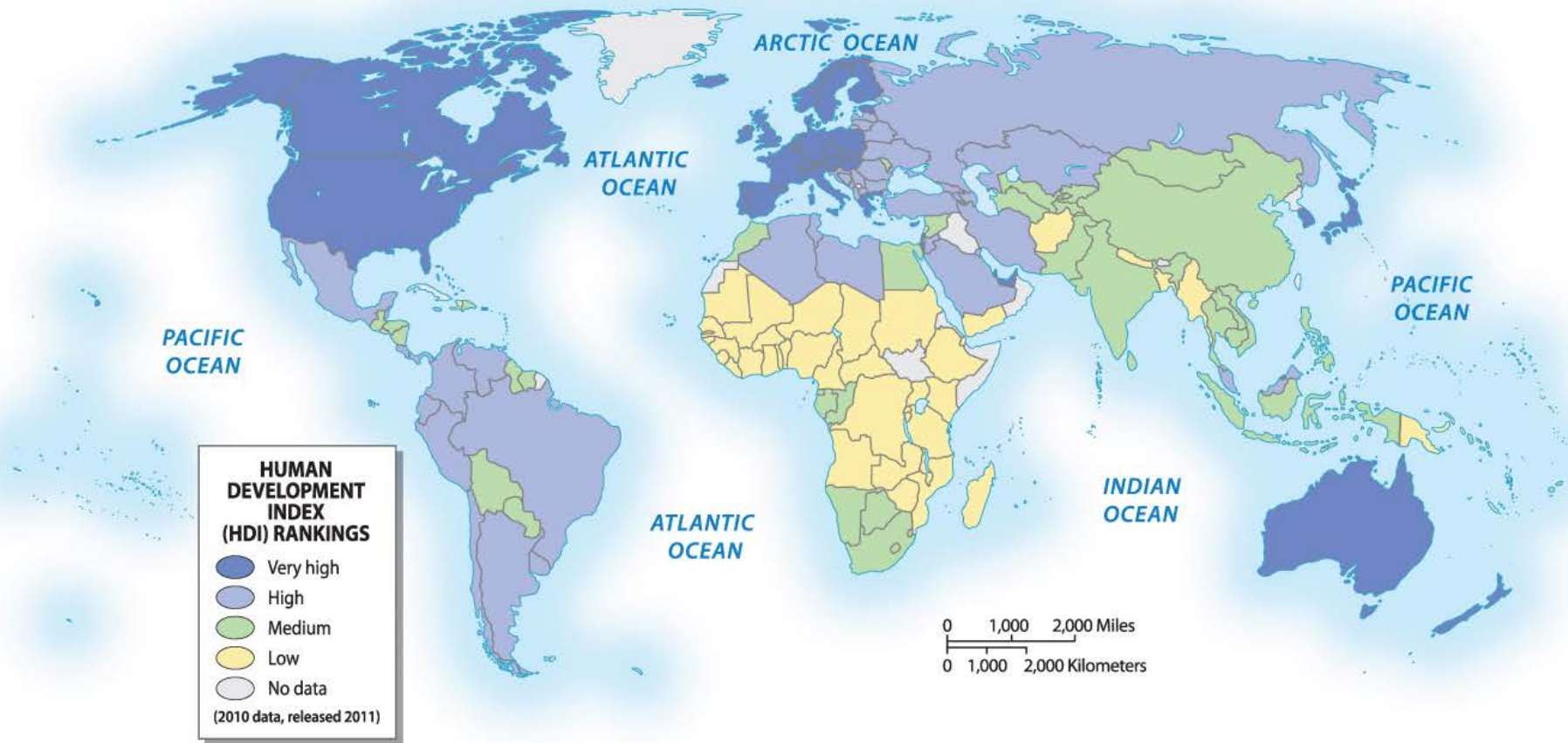
<sup>3</sup>Gender Equality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

- GDP and GNI
- GNI per capita
- PPP





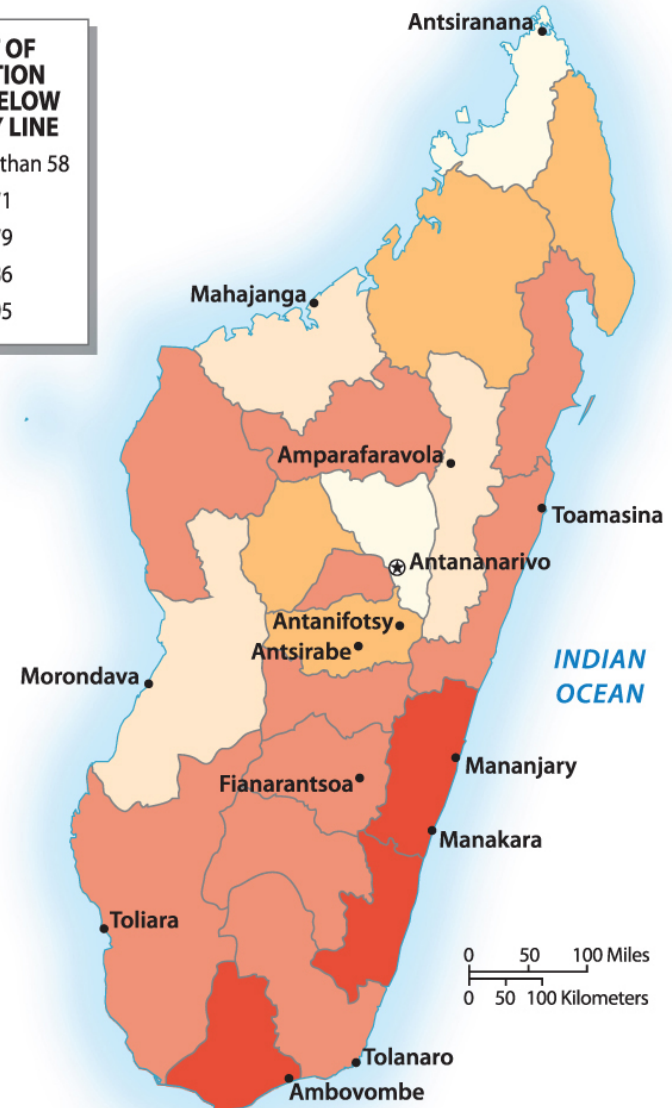
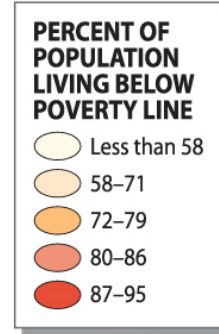
# HDI



# Indicators of Economic and Social Development (cont.)



Mortality  
and  
Poverty



Adult Literacy and **Gender (In)equity**

