**Ch. 1 Basic Concepts**

**Key Issue 3 Why Are Different Places Similar?**

**Rubenstein, pp. 20-31**

1. Three basic concepts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help geographers explain why similarities among places and regions do not result from coincidence.

**I. SCALE: FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL**

1. Define **scale:**
2. Define **globalization*:***
3. Rubenstein states that due to globalization, “the scale of the world is shrinking.” What does he mean by this?
4. Define **transnational corporation (TNC):**
5. Explain how every place in the world is part of the global economy.
6. How have changes in production led to a spatial division of labor?
7. Give some examples of globalization.
8. What does globalization threaten? How/why?
9. How do advancements in technology and communications both help and hinder local diversity?

**II. SPACE: DISTRIBUTION OF FEATURES**

1. Define **space*:***
2. a. Define **distribution**:

b. What are the three properties of **density**?

1. a. Define **density:**

b. When discussing density, remember that it includes what two elements?

14. a. Define **concentration**:

b. Identify and describe the opposite ends of the spectrum of concentration.

 c. In the boxes below – draw 10 dots in each box so that the density is the same in each, but

illustrate and LABEL the two different kinds of concentration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

1. a. Define **pattern**:
2. List the three different types of pattern given in the text.

i.

ii.

**III. SPACE: CULTURAL IDENTIY**

1. Geographers often study the spatial distribution of minority groups, including (3):
2. In the U.S. identify where each of the following ethnicities are clustered:
	1. African Americans -
	2. Asian Americans -
	3. Hispanics -
3. LGBT people are often clustered in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Why do you think this is?
4. In regards to gender distribution, the distribution of men and women (for the most part) does not

vary across location. Rather, geographers focus on gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. SPACE: INEQUALITY**

1. Identify the contemporary approaches to cultural geography:
	1. Poststructuralist geography –
	2. Humanistic geography –
	3. Behavioral geography –
2. In the modern world, geographers are focused on unequal access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Global culture and economy increasingly stem from what three regions and what three cities?
4. What are the main differences between countries in the core regions and those in the periphery?

\*This is called the **Core-Periphery Model** and can apply to all scales, not just global.

1. Label the groups below: Core, Semi-Peripheral or Peripheral countries. Justify your decision.

A. Austria Germany Canada Sweden

B. Zimbabwe Iraq Chad Honduras

C. Brazil Turkey Poland Egypt

1. a. Define **uneven development**:

b. Has **uneven development** increased or decreased in the last decades in the world?

1. Has **uneven development** increased or decreased in the last decades in the U.S.?

**V. CONNECTIONS: DIFFUSION**

1. Define **connection**:
2. Identify and define the three main results on connections between cultural groups:
	1.

* 1.

1. Define **connection**:
2. Define **diffusion**:
3. With regards to diffusion, define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following.

|  |
| --- |
| DIFFUSION |
| ***Hearth*** |  |
| ***Relocation diffusion*** |  |
| ***Expansion diffusion*** | ***Hierarchal diffusion*** |  |
| ***Contagious diffusion*** |  |
| ***Stimulus diffusion*** |  |

**VI. CONNECTIONS: SPATIAL INTERACTION**

1. What is a **network**?
2. Describe the phenomena known as **distance-decay**.
3. Define **space-time compression**:
4. Unlike today, in the past, most connections between groups required what?