

This is the list I use

- > > AP Human Geography Models & Theories
- > > 1. Demographic Transition Model
- > > 2. Gravity Model
- > > 3. Rostow's Stages of Growth
- > > 4. Concentric Circle (Burgess)
- > > 5. Hoyt Sector Model
- > > 6. Multiple Nuclei Model
- > > 7. Central Place Theory (Christaller)
- > > 8. Weber Model of Industrial Location (least - cost theory)
- > > 9. Von Thunen's Agricultural Model
- > > 10. Epidemiologic Transition Model
- > > 11. Core Periphery Model
- > > 12. Domino Theory
- > > 13. Heartland and Rimland Theories
- > > 14. Neocolonialism
- > > 15. Thomas Malthus (Population)
- > > 16. Modernization & Dependency Theories
- > > 17. Sustainable Development
- > > 18. World Systems Theory
- > > 19. Bid-Rent Theory
- > > 20. Rank Size Rule
- 22. Views on Globalization
- 23. Agricultural/Cultural Hearths
- 24. Agricultural Revolutions
- 25. Housing Styles
- 26. Language Trees
- 27. Universalizing Religions, Ethnic, etc.
- 28. World in Peril
- 29. Primary Economic Activities (primary sector, secondary, tertiary sector
- 30. Primary shapes of countries, define and give examples and discuss opportunities v. challenges (compact, prorupted, elongated, fragmented, perforated)

AP Human Geography Models & Theories-

(Define, Compare/Contrast and provide examples)

1. **Demographic Transition Model** (Population)
 - a. Movement from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates
 - i. Shows 4 stages
 1. pre-industrial societies birth/death rates high
 2. improvements in health care reduce death rate, but birthrate remains high because people are use to having many children
 3. population becomes urban
 - a. family size decreases
 - b. children in urban areas more expensive to raise



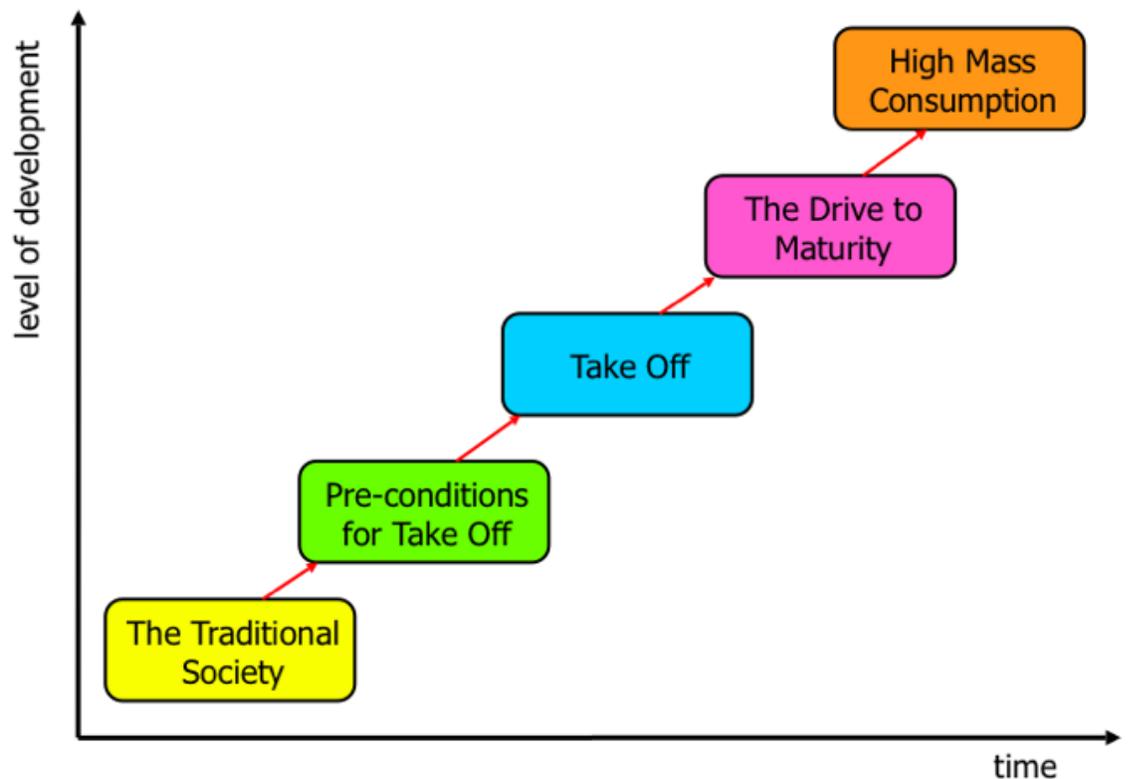
2. **Gravity Model** (Migration/Population)
 - a. Ernst Ravenstein's proposal (1885)
 - b. 11 laws of migration
 - c. there is an inverse relationship b/w the volume of migration and the distance b/w the source and destination
 - d. the model states the spatial interaction is directly related to the size of the populations and inversely related to the distance b/w them
 - i. example: 19th & 20th century moves from Europe
 - ii. example: when European immigrants moved into cities in the eastern U.S.
 - iii. example: African-Americans from south to north during WWI (internal)
3. **Rostow's Stages of Growth** (Economic Development)
 - a. Modernization theory
 - i. Economic prosperity is open to all countries
 - ii. Britain first to develop its industry
 - iii. Criticism of modernization
 1. socialist countries
 - a. justification for capitalist system
 - b. justification to continue capitalist exploitation
 2. has not occurred in poor countries

- 3. fails to recognize rich nations benefit from status quo
- 4. causes of poverty lie entirely on poor societies themselves

iv. Max Weber

- 1. cultural environment in Europe favored change
- 2. Wealth regarded as sign of personal virtue
- 3. importance of individualism replaced kinship/community

b. W.W. Rostow



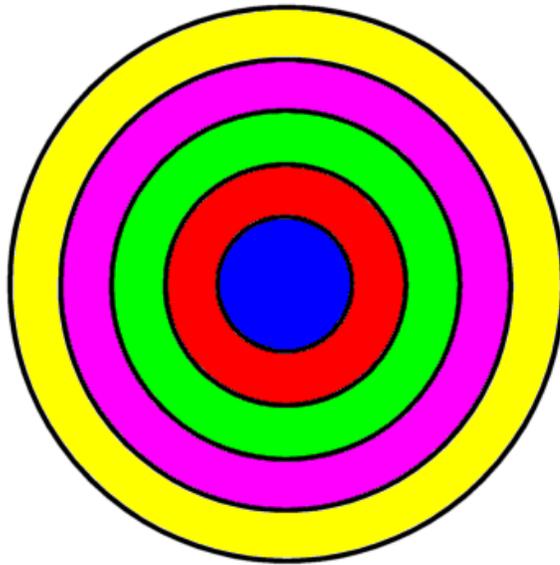
i. Modernization occurs in 4 stages

- 1. traditional stage
 - a. build lives around families, local communities, religious beliefs
 - b. lives similar to ancestors; very limited wealth
 - c. mostly subsistence farmers
 - d. 100 yrs. Ago most countries in this stage, some still are
- 2. take-off stage
 - a. Often encourage by political leaders, people start to experiment with producing goods

not just for consumption, but for trade w/ profit

- b. Country experiences something like industrial rev., sustained growth takes hold
 - c. Urbanization increases, technological breakthroughs
 - d. Greater individualism, take risks, desire for material goods often at expense of family ties and customs
3. drive to technological maturity
- a. economic development widely accepted, focus on higher living standards
 - b. economy diversifies; people become more prosperous & afford luxuries
 - c. poverty reduced, materials goods common
 - d. cities grow, people leave farms, modernization evident in core areas of country
 - e. population growth reduced, children require more yrs. of schooling more expensive to raise
 - f. International trade expands
4. high mass consumption
- a. economic development raises living standards and mass production encourages consumption of industrial products
 - b. Items that use to be luxury now necessities as the society is structured on expanding array of goods produced
 - c. Marked by high incomes, w/ majority of workers involved in service sector of the economy

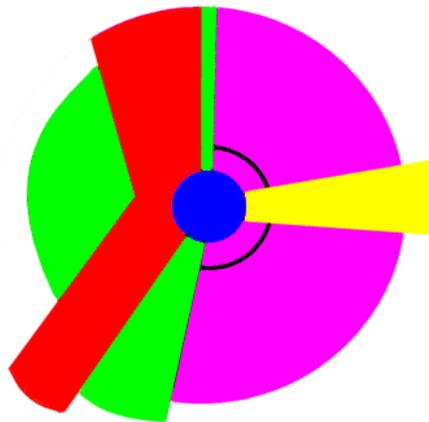
4. Concentric Circles (Urbanization)



The Burgess Model

- CBD
- Factories / Industry (transitional)
- Low Class Residential (old inner city area)
- Medium Class Residential (inter-war period)
- High Class Residential (modern suburbs)

5. Hoyt Sector Model (Urbanization)



The Hoyt Model

- CBD
- Factories / Industry (transitional)
- Low Class Residential (old inner city area)
- Medium Class Residential (inter-war period)
- High Class Residential (modern suburbs)

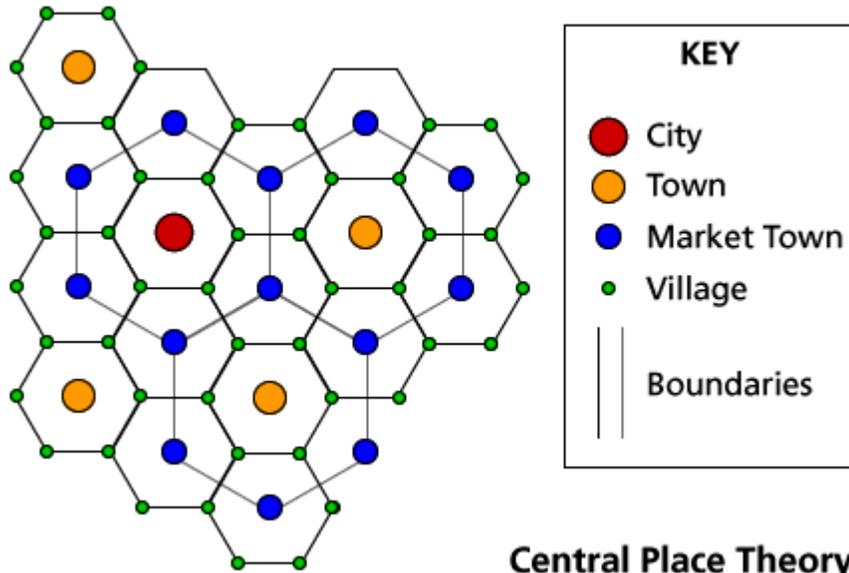
6. Multi-Nucleai Model (Urbanization)

a. Ullman/Harris



b.

7. Central Place Theory (urbanization and services to nonurban populations)
a. Walter Christaller



b.