

## Review Terms

### Beginning of the Course up to Midterm #1

Please ensure you can define, discuss, and draw diagrams relevant to the following terms and ideas that we covered in class and in the readings for these modules.

#### **Module 1: Regions and Themes**

What is geography? What kinds of problems do geographers solve?

What is a geographic information system (GIS)?

The concept of location intelligence

*Dental services column case study*: how does this column illustrate the importance of considering geography in public policy plans?

*Walgreens video case study*: how does Walgreens use geographic information and analysis in a business context?

How do we define a “region”?

What is this definition in a general sense?

How is the “region” term more complex than we might initially appreciate?

How do we define the regions of North America?

What are the regions of North America?

How do we define our own region, here in Texas?

## **Module 2: Physical Foundations – The Environment, Resources, and Sustainability**

Examples from Dallas-Fort Worth of human-environment interactions

The interconnection between physical and human features of a place  
Places are changed by people and what people do  
People are changed by the places where they live

How the people/environment changes over time

Chesapeake Bay case study (see handout provided)  
What is the threat outlined in the reading?  
What is the historical background for this threat?

*National Audubon Society Video Case Study*: how does Audubon use geographic information and analysis to support their research and conservation efforts?

*Video Case Study*: Water is for Fighting Over

## **Module 3: Human Foundations – Settlement, Migration, and Culture**

Examples from Boston of the development and geography of human activity

European settlement

Vance's Mercantile Model

Stages  
General characteristics and weaknesses of stage models in general

Migration

Canada-US Comparison

*California Office of Emergency Management Video Case Study*: how does Cal OES use geographic information and analysis to support their complex emergency management responsibilities?

Culture and Place

Discussion of the geography of language

## **Module 4: Urban Foundations – Cities and Metropolitan Regions**

The characteristics and background of Calgary as a metropolitan area

North American city system

Core-periphery theory

“Three factors in urban system development”

1. clusters of cities
2. linear features
3. wide-spread towns

Internal city structure in North America

City structure and urban planning

*Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Video Case Study:* how does BART use geographic information and analysis to support their network planning efforts?

*Video Case Study:* the future of suburban development and the concept of “new urbanism”

## **Module 5: Economic Foundations – Business, Location, and Development**

Seattle and its Industrial Mix

Discussion of the Distinction Between Business Geography and Economic Geography

How Technological Change Relates to Business Cycles

Product Cycle Model

1. Introduction
2. Growth
3. Maturity
4. Decline

Example of a Product Cycle: The Boeing 747 Airplane

How the Product Cycle Relates to Geography

## Location Theory

How businesses can influence the location decisions of other businesses

Two similar but different concepts

1. Locational Agglomeration
2. Locational Interdependence

## **Module 6: Megalopolis**

The distinctive characteristics of New York City

Megalopolis defined

Basic facts

“Site” vs. “situation”, and how these terms relate to the development of Megalopolis as it is today

Further discussion on New York

New York as a “world city”

What is a world city: basic characteristics of a world city

Understanding the linked concept of “globalization”

## **Module 7: The North American Manufacturing Core**

Toronto: Canada’s “New York City”

The core manufacturing region and core-periphery theory

Historical context for regional growth

Technology

Economy

Society

International dimension of regional development

Great Lakes

Economic linkages

Pollution crossing borders

Local metro areas spanning two countries

Auto industry

Video case study: US midwest, spatial innovations

Relative location and site selection

Traditional mass production versus the lean production system