

01 – Basic Concepts ➔

**Key Issue #3**

Why are different places similar?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Learning Outcomes**

- 1.3.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occurring at global and local scales.
- 1.3.2: Identify the three properties of distribution across space.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Learning Outcomes**

- 1.3.3: Describe different ways in which geographers approach aspects of cultural identity, such as gender, ethnicity, and sexuality.
- 1.3.4: Describe how characteristics can spread across space over time through diffusion.
- 1.3.5: Explain how places are connected through networks and how inequality can hinder connections.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Why Are Different Places Similar? →

- Scale, space, and connections help geographers explain why similarities among places and regions do not result from coincidence.
- **Scale** is the relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and Earth as a whole.
  - **Globalization** is a force or process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Why Are Different Places Similar? →

- Globalization of Economy
  - Globalization of the economy has been created primarily by transnational corporations, sometimes called multinational corporations.
    - A **transnational corporation** conducts research, operates factories, and sells products in many countries, not just where its headquarters and principal shareholders are located.
  - Recession that began in 2008 has been called the first global recession.
    - Home buyers in the U.S. to sales clerks in Japan were all caught in a web of falling demand and lack of credit.

---

---

---

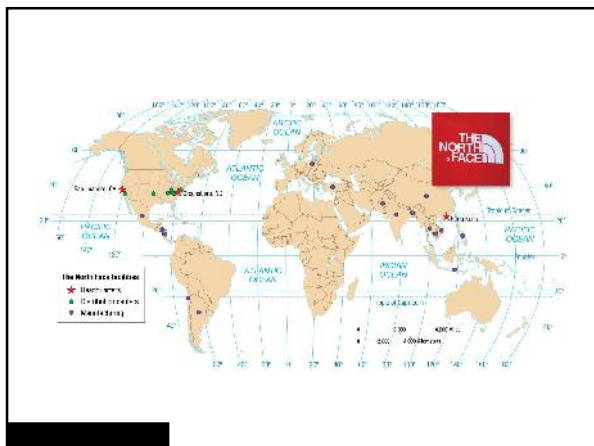
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Why Are Different Places Similar? →

- Globalization of Culture
  - Geographers observe that increasingly uniform cultural preferences produce uniform “global” landscapes of material artifacts and of cultural values.
    - Fast-food restaurants, service stations, and retail chains deliberately create a visual appearance that locations differ as little as possible.
      - Produces a sense of familiarity for the consumer in what may be an unfamiliar place overall, such as when traveling away from one’s hometown

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Why Are Different Places Similar? →

- Space: Distribution of Features
  - **Space** refers to the physical gap or interval between two objects.
  - Geographers think about the arrangement of people and activities in an attempt to try to understand why they are in such a distribution.
    - The arrangement of a feature in space as long as its **distribution**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Why Are Different Places Similar? ➔

- Space: Distribution of Features
  - Geographers identify three main properties of distribution across Earth.
    1. **Density**- frequency with which something occurs in space
      - Involves the number of a feature and the land area
    2. **Concentration**- extent of a feature's spread over space
      - Closely spaced together is known as *clustered*.
      - Relatively far apart is known as *dispersed*.
    3. **Pattern**- geometric arrangement of objects in space

---

---

---

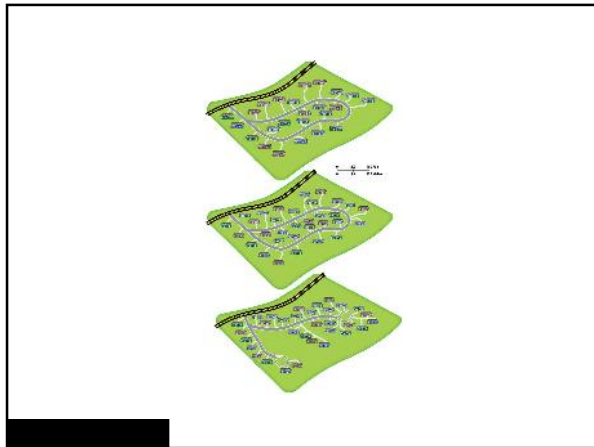
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

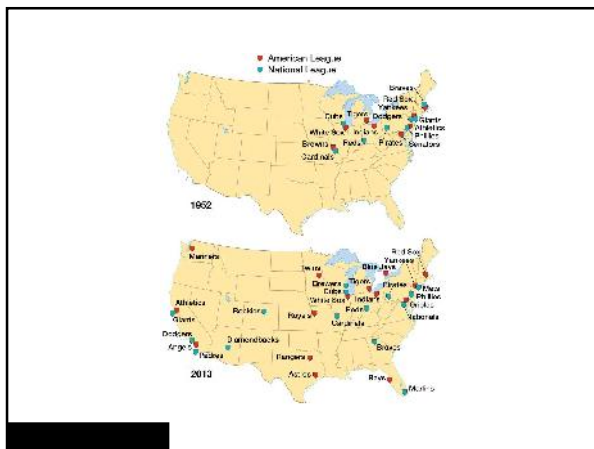
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

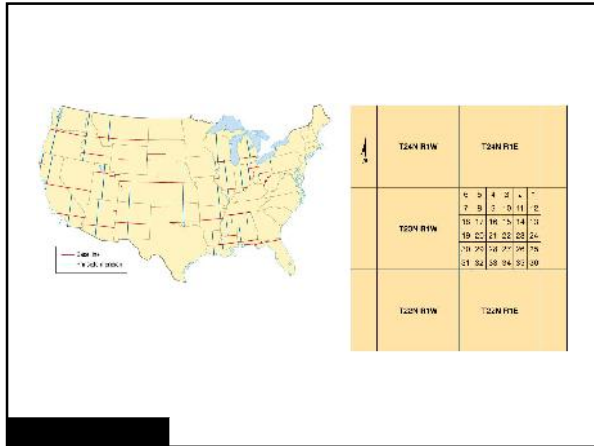
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Why Are Different Places Similar? ➔

- Cultural Identity in Space
  - Patterns in space vary according to gender, ethnicity, sexuality.
  - The cultural landscape has the ability to communicate to people what the accepted norm is within a place.
    - Ex. A bar or park that makes whites feel welcomed and people of color unwelcomed (or vice versa)
    - Ex. An inviting shopping district to people practicing alternative lifestyles located in close proximity to where many same-sex couples live

---

---

---

---

---

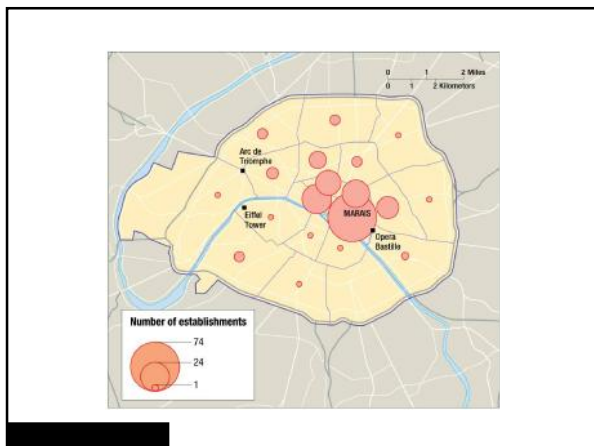
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Why Are Different Places Similar? →

### • Cultural Identity in Space

– Branches of geography seek to better understand the dynamics of gender, ethnicity, and sexuality by looking at the matter through different lenses.

- **Behavioral geography** is a branch of human geography that attempts to understand the psychological basis for individual human actions.
- **Humanistic geography** is a branch of human geography that emphasizes the different ways that individuals perceive their surrounding environment.
- **Poststructuralist geography** emphasizes the need to understand multiple perspectives regarding space.

---

---

---

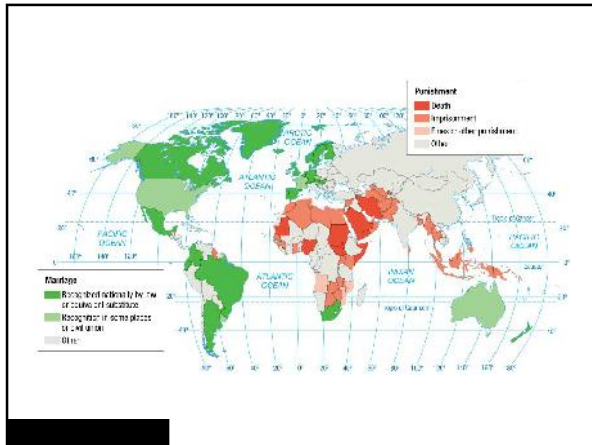
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Why Are Different Places Similar? →

### • Connections between Places

– People, ideas, and objects move via *connections* through one of three types of **diffusion**.

#### 1. Relocation Diffusion

– Spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another

- » Ex. Language brought to a new locale by a migrant

#### 2. Expansion Diffusion

– Spread the feature from one place to another in an additive process

- » **Hierarchical diffusion**: spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places

- » **Contagious diffusion**: rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Why Are Different Places Similar?** ➔

- **Connections between Places**
  - 3. Stimulus Diffusion
    - Spread of an underlying principle even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.
      - » Ex. Innovative features of Apple's iPhone and iPad have been adopted by competitors.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Why Are Different Places Similar?** ➔

- **Spatial Interaction**
  - The farther away someone is from you, the less likely you two are to interact.
    - Trailing-off phenomenon of diminishing contact with the increase in distance is called **distance decay**.
  - Electronic communications have almost removed barriers to interaction between people who are far apart.
    - Access to the technology is of interest to geographers.
      - Core: North America, Western Europe, and Japan
      - Periphery: Africa, Asia, and Latin America

---

---

---

---

---

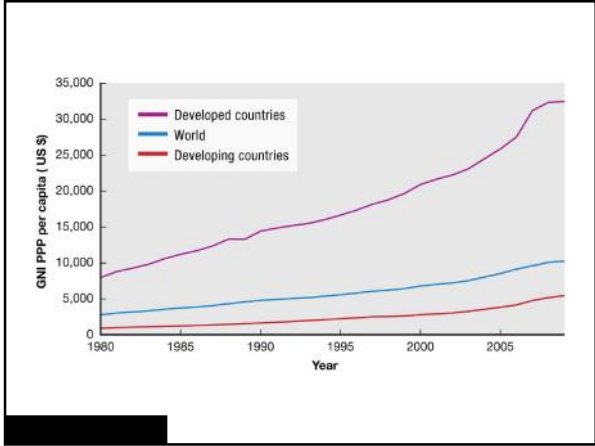
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

The End

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---