



**Wayne E. Sirmon**

**GEO 301**

**World Regional Geography**

# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography

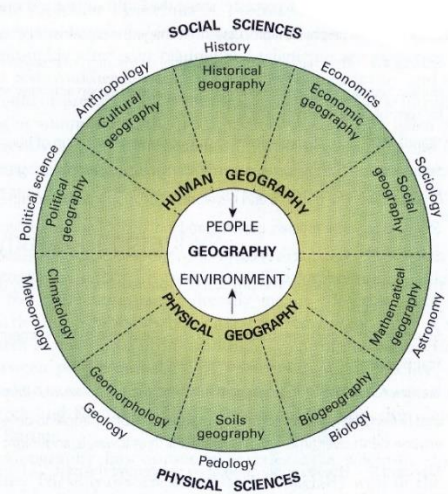
Sept 3	1 <sup>st</sup> paper topic selection due
Sept 5	Map Exam
Sept 8	Online Quiz – Chapter 4
Sept 18	Online Quiz – Chapter 5
Sept 25	Online Quiz – Chapter 6
Oct 15	1 <sup>st</sup> Paper DUE

*Expect changes to syllabus:*

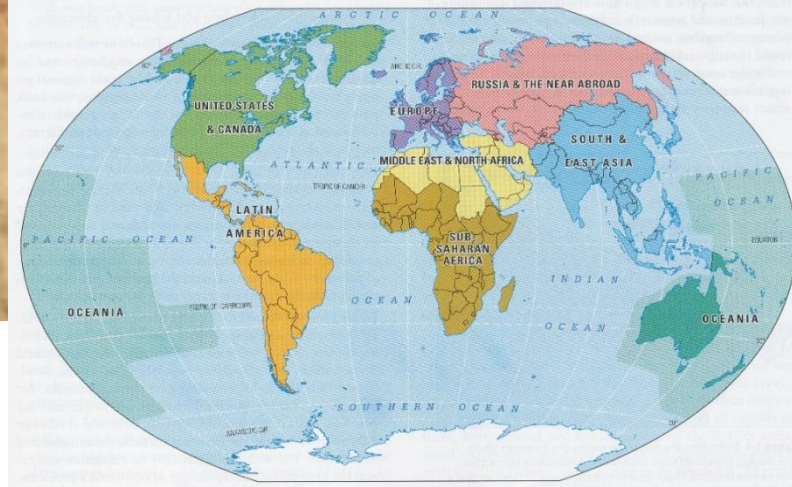
**More on-line quizzes**

**Less pages to reports** (but more emphasis on finding good references)

# Subfields of Geography



# Regional Geography



## Essay Topics Grid

	Europe	Russia & Near Abroad	Middle East & N. Africa	S & E Asia
Political Science Political Geography		Elizabeth Ranew		
Anthropology Cultural Geography				
History Historical Geography		Abby Brooks		
Economics Economic Geography				
Sociology Social Geography				
Astronomy Mathematical Geography				
Biology Biogeography				
Pedology Soils Geography				
Geology Geomorphology				
Meteorology Climatology			Haleigh Hartmann	



**Geography 301**  
**Chapter Three –**  
**Global Climate Change**

**Kick Start Questions for next time:**

**September 3**

**What were the two revolutions that changed the earth?**

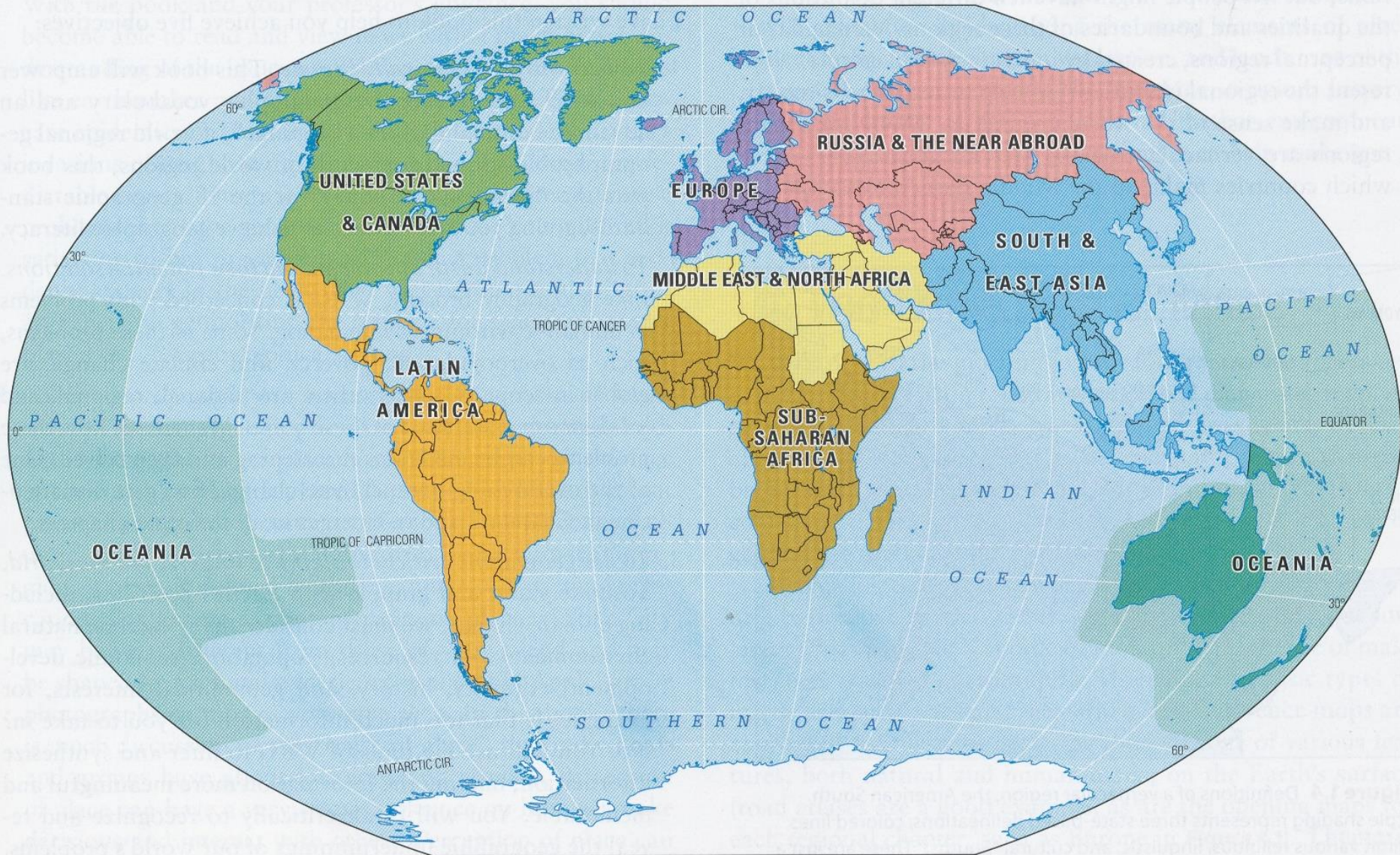
**Why did some countries become rich and others poor?**

**Why has the human population “exploded”?**



# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography





# Geography 301

## Chapter Three

### Human Processes and World Regions

#### Agricultural Revolution

from hunter-gatherers to city dwellers  
hydraulic civilizations



# **Geography 301**

## **Chapter Three**

### **Human Processes and World Regions**

Textbook, p.50

**“Hunters and gathers may have been the ‘original affluent society’ ”**

**--Sahlins, 1966**

**Darker Side of the “Original Affluent Society”**

**David Kaplan, 2000**

**Key Points:**

**Omitted time on collecting firewood, food preparation.**

**Extremely high infant mortality**

**Frequent disease**

**Perennial warfare**

**Novel definitions of “affluence,” “work,” and “leisure”**

**Constant pressure to share as a disincentive to increased effort**

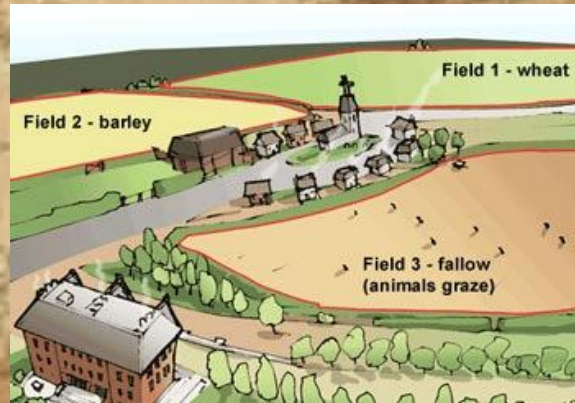
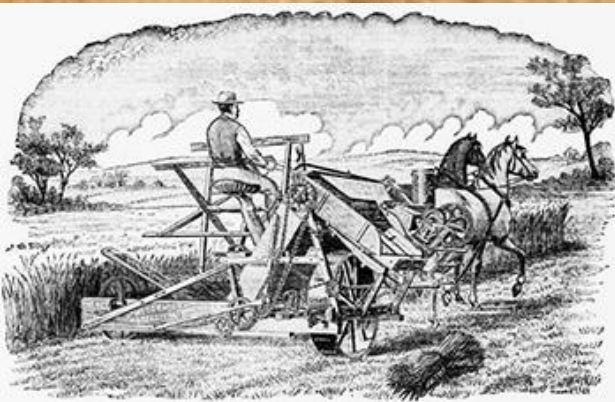




# Geography 301

## Chapter Three

### Human Processes and World Regions

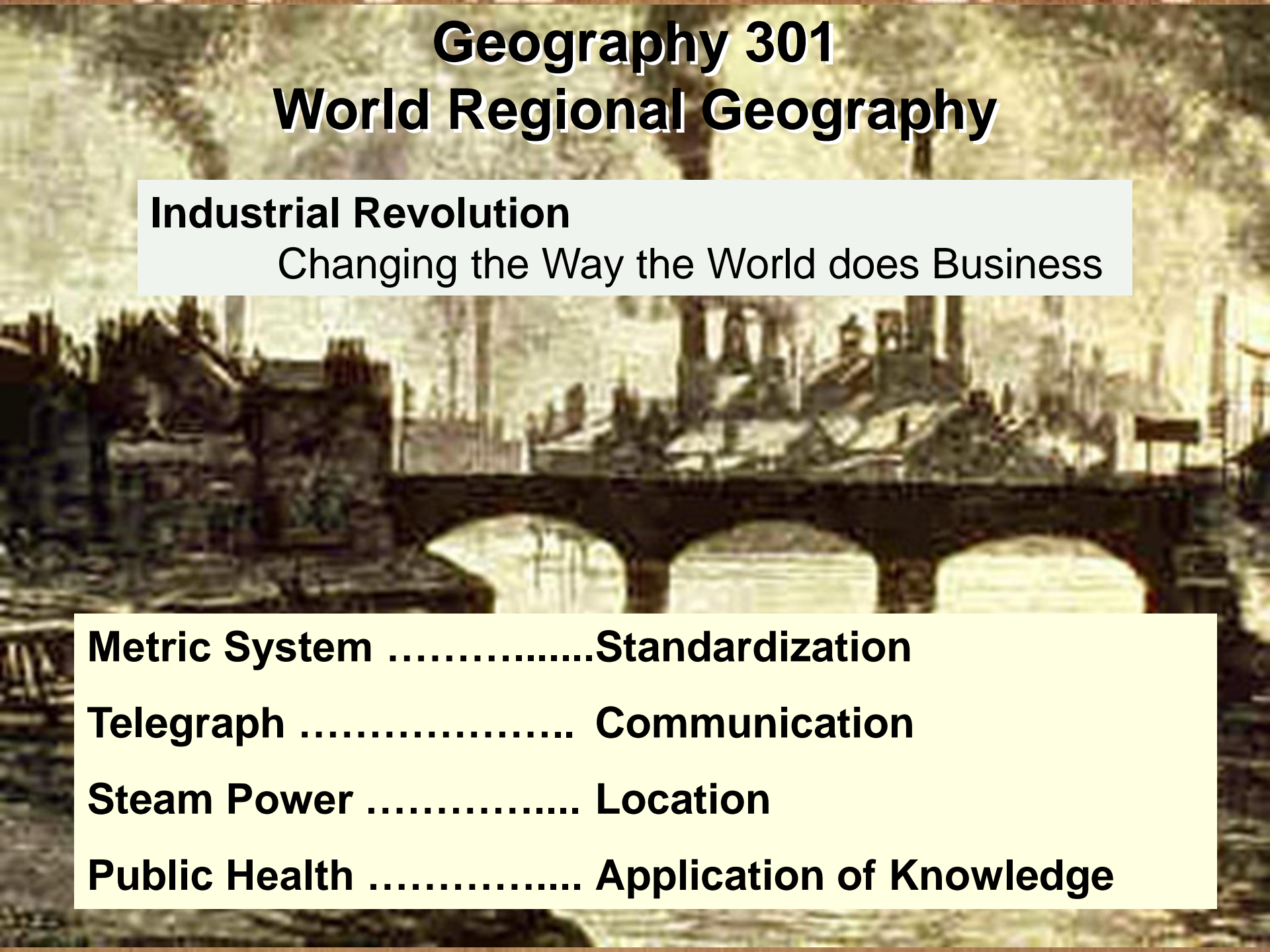


## Second Agricultural Revolution

### 1600-1900

Improvement in field management, new tools, machinery,





# **Geography 301**

## **World Regional Geography**

### **Industrial Revolution**

Changing the Way the World does Business

**Metric System .....Standardization**

**Telegraph ..... Communication**

**Steam Power ..... Location**

**Public Health ..... Application of Knowledge**

# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography

# Developing Country

***A Country with a Relatively Low Industrial Base and Human Development Index***



### Human Development Index



■ Very High    ■ Medium  
■ High        ■ Low

***Relatively low levels of access to:***

***Safe drinking water  
Hygiene  
Sanitation  
Health services  
Schools***

***Relatively high levels of:***

***Pollution  
Infectious diseases  
Corruption  
Road accidents  
Violence***



# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography



**MDC**



**LDC**



# GLOBALISATION



**Textbook error,  
p. 59: Columbus  
DID NOT prove  
the world was  
round.**



# GLOBALISATION



**Reduction of Poverty and Growth of the Middle Class**

**Growth in Inequality between some Socioeconomic Groups**

**Potential for Conflict**

**Geopolitical Changes**

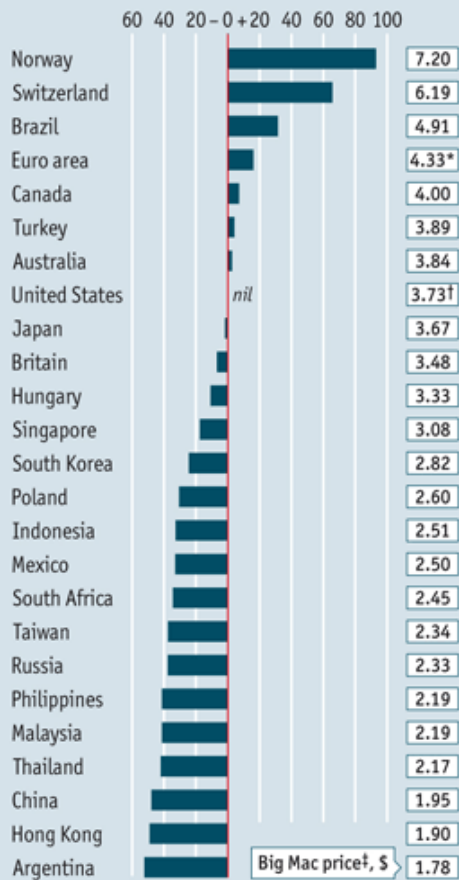
**Changes in Technology, Knowledge and People Power**

# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography

### Buns for your buck

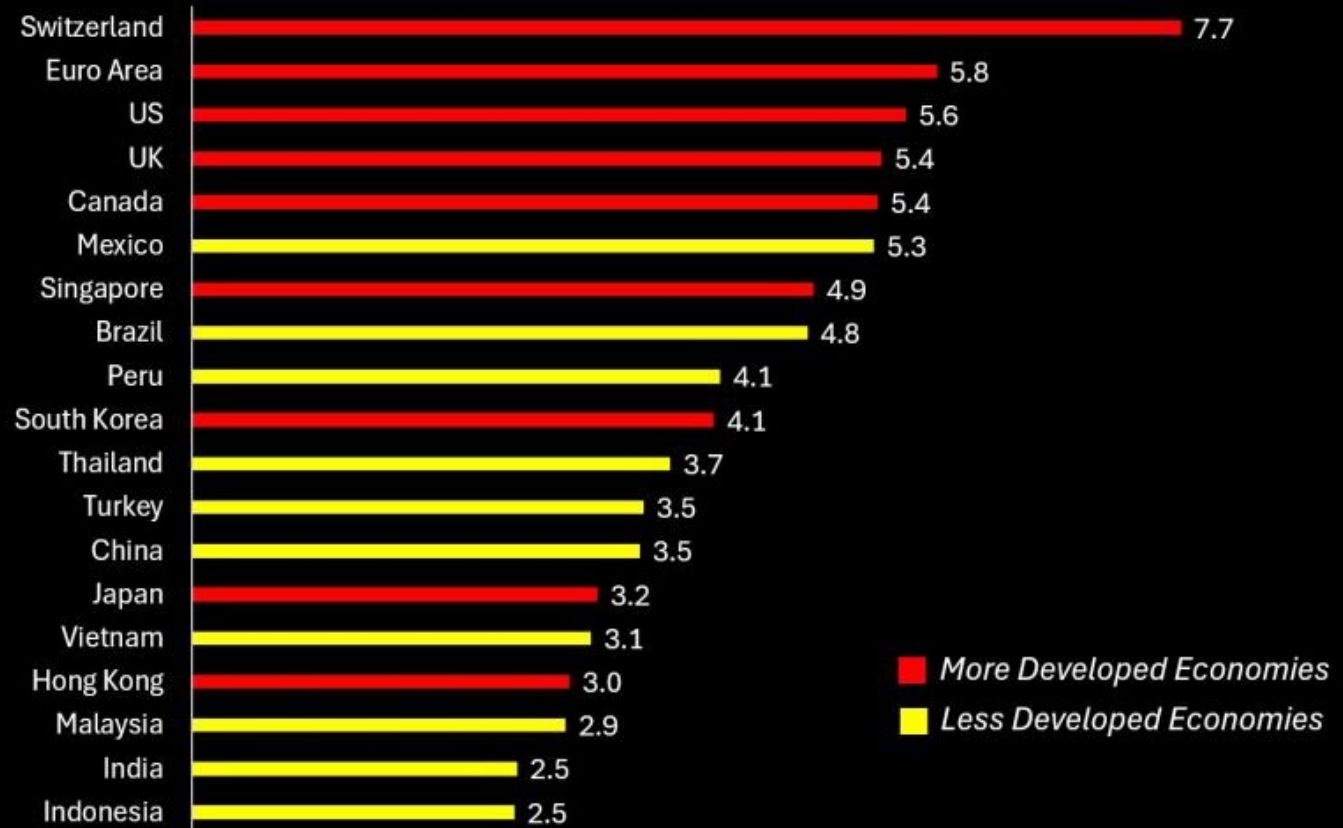
Big Mac index, local-currency under(-)/over(+) valuation against the dollar, %



Sources: McDonald's; *The Economist*  
 \*Weighted average of member countries †Average of four cities  
 ‡At market exchange rate (July 21st)

### Big Mac Index

The Cost of a McDonald's Big Mac Burger Across Different Countries in USD



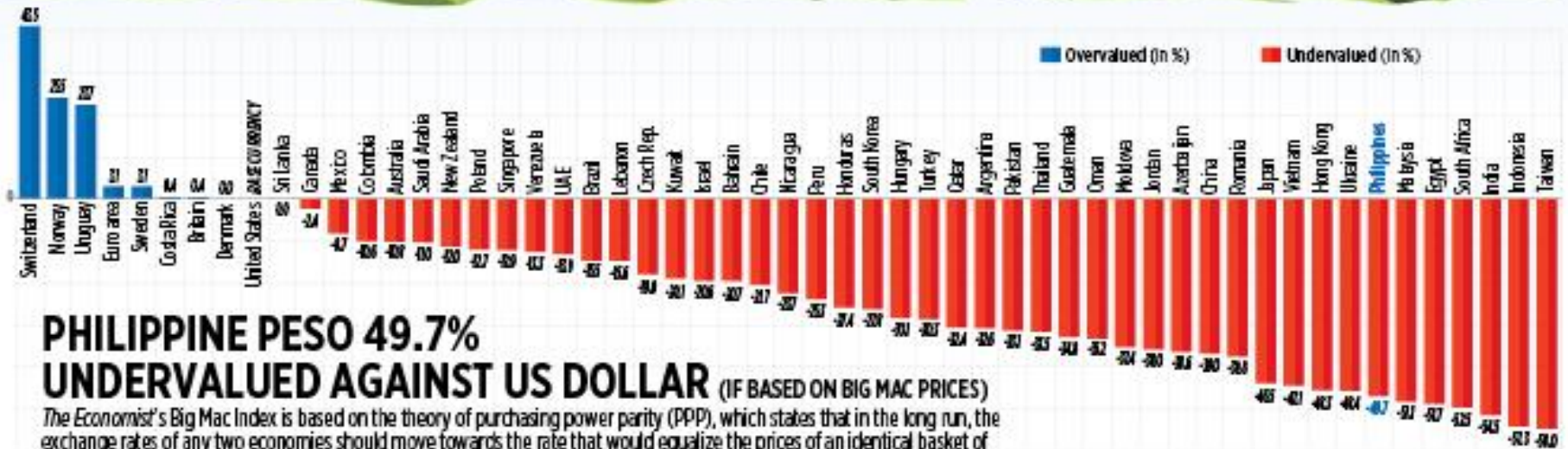
Source: The Economist; Tavi Costa

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## World Regional Geography



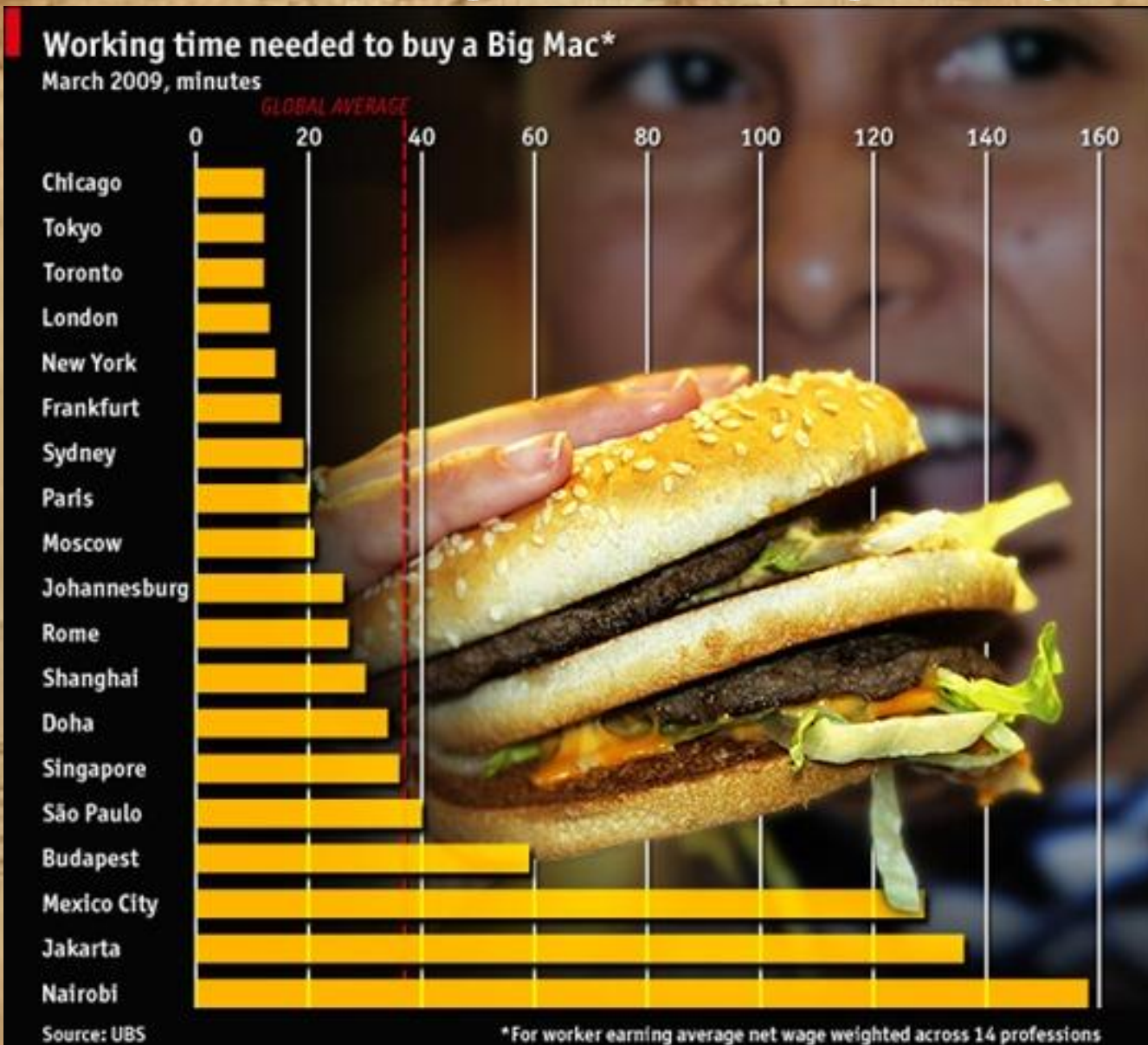
### PHILIPPINE PESO 49.7% UNDervalUED AGAINST US DOLLAR (IF BASED ON BIG MAC PRICES)

The Economist's Big Mac Index is based on the theory of purchasing power parity (PPP), which states that in the long run, the exchange rates of any two economies should move towards the rate that would equalize the prices of an identical basket of goods. Using this approach for a Big Mac, one can estimate how much one currency is under- or overvalued relative to another. As of January 2024, a Big Mac costs \$5.69 in the US compared to P161 in the Philippines, implying an exchange rate of P28.30 versus the dollar. Compared to the actual exchange rate of P56.30, this means that the peso is 49.7% undervalued.

Source: The Economist's The Big Mac Index  
<https://www.economist.com/big-mac-index>  
 BusinessWorld Research: Bernadette Theresa M. Gador  
 BusinessWorld Graphics: Bong R. Fortin

# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography





**NEXT**



**Geography 301**  
**Chapter Three –**  
**Geography of Population**

**Kick Start Questions for next time:**

**September 5**

**Explain the Demographic Transition Model.**

**Compare the Population Pyramid for DMC and LMC.,**

**What are some of the “push” and “pull” factors of migration.**

**THURSDAY CLASS BEGINS WITH MAP EXAM**