GEOG 701: Assignments for Nov. 9
Ahmed, Sadiyah: Arreola
Betancourt Mazur, Livia: Arreola
Brown, Christina: Arreola
Chim, Ivy: Horvath
Cytryn, Margaret: Horvath

Devlin, Jennifer: Horvath
Douglas, Robert: Lai
Friedman, Erin: Lai
Hymes, Marla: McPherson
James, Yolanda: McPherson
Jenkins, Kevin: McPherson

Laroussi, Joanna: Wright
Mead, Victoria: Wright
Murray, Wallace: Wright
Olesh, David: Zelinsky
Sultana, Nighar: Zelinsky
Visovsky, Stephen: Zelinsky

Writing assignment for Nov. 9
Prepare a one-page summary and personal appraisal of Tuan’s “Humanistic Geography” article.

From Richard Peet, Modern Geographical Thought (1998)

Johann Heinrich von Thunen (1783-1850)
- German economist and land manager.
- Developed a theory to explain the value and use of farmland that surrounded a market town.
- Model used concentric rings.
- Summarized in The Isolated State (1826)
Von Thunen land use model

Walter Christaller (1893-1969)

- German geographer who created central place theory (1933).
- Seeks to explain the sizes and distribution of cities within the context of the economic services they provide.
- Theory relies on threshold (the minimum population needed to support an economic activity) and range (the maximum distance consumers will travel to acquire a good).
- Hexagonal arrangement.

Idealized distribution of urban centers in Central Place Theory
Torsten Hagerstrand (1916-2004)

- Swedish geographer famous for his work on migration, cultural diffusion, and time geography.
- An early user of mathematical models to help predict the spread of people, ideas, and culture.
- One of the first quantitatively inclined geographers to address the limitations of quantitative techniques and models, particularly their focus on groups instead of individuals.

Time Space “aquarium” showing movement on a given day of African American (purple) and Asian (green) women in Portland, Oregon. Research by Mei-Po Kwan.

Alfred Weber (1868-1958)

Theory/model for the Location of Industries