

Name _____

AP Human Geography Summer Assignment 2020

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Pgs2-4	#1: Globalization	Globalization is an ongoing topic in ALL of our units. Our world has become increasingly interconnected with both positive or negative results.
Pg5	#2: Population	Population growth and demographic patterns will be something that we examine in our Population & Migration Unit. These patterns connect to other units, such as Economic Development, among others.
Pgs6-8	#3: Maps	Different kinds of maps will be introduced for the first time in our Introduction Unit. We will use them all year in EVERY unit, because, you know: <i>geography</i> . ☺
Pgs9-12	#4: Religion	While religion is a topic from our Culture Unit, the diffusion of religion around the world and its impact on people and the organization of space will be an ongoing theme in other units as well.
pg13	#5: Food Insecurity	This assignment is a cross over of concepts from the Agriculture, Urban, and Economic Development Units.
pgs14-18	#6: Gender	Another running theme in ALL AP Human Geo Units is the role of gender in different spaces and activities politically, economically, and socially.

Directions

- **Assignments** – They will include different sources: articles, podcasts, and videos. Read, listen, watch each source and answer the questions for each assignment.
- **Format** – answer the Free Response Questions for each assignment in well-developed answers (complete sentences, well thought out, and in your own words). You should have a heading for each set of questions (ex.: Assignment #1 Questions). Answers should be **HANDWRITTEN**. Keep in the mind the definitions for the following words as you answer the questions:
 - **Identify** – Name examples of something, identify elements of a map, etc.
 - **Explain** – Provide brief reason of who/what/where/when/why/how people/places/ situations are/is/were/will be affected.
 - **Describe** – write the characteristics of what is being asked.
 - **Discuss** – give factual information about the topic.
- **Time Management** – It is highly recommended that you break this assignment into smaller pieces and work on it over time. Time management is an important skill to learn and utilize and it will be crucial for your success in this class!
- **Academic Honesty** – It is an expectation that all answers must be in your own words. Failure to be academically honest will result in no credit earned for the Summer Assignment and/or being dropped from the class.
- **Due Date** – This assignment is due **THE BEGINNING OF CLASS ON THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL**. Expect to participate in a class discussion about the topics from the articles during the first week of school.
- **Questions?** If you have any questions this summer as you are working on the assignment, you are welcome to email me at Erika.Luna@browardschools.com

Assignment #1 – The Human Geography of Globalization (article & video)

One of the major themes of the course is globalization- *interconnectedness of different places in the world*. This means that various places on Earth that were once isolated from one another now interact, sometimes daily. Interaction can be between individuals (2 people in different countries communicating via Twitter or Facebook) or between countries in one of the following ways:

- Economic (trade, multi-national corporations like McDonald's or Wal-Mart)
- Political (warfare, organizations like the United Nations, NATO, or the European Union)
- Social/Cultural Elements/Values (clothing, music, social media, language, food, and other cultural elements)

Watch the videos and read the article before answering the questions for this assignment.

Videos: [Globalization I - The Upside](#) AND [Globalization II - Good or Bad?](#)

Article: “IBM shifts center of gravity half a world away, to India”

IBM employs 130,000 people in India — about one-third of its total workforce, and more than in any other country, even the U.S.

October 8, 2017

By [Vindu Goel](#), The New York Times

The IBM offices at the Manyata Tech Park in Bangalore, India.

BANGALORE, India — IBM dominated the early decades of computing with inventions such as the mainframe and the diskette. Its offices and factories, stretching from upstate New York to Silicon Valley, were hubs of U.S. innovation long before Microsoft or Google came along.

But over the past decade, IBM has shifted its center of gravity halfway around the world to India, making it a high-tech example of the globalization trends that the Trump administration has railed against.

The company employs 130,000 people in India — about one-third of its total workforce, and more than in any other country. Their work spans the gamut of IBM's businesses, from managing the computing needs of global giants like AT&T and Shell to performing cutting-edge research in fields such as visual search, artificial intelligence and computer vision for self-driving cars. One team is even working with the producers of “Sesame Street” to teach vocabulary to kindergartners in Atlanta.

“IBM India, in the truest sense, is a microcosm of the IBM company,” Vanitha Narayanan, chairman of the company's Indian operations, said in an interview at IBM's main campus in Bangalore, where the office towers are named after U.S. golf courses like Peachtree and Pebble Beach.

The work in India has been vital to keeping down costs at IBM, which has posted 21 consecutive quarters of revenue declines as it has struggled to refashion its main business of supplying tech services to corporations and governments.

The tech industry has been shifting jobs overseas for decades, and other big U.S. companies like Oracle and Dell also employ a majority of their workers outside the United States.

But IBM is unusual because it employs more people in a single foreign country than it does at home. The company's employment in India has nearly doubled since 2007, even as its workforce in the United States has shrunk through waves of layoffs and buyouts.



Although IBM refuses to disclose exact numbers, outsiders estimate that it employs well under 100,000 people at its U.S. offices, down from 130,000 in 2007. Depending on the job, the salaries paid to Indian workers are one-half to one-fifth of those paid to Americans, according to data posted by the research firm Glassdoor.

Ronil Hira, an associate professor of public policy at Howard University who studies globalization and immigration, said the range of work done by IBM in India shows that offshoring threatens even the best-paying U.S. tech jobs.

“The elites in both parties have had this Apple iPhone narrative, which is, look, it’s OK if we offshore the lower-level stuff because we’re just going to move up,” he said. “This is a wake-up call. It’s not just low-level jobs but high-level jobs that are leaving.”

While other technology titans have also established huge satellite campuses in India, IBM has caught the attention of President Donald Trump. At a campaign rally in Minneapolis just before the November election, he accused the company of laying off 500 Minnesotans and moving their jobs to India and other countries, a claim IBM denied.

Although he has not singled out the company for criticism since, Trump has tried to curb what he viewed as too many foreigners taking tech jobs from Americans. In April, he signed an executive order discouraging the granting of H-1B temporary work visas for lower-paid tech workers, most of whom come from India. IBM was the sixth-largest recipient of such visas in 2016, according to federal data.

Delivered weeknights, this email newsletter gives you a quick recap of the day's top stories and need-to-know news, as well as intriguing photos and topics to spark conversation as you wind down from your day.

IBM, which is based in Armonk, New York, is sensitive to the perception that Americans are losing jobs to Indians. After Trump won the election, IBM’s chief executive, Ginni Rometty, pledged to create 25,000 new U.S. jobs. Rometty, who helped carry out the Indian expansion strategy when she was the head of IBM’s global-services division, has discussed with the new administration plans to modernize government technology and expand tech training for people without four-year college degrees. She also joined one of Trump’s now-defunct business-advisory councils.

IBM declined to make Rometty or another top executive available for an interview. But the company noted that it is investing in the United States, including committing \$1 billion to training programs and opening new offices.

IBM, which opened its first Indian offices in Mumbai and Delhi in 1951, is spread across the country, including Bangalore, Pune, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Most of the Indian employees work in IBM’s core business: helping companies like AT&T and Airbus manage the technical sides of their operations. Indians perform consulting services, write software and monitor cloud-based computer systems for many of the world’s banks, phone companies and governments.

But researchers in India also try out new ideas. Looking to build a new system for searching with images instead of words, a team in Bangalore turned to Watson to index 600,000 photos from the world’s top fashion shows and Bollywood movies. In spring, a major Indian fashion house, Falguni Shane Peacock, tried the tool, which helps designers do a riff on an old look and also avoid direct copies, and it generated new patterns for three dresses.

IBM’s outsize presence in India is all the more striking given that it left the country entirely in 1978 after a dispute with the government about foreign-ownership rules.

IBM re-entered the country through a joint venture with Tata in 1993, initially intending to assemble and sell personal computers. IBM’s leaders soon decided that India’s potential was far bigger — both as a market and as a base from which to serve customers around the world. The company took full control of the venture, established an Indian branch of its famed research labs, and in 2004, landed a landmark 10-year, \$750 million contract from Bharti Airtel, one of India’s biggest phone companies, which remains a major customer.

Assignment #1 Questions: Complete the following Free Response Questions based on the readings and the two videos.

Write your answers in your own words. [4pts]

- A. Identify and explain TWO examples of how India is becoming “Americanized”. [4pts]
- B. Identify and describe TWO examples of the positive economic and/or social effects of globalization on the world. [4pts]
- C. Identify and describe TWO examples of the negative economic and/or social effects of globalization on the world. [4pts]

Assignment #2: The Human Geography of Population (video)

This assignment has 3 videos. My advice is to watch the videos 1-2 times- just listen. When you go to answer the questions, watch a 3rd time, pausing to take notes before answering.

Videos: [National Geographic's "7 Billion"](#) [National Geographic's "Are You Typical?"](#) [Hans Rosling: 200 countries, 200 years, 4 minutes](#)

Assignment #2 Questions: Answer the following Free Response Questions based on the videos. Questions must be answered in your own words.

- A. Explain the pattern of population growth from 1800-2011. [2pts]
- B. Describe the projected population for 2045 and explain why that number. [2pts]
- C. Identify and discuss TWO examples of issues faced by the world due to the size of the population. [4pts]
- D. Identify the physical and cultural characteristics of the world's most typical person today vs. by 2030. [2pts]

Assignment #3: The Human Geography of Maps (article & video)

We need to understand the purpose and role of maps in a geography course. This doesn't mean that we merely memorize names, but also that we understand that maps aren't really accurate. We tend to believe that the way something looks on a map is the way it looks on Earth, but (as you will see), maps lie! They lie in different ways for different reasons.

As you read and answer the questions, you should always understand that maps are meant to show something about the world, not to be an accurate representation of everything on Earth.

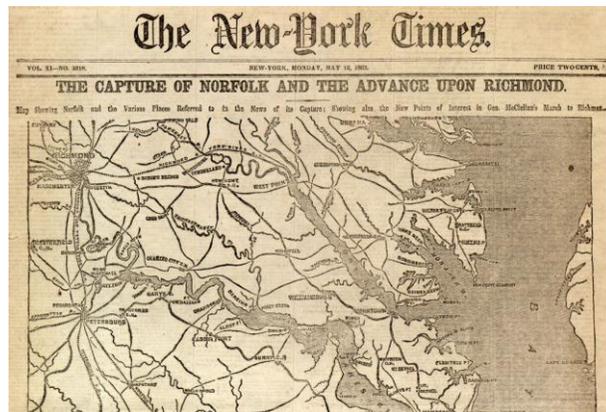
Watch the video and read the article before answering the questions for Assignment #3.

Video: [The West Wing: Nothing is where you think it is](#)

Article: “Power and Responsibility: Maps and Journalism”

[Directions Magazine](#)

May 15, 2019 by [Chris Wayne](#)



Maps were a key component of the coverage of the American Civil War.
(Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division/[New York Times, May 12, 1862.](#))

As 2018 drew to a close, both [Time Magazine](#) and [High Country News](#) each dedicated an entire issue to threats against independent journalism. In this article, we too, are going to delve into the issue, exploring the role of GST in independent journalism. Maps and journalism have incredible power to both inform and distort our view of the world. Tragically, journalists, and therefore, journalism, are under attack worldwide. In this article, we will explore the potential and dangers of mapping's role in the press.

A Matter of Scale

Like me, you may have to dust off the cobwebs to remember [Tobler's First Law of Geography](#) "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things." Both cartography and journalism are scalable. Our view of the larger world is shaped by the events that we see daily in our own neighborhoods, while occurrences at the global, national and regional scales have ripple effects, and sometimes direct influence, on our local lives and communities.

In 2016 I had the opportunity to attend a cartography workshop hosted by the Oregon-Southwest Washington chapter of URISA. Presenting were two professional cartographers, Stuart Allan of Allan Cartography and Matt Hampton of Oregon Metro. To make the workshop both timely and relevant, we critiqued maps from the morning edition of the local newspaper, [The Bulletin](#). Beyond the cartographic education, this exercise also illustrated the importance of local news, and how maps play a key role in the reporting of important local events. One of the maps we reviewed was of a planned road closure, and another was of a regional forest treatment plan.

We have all heard about the dearth of geographic awareness and knowledge among Americans, as seen on [Jimmy Kimmel Live](#) Following the Gulf War of the early 1990s, I was a T.A. in an introductory geography course. Our professor used videos by the eminent geographer Harm de Blij to show how global events influence our local lives. A scholar as well as a reporter, De Blij was a pioneer in telling the news with maps and geography.

Along with his [scholarly works](#), Harm de Blij had a gift for making geography relevant to the masses. As the geography editor on ABC's Good Morning America and an editor of National Geographic magazine, De Blij brought places as diverse as Dubai, Vietnam

and Iraq (to name but a few) into our classrooms and living rooms. His reporting was more than a travelogue. He was passionate about explaining how events in remote places affected our daily lives.

Making the Invisible Visible

Between the local and global scales lies the regional level. Hurricane Andrew in 1992 was the most expensive and devastating natural disaster in the U.S. up to that date. It tracked across the Atlantic Ocean and slammed into South Florida in August 1992. There were hundreds of deaths and over \$25 billion in property damages. NOAA and NASA provided [data and imagery](#) to local and regional news outlets in near real time. However, due to the intensity of the storm, many news outlets in the affected areas were unable to broadcast.

After the storm, recovery was the highest priority, but determining the causes of damage was critical for mitigating such destruction in the future. As a lead reporter for the Miami Herald, Steve Doig and his team used GIS to illustrate how decisions made at the administrative level led to [increased and preventable damage](#) from this event.

This GIS-based reporting earned him the Pulitzer Prize in 1993. Doig's ground-breaking work led to an increased awareness of the utility and feasibility of GIS in journalism and was featured in Esri Press' "[Mapping the News](#): Case Studies in GIS and Journalism." This was the first recorded deployment of GIS in the newsroom, but certainly not the first use of mapping in journalism.

When did journalism begin?

Humans have been telling stories for as long we have been humans — through songs, narratives, art and maps — in other words, for millennia. But when did “journalism” actually begin?

There is a great difference between storytelling and journalism: Journalism should be based on facts. Free journalism as a professional endeavor is, historically speaking, a recent development. Although there had been newspapers since the 1600s, it wasn't until the late 1800s that social responsibility began to define independent journalism.

According to [Encyclopedia Britannica](#), “The earliest newspapers and journals were generally violently partisan in politics and considered that the fulfillment of their social responsibility lay in proselytizing their own party's position and denouncing that of the opposition.”

In the U.S., maps were a key component of the coverage of the American Civil War. The Library of Congress has archived [Civil War newspaper maps](#), mostly from the New York Times. I haven't done enough research to determine whether these maps were completely factual, showing all battles, (many of which the Union lost in the early war), or whether they showed only Union victories to maintain public support, but it is worth a closer look.

Maps Don't Lie...?

Well, of course they do. As cartographers, we know that all maps have to present the truth in a selective way. Aerial imagery can't show everything; it is dependent on both spatial and temporal resolution.

Even fact-based maps have to lie. A subway route map shows time and locations, but schematics distort both distance and direction.

That gives journalists and cartographers power to use maps to deliver specific messages, regardless of their political affiliation. The Southern Poverty Law Center publishes a [Hate Map](#) every year, showing extremist groups across the U.S. While factually based, it is still subject to interpretation. As an [opposing web site claims](#), “There's a certain randomness to this designation.”

“Fake News” isn't just a 21st century issue. Propaganda maps have been used in public media for decades, if not centuries, as mentioned above. Journalism and maps can have a formative influence on our worldview. Where is the boundary between objectivity and subjectivity? Some call it propaganda, others call it [persuasive cartography](#).

Academic Studies to Support Objectivity

While well beyond the scope of this article, there are numerous academic studies related to maps and journalism. An excellent summary of the [evolution of maps in the newsroom](#) by Richard Bedford discusses both the benefits and pitfalls of using maps in media as well as its history, starting with John Snow's famous [Cholera map of London](#).

Kalev Leetaru of Forbes took a much deeper dive into the analytics of GIS and journalism, mining over 850 million news articles in 65 languages from every corner of the globe to make a “[Happiness Index](#)” map. Again, the details are far beyond what can be covered here, but it is a fascinating illustration of the power of GIS, machine learning and big data to make the invisible visible.

Different Media Require Different Maps

For full disclosure, I don't watch TV news, except for the local weather. For many of us, that may have been our first exposure to maps in journalism. Long before GIS and internet mapping, I remember Bob Gregory waving his hand over storms and pressure fronts

on Channel 4 in Indiana. Although the imagery and technology have become more sophisticated, the idea is still the same: deliver important information in a geographic context, and illustrate how something distant will affect us at home.

Maps are defined by their medium, and the medium dictates the level of interactivity. In print, a snapshot is offered, while on a TV weather map the broadcaster manipulates the map. On the web of course, there are countless tools for user-driven interactive mapping.

But what about radio? While print, TV and the internet allow for a visual representation of geography, radio doesn't. Amateur (aka "Ham") radio isn't necessarily journalism, but independent operators provide a valuable service in times of emergency, as do local stations. Several sites offer [maps of radio coverage](#) of various radio outlets. So not only can GST be used in journalism, it can also map journalism and media itself.

Journalism Mapping for the Rest of Us

We can all use mapping to tell stories. Whether through social media, story maps or many other outlets, we all have the power to be journalists in our own right, and an obligation to do it responsibly.

Recently I taught a course on environmental law and policy. Each week students delivered a news summary which we discussed in class. They had to cite at least two sources and always include a map. Often the maps were included in the article, but not always, so the students had to research the location. Whatever way, it led them to associate an issue with a place and its geographic context.

Along with the usual mapping apps such as ArcGIS Online and Google Maps, there are a plethora of other apps designed for journalists. An excellent place to start exploring is Alastair Otter's [mapping toolbox for journalists](#), which describes various open-source tools for mapping the news.

Maps and journals are ubiquitous in our lives. They have immense power to both inform and distort our perception of the world, both globally and locally. To quote the late Stan Lee: "With great power comes great responsibility."

Assignment #3 Questions: Answer the following Free Response Questions based on the videos. Questions must be answered in your own words.

Maps and journalism have incredible power to both inform and distort our view of the world.

- A. Define scale and identify THREE examples of scale. [4pts]
- B. Explain TWO examples of the impact that events can have on people's lives worldwide. [4pts]
- C. Describe TWO examples of the positive and/or negative power maps can have when delivering information. [4pts]

Assignment #4 – The Human Geography of Religious Organization Across Space (article & story map)

Unlike a history course where one studies only the beliefs and origins of religions, geographers study the following themes:

- Why some religions are designed to appeal to people throughout the world, whereas others remain appealing to only people in a small geographic area.
- Why religious values are essential to understanding the meaningful ways people organize the physical and cultural landscape (building of monuments, churches, etc.).
- Why, unlike other cultural elements like language, migrants (people who move from one place to another) retain their religion while often abandoning other cultural elements.
- How and why certain religions are diffusing (spreading) faster than others, in differing areas of the globe.
- The role the physical environment plays in the development of certain religions.
- Conflicts and divisions between and among religious groups.

Article: “Understanding the Map Of Jerusalem, Or Trying To”

May 13, 2018



[NPR](#) Larry Kaplow & Greg Myre

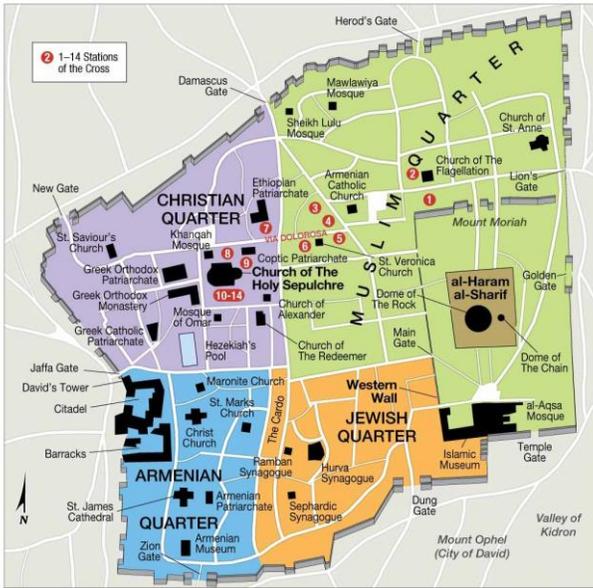
A view of Jerusalem's Old City.

The U.S. marks the opening of its embassy to Israel in Jerusalem with a large ceremony Monday. In physical terms, it's just a move of the ambassador and some staff from Tel Aviv to a large consular building that already exists.

But it carries political significance that's reverberating around an already-tense Middle East: After decades of U.S. policy saying the status of the disputed city should be settled in peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians, the Trump administration is now saying the city is Israel's capital.

It puts the U.S. in a distinct world minority. The U.N. General Assembly, by a vote of 128 to 9, condemned the move last December. Most of the world's governments do not recognize the city as either Israel's or as the Palestinians'.

And even the Trump administration, while it's making the move, says the actual borders of the city are still subject to negotiation — maybe the Palestinians, who make up 38 percent of the city's population, can still have part for their capital.



Here's how complex the situation is: The State Department said it would list the address of the embassy as Jerusalem, Israel. But on passports issued to U.S. citizens born there — at least as of last week — the place of birth still reads simply "Jerusalem," with no country. That's been the practice for years.

What's clear is that both Palestinians and Israelis live in the city and have deep historic and religious ties there. And it's been a flashpoint.

The western side of the city is home to Jewish Israelis and Israel's government. It's not really contested and would be expected to remain with Israel in any peace talks.

The eastern side — including key Jewish, Muslim and Christian holy sites — was captured by Israel in 1967. It's populated by Palestinians who seek it for their capital. Israelis are increasing their numbers there and it's highly contested.

The Green Line

[Here's a map](#) that lays out major sections of the city. The boundaries have

names like the "Green Line" and the "separation barrier," but not "border."

To start unraveling this, follow the Green Line. That line, sometimes straight, sometimes in squiggles or confounding loops, separates the territory that Israel and Jordan controlled when an armistice was signed ending the 1948-1949 Arab-Israeli war shortly after Israel's creation.

*Map Source: Map data by Daniel Seidemann/Terrestrial Jerusalem. Labeling by NPR.
Credit: Daniel Estrin, Alyson Hurt, Larry Kaplow, Brittany Mayes and Greg Myre/NPR*

Historical Boundaries

Before that time, Jews and Arabs lived throughout the city. With the end of the war, fences went up and Israelis were in west Jerusalem, Arabs in the east. The walled Old City was under Jordanian control; Jews were expelled from the Old City's Jewish quarter and were barred from the Western Wall, the holiest site for Jewish prayer. Palestinians abandoned homes in the west as they fled to the east.

The Green Line had its quirks — it wrapped around areas that were not entirely claimed by the Israeli and Jordanian sides. One of the areas, just south of the Old City, is referred to as the U.N. zone on this map — its areas were subdivided between the U.N., Israel and Jordan. Today it's all under Israeli control and is where the U.S. built a consular building — now to serve as its embassy.

According to Daniel Seidemann, an Israeli lawyer who has opposed Jewish settlements in east Jerusalem and briefs U.S. officials about the city (and whose mapping was used as the basis of the maps on this page), the U.S. consular building sits on what had been the Israeli part of this sort of no-man's land. Part of it also [rests right on the Green Line and extends into western Jerusalem.](#)



1967 and occupied territory

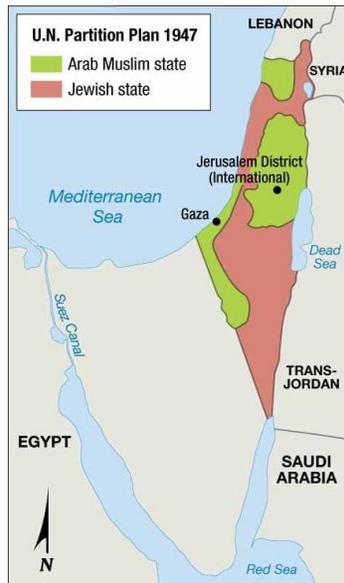
In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israel captured the eastern portion of the city from Jordan. It still holds it now, and Israel considers it part of Israel. But in the eyes of the U.N. and nearly all governments, it's seen as occupied territory.

The U.S. consular building, to house the embassy on Monday, is not on occupied territory, because it does not sit on land captured in 1967.

The people

The next controversy these maps highlight is the population mix in the city.

Since 1949, the western side of the city has been populated almost entirely by Jewish Israelis.



And Israel has encouraged the growth of Jewish neighborhoods in the eastern side of the city, amid the largely Palestinian population. (You see those in the map's blue sections in east Jerusalem).



*A partial view taken on April 30 shows the U.S. consular building in Jerusalem.
Thomas Coex/AFP/Getty Images*

Israel also took control in 1967 of the Old City, where Jews have returned to live and to pray at the Western Wall. Palestinians also still live there and come by the thousands each week to pray at the Al-Aqsa Mosque complex on the hill above the wall.

With the status of the city unresolved, Israelis who move to occupied areas of eastern Jerusalem are seen by most of the world as settlers. Israel, not recognizing the city as occupied, rejects that label. Palestinians say Israel is using settlers to divide their neighborhoods and diminish the Palestinian presence in the city.

(To clarify the distinction, Israel captured the West Bank in 1967 as well, but has not declared it a part of Israel. That occupied territory is under the authority of the Israeli military and Israel regularly calls Israelis who live there "settlers.")

The separation barrier

A new line has been created over the last 15 years or so. Israel's separation barrier — a wall in some places, a fence in others — was built to stop Palestinian attackers, according to Israel, which says it's for security. The Palestinians see it as a land grab, taking more territory the Palestinians seek for a future state. In general, the barrier travels on or near the eastern edge of Jerusalem, though there are a number of exceptions.

It means thousands of Palestinians have to pass through checkpoints to get in from the city's fringes.

The growing city

One more shape-shifter on these maps: The Jerusalem city limits are much bigger than they were after the 1949 war. Israel has enlarged the boundaries since then, including both Jewish and Palestinian neighborhoods within the expanded city limits. And since Israel declares sovereignty in the city, Palestinians see the growth through their areas as a way for Israel to claim more territory.

A peace plan?

Even with the support President Trump has given Israel's claim to the city, he might still unveil a peace plan that would ask Israel to give up some of the Palestinian-populated areas to Palestinian control (or even a future state). That would be a concession by Israel.

Lately some Israeli lawmakers have proposed unilaterally removing some Palestinian neighborhoods from Jerusalem's boundaries as a way to strengthen the Jewish majority in the city.

Correction May 14, 2018: An earlier version of this story called the building where the U.S. Embassy will be located a consulate. It is a wing of the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, which is at a different location.

After reading the article, take a look at this story map.

[Sacred Places, Sacred Ways Story Map](#)

Assignment #4 Questions: Complete the following Free Response Questions based on the reading. Write your answers in your own words.

Jerusalem is a city with significant historical and religious ties.

- A. For THREE religions, identify ONE example of a holy site found in Jerusalem. [4pts]
- B. Explain the purpose of the Green Line [2pts]
- C. Discuss TWO examples of how the United States' decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is significant. [4pts]

Assignment # 5 –The Human Geography of Food Insecurity (podcast & video)

One of the major themes of the Agriculture Unit is the topic of food security. In human geography we will discuss agricultural differences in different regions of the world, as well as how food security and access to healthful food affects the population at different scales.

Listen to the NPR Planet Money Podcast episode “Dollar Stores vs. Lettuce” and choose ONE of the two videos to watch before answering the questions for this assignment.

Podcast: Dollar Stores vs. Lettuce



TedTalk: Guerilla Gardener in South Central



OR

TedTalk: How Urban Agriculture is Transforming Detroit



Assignment #5 Questions: Complete the following Free Response Questions based on the podcast and TedTalk video. Write your answers in your own words.

- Explain the issue of “food deserts”. [2pts]
- Describe the process in which Dollar Stores are built in towns and cities and how they contribute to food deserts. [4pts]
- Discuss TWO examples of the impact of living in food deserts in the United States. [4pts]

Assignment # 6: The Human Geography of Gender (article & video)

For this assignment you'll be watching a trailer for an independent documentary titled "It's a Girl", followed by an article titled "The Worldwide War on Baby Girls". Both deal with the same topic, sometimes called 'gendercide' or 'femicide' - the abandonment, aborting, selling, mistreating, or outright killing of girls based solely on their gender.

The case studies for such behavior are still India, China, and many parts of sub-Saharan Africa. The topic of gender touches on cultural values, population issues, religious beliefs, and differences in development between countries. It is true that you can tell much about a country based on the role and status of women.

As you read this, think about the differing life experience between different women in different parts of the world, based only on being female. The Worldwide War on Baby Girls (article) & "It's a Girl" (film trailer):

*Watch [It's a Girl Trailer](#) as an introduction before doing the written assignment.

Article: "Technology, declining fertility and ancient prejudice are combining to unbalance societies"

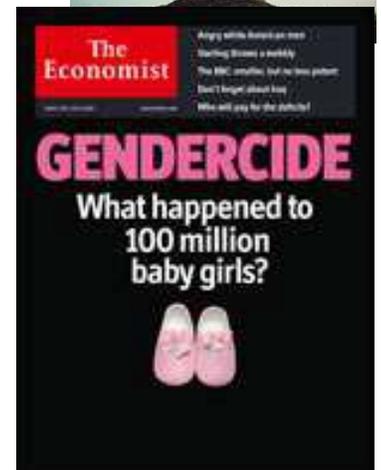
The Economist

March 4, 2010

XINRAN XUE, a Chinese writer, describes visiting a peasant family in the Yimeng area of Shandong province. The wife was giving birth. "We had scarcely sat down in the kitchen", she writes, "when we heard a moan of pain from the bedroom next door... The cries from the inner room grew louder—and abruptly stopped. There was a low sob, and then a man's gruff voice said accusingly: 'Useless thing!' "Suddenly, I thought I heard a slight movement in the slops pail behind me," Miss Xinran remembers. "To my absolute horror, I saw a tiny foot poking out of the pail. The midwife must have dropped that tiny baby alive into the slops pail! I nearly threw myself at it, but the two policemen [who had accompanied me] held my shoulders in a firm grip. 'Don't move, you can't save it, it's too late.' "But that's...murder...and you're the police!" The little foot was still now. The policemen held on to me for a few more minutes. 'Doing a baby girl is not a big thing around here,' [an] older woman said comfortingly. 'That's a living child,' I said in a shaking voice, pointing at the slops pail. 'It's not a child,' she corrected me. 'It's a girl baby, and we can't keep it. Around these parts, you can't get by without a son. Girl babies don't count.'"

In January 2010 the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) showed what can happen to a country when girl babies don't count. Within ten years, the academy said, one in five young men would be unable to find a bride because of the dearth of young women—a figure unprecedented in a country at peace. The number is based on the sexual discrepancy among people aged 19 and below. According to CASS, China in 2020 will have 30mil-40mil more men of this age than young women. For comparison, there are 23mil boys below the age of 20 in Germany, France and Britain combined and around 40mil American boys and young men. So within ten years, China faces the prospect of having the equivalent of the whole young male population of America, or almost twice that of Europe's three largest countries, with little prospect of marriage, untethered to a home of their own and without the stake in society that marriage and children provide.

Gendercide—to borrow the title of a 1985 book by Mary Anne Warren—is often seen as an unintended consequence of China's one-child policy, or as a product of poverty or ignorance. But that cannot be the whole story. The surplus of bachelors—called in China *guanggun*, or "bare branches"—seems to have accelerated between 1990 and 2005, in ways not obviously linked to the one-child policy, which was introduced in 1979. And, as is becoming clear, the war against baby girls is not confined to China. Parts of India have sex ratios as skewed as anything in its northern neighbour. Other East Asian countries—South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan—have peculiarly high numbers of male births. So, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, have former communist countries in the Caucasus and the western Balkans. Even subsets of America's population are following suit, though not the population as a whole.



The real cause, argues Nick Eberstadt, a demographer at the American Enterprise Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC, is not any country's particular policy but “the fateful collision between overweening son preference, the use of rapidly spreading prenatal sex-determination technology and declining fertility.” These are global trends. And the selective destruction of baby girls is global, too. Boys are slightly more likely to die in infancy than girls. To compensate, more boys are born than girls so there will be equal numbers of young men and women at puberty. In all societies that record births, between 103 and 106 boys are normally born for every 100 girls. The ratio has been so stable over time that it appears to be the natural order of things.

That order has changed fundamentally in the past 25 years. In China the sex ratio for the generation born between 1985 and 1989 was 108, already just outside the natural range. For the generation born in 2000-04, it was 124 (i.e., 124 boys were born in those years for every 100 girls). According to CASS the ratio today is 123 boys per 100 girls. These rates are biologically impossible without human intervention. The national averages hide astonishing figures at the provincial level. According to an analysis of Chinese household data carried out in late 2005 and reported in the *British Medical Journal**, only one region, Tibet, has a sex ratio within the bounds of nature. Fourteen provinces—mostly in the east and south—have sex ratios a birth of 120 and above, and three have unprecedented levels of more than 130. As CASS says, “the gender imbalance has been growing wider year after year.”

The BMJ study also casts light on one of the puzzles about China's sexual imbalance. How far has it been exaggerated by the presumed practice of not reporting the birth of baby daughters in the hope of getting another shot at bearing a son? Not much, the authors think. If this explanation were correct, you would expect to find sex ratios falling precipitously as girls who had been hidden at birth start entering the official registers on attending school or the doctor. In fact, there is no such fall. The sex ratio of 15-year-olds in 2005 was not far from the sex ratio at birth in 1990. The implication is that sex-selective abortion, not under registration of girls, accounts for the excess of boys.

Other countries have wildly skewed sex ratios without China's draconian population controls (see chart 1). Taiwan's sex ratio also rose from just above normal in 1980 to 110 in the early 1990s; it remains just below that level today. During the same period, South Korea's sex ratio rose from just above normal to 117 in 1990—then the highest in the world—before falling back to more natural levels. Both these countries were already rich, growing quickly and becoming more highly educated even while the balance between the sexes was swinging sharply towards males.

South Korea is experiencing some surprising consequences. The surplus of bachelors in a rich country has sucked in brides from abroad. In 2008, 11% of marriages were “mixed”, mostly between a Korean man and a foreign woman. This is causing tensions in a hitherto homogenous society, which is often hostile to the children of mixed marriages. The trend is especially marked in rural areas, where the government thinks half the children of farm households will be mixed by 2020. The children are common enough to have produced a new word: “Kosians”, or Korean-Asians.

China is nominally a communist country, but elsewhere it was communism's collapse that was associated with the growth of sexual disparities. After the Soviet Union imploded in 1991, there was an upsurge in the ratio of boys to girls in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Their sex ratios rose from normal levels in 1991 to 115- 120 by 2000. A rise also occurred in several Balkan states after the wars of Yugoslav succession. The ratio in Serbia and Macedonia is around 108. There are even signs of distorted sex ratios in America, among various groups of Asian-Americans. In 1975, calculates Mr. Eberstadt, the sex ratio for Chinese-, Japanese- and Filipino-Americans was between 100 and 106. In 2002, it was 107 to 109. But the country with the most remarkable record is that other supergiant, India. India does not produce figures for sex ratios at birth, so its numbers are not strictly comparable with the others. But there is no doubt that the number of boys has been rising relative to girls and that, as in China, there are large regional disparities. The north-western states of Punjab and Haryana have sex ratios as high as the provinces of China's east and south. Nationally, the ratio for children up to six years of age rose from a biologically unexceptionable 104 in 1981 to a biologically impossible 108 in 2001. In 1991, there was a single district with a sex ratio over 125; by 2001, there were 46.

Conventional wisdom about such disparities is that they are the result of “backward thinking” in old-fashioned societies or—in China—of the one-child policy. By implication, reforming the policy or modernising the society (by, for example, enhancing the status of women) should bring the sex ratio back to normal. But this is not always true and, where it is, the road to normal sex ratios is winding and bumpy. Not all traditional societies show a marked preference for sons over daughters. But in those that do— especially those in which the family line passes through the son and in which he is supposed to look after his parents in old age—a son is worth more than a daughter. A girl is deemed to have joined her husband's family on marriage, and is lost to her parents. As a Hindu saying puts it, “Raising a daughter is like watering your neighbours' garden.”



“Son preference” is discernible—overwhelming, even—in polling evidence. In 1999 the government of India asked women what sex they wanted their next child to be. One third of those without children said a son, two-thirds had no preference and only a residual said a daughter. Polls carried out in Pakistan and Yemen show similar results. Mothers in some developing countries say they want sons, not daughters, by margins of ten to one. In China midwives charge more for delivering a son than a daughter.

The unusual thing about son preference is that it rises sharply at second and later births (see chart 2). Among Indian women with two children (of either sex), 60% said they wanted a son next time, almost twice the preference for first-borns. This reflected the desire of those with two daughters for a son. The share rose to 75% for those with three children. The difference in parental attitudes between first-borns and subsequent children is large and significant.

Until the 1980s people in poor countries could do little about this preference: before birth, nature took its course. But in that decade, ultrasound scanning and other methods of detecting the sex of a child before birth began to make their appearance. These technologies changed everything. Doctors in India started advertising ultrasound scans with the slogan “Pay 5,000 rupees (\$110) today and save 50,000 rupees tomorrow” (the saving was on the cost of a daughter's dowry). Parents who wanted a son, but balked at killing baby daughters, chose abortion in their millions.

The use of sex-selective abortion was banned in India in 1994 and in China in 1995. It is illegal in most countries (though Sweden legalised the practice in 2009). But since it is almost impossible to prove that an abortion has been carried out for reasons of sex selection, the practice remains widespread. An ultrasound scan costs about \$12, which is within the scope of many—perhaps most—Chinese and Indian families. In one hospital in Punjab, in northern India, the only girls born after a round of ultrasound scans had been mistakenly identified as boys, or else had a male twin.

The spread of fetal-imaging technology has not only skewed the sex ratio but also explains what would otherwise be something of a puzzle: sexual disparities tend to rise with income and education, which you would not expect if “backward thinking” was all that mattered. In India, some of the most prosperous states—Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat—have the worst sex ratios. In China, the higher a province's literacy rate, the more skewed its sex ratio. The ratio also rises with income per head.

In Punjab Monica Das Gupta of the World Bank discovered that second and third daughters of well-educated mothers were more than twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday as their brothers, regardless of their birth order. The discrepancy was far lower in poorer households. Ms. Das Gupta argues that women do not necessarily use improvements in education and income to help daughters. Richer, well-educated families share their poorer neighbours' preference for sons and, because they tend to have smaller families, come under greater pressure to produce a son and heir if their first child is an unlooked-for daughter**.

So modernisation and rising incomes make it easier and more desirable to select the sex of your children. And on top of that smaller families combine with greater wealth to reinforce the imperative to produce a son. When families are large, at least one male child will doubtless come along to maintain the family line. But if you have only one or two children, the birth of a daughter may be at a son's expense. So, with rising incomes and falling fertility, more and more people live in the smaller, richer families that are under the most pressure to produce a son.

In China the one-child policy increases that pressure further. Unexpectedly, though, it is the relaxation of the policy, rather than the policy pure and simple, which explains the unnatural upsurge in the number of boys.

In most Chinese cities couples are usually allowed to have only one child—the policy in its pure form. But in the countryside, where 55% of China's population lives, there are three variants of the one-child policy. In the coastal provinces some 40% of couples are permitted a second child if their first is a girl. In central and southern provinces everyone is permitted a second child either if the first is a girl or if the parents suffer “hardship”, a criterion determined by local officials. In the far west and Inner Mongolia, the provinces do not really operate a one-child policy at all. Minorities are permitted second—sometimes even third—children, whatever the sex of the first-born (see map).



The provinces in this last group are the only ones with close to normal sex ratios. They are sparsely populated and inhabited by ethnic groups that do not much like abortion and whose family systems do not disparage the value of daughters so much. The provinces with by far the highest ratios of boys to girls are in the second group, the ones with the most exceptions to the one-child policy. As the BMJ study shows, these exceptions matter because of the preference for sons in second or third births.

For an example, take Guangdong, China's most populous province. Its overall sex ratio is 120, which is very high. But if you take first births alone, the ratio is “only” 108. That is outside the bounds of normality but not by much. If you take just second children, however, which are permitted in the province, the ratio leaps to 146 boys for every 100 girls. And for the relatively few births where parents are permitted a third child, the sex ratio is 167. Even this startling ratio is not the outer limit. In Anhui province, among third children, there are 227 boys for every 100 girls, while in Beijing municipality (which also permits exceptions in rural areas), the sex ratio reaches a hard-to-credit 275. There are almost three baby boys for each baby girl.

Ms. Das Gupta found something similar in India. First-born daughters were treated the same as their brothers; younger sisters were more likely to die in infancy. The rule seems to be that parents will joyfully embrace a daughter as their first child. But they will go to extraordinary lengths to ensure subsequent children are sons.

The hazards of bare branches:

Throughout human history, young men have been responsible for the vast preponderance of crime and violence—especially single men in countries where status and social acceptance depend on being married and having children, as it does in China and India. A rising population of frustrated single men spells trouble.

The crime rate has almost doubled in China during the past 20 years of rising sex ratios, with stories abounding of bride abduction, the trafficking of women, rape and prostitution. A study into whether these things were connected† concluded that they were, and that higher sex ratios accounted for about one-seventh of the rise in crime. In India, too, there is a correlation between provincial crime rates and sex ratios. In “Bare Branches”††, Valerie Hudson and Andrea den Boer gave warning that the social problems of biased sex ratios would lead to more authoritarian policing. Governments, they say, “must decrease the threat to society posed by these young men. Increased authoritarianism in an effort to crack down on crime, gangs, smuggling and so forth can be one result.”

Violence is not the only consequence. In parts of India, the cost of dowries is said to have fallen. Where people pay a bride price (i.e., the groom's family gives money to the bride's), that price has risen. During the 1990s, China saw the appearance of tens of thousands of “extra-birth guerrilla troops”—couples from one child areas who live in a legal limbo, shifting restlessly from city to city in order to shield their two or three children from the authorities' baleful eye. And, according to the World Health Organisation, female suicide rates in China are among the highest in the world (as are South Korea's). Suicide is the commonest form of death among Chinese rural women aged 15-34; young mothers kill themselves by drinking agricultural fertilisers, which are easy to come by. The journalist Xinran Xue thinks they cannot live with the knowledge that they have aborted or killed their baby daughters.

Some of the consequences of the skewed sex ratio have been unexpected. It has probably increased China's savings rate. This is because parents with a single son save to increase his chances of attracting a wife in China's ultra-competitive marriage market. Shang-Jin Wei of Columbia University and Xiaobo Zhang of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, DC, compared savings rates for households with sons versus those with daughters. “We find not only that households with sons save more than households with daughters in all regions,” says Mr Wei, “but that households with sons tend to raise their savings rate if they also happen to live in a region with a more skewed sex ratio.” They calculate that about half the increase in China's savings in the past 25 years can be attributed to the rise in the sex ratio. If true, this would suggest that economic-policy changes to boost consumption will be less effective than the government hopes. Over the next generation, many of the problems associated with sex selection will get worse. The social consequences will become more evident because the boys born in large numbers over the past decade will reach maturity then. Meanwhile, the practice of sex selection itself may spread because fertility rates are continuing to fall and ultrasound scanners reach throughout the developing world.

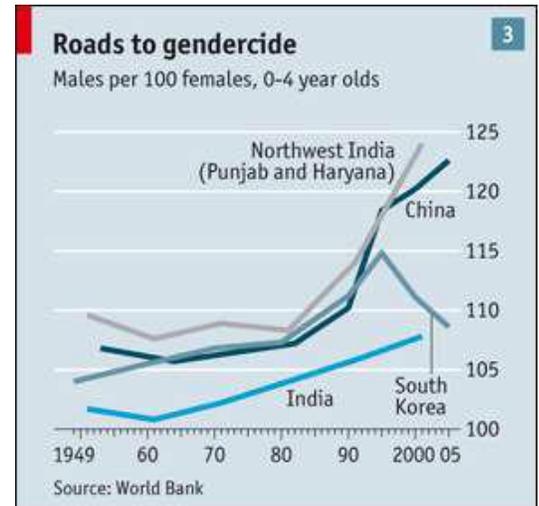
Yet the story of the destruction of baby girls does not end in deepest gloom. At least one country—South Korea—has reversed its cultural preference for sons and cut the distorted sex ratio (see chart 3). There are reasons for thinking China and India might follow suit.

South Korea was the first country to report exceptionally high sex ratios and has been the first to cut them. Between 1985 and 2003, the share of South Korean women who told national health surveyors that they felt “they must have a son” fell by almost two-thirds, from 48% to 17%. After a lag of a decade, the sex ratio began to fall in the mid-1990s and is now 110 to 100. Ms Das Gupta argues that though it takes a long time for social norms favouring sons to alter, and though the transition can be delayed by the introduction of ultrasound scans, eventually change will come.

Modernization not only makes it easier for parents to control the sex of their children, it also changes people's values and undermines those norms which set a higher store on sons. At some point, one trend becomes more important than the other. It is just possible that China and India may be reaching that point now. The census of 2000 and the CASS study both showed the sex ratio stable at around 120. At the very least, it seems to have stopped rising.

Locally, Ms Das Gupta argues†††, the provinces which had the highest sex ratios (and have two-thirds of China's population) have seen a deceleration in their ratios since 2000, and provinces with a quarter of the population have seen their ratios fall. In India, one study found that the cultural preference for sons has been falling, too, and that the sex ratio, as in much of China, is rising more slowly. In villages in Haryana, grandmothers sit veiled and silent while men are present. But their daughters sit and chat uncovered because, they say, they have seen unveiled women at work or on television so much that at last it seems normal to them.

Ms Das Gupta points out that, though the two giants are much poorer than South Korea, their governments are doing more than it ever did to persuade people to treat girls equally (through anti-discrimination laws and media campaigns). The unintended consequences of sex selection have been vast. They may get worse. But, at long last, she reckons, “there seems to be an incipient turnaround in the phenomenon of ‘missing girls’ in Asia.”



Assignment #6 Questions: Complete the following Free Response Questions based on the reading. Write your answers in your own words.

- Identify and describe the cultural and social causes of 'gendercide' [why is there such a preference for boys in particular cultures?]. [4pts]
- Identify and describe TWO examples of the negative effects this skewed sex ratio has on countries. [4pts]
- Discuss the role that technology has played in INCREASING 'gendercide'. [4pts]