

Preface

This eleventh edition of *Human Geography* retains the organization and structure of its earlier versions. Like them, it seeks to introduce its users to the scope and excitement of geography and its relevance to their daily lives and roles as informed citizens. We recognize that for many students, human geography may be their first or only work in geography and this their first or only textbook in the discipline. For these students particularly, we seek to convey the richness and breadth of human geography and to give insight into the nature and intellectual challenges of the field of geography itself. Our goals are to be inclusive in content, current in data, and relevant in interpretations. These goals are elusive. Because of the time lapse between world events and the publication of a book, inevitably events outpace analysis. We therefore depend on a continuing partnership with classroom instructors to provide the currency of information and the interpretation of new patterns of human geographic substance that changing conditions demand.

Organization

The text can easily be read in a one-semester or one-quarter course. The emphasis on human geographic current events and interpretations builds on our initial obligation to set the stage in Chapter 1 by briefly introducing students to the scope, methods, and background basics of geography as a discipline and to the tools—especially maps—that all geographers employ. It is supplemented by Appendix A giving a more detailed treatment of map projections than is appropriate in a general introductory chapter. Both are designed to be helpful, with content supportive of, not essential to, the later chapters of the text.

The arrangement of those chapters reflects our own sense of logic and teaching experiences. The chapters are unevenly divided among five parts. Those of Part One, “Themes and Fundamentals,” examine the basis of culture, culture change, and cultural regionalism, review the concepts of spatial interaction and spatial behavior, and consider population structures, patterns, and change. Parts Two through Four (Chapters 5 through 12) discuss the landscapes of cultural distinction and social organization resulting from human occupancy of the earth. These include linguistic, religious, ethnic, folk, and popular differentiation of peoples and societies, and the economic, urban, and political organization of space. Chapter 13—Part Five—draws together in sharper focus selected aspects of the human impact on the natural

landscape to make clear to students the relevance of the earlier-studied human geographic concepts and patterns to matters of current national and world environmental concern.

Among those concepts is the centrality of gender issues that underlie all facets of human geographic inquiry. Because they are so pervasive and significant, we felt it unwise to relegate their consideration to a single separate chapter, thus artificially isolating women and women’s concerns from all the topics of human geography for which gender distinctions and interests are relevant. Instead, we have incorporated significant gender/female issues within the several chapters where those issues apply—either within the running text of the chapter or, very often, highlighted in boxed discussions.

We hope by means of these chapter clusters and sequence to convey to students the logic and integration we recognize in the broad field of human geography. We realize that our sense of organization and continuity is not necessarily that of instructors using this text and have designed each chapter to be reasonably self-contained, able to be assigned in any sequence that satisfies the arrangement preferred by the instructor.

New to This Edition

We are pleased to welcome Mark Bjelland, to the author team beginning with the eleventh edition. Dr. Bjelland brings research experience in urban and economic geography to enrich these important topics in human geography. For a complete biography, see page xxx.

Although the text’s established framework of presentation has been retained in this eleventh edition, every chapter contains at least brief text additions or modifications to reflect current data, and many chapters contain new or revised illustrations, maps, and photos.

The eleventh edition contains many new and updated topics, including the following:

New Maps

Many new and updated maps have been introduced to the eleventh edition of *Human Geography*:

- Two new maps that use the city of New Orleans to illustrate the concepts of site and situation
- Perceptual regions of North America

- Global centers of high technology innovation
- Classification map of world cities based on international business services
- Map showing geographic shifts in the apportionment of the United States House of Representatives

Updated Boxes

The boxed elements in the text have been updated or replaced with new discussion texts.

- New Geography and Public Policy box “Broken Borders” in Chapter 3
- New box titled “Hip Hop Undergoes Globalization and Globalization” added in Chapter 10
- Revision and updates made to the “Voting Rights and Race” box now includes discussion on the outcome of recent court challenges to majority minority districts and the shape of the revised districts
- New box titled “Environmental Justice” added in Chapter 16

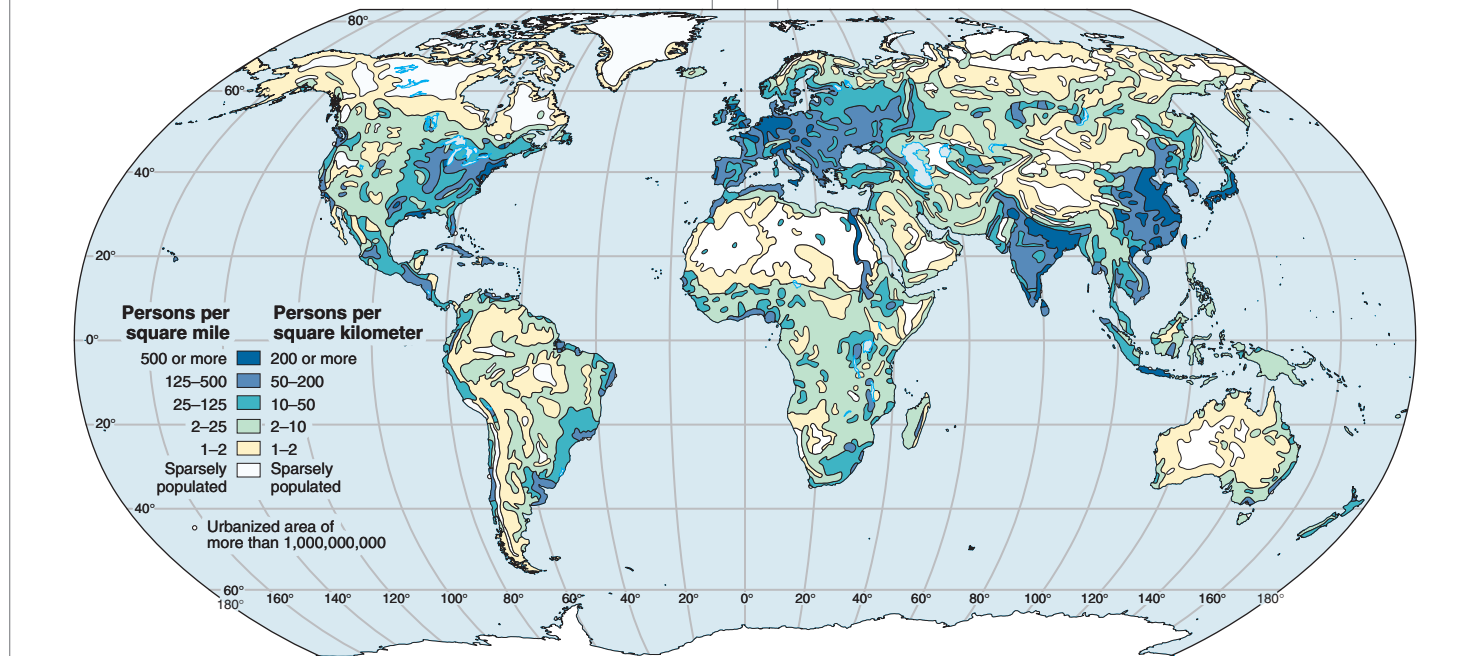
New/Revised Topics

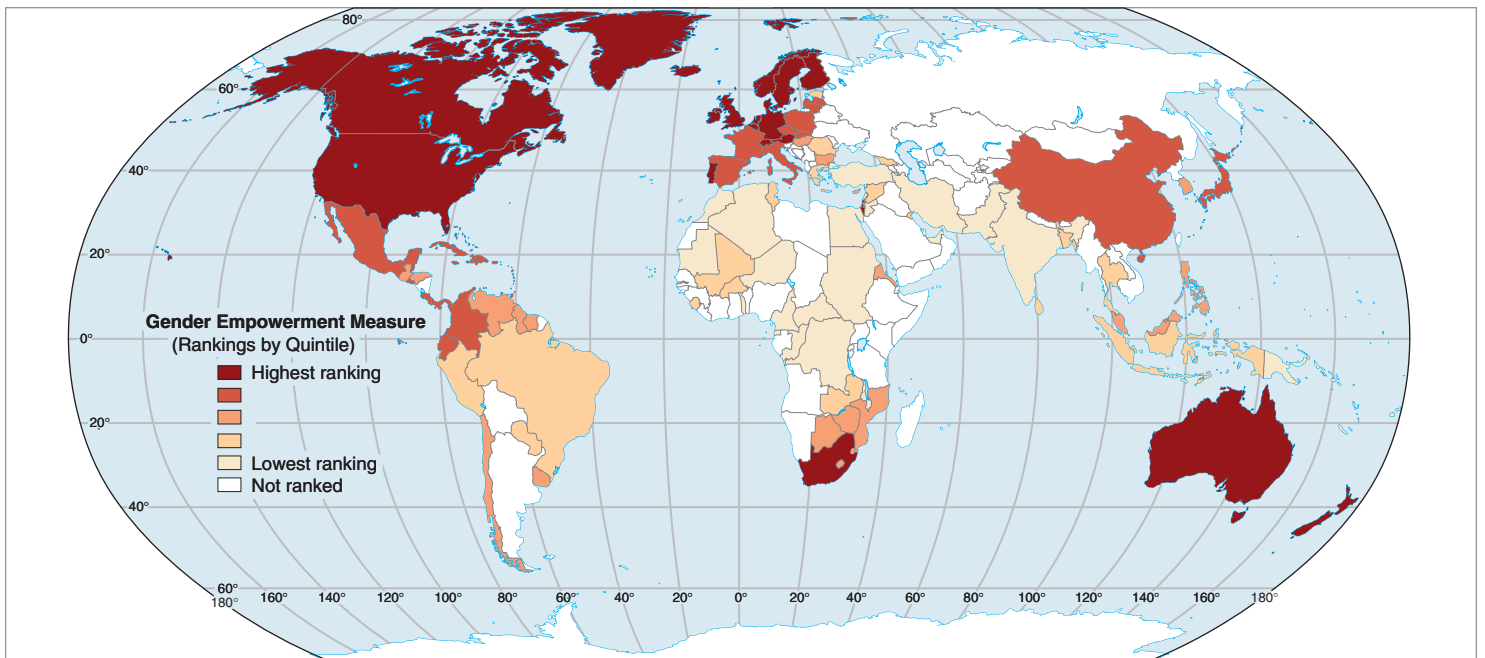
- Expanded discussion of the geography of religion with additional information on secularization, religious change and diversity, and religious landscapes
- Revised material on race and ethnicity reflect new scholarship, including a complete revision of the “Matter of Race” box
- Updated data for race and Hispanics in the United States

- New discussion and three illustrative photos on the revival of traditional building styles
- Brownfields, deindustrialization and urban revitalization discussion added to link economic geography and urban geography sections
- Additional background information added on the role of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank
- New Latin American City Model
- More in-depth information on past and ongoing border disputes
- Introduction of the IPAT equation as a way to integrate human geography topics of population and economic geography into a consideration of environmental impacts; also, a new discussion has been added on how the scale of environmental impacts shifts with rising standards of living
- Revised discussion of global climate change, offering concrete examples of ways individuals and communities have reduced their environmental impact

The Art of Human Geography

Many of the world maps have been put on a Robinson projection, which permits some exaggeration of size in the high latitudes in order to improve the shapes of landmasses. Size and shape are most accurate in the temperate and tropical zones. The color palette for the maps was specifically chosen to accommodate most colorblind readers.





Features

- The “Key Concepts” alert students to the main themes of the chapter.

- Chapter introductions take the form of interest-arousing vignettes to focus student attention on the subject matter that follows.

LANDSCAPES OF FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

Part Four

URBAN SYSTEMS AND URBAN STRUCTURES

11

Tokyo, Japan, the world's most populous urban agglomeration.

Key Concepts

1. The nature of cities in an urbanizing world: origins, definitions, and locations, pp. 340–346.
2. The economic base and systems of cities: functions, hierarchies, and networks, pp. 346–353.
3. Inside the city: land uses, social areas, and patterns of change, pp. 354–360.
4. World urban diversity: European and non-Western cities, pp. 369–380.

Cairo was a world-class city in the 14th century. Situated at the crossroads of Africa, Asia, and Europe, it dominated trade on the Mediterranean Sea. By the early 1300s, it had a population of half a million or more, with 10- to 14-story buildings crowding the city center. A Cairo chronicler of the period recorded the construction of a huge building with shops on the first floors and apartments housing 4000 people above. One Italian visitor estimated that more people lived on a single Cairo street than in all of Florence. Travelers from all over Europe and Asia made their way to Cairo, and the shipping at its port of Bab el-Andalus that of Venice and Genoa combined. The city contained more than 12000 shops, some specializing in luxury goods from all over the world—Siberian sable, chain mail, musical instruments, luxurious cloth, and exotic songbirds. Travelers marveled at the size, density, and variety of Cairo, comparing it favorably with Venice, Paris, and Baghdad.

Today, Cairo is a vast, sprawling metropolis, plagued by many of the problems common to the urbanization of developing countries in which population growth has far outstripped economic development. The 1970 population of Egypt was 35.3 million; it had grown to more than 75 million by 2006, thanks to improved health care in general, a dramatic drop in infant mortality, a continuing high total fertility rate, and a lengthening of life expectancy. An estimated 12 million people reside in the Cairo greater metropolitan area; the metro area contains 45% of all Egyptian urban dwellers and 20% of the entire population of the country. Cairo city alone holds 11 million residents at a density of more than 32,000 per square kilometer (12,000 per sq mi). And the city continues to grow, spreading into rural farmland and decreasing food production for the country's increasing population.

A steady stream of migrants arrives daily in Cairo where, they hope, opportunities will be available for a better and brighter life than in the crowded countryside. The city is the symbol of modern Egypt, a place where young people are willing to undergo deprivation for the chance to “make it.” But real opportunities continue to be scarce. The poor, of whom there are millions, crowd into two after two of apartment houses, many of them poorly constructed. Tens of thousands more live in rooftop sheds or small boats on the Nile; a half million find shelter living between the tombs in the Northern and Southern Cemeteries—known as the Cities of the Dead—on Cairo's eastern edge. On occasion, buildings collapse: the earthquake of October 12, 1992, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, did enormous damage, leveling thousands of structures.

One's first impression when arriving in central Cairo is of opulence, a stark contrast to what lies outside the city center. High-rise apartments, regional headquarters buildings of multinational corporations, and modern hotels stand amid clogged streets, symbols of the new Egypt (Figure 11.1). New suburban developments and exclusive residential communities create enclaves for the wealthy whose plush apartments are but a short distance from the slums housing a largely unemployed 20% of Cairo's population. Like cities nearly everywhere in the developing world, Cairo has experienced explosive growth that finds an increasing proportion of the country's population housed in an urban area without the economy or facilities to support them

all. Street congestion and idling traffic generate air pollution now worse than that of Mexico City, long the holder of that world record. Both the Nile River and the city's treated drinking water show dangerous levels of lead and cadmium, the unwanted by-products of the local lead smelter.

Cairo is a classic case of an urban explosion that sees an increasing proportion of the world's population housed within a growing number of both very large and mid-size cities. Urban population overall is growing more rapidly than the population as a whole and, by most estimates, by larger annual increments than ever before. In this chapter we turn to urbanization, which has always accompanied economic advancement. Among their other purposes cities serve as concentrations of people and activities to facilitate social interaction and the efficient exchange of information, goods, and services. Manufacturing and trade imply concentrations of workers, managers, merchants, and supporting institutions. Cities exist as functional nodes within a broader, hierarchical system of cities. Cities are also unique places with complex internal arrangements of land uses and social groups. In this chapter we begin by examining systems of cities and then turn our attention to life inside cities in different parts of the world.

An Urbanizing World

Figure 11.2 gives evidence that the growth of cities and major metropolitan areas was astounding in the 20th century. Some 411 metropolitan areas each had in excess of 1 million people by 2000; in 1900, there were only 12. Expectations are for 564 “million cities” in 2015. As many as 19 megapolises had populations of 10 million or more people in 2007; the United Nations calls them megacities (Figure 11.3). In 1980, none was of that size and in 1975 there were just 3.

- The boxed inserts that are part of each chapter expand on ideas included within the text or introduce related examples of chapter concepts and conclusions, often in gender-related contexts.

The Gated Community

Approximately one in six Americans—some 50 million people—lives in a master-planned community. Particularly characteristic of the fastest growing parts of the country, most of these communities are in the South and West, but they are increasingly common everywhere. In many regions, more than half of all new houses are being built in private developments. Master-planned communities in the United States trace their modern start back to the 1950s, when Irvine, California, and Sun City, Arizona, were built, but their roots can be found much earlier. Tuxedo Park, New York, for example, was planned and built in 1886 as a fully protected, socially exclusive community, and in the 1920s Kansas City's Country Club District was established as a restricted residential development with land use controlled by planning and deed restrictions and a self-governing homeowners association providing a variety of governmental, cultural, and recreational services.

A subset of the master-planned community is the **gated community**, a fenced or walled residential area with checkpoints staffed by security guards and access limited to designated individuals and identified guests. By 2005, 10 million Americans were living in these middle- and high-income gated communities within communities. With private security forces, surveillance systems monitoring common recreational areas such as community swimming pools, tennis courts, and health clubs and—often—without individual home security systems, the walled enclaves provide a sense of refuge from high crime rates, drug abuse, and other social problems of urban America.

Gated and sheltered communities are not just an American phenomenon but are increasingly found in all parts of the world. More and more gated residential enclaves have been sited in such stable Western European states as Spain, Portugal, and France. Developers

in Indian cities have also used gated communities to attract wealthy residents. Trying to appeal to Indians remaining in that country after years in areas like the Boston high-tech corridor and Silicon Valley, developers have built enclaves with names like Regent Place and Golden Enclave that boast American-style two-story houses and barbecues in the backyards.

Elsewhere, as in Argentina or Venezuela in South America or Lebanon in the Near East—with little urban planning, unstable city administration, and inadequate police protection—not only rich but also middle-class citizens are opting for protected residential districts. In China and Russia, the upswing in private and guarded settlements reflects in part a new form of post-communist social class distinction, while in South Africa gated communities serve as effective racial barriers.



Chapter 11 Urban Systems and Urban Structures 361

- Almost every chapter contains at least one special-purpose box labeled “Geography and Public Policy.” These boxes introduce a discussion of a topic of current national or international interest and conclude with a set of questions designed to induce thought and class discussion of the topic viewed against the background of human geographic insights students have mastered.

Geography and Public Policy

The Homeless

In the past quarter century, the number of homeless people in the United States has risen dramatically. Now every large city is up to have hundreds or even thousands of people who lack homes of their own. One sees them pushing shopping carts containing their meager goods, lining up at soup kitchens or rescue missions, and sleeping in parks or doorways. Reliable estimates of their numbers simply do not exist; official counts place the numbers of homeless Americans anywhere between 600,000 and 3 million.

Their existence and persistence raise a multitude of questions: the answers, however, are yet to be agreed upon by public officials and private Americans. Who are the homeless, and why have their numbers increased? Who should be responsible for coping with the problems they present? Are there ways to eliminate homelessness?

Some people believe the homeless are primarily the impoverished victims of a rich and unaring society. They view them as ordinary people, but ones who have had a bad break and been forced from their homes by job loss, divorce, domestic violence, or incapacitating illness. They point to the increasing numbers of families, women, and children among the homeless, less visible than the “bums” (primarily men) because they tend to live in cars, emergency shelters, or double-up in substandard buildings. Advocates of the homeless argue that government policies of the 1980s and 1990s that led to a sharp shortage of affordable housing were partly to blame for the homeless problem. Federal audits for building low-income and subsidized housing were more than \$30 billion in 1980 but dropped by three-quarters to \$7.5 billion a decade later. During the same period, city governments pursued policies of destruction of low-income housing, especially single-room-occupancy hotels. In addition, federal regulations and reduced state funding for mental health care institutionalized patients onto the streets to join people displaced by gentrification, job loss, or rising rents.

A contrary view is presented by those who see the homeless chiefly as people responsible for their own plight. In the words of one

commentator, the homeless are “deranged, pathological predators who spoil neighborhoods, terrorize passersby, and threaten the community.” They point to studies showing that nationally between 66% and 85% of all homeless suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse, or mental illness, and argue that people are responsible for the alcohol and drugs they ingest; they are not helpless victims of disease.

Communities have tried a number of strategies to cope with their homeless population. Some set up temporary shelters, especially in cold weather; some subsidize permanent housing and/or group homes. They encourage private, nonprofit groups to establish soup kitchens and food banks. Others attempt to drive the homeless out of town or at least to parts of town where they will be less visible. They forbid loitering in city parks or on beaches after midnight, install sleep-proof seats on park benches and bus stations, and outlaw aggressive panhandling.

Neither point of view appeals to those who believe that homelessness is more than simply a lack of shelter; that it is a matter of a morally disturbed population with severe problems that requires help getting off the streets and into treatment. What the homeless need, they say, is a “continuum of care”—an entire range of services that includes education, treatment

for drug and alcohol abuse and mental illness, and job training.

Questions to Consider

1. What is the name of the homeless problem in the community where you live or with which you are most familiar?
2. Where should responsibility for the homeless lie: at the federal, state, or local governmental level? Is it best left to private groups such as churches and charities? Or is it ultimately best recognized as a personal matter to be handled by homeless individuals themselves? What reasons favor or support your response?
3. Some people argue that giving money, food, or housing but no therapy to street people makes one an “enabler” or accomplice of addiction. Do you agree? Why or why not?
4. One columnist has proposed quarantining male street people on military bases and compelling them to accept medical treatment. Those who resist would be charged with crimes of violence and turned over to the criminal justice system. Do you believe the homeless should be forced into treatment programs or institutionalized against their will? If so, under what conditions?



A homeless man finds shelter on a bench near the White House in Washington, D.C.

- Each chapter also includes other pedagogical aids. The “Summary” iterates the main points of the chapter and provides a bridge to the chapter that follows.



Figure 11.43 The Cyber Gateway Building in Hyderabad's Hitec City. The complex houses firms like the multinational software companies Microsoft, IBM, and Toshiba, as well as Indian companies like Wipro, which provides information technology services and product design. Hitec City also houses professional schools in business and information technology.

Summary

The city is the essential focus of activity for every society advanced beyond the subsistence level. Although they are among the oldest marks of civilization, only in the past decade have cities become the home of the majority of the world's people. Virtually all population growth worldwide in the first decades of the 21st century will be captured by cities in the developing world. All settlements growing beyond their village origins take on functions uniting them to the countryside and to a larger system of settlements. As they grow, they become functionally complex. Their economic structure, composed of both basic and nonbasic activities, may become diverse. Basic activities represent the functions performed for the larger economy and urban system; nonbasic activities satisfy the needs of the urban residents themselves. Functional classifications distinguish the economic roles of urban centers, while simple classification of them as transportation and special-function cities or as central places helps define and explain their functional and size hierarchies and the spatial patterns they display within a system of cities.

Systems of cities are reflected in the urban hierarchy and in part described by the rank-size rule, primacy, and central place theory. When a city is far larger than all others in its country, it is termed a primate city. Many countries display this dominating city pattern, but there are only a few world cities dominating the global economy.

Repetitive physical and social patterns are found inside Anglo-American cities. At the core, the central business district,

localized originally by mass transit line convergence, has high-end land values and accessibility. Outside the CBD, lower order commercial centers are also transport-route oriented. Residential uses occupy less valuable and less accessible land. These patterns inspired geographers to summarize early 20th-century urban form by the concentric zone, sector, and multiple-nuclei models, modified by 21st-century recognition of metropolitan peripheral models. The period following World War II brought massive changes in urban organization, with the decline and regeneration of the central city accompanied by the rise and expansion of suburbs. Urban social patterns have been influenced by the tendency for urban dwellers to sort themselves spatially by family status, social status, and ethnicity. In Western countries, these patterns are also influenced by governmental controls that help determine land uses.

Urbanization is a global phenomenon, and Anglo-American models of city systems, land use, and social area patterns differ substantially from cities in the rest of the world, reflecting diverse heritages and economic structures. Western European cities differ from those in Eastern Europe, where land uses reflect earlier communist principles of city structure. Explosive growth in developing-world cities is rendering them unable to provide all their residents with employment, housing, safe water, sanitation, and other minimally essential services and facilities.

- New terms and special usages of common words and phrases are identified in boldface or italic type. The boldface terms are included in the “Key Words” list at the end of each chapter and are defined in an inclusive cross-referenced glossary at the end of the text.
- “For Review” contains questions that direct student attention to important concepts developed within the chapter.
- The “Key Concept Review” section in the end-of-chapter material summarizes the main points of the chapter and conveys additional information and explanation as integral parts of the text.

KEY WORDS

basic sector 346	economic base 346	peripheral model 359
brownfields 356	edge city 364	primate city 353
central business district (CBD) 356	gated community 361	rank-size rule 352
central city 354	gentrification 367	sector model 358
central place 349	hinterland 344	suburb 354
central place theory 349	metropolitan area 354	town 354
Christaller, Walter 350	multiple-nuclei model 358	urban hierarchy 351
concentric zone model 357	multiplier effect 348	urban influence zone 351
conurbation 341	network city 353	urbanized area 354
	nonbasic (service) sector 372	world city 352

FOR REVIEW

1. Consider the city or town in which you live, attend school, or with which you are most familiar. In a brief paragraph, discuss that community's site and situation. Point out the connection, if any, between its site and situation and the basic functions that it carries or now performs.
2. Describe the multiplier effect as it relates to the population growth of urban units.
3. Is there a hierarchy of retailing activities in the community with which you are most familiar? Of how many and of what kinds of levels is that hierarchy composed? What localizing forces affect the distributional pattern of retailing within that community?
4. Briefly describe the urban land use patterns predicted by the *concentric circle*, the *sector*, and the *multiple-nuclei* models of urban development. Which one, if any, best corresponds to the growth and land use pattern of the community most familiar to you?
5. In what ways do *social status*, *family status*, and *ethnicity* affect the residential choices of households? What expected distributional patterns of urban social areas are associated with each? Does the social geography of your community conform to the predicted patterns?
6. How has suburbanization damaged the economic base and the financial stability of the United States central city?
7. In what ways does the Canadian city differ from the pattern of its U.S. counterpart?
8. Why are metropolitan areas in developing countries expected to grow larger than many Western metropolises by 2015 or 2020?
9. What are *primate cities*? Why are primate cities so prevalent in the developing world? Why are they so overburdened in populations and functions? How are some governments attempting to reduce their relative importance in their national systems of cities?
10. How are cities in the developing world influenced by their colonial past?

KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

1. What common features define the origin, nature, and locations of cities? (pp. 340–346.)
Cities arose 4000–6000 years ago as distinctive evidence of the growing cultural and economic complexity of early civilizations. Distinct from the farm villages of subsistence economies, true cities provided an increasingly broad range of functions—religious, military, trade, production, etc.—for their developing societies. Their functions and importance were affected by the sites and situations chosen for them. The massive recent increase in number and size of cities worldwide reflects the universality of economic development and total population growth in the later 20th century.
2. How are cities structured economically and how are systems of cities organized? (pp. 346–353.)
The economic base of a city—the functions it performs—is divided between basic and nonbasic (or service) activities. Through a multiplier effect, adding basic workers increases both the number of service workers and the total population of a city. The amount of growth reflects the base ratio characteristic of the city. Cities may be hierarchically ranked by their size and functional complexity. Rank-size, primate, and central place hierarchies are commonly cited but distinctly different.

- Appendix B is a modified version of the Population Reference Bureau's 2008 World Population Data Sheet containing economic and demographic data and projections for countries, regions, and continents. These provide a wealth of useful comparative statistics for student projects and study of world patterns.

Appendix B

2008 WORLD POPULATION DATA

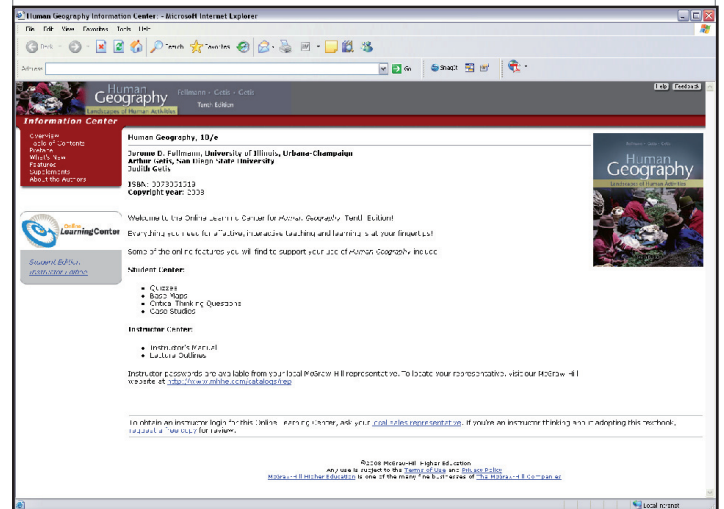
	Population Mid-2008 (millions)	Births Per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths Per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Pop. mid-2008 (millions)	Projected Pop. Change 2008-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Population < 15 (Age)	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	Percent Urban	Percent Pop. 15+ with Improved Drinking Water Services	GNIPPP Per Capita 2007 (US \$)		
WORLD	6,795	21	8	1.2	8,000	9,352	39	49	2.6	28/7	68	49	0.8	86	59,600
MORE DEVELOPED	1,237	12	10	0.2	1,269	1,294	5	6	1.6	17/16	77	74	0.5	97	31,200
LESS DEVELOPED	5,479	23	8	1.5	6,731	8,058	47	54	2.8	30/6	67	44	1.0	84	4,760
LEAST DEVELOPED (excl. China)	4,154	26	9	1.8	5,255	6,621	59	59	3.2	34/5	65	44	1.4	82	4,560
AFRICA	797	36	13	2.4	1,139	1,664	109	85	4.7	41/3	55	27	3.0	62	1,060
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	767	37	14	2.4	1,158	1,732	100	82	4.9	41/3	54	28	4.0	64	2,430
NORTHERN AFRICA	309	40	15	2.5	1,161	1,698	110	88	5.4	43/3	50	35	5.0	58	1,830
Algeria	197	26	7	1.9	251	307	56	45	3.0	33/8	69	80	0.3	87	4,760
Egypt	347	22	4	1.8	433	501	44	27	2.3	30/5	72	63	0.1	85	5,490
Libya	749	27	6	2.0	959	1,179	57	33	3.1	33/5	72	43	—	98	5,400
Morocco	6.3	24	4	2.0	8.1	9.7	54	21	3.0	30/4	73	77	—	71	11,500
Sudan	31.2	21	6	1.4	36.6	42.4	36	43	2.4	29/6	70	56	0.1	83	3,990
Tanzania	39.4	33	12	2.1	54.3	73.0	85	81	4.5	41/4	58	38	1.4	70	1,880
Western Sahara	0.5	28	8	2.0	0.8	0.9	89	53	3.0	31/2	64	81	—	—	—
WESTERN AFRICA	291	42	15	2.6	419	616	112	96	5.7	44/3	51	42	2.5	58	1,480
Benin	9.3	42	12	3.0	14.5	22.5	142	98	5.7	44/3	56	41	1.2	65	1,310
Burkina Faso	15.2	45	15	3.0	23.7	37.5	147	89	6.2	46/3	51	16	1.6	72	1,120
Cape Verde	0.5	30	5	2.5	0.7	0.9	83	28	3.5	38/6	71	59	—	80	2,940
Cote d'Ivoire	20.7	38	14	2.4	26.2	34.7	88	100	4.9	40/2	52	48	3.9	81	1,990
Gambia	1.6	38	11	2.7	2.3	3.4	117	93	5.1	42/3	58	49	0.9	86	1,140
Ghana	23.9	32	10	2.2	33.7	48.8	104	71	4.3	40/4	59	48	1.9	80	1,330
Guinea	10.3	42	14	2.9	15.7	24.5	138	113	5.7	46/3	54	30	1.6	70	1,120
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	50	19	3.1	2.9	5.3	205	117	7.1	48/3	45	30	1.8	57	470
Liberia	3.9	50	18	3.1	6.8	12.5	236	133	6.8	47/2	46	58	1.7	64	290
Mali	12.7	48	15	3.3	20.6	34.2	169	96	6.6	48/4	56	31	1.5	60	1,040
Mauritania	3.2	35	9	2.7	4.5	6.4	99	77	4.8	40/4	60	40	0.8	60	2,010

- Appendix C, a single-page “United States, Canada, and Mexico Reference Map,” provides name identification of all U.S. states, Mexican states, and Canadian provinces and shows the location of principal cities.

Teaching and Learning Supplements

McGraw-Hill offers various tools and technology products to support *Human Geography*. Students can order supplemental study materials by contacting their local bookstore or by calling 800-262-4729. Instructors can obtain teaching aids by calling the Customer Service Department at 800-338-3987, visiting the McGraw-Hill website at www.mhhe.com, or contacting their local McGraw-Hill sales representative.

Teaching Supplements for Instructors



Human Geography Website at <http://www.mhhe.com/fellmann11e>

The *Human Geography* Website offers a wealth of teaching and learning aids for instructors. In addition to all of the student assets available, instructors will appreciate:

- A password-protected Instructor's Manual
- Access to the online **Presentation Center** including all of the illustrations, photographs, and tables from the text in convenient jpg and PowerPoint format
- PowerPoint lecture outlines
- Test bank files in Word format

Presentation Center (found at www.mhhe.com/fellmann11e)

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En-hance improved, increased in worth.

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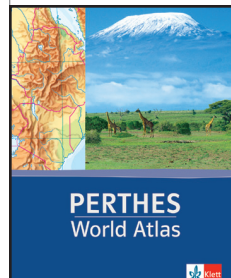
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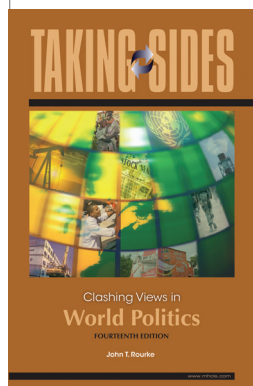
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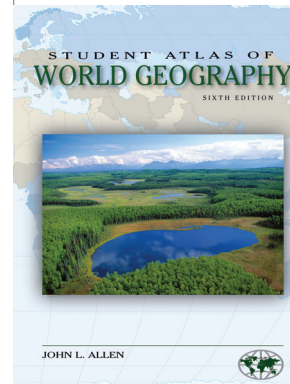
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Acknowledgments

It is with great pleasure that we again acknowledge our debts of gratitude to both departmental colleagues—at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; at Gustarvs Adolphus College; and at both San Diego State University and the University of California, Santa Barbara—and all others who have given generously of their time and knowledge in response to our requests. These have been identified in earlier editions, and although their names are not repeated here, they know of our continuing appreciation.

We specifically, however, wish to recognize with gratitude the advice, suggestions, corrections, and general assistance in matters of content and emphasis provided by the following reviewers of the manuscript for this edition.

Dr. Scott Hunt, *Columbus State Community College*

Olaf Kuhlke, *University of Minnesota—Duluth*

Craig S. Campbell, *Youngstown State University*

Jeff Germany, *University of Arizona*

Istvan Egresi, *University of Oklahoma*

Wayne Bew, *Montgomery County Community College, Blue Bell, PA*

Susan C. Slowey, *Blinn College*

Darren Purcell, *University of Oklahoma*

Bimal Kanti Paul, *Kansas State University*

Jose Javier Lopez, *Minnesota State University*

Korine N. Kolivras, *Virginia Tech*

Moe Chowdhury, *Youngstown State University*

Taylor E. Mack, *Louisiana Tech University*

Meredith Marsh, *University of California Santa Barbara*

Lashale D. Pugh, *Youngstown State University*

We appreciate their invaluable help, as well as that of the many other previous reviewers recognized in earlier editions of this book. None except the authors, of course, is responsible for final decisions on content or for errors of fact or interpretation the reader may detect.

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