

TOPIC #1

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. Introduction to Geographic Analysis
 - 1.1 The Field of Geography
 - 1.2 Economic Geography
2. The Changing Nature of Economic Geography
 - 2.1 Historical Approaches
 - 2.1.1 Commercial Geography
 - 2.1.2 Environmental Determinism
 - 2.1.3 Areal Differentiation
 - 2.1.4 Spatial Organization (locational analysis)
 - 2.1.5 Location Theory
 - 2.2 (Post) Modern Approaches
 - 2.2.1 Behavioural Approaches
 - 2.2.1.1 Introduction
 - 2.2.1.2 Phenomenology
 - 2.2.1.3 Structuralist
 - 2.2.2 Dialectical Approaches
 - 2.2.2.1 Introduction
 - 2.2.2.2 Radical Humanist
 - 2.2.2.3 Marxist
3. Subfields of Economic Geography (Economic Sectors)
4. Economic Organizations/Systems
 - 4.1 Competing Economic Mindsets
 - 4.1.1 Conservative
 - 4.1.2 Liberal
 - 4.1.3 Radical
 - 4.2 Socio-Political Systems
 - 4.2.1 Capitalistic Economies
 - 4.2.2 Command Economies
 - 4.2.3 Mixed Economic Systems (Redistributive Welfare States)
 - 4.2.4 Traditional Economies (LDCs)
 - 4.2.5 Organizational Market-Negotiated Systems
5. Models in Economic Geography
 - 5.1 The Nature of Facts
 - 5.2 The Nature of Models
 - 5.2.1 Introduction
 - 5.2.2 Characteristics of Models
 - 5.2.3 Types of Models
 - 5.2.3.1 Descriptive (or Positive) Models
 - 5.2.3.2 Prescriptive (or Normative) Models
 - 5.3 The Nature of Paradigms

5.4 Nomothetism and Idiographism in Geography

5.4.1 Introduction

5.4.2. Nomothetism

5.4.3 Idiographism

5.4.4 The Hartshorne-Schaefer Debate.

6. The Context of Economic Geography

6.1 Population

6.2 Resources

6.2.1 Food Resources

6.2.1.1 Increasing Food Production

6.2.1.2 Creating New Food Sources

6.2.2 Non-renewable Resources

6.2.3 The Polarized Scarcity Debate

6.2.3.1 The Pessimists

6.2.3.2 The Optimists

TOPIC #2
PRINCIPLES OF LOCATION AND ECONOMIC
DECISION-MAKING

1. Introduction
2. Basic Geographic Concepts
 - 2.1 Space
 - 2.1.1 Abstract Space
 - 2.1.2 Concrete Space
 - 2.1.3 Dimensional Primitives
 - 2.1.4 Agglomeration and Accessibility
 - 2.2 Location
 - 2.2.1 Absolute Location
 - 2.2.2 Relative Location
 - 2.3 Distance
 - 2.3.1 Absolute Distance
 - 2.3.2 Relative Distance
 - 2.3.3 Friction of Distance
 - 2.4 Spatial Patterns/Structure
 - 2.4.1 Point Patterns
 - 2.4.2 Linear Patterns
 - 2.4.3 Nodal Regions
 - 2.4.4 Uniform Regions
 - 2.5 Spatial Processes
 - 2.6 Spatial Interactions
 - 2.6.1 Ullman's Principles of Spatial Interaction
 - 2.6.1.1 Complementarity
 - 2.6.1.2 Transferability
 - 2.6.1.3 Intervening Opportunity
 - 2.6.2 Distance-Decay Effect
 - 2.6.3 Gravity Model
3. Basic Economic Concepts
 - 3.1 Price
 - 3.2 Supply
 - 3.3 Demand
 - 3.4 Market Equilibrium
 - 3.5 Elasticity
 - 3.5.1 Elasticity of Demand
 - 3.5.2 Elasticity of Supply
4. Economic Decision-Making
 - 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.1.1 The Concept of Decision-Making
 - 4.1.2 Human Rationality
 - 4.1.3 Types of Decision Processes

- 4.2 Individual Decision-Making
 - 4.2.1 The Rational Model
 - 4.2.2 Satisficing
 - 4.2.3 Incrementalism
- 4.3 Corporate Decision-Making
 - 4.3.1 Characteristics
 - 4.3.2 Pred's Behavioural Matrix
- 4.4 Government Decision-Making
 - 4.4.1 Introduction
 - 4.4.2 Governments in Planned/Centralized Economics
 - 4.4.3 Governments as "Big Business"
 - 4.4.4 Governments as Providers of Social Welfare
 - 4.4.5 Governments and Trade Interference
- 4.5 Other Influences (On Economic Decision-Making)

TOPIC #3 & 4
THE PRIMARY SECTOR
PART ONE: AGRICULTURE

1. Introduction
2. Sector Components
 - 2.1 Forestry
 - 2.2 Fishing
 - 2.3 Mining
 - 2.4 Agriculture
3. The Agriculture Sector
 - 3.1 Definition
 - 3.2 Characteristics
 - 3.2.1 Many Producing Units
 - 3.2.2 Multiplicity of Products
 - 3.2.3 Biological Nature of Production
 - 3.2.4 Self-Sufficing Production
 - 3.2.5 The Nature of Locational Decisions
 - 3.3 The Emergence of Agriculture
 - 3.3.1 Origins of Agriculture
 - 3.3.2 Agricultural Hearths
 - 3.4 The Diffusion of Agriculture
 - 3.5 The Economic State of Farming in Canada
 - 3.6 Agriculture in Modern Societies
 - 3.7 Introduction to the Agricultural Location Process
4. The von Thünen Model of Agricultural Location
 - 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.2 Model Assumptions
 - 4.3 The Problem
 - 4.4 von Thünen's Model
 - 4.4.1 Introduction
 - 4.4.2 The Intensity Theory
 - 4.4.3 The Crop Theory
 - 4.4.4 Changing Technology and von Thünen's Model
 - 4.4.5 Modern Modifications of von Thünen's Model
 - 4.5 Consequences
 - 4.6 Differing Intensities of Production
 - 4.7 Testing von Thünen's Model
 - 4.8 Distance and Farming Today
 - 4.8.1 Introduction
 - 4.8.2 Villages and Farms
 - 4.8.3 Zones within a Country
 - 4.8.4 Value, Perishability and Trade

TOPIC #5
THE PRIMARY SECTOR
PART TWO: RESOURCES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Definitions
 - 1.1 Resources
 - 1.2 "Natural" Resources
 - 1.3 Reserves
 - 1.4 The Resource System
 - 1.4.1 Introduction
 - 1.4.2 The Systems Approach
2. Resource Classification
 - 2.1 Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources
 - 2.1.1 Renewable Resources
 - 2.1.2 Non-Renewable Resources
 - 2.2 Resource Continuum
3. Measures of the Quantity of Resources Available
 - 3.1 Non-Renewable Resources
 - 3.1.1 Resource Base
 - 3.1.2 Resources
 - 3.1.2.1 Identified Resources
 - 3.1.2.2 Undiscovered Resources
 - 3.1.3 Ultimately Recoverable Resources
 - 3.1.4 Depletion Curves
 - 3.1.4.1 Introduction
 - 3.1.4.2 Factors That Reduce Rates of Depletion
 - 3.2 Renewable Resources
 - 3.2.1 Sustained Yield
 - 3.2.2 Absorptive Capacity
 - 3.2.3 Carrying Capacity
4. Resource Management
5. Cowboy and Spaceship Economics
 - 5.1 Cowboy Economy
 - 5.2 Spaceship Economy

TOPIC #6 & 7

THE SECONDARY SECTOR (INDUSTRIAL LOCATION)

1. Introduction
2. Industrial Geography vs. Manufacturing Geography
3. Types of Industry (Manufacturing)
 - 3.1 Introduction
 - 3.2 Construction and Utilities
 - 3.2.1 The Construction Industries.
 - 3.2.2 Utilities
 - 3.3 Tools of Measurement
 - 3.3.1 Volume of Inputs/Outputs
 - 3.3.2 Employment Levels
 - 3.3.2.1 Manufacturing
 - 3.3.2.2 Construction
 - 3.3.2.3 Utilities
 - 3.3.3 Value Added in Manufacturing (MVA)
 - 3.4 Industrial Location Types
4. General Location Factors
 - 4.1 Primary Factors
 - 4.1.1 Raw Materials
 - 4.1.2 Energy Resources
 - 4.1.3 Capital Availability
 - 4.1.4 Labour Supply
 - 4.1.4.1 Cost
 - 4.1.4.2 Availability and Stability
 - a. Availability
 - b. Stability
 - 4.1.4.3 Productivity
 - 4.1.5 Transportation Facilities
 - 4.1.6 Market Location
 - 4.1.6.1 Weight Increase
 - 4.1.6.2 Bulk Increase
 - 4.1.6.3 Fragility
 - 4.1.6.4 Perishability
 - 4.1.6.5 Value of the Product
 - 4.1.6.6 Consumer Requirements
 - 4.2 Secondary Factors
 - 4.2.1 The Physical Environment
 - 4.2.1.1 Topography
 - 4.2.1.2 Climate
 - 4.2.1.3 Water
 - 4.2.2 Government Policies
 - 4.2.2.1 National Government
 - 4.2.2.2 Provincial & Local Government
 - 4.2.3 Taxes

- 4.2.4 Research
- 4.2.5 Management
- 4.2.6 Regional Perceptions
- 4.2.7 Personal Considerations

5. Location Factors and Trends

6. General Theory of Manufacturing Location

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Least Cost Location Theories
 - 6.2.1 Cost Minimization
 - 6.2.2 Orientation
 - 6.2.2.1 Transportation Orientation
 - a. Raw Material Orientation
 - b. Market Orientation
 - c. Intermediate Transportation Orientation
 - 6.2.2.2 Labour Orientation
 - 6.2.2.3 Power Orientation
- 6.3 Effects of Economics of Scale
 - 6.3.1 Internal Economics of Scale
 - 6.3.2 External Economics of Scale
 - 6.3.2.1 Economics of Location
 - 6.3.2.2 Economics of Urbanization
 - 6.3.2.3 Industrial Complex Economics

7. Weber's Theory of Least Cost Location

- 7.1 Weber's Assumptions
- 7.2 Weber's Terminology
 - 7.2.1 Ubiquitous Raw Materials (or Ubiquities)
 - 7.2.2 Localized Raw Materials
 - 7.2.3 Pure Raw Materials
 - 7.2.4 Gross Raw Materials
 - 7.2.5 Material Index
- 7.3 Transportation Orientation
- 7.4 Labour Orientation

8. Theories That Emphasize Demand

- 8.1 Market Area Theory (Lösch)
 - 8.1.1 Introduction
 - 8.1.2 Lösch's Assumptions
 - 8.1.3 Model Results