

Rainer Kuhn

Explain how global core areas (hubs) can be distinguished from peripheral areas

[10 MARKS]

GREATER EMPHASIS ON HUBS! ENSURE TO DISTINGUISH THE TWO HUBS + CORES.

The core and periphery model, created by Friedman in 1966, can be used to distinguish core areas, which are important economic and educational centers in which global activities and flows take place, from peripheries, which are classified as less affluent and poorer areas. On a national scale, hubs are more developed areas boasting a higher quality of life than the nearby peripheral areas, especially in terms of education. Peripheries are characterized by having a lower population density than cores, less investment and poorer education. Globalization is a good way of analyzing development and can be defined as the growing interdependence of countries or the worldwide movement toward economic, financial,

DEFINE DEFINITION

AO1

trade and communications integrations. Using examples of cores, e.g.

NAMED EXAMPLES GIVEN ✓

London and Sao Paulo and peripheries on a national and global scale, this essay will explain how global core areas can be distinguished from peripheral areas by comparing the characteristics of cores and peripheries and by using indices, such as the KOF and Human Development Index (HDI).

Aim GIVEN!

GREATER RANGE OF EXAMPLES & LINKS.

On a global scale, ^{certain} countries are classified as cores, e.g. the USA, Singapore, Germany, while others as peripheries, e.g. Afghanistan and the DR of Congo. Core areas are MEDCs with high levels of development through globalization or the Human Development Index. The HDI consists of life expectancy, years of schooling and GNI per capita. Globalization can be measured by the KOF index by looking at factors, such as the GDP, economic and political development of a country. The trend of core and peripheries is outlined somewhat accurately by the Brandt Line, which

TOOL GIVEN (KOF).

9/10 wk.

.REPHRASE.

GREATER DETAIL NEEDED.

was created in 1980 and separates the world into a North-South divide to try to understand the economic development of the world.

In this case, the cores are mainly found in the Northern Hemisphere, while the peripheries make up the Southern Hemisphere.

Cores tend to have a certain set of characteristics, such as: access to a coast for trade, a stable climate and a flat terrain to support infrastructure; all geographical characteristics.

Some social and political characteristics include: a democracy or other form of stable government, good healthcare and access to education. Countries possessing these characteristics are more likely to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) to speed up its development.

On the contrary, peripheries are usually LDCs due to several reasons or lack of core characteristics. Some reasons include:

harsh climate, political instability, unequal gender rights and high levels of corruption impeding development. Peripheries often export raw materials, or make a large portion of their GDP from remittances, e.g. Mexico. They also rank lower on the Gender Gap Index, as they have a greater gender inequality. Additionally, peripheries have a lack of research facilities and local companies.

In conclusion, core areas are more globalized, developed and richer nations with a high quality of life and many job opportunities in the tertiary or quaternary sector, while peripheries lack the stability or investment to attain these qualities. It is also essential to realize that periphery nations are either in early stages

TIME?

LINKS STARTING TO BE MADE. ✓

RANGE OF DEVELOPMENT

FACTORS

NAMED ✓

EXAMPLES

clear conclusion.

Rainer Kuhn Geography Essay

of development or need aid to develop into a nation with
a better economy or social and political situation classified as a core.

Procedural

Private

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