Flors v.17.

Explain how global core areas (hubs) can be distinguished from peripheral areas [10 MARKS]

(margin annotations: TIME. — REFERCED)

The core and periphery model was created in 1963 by Friedman. It distinges countries ~~into~~ (core areas) into richer, more dominant nations or into poorer, ~~more~~ and (peripheral areas) less economically developed nations. This model shows that when a core is present, periphery's will automatically form around it. The areas that were [AOI] once periphery's will now form into *MAY HAVE* semi-periphery's which have both core *FURTHERED* and periphery attributes. Hubs can be *THROUGH* distinguished as a knowlege center, *THE USE* were University's, as an example are *OF EXAMPLES* present, or other research facilities. [Core and peripheral areas can also be used* to distinguish country's. A good step to ~~organise them~~ show the characteristics of a given country is to use the MEDC and LEDC model. Take into consideration that not all LEDC's are periperal areas and ~~vice~~ not all MEDC's are core areas. there are (exeption), such as ~~Singapore~~ Sãn paulo and ~~Hong Kong~~ Bankok but ~~on a~~ in general LEDC are considerd peripheral areas and MEDC are considerd core areas. You can ~~better~~ analyze the development of
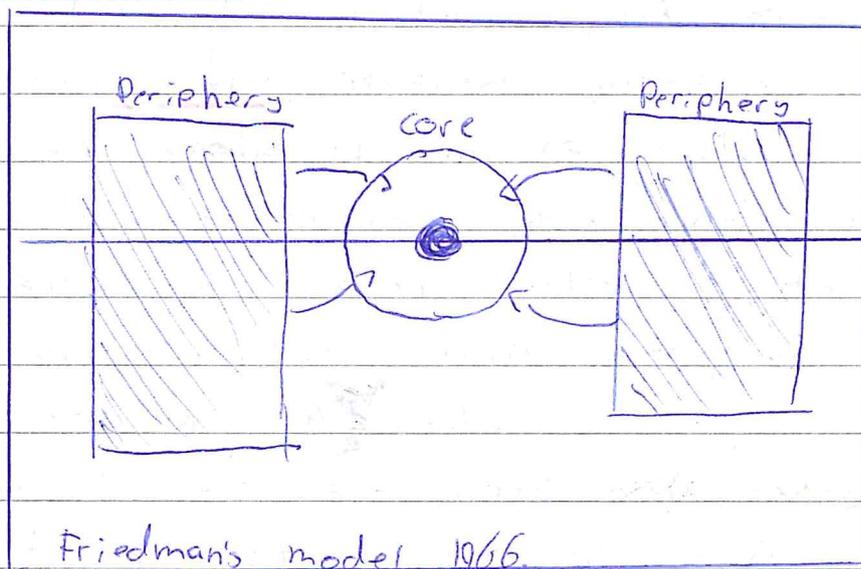
*on a global scale

(margin annotations: FURTHER EXAMPLES SILICON VALLEY. — New paragraph. — ELEMENTS OF AOI STRATED. — SPELLING. — NAMED EXAMPLES GIVEN ✓)

$\frac{8}{10}$

a country by using globilization. Globilization
is the growing indepence of countries
or the worldwide movement toward
economic, financial, trade and communication.
interegation. This can be measured by
using the (Kof index) or the (DI). Core
areas are mainly found in the
western hemisphere whereas the
Southern hemisphere is made up of
peripheries. This concept of core and
peripheral areas can also be used on
a local scale. A town On the outskirts of a
city for example.

Friedman's model 1966.

The diagram obove shows the relationship
between the core and peripheral areas.
The core attracts more people from the
peripherys. This shows the gap
in between the core and periphery where
the johs and higher educational standards
attract "migrants" out of the peripheral areas.
making the core areas even bigger, and
bherioheral areas less developed

(REPHRASE)

Core areas tend to follow a similar set of characteristics when it comes to location or climate. Most core areas are located close to the Coast, and have a reasonable stable climate. They have a supply of raw materials and a stable goverment. Whereas peripheral areas, tend to have a worse health care system, & education system and water and electricity acess then a core area. These characteristics are vital when it comes too Foreign direct investment FDI (for short).

DEVELOP & DIRECT EXAMPLES ARE MISSING

In Conclusion, Core area's are the richer more globalized nations /area's, with a higher standard of living, whereas peripheral area's are less economically developed and lack a stable goverment. or It is important to note that many pheripheral countries, can have core area's in then. Peripheral areas can be qualified as Cores or hubs when direct foreign invesment develops the areas into a more stable, economically active nation.

SHORTEN CONCLUSION