

Advanced Placement Human Geography Terms & Concepts Review

2 I.

Geography:
It's Nature & Perspective
(5% to 10%)

3 The portion of the world's land surface that is permanently settled by human beings Ecumene

4 A venture involving 3 or more national states – political, economic, and/or cultural cooperation to promote shared objectives Supranationalism

5 The process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government Devolution

6 A force that unifies people Centripetal Force

7 A force that divides people Centrifugal Force

8 A group of people united by a common culture Nation

9 An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with control over its internal and foreign affairs State

10 A state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality Nation-State

11 States in which 2 or more ethnic groups with traditions of self-determination coexist Multinational State

12 The position of anything on Earth's surface which can be described using toponym, site, situation, or mathematical grid Location

13 4 ways of identifying location Toponym, Site, Situation, Absolute

14 A specific point on Earth distinguished by a particular character Place

15 An area distinguished by a unique combination of trends or features Region

16 The process of the spreading of a feature or trend from one place to another Diffusion

17 Geographic approach that emphasizes human-environment relationships Cultural Ecology

18 Fundamental geographic question Why of Where?

19 The process whereby we think spatially, producing mental images of space which allows us to navigate and to communicate about the relative position of things in space Mental Mapping

20 Authors of Mental Maps Gould & White

21 The result of the modification of the natural landscape by human activities (first defined by Carl Sauer) The Cultural Landscape
(Agricultural, Ethnic, . . .)

22 Whittlesey's concept that successive societies leave their cultural imprint on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape Sequent Occupancy

23 Term for the size of an area studied from local to global Scale

24 The relationship of a map size to the real-world Map Scale

25 First person to use the term "geography" who calculated the circumference of the Earth to within 0.05% Eratosthenes

26 First person to describe location using a mathematical grid Hipparchus

27 First geographers to use the scientific method – they devised the environmental determinism approach Humbolt & Ritter

28 The scientific study of the locations of people and activities across Earth's surface and the reasons for their distribution Geography

29 The scientific study of where and why human activities are located where they are Human Geography

30 The art and science of map-making Cartography

31 Transferring the image of globe onto a flat sheet of paper Map Projection

32 Distortions created by map projections Relative Size, Shape, Distance, & Direction

33 Map projection formed by placing a cylinder around a globe – Useful for sea travel Mercator Projection

34 Type of map that shows cities, provinces, counties, and countries Political

35 Type of map that shows physical features Topographic

36 Type of map that shows differences in elevation, usually using isolines Relief

37 Type of map that uses various colors to show the variations in the levels of certain characteristics Choropleth

38 Type of map that uses dots to represent a given value of a characteristic in order to show its distribution and concentration Dot Distribution

39 Gathering of data from satellites for cartographic purposes Remote Sensing

40 Computer systems that process geographic data, usually to make layered maps (thematic layers) showing the correlation between various characteristics Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

41 The tiny areas recorded by satellite sensors used in GIS Pixels

42 Navigation systems using satellites Global Positioning Systems (GPS)

43 The interaction of a culture and its natural environment Cultural Ecology

44 An approach to understanding the interaction of people and the physical environment which demonstrates how the environment causes social development Environmental Determinism

45 An approach to understanding the interaction of people and the physical environment which rejects environmental determinism in favor of a multi-cause rationale for social development Possibilism

46 Human-induced environmental change such as global warming Anthropogenic

47 Restraint in the use of natural resources to ensure enough resources remain for future generations Sustainability

48 Term for a place name Toponym

49 The physical characteristics of a place Site

50 The relative location of a place Situation

51 Mathematical or grid location such as formed by latitude and longitude or townships and ranges Absolute Location

52 The survey system, different from the rectangular system, used in Quebec and Louisiana in which land is divided into narrow parcels along rivers, Longlot System

53 Frequency of a characteristic in a given locale Density

54 The spread of a characteristic in a given locale – it can be clustered or dispersed Concentration

55 Geometric arrangement of a characteristic in a given locale Pattern

56 The body of customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits that together constitute a group of people's distinct traditions Culture

57 3 parts into which cultural regions are divided according to Donald Meinig Core, Domain, Sphere

58 The average weather in a place over a long period of time Climate

59 An area distinguished by one or more unique characteristic Region

60 A region in which the characteristic(s) apply throughout Formal Region

61 A region in which the characteristic(s) radiates from a node Functional Region

62 The diminishing density of a characteristic in an outward direction from the core toward the periphery Distance Decay

63 The increase in time and cost that usually comes with increasing distance Friction of Distance

64 Term for the reduction in time it takes for something to diffuse to a distance place Time-Space Compression

65 A perceived region such as "downtown" Perceptual Region

66 A perceptual region defined by locals such as the American South Vernacular Region

67 Facts or features that are unique to a particular region Idiographic

68 Facts and features that are universal Nomothetic

69 The interdependence of places which occurs through networks in which people, ideas, and goods move between places Spatial Interaction

70 Something becoming worldwide in scope Globalization

71 Cultural borrowing that occurs when different cultures of approximately equal complexity and technological level come in close contact Transculturation

72 Change in a less developed society that results from contact with a more developed society Acculturation

73 The incorporation of a less developed society into a more developed society Assimilation

74 The spreading of a characteristic from place to place Diffusion

75 A node of the origination of an innovation Hearth

76 Movement of a characteristic through the movement of people Relocation Diffusion

77 Permanent relocation diffusion Migration

78 Diffusion from a node of authority Hierarchical Diffusion

79 Rapid widespread diffusion Contagious Diffusion

80 Diffusion of an underlying principle rather than the intended feature Stimulus Diffusion

81 II.
Population
(13% to 17%)

82 Factory owned by non-Mexican countries operating in Mexico to take advantage of cheap labor and proximity to U.S. markets Maquiladora

83 The free trade agreement between the U.S. Mexico, and Canada North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

84 The area in North Mexico with a lower population density Hollow Core

85 Scientific study of population Demography

86 Capacity of an environment to support a population Carrying Capacity

87 The inability of the resources and economic system in an area to meet the needs of the population Overpopulation

88 The number of people supported by a unit of arable land Physiological Density

89 Ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land Agricultural Density

90 Total number of live births in a year for every 1000 people alive in an area Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

91 Total number of deaths in a year for every 1000 people alive in an area Crude Death Rate (CDR)

92 Percentage by which a population grows in a year Natural Increase Rate (NIR)

93 Average number of children born to a woman in an area Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

94 Number of deaths of infants under one year of age compared to the number of live births per 1000 in an area Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

- 95 The number of years it takes the population to double
Doubling Time
- 96 The process of population change over time Demographic Transition
- 97 Formula used to predict how much a population will grow
(Population+births-deaths+immigration-emigration)Demographic Accounting Equation
- 98 Location of the geographic population center of the U.S. today called the centroid Missouri
- 99 Bar graph showing population distribution by age and gender Population Pyramid (Age/Sex Graph)
- 100 The number of people in the workforce compared to the number outside the workforce Dependency Ratio
- 101 The number of males per 100 females in an area Sex Ratio
- 102 Author of An Essay on the Principles of Population which predicted that food supplies would not be able to grow fast enough to keep up with population growth Thomas Malthus
- 103 The hypothesis that disagreed with Malthus and stated that increasing populations motivate improved agricultural technologies Boserup Hypothesis
- 104 China's anti-natalist policy One Child Policy
- 105 The change in the principle causes of death over time Epidemiological Transition
- 106 The shape that a "J" curve becomes when considering Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model "S" Curve
- 107 The movement of people from place to place Mobility
- 108 The space within which daily activity takes place Activity Space
- 109 Reoccurring mobility Circulation Mobility
- 110 A type of circulation mobility in which people move in a cyclical pattern Seasonal Mobility
- 111 Permanent relocation diffusion Migration
- 112 Formulated the 11 Laws of Migration Ravenstein
- 113 Migration away from a place (Exiting) Emigration
- 114 Motivations to move away from a place Push Factors
- 115 Migration to a place (Into) Immigration
- 116 Motivation to move to a place Pull Factors
- 117 The mathematical difference between immigration and emigration Net Migration
- 118 Migration within the same region Intraregional
- 119 Migration from region to region Interregional
- 120 Migration from country to country International Migration
- 121 Zelinsky's explanation of migration patterns that correspond to the stages of demographic transition Migration Transition
- 122 The process in which members of a family or a particular group migrate to the same locale Chain Migration
- 123 Type of migration in which people move away from environmental disasters Eco-Migration
- 124 Term for those who emigrated from the Dust Bowl Okies
- 125 U.S. government agency that deals with immigration, formerly called the INS Bureau of Citizenship & Immigration Services (BCIS)
- 126 1986 Act of the U.S. Congress that set up a procedure for allowing undocumented workers to become citizens and the stricter documentation of workers 1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act
- 127 Document that grants entry permission to foreign citizens Visa
- 128 Foreign citizens who are granted legal entry in order to work, but not to stay permanently Guest Workers
- 129 The mass emigration of talented people Brain Drain
- 130 1980 mass migration of people from Cuba to the U.S. Mariel Boatlift
- 131 Name that the Long Expedition gave to the Southern Great Plains in the U.S. Great American Desert
- 132 Term for the old industrial northeastern part of the U.S. Rustbelt
- 133 Temporary labor forces, usually made up of students, in the USSR Komsomols
- 134 Interregional migration to cities Urbanization
- 135 Interregional migration to the outlying communities around a city Suburbanization
- 136 Interregional migration to rural areas Counter-Urbanization
- 137 Migration that occurs in stages, such as to a nearby village and then to a town and then to a city Step Migration
- 138 The presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of places farther away Intervening Opportunity
- 139 The restriction of migration from Eastern Europe during the Cold War is an example of -An Intervening Obstacle
- 140 Mexican squatter settlement Colonia
- 141 "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things" Tobler's First Law of Geography
- 142 A model used to predict spatial interaction, where size (population) is directly related to interaction and distance is inversely related to interaction Gravity Model
- 143 William J Reilly's explanation of the fact that larger cities have larger trade areas (retail hinterlands) Law of Retail Gravitation

144 The boundary between two trade areas in the retail gravitation model Breaking Point

145 A well-defined migration channel from a specific origin to a particular destination Migration Stream

146 UN organization that deals with refugees United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR)

147 African country that won its independence from Ethiopia Eritrea

148 1948 UN document that declares, among other things, that everyone has a right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution Universal Declaration of Human Rights

149 III.
Cultural Patterns & Processes
(13% to 17%)

150 Highly efficient method of shipping that uses steel boxes to ship goods that are easily transferred from ship to rail to truck Containerized Shipping

151 Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea Asian Tigers/
4 Dragons

152 Chinese government policy regarding Hong Kong
Country, 2 Systems

153 The process of determining the size of the units to be investigated in GIS (counties, provinces, . . .) Map Aggregation

154 Map data collected by the researcher Primary Map Data

155 Map data obtained from published sources like the Census Bureau and PRB Secondary Map Data

156 Type of map that uses a symbol in varying sizes to show the magnitude of a characteristic Proportional Symbol Map

157 The fusion of two distinctive cultural traits into a unique hybrid trait such as the blending of Islam and Hinduism in the Sikh Faith Syncretism

158 The body of customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits that together constitute a group of people's distinct traditions Culture

159 Repetitive actions of a group of people Customs

160 Man's imprint on the natural landscape Cultural Landscape

161 Customs of small homogeneous rural groups that remain unique through relative isolation – Varies mostly with place Folk Culture

162 Customs of a large heterogeneous group that diffuse widely, creating a uniform landscape – Varies mostly with time Popular Culture

163 The most important mechanism for the diffusion of popular culture TV

164 The continuous flow and return flow of migrants from a particular place to a particular place Migration Stream

165 Innovations (or diseases) that are less (or more) accessible to people of certain gender, class, age, or ethnicity.

Biased Innovations

166 An functional urban area of at least 50,000 in the U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

167 A graph showing the correlation between two variables Scatter Plot

168 The differentiation of languages over time and space in which, through isolation, dialects become distinct languages Language Divergence

169 The transculturation (cultural borrowing) of languages that occurs through interaction Language Convergence

170 An invented language of the twentieth century based on Latin that was intended to become a world language Esperanto

171 The communication system of a group of people Language

172 Written form of a language Literary Tradition

173 Language spoken by the largest number of people Mandarin Chinese

174 Language most widely (spatially) spoken English

175 Commonly used language of trade Lingua Franca

176 A collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed before recorded history (Indo-European) Language Family

177 A collection of languages within a family related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago (Germanic) Language Branch

178 A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past (West Germanic) Language Group

179 A variation of a language spoken in a particular region or by a particular group (American Midland South) Dialect

180 Largest language family Indo-European

181 Language branch to which English belongs Germanic

182 Language branch to which Ukrainian belongs Balto-Slavic

183 Alphabet used to write Russian Cyrillic

184 Iranian language Farsi

185 Second largest language family Sino-Tibetan

186 Hungarian language Magyar

187 Unique European language family including Magyar and Finnish Uralic

188 Usual method for the diffusion of languages Relocation Diffusion (Migration)

189 Origin of the English language Jutland (Denmark)

- 190 The blending of Old English and French Middle English
- 191 Base language of the Romance languages Latin
- 192 Language spoken by the Roman soldiers in the provinces
Vulgar Latin
- 193 Everyday languages spoken by the people in an area
Vernacular Languages
- 194 Theoretical ancient language that became the Indo-European languages Proto-Indo-European
- 195 Method of diffusion of Indo-European languages according to the Kurgan Hearth Theory Conquests
- 196 Hearth of the Indo-European languages according to the Kurgan Hearth Theory Russia/Kazakhstan
- 197 Method of diffusion of the Indo-European languages according to the Anatolian Hearth Theory Agriculture
- 198 Hearth of the Indo-European languages according to the Anatolian Hearth Theory (Renfrew Hypothesis) Anatolian Peninsula (Modern-Day Turkey)
- 199 The location in Europe where Basque is spoken Pyrenees Mountains
- 200 A recognized or official language in an area standard Language
- 201 The official language of the United States- duh!
- 202 A word-usage boundary Isogloss
- 203 A language formed from the blending of a colonizer's language with that of an indigenous people Creolized Language
- 204 The standard form of English spoken in London by upper-class Britons and at Cambridge and Oxford British Received Pronunciation (BRP)
- 205 Latin American name for the Spanish spoken in Spain Castilian
- 206 Languages no longer in daily usage Extinct Languages
- 207 Revived language of the modern-day state of Israel Hebrew
- 208 Author of the first modern Hebrew dictionary Elizer Ben-Yehuda
- 209 Original languages of the British isles Celtic
- 210 Two languages of Belgium French & Flemish
- 211 Languages of Switzerland German, French, Italian, Romansh
- 212 Language of Quebec French
- 213 Simplified form of a language used by non-native speakers Pidgin Language
- 214 African-American dialect Ebonics
- 215 Diffusion of English into French Franglais
- 216 Diffusion of English into Spanish Spanglish
- 217 Revivalism of basic beliefs and the strict following of those beliefs Fundamentalism
- 218 The movement to reestablish Israel in the modern world Zionism
- 219 Three territories over which the Palestinians have some autonomy West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights
- 220 Founder of modern Turkey Ataturk
- 221 Body of water that separates the European and Asian parts of Turkey Bosphorus Strait
- 222 Nationality without a state in southern Turkey and northern Iraq Kurds
- 223 Predominant religion in Ireland Roman Catholicism
- 224 Cluster of a particular group, such as the Poles in Detroit Enclave
- 225 Territory belonging to a particular country that is not attached to the country and is not an island such as Alaska and Kalingrad Exclave
- 226 A region within a city in which a particular ethnic group dominates and creates an ethnic landscape – Originally an area set aside for Jews in European cities Ghetto
- 227 A number between 0 and 1 showing the degree of separation between two groups (lack of interaction) Segregation Index
- 228 The likelihood that two groups will interact Social Distance
- 229 Interaction between two factors (groups) Spatial Convergence
- 230 Segregation between two factors (groups) Spatial Divergence
- 231 A religion that espouses the idea that there is one true religion for all people Universalizing
- 232 A religion which has a mandate to convert others Evangelical
- 233 Regional religions or those associated with a particular group that do not attempt to convert people Ethnic
- 234 Monotheistic religion that developed in Southwest Asia about 3500 years ago Zoroastrianism
- 235 Largest religion Christianity
- 236 Fastest growing religion Islam
- 237 A major division within a religion such as Protestant Branch
- 238 A division within a branch of a religion such as Methodist Denomination
- 239 A breakaway group from a religion such as the Branch Davidians Sect
- 240 Largest Protestant denomination in the U.S. Baptist
- 241 Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints Mormons

- 242 Arabic word for peace Salaam
- 243 Followers of Islam, it means one who submits to the will of God Muslim
- 244 Arabic word for God Allah
- 245 Five pillars of Islam Faith, Prayer, Giving, Fasting, Pilgrimage
- 246 Month of fasting for Muslims Ramadan
- 247 Muslim pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca)Hajj
- 248 Two branches of Islam Sunni, Shiites/Shia
- 249 Muslim sect founded in Detroit Nation of Islam
- 250 Early leader of the Nation of Islam who advocated the establishment of a separate autonomous nation within the U.S. Elijah Muhammad
- 251 Founder of the Organization of Afro-American Unity Malcolm X
- 252 The Buddha Prince Siddhartha Gautama
- 253 Meaning of "Buddha "Enlightened One
- 254 Buddha's search for enlightenment Great Renunciation
- 255 Result of Buddha's Great Renunciation 4 Noble Truths
- 256 State beyond suffering in Buddhism Nirvana
- 257 Means to achieving nirvana in Buddhism 8 Fold Path
- 258 Branch of Buddhism dominant in China, Japan, and Korea – Its name means "big raft" – Followers emphasize Buddha's compassion Mahayana
- 259 Branch of Buddhism dominant in Southeast Asia – Followers believe in giving up worldly goods and living as monks Theravada
- 260 Branch of Buddhism traditionally dominant in Tibet and Mongolia Tantrayana
- 261 The spiritual leader of the Tibetan Buddhists who lives in exile in India since the Chinese takeover of Tibet Dalai Lama
- 262 Two countries in which 99% of Hindus live India & Nepal
- 263 Aryan religious texts upon which Hinduism is based Vedas
- 264 The creator god in Hinduism Brahma
- 265 The preserver god in Hinduism Vishnu
- 266 The destroyer god in Hinduism (not seen as evil) Siva/ Shiva
- 267 Means of achieving harmony in society according to Confucianism Social Order
- 268 Birthplace of Confucius Lu Province in China
- 269 Correct behavior (good citizenship) in Confucianism Li
- 270 Founder of Daoism (Taoism) Lao-Zi (Lao Tse)
- 271 Means of achieving harmony in society according to Daoism Return to Nature
- 272 Island where Daoism is still openly practiced today Taiwan
- 273 Placement of buildings and objects within buildings in patterns that are in harmony with nature – Literally means "wind-water" Feng Shui
- 274 Ethnic religion of Japan Shinto
- 275 Japanese dynasty that made Shinto the official religion – A political cult developed in which the emperor was seen as divine Meiji
- 276 Jewish belief in only one god which emphasized proper conduct Ethical Monotheism
- 277 Top two countries for Jewish populations U.S., Israel
- 278 Father of Judaism and Islam Abraham
- 279 Belief that spirits are in animate and inanimate objects Animism
- 280 Founder of Christianity Jesus
- 281 Birthplace of Jesus Bethlehem
- 282 First four books of the new Testament – Mathew, Mark, Luke, John – About the life and teachings of Jesus Gospels
- 283 The atonement for Christians' sins Jesus' Death
- 284 Established the Age of Grace/Hope for Christians Jesus' Resurrection
- 285 Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Extreme Unction, Matrimony, Holy Orders Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church
- 286 Event that split the Catholic Church in 1054 Great Schism
- 287 Dominant Branch of Christianity in Russia Eastern Orthodoxy
- 288 Leader of the Protestant Reformation Martin Luther
- 289 Answer to Martin Luther's burning question Salvation is achieved through faith alone
- 290 Abraham's first wife and the mother of the Jewish people Sarah
- 291 Abraham's second wife and the mother of the Muslim people Hagar
- 292 Founder of Islam – Considered to be the last and greatest prophet of God Muhammad
- 293 Angel Muhammad had visions of Gabriel
- 294 Holy book of Islam Quran (Koran)
- 295 Muhammad's emigration to Yathrib in 622 Hijra
- 296 Name of Yathrib today – It means "City of the Prophet" Medina
- 297 Birthplace of Prince Siddhartha Lumbini (Nepal)

- 298 Indigenous Indians Dravidians
- 299 Hearth of Christianity Israel
- 300 Christianity's diffusion (type) through missionaries
Temporary Relocation Diffusion
- 301 Christianity's diffusion (type) through contact between
believers and non-believers Contagious Diffusion
- 302 Christianity's diffusion (type) through leaders requiring
their subjects to adopt Christianity Hierarchical Diffusion
- 303 Christianity's diffusion (type) through the migration of
believers Permanent Relocation Diffusion
- 304 Hearth of Islam Saudi Arabia
- 305 Means of the diffusion of Islam Conquest & Missionaries
- 306 Emperor who adopted Buddhism and hierarchically
diffused the religion in South Asia Asoka
- 307 Hearth of Buddhism South Asia
- 308 Only part of South Asia where Buddhism is still a dominant
religion Sri Lanka
- 309 Forced dispersion of the Jews in 70 AD Diaspora
- 310 Buddha's place of enlightenment Bodh Gaya
- 311 Birthplace of Muhammad Makkah (Mecca)
- 312 Housed in the Shrine al-Haram al-Sharif in Makkah – It
represents the concept of monotheism Black Stone
- 313 Source of the Ganges River where Siva lives Mount Kailas
- 314 Holiest site in Jerusalem for Muslims Dome of the Rock
- 315 Holiest site in Jerusalem for Christians Church of the Holy
Sepulcher
- 316 Holiest site in Jerusalem for Jews Western Wall
- 317 What ethnic religious holidays are usually based on
Natural Events
- 318 What universalizing religious holidays are usually based
on Events in the Life of the Founder
- 319 Jewish New Years Rosh Hashanah
- 320 Jewish day of atonement Yom Kippur
- 321 Christian celebration of Jesus' resurrection Easter
- 322 Calendar used by the Roman Catholic and Protestant
churches Gregorian
- 323 Calendar used by the Eastern Orthodox Church Julian
- 324 Type of calendar used in Islam Strict Lunar Calendar
- 325 Muslim public meeting place Mosque
- 326 Muslim prayer towers Minarets
- 327 Hindu shrines to particular gods Temples
- 328 Buddhist buildings containing relics believed to be part of
Buddha's body or clothing Pagodas
- 329 Fundamentalism group that took control of Afghanistan after
the Soviet Army withdrew from the country Taliban
- 330 Fixed social class system in India (historic) Caste System
- 331 Identity with a group of people who share the cultural
traditions of a particular homeland or hearth Ethnicity
- 332 Identity with a group who share a common biological ancestor
Race
- 333 Belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and
capacities Racism
- 334 The only racial trait that geographers are concerned with
because it is/has been a primary way in which many societies sort
out where they reside, attend school, recreate, and so on Color
- 335 Action based on prejudice Discrimination
- 336 Race absent from the 2000 Census (because it is not a race)
Hispanic
- 337 U.S. Supreme Court decision that established the doctrine of
separate but equal Plessey v Ferguson
- 338 U.S. segregation laws Jim Crow Laws
- 339 U.S. Supreme Court decision which ended segregation in
public schools Brown v Board of Educ.
- 340 Taking advantage of "white flight" by buying property from
whites who are fearful of blacks moving into their neighborhoods/
future lowering of property values and reselling it to blacks at large
profits Blockbusting
- 341 Legal segregation policy in South Africa Apartheid
- 342 Leader of the African National Congress (ANC) and first black
president of South Africa Nelson Mandela
- 343 One's identification with a group of people who share legal
attachment and allegiance to a particular country Nationality
- 344 Two principle ethnic/religious groups in South Asia Hindus &
Muslims
- 345 Leader of the peaceful civil disobedience movement in India
Mahatma Gandhi
- 346 Territory in India made up of a majority of Muslims many of
whom would like to be part of Pakistan Kashmir
- 347 Territory in India made up of a majority of Sikhs many of whom
would like to be independent Punjab
- 348 A state with more than one ethnic group such as Belgium
(Flemish & Waloons) Multiethnic State
- 349 A state with two or more ethnic groups which have a tradition
of self-determination such as the U.K. Multinational State
- 350 Region in Azerbaijan in which the majority of people are
Armenian Christians who would rather be part of Armenia
Nagorno-Karabakh

- 351 African country in which more than two million people have died in the recent civil war between Muslims and non-Muslims Sudan
- 352 African country in which six major clans have been waging a civil war resulting in a complete breakdown of government – Blackhawk Down took place here Somalia
- 353 Country in the Middle East that has experienced ethnic conflict as the proportions of various groups have changed – It is mostly controlled by Syria Lebanon
- 354 The three principle ethnic groups in Iraq Shiites, Sunnis, Kurds
- 355 Two principle ethnic groups in Sri Lanka Sinhalese Buddhists, Tamils (Hindus)
- 356 Peace agreement mediated by President Jimmy Carter between Israel and Egypt Camp David Accords
- 357 The process in which a dominant group removes a less powerful group by force in order to create a an ethnically pure territory Ethnic Cleansing
- 358 Former communist dictator of Yugoslavia Tito
- 359 The breakup of a state into various smaller states based on ethnic identity Balkanization
- 360 Two rival ethnic groups in Central Africa that have engaged in ethnic cleansing Hutus & Tutsis
- 361 World's most fragmented state – It also have the highest number of Muslims Indonesia
- 362 Government program in Indonesia that provides incentives for people to move from densely populated islands to less densely populated ones Transmigration Program
- 363 Indonesia's top tourist destination Bali
- 364 Three groups involved in ethnic conflict in Malaysia Malay, Chinese, Indians
- 365 Malaysia's government policy which attempts to achieve harmony by integrating the Malay into the economic mainstream with an affirmative action type program Bumiputera
- 366 The Asian Tigers/4 Dragons Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan
- 367 A measure of the likelihood that dissimilar groups will interact in society Social Distance
- 368 Small, usually rural and ethnically homogeneous enclaves situated within a larger and more diverse cultural context Ethnic Islands
- 369 The greater average life expectancy of women compared to men Longevity Gap
- 370 A city neighborhood which is predominately occupied by Latinos Barrio
- 371 Region caught between stronger, colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress and often fragmented by aggressive rivals – Eastern Europe is an example Shatterbelt
- 372 That part of the cultural landscape that can be attributed to a particular ethnic group Ethnic Landscape
- 373 The belief in the superiority of one's own ethnic group Ethnocentrism
- 374 Outlying development nodes that provide employment and the provision of goods and services so that residents no longer have to commute to the city center Edge Cities
- 375 Development that occurs well beyond the limits of the current urbanized area, usually to take advantage of less expensive land Leapfrog Development
- 376 A new kind of zoning classification that stresses location of residential and commercial uses in close proximity and a greater density so people can walk to work, stores, and schools Mixed Use Development
- 377 Movement by architects and planners to build a more traditional neighborhoods that foster a sense of community – These neighborhoods emphasize people, not cars New Urbanism
- 378 Construction of small-scale developments on vacant pockets of land remaining within a city Infill Development
- 379 IV.
Political Organization of Space
(13% to 17%)
- 380 The study of the formal regions organized by governments Political Geography
- 381 Basic political unit that includes a population, territory, and sovereignty State
- 382 Boundary between North and South Korea 38th Parallel
- 383 Home of the Nationalist Chinese Taiwan
- 384 Only large landmass not a part of a sovereign state Antarctica
- 385 Largest State Russian Federation
- 386 Smallest UN member Monaco
- 387 Height of political unity in the ancient world Roman Empire
- 388 Control of an unorganized territory Colonialism
- 389 Control of an inhabited territory organized by indigenous people Imperialism
- 390 Largest remaining colony US Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- 391 State shape in which the distance from the center does not vary significantly such as Poland Compact
- 392 Namibia's state shape Prorupted
- 393 Two purposes of proruptions Access to a Resource, Separation of 2 States
- 394 Chile's state shape Elongated
- 395 Indonesia's state shape Fragmented
- 396 South Africa's state shape Perforated

- 397 An area between two states that is not completely controlled by either Frontier
- 398 UN zone separating the Turks and Greeks in Cyprus Green Line (not a frontier)
- 399 Disputed territory between Libya and Chad Aozou Strip
- 400 Usual shape of a geometric boundary Straight Line
- 401 International agreement that sets national offshore claims at 12 miles and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) at 200 miles UN Convention of Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- 402 Baltic Countries Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia
- 403 Largest multinational state Russian Federation
- 404 Independence-minded Russian territory in the northern Caucasus region Chechnya
- 405 System of government in which most power rests with the central government Unitary
- 406 System of government in which power is shared by the national and provincial governments Federal
- 407 Drawing political districts to the advantage or disadvantage of a particular group Gerrymandering
- 408 Type of gerrymandering in which a group is broken up so it is a minority in many districts Wasted Vote
- 409 Type of gerrymandering in which a group is packed into a few districts as possible Excess Votes
- 410 Type of gerrymandering in which pockets of a particular group are linked together Stacked Vote
- 411 Organization replaced by the United Nations League of Nations
- 412 Term for the world of the Cold War which pitted NATO against the Warsaw Pact Bipolar World
- 413 The formation of alliances of approximately equal military power that tends to prevent conflict Balance of Power
- 414 International organization of American states that promotes social, cultural, and economic links Organization of American States (OAS)
- 415 Organization of African states that works to eliminate minority rule Organization of African Unity (OAU)
- 416 Organization of 48 states that were once a part of the British Empire that promotes economic and cultural cooperation Commonwealth of Nations
- 417 Economic alliance of communist countries that was disbanded in the 1990s Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)
- 418 Free trade agreement between Mexico, the U.S., and Canada North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- 419 Organization of countries that export large amounts of petroleum – By controlling worldwide supply, it influences prices Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- 420 Economic unity of many European countries European Union (EU)
- 421 Common currency of many EU member countries Euro
- 422 The use of violence against non-military targets to intimidate states into changing policies Terrorism
- 423 Terrorist group responsible for the attacks in the U.S. on 9/11/2001 Al-Qaeda
- 424 The group that took control of the government of Afghanistan and assisted in the training of Al-Qaeda terrorists Taliban
- 425 Axis of Evil identified by President George W. Bush Iraq, Iran, North Korea
- 426 The study of the interplay between political relations and the territorial context in which they occur Geopolitics
- 427 Geopolitical theory that states that states need to grow or they will die Organic Theory
- 428 Geopolitical theory that identifies a political power base in the heart of Eurasia which will eventually dominate the entire world Heartland Theory
- 429 Geopolitical theory that identifies a political power base on the coastal fringes of Eurasia which will eventually dominate the entire world Rimland Theory
- 430 A core-periphery model of the spatial distribution of economic power – The core is made up of the strong states and the periphery is made up of the weak states World Systems Theory
- 431 Factors that influence the breakup of a state from within Balkanization/Devolution
- 432 Enclave of a nation into a territory of another state Irredentism
- 433 Use of armed forces in the aftermath of a conflict to underpin an enduring transition to democracy Nation-Building
- 434 Forced dispersion of the Jews by the Babylonians and later by the Romans in which they were routed from their traditional homeland and forced to live among the other nations of the world Diaspora
- 435 A state's geographic shape which can have a decisive impact on its spatial cohesion and political viability Territorial Morphology
- 436 A capital city positioned in actually or potentially contested territory, usually near an international border – It confirms the state's determination to maintain its presence in the region Forward Capital
- 437 A boundary that passes through sparsely inhabited areas Antecedent Boundary
- 438 A boundary drawn during the course of development of the cultural landscape Subsequent Boundary
- 439 Forcibly drawn boundary across a unified cultural landscape Superimposed Boundary
- 440 A boundary that has ceased to function but whose imprints are still evident on the cultural landscape Relic Boundary
- 441 Conference in which the European powers decided upon the rules for colonizing Africa 1884 Conference of Berlin

- 442 Offshore territory claimed by states for their exclusive economic gain Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ)
- 443 The largest population cluster of a nation-state Core Area
- 444 V.
Agricultural & Rural Land Use (13% to 17%)
- 445 The deliberate modification of Earth's surface through the cultivation of plants and the rearing of animals to obtain sustenance or economic gain Agriculture
- 446 Person who developed the Multiple Hearths Theory of Agriculture Carl Sauer (Cultural Landscape Guy)
- 447 Purpose of subsistence agriculture Consumption
- 448 Purpose of commercial agriculture Sale
- 449 Person who developed the mapping system of agricultural regions Derwent Whittlessey
- 450 Type of agriculture that includes slash and burn Shifting Cultivation
- 451 Type of agriculture practiced in dry climates in less developed regions of the world Pastoral Nomadism
- 452 Type of agriculture that often includes rice production in less developed regions Intensive Subsistence Farming
- 453 Proper name for a rice "paddy" Sawah
- 454 Type of agriculture practiced in LDCs in which specialty crops are grown by companies owned by MDCs for export to MDCs Plantations
- 455 Type of agriculture practiced in MDCs in which there is an integration of crops and livestock Mixed Crop & Livestock
- 456 The market area for fresh milk Milkshed
- 457 #1 export crop Wheat
- 458 Type of agriculture often practiced in MDCs in the same climate as pastoral nomadism in LDCs Livestock Ranching
- 459 Wheat planted in the fall and harvested in the early summer Winter Wheat
- 460 Wheat that is planted in the spring and harvested in the late summer Spring Wheat
- 461 Three steps in harvesting wheat Reaping, Threshing, Cleaning
- 462 Type of agriculture practiced in Southern Europe which often includes horticulture Mediterranean
- 463 Thesis that states that population growth leads to the development of new farming methods and increased production Boserup Thesis
- 464 Core-periphery model of agriculture that explains the pattern of the distribution of various agricultural activities based on land costs (rent) and transportation costs von Thunen's Model
- 465 Two factors used to determine crop choice according to von Thunen's Model Value of Yield & Transportation Cost
- 466 Farming methods that preserve long-term productivity of land and minimizes pollution, typically by rotating soil-restoring crops with cash crops and reducing inputs of pesticides and herbicides Sustainable Agriculture
- 467 The third agricultural revolution in which high-yield seeds were developed and agricultural science and technology was diffused from MDCs to LDCs Green Revolution
- 468 Developing crops that can take nitrogen from the air rather than the soil The Holy Grail of Agricultural Science
- 469 Japan's Tohoku region (in the north) Japan's Rice Bowl
- 470 Cold Japanese winds that hamper the rice harvest Yamase
- 471 World's largest megalopolis Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka
- 472 Plantation-grown crops which are generally produced in LDCs by MDC companies for export to MDCs Luxury Crops
- 473 Form of agriculture that uses mechanical goods such as machinery, tools, vehicles, and facilities to produce large amounts of agricultural goods Capital-Intensive Agriculture
- 474 The agricultural system of communist countries in which the government controls production and distribution Planned Agricultural Economy
- 475 A measure of how much distance discourages movement between places, based on time, energy, or cost that must be expended Friction of Distance
- 476 Growing crops on water in limited space Aquaculture
- 477 The forgiving of LDC debt by MDCs in return for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices Debt-for-Nature Swap
- 478 A farmer who lives in an urban area and makes frequent trips to the farm to tend the crops Sidewalk Farmer
- 479 A farmer who lives in an urban area during most of the year, but lives on the farm during planting and harvest times Suitcase Farmer
- 480 VI.
Industrial and Economic Development
(13% to 17%)
- 481 The process of improving the material conditions of people through the diffusion of knowledge and technology Development
- 482 The extent to which a society makes effective use of its resources, both human and natural Development
- 483 The measure devised in 1990 which is used to compare the relative development of countries and regions Human Development Index (HDI)
- 484 Highest possible HDI 1.0
(100%)
- 485 Organization that calculates HDI UN
- 486 Three types of factors used to calculate HDI Economic, Social, Demographic
- 487 Economic factor used to calculate HDI Gross Domestic Product per Capita

- 488 Social factors used to calculate HDI Literacy Rates, Educational Level
- 489 Demographic factor used to calculate HDI Life Expectancy
- 490 Economic sector that includes farming and mining Primary Sector
- 491 Economic Sector that includes manufacturing Secondary Sector
- 492 Economic sector that includes the provision of goods and services and information processing Tertiary Sector
- 493 Goods used in the consideration of nonessential goods per person Cars, Phones, TVs
- 494 Approach to economic development that makes investment across all sectors of the economy and sets barriers to international trade Self-Sufficiency Model
- 495 Approach to economic development that focuses on unique assets and their global trade to generate capital to improve the overall economy International Trade Model
- 496 Traditional Society
Preconditions for Take-Off
Take-Off
Drive to Maturity
Age of Mass Consumption Rostow's 5 Stage Model (Modernization)
- 497 Core-periphery model of the distribution of economically strong countries and economically dependent countries
Wallerstein's World Systems Model
- 498 Comparison measure calculated using income, literacy, education, and life expectancy differences in the male and female populations Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)
- 499 Comparison measure calculated using variations in the economic and political inclusion of the female populations in different areas
(first emphasized internationally in the 1990s) Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
- 500 International organization established in 1995 to reduce trade barriers and promote international trade World Trade Organization (WTO)
- 501 Patch cleared for crops in slash and burn agriculture Swidden
- 502 The level of development that can be maintained in a country without depleting resources to the extent that future generations will be unable to achieve a comparable level of development Sustainable Development
- 503 Inventor of the first practical steam engine James Watt
- 504 Manufacturing in stages that took place in people's homes Cottage Industry
- 505 First industries of the Industrial Revolution Textile and Iron
- 506 The concentration of industry Clustered
- 507 Areas in China where foreign investment is allowed Special Economic Zones
- 508 Decade that stagnant demand became an issue in the global economy 1970s
- 509 Three major trading blocs Western Europe, Western Hemisphere, East Asia
- 510 Theory that predicts where a business will or should be located Location Theory
- 511 Explanation of the optimal location of a factory as one that minimizes the costs of the transportation of raw material and finished goods as well as labor (Weber's) Least Cost Theory
- 512 Theory that states that competitors will attempt to maximize sales by constraining each other's sales territories by moving closer to one another until they are back-to-back (Hotelling's) Locational Interdependence Theory
- 513 An industry for which the cost of transportation plays no role in industrial location (lightweight and valuable products) Footloose Industry
- 514 Industries that are ideally located near their input materials Bulk-Reducing Industries
- 515 Industries that are ideally located near their markets Bulk-Gaining Industries
- 516 Manufacturing process in which inventory between the steps of production is limited to improve quality and reduce costs Just-in-Time (JIT)
- 517 Economic Site Factors Land, Labor, Capital
- 518 Zones in many LDCs which attract foreign investment that include easy access to distribution facilities, tax exemptions, and lack strict environmental regulations Export-Processing Zones
- 519 System of manufacturing that uses assembly lines in which workers perform the same task over and over Fordist
- 520 System of manufacturing in which workers are given a variety of tasks to perform Post-Fordist
- 521 The clustering of industries and suppliers to minimize costs Agglomeration Economies
- 522 Industries that sell primarily outside their regions Basic Industries
- 523 Industries that sell primarily within their regions Non-Basic Industries
- 524 The effect of adding basic industries creating jobs for both basic and non-basic industries Regional Multiplier
- 525 Location of services Settlements
- 526 Optimal location for services Near Customers
- 527 Three types of services Consumer, Business, Public
- 528 Village surrounded by fields (where most people still live today) Clustered Rural Settlements
- 529 Geographic model that explains the distributions of services and the regular pattern of settlements in many MDCs Central Place Theory

- 530 Geographer who developed Central Place Theory Walter Christaller
- 531 Market centers that are centrally located and compete with each other Central Places
- 532 Nodal region surrounding a central place in which the central place provides services Hinterland (Market Area)
- 533 Shape used in Central Place Theory to show market areas Hexagons
- 534 Two factors used to determine the extent of a market Range & Threshold
- 535 Maximum distance people will travel for a service Range
- 536 Minimum number of people needed to support a service Threshold
- 537 A central place with a high threshold and a long range High-Order Central Place
- 538 A central place with a low threshold and a short range Low-Order Central Place
- 539 Process that is used to determine whether or not to locate a service in a particular place Market Area Analysis
- 540 Used to determine profitability in a market area analysis Range & Threshold
- 541 The location that will minimize the distance to a service for the largest number of customers – Used in a market area analysis Optimal Location
- 542 Hierarchical pattern of the distribution of cities in which the second largest city is $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the largest Rank-Size Rule
- 543 Hierarchical pattern of the distribution of cities in which the largest city is more than twice the size of the second largest city Primate City Rule
- 544 Cities that are centers of the flow of information and capital World Cities
- 545 Three Tier 1 World Cities – Major stock-exchanges are located in these cities New York, London, Tokyo
- 546 Cities that are headquarters of large corporations Command & Control Centers
- 547 Cities that provide relatively unskilled labor and depend on world cities for economic health Dependent Centers
- 548 Geographic term for “downtown” Central Business District (CBD)
- 549 Dutch megalopolis which encloses an open space called the Green Heart Randstad
- 550 Cities along the edge of the Green Heart in the Netherlands Dutch Edge Cities (not the same as an edge city)
- 551 VII. Cities and Urban Land Use (13% to 17%)
- 552 The movement of businesses out of the city center as costs rise above the agglomeration benefits Deglomeration
- 553 Theory that explains one pattern of urban land-use and that businesses are willing to pay the highest rents in the CBD and less and less toward the periphery Bid-Rent Theory
- 554 The spreading of residency into the outlying regions of a city Suburban Sprawl
- 555 Approximate fraction of the world’s population that lives in urban areas $\frac{1}{2}$
- 556 A good measure of economic development in most places except Latin America Percentage of Urban Dwellers
- 557 Principle push factor in urbanization Decreased need for farmers
- 558 Principle pull factor in urbanization Increased Need for Secondary & Tertiary Workers
- 559 Type of factors that Louis Wirth used to define an urban area Social
- 560 A central city in the U.S. of at least 50,000, the county within which the city is located, and the adjacent counties which have a functional connection to the city Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- 561 Cities that act as ports of entry and distribution centers Gateway Cities
- 562 Cities that have experienced population explosions and unplanned growth resulting in pollution and poverty Megacities
- 563 An area in which urban areas have grown together Megalopolis
- 564 The region from Boston to Washington, D.C. in which $\frac{1}{4}$ of the U.S. population lives on 2% of the land area Boswash (Core Area of the U.S.)
- 565 Person who identified the U.S. megalopolis Boswash Jean Gottman
- 566 German megalopolis Ruhr Valley
- 567 South African megalopolis Johannesburg-Pretoria
- 568 City where the three classic models of urban structure were developed Chicago
- 569 Chicago’s CBD “The Loop”
- 570 Sociologist who developed the Concentric Zone Model of Urban Structure E.W. Burgess
- 571 Economist who developed the Sector Model of Urban Structure Homer Hoyt
- 572 Geographers who developed the Multiple Nuclei Model of Urban Structure which is more applicable to newer, faster-growing cities C.D. Harris & E.L. Ullman
- 573 Divisions of cities used by the Census Bureau in the U.S. of approximately 5000 people – Often used in GIS Census Tracts
- 574 Comparison of characteristics such as income, education, and ethnicity in urban areas, often using GIS Social Area Analysis

575 Preferred locale of wealthy residency in European cities
City Center

576 Typical suburban dwellings in Europe High-Rise
Apartments

577 Three stages of development of cities in many LDCs Pre-
Colonial, Colonial, Independence

578 The process in which large houses are subdivided to be
rented to low-income people Filtering

579 The illegal process in which banks mark off an area on a
map where they refuse to make loans Redlining

580 The process of middleclass people renovating
deteriorated inner-city neighborhoods for their own use
Gentrification

581 The process of including new areas within a city
Annexation

582 The concept that land occupancy diminishes as one
moves from the core of a city to the periphery Density Gradient

583 Legislation and regulations which limit sprawl and
preserve prime agricultural land Smart Growth

584 Another name for the JIT "pull" manufacturing system
Lean Production System

585 Fuels such as wood, plant material, and animal waste
Biomass Fuels

586 Fuels like oil, natural gas, and coal Fossil Fuels

587 Abundant form of petroleum found in Utah, Wyoming, and
Colorado Oil Shale

588 Fuel used in nuclear fission Uranium

589 Location of the 1986 nuclear accident Chernobyl, Ukraine

590 NIMBY Not In My Backyard

591 Product (other than electricity) produced by a breeder
reactor Plutonium

592 Fuel used in nuclear fusion Hydrogen

593 Waste that exceeds the capacity of the environment to
accept or absorb it Pollution

594 The threat to the environmental security by human actions
such as atmospheric and groundwater pollution, deforestation,
oil spills, and ocean dumping Environmental Stress

595 A way to bring economic benefit through tourism while not
causing social and environmental damage Ecotourism

596 The most abundant element in the atmosphere Nitrogen
(78%)

597 The result of manmade pollution (CO₂) in the lower level
of the atmosphere causing an overall increase in temperatures
Global Warming

598 Two negative consequences of burning fossil fuels Global
Warming & Acid Rain

599 Human generated substance that damages the ozone layer
CFCs

600 Important function of the ozone layer Filters harmful UV rays

601 Global agreement to reduce and finally halt the production of
CFCs Montreal Protocol

602 International agreement to limit greenhouse gases Kyoto
Protocol

603 Status of the U.S. regarding the Kyoto Protocol Signed, but
not ratified

604 Two ways of reducing pollution Decrease Discharges,
Increase Env. Capacity

605 U.S. program that helps LDCs import food PL 480

606

607 "Gravity Model" Gravity Model