**Terms**

**Geography:**

Absolute Location

Accessibility

Azimuthal projection

Carl Sauer

Cartogram

Cartography

Choropleth Map

Cognitive Map (Mental Map)

Connectivity

Contagious Diffusion

Cultural Ecology

Cultural Landscape

Distance Decay Effect

Friction of Distance

Formal Region

Fuller Projection

Functional Region

GIS

Geographic Scale

GPS

Hierarchical Diffusion

Human Geography

International Dateline

Intervening Opportunity

Isoline

Latitude

Longitude

Map Scale

Mercator Projection

Meridian

Parallel

Perceptual Region (Vernacular)

Peter’s Projection

Physical Geography

Prime Meridian Projection

Reference Map

Region

Relative Location

Relocation Diffusion

Remote Sensing

Resolution

Robinson Projection

Scale

Sense of Place

Site

Situation

Spatial Perspective

Sustainability

Thematic Maps

Time Space

Topological Space

**Population**

Arithmetic Density

Crude Birth Rate

Crude Death Rate

Demographic Transition Model

Demography

Dependency Ratio

Doubling Time

Emigration

Forced Migration

Immigration

Infant Mortality Rate

Internal Migration

Intervening Obstacles

Involuntary Migration

Life Expectancy

Thomas Malthus

Migration

Natural Increase Rate

Neo-Malthusian

Physiologic Density

Population Density

Population Geography

Population Pyramid

Pull Factor

Push Factor

Refugees

Total Fertility Rate

Voluntary Migration

Zero Population Growth

**Culture**

Animism

Buddhism

Caste System

Christianity

Creole

Cultural Hearth

Culture

Custom

Denomination

Dialect

Diaspora

Ecuneme

Environmental

Determinism

Evangelical

Ethnic Religion

Folk Culture

Fundamentalism

Ghetto

Hinduism

Indo European Family

Islam

Isoglosses

Judaism

Language Extinction

Language Family

Language Group

Lingua Franca

Local Culture

Missionary

Monotheism

Pidgin

Polyglot

Polytheism

Popular Culture

Sino Tibetan Family

Toponym

Universalizing Religion

**Chapter 1**

1.Compare absolute location to relative location.

2.List characteristics of globalization.

3.How is McDonald’s an example of globalization? How is it an example of local diversity?

4.What is the difference between physical geography and human geography?

5.List 8 early geographers and what contribution they made to geography.

6.Map projections: Robinson, Mercator, Peters – describe 1 advantage/1 disadvantage for each.

7.Identify the four types of map distortion.

8.What is the difference between GPS, remote sensing, and GIS?

9.Define: cultural landscape

10. Give the toponym, site and situation of Lowery Freshman Center.

11. What is the highest measurement for a line of longitude? Latitude?

12. Identify and define the three types of regions.

13. The United Kingdom is more economically developed than many other countries because of the North Atlantic Drift (warm ocean current). Does this statement reflect possibilism or environmental determinism? Explain your answer.

14. What is a transnational corporation? Give an example.

15. What impact has globalization had on the global cultural landscape?

16. Describe the 2 different types of diffusion.

17. What are the three types of expansion diffusion?

**Chapter 2**

1.List characteristics of MDCs.

2.List characteristics of LDCs.

3.Define: demography

4.Where are the four major population clusters in the world?

5.Explain arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural density.

6.How are concentration and density different?

7.Describe the relationship between Natural Increase Rate (NIR) and doubling time.

8.Define total fertility rate.

9.Can you read a population pyramid? Briefly describe each of the five stages of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

10. Give two reasons the Industrial Revolution led to a population increase.

11. Draw the shape of a population pyramid at each stage of the demographic transition.

12. Why is it more difficult for developing countries to reduce their Crude Birth Rate than it was to reduce their Crude Death Rate?

13. What types of jobs can be found in each stage of the demographic transition?

14. Which stage of the Epidemiologic Transition includes death by infectious diseases, accidents and animal attacks?

**Chapter 3**

1.What is the relationship between emigration/immigration and net migration?

2.What is circulation?

3.What are the 3 types of centripetal and centrifugal factors?

4.What is the difference between an intervening obstacle and intervening opportunity?

5.What is the difference between internal and international migration?

6.The highest percentage of immigrants is found in which region of the world? What is the TYPE of pull factor at work in this place?

7.Explain the term brain drain.

8.What are the 3 main types of intra-regional migration? Describe positive and negative effects of each.

9.Which type of intraregional migration is most prevalent world-wide? Which is most prevalent in the United States?

**Chapter 4**

1.How are acculturation and assimilation different?

2.Ethnocentrism vs. cultural relativism – which one represents a person who might be biased?

3.Describe a uniform landscape.

4.Folk culture and popular culture – which is most associated with local diversity and which is most associated with globalization?

5.Compare culture trait vs. culture system vs. culture complex vs. culture region

6.Compare and contrast the characteristics of popular vs. folk culture in the following ways:

a) Origins b) Diffusion

**Chapter 5**

1.Explain the difference between a language family, language branch, and language group.

2.Explain the difference between a dialect and an accent.

3.What is an isogloss?

4.Define: lingua franca

5.Describe major language families in Europe, the Americas, East Asia, SW Asia and Africa.

**Chapter 6**

1.Identify the following for each religion:

 a)point of origin b)method of diffusion c)current distribution

2.List the major branches of Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism.

3.Compare/contrast characteristics of universalizing and ethnic religions.

4.Describe the significance of Jerusalem. Which religions consider Jerusalem holy?

5.Explain a specific religious conflict for each of the following categories:

a) religion vs. politics/government

b) religion vs. religion - interfaith conflicts

c) religion vs. religion - intrafaith conflicts

d) religion vs. secularism