

Semester Exam Review

Vocabulary Items

The following vocabulary items can be found in your notes, reading guides, powerpoints, textbook, and AP review book. These identifications and concepts do not necessarily constitute *all* that will be covered on the exam.

Unit 1: Nature and Perspectives (Chapter 1)

TODALSIG (Title, Orientation, Date, Author, Legend, Scale, Index, Grid)

Scale - large vs. small

Projections - azimuthal, Mercator, Peters, Robinson, Fuller, interrupted

Types of maps - dot, thematic, choropleth, reference, proportional symbol, preference, cartogram

GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

GPS (Geographic Positioning System)

Remote sensing

Pattison's Four Traditions - locational, culture-environment, area-analysis, earth-science

Five Themes - location, human/environmental interaction, region, place, movement

Absolute/relative location

Region - formal, functional, perceptual (vernacular)

Mental map

Environmental perception

Components of culture - trait, complex

Culture hearth

Cultural landscape (built environment)

Sequent occupance

Cultural diffusion

Independent invention

Expansion diffusion - contagious, hierarchical, stimulus

Relocation diffusion - migrant

Transculturation, acculturation, assimilation

Environmental determinism, possibilism, cultural ecology

Holocene epoch (how it transformed the Earth)

Interglaciation

First Agricultural Revolution

Plant domestication

Animal domestication

Social stratification

Culture hearths - Fertile Crescent, Indus Valley, Chang & Yellow River Valley (China), Nile River Valley and Delta, Meso-America

Unit 2: Population (Chapters 2-3)

Population density - arithmetic, physiologic

Distribution ... dot map

Major population concentrations - East Asia, South Asia, Europe, North America, Nile Valley,...

Megalopolis

Population growth - world regions, linear, exponential
Doubling time ($70 / \text{rate of increase}$)

Population explosion

Population structure (composition) - age-sex pyramids
Demography

Rates - Natural increase, crude birth/death rate, total fertility rate, infant mortality

Demographic Transition Model - High Stationary, Early Expanding, Late Expanding, Low Stationary
Stationary Population Level (SPL)

Population theorists - Malthus, Boserup, Marx (as well as the Cornucopian theory)

Absolute/relative distance

Immigration/emigration

Ernst Ravenstein - "laws" of migration, gravity model

Push/pull factors - catalysts of migration

Distance decay (time-distance decay)

Migration ... step migration, chain migration

Intervening opportunities

Voluntary/forced migration

Counter migration (return migration)

Remittances

Three types of movement - cyclic (activity (action)

space, commuting, seasonal, nomadism), periodic

(e.g. military service, migrant workers, transhumance, college dorms), migratory

International/intranational refugees

Temporary/permanent refugees

Defining refugees

United Nations

Population policies - expansive, eugenic, restrictive (case studies-India, China, Japan)

One-child policy

Unit 3: Cultural Geography (Chapter 6; Language)

Culture

Preliterate societies

Standard language, dialect

Isogloss

Language - families (e.g., Indo-European), subfamilies, groups

Sound shift ... backward/deep reconstruction

Proto-Indo-European, conquest/agriculture theory

Nostratic

Language divergence, convergence, replacement

Language diffusion (and hearths); Americas & Pacific (most recent diffusion)

Modern linguistic mosaic - literacy, technology, political organization

Hispanicization of the US

Esperanto

Lingua franca, pidgin, creole (and creolization)

Monolingual/multilingual states

Official language

Toponymy

Language case studies (Quebec, Belgium, Nigeria,...)

(Chapter 7, Religion)

Universalizing religions - Christianity, Islam, Buddhism
Ethnic religions - Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Shintoism, Taoism (& Feng Shui),...
Religious origins and routes of diffusion
Syncretic religion
Secularism
Monotheistic/polytheistic religions
Animist religions
Hinduism - karma, Brahman, reincarnation, caste system, untouchables, polytheistic, temples/shrines
Buddhism - Prince Siddhartha (anti-caste system), Buddha, Bodhi tree, Dukkha, Nirvana, pagodas/shrines
Christianity - Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant (its rise also correlates with the rise in secularism), Jesus Christ, Bible, cemeteries, largest bureaucracy, cathedrals/churches
Islam - Sunni, Shiah (Shiite), Muhammad, Allah, Qu'ran, Imam, sharia laws, Five Pillars, mosques, fastest growing & youngest world religion
Religious regions in U.S. (map)
Interfaith boundary case studies - Israel, Nigeria, Sudan, Kashmir, Armenia/Azerbaijan (and enclave/exclave), Yugoslavia (and ethnic cleansing)
Intrafaith boundary case studies - Northern Ireland, Switzerland
Fundamentalism; extremism; jihadism
Ayatollah (Iran)

(Chapters 4-5, Culture, Identity, Race, Ethnicity & Gender)

Culture
Identity; identifying with/against
Race; genotype, phenotype
"Truth about skin color"
Racism
Stereotypes
Residential (affinity) segregation
Invasion and succession
Streetscapes

Ethnicity
Canton level (cultural group)
Space & place
Gross national income
Gender issues (Sub-Saharan Africa, dowry deaths)

Folk vs. popular culture
Local culture
Material/nonmaterial culture
Mass/elite culture
Assimilation
Cultural appropriation
Globalization
Colonization, commodification, distance decay, time-space compression, reterritorialization, global-local continuum, placelessness, glocalization ("think globally, act locally")

Unit 4: Political Geography

(Chapter 8)

Nation; State
Nation-state
European Model (sovereignty & nationalism, colonialism)
Territorial Morphology
Compact, elongated, fragmented, perforated, prorupt (protruded)
Microstates
Exclave & Enclave
Boundaries
Evolution: definition, delimitation, demarcation
Types: geometric, physical (natural)-political, cultural political
Genesis: antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relict
Disputes: definitional, locational, operational, allocational
Frontier

World-Systems Analysis (Wallerstein's core-periphery model)
Geopolitics (Ratzel's organic theory)
Mahan's Sea Power Theory
Heartland Theory (Mackinder)
Rimland Theory (Spykman)
Core Areas (and multicore states)
Unitary vs. federal states
Gerrymandering
Centripetal vs. centrifugal forces

Devolution
Ethnonationalism, economic, spatial
Gateway states
Near Abroad (former Soviet sphere)
Globalization
Notions of democracy, commercialism, religious fundamentalism
New World Order

Supranationalism
League of Nations & United Nations
UNPO
Law of the sea
Territorial sea, Truman Proclamation, EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone), median-line principle
Multinational unions (Benelux, EU, NAFTA)