

AP Human Geography – Vocabulary Lists

I. Geography – Nature & Perspectives

Sequent occupance: The notion that successive societies leave their cultural imprints on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape. This is an important concept in geography because it symbolizes how humans interact with their surroundings.

Cultural landscape: Fashioning of a natural landscape by a cultural group. This is the essence of how humans interact with nature.

Arithmetic density: The total number of people divided by the total land area. This is what most people think of as density; how many people per area of land.

Physiological density: The number of people per unit of area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture. This is important because it relates to how much land is being used by how many people.

Hearth: The region from which innovative ideas originate. This relates to the important concept of the spreading of ideas from one area to another (diffusion).

Diffusion: The process of spread of a feature or trend from one place to another over time.

Relocation diffusion: The spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another. Ex: spread of AIDS from New York, California, & Florida.

Expansion diffusion: The spread of a feature from one place to another in a snowballing process. This can happen in 3 ways:

-**Hierarchical diffusion:** The spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places (Ex: hip-hop/rap music)

-**Contagious diffusion:** The rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population. (Ex: ideas placed on the internet)

-**Stimulus diffusion:** the spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse. (Ex: PC & Apple competition, p40)

Absolute distance: Exact measurement of the physical space between two places.

Relative distance: Approximate measurement of the physical space between two places.

Distribution: The arrangement of something across Earth's surface.

Environmental determinism: A 19th- and early 20th-century approach to the study of geography that argued that the general laws sought by human geographers could be found in the physical sciences. Geography was therefore the study of how the physical environment caused human activities.

Absolute location: Position on Earth's surface using the coordinate system of longitude (that runs from North to South Pole) and latitude (that runs parallel to the equator).

Relative location: Position on Earth's surface relative to other features. (Ex: My house is west of 394).

Site: The physical character of place; what is found at the location and why it is significant

Situation: The location of a place relative to other places.

Space Time Compression- The reduction in the time it takes to diffuse something to a distant place, as a result of improved communications and transportation system.

Friction of Distance- is based on the notion that distance usually requires some amount of effort, money, and/or energy to overcome. Because of this "friction," spatial interactions will tend to take place more often over shorter distances; quantity of interaction will decline with distance.

Distance Decay- The diminishing in importance and eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin. Typically, the farther away one group is from another, the less likely the two groups are to interact. (Electronic devices such as the internet and e-mail have aided in eliminating barriers to interaction between people who are far from each other.

Networks- defined by Manuel Castells as a set of interconnected nodes without a center.

Connectivity- The relationships among people and objects across the barrier of space. Geographers are concerned with the various means by which connections occur.

Accessibility- The degree of ease with which it is possible to reach certain location from other locations. Accessibility varies from place to place and can be measured.

Space- Refers to the physical gap or interval between two objects.

Spatial Distribution- Physical location of geographic phenomena across SPACE

Size- Is the estimation or determination of extent.

Scale- Representation of a real-world phenomenon at a certain level of reduction or generalization. In cartography, the ratio of map distance to ground distance, indicated on a map as a bar graph, representative fraction, and/or verbal statement.

Formal Region- (uniform) or homogenous region is an area within which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics. The shared feature could be a cultural value such as a common language, or an environmental climate.

Functional Region- (nodal region) Area organized around a node or focal point. The characteristic chosen to define a functional region dominates at a central focus or node and diminishes in importance outward. This region is tied to the central point by transportation or communication systems or by economic or functional associations.

Vernacular Region- (Perceptual Region) is a place that people believe exists as a part of their cultural identity. Such regions emerge from peoples informal sense of place rather than from scientific models developed through geographic thought. (Often identified using a mental map- which is an internal representation of a portion of Earths surface)

Possibilism- The physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment.

Natural Landscape- (xxx)

Pattern- A common property of distribution, which is the geometric arrangement of objects in space. Some features are organized in a geometric pattern, whereas others are distributed irregularly. Geographers observe that many objects form a linear distribution, such as the arrangement of houses along a street or stations along a subway line.

Place Name- Often referred to as a places toponym (the name given to a place on Earth.

II. Population – Migration & Dispersion

Age Distribution: (Population pyramid) is two back-to-back bar graphs, one showing the number of males and one showing females in a particular population in five-year age groups. This is important because you can tell from the age distribution important characteristic of a country, whether high guest worker population, they just had a war or a deadly disease and more.

Carry capacity: This is the population level that can be supported, given the quantity of food, habitat, water and other life infrastructure present. This is important because it tells how many people an area will be able to support.

Cohort: Population of various age categories in an age-sex population pyramids. This is important because this can tell what state this country it is whether in Stage 3 or Stage 5 in the demographic transition model.

Demographic equation: The formula that calculates population change. The formula finds the increase (or decrease) in a population. The formula is found by doing births minus deaths plus (or minus) net migration. This is important because it helps to determine which stage in the demographic transition model a country is in.

Demographic momentum: this is the tendency for growing population to continue growing after a fertility decline because of their young age distribution. This is important because once this happens a country moves to a different stage in the demographic transition model.

Demographic regions: Cape Verde is in Stage 2 (High Growth), Chile is in Stage 3 (Moderate Growth), and Denmark is in Stage 4 (Low Growth). This is important because it shows how different parts of the world are in different stages of the demographic transition.

Demographic Transition model: Has 5 steps. Stage 1 is low growth, Stage 2 is High Growth, Stage 3 is Moderate Growth, and Stage 4 is Low Growth and Stage 5 although not officially a stage is a possible stage that includes zero or negative population group. This is important because this is the way our country and others countries around the world are transformed from a less developed country to a more developed country.

Dependency ratio: The number of people who are too young or too old to work compared to the number of people in their productive years. This is important because this tells how many people each worker supports. For example the larger population of dependents, the greater financial burden on those who are working to support those who cannot.

Diffusion of fertility control: The diffusion of fertility control is spread throughout the world. In the U.S it's below 2.1 in much of Africa it is above 4, in South America is between 2 and 3, in Europe it is below 2.1, in China and Russia it is below 2.1, and in much of the Middle East it is above 4. This is important because it shows how many kids a mother is having thus helping to see where the countries are growing rapidly and where countries are leveling off.

Disease diffusion: There are two types, contagious and hierarchical. Hierarchical is along high density areas that spread from urban to rural areas. Contagious is spread through the density of people. This is important in determining how the disease spread so you can predict how it will spread.

Doubling time: The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase. This is important because it can help project the countries population increase over the years and when its population will double.

Ecumene: The proportion of earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement. This is important because it tells how much of the land has been built upon and how much land is left for us to build on.

Epidemiological transition model: This is a distinctive cause of death in each stage of the demographic transition. This is important because it can explain how a country's population changes so dramatically and more.

Gendered space:

Infant mortality rate: (IMR) The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births. It is expressed as the annual number of deaths among infants per 1000 births rather than a percentage. This is important because it tells how developed a country is, if they have a high IMR they are an LDC and if it is low they are an MDC.

J-curve: This is when the projection population show exponential growth; sometimes shape as a j-curve. This is important because if the population grows exponential our resource use will go up exponential and so will our use as well as a greater demand for food and more.

Maladaptation: This is an adaptation that has become less helpful than harmful. This relates to human geography because it has become less and less suitable and more of a problem or hindrance in its own right, as time goes on. Which shows as the world changes so do the things surrounding it.

Malthus, Thomas: Was one of the first to argue that the world's rate of population increase was far outrunning the development of food population. This is important because he brought up the point that we may be outrunning our supplies because of our exponentially growing population.

Mortality: There are two useful ways to measure mortality; infant mortality rate and life expectancy. The IMR reflect a country's health care system and life expectancy measures the average number of years a baby can expect to live. This is important because you can use a country's mortality rate to determine important features about a country.

Nativity: (Crude Birth Rate) This is the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; it is expressed as number of birth in year to every 1000 people alive in the society. This is important because it tells you the rate a country is having babies as well as how fast you can expect that population to grow.

Neo-malthusian- theory that builds upon Malthus' thoughts on overpopulation. Takes into count two factors that Malthus did not: population growth in LDC's, and outstripping of resources other than food

Recognizes that population growth in LDC's is from the transfer of medical talents from MDC's but not the wealth that would provide food and resources.

Overpopulation- relationship between the number of people on Earth, and the availability of resources

Problems result when an area's population exceeds the capacity of the environment to support them at an acceptable standard of living.

Population densities- the frequency with which something occurs in space is density

***Arithmetic density:** total number of objects in an area. *Used to compare distribution of population in different countries.*

***Physiological density:** number of persons per unit of area suitable for agriculture. *Could mean a country has difficulty growing enough food.*

***Agricultural density:** the number of farmers per unit of area of farmland. *May mean a country has inefficient agriculture.*

Population distributions- the arrangement of a feature in space is distribution. Geographers identify the three main properties as density, concentration, and pattern

Used to describe how things and people are distributed across the earth.

Population explosion- a sudden increase or burst in the population in either a certain geographical area or worldwide

Occurred in the late 18th and early 19th centuries because several countries moved on to stage 2 of the DTM. Can trace factors that lead to these explosions.

Population projection- predicts the future population of an area or the world.

Helps predict future problems with population such as overpopulation or under population of a certain race or ethnicity.

Population pyramid- population displayed by age and gender on a bar graph

Shape is determined primarily by crude birth rate. Shows age distribution and sex ratio.

Rate of natural increase- the percentage by which a population grows in a year.

CBR-CDR = NIR Excludes migration

Affects the population and a country's or area's ability to support that population.

S-curve- traces the cyclical movement upwards and downwards in a graph. So named for its shape as the letter "s"

Relates to growth and decline in the natural increase.

Sex ratio- the number of males per hundred females in the population

Depends on birth and death rates, immigration. Men have higher death rates but also higher birth rates. Immigration usually means more males because they can make the journey.

Standard of living- refers to the quality and quantity of goods and services available to people and the way they are distributed within a population

Higher standards of living are found in MDC's rather than LDC's. Can help trace development.

Sustainability- providing the best outcomes for human and natural environments both in the present and for the future

Relates to development that meets today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Underpopulation- it is the opposition to overpopulation and refers to a sharp drop or decrease in a region's population

Unlike overpopulation, it does not refer to resources but to having enough people to support the local economic system. If there are not enough tax payers, then the area cannot continue.

Zero population growth- when the crude birth rate equals the crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero.

Often applied to countries in stage 4 of the demographic transition model.

Activity space- space allotted for a certain industry or activity

Can apply to an area within a city or surrounding a central place.

Chain migration- when one family member migrates to a new country and the rest of the family follows shortly after

Mostly seen from Mexico to the United States when guest workers set up homes and make money for their family to follow them.

Cyclic movement- trends in migration and other processes that have a clear cycle

Distance Decay- When contact between two groups diminishes because of the distance between them.

Forced Migration- People removed from their countries and forced to live in other countries because of war, natural disaster, and government. (

Gravity Model- Predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance people must travel to access it.

Internal Migration- Permanent movement within a particular country.

Intervening Opportunity- An environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that helps migration.

Migration Patterns:

Intercontinental- Permanent movement from one country to a different country on the same continent.

Interregional- Permanent movement from one region of the country to another.

Rural-Urban- Permanent movement from suburbs and rural area to the urban city area.

Migratory Movement-

Periodic Movement-

Personal Space-

Place Utility-

Push-Pull Factors- Factors that induce people to leave old residence and move to new locations.

Refugee- People forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in social group, or political opinion.

Space-Time Prism-

Step Migration-

Transhumance- Seasonal migration of live stock between mountains and lowland pasture areas.

Transmigration-

Voluntary-

III. Cultural Patterns & Processes

Acculturation: Process of adopting only certain customs that will be to their advantage

Assimilation: Process of less dominant cultures losing their culture to a more dominant culture

Cultural Adaptation:

Cultural core/periphery pattern: The core-periphery idea that the core houses main economic power of region and the outlying region or periphery houses lesser economic ties

Cultural Ecology: The geographic study of human environmental relationships

Cultural Identity: One's belief in belonging to a group or certain cultural aspect

Cultural Landscape: The visible imprint of human activity on the landscape

Cultural Realm:

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

Culture Region:

Formal (Uniform): An area in which everyone shares in one or more distinctive characteristics

Core-Center of economic activity

Periphery-Outlying region of economic activity

Functional (Nodal): Region organized at a node or focal point

Vernacular (perceptual-regional self-awareness): A place that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity

Diffusion Types:

Expansion-The spread of one feature from one place to another in a snowballing process

Hierarchical-The spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places

Contagious-The rapid widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population

Stimulus-The spread of an underlying principle when the characteristic fails to diffuse

Relocation-The spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another

Innovation Adoption: Study of how why and at what rate new technology spreads throughout a culture

Maladaptive diffusion: Diffusion of a process with negative side effects or What works well in one region may not in another

Sequence Occupancy: Refers to such cultural succession and its lasting imprint proposed by Derwent Whittlesey

Religion-the faithfulness to codified beliefs and rituals that generally involve a faith in a spiritual nature. This is important to HG because man wars have been fought over it.

Animism: Belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes, have a discrete spirit and life. This is important to Human Geography because a lot of cultures around the world believe in Animism.

Buddhism: The third of the world's major universalizing religions. It has 365 million adherents especially in China and Southeast Asia. It is important because a large percent of the earth's population follow Buddhism beliefs.

Cargo Cult Pilgrimage- Cargo Cult's believe western goods have been traded to them by ancestral spirits. It takes place in Melanesia and is important to HG because it's a big religious movement by a large number of people.

Christianity- is a monotheistic religion centered on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as presented in the New Testament. It's important to HG because it's the most popular religion in the world.

Confucianism- Developed by earlier Chinese man Confucius, it's a complex system of moral, social, political, and religious thought. This is important to HG because it has affected Chinese Civilizations tremendously.

Ethnic Religion- A religion with a rather concentrated distribution whose principles are likely to be based on the physical characteristics of the particular location where its adherents are located. This is important to HG because most religions start

off as a Ethnic Religion.

Exclave/Enclave-A enclave is a country or part of a country mostly surrounded by the territory of another country; an exclave is one which is geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory. This is important to HG because a lot of countries are within other countries.

Fundamentalism- Literal interpretation and strict adherence to basic principles of a religion. This is important to HG because there are a lot of Fundamentalists in all religions.

Geomancy- is a method of prediction that interprets markings on the ground, or how handfuls of dirt land when someone tosses them. The Arabic tradition consists of sketching sixteen random lines of dots in sand. This is important to HG because most farmers use a form of Geomancy.

Hajj- The pilgrimage to Mecca for Islam followers. It's the fifth of the five pillars. It is important to HG because just about all Islam followers try the pilgrimage there.

Hinduism- Created in India, approximately one billion followers. Unlike other religions, heaven isn't always the ultimate goal in life. Third largest in world behind Christianity and Islam. Talk about Karma (what goes around comes around.) It is important to HG because such a large number of people follow the religion and it's unlike any other one.

Interfaith boundaries- the boundaries between the world's major faiths, such as Christianity, Muslim, and Buddhism. This isn't the same as Intrafaith boundaries which describes the boundaries within a major religion. This is important to HG because it separates different groups of people for different reasons.

Islam- It means the submission to the will of god. Its a monotheistic religion originating with the teachings of Muhammad, a key religious figure. It is the second largest religion in the world. This is important to HG because it has impacted the world greatly, especially boundaries.

Jainism- religion and philosophy originating in ancient India. Stresses spiritual independence and equality throughout all life. It affects HG because a lot of people believe in it in India.

Judaism- It is the religion of ancient Hebrews, said to be one of the first monotheistic faiths. This is important to HG because many other religions have been based off it.

Landscapes of the dead- The certain areas where people have commonly been buried. This is important to HG because it has always been important where people are buried.

Monotheism/polytheism- Monotheism this is the belief in one god and polytheism is the belief in many gods. This affects HG because many religions spread throughout the world fall under these two categories.

Mormonism: a term used to describe religious, ideological, and cultural aspects of the various denominations of the Latter Day Saint movement. It is important because a lot of people around the world practice Mormonism.

Muslim pilgrimage: If physically and financially able, a Muslim makes a pilgrimage to Makkah. (Mecca) They usually make the trip around Ramadan. This pilgrimage is also referred to as Hajj. It is important because Islam is one of the most popular religions practiced around the world.

Muslim population: It is the religion of 1.3 billion people in the world. It is the predominant religion of the Middle East from North Africa to Central Asia. Half of the world's Muslims live in four countries outside the Middle East: Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India. It is important because Islam is one of the most popular religions practiced around the world.

Proselytic Religion: Referred to as a Universalizing Religion, which is an attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to those of one culture or location. There are three religions that practice this they are Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. To proselytize is to try to convert another person to your religion. This important to HG because these are three of the biggest religions in the world they are practiced all over the world.

Reincarnation: The idea of reincarnation is that after this life you will come back in another life either as a plant, animal, or a human life. So basically what you do in this life will affect what your next life is like. This is commonly practiced by the Buddhists and the Hindus. This is important to HG because these two religions are very important in the world.

Religion (groups, places): One group is universalizing religions. These are Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. All of these have different branches. There's also ethnic religions, such as, Hinduism, Daoism, and Confucianism. These religions are spread out throughout the world. This affects HG because all regions throughout the world have a general religion.

Religious architectural styles: These are the styles of architecture created by the religions. For example, Christians have always made temples, and Buddhists have always made a lot of religious statues. This is important to HG because these styles affected most of the future styles for other civilizations.

Religious Conflict- this is the conflicts between religions. One of these is Israel-Palestine. This consists of Roman Takeovers, Muslim conquests, and the crusades. This affects HG because there has been a lot of bloodshed over Religious Conflict.

Religious Culture Hearth: This is where most religions are born. Most major religions have come from the Middle East near Israel, but a few have come from India too. This is important to HG because where religions are created, civilizations are too.

Religious toponym: This refers to the origin and meaning of the names of religions. This is important to HG because many names mean significant things including beliefs of cultures.

Sacred space- Sacred space is the place where religious figures and congregations meet to perform religious ceremonies. This is important to HG because a lot of history has taken place at sacred spaces.

Secularism- This is the belief that humans should be based on facts and not religious beliefs. This is important to HG because this has caused conflicts in a lot of different places including politics.

Shamanism- This is the range of traditional beliefs and practices that claim the ability to cure, heal, and cause pain to people. This is important to HG because it is thought as good and bad.

Sharia law- it is the legal framework within which public and some private aspects of life are regulated for those living in a legal system based on Muslim principles. This is important to HG because it affects many people around Muslims around the world.

Shintoism- said to be the way of god. It is the native religion of Japan and was once its state religion. It involves the worship of *kami* (a god). Not very significant anymore and lost importance to today. This is important to HG because before WWII it was very popular and affected a lot of people in Japan.

Sikhism- is a religion that began in sixteenth century Northern India . The principal belief in Sikhism is faith in *Vāhigurū*. Emphasizes faith in god. This is important to HG because its another minor religion in India that affects a lot of people.

IV. Political Organization of Space

Annexation: Incorporation of a territory into another geo-political entity.

Antarctica: Southernmost continent in the world. It has no permanent residents and doesn't belong to any country.

Apartheid: Afrikaans for apartness, it was the segregation of blacks in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. It was created to keep the white minority in power and allow them to have almost total control over the black majority.

Balkanization: The political term used when referring to the fragmentation or breakup of a region or country into smaller regions or countries. The term comes from the Balkan wars, where the country of Yugoslavia was broken up in to six countries between 1989 and 1992. It was the effect of the Balkan wars.

Border Landscape: There are two types, exclusionary and inclusionary. Exclusionary is meant to keep people out, such as the border between the U.S. and Mexico. Inclusionary is meant to facilitate trade and movement, such as the U.S.-Canada border.

Boundary disputes: Conflicts over the location, size, and extent of borders between nations. There is conflict over where exactly the border is between the U.S. and Mexico, especially along the Rio Grande because the river has changed course and moved, and it is the traditional border.

Boundary origin: Boundaries often originated from old tribal lands and lands won in war. They were meant to establish claims to land and were often smaller historically.

Boundary process: The process of creating boundaries.

Boundary type: Many boundaries are natural boundaries, formed by rivers, mountains, etc. There are also political boundaries. These are often formed through war and compromise in treaties and agreements. In countries often form cultural boundaries that used to belong to a groups cultural homeland. However, countries in Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere aren't arranged by culture but politics, and Western countries turned their former colonies into nations without respect for culture.

Buffer state: A country lying between two more powerful countries that are hostile to each other. An example is Mongolia, which serves as a buffer between Russia and China.

Capital: Principle city in a state or country. The best place to locate a capital is at the center of a country, so it is a somewhat equal distance from all parts of the country.

Centrifugal: Religious, political, economic, conflict, etc. that causes disunity in a state.

Centripetal: An attitude that unifies people and enhances support for the state.

City-state: A region controlled by a city and that has sovereignty. They were more common in the middle ages and Renaissance in Europe.

Colonialism: The attempt by a country to establish settlements and impose political and economic control and principles. It was a big thing in the 17th through 20th century for countries in Europe to take areas around the world and make them into colonies.

Confederation: association of sovereign states by a treaty or agreement. It deals with issues such as defense, foreign affairs, trade, and a common currency.

Conference of Berlin: Regulated trade and colonization in Africa. It formalized the scramble to gain colonies in Africa and set up boundaries for each country's colonies.

Core/periphery: Core countries have high levels of development, a capacity at innovation and a convergence of trade flows. Periphery countries usually have less development and are poorer countries.

Decolonization: Decolonization is the movement of American/European colonies gaining independence. Some were peaceful struggles while others became violent.

Devolution: Devolution is the both the decentralization of a government from a unitary to a federal system or a fracturing of a government like Balkanization.

Domino theory: Domino theory is the idea that if one land in a region came under the influence of Communists, then more would follow in a domino effect. The domino theory was used by successive United States administrations during the Cold War, to justify American intervention around the world.

Exclusive Economic Zone: An Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a sea zone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources. The country that controls the EEZ has rights to the fishing, whaling, etc., as well as the raw material resources.

Electoral regions: Electoral regions are the different voting districts that make up local, state, and national regions.

Enclave/exclave: An enclave is a country or part of a country mostly surrounded by the territory of another country or wholly lying within the boundaries of another country (Lesotho). An exclave is a country which is geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory (Azerbaijan).

Ethnic conflict: An ethnic conflict is a war between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism or fight over natural resources. Ethnic conflict often includes genocide. It can also be caused by boundary disputes.

European Union: The European Union (EU) is a supranational and intergovernmental union of 27 democratic member states of Europe. The EU's activities cover most areas of public policy, from economic policy to foreign affairs, defense, agriculture and trade. The European Union is the largest political and economic entity on the European continent, with around 500 million people and an estimated GDP of US\$13.4 trillion.

Federal: Federalism is a political philosophy in which a group or body of members are bound together with a governing representative head. Federalism is the system in which the power to govern is shared between the national & state governments.

Forward capital: A forward capital is a symbolically relocated capital city usually because of either economic or strategic reasons. A forward capital is sometimes used to integrate outlying parts of a country into the state. An example would be Brasilia.

Frontier: A frontier is a zone where no state exercises complete political control. It is usually uninhabited or sparsely inhabited. It separates countries where a boundary cannot be found. A current example can be found between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Geopolitics: Geopolitics is the study that analyzes geography, history and social science with reference to international politics. It examines the political and strategic significance of geography, where geography is defined in terms of the location, size, and resources of places.

Gerrymander: Gerrymandering is the process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the political party in power. The process is usually used to turn "too close to call" states into a party's favor.

Global commons: Global commons is that which no one person or state may own or control and which is central to life. A global common contains an infinite potential with regard to the understanding and advancement of the biology and society of all life. (Forests, oceans, land mass and cultural identity)

Heartland/rimland: Heartland is the central region of a country or continent; especially a region that is important to a country or to a culture. Rimland is the maritime fringe of a country or continent.

Immigrant state: An immigrant state is a type of receiving state which is the target of many immigrants. Immigrant states are popular because of their economy, political freedom, and opportunity. One example would be the USA.

V. Agricultural & Rural Land Use

Adaptive strategies:

Agrarian: People or societies that are farmers therefore promote agricultural interest ext.

-Where agrarian people and societies are located is not generally near cities ext. but these types of people are essential to the way that we live and our ability to live in cities.

Agribusiness: Commercial agriculture characterized by integration of different steps in the food-processing industry, usually through ownership by large corporations.

- It influences how things are grown and what people eat

Agricultural Industrialization: The use of machinery in agriculture, like tractors ext.

- Makes it a lot faster for farmers to yield crop

Agricultural landscape: The land that we farm on and what we choose to put there on our fields.

- Effects how much yield one gets from their plants.

Agricultural location model:

Agricultural Origins: Through time nomadic people noticed the growing of plants in a cycle and began to domesticate them and use for their own use. Carl Sauer points out vegetative planting and seed agriculture as the original forms. He also points out that vegetative planting likely was originated in SE Asia and seed agriculture originated in W. India, N. China and Ethiopia.

-Without the development of agriculture we would still have a relatively small and likely uneducated population

Agriculture: The deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for subsistence or economic gain.

-It has influenced the growth of areas and human society

Animal Domestication: Domestication of animals for selling or using byproducts.

-Helped us obtain meat without having to go out and kill our food right before dinner.

Aquaculture: The cultivation of aquatic organisms especially for food

-Allowed us to use the sea and its abundant sources of food for our benefit

Biorevolution: The revolution of biotechnology and the use of it in societies.

- See reasoning for below term

Biotechnology: Using living organisms in a useful way to produce commercial products like pest resistant crops.

-Has helped the farmers grow a more bountiful harvest through the using of pesticides ext.

Collective farm:

Commercial Agriculture (intensive, extensive): Agriculture undertaken primarily to generate products for sale off the farm.

-Allowed people to move away from farms- fueled industrial revolution

Core/Periphery: The areas in the world that include MDCs are called the core and the area of the world that contains the LDCs is referred to as the periphery.

Crop Rotation: The practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year, to avoid exhausting the soil.

-Takes up large areas of land but keeps land usable for future generations

Cultivation regions: Regions where there is agricultural activity

- Areas with agricultural activity generally are not a place where a big city would be located- affects locations of different areas.

Dairying: The "farming" and sale/distribution of milk and milk products.

-Gets us calcium, allows for people to move to the city because there is a way of getting milk or milk products.

Debt-for-nature swap: When agencies such as the World Bank make a deal with third world countries that they will cancel their debt if the country will set aside a certain amount of their natural resources.

Diffusion: The process of spread of a feature or trend from one place to another over time.

-Influences the development of some regions faster than others

Double Cropping: Harvesting twice a year from the same land

-Can cause agricultural exhaustion making people move away from the land

Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary):

Primary: Involves jobs like lumber and mining

Secondary: Manufacturing products and assembling raw materials

Tertiary: The service sector that provides us with transportation, communication and utilities

Quaternary:

Quinary:

- All of these jobs are necessary in the world

Environmental Modifications (pesticides, soil erosion, desertification): The destruction of the environment for the purpose of farming. (Using pesticides that drain in to the water and soil and pollute them overuse of land causing the desert like conditions of desertification (dust bowl).

-Doing harm to the environment through pesticides and causing desertification have horrible long term effect on humans and their future.

Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation, nomadic herding/pastoralism):

Shifting Cultivation: Use many fields for crop growing each field is used for a couple years then left fallow for a relatively long time.

Nomadic herding/pastoralism:Based on herding domesticated animals

- Effect the way that some in the world to live and were they fall in demographic transition

Extractive Industry:

Farm crises:

Farming: see agriculture.

Feedlot: a plot of land on which livestock are fattened for market

-Essential to how we live and eat today- necessity for most people's diets

First agricultural revolution: Around 8000 B.C. when humans first domesticated plants and animals.

-This allowed for future generations to grow larger because they no longer we just a hunter gatherer society

Fishing – The technique, occupation, or diversion of catching fish. Fishing provides a food source and employment to society.

Food Chain – A series of organisms interrelated in their feeding habits, the smallest being fed upon by a larger one, which in turn feeds a still larger one, etc.

Forestry – The science of planting and taking care of trees and forests. Trees provide building materials and fuel to society.

Globalized Agriculture – Diffusion of agriculture across the globe.

Green Revolution – Rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizer. Because of Green Revolution, agricultural productivity at a global scale has increased faster than the population.

Growing Season – The season in which crops grow best. Growing season can vary by location, societies rely on their growing season to which crops they can or can't grow at their latitude.

Hunting and Gathering – Before the agriculture, humans gained food by hunting for animals, fishing, or gathering plants. They lived in small groups (less than 50 people), traveled frequently following game and seasonal growth of plants

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture – A form of subsistence agriculture in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasibly yield from a parcel of land. Popular in East, South, and Southeast Asia,

because the ratio between farmers and arable land is so high, most of the work is done by the family by hand or by animal with processes refined over thousands of years.

Intertillage – Tillage between rows of crops of plants.

Livestock Ranching – commercial grazing of livestock over an extensive area. Practiced in semi-arid or arid land, where vegetation is too sparse or the soil is too poor to support crops. Prominent in later 19th century in the American West; ranchers free roamed throughout the West, until the U.S. government began selling land to farmers who outlined their farms with barbed wire, forcing the ranchers to establish large ranches to allow their cattle to graze.

Market Gardening – The small scale production of fruits, vegetables, and flowers as cash crops sold directly to local consumers. Distinguishable by the large diversity of crops grown on a small area of land, during a single growing season. Labor is done manually

Mediterranean Agriculture – Farming in the land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea (Southern Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia), also in lands with similar climates (California, central Chile, Southwestern South Africa, and Southwestern Australia). Sea winds provide moisture and moderate winter; land is hilly with mountains frequently plunging directly into sea. Growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, and tree crops are the main crops, while animals are grown under transhumance – kept on coastal plains in winter and moved to hills in the summer.

Mineral Fuels – Natural resources containing hydrocarbons, which are not derived from animal or plant sources.

Mining – Extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the Earth, usually from an ore body, vein, or coal seam. Any material that cannot be grown from agricultural processes, or created artificially, is mined (mining in a wider sense then including extraction of petroleum, natural gas, and water).

Planned Economy – Economic system in which a single agency makes all decisions about the production and allocation of goods and services. Commonly used in which state or government controls the factors of production and makes all decisions about their use and about the distribution of income. Example: Economy of the Soviet Union, in the 80's and 90's government presiding over planned economies began deregulating and moving toward market based economies by introducing market forces to determine pricing, distribution, and production. Today most economies are market or mixed economies, except those in Cuba or North Korea.

Renewable – Energy replaced continually within a human lifespan, has an essentially unlimited supply and is not depleted when used by people. Solar energy, hydroelectric, geothermal, fusion and wind, are the most widely used.

Non-Renewable – Energy formed so slowly that for practical purposes it cannot be renewed. The three main fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) plus nuclear energy are the most widely used, mostly because they are more cost efficient.

Rural Settlement – Sparsely settled places away from the influence of large cities. Live in villages, hamlets on farms, or in other isolated houses. Typically have an agricultural character, with an economy based on logging, mining, petroleum, natural gas or tourism.

-**Dispersed** – Characterized by farmers living on individual farms isolated from neighbors rather than alongside other farmers in the area.

-**Nucleated** – a number of families live in close proximity to each other, with fields surrounding the collection of houses and farm buildings.

-**Building Material** – houses and buildings are typically built from materials that are abundant in the area.

-**Village Form** –

Sauer, Carl O. – defined cultural landscape, as an area fashioned from nature by a cultural group. A combination of cultural features such as language and religion; economic features such as agriculture and industry; and physical features such as climate and vegetation. "Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result."

Second Agricultural Revolution – Precursor to Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, that allowed a shift in work force beyond subsistence farming to allow labor to work in factories. Started in United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Denmark,

especially with the Enclosure Act, which consolidated land in Great Britain. Potatoes and corn diffused from America's to Europe, and other resources followed from colonial possessions to Europe.

Specialization – Third level of cities (behind World Cities, and Command and Control Centers), offer a narrow and highly specialized variety of services. Typically specialize in management, research and development of a specific industry (motor vehicles in Detroit), or are centers of government and education, notably state capitals that also have a major university (Albany, Lansing, Madison, or Raleigh-Durham).

Staple Grains – Maize, wheat, and rice are the most produced grains produced world wide, accounting for 87% of all grains and 43% of all food. Maize staple food of North America, South American, Africa, and livestock worldwide, wheat is primary in temperate regions, and rice in tropical regions.

Suitcase Farm – Individuals who live in urban areas a great distance from their land and drive to the country to care for their crops and livestock. This practice lends itself well to the growth of wheat. Allows families to continue their long relationships with the ancestral farm, but still enjoy the benefits of waged incomes in urban environments.

Survey Patterns –

-**Long Lots (French)** – Houses erected on narrow lots perpendicular along a river, so that each original settler had equal river access.

-**Metes and Bounds (English)** – Uses physical features of the local geography, along with directions and distances, to define the boundaries of a particular piece of land. Metes refers to boundary defined by a measurement of a straight run, bounds refers to a more general boundary, such as a waterway, wall, public road, or existing building.

Township-and-Range (U.S.A) – Survey's used west of Ohio, after the purchase of the Louisiana Purchase. Land is divided into six-mile square blocks (township), which is then divided into one-mile square blocks (range). Ranges were then broken into smaller parcels to be sold or given to people to develop.

Sustainable Yield – Ecological yield that can be extracted without reducing the base of capital itself, the surplus required to maintain nature's services at the same or increasing level over time. Example, in fisheries the basic natural capital decreases with extraction, but productivity increases; so the sustainable yield is within the ranch that the natural capital together with production are able to provide satisfactory yield.

Third Agricultural Revolution – 'Green Revolution' Rapid diffusion of new agricultural techniques between 1970's and 1980's, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers. Has caused agricultural productivity at a global scale to increase faster than population growth.

Mechanization – Farmers need tractors, irrigation pumps, and other machinery to make the most effective use of the new miracle seeds. Farmer's in LDC's cannot afford this machinery or the fuel to run the equipment, so governments must allocate funds to subsidizing the cost of seeds, fertilizers and machinery.

Chemical Farming – Increased use of fertilizers with nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. The development of higher-yield crops has produced: a 'miracle wheat seed' which is shorter and stiffer, less sensitive to variation in day length, responds better to fertilizers, and matures faster; a similar miracle rice seed, that was heartier and has increased yields; a high-yield corn seed is currently being developed.

Food Manufacturing – the Green Revolution has increased production to avoid widespread famine. Allowing the world population to grow about four billion since started, also allowing populations in developing nations to consume 25% more than before. This increase in diets is questioned by the content in diets; Asian farmers are eating more rice than fish and other vegetables because they can rely on rice to grow efficiently.

'Tragedy of the Commons' – social trap that involves a conflict over resources between interests and the common good.

Transhumance – pastoral practice of seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pasture areas.

Truck Farm – Commercial gardening and fruit farming, so named because truck was a Middle English word meaning bartering or the exchange of commodities. Predominant in Southeastern U.S.A, because of the long growing season and humid climate, accessibility to large markets of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Truck farms grow many of the fruits and vegetables that consumers demand in developed societies. Truck farms sell some of their product to fresh markets, but mostly to large processors for canning or freezing. Truck farms are highly efficient and large-scale operations that take full advantage of machines at every stage of the growing process.

Von Thunen, Johann Heinrich – 1826, Northern Germany. When choosing an enterprise, a commercial farmer compares two costs; cost of the land versus the cost of transporting production to market. Identifies a crop that can be sold for more than the land cost, distance of land to market is critical because the cost of transporting varies by crop.

Also found that specific crops were grown in varying rings around city. Market-oriented gardens and milk producers in first ring, because of expense of transportation and perishability. In the next rings wood lots used for construction and fuel, because it is a heavy industry with high transportation costs. Next rings are used for various crops or pasture, with the outermost ring devoted to animal grazing. Von Thunen's theory disregards site or human factors.

VI. Industrialization & Development

Agricultural labor force is the number of people who work in agriculture. This is important because a large value indicates that the country is likely an LDC dependent on agriculture, while a small value indicates that there are fewer people working in agriculture, meaning that the agriculture is more efficient.

Calorie consumption as a percentage of daily requirement is an important index of development. People in MDCs generally consume more than 130% of their daily requirements, but most people in LDCs barely get enough to sustain themselves. The problem is worst in Africa, where most people do not eat enough.

The **Core-periphery model** describes the pattern of distribution of the MDCs and LDCs. When the earth is viewed from the North Pole, the MDCs are clustered near the center of the map while the LDCs are near the edges.

Cultural Convergence is the change in culture that occurs as diffusion of ideas and technology increases. An example is the culture of LDCs becoming more like that of their former colonial power (an MDC).

Dependency theory states that LDCs tend to have a higher dependency ratio, the ratio of the number of people under 15 or over 64 to the number in the labor force.

Development is the improvement in material conditions of a place as a result of diffusion of technology and knowledge. This is important because it is a main goal for most of the planet's regions and development will help solve many problems.

Energy consumption is an index of development. MDCs tend to consume much more energy per capita than do LDCs. This will be important in the future because as LDCs begin to industrialize, there will be a great strain on the world's energy supply.

Foreign direct investment is investment in the economies of LDCs by transnational corporations based in MDCs. However, all countries are not recipients of this investment. Brazil, China and Mexico were the LDCs that received most of the investment.

Gender is an important developmental factor. A great difference in development between the genders is found primarily in LDCs, especially in the Middle East. Differences exist primarily in income and in literacy rate.

Gross domestic product is the total value of goods and services produced in a year in a given country. The value varies greatly between MDCs and LDCs and is one of the best indicators of development. Fast growth of GDP is a major goal of all countries.

Gross national product is similar to GDP except that includes income that people earn abroad.

The **Human Development Index** is an aggregate index of development, which takes into account economic, social and demographic factors, using GDP, literacy and education, and life expectancy.

Levels of development that countries are classified into include MDCs (more developed countries) and LDCs (less developed countries).

Measures of development are used to distinguish LDCs from MDCs. They include GDP, literacy rate, life expectancy, caloric intake, etc.

Neocolonialism refers to the economic control that MDCs are sometimes believed to have over LDCs. Through organizations such as the IMF, the MDCs are able to dictate precisely what LDCs economic policies are, or are able to use their economic subsidies to put LDCs industries out of business.

The **Physical Quality of Life index** is another development index. It is based on literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and life expectancy at age one.

Purchasing power parity is an index of income related to GDP. Unlike GDP however, PPP takes into account price differences between countries. Usually goods in LDCs are priced lower, so this makes the difference between LDCs and MDCs less.

W.W. Rostow developed the "Stages of Growth" model of economic development.

Technology gap- The difference in technologies used and/or developed in two companies, countries, ethnic groups, etc., where one is more advanced than the other.

- Important because it helps to explain the differences between MDCs and LDCs.

Technology transfer- process by which existing knowledge, facilities, or capabilities developed under federal research and development funding are utilized to fulfill public and private needs

- Important because it allows for knowledge to be utilized for various needs instead of being confined to a certain sector.

Third World- countries in the developing world independent of their political status (developing countries)

- Important because it is a classification to explain differences between the countries of the world.

World Systems Theory- refers to perspective that seeks to explain the dynamics of the "capitalist world economy" as a "total social system"

- Important because explains the power hierarchy in which powerful and wealthy "core" societies dominate and exploit weak and poor peripheral societies.

Bid rent theory- refers to how the price and demand on land changes as the distance towards the CBD increases

- Important because it provides an explanation as to the spatial distribution of urban areas.

Assembly line production/Fordism- industrial arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers for continuous flow of work pieces in mass production operations, each movement of material is made as simple and short as possible

- Important because it allowed for goods to be produced at a rate comparable to the demand for many of those products, made for more efficient manufacturing industries.

Air pollution- concentration of trace substances at a greater level than occurs in average air, human causes include mainly motor vehicles, industry, and power plants

- Important because it can damage property and adversely affect the health of people, other animals, and plants.

Agglomeration economies- refers to benefits or advantages (savings, cost reductions, etc.) resulting from the spatial clustering of activities and/or people

- Important because

Acid rain- tiny droplets of sulfuric acid and nitric acid in the atmosphere that dissolve in water and return to Earth's surface

- Important because it has damaged lakes, killing fish and plants.

“Stages of Growth” Model- linear theory of development that developed countries go through a common pattern of structural change (1-Traditional Society, 2-Transitional Stage, 3-Take Off, 4-Drive to Maturity, 5-High Mass Consumption)
- Important because it explains the development experience of Western countries and is a general model for many others.

Rostow, W. W. - economist, developed the “Stages of Growth” model in the late 1950s
- Important because he developed the model that is frequently referred to.

Aluminum industry- U.S. companies are the largest single producer with plants in 35 states producing about \$39.1 billion in products and exports. U.S. supply is comprised of three sources, primary, imports and recycled
- Important because it is a large industry that is important in transportation, packaging and building and construction.

VII. Cities & Urban Land Use

Agglomeration – a built up area consisting of central city and its surrounding suburbs
(similar to the term “urbanized area”, shows the extent of a city’s influence)

Barriadas – a neighborhood, usually a slum or lower class
(many of the Latin American cities have these outside the central city)

Bid-rent Theory – explains that the price/demand for land increases closer to the CBD
(explains the concentric zone model and why different levels of development are located at certain distances from the central city)

Blockbusting – the process of white families selling their homes because of fears that blacks would move in and lower the property value
(explains the white flight of the 1950’s and the growth of suburbs)

CBD – stands for central business district, location of skyscrapers and companies
(would always be the center of the 3 urban models, many people commute, few actually live there)

Census Tract – these are govt. designated areas in cities that each have ~5,000 people, they often times correspond to neighborhoods
(data in census tracts is used to analyze urban patterns such as gentrification or white flight)

Centrality – the strength of dominance of an urban center over its surrounding area, larger than the MSA or agglomeration
(Twin Cities centrality extends up into northern MN, over into ND, SD, and western WI)

Centralization – the movement of people, capital, services, and govt. into the central city
(opposite of suburban sprawl, happened to cities before WWII and is happening now)

Christaller, Walter – he created the Central Place Theory, which explains how services are distributed and why there are distinct patterns in this distribution
(central place theory involves market area/hinterland and the threshold, which is the minimum number of customers needed to keep the business running)

City – centralized area with a mayor and local government, usually bigger than a town
(cities started in the Greek/Roman times, more and more people live in cities, especially in LDC’s)

Cityscapes – similar to a landscape, yet of a city (cityscapes often show the city’s skyline, which is the CBD).

Colonial City – cities founded by colonial powers, such as Mexico City by the Spanish (these often contain plazas, large Catholic cathedrals, and historic architecture, most of these are in Latin America and in Southern Asia, in India)

Commercialization – the process of the increasing importance of business (advertisements in cities, development leans toward services)

Concentric Zone Model – created by E.W. Burgess, city grows outwards from a central area (CBD in middle, then zone of transition, then zone of workers' homes, then zone of residences, then commuter's zone)

Counterurbanization – a net migration from urban to rural areas (this only happens in very developed areas in North America and Western Europe)

Decentralization- the process of dispersing decision-making outwards from the center of authority (We learned about how nation states break up and form their own political clouts)

Deindustrialization- process of social and economic change caused by removal of industry. (We learned about how MDCs moved on after the 1800s.) (Post Industrial Germany)

Early Cities- Cities of the ancient world (-3500 to -1200) (We learned about how agriculture and language began in this era.)

Economic base- Communities collection of basic industry (We learned about job sectors)

Edge city-A new concentration of business in suburban areas consisting of suburbs (We learned about urban sprawl.)

Emerging cities- City currently without much population but increasing in size at a fast rate (learned about cities that are growing at a fast rate)

Employment structure- graph showing how primary secondary and tertiary sector jobs are separated.

Entrepot- Trading center where goods are exported and imported without cost. (We learned about centers of trade.)

Ethnic neighborhood-A neighborhood with distinctive ethnic composition (We learned about segregation of cities into ethnic backgrounds.)

Favela - A shantytown or slum, especially in Brazil (We learned about the slum conditions faced by Latin American countries.)

Female-headed household- A household dominated by a woman (We learned about how MCDs have different family structure.)

Festival landscape-a landscape of cultural festivities (We learned about the culture.)

Gateway City-a settlement which acts as a link between two areas. (We learned about primate cities, which are similar.)

Gender- a person's sex (We learned about differences that occur as a result of gender.)

Gentrification- process in which low cost neighborhoods are renovated by middle class to increase property values. (We learned about the positives and negatives of this process.)

Ghetto- A usually poor section of a city inhabited primarily by people of the same race, religion, or social background. (We learned about the worst parts of cities.)

Globalization- Development of worldwide patterns of economic relationships (we learned about he future impact this will have.)