The following vocabulary items can be found in your review book and class handouts. These identifications and concepts do not necessarily constitute all that will be covered on the exam.

Unit 1: Nature and Perspectives
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, system, region, realm
Culture hearth
Cultural landscape
Sequent occupancy
Cultural diffusion
Independent invention
Expansion diffusion - contagious, hierarchical, stimulus
Relocation diffusion - migrant
Acculturation
Transculturation
Assimilation
Environmental determinism
Possibilism
Cultural ecology
Holocene epoch (how it transformed the Earth)
Interglacial
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
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 / rate of increase)
Population explosion
Population structure (composition) - age-sex pyramids
Demography
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
Step migration
Chain migration
Intervening opportunities
Voluntary/forced migration
Counter migration
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
United Nations
Population policies - expansive, eugenic, restrictive (case studies-India, China, Japan)
One-child policy
Unit 3: Cultural Geography

Preliterate societies
Standard language
Dialect
Isoloss
Language - families (e.g., Indo-European), subfamilies, groups
Sound shift
Deep reconstruction
Proto-Indo-European
Language divergence, convergence, replacement
Conquest/agriculture theory
Nostratic
Language diffusion (and hearths)
Modern linguistic mosaic - literacy, technology, political organization
Hispanicization
Esperanto
Lingua franca
Pidgin
Creole (and creolization)
Monolingual/multilingual states
Official language
Toponymy
Language case studies (Quebec, Belgium, Nigeria,...)
Universaling 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, 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. (pg. 174)
Interfaith boundary case studies - Nigeria, Sudan, Kashmir, Armenia/Azerbaijan (and enclave/exclave), Yugoslavia (and ethnic cleansing)
Intrafaith boundary case studies - Northern Ireland, Switzerland
Fundamentalism
Ayatollah (Iran)
Folk vs. Popular culture
Mass/elite culture
Globalization
Colonization, commodification, distance decay, homozenation, global-local continuum
Race vs. ethnicity
Skin color - melanin
Ethnic island (enclave/neighborhood)
Acculturation
Cultural revival

Cultural linkage
Cultural landscape
Ethnic conflict
Forced vs. affinity segregation, ethnic claims to territory, ethnic cleansing (e.g., Yugoslavia, Sudan)
Gender gap - effects of modernization
Longevity gap - habits, stress, AIDS
Quality of life
Maternal mortality rate
Infanticide
Dowry deaths

Unit 4: Political Geography

Nation
State
Nation-state
European Model (sovereignty & nationalism, colonialism)
Territorial Morphology
Compact, elongated, fragmented, perforated, prorupt (proruded)
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)
Heartland Theory (Mackinder)
Rimland Theory (Spykman)
Core Areas (and multicore states)
Capital City (and forward capitals)
Prime City
Unitary vs. federal states
Gerrymandering
Centripetal vs. centrifugal forces
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)
New World Order
Devolution
Ethnonationalism
Gateway states
Near Abroad (former Soviet sphere)
Globalization
Notions of democracy, commercialism, religious fundamentalism
Unit 5: Economic Geography

Location theory
Industrial revolution
Primary & secondary industries
Ullman's conceptual frame
  - Complementarily, intervening opportunity, transferability
Hotelling's model (locational interdependence)
Weber's Least cost theory (weight-losing & weight-gaining cases)
Lösch's model (zone of profitability)
Substitution principle
Factors of industrial location (e.g. labor)
Primary industrial regions
  - Eastern North America, Western & Central Europe, Russia & Ukraine, Eastern Asia
Secondary industrial regions
  - Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, Egypt, India, Australia, ...
First-round industrialization (up to WWI)
  - Comparative advantage, break-of-bulk, European dominance
Mid-twentieth century industrialization
Late twentieth century industrialization & beyond
  - "Four Asian Tigers" (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore), Japan's rise & decline, SEZs (Special Economic Zones; e.g. Shanghai, China), India, maquiladoras, NAFTA
Industrial development - GNP, alternatives to GNP
World Systems Analysis
GNI PPP
Liberal Models - Rostow's Modernization Model
Structuralist Models - Dependency Theory
Neo-colonialism
Tourism
New international division of labor, offshoring
Foreign direct investment
Deindustrialization
GATT, WTO, NAFTA, OECD
Specialized Economic Zones (SEZs)
World Cities (Friedman)
Time-space compression & time-space convergence

Unit 6: Agricultural & Rural Geography

Economic Activities
  - Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary
Rise of Agriculture
  - Hunting & gathering, metallurgy, plant & animal domestication (First Agricultural Revolution)
Subsistence farming
Shifted cultivation
Second Agricultural Revolution
Von Thünen Model (The Isolated State)
Dispersed vs. nucleated settlements
Functional differentiation
Rural Dwellings (unchanged-traditional, modified-traditional, modernized-traditional, modern)
Building materials (wood, brick, stone, wattle, grass & brush)
Folk-housing (e.g. New England, Mid Atlantic)
Maladaptive diffusion
Village forms (linear, cluster, round, walled, grid pattern)
Patterns of Rural Settlement
  - Primogeniture, cadastral system, rectangular survey system (township-and-range)
Commercial agriculture
Plantation agriculture
Location of world crops
  - Rice, corn, dairy, wheat, livestock, Mediterranean, luxury crops, illegal drugs
Third Agricultural Revolution (e.g. India)
Commodity chains (e.g. agribusiness)
Nutrition & Diet
  - Caloric intake, dietary balance, hidden hunger
Reducing global hunger
Life expectancy (infant & child mortality rate)
Diseases
  - Infectious, chronic (degenerative), genetic (inherited), epidemic, pandemic, agent, reservoir, vector, vehicle, vectored (e.g. malaria) vs. non-vectored (e.g. cholera)

Economic Activities
  - Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary
Rise of Agriculture
  - Hunting & gathering, metallurgy, plant & animal domestication (First Agricultural Revolution)
Subsistence farming
Shifted cultivation
Second Agricultural Revolution
Von Thünen Model (The Isolated State)
Dispersed vs. nucleated settlements
Functional differentiation
Rural Dwellings (unchanged-traditional, modified-traditional, modernized-traditional, modern)
Building materials (wood, brick, stone, wattle, grass & brush)
Folk-housing (e.g. New England, Mid Atlantic)
Maladaptive diffusion
Village forms (linear, cluster, round, walled, grid pattern)
Patterns of Rural Settlement
  - Primogeniture, cadastral system, rectangular survey system (township-and-range)
Commercial agriculture
Plantation agriculture
Location of world crops
  - Rice, corn, dairy, wheat, livestock, Mediterranean, luxury crops, illegal drugs
Third Agricultural Revolution (e.g. India)
Commodity chains (e.g. agribusiness)
Nutrition & Diet
  - Caloric intake, dietary balance, hidden hunger
Reducing global hunger
Life expectancy (infant & child mortality rate)
Diseases
  - Infectious, chronic (degenerative), genetic (inherited), epidemic, pandemic, agent, reservoir, vector, vehicle, vectored (e.g. malaria) vs. non-vectored (e.g. cholera)
Unit 7: Urban Geography

Early urbanization
- Egalitarian vs. stratified societies, formative era, urban elite, theocratic centers, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome

Medieval Optimum (warmer climate) vs. Little Ice Age (12th - 13th c.)
- Societal Classification - Sjoberg
  - Folk-preliterate, feudal, preindustrial, urban-industrial

Primate city

Urban banana (crescent-shaped zone)

Mercantile-manufacturing-modern cities

Postmodernism

Urban hierarchy
- Hamlet, village, town, city, metropolis, megalopolis (e.g. Bosnywash)

Hinterland

Megacity

Site & situation

Urban components
- CBD (central business district), central city, inner city, suburb

Central place theory (Christaller)
- Central goods & services, range of sale, threshold, complementary region, hexagons

Urban models
- Borchert's four-stage theory of American urbanization (epochs: Sail-Wagon, Iron Horse, Steel-Rail, Auto-Air-Amenity, "High Technology"), Concentric zone (Burgess), sector (Hoyt), multiple nuclei (Harris & Ullman), urban realms

Edge cities

Rank-size rule

Economic base (basic vs. nonbasic sectors, a.k.a. employment structure)

Multiplier effect (1:2 for most large cities)

Functional specialization

Modern city models (foreign)
- Latin-American, Southeast Asian, Sub-Saharan African

Sociocultural influences
- Redlining, blockbusting, racial steering

Agglomeration (nucleation) & deglomeration

Zoning laws

Immigration
- Asylum seeker

Informal economy
- Remittances, "under-the-table", black market, illegal drug trade

Urban America
- Inner city, deglomeration, gentrification, commercialization, suburbanization

Canadian city

European city (& greenbelts)

World city (e.g. NYC, London, Tokyo,...)

Eastern European city (& microdistricts)

Concerns of urbanization

Unit 8: Environmental Geography

Little Ice Age – in Europe & Asia; led to 2nd Agricultural Rev., good example of environmental determinism

Industrial Optimum

Water – renewable resource, hydrologic cycle, most lost through runoff & evaporation, aquifers, most water used in farming, disasters (i.e., Aral Sea)

Atmosphere – renewable, global warming, greenhouse gases (e.g., CO2, methane, nitrous oxides,…), acid rain - burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas); emitted by cars, industries,…; caustic enough to do damage over time; (e.g. acidification of lakes, stunting of forests, loss of crops & fish,…), CFCs (from refrigerants, some aerosol cans & fire extinguishers) – deplete ozone layer (which protects us from ultraviolet rays), smog (ozone (O3) in troposphere (mostly from factories or car emissions) = smog)

Land – soil is renewable, desertification, deforestation (forest help oxygen cycle – convert CO2 to oxygen), soil erosion (population pressure), solid waste (U.S. = #1, core exports some waste to periphery), landfills (core – sanitary w/ lining; periphery – seepage can pollute groundwater)

Biodiversity – movement affects species (i.e., Columbian Exchange), extinctions – Dodo bird, passenger pigeon,…

Trends in Consumption – greater demand for meat (can lead cutting of rainforests for grazing land), more technology = more environmental stress, pollution,…

Environmental Policies – NGOs (i.e., GEF – biodiversity, ozone, climate, international waters), UN Environment Programme (1993 – biodiversity, Montreal Protocol (1987 – CFCs), Kyoto Protocol (1997 – greenhouse gases), U.S. didn’t adopt Kyoto (would restrict U.S. growth, but not “developing countries” such as India or China)