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 occupation
- 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 / 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,...)
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, Qur'an, 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)

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)