Anaximander
Aristotle
Carl Ritter
Eratosthenes
Plato
Ptolemy
Pythagoras
Zheng He

1. ___1st map
2. __, __, ___These 3 concluded Earth was round
3. ___Circumference of Earth
4. ___Chinese Explorer. Reached N.A.?
5. ___Roman Geographer
6. ___Environmental Determinism

Tools of Geographers

a. Anglocentric
b. Cardinal
c. Cartography
d. Distortion
e. GIS
f. GPS
g. Intermediate
h. Mercator
i. Primary
j. Projection
k. Reference
l. Relative
m. Remote Sensing
n. Robinson
o. Scale
p. Secondary
q. Simplification
r. Thematic

1. ___Map making
2. ___Info collected by cartographer
3. ___Info previously collected
4. ___2D creation of 3d world
5. ___
6. ___
7. ___shows relation of distance on map to earth. Ex. Written, graphic, representative fraction
8. ___occurs at the poles on 2d maps
9. ___when geographers omit details on maps
10. ___maps to be used for everything
11. ___Isoline, Choropleth, Dot Density, Proportional Symbol, Cartogram
12. ___Navigation system using Absolute Location
13. ___Software the helps to build spatial analysis/association.
14. ___collecting data from long distance methods with cameras
15. ___North, South, East, West
16. ___Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest
17. ___Left, Right, Up, Down.

5 Themes
1. Place
   Where? Distribution (Density, Pop, Phys, Agr, Concentration, Pattern)
   Why? Diffusion: Relocation or Expansion
       -Contagious, Hierarchical, Stimulus
2. Region: Formal, Functional, Vernacular
       -Political, -Central Place
       -Mental/Cognitive Map
3. Location: Toponym, Site, Situation, Absolute
       -N/S Latitude, E/W Longitude
       -Equator vs. Prime Meridian
       -Time Zones 15° apart. East + and West -
       -International Dateline 180°
       -Greenwich Meantime (GMT) Anglocentric
4. Human-Environmental Interaction
       --Cultural Ecology
       -Environmental Determinism vs. Possibilism
       -Cultural Determinism
       -Political Ecology
       -Terrace Hillsides for Rice
5. Spatial Interaction
       -Movement
       -Friction of Distance
       -Distance Decay
       -Space-Time Compression
       -Globalization
       -Supranationalism
       -Multinational Corporations
       -Uneven Development (Karl Marx and Communism Emerge)
       -Core/MDC vs. Periphery/LDC vs. Semi-Periphery

Which Stage separator(s) are inaccurate?

1. Neolithic Revolution
2. Industrial Revolution
3. Green Revolution
4. Population

U2
Demography

10 Most Populous
1. C__________     ___
2. I__________     ___
3. U__________     ___
4. I__________     ___
5. B__________     ___
6. P__________     ___
7. N__________     ___
8. B__________     ___
9. R__________     ___
10. J__________     ___

In the second blank, put the letter of the corresponding Population Cluster that they are located in (if any)

LDCs        MDCs
A. South Asia  D. NW Europe
B. Southeast Asia  E. NE US/SE Canada
C. East Asia     F. None

(_______ - _________) = __NIR___

10

a. Dependency Ratio
b. Doubling Time
c. Infant Mortality Rate
d. Life Expectancy
e. Sex Ratio
f. Total Fertility Rate
g. UN Growth Conference
h. UN Growth Scenario
i. Zero Population Growth

1. ___ Avg. # of babies per female.
2. ___ Time before the population doubles
3. ___ Number of babies that do not reach 1st birthday
4. ___ Comparison of # working to those not working.
5. ___ Comparison of # of males to females
6. ___ Meetings on how to slow world population growth.
7. ___ Predictions on how world population will change.

Extra: Explain how the following words relate to the answer of #5
- Pronatalist Policy _______________________________
- Antinatalist Policy _______________________________
- Female Infanticide _______________________________
- Eugenics _______________________________

Epidemiologic Transition Model: What is the cause of death in each stage?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
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<td>g.</td>
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<td>h.</td>
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<td>i.</td>
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<td>j.</td>
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<td>k.</td>
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<td>l.</td>
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<td>m.</td>
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<td>n.</td>
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<td>p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>q.</td>
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<tr>
<td>r.</td>
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<tr>
<td>s.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Place the vocab words on the left under the appropriately shaped population pyramids. Not all words will be used:

MALTHUS

FOOD or POPULATION

Arithmetically
Exponential
Geometrically
Linear

Carrying Capacity?
Neo Malthusians
AntiMalthusians
-Karl Marx
-Ester Boserup
-Desalination

Ravenstein’s Laws
-Migration Selectivity
-Guest Workers
-Internally Displaced Persons
-Migration Stream
-Place Desirability
-Remittance
-Chain Migration

Push/Pull Factors Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PUSH</th>
<th>PULL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD or POPULATION
1. The physical artifacts that you can see on a city that reflects the culture of the residents.
2. The geographer who developed the idea of #1.
3. The only limitations on people are the ones they set on themselves (not the environment or technology).
4. When 2 groups of people meet and their culture integrates themselves (not the environment or technology).
5. When the dominant culture erases most of another culture.
6. The complete blending in of one culture into another.
7. An equal blend of 2 cultural groups.
8. Fast moving, ever changing, leads to uniform landscape.
9. Isolated, based on tradition, moves through relocation diffusion.
10. Tangible pieces of culture. Clothes, hats, cell phones.
11. Intangible pieces of culture. Behaviors, Ideas, Morals
12. When pop culture diffuses it follows this pattern.

Language

a. Creole  k. Monolingual
b. Dialect  l. Multilingual
c. English  m. Niger-Congo
d. Extinct Language  n. Official
e. Indo-European  o. Pidgin
f. Isogloss  p. Proto Indo-European
g. Language Divergence  q. Reverse Reconstruction
h. Lingua Franca  r. Sino-Tibetan
i. Literary Tradition  s. Spanish
j. Mandarin Chinese  t. Standard

1. When speakers of one language relocate to different locations and remain isolated for many years.
2. Linguists believe all the languages in the Indo-European family have diverged from this language.
3. Linguists attempt to trace the common ancestry between 2 languages through this process.
4. As long as there is no literary tradition, a language will become this when its last speaker dies.
5. When a language can be both written and spoken.
6. The acceptable form of a language.
7. A specific language named by political leaders.
8. States that are dominated by one language.
9. States with a wide variety of languages spoken within.
10. Largest language family in the world.
11. 2nd largest language family in the world.
12. 3rd largest language family in the world.
13. Language with the most speakers.
14. Language with the 2nd most speakers.
15. Most widely spoken language in the world.
17. A language of trade.
18. When 2 languages are blended into 1 stabilized language.

Unit 3

Animism  l. Judaism
Bible  m. Koran
Buddhism  n. Mahayana
Catholicism  o. Monastic
Christianity  p. Monotheism
Eastern Orthodox  q. Polytheism
Ethnic  r. Protestantism
Hinduism  s. Secularism
Interfaith Boundary  t. Semetic Hearth
Intrafaith Boundary  u. Shamanism
Islam

Religion

a. Judaism  v. Shia
b. Koran  w. Sikhism
c. Mahayana  x. Sunni
d. Monastic  y. Syncretic
e. Monotheism  z. Taoism
f. Polytheism  aa. Theocracy
g. Protestantism  bb. Theraveda
h. Secularism  cc. Torrah
i. Semetic Hearth  dd. Universalizing
j. Shamanism  ee. Vedas

1. Universalizing Religions
2. Ethnic Religions
3. attempt to convert & holidays are based on the founder’s life.
4. born into & holidays based on the seasons
5. belief in one God only.
6. belief in many Gods.
7. When a religion can be blended with another.
8. Religion that is blended with Buddhism in China.
9. Religions that have monks like Buddhism and Christianity.
10. Sacred religious Texts.
12. Branches of Buddhism
13. Branches of Islam
14. Boundary between 2 different religions. Pakistan/India
15. Boundary between 2 branches of a religion. Mexico/USA
16. Move towards a way of life away from religion.
17. Religion led by a healer, truth knower, etc.
18. Govt. led by religion.

Ethnicity
### Types of Boundaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antecedent</th>
<th>Most commonly used after Balkanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Created by the Berlin Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometric</td>
<td>Canada and US Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>North and South Korea border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chile and Argentina Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Berlin Wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocational</th>
<th>Locational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definitional</td>
<td>Median-Line Principle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. | split distance when < 200 miles (UNCLOS) |
| 2. | dispute over border crossing |
| 3. | dispute over resources |
| 4. | dispute over border shifts (rivers) |
| 5. | dispute over language of treaty |
| 6. | Italian for “unredeemed” territory |
| 7. | illegally drawing voting districts for advantage |

### Colonialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. God, Glory, and Gold</th>
<th>1. God, Glory, and Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Imperialism</td>
<td>2. Imperialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Land Empire</td>
<td>3. Spanish in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Mercantilism</td>
<td>4. Portuguese in Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Neocolonialism</td>
<td>5. Dependency Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Organic Theory</td>
<td>6. Colonies are to be used to generate wealth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cold War and World Domination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Buffer State</th>
<th>E. Heartland Theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Cold War</td>
<td>F. New World Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Shatterbelt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. | post WWII conflict between USA and Soviet Union |
| 2. | USA theory that once one state experiences political turmoil so will their neighbors. |
| 3. | MacKinder’s theory to conquer the World |
| 4. | Spykman’s theory to stop MacKinder |
| 5. | USA’s foreign policy to stop the spread of Communism |
| 6. | The 2 superpowers post WWII. |
| 7. | This has replaced the 2 superpowers that dominated global politics after WWII. |
| 8. | Country between 2 countries who have beef with one another. |
| 9. | group of countries that are in the sphere of competition between 2 other countries. |
| 10. | a country controlled by a more powerful state. |
| 11. | area where boundaries are not clearly established. |

### Forward Capital

- Andorra
- Cambodia
- Chile
- Compact
- D.R.C.
- Elongated
- Enclave
- Exclave
- Federal
- Fragmented
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Lesotho
- Monaco
- Namibia
- Perforated
- Phillipines
- Prorupted
- San Marino
- South Africa

### MICROSTATE

- Basques
- Belgium
- Japan
- Kurds
- Soviet Union
- United States
- Vatican City

### Centripetal

- Balkanization
- Centrifugal

### Supranational Organizations
### Unit 5

**HG. Hunters and Gatherers**

**NR. Neolithic Revolution**

**IR. Industrial Revolution**

**GR. Green Revolution**

**S. Seed Agriculture**

**VP. Vegetative Planting**

| 1. ___ | reproducing plants from seed |
| 2. ___ | dividing roots to reproduce plants |
| 3. ___ | Farming improved by mechanization. |
| 4. ___ | farming improved by new seeds |
| 5. ___ | farming begins |
| 6. ___ | prior to Neolithic Rev. |

Put “C” for Commercial or “S” for Subsistence.

| 1. ___ | production is for survival and minimal trade and barter. |
| 2. ___ | production is for profit. |
| 3. ___ | crops and massed produced |
| 4. ___ | basic tools |
| 5. ___ | highly mechanized; complex irrigation; computers |
| 6. ___ | large farms |
| 7. ___ | small farms |
| 8. ___ | High Agricultural Density |
| 9. ___ | Low Agricultural Density |
| 10. ___ | highly connected to other parts of the economy (Agribusiness) |

Put an “I” for Intensive and an “E” for Extensive.

| 1. ___ | large amounts of land |
| 2. ___ | small amount of land |
| 3. ___ | high yields |
| 4. ___ | low yields |
| 5. ___ | shifting cultivation |
| 6. ___ | Grain Farming |
| 7. ___ | Wet Rice |
| 8. ___ | Transhumance |

### Place the words in the appropriate column.

A. Commercial Gardening  E. Grain  I. Pastoral Nomadism  M. Swidden
B. Crop Rotation  F. Livestock Ranching  J. Plantation  N. Terraced Hills
C. Dairy  G. Mediterranean  K. Shifting Cultivation  O. Transhumance

### Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsistence</th>
<th>Intensive</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Arid</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Intensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wet         | Semi-Arid | Extensive  |
|             |           | Intensive  |

### Notes:

Von Thünen’s model of land use and Burgess’ model of land use are similar in appearance but differ geographic setting. Analyze and discuss the two models in terms of each of the following:

A. For each of these models, identify the type of land use the model addresses.

B. Identify two assumptions that are shared by both models.

C. For each of these models, explain how relative location affects land-use patterns.

The drawings above reflect agricultural activities in the hinterland of a large urban area.

A. Apply the underlying principles of von Thünen’s agricultural land-use model to predict the locations of the activities shown in X and Y relative to a large urban area.

B. Choose either activity X or activity Y and apply the underlying principles of von Thünen’s agricultural land-use model to explain the location of the activity.

C. Discuss two factors that explain why agricultural land-use patterns today differ from those developed by von Thünen’s model in 1826.
Unit 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Semi-Periphery</th>
<th>Periphery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Literacy Rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yrs. Educated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. Country</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. ___ Numerically calculates Dev.
2. ___ How strong is your currency.
3. ___ Measured by GDP
4. ___ When the brightest individuals emigrate to MDC's.
5. ___The difference between those with access to technology.
6. ___ Money left over after necessities have been acquired.

Rostow's Model to Development through International Trade
1. ___ Specialization, surplus, building infrastructure.
2. ___ Innovation, less reliance on imports, diffuse technology
3. ___ Consumer oriented, durable goods, service sector dominant
4. ___ Industrialization, regional growth, growing investment.
5. ___ Subsistence, barter, agriculture

Place each letter in the appropriate location on the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Age of Mass Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drive to Maturity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Preconditions for Takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Take Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Traditional Society</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Factors of Industrial Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determine if each is a Site factor, Situation factor, or neither</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ___________ Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ___________ Transportation Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ___________ Distance to Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ___________ Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ___________ Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ___________ Distance to Raw Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ___________ Footloose Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ___________ Agglomeration/Deagglomeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ___________ Basic/Non-Basic Industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weber's Least Cost Theory

According to Weber:
1. Classify this industry type.
2. Explain its location.

Weight-Gaining

According to Weber:
1. Classify this industry type.
2. Explain its location.

Weight-Losing
Unit 7

a. Central Place
g. Isotropic Plane
b. Central Place Theory
h. Low-Order
c. Christaller
i. Range
d. Gravity Model

1. __explain the size and spacing of cities.
2. __settlements, city, town, hamlet, village
3. __minimum # of customers needed.
4. __maximum distance customers travel
5. __products with long range/high thresh
6. __products bought frequently
7. __hinterland
8. __shape used for hinterland
9. __flat uninterrupted area
10. __author of Central Place Theory
11. __predicts optimal location for

Place the corresponding letter on the map that matches location of each Urban Description

A. Central Business District, suburbs, impoverished in the center.
B. Dendritic Patterns, Greenbelts, Preservation of Old Buildings
C. Lack of Infrastructure, Colonial Influence
D. “Spine” of Upper Class, Squatter Settlements, Favelas
E. High Population Density, Coastal Cities, Export Processing Zones

Urban Structure Models

a. Bid-Rent Curve
e. Inner-City Decay
b. Blockbusting
f. Multiplier Effect
c. Density Gradient
i. Redlining
j. Restrictive Covenants

1. __A process by which banks draw lines on a map and refuse to lend money to purchase or improve property within the boundaries.
2. __A process of converting an urban neighborhood from a predominantly low-income renter-occupied area to a predominantly middle-class owner-occupied area.
3. __Graph showing the predicted decline in cost of land and pop. Density as you move away from the CBD
4. __Increased economic success and energy created by the addition of new basic-sector jobs.
5. __Most peripheral zone of a Latin American city marked by squatter settlements and abject poverty.
6. __Special laws passed by communities usually to exert control over the way their neighborhood will look and grow, such as laws restricting how people can use their space.
7. __Tactic contributing to ghettoization; real estate agents would show people neighborhoods and houses according to their race. (This is illegal)
8. __Tactic that contributed to ghettoization; used by real estate agents to get people to move out of their homes because of