**Glossary of Terms for AP HUG**

**Absolute Direction**-A compass direction such as north or south.

**Absolute Distance**- The distance that can be measured with a standard unit of length, such as mile or kilometer.

**Absolute Location**- The exact position of an object or place, measured within the spatial coordinates of a grid system.

**Accessibility**- The relative ease with which a destination may be reached from some other place.

**Acculturation**-The adoption by an ethnic group of enough of the ways of the host society to be able to function economically and socially.

**Acid Rain**-Rainfall with much higher acidity than normal, caused by sulfur and nitrogen oxides derived from the burning fossil fuels being flushed from the atmosphere by precipitation, with lethal effects for many plants and animals.

**Activity Space**- The space within which daily activity occurs.

**Adaptive Strategy**-The unique way in which each culture uses its particular physical environment; those aspects of culture that serve to provide the necessities of life-food, clothing, shelter, and defense.

**Age Distribution**- A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a

population (typically that of a country or region of the world), which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing.

**Agglomeration**-A snowballing geographical process by which secondary and service industrial activities become clustered in cities and compact industrial regions in order to share infrastructure and markets.

**Agglomeration Economies**-Positive effects of agglomeration for clustered industries and for consumers of their products, often in the form of lower costs to the industries and consumers.

**Agrarian**-People or societies that are farmers therefore promote agricultural interest.

**Agribusiness**-Highly mechanized, large scale farming, usually under corporate ownership.

**Agricultural Industrialization**-The use of machinery in agriculture, like tractors.

**Agricultural Labor Force**-Refers to 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.

**Agricultural Landscape**-The cultural landscape of agricultural areas.

**Agricultural Location Model**-An attempt to explain the pattern of agricultural land use in terms of accessibility, costs, distance, and prices.

**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 was likely originated in SE Asia and seed agriculture originated in W India, N China, and Ethiopia.

**Agriculture**-The cultivation system of domesticated crops and the raising of domesticated animals.

**Air Pollution**-Concentration of trace substances, such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and solid particles, at a greater level that occurs in average air.

**Allocational Boundary Dispute**-Conflict over resources that may not be divided by the border, such as natural gas reserves beneath the soil.

**Anglo-American Landscape**-Distinguished by a set of cultural traits like language, beliefs, customs, norms of behavior, social institutions, way of life, artifacts, etc.

**Animal Domestication**-The taming of animals through generations of breeding for selling or for using as byproducts.

**Animism**-The belief that inanimate objects, such as trees, rocks, and rivers possess souls.

**Annexation**-Legally adding land area to a city in the United States, or legally adding land area to a country in the world. Ex. Poland with Germany and Russia or Chicago with urban sprawl.

**Antarctica**-It is the largest land mass in the world not part of a sovereign state. Territorial claims are suspended on Antarctica; however, many countries have research posts/stations located there.

**Antecedent Boundary**-Boundary that existed before the human culture grew into current form.

**Apartheid**-In South Africa, a policy of racial segregation and discrimination against non-European groups.

**Aquaculture**-The cultivation, under controlled conditions, or aquatic organisms primarily for food but also for scientific and aquarium uses.

**Architectural Form**-The look of housing, affected by the available materials, the environment the house is in, and the popular culture of the time.

**Assembly Line Production/Fordism**-Manufacturing process broken down onto different components, with different groups of people performing different tasks to complete the product.

**Assimilation**-The complete blending of an ethnic group into the host society resulting in the loss of all distinctive ethnic traits.

**Balkanization**-Division of a region or state into smaller units, usually along ethnic lines.

***Barriadas***-Illegal housing settlements usually made up of temporary shelters that surround large cities; often referred to as squatter settlements.

**Barrio**-Spanish-speaking ethnic neighborhood.

**Basic Economic Base**-Those products or services of an urban economy that are exported outside of the city itself, earning income for the community.

**Bid-Rent Theory**-Theory showing the predicted decline in cost of land and population density as you move away from the central business district in the concentric zone model.

**Bio-revolution**-Genetic engineering of plants and animals with the potential to greatly exceed the productivity improvements of the Green Revolution.

**Biotechnology**-Using living organism to produce or change plant or animal products.

**Blockbusting**-Tactic (now illegal) that contributed to ghettoization; used by real estate agents to get people to move out of their homes because of fear of racial integration.

**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.

**Break-of-Bulk Point**-The point at which a cargo is unloaded and broken up into smaller units prior to delivery, minimizing transport costs.

**Buddhism**-Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, this ssystem of belief seeks to explain ultimate realities for all people-such as the nature of suffering and the path toward self-realization.

**Buffer State**-An independent but small and weak country lying between two powerful countries.

**Building Material**-Houses and buildings are typically built from materials that are abundant in the area, whatever they can find in their surroundings. Ex: Wood, brick, stone, grass, brush.

**Built Environment**-The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from personal shelter to neighborhoods to the large-scale civic surroundings.

**Built Landscape**- Represented by those features and patterns reflecting human occupation and use of natural resources.

**Calorie Consumption**-A percentage of the daily requirement that people need for sustenance that 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.

**Canadian Industrial Heartland**-Canada has a sizable manufacturing sector, centered in Central Canada, with the automobile industry especially important.

**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.

**Cargo Cult Pilgrimage**-A big religious movement by a large amount of people to Melanesia, it's important because Cargo Cults believe western goods have been traded to them by ancestral spirits.

**Carrier Efficiency**-The ratio of output to input for a given carrier.

**Carrying Capacity**- The maximum number of people that can be supported in a given area.

**Cartogram**- A map that is a diagram used to present statistical information. A common example shows the countries of the world where the size of the country varies with respect to its population.

**CBD (central business district)**-The central portion of a city, characterized by high-density land uses.

**Census Tract**-Small districts used by the U.S. Census Bureau to survey the population.

**Centrality**-Strength of urban center to attract producers and consumers to its facilities.

**Centralization**-The movement of people, capital, services, and government into the central city.

**Centralized Pattern**-Clustered or concentrated at a certain place.

**Central-Place Theory**-A set of models designed to explain the spatial distribution of urban service centers.

**Centrifugal Force**-Any factor that disrupts the internal order of a country.

**Centripetal Force**-Any factor that supports the internal unity of a country.

**Chain Migration**-The tendency of people to migrate along channels, over a period of time, from specific source areas to specific destinations.

**Characteristics**-A distinguishing quality that makes a culture unique.

**Chemical Farming**-The application of synthetic fertilizers to the soil to enhance crop yields.

**Choropleth Map**- A map that uses differences in shading, coloring, or the placing of symbols within predefined areas to indicate the average values of a property or quantity in those areas.

**Chrisaller, Walter**-Came up with the Central Place Theory, a theory that explains the distribution of services, based on the fact that settlements serve as centers of market areas for services; larger settlements are fewer and farther apart than smaller settlements and provide services for a larger number of people who are willing to travel farther.

**Christianity**-The world's most widespread religion. Christianity is a monotheistic, universal religion that uses missionaries to expand its members worldwide. The three major categories of Christianity are Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox.

**City**-Conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture, and economics.

**Cityscapes**-An urban landscape.

**City-State**-Political space compromising a central city and surrounding farmland.

**Cohort**- Group of people usually classified by age.

**Collective Farm**-Refers to a system of agricultural organization whereas farms laborers are not compensated via wages, rather, the workers receive a share of the farm's net productivity.

**Colonial City**-City whose primary identity is as a colony of an invading or conquering imperial power, often showing forced cultural imprints of the colonizer.

**Colonialism**-The forceful appropriation of a territory by a distant state, often involving the displacement of indigenous populations to make way for colonial settlers.

**Commercialization**-The transformation of an area of a city into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike in terms of economic activity.

**Commuter Zone**-The outermost zone of the concentric zone model that represents people who choose to live in residential suburbia and take a daily commute into the CBD to work.

**Compact Territory**-A state that possesses a roughly circular, oval, or rectangular territory in which the distance from the geometric center is relatively equal in all directions.

**Comparative Advantage**-Ability of a country (or place) to produce a good or offer a good or service better than another country can.

**Concentric Zone Model**-A social model that depicts a city as five areas bounded by concentric rings.

**Confederation**-Association of sovereign states by a treaty or agreement.

**Conference of Berlin (1884)**-Regulated trade and colonization in Africa. It formalized the scramble to gain colonies in Africa and set up boundaries for each country's colonies.

**Confucianism**-East Asian belief system originally taught by Confucius, stressing morals for all aspects of life.

**Connectivity**- The degree of economic, social, cultural, or political connection between two places.

**Contagious Diffusion**- A type of expansion diffusion in which cultural innovation spreads by person-to-person contact, moving wavelike through an area and population without regard to social status.

**Core/periphery**-A concept based on the tendency of both formal and functional culture regions to consist of a core or node, in which defining traits are purest or functions are headquartered, and a periphery that is tributary and displays fewer of the defining rates.

**Counter Urbanization**-Increase in rural populations resulting from the out-migration of city residents from their city and suburban homes in search of the peace and tranquility of nonurban lifestyles.

**Creole**-Pidgin language that has become the language of the people being dominated by invaders.

**Crop Rotation**-(Part of 2nd Agricultural Rev.); 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**-The regions in which large amounts of agriculture take place.

**Cultural Adaption**-The positive reaction where by the foreigner readily accepts the new culture as part of his life and practice.

**Cultural attributes (cultural landscape)**-Tangible result of a human group’s interaction with its environment.

**Cultural Convergence**-Occurs when one culture adopts a cultural attribute of another.

**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**-Broadly defined, the study of the relationships between the physical environment and culture; narrowly (and more commonly) defined, the study of culture as an adaptive system that facilitates human adaption to nature and environmental change.

**Cultural Identity**-Ones belief in belonging to a group or certain cultural aspect. You can "identify with" a group or "identify against" a group (what you are, or what you are not).

**Cultural Landscape**-The artificial landscape; the visible human imprint on the land.

**Cultural Realm**-Cluster of culture regions in which common culture systems are found. Examples include Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa.

**Cultural Shatterbelt**-A politically unstable region where differing cultural elements come into contact and conflict aka cultural clashes. For example, Indonesia with a background of multicultural, ethnicities and religions.

**Culture**-A total way of life held in common by a group of people, including such learned features as speech, ideology, behavior, livelihood, technology, and government; or the local, customary way of doing things-a way of life; an ever-changing process in which a group is actively engaged; a dynamic mix of symbols, beliefs, speech, and practices.

**Cumulative Causation**-Contributing factor to uneven development; occurs when money flows to areas of greatest profit, places where development has already been focused, rather than to places of greatest need.

**Cyclic Movement**- Movement made on a daily basis that involves a very short move to and from one’s home.

**Dairying**-Growth of milk-based products for the marketplace.

**Debt-For-Nature Swap**-Efforts to preserve natural farmland by forgiving international debts owed by developing countries in exchange for those countries protecting valuable, natural land resources for human destruction.

**Decentralization**-The tendency of people or businesses and industry to locate outside the central city.

**Decolonization**-The action of changing from colonial to independent status.

**Definitional Boundary Dispute**-Conflict over the language of the border agreement in a treaty or boundary contract.

**Deglomeration**-Unclumping of industries because of the negative effects and higher costs associated with overcrowding.

**Deindustrialization**-The decline of primary and secondary industry, accompanied by a rise in the service sectors of the industrial economy.

**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**- Phenomenon of a growing population size even after replacement-level fertility has been reached. This occurs when the base of the population pyramid is so wide that the generation of parents will take time to cycle out before zero growth occurs.

**Demographic Regions**- Regions grouped together by the stage of the demographic transition model that most countries in the region are in.

**Demographic Transition Model**- This model is developed to explain and predict changes in population growth. In addition, it predicts changes in birth, death, and natural increase rates in countries as they transition or mature through four distinct stages.

**Density**- The frequency with which something occurs in space.

**Dependency Ratio**- Measurement in which the number of people unable to work because of age is compared to the number of workers in a society.

**Dependency Theory**-According to this theory, former colonies in South America, Africa, and Asia have not been able to heal from imperial domination and are still dependent on their former European colonizers.

**Desertification**-A process whereby human actions unintentionally turn productive lands into deserts through agricultural and pastoral misuse, destroying vegetation and soil to the point where they cannot regenerate.

**Development**-Process of improving the material condition of people through the growth and diffusion of technology and knowledge.

**Devolution**-Process of transferring some power from the central government to regional governments.

**Dialect**-A distinctive local or regional variant of a language that remains mutually intelligible to speakers of other dialects of that language; a subtype of a language.

**Diffusion**-The movement of people, ideas, or things from one location outward toward other locations.

**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, if 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 its 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**- How disease spreads in a population. Ex. Hierarchical diffusion spreads from

urban to rural areas. Contagious is spread through the density of people.

**Dispersed Rural Settlement**-A rural settlement pattern characterized by isolated farms rather than clustered villages.

**Dispersed Settlement**-Characterized by a lower density of population and the wide spacing of individual homesteads.

**Dispersion**-A type of settlement form in which people live relatively distant from each other.

**Distance Decay**- The decrease in interaction between two phenomena, places, or people as the distance between them increases.

**Distortion**-Necessary error resulting from trying to represent a round, nearly spherical earth on a flat plane or map.

**Distribution**-Arrangement of features in space; three main properties: density, concentration, pattern.

**Domino Theory**-Notion that democratic allies must protect lands from falling to the communists because one such communist acquisition creates others, ultimately resulting in communist domination of the world. This theory led to the containment doctrine, intended to keep the communists from acquiring new lands, such as Vietnam.

**Dot Map**- A map that uses a dot to represent the number of a phenomenon found within the boundaries of a geographic area.

**Double Cropping**-Harvesting twice a year from the same parcel of land.

**Doubling Time**- The number of years it will take for a population to double in size.

**Dowry Death**-Murder of a bride by her husband’s family because her father failed to pay the dowry.

**Early Cities**-Cities of the ancient world—mostly based on agriculture and subsistence farming; basically the urban hearths of the world (i.e. Mesoamerica, Indus River Valley).

**Economic Base**-The manufacturing and service activities performed by the basic sector; functions of a city preformed to satisfy demands external to the city itself, earning income to support the urban population.

**Economic Sectors**-In modern economics, there are four main sectors of economic activity: primary, secondary, tertiary, and quinary.

**Economies of Scale**-Cost advantages to manufacturers that accrue from high-volume production, since the average cost of production falls with increasing output.

**Ecotourism**-Responsible travel that does not harm ecosystems or the well-being of local people.

**Ecumene**- Portion of the earth’s surface that is habitable for humans.

**Edge city**-A new urban cluster of economic activity that surrounds nineteenth-century downtowns.

**Electoral Regions**-Different voting districts that make up local, state, and national regions.

**Elongated Settlement**-A settlement that is clustered linearly along a street, river, etc.

**Elongated Territory**-Protruded area, one that extends from a more compact core; this area sometimes has developed in different ways from the core (CHILE).

**Emerging Cities**-City currently without much population but increasing in size at a fast rate.

**Employment Structure**-How the workforce is divided up between the three main employment sectors - primary, secondary, and tertiary.

**Enclave**-A piece of territory surrounded by, but not part of a country.

**Energy Consumption**-Using energy; an indicator of development - MCDs tend to consume much more energy per capita then LCDs do.

**Energy Resources**-Renewable (sun, sea, wind) or non-renewable (coal mine, gas well, oil well) resource used for obtaining an energy source.

**Enfranchisement**-A statutory right or privilege granted to a person or group by a government (especially the rights of citizenship and the right to vote).

**Entrepot**-A trading center or simply a warehouse, where merchandise can be imported and exported without paying important duties , often at a profit.

**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.

**Epidemiological Transition Model**- Distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition; stages 1 and 2 are the stages of pestilence and famine, infectious and parasitic diseases, and accidents and attacks by animals and other humans; stages 3 and 4 are the stages of degenerative and human-created diseases. Stage 5 is the stage of reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.

**Equator**- The imaginary great circle around the earth's surface, equidistant from the poles and perpendicular to the earth's axis of rotation. It divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

**Ethnic Cleansing**-The removal of unwanted ethnic minority populations from a nation-state through mass killing, deportation, or imprisonment.

**Ethnic Conflict**-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.

**Ethnic Enclave**-Another name for an ethnic neighborhood surrounded by an unwelcoming, discriminatory, or hostile ethnic group or groups.

**Ethnic Group**-A group of people who share a common ancestry and cultural tradition, often living as a minority group in a larger society.

**Ethnic Homeland**-A sizeable area inhabited by an ethnic minority that exhibits a strong sense of attachment to the region and often exercises some measure of political and social control over it.

**Ethnic Landscape**-Area of land with the same culture.

**Ethnic Neighborhood**-A voluntary community where people of like origin reside by choice.

**Ethnic Religion**-A religion identified with a particular ethnic or tribal group; does not seek converts.

**Ethnicity**-A group of people who share a common ancestry and cultural tradition, often living as a minority group in a larger society.

**Ethnocentrism**-Religion that comprises one group of people or exists in one place and does not seek converts.

**Ethnographic/cultural boundary-**A political boundary that follows some cultural border, such as linguistic or religious border.

**European Union (EU)**-Supranational organization of nearly 25 member-states in Europe that have integrated for improved economic and political cooperation.

**Exclave**-A piece of national territory separated from the main body of a country by the territory of another country.

**Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**-According to the UNCLOS **(**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA), a 200-nautical-mile area extending along a state’s coast to which that state has economic rights.

**Expansion Diffusion-**The spread of innovations within an area in a snowballing process, so that the total number of knowers or users becomes greater and the area of occurrence grows.

**Export Processing Zone (EPZ)**-Designated areas of countries where governments create conditions conductive to export-oriented production.

**Extensive Commercial Agriculture**-A crop or livestock system in which land quality or extent is more important than capital or labor inputs in determining output.

**Extractive Industry**-Industries involved in the activities of prospecting, exploring, developing, and producing for non-regenerative natural resources from the Earth.

**Factors of Production (aluminum industry)**-The requirements for production, usually represented as capital, labor, and land. Capital covers all man-made aids to future production; fixed capital stays put, and includes the physical plant, buildings, tools and machinery, while circulating capital includes raw materials and components.

**Farm Crisis**-The mass production of farm products that lowers the prices, which lowers the profits for farmers. This had led to the decrease of small farms.

**Farming**-The raising of crops to obtain for primary consumption or to sell for profit.

**Favela**-Squatter settlements (shantytowns) located in and around Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Federal State**-An independent country that gives considerable powers and even autonomy to its constituent parts.

**Feedlot**-A factory-like farm devoted to either livestock fattening or dairying; all feed is imported and no crops are grown on the farm.

**Female-Headed Household**-A household in which the most powerful person is a female.

**Festival Landscape/Setting**-Area within an urban place built for community gatherings, such as a park or waterfront.

**First Agricultural Revolution**-Period marked by the development of seed agriculture and the use of animals in the farming process just 12,000 years ago; also called the Neolithic Revolution.

**Fishing**-The activity of catching fish, either for food or as a sport.

**Fixed Costs**-An activity cost (as of investment in land, plant, and equipment) that must be met without regard to level of output; an imput cost that is spatially constant.

**Folk Culture**-A small, cohesive, stable, isolated, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race; characterized by a strong family or clan structure, order maintained through sanctions based in the religion or family, little division of labor other than that between the sexes, frequent and strong interpersonal relationships, and a material culture consisting mainly of handmade goods.

**Folk Food**-Food that is traditionally made by the common people of a region and forms part of their culture.

**Folk House**-Houses that reflect cultural heritage, current fashion, functional needs, and the impact of environment. The form of each house is related in part to environmental as well as social conditions.

**Folk Songs**-Composed anonymously and transmitted orally. A song that is derived from events in daily life that are familiar to the majority of the people; songs that tell a story or convey information about daily activities such as farming, life cycle events, or mysterious events such as storms and earthquakes.

**Folklore**-The traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people, transmitted orally.

**Food Chain**-A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.

**Food Manufacturing**-The Green Revolution has increased production to avoid widespread famine. Allowing the world population to grow about four billion since stared, 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.

**Footloose Industry**-Industry not bound by locational constraints and able to choose to locate wherever it wants.

**Forced Migration**- Human migration flows in which the movers have no choice but to relocate.

**Foreign Direct Investment**-Investment by a multination corporation in a foreign country’s economy.

**Forestry**-The art and science of managing forests and related natural resources.

**Formal-Core/Periphery Region**-The core-periphery idea that the core houses main economic power of region and the outlying region or periphery houses lesser economic ties.

**Forward Capital**-Capital city built by a state to achieve a national goal.

**Four Tigers**-The highly industrialized economies of Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

**Fragmented Territory**-A state whose territory consists of several separated parts, not a contagious whole. The individual parts may be separated from each other by the land area of other states or by international waters (PHILIPPINES).

**Friction of Distance**- A measure of how much absolute distance affects the interaction between two places.

**Frontier**-Region where boundaries are very thinly or weakly developed; zone where territorial systems.

**Functional-Node Region**-An area that functions as a unit politically, socially, or economically.

**Fundamentalism**-A movement to return to the founding principles of a religion, which can include literal interpretation of sacred texts, or the attempt to follow the ways of a religious founder as closely as possible.

**Gateway City**-A city that serves as a link between one country or region and others because of its physical situation; they can also connect two cities, towns, etc.

**Gender**-Category of classifying humans reflecting not just biological but also social differences between men and women.

**Gender Gap**-Difference in social, economic, and political power and opportunity between men and women.

**Gendered Space**- Areas or regions designed for men or women. Ex: Men’s/Women’s restrooms.

**Gentrification**-The displacement of lower-income residents by higher-income residents as buildings in deteriorated areas of city centers are restored.

**Geographic Information System (GIS)**- A computer system that stores, organizes, analyzes, and displays geographic data.

**Geomancy (feng shui)**-Divination by means of signs connected with the earth. As points taken at random or the arrangement of particles thrown down at random or from the configuration of a region and its relation to another.

**Geometric Boundary**-A political border drawn in a regular, geometric manner, often a straight line, without regard for environmental or cultural patterns.

**Geopolitics**-The influence of the habitat on political entities.

**Gerrymander**-The drawing of electoral district boundaries in an awkward pattern to enhance the voting impact of one constituency at the expense of another.

**Ghetto**-Traditionally, an area within a city where an ethnic group lives, either by choice or by force. Today in the United States, the term typically indicates an impoverished African-American urban neighborhood.

**Global Commons**-Those parts of our environment available to everyone but for which no single individual has responsibility--the atmosphere, fresh water, forests, wildlife, and ocean fisheries.

**Global Positioning System (GPS)**- A system that determines the precise position of something on Earth through a series of satellites, tracking stations and receivers.

**Globalization**-The binding together of all of the lands and peoples of the world into an integrated system driven by capitalistic free markets, in which cultural diffusion is rapid, independent states are weakened, and cultural homogenization is encouraged.

**Globalized Agriculture**-Diffusion of agriculture across the globe.

**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.

**Great Cities**-a city with a population of more than 1 million.

**Green Revolution**-The recent introduction of high-yield hybrid crops and chemical fertilizers and pesticides into traditional Asian agricultural systems, most notably paddy rice farming, with attendant increases in production and ecological damage.

**Greenhouse Effect**-A process in which the increased release of carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere, caused by industrial activity and deforestation, permits solar short-wave heat radiation to reach the Earth’s surface but blocks long-wave outgoing radiation, causing a thermal imbalance and global heating.

**Grid**-A man-made system of invisible lines that span the globe. This system has been used for over 2,000 years as a globally accepted reference for finding the location of a fixed position on Earth.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**-Value of total outputs of goods and services produced in a country, usually over one year.

**Gross National Product (GNP)**-A measure of the total value of goods and services produced by the people and corporations in a year including goods and services produced within and outside the country.

**Growing Industry**-A business that has become increasingly popular or profitable; an interest or activity that is increasingly popular or trendy.

**Growing Season**-The part of the year during which rainfall and temperature allow plants to grow.

**Growth Poles**-An urban center with certain attributes that, if augmented by a measure of investment support, will stimulate regional economic development in its hinterland.

**Hadj**-A pilgrimage to Mecca, made as an objective of the religious life of a Muslim, one of the five pillars of faith.

**Hearth Diffusion**- A focused geographic area where important innovations are born and from which they spread.

**Heartland/Rimland**-The interior of a sizeable landmass, removed from maritime connections; in particular, the interior of the Eurasian continent.

**Hierarchical Diffusion**- A type of expansion diffusion in which innovations spread from one important person to another or from one urban center to another, temporarily bypassing other persons or rural areas.

**High-Tech Corridors**-An area along a limited-access highway that houses offices and other services associated with high-tech industries.

**Hinduism**-A polytheistic religion with a cohesive and unique society, most prevalent in India that integrates spiritual beliefs with daily practices and official institutions such as the caste system.

**Hinterland**-The area surrounding a city and influenced by it.

**Human Development Index (HDI)**-Measurement developed by the United Nations to rank development levels of countries.

**Hunting and Gathering**-The killing of wild game and the harvesting of wild plants to provide food in traditional cultures.

**Hydraulic Civilization**-A civilization based on a large-scale irrigation.

**Immigrant States**-A type of receiving state which is the target of many immigrants. Popular because of their economy, political freedom, and opportunity. One example would be the USA.

**Indigenous City**-A center of population, commerce, and culture that is native to a place.

**Indo-European Languages**-The languages almost all other languages came from.

**Industrial Location Theory**-The forces leading to the location of industrial activity. One choice might be the least‐cost location.

**Industrial Regions (place, fuel source, characteristics)**-Refers to a region with extremely dense industry. It is usually heavily urbanized.

**Industrial Revolution**-A series of inventions and innovations, arising in England in the 1700’s, that led to the use of machines an inanimate power in the manufacturing process.

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**- The number of infants per 1000 live births who die before reaching year one of age.

**Infanticide**-The act of killing an infant.

**In-Filling**-New building on empty parcels of land within a checkerboard pattern of development.

**Informal Sector**-Network of business transactions that are not reported and therefore not included in the country’s GDP and official economic projections.

**Infrastructure**-The basic structure of services, installations, and facilities needed to support industrial, agricultural, and other economic development; included are transport and communications, along with water, power, and other public utilities.

**Inner City**-An older part of a city, densely populated and usually deteriorating, inhabited mainly by poor, often minority, groups.

**Innovation Adoption**-Study of how, why, and at what rate new technology spreads throughout a culture.

**Intensive Commercial Agriculture**-Any kind of agriculture activity that involves effective and efficient use of labor on small plots of land to maximize crop yield.

**Intensive Subsistence Agriculture**-Cultivating a small amount of land very efficiently to provide food for the farmers family.

**Intercontinental Migration**- Migration flow involving movement across international borders.

**Interfaith Boundaries**-Boundary that divides space between two or more religions.

**Internal Migration**- Migration flow within a nation-state, such as ongoing westward and southward movements in the US.

**International Date Line**- An imaginary line on the surface of the Earth that runs from the north to the south pole and demarcates one calendar day from the next.

**International Division of Labor**-A division of work between rich and poor countries under which low-waged workers in the global south do assembly, manufacturing, and office work on contract to companies based in the global north.

**International Organization**-An alliance of two or more countries seeking cooperation with each other without giving up either's autonomy or self-determination.

**Interregional Migration**- Internal migration among particular regions in a country.

**Intertillage**-Practice of mixing many types of seeds on the same plot of land.

**Intervening Opportunity**- New opportunity that arises along a journey that is more attractive to the person making the journey and diminishes the attractiveness of the final destination.

**Invasion and Succession**-Processes by which new immigrants move to a city and dominate or take over an area or neighborhoods occupied by older immigrant groups.

**Iron Curtain**-A political barrier that isolated the peoples of Eastern Europe after WWII, restricting their ability to travel outside the region.

**Irredentism**-Movement to reunite a nation’s homeland when part of it extends into another state’s borders.

**Islam**-A monotheistic religion based on the belief that there is one God, Allah, and that Muhammad was Allah's prophet. Islam is based in the ancient city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the birthplace of Muhammad.

**Isogloss**-The border of usage of an individual word or pronunciation.

**Isoline Map**- A map with continuous lines joining points of the same value. Examples would be equal altitude (contour lines), temperature (isotherms), barometric pressure (isobars), wind speed (isotachs), wind direction (isogon), wind shear (isoshear), etc.

**Israel/Palestine**-This region has taken center stage in the realm of international politics. It leads as another great example of irredentism. It holds the debate of a Jewish historical possession and ethnic minority in 1946 versus the historical possession of the Palestinians and their ethnic majority in 1946.

**Jainism**-A religion founded in India in the 6th century BC, whose members believe that everything in the universe has a soul and therefore should not be harmed.

**J-Curve**- A growth curve that depicts exponential growth.

**Judaism**-The first major monotheistic religion. It is based on a sense of ethnic identity, and its adherents tend to form tight-knit communities wherever they live.

**Labor-Intensive Industry**-An industry for which labor costs represent a large proportion of total production costs.

**Landlocked State**-State without coastal access to a body of water.

**Landscapes of the Dead**-The certain areas where people have commonly been buried. This is important to human geography because it has always been important where people are buried.

**Language**-A mutually agreed-on system of symbolic communication that as spoken and usually a written expression.

**Language Family**-A group of related languages derived from a common ancestor.

**Language Group**-A collection of languages within a branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past and display relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary.

**Language Subfamily**-A collection of languages related through a common ancestor that existed several thousand years ago.

**Lateral Commuting**-Traveling from one suburb to another in going from home to work.

**Latitude**- The angular distance, measured north or south from the equator, of a point on the earth's surface, expressed in degrees.

**Law of the Sea**- The law set forth in UNCLOS put the boundaries for territorial waters to international waters, it also created the EEZ. Ex: The EEZ is 200 nautical miles out from the country's coast.

**Least-Cost Location**-Theory that the location of manufacturing establishments is determined by the minimization of three critical expenses: labor, transportation, and agglomeration.

**Lebanon**-Held in the Ottoman Empire for most of history, it was ceded to the French after WWI, given independence in 1941. It lost with the Arab league in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. It then became the largest location for Palestinian refugees. Lebanon remains a turbulent country with Syria pushing for control. Today it is under a UN peacekeeping mission.

**Levels of Development**-The study of how countries develop financially.

**Linear Pattern**-A pattern that is along straight lines, like rivers, streets, on railroad tracks.

**Lingua Franca**-An existing, well established language of communication and commerce used widely where it is not a mother tongue.

**Linguistic Diversity**-The degree that a society is marked by a mosaic of local languages and multilingualism; constitutes a centrifugal force because it impedes communication within the larger population.

**Livestock Ranching**-Commercial grazing of livestock over an extensive area. Practiced is semi-arid or arid land, where vegetation is too sparse or the soil to 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.

**Location (aluminum industry)**-A logical attempt to explain the locational pattern of an economic activity and the manner in which its producing area are interrelated.

**Locational Boundary Dispute**-Conflict over the location or place of a boundary.

**Long Lots**-Houses erected on narrow lots perpendicular to a long river, so that each original settler had equal river access.

**Longevity Gap**-Difference between life expectancies of men and women.

**Longitude**- Angular distance east or west on the earth's surface, as measured, in degrees, from the meridian of some particular place to the prime meridian at Greenwich, England.

**Mackinder, Halford J. (Heartland Theory)**-Geopolitical theory that Eurasia was the “world island” and the key to dominating the world. Ruling this world island required controlling eastern Europe; linked to the domino theory.

**Major Manufacturing Regions**-A region in which manufacturing activities have clustered together. The major U.S. industrial region has historically been in the Great Lakes, which includes the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. Industrial regions also exist in southeastern Brazil, central England, around Tokyo, Japan, and elsewhere.

**Maladaption**- An adaptation that is less helpful than harmful; It can also signify an adaptation

that, whilst reasonable at the time, has become less and less suitable and more of a problem or hindrance in its own right, as time goes on.

**Maladaptive Diffusion**-Adoption of a diffusing trait that is impractical for a region or culture.

**Malthus, Thomas**- Author of *An Essay on the Principles of Population* who claimed that population grows at an exponential rate while food production increases arithmetically, and thereby that, eventually, population would outpace food production.

**Manifest Destiny**-A policy of imperialism rationalized as inevitable (as if granted by God).

**Manufacturing Exports**-The products that are produced and shipped to another country. This is very common as production costs in other countries is often cheaper, which explains why a country would import a product rather than produce it themselves.

**Manufacturing/Warehouse Location**-A feature of economic development in peripheral countries whereby the host country establishes areas with favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements in order to attract foreign manufacturing operations.

**Map**- A representation usually on a flat surface of the whole or a part of an area.

**Map Scale**- Indicates the relationship between a certain distance on the map and the distance on the ground.

**Maquiladora Zone**-Special economic zone on Mexico’s northern border with the United States.

**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.

**Market Orientation**-Result of locating weight-gaining industries near the marketplace for the heavier product.

**Material Culture**-All physical, tangible objects made and used by members of a cultural group, such as clothing, buildings, tools and utensils, instruments, furniture, and artwork; the visible aspect of culture.

**Maternal Mortality Rate**-Death rate among women giving birth.

**Measures of Development**-The process of achieving an optimum level of health and well-being. It includes physical, biological, mental, emotional, social, educational, economic, and cultural components.

**Mechanization**-In agriculture, the replacement of human labor with technology or machines.

**Median-Line Principle**-Statement in UNCLOS **(**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA) declaring that when there is not enough water for each country on opposite sides of the sea to have 200 nautical miles of exclusive economic zone, the two or more countries involved will divide the water evenly.

**Medieval Cities**-Cities that developed in Europe during the Middle Ages; extreme density of development with narrow buildings and winding streets, a church as the focal point of the city; high walls surrounding.

**Mediterranean Agriculture**-Type of farming involving wheat, barley, vine, and tree crops as well as grazing for sheep and goats; primarily associated with the region near the Mediterranean Sea and places with climates that have hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

**Mega Cities**-A term that refers to a particularly large urban center.

**Megalopolis/Conurbation**-A large urban region formed as several urban areas spread and merge, such as Boswash, the region including Boston, New York, and Washington D.C.

**Mental Map**- A map that represents an individual person’s perception of the world.

**Meridian**- A circle of constant longitude passing through a given place on the earth's surface and the terrestrial poles. Also known as lines of longitude, they run from North to South.

**Metes and Bounds**-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.

**Metropolitan Area**-A major population center made up of a large city and the smaller suburbs and towns that surround it.

**Microstate**-Very small state, such as Singapore.

**Migratory Movement**- Human relocation movement from a source to a destination without a return journey, as opposed to a cyclical movement.

**Milpa**-Cultivation of crops in tropical forest clearings in which forest vegetation has been removed by cutting and burning.

**Mineral Fuels**-Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural resources such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms. The age of the organisms and their resulting fossil fuels is typically millions of years, and sometimes exceeds 650 million years.

**Mining**-The process or industry of obtaining coal or other minerals from a mine.

**Mini-State**-Independent country that is very small in area and population.

**Model**-An abstraction, an imaginary situation, proposed by geographers to simulate laboratory conditions so that they may isolate certain causal forces for detailed study.

**Monolingual**-Refers to an area or country in which only one language is spoken.

**Monotheism**-The worship of only one god.

**Mormonism**-A term used to describe religious, ideological, and cultural aspects of the various denominations of the Latter Day Saint movement.

**Mortality**- Death-related activity in a population.

**Multilingual**- Refers to an area or country in which more than one language is spoken.

**Multiple-Nuclei Model**-A model that depicts a city growing from several separate focal points.

**Multiplier Effect**-Increased economic success and energy created by the addition of new basic-sector jobs.

**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.

**NAFTA**-North American Free Trade Agreement. A 1994 agreement reached by the United States, Canada, and Mexico that instituted a schedule for the phasing out of tariffs and eliminated a variety of fees and other hindrances to encourage free trade between the three North American countries.

**Natality**- The number of live births divided by the population.

**Nation**-Group of people who share a common culture and identify as a cohesive group.

**National Iconography**-Figural representations, either individual or symbolic, religious or secular; more broadly, the art of representation by pictures or images, which may or may not have a symbolic as well as an apparent or superficial meaning.

**Nation-State**-An independent country dominated by a relatively homogeneous culture group.

**Natural/Physical Boundary**-A political border that follows some feature of the natural environment, such as a river or mountain ridge.

**Neighborhood**-A small social area within a city where residents share values and concerns and interact with one another on a daily basis.

**Neocolonialism**-Continued economic dependence of new states on their former colonial masters; the basic principle of the dependency theory.

**Neo-Malthusian**- Contemporary believers in Thomas Malthus’ original ideas. They call for

sustainable population growth to be achieved through birth control teachings and regional attention to birth patterns.

**Network**- Chains of communication that connects places.

**Nomadic Herding/Pastoralism**-The wandering, but controlled movement of livestock, solely dependent on natural forage- is the most extensive type of land use system.

**Nonbasic Economic Base**- Those economic activities of an urban unit that supply the resident population with goods and services and that have no "export" implication.

**Nonmaterial Culture**-Pieces of culture that are intangible, such as beliefs an attitudes.

**North and South Poles**- The Northernmost and Southernmost points of the Earth’s surface, located at the 90 degree N or S latitude mark respectively.

**Nucleated Rural Settlement**-Areas of intensive agriculture whose villages are located close together with small surrounding fields.

**Nucleated Settlement**-A settlement clustered around a central point, such as a village green or church.

**Nunavut**-An Arctic territory in northern Canada created in 1999 and governed solely by the Inuit (native to the territory).

**Office Park**-A cluster of office buildings, usually located along an interstate, often forming the nucleus of an edge city.

**Official Language**-Language selected by a country to represent its identity in courts and government proceedings.

**Operational Boundary Dispute**-Disputes that arise from two abuting or adjacent countries disagreeing about a major functionality of the border, as when the United States and Mexico disagree over the use of illegal immigration into the United States.

**Outsourcing**-The physical separation of some economic activities from the main production facility, usually for the purpose of employing cheaper labor.

**Overpopulation**- Occurs when a region exceeds its carrying capacity. This is difficult to measure because of changing technology and environmental issues that continually alter the carrying capacity.

**Ozone Depletion**-Destruction of ozone in the ozone layer attributed to the presence of chlorine from manmade CFCs and other forces. The layer is thinning because ozone is being destroyed at a faster rate than it is being regenerated by natural forces.

**Parallel**- Imaginary lines extending around the Earth parallel to the equator; it is used to indicate latitude.

**Peak Land Value Intersection**-Point of land with maximum accessibility and visibility in the city, usually the center of the CBD in the concentric zone model.

**Perforated Territory**-State or territory with a hole punched in it by another state, like South Africa perforated by Lesotho.

**Periodic Movement**- A form of migration that involves intermittent but recurrent movement, such as temporary relocation for college or service in the military.

**Personal Space**- The space a person can reach without travelling.

**Pesticides**-A chemical that is used to kill animals or insects that damage plants or crops.

**Physical Attributes**-In geography, natural features such as mountains and rivers.

**Physical Quality of Life Index**-An attempt to measure the quality of life or well-being of a country.

**Pidgin**-A composite language consisting of small vocabulary borrowed from the linguistic groups involved in international commerce.

**Place Name**-Name given to portion of Earth's surface, also known as a toponym.

**Place Utility**- The desirability and usefulness of a place to an individual or to groups such as a family.

**Planned Communities**-Master-planned neighborhood with pre-formulated architectural designs, built-in community gathering spots, and restrictive covenants.

**Planned Economy**-An economic system in which the government or workers' councils manages the economy.

**Plant Domestication**-Part of 1st Agricultural Rev.; deliberate tending of crops to gain certain desired attributes; began around 12,000 years ago along several fertile river valleys and cultural hearths.

**Plant Location (Supplies, “Just in time” delivery)**-Minimizes in-process inventory by manufacturing on demand using quick communication and transportation. Importance: Very effective method of production, more so than Henry Ford's method.

**Plantation Agriculture**-A system of monoculture for producing export crops requiring relatively large amounts of land and capital; originally dependent on slave labor.

**Plural Society**-A society in which different cultural groups keep their own identity, beliefs, and traditions.

**Polytheism**-The worship of many gods.

**Popular Culture**-A dynamic culture based in large, heterogeneous societies permitting considerable individualism, innovation, and change; having a money-based economy, division of labor into professions, secular institutions of control, and weak interpersonal ties; producing and consuming machine-made goods.

**Population Densities**- The number of people in an area of land, usually expressed as people per square mile or per square kilometer.

**Population Distributions**-How population is spread out in an area.

**Population Explosion**- The rapid, accelerating increase in world population since 1650 and especially since 1900.

**Population Projection**- A statement of a population's future size, age, and sex composition based on the application of stated assumptions to current data. Ex: The world population could exceed 9 Billion by the end of the century.

**Population Pyramid**- A graph used to show the age and sex composition of a population.

**Possibilism**- The theory that the physical environment may set limits on human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment and choose a course of action from many alternatives.

**Postindustrial**-A stage of economic development in which service activities become relatively more important than goods production; professional and technical employment supersedes employment in agriculture and manufacturing; and level of living is defined by the quality of services and amenities rather than by the quantity of goods available.

**Postindustrial City**-City whose economy and urban organization are conforming to the dominance of service-sector, nonindustrial economic functions.

**Postmodern Urban Landscape**-Postindustrial school of architecture and urban design that frowns on symmetry and balance, and looks more toward diversity and individuality in expression.

**Primary Economic Activity**-Economic activities that revolve around getting raw materials from the earth.

**Primate City**-A city of large size and dominant power within a country.

**Prime Meridian**-The starting point for measuring distance both east and west around the Earth. Separates the eastern hemisphere from the western hemisphere. The line that runs through Greenwich, England is considered the official starting line.

**Projection**-The system used to transfer locations from Earth's surface to a flat map.

**Prorupt Territory**-State or territory with a piece that protrudes from its core area, as an arm juts off from the main body.

**Proselytic Religion**-A religion that actively seeks converts and has the goal of converting all humankind.

**Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)**-Measurement tool of calculating exchange rates so that each currency buys an equal amount of goods as every other currency.

**Push-Pull Factors**-Unfavorable, repelling conditions and favorable, attractive conditions that interact to affect migration and other elements of diffusion.

**Quaternary Economic Activity**-Includes assembling, distributing, and processing information in addition to managing other business operations.

**Quinary Economic Activity**-Subset of quaternary activities that involves the highest-level of decision making, such as that of a legislature or a presidential cabinet.

**Race**-A classification system that is sometimes understood as arising from genetically significant differences among human populations, or visible differences in human physiognomy, or as a social construction that varies across time and space.

**Racial Steering**-Tactic (now illegal) contributing to ghettoization; real estate agents would show people neighborhoods and houses according to their race.

**Raison d’Etre**-A basic, essential purpose; a reason to exist.

**Random Pattern**-A pattern that has no regular distortion that can be seen.

**Rank-Size Rule**-In a region, the *n*th- largest city’s population is 1/*n* the population of the region’s largest city.

**Rate of Natural Increase**- Natural growth rate of a population, which is CBR minus CDR expressed as a percentage. A positive rate indicates a growing population, whereas a negative

rate indicates a population reducing in size. A rate equal to zero indicates a stabilizing population.

**Reapportionment**-Process by which representative districts are switched according to population shifts, so that each district encompasses approximately the same number of people.

**Receding Industry**-Industry is diminishing in size and importance.

**Redlining**-A practice by banks and mortgage companies of demarcating areas considered to be high risk for housing loans.

**Refrigeration**-A consistent cold temperature used to preserve perishable items during transportation and storage. Importance: Allows for longer travel distance in trade and availability to distant markets, increasing potential demand.

**Refugee**-Those fleeing from persecution in their country of nationality. The persecution can be religious, political, racial, or ethnic.

**Region**- A group of like places or the functional union of places to form a spatial unit.

**Regionalism**-The process of dividing something up by regions according to their similarities in specific topics. Ex. "bible belt", "great plains", "Anglo-America"

**Reincarnation**-The successive attachment of the soul to some animate form according to merits earned in previous lives; believed that castes were based upon previous lives and that if you fulfilled your duties, you would move up in the next life.

**Relative Direction**-Directions such as left, right, forward, backward, up, and down based on people's perception of places.

**Relative Distance**- A measure of distance that includes the costs of overcoming the friction of absolute distance separating two places.

**Relative Location**- The location of a place in relation to other places around it.

**Relic Boundary**-A former political border that no longer functions as a boundary.

**Religion**-A social system involving a set of beliefs and practices through which people seek harmony with the universe and attempt to influence the forces of nature, life, and death.

**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 human geography 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 human geography 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 human geography 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 human geography because many names mean significant things including beliefs of cultures.

**Relocation Diffusion**- The spread of an innovation or other element of culture that occurs with the bodily relocation (migration) of the individual or group responsible for the innovation.

**Remote Sensing**- The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet or other long-distance methods.

**Renewable/nonrenewable**-A resource that is not depleted if wisely used, such as forests, water, fishing grounds, and agricultural land.

**Resource Crisis**-When resources for a national or global market run low.

**Resource Orientation**-Tendency for an industry or other type of economic activity to locate close to its resources.

**Restrictive Covenants**-A statement written into a property deed that restricts the use of land in some way; often used to prohibit certain groups of people from buying property.

**Reunification**-Taking a divided country or region and bringing it back together. Ex: After the American civil war, or the reunification of Germany in 1989.

**Rostow, W.W.**-Prominent for his role in the shaping of American policy in Southeast Asia during the 1960s, he was a staunch opponent of communism, and was noted for a belief in the efficacy of capitalism and free enterprise.

**Rural-Urban Migration**- Migration flow going from rural to urban areas.

**Sacred Space**-An area recognized by a religious group as worthy of devotion, loyalty, esteem, or fear to the extent that it becomes sought out, avoided, inaccessible to the nonbeliever, and/or removed from economic use.

**Satellite State**-A small, weak country dominated by one powerful neighbor to the extent that some or much of its independence is lost.

**Sauer, Carl O.**-Prominent geographer in the 20th century who championed the study of cultural landscapes and built environments in human geography.

**Scale**- Generally, the relationship between the portion of Earth being studied and Earth as a whole, specifically the relationship between the size of an object on a map and the size of the actual feature on the Earth's surface.

**S-curve**- A curve that depicts logistic growth.

**Second Agricultural Revolution**-Precursor to Industrial Revolution in the 19th c., 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.

**Secondary Economic Activity**-Economic activities related to processing raw materials (acquired through primary activities) into a finished product of greater value.

**Sector Model**-An economic model that depicts a city as a series of pie-shaped wedges.

**Secularism**-Movement away from control of life by a religion.

**Segregation**-Separation of people based on racial, ethnic, or other differences.

**Self-Determination**-Power of a nation to control its own territory and destiny.

**Sequent Occupance**- The notion that successful societies leave their cultural imprints on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape.

**Sex Ratio**- The numerical ratio of males to females in a population.

**Shamanism**-Any ethnic religion in which a community follows its shaman, or religious leader, healer, and truth knower.

**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 human geography because it affects many people around Muslims around the world.

**Shatterbelt**-State or group of states that exists within a sphere of competition between larger states.

**Shifting Cultivation**-Form of extensive subsistence agriculture in which farmers rotate the fields they cultivate to allow the soil to replenish its nutrients, rather than farming the same plot of land over and over.

**Shintoism**-Syncretic faith blending Buddhism with local practices predominant in Japan.

**Shopping Mall**-Mercantile establishment consisting of a carefully landscaped complex of shops representing leading merchandisers.

**Sikhism**-The doctrines of a monotheistic religion founded in northern India in the 16th century by Guru Nanak and combining elements of Hinduism and Islam.

**Site**- The physical character of a place. Can include climate, topography, water sources, elevation, vegetation, soil, and latitude.

**Situation**- The location of a place relative to other places.

**Size**-The dimensions, proportions, amount, or extent of something.

**Slash-and-Burn Agriculture**-Common way that subsistence farmers prepare a new plot of land for farming; system in which the land is cleared by cutting (or slashing) the existing plants on the land and then burning the rest to create a cleared plot of new farmland.

**Slum**-A heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.

**Social Distance**-Measurement of how “distant” or different two ethnicities or social groups are from each other.

**Social Structure**-A pattern of organized relationships among groups of people within a society.

**Soil Erosion**-Loss of nutrient-rich top layer in soil.

**Sovereignty**-The right of individual states to control political and economic affairs within their territorial boundaries without external interference.

**Space-Time Prism**- The set of all points that can be reached by an individual given a maximum possible speed from a starting point in space-time and an ending point in space-time.

**Spatial**- Relating to, occupying, or having the character of space.

**Spatial Interaction**- The movement of people, goods and ideas within and across geographic space.

**Special Economic Zones (China)**-Region offering special tax breaks, eased environmental restrictions, and other incentives to attract foreign business and investment.

**Specialization**-The separation of tasks within a system.

**Specialized Economic Zones**-Specific area within a country in which tax incentives and less stringent environmental regulations are implemented to attract foreign business and investment.

**Squatter Settlement**-An illegal housing settlement, usually made up of temporary shelters that surrounds a large city.

**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.

**Standard of Living**- The quality of life based on the possession of necessities and luxuries that make life easier.

**Staple Grains**-Maize (corn), wheat, and rice are the most produced grains produced worldwide, accounting for 87% of all grains and 43% of all food. Maize staple food of North America, South American, and Africa, and livestock worldwide, wheat is primary in temperate regions, and rice in tropical regions that can be stored and used throughout the year.

**State**-A centralized authority that enforces a single political, economic, and legal system within its territorial boundaries. Often used synonymously with “country.”

**Stateless Ethnic Groups**-Ethnic groups that share certain cultural, political, and/or historic qualities, such as religion, location, or art, but do not share enough qualities to be recognized as a nationality/nation and have no state (homeland) that is politically recognized as belonging to them.

**Stateless Nation**-Nation without territory to call its own.

**Statistical Map**- A special type of map in which the variation in quantity of a factor such as rainfall, population, or crops in a geographic area is indicated.

**Step Migration**- Long migration that occurs as a journey of smaller steps from one place to another until the destination is reached.

**Stimulus Diffusion**- A type of expansion diffusion in which a specific trait fails to spread but the underlying instead or concept is accepted.

**Street Pattern (Grid, Dendritic, Access, Control)**-Layout or pattern of streets.

**Subsequent Boundary**-Boundary that grows after significant settlement has occurred, rather than existing before the growth of human cultures, as with an antecedent boundary.

**Substitution Principle**-Asserts that an industry will choose to move to access lower labor costs despite higher transportation costs.

**Suburb**-A mostly residential part of an urban area that is usually adjacent to the central city.

**Suburbanization**-Growth of lower-density housing, industry, and commercial zones outside of the central business district.

**Suffrage**-The civil right to vote, or the exercise of that right. This was important in the US because in 1920, women were given the right to vote.

**Suitcase Farms**-In American commercial grain agriculture, a farm on which no one lives; planting and harvesting is done by hired migratory crews.

**Sunni/Shia(Shiite) Muslims**-Two major branches of Islam; Sunnis, the largest branch, are known as the orthodox branch supporting only descendants of Muhammad, whereas Shittes support descendants of Ali as religious leaders.

**Superimposed Boundary**-Boundary forcibly put on a landscape by outsiders.

**Supranationalism**-Occurs when states willingly relinquish some degree of sovereignty in order to gain the benefits of belonging to a larger political-economic entity.

**Survey Systems**-Pattern of land division used in an area.

**Sustainability**- The survival of a land-use system for centuries or millennia without destruction of the environmental base, allowing generation after generation to continue to live there.

**Sustainable Yield**-Rate of crop production that can be maintained over time.

**Swidden Cultivation**-A type of agriculture characterized by land rotation in which temporary clearings are used for several years and then abandoned to be replaced by new clearings; also known as “slash-and-burn agriculture.”

**Symbolic Landscape**-Landscapes that express the values, beliefs, and meanings of a particular culture.

**Taoism (Daoism)**-East Asian belief system stressing balancing the forces of humanity and nature, taught originally by Laozi.

**Technology Gap**-The contrast between the technologies available in developed core regions and those present in peripheral areas of development.

**Technology Transfer**-The diffusion to or acquisition by one culture or retention of the technology possessed by another, usually more developed, society.

**Tenement**-A run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city.

**Territoriality**-A learned cultural response, rooted in European history, that produced the external bounding and internal territorial organization characteristic of modern states.

**Tertiary Economic Activity**-Economic activities that move, sell, and trade the products made in primary and secondary activities.

**Thematic Map**- A map that emphasizes a particular theme or special topic such as the average distribution of rainfall in an area. They are different from general reference maps because they do not just show natural features like rivers, cities, political subdivisions and highways.

**Theocracy**-A state whose government is under the control of a ruler who is deemed to be divinely guided or under the control of a group of religious leaders.

**Third World**-Designating countries uncommitted to either the "First World" Western capitalist bloc or the Eastern "Second World" communist bloc; subsequently, a term applied to countries considered not fully developed or in a state of underdevelop.

**Threshold/range**-In central-place theory, the size of the population required to make provision of goods and services economically feasible.

**Time Zones**- Generally refers to any of the 24 regions on the Earth’s surface loosely divided by longitude in which standard time is kept.

**Time-Space Compression**- The reduction in the time it takes for something to reach another place.

**Topocide**-The deliberate killing of a place through industrial expansion and change, so that its earlier landscape and character are destroyed.

**Toponym**-A place-name, usually consisting of two parts, the generic and the specific.

**Town**-The people living in a municipality smaller than a city.

**Township-and-Range**-A rectangular land division scheme designed by Thomas Jefferson to disperse settlers evenly across farmlands of the U.S. interior.

**Trade (complimentary)**-When two regions specifically satisfy each other's needs through exchange of raw materials and or finished goods.

**Trade Language**-A language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages.

**Traditional Architecture**-Traditional building styles of different cultures, religions, and places.

**“Tragedy of the Commons”**-A social trap that involved a conflict over resources between individual interests and the common good.

**Transhumance**- Form of pastoral nomadism in which people herd their animals from higher altitudes, such as mountains, to lower places, such as pastures.

**Transmigration**- Moving from one country or region to another.

**Transnational Corporation**-Companies that have international production, marketing, and management facilities.

**Treaty Ports**-Port cities in China, Japan, and Korea that opened for foreign trade. A lot of western powers took advantage of these cities by stationing troops in these ports.

**Truck Farm**-Commercial flower farm or garden.

**Ubiquitous**-Existing or being everywhere at the same time, constantly encountered.

**UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)**-UN document of agreement among coastal states defining how they should divide the earth’s bodies of water.

**Underclass**-A group in society prevented from participating in the material benefits of a more developed society because of a variety of social and economic characteristics.

**Underemployment**-When a worker is employed, but not employed to their desired standard.

**Underpopulation**- A measure that is difficult to pinpoint; occurs when a population size is below its carrying capacity and cannot sustain the economic development it has reached.

**Unitary State**-An independent state that concentrates power in the central government and grants little authority to the provinces.

**Universalizing Regions**-Also called proselytic religions, they expand through active conversion of new members and aim to encompass all of humankind.

**Urban Function**-Services that are provided in a certain urban area.

**Urban Growth Rate**-Rate of growth of an urban population.

**Urban Hearth Area**-A region in which the world’s first cities evolved.

**Urban Heat Island**-The heat that cities generate as a result of having many buildings and few trees or other vegetation.

**Urban Hierarchy**-System of cities consisting of various levels, with few cities at the top level and increasingly more settlements on each lower level. The position of a city within the hierarchy is determined by the diversity and level of central place functions it provides.

**Urban Hydrology**-How a city deals with getting clean water to its citizens, removing dirty water and cleaning it, and then putting it back into the world's rivers and oceans.

**Urban Morphology**-The layout of a city; its physical form and structure.

**Urbanization**-Growth and diffusion of city landscapes and urban lifestyle.

**Urbanized Population**-The proportion of a country’s population living in cities.

**USSR Collapse**-Collapsed in 1991. This was significant because many states were created after the fall of the USSR and communism fell as well in that region. Democracy began to take over the region.

**Variable Costs**-A cost of enterprise and operation that varies either by output level or by location of the activity.

**Vernacular Region**-A region perceived to exist by its inhabitants; based in the collective spatial perception of the population at large; bearing a generally accepted name or nickname (such as “Dixie”).

**Village Form**-Consists of linear (tightly packed, need land for farming), cluster (may have began as a hamlet, then further developed), round (keep animals inside, houses surrounding them), walled (farm villages fortified for protection) and grid (easy to get around in, modern).

**Voluntary Migration**- Move made by a migrant because he or she wants to move.

**Von Thunen, Johann Heinrich**-Explains the location of agricultural activities in a commercial, profit-making economy. A process of spatial competition allocates various farming activities into rings around a central market city, with profit-earning capability the determining force in how far a crop locates from the market.

**Weber, Alfred**-Twentieth-century German geographer who created the least cost theory to predict the locational decisions made by industrial operations.

**Weight-Gaining Process**-Process that takes raw materials and creates a heavier final product.

**Weight-Losing Process**-Manufacturing process that takes raw materials and converts them into a product that is lighter than the raw materials that went into making the finished product.

**Women’s Enfranchisement**-Granting women a statuary right or privilege like voting.

**World Cities**-One of a small number of interconnected, internationally dominant centers (e.g. New York, London, Tokyo) that together control the global.

**World City**-Powerful city that controls a disproportionately high level of the world’s economic, political, and cultural activities. Sometime called a global city, it has a high degree of centrality in the global urban system.

**World Systems Theory**-Theory originated by Immanuel Wallerstein and illuminated by his three- tier structure, proposing that social change in the developing world is inextricably linked to the economic activities of the developed world. Important because explains the power hierarchy in which powerful and wealthy societies dominate and exploit weak and poor peripheral societies.

**Zero population growth**- A stabilized population created when an average of only two children per couple survive to adulthood, so that, eventually, the number of deaths equals the number

of births.

**Zone in Transition**-Ring of land usually just around the central business district that is constantly in flux and run down because of successive waves of immigration that never allow it to develop a permanent population base and attract development.

**Zoning**-Dividing an area into zones or sections reserved for different purposes such as residence and business and manufacturing etc.

**Zoroastrianism**-Persian religion founded by Zoroaster; taught that humans had the freedom to choose between right and wrong, and that goodness would triumph in the end.