

APHG Midterm Exam Preparation

Fill-in-the-Blank from the Fouberg, de Blij, Murphy text

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY AND POPULATION

1. The two main types of geography are _____ and _____
2. A type of diffusion where nearly all of the people around are affected _____
3. _____ is a map that shows a small area in great detail
4. _____ measures the total area of country divided by the population
5. The layers upon layers that groups leave behind for the next are called _____
6. Using the veggie burger in India is an example of this type of diffusion _____
7. _____ takes the number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land.
8. Absolute location involves using _____ and _____
9. This holds that human behavior is affected by the environment
10. This type of region is marked by visible uniformity _____
11. This approach argues that nature doesn't control decisions but limits the range of choices _____
12. _____ is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and heightening interdependence without regard to country borders.
13. The three main clusters of population _____, _____, _____ and minor concentration of _____
14. One single attribute of a culture is called a _____
15. _____ refers to the large cluster of cities close together

16. The most commonly used map is the _____
17. The number of deaths per thousand _____
18. A diffusion type where there is a certain order to who gets what is diffused first, depending on what is diffused (fax machine, crocs) _____
19. A worldwide outbreak of a disease is called _____, while a regional outbreak is called _____
20. In general, countries with low population growth are located _____
21. This type of region is defined by interactions-a good example would be commuting _____
22. The demographic transition occurs between _____
23. _____ involves using different layers of a map that can be added or subtracted
24. Countries with high population growth are located in _____
25. The two main types of diffusion _____
26. The visible human imprint of human activity on the landscape is called _____
27. The amount of time it takes a population to double _____
28. Countries with zero or negative population growth include _____
29. Developing countries are in which two stages of the demographic transition _____
30. An innovation or idea that develops in a hearth and remains strong there while also spreading outward is called _____
31. Population pyramids show both _____ and _____
32. In a population pyramid, the 5 year age spans are called _____

33. _____ coined the phrase “cultural landscape”
34. A population pyramid for a less developed country looks like _____
35. A population pyramid for a more developed country looks like _____
36. Nazi Germany used this type of population policy, favoring a group of people _____
37. A vectored disease has a _____
38. Many communist countries, including China under Mao had this type of policy, encouraging large families _____
39. Within the US, where are infant mortality rates the highest

40. China later switched to a one-child policy, which is an example of this type of population policy

41. An example of a chronic disease _____
42. In the world, where are infant mortality rates the highest _____
43. Child mortality rates differ from infant mortality rates because _____
44. The leading cause of death in the US _____

MIGRATION AND CULTURE

45. A type of migration that involves shorter periods away from home _____
46. One’s daily routine makes up what geographers call _____
47. _____ is an example of cyclic movement
48. The largest example of forced migration _____
49. A type of movement that involves longer periods away from home _____
50. The majority of migrants move a _____ distance

51. _____ are conditions and perceptions that help the migrant decide to leave a place
52. _____ moving within a country
53. When hypothetically driving to Florida but finding something else along the way instead _____
54. Occurs when a migrant weighs options and choices _____
55. A type of cyclic movement found in parts of Africa and Asia where movement takes place along the same long-familiar routes _____
56. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose _____
57. The “_____” is an area in the US experiencing immigration and includes states such as _____
58. Islands of development are often _____ because of trade purposes
59. _____ movement across country borders
60. When a migrant uses media (phone, email, etc) to communicate to friends and family and is more likely to move where they are located _____
61. _____ are less likely to make international moves
62. He proposed the laws of migration _____
63. A type of periodic movement which involves pastoral farming and long periods of long residential relocation _____
64. In colonization, the colonizer _____
65. When migrants move in a series of stages-village to town to city _____
66. Urban residents are _____ than rural peoples
67. The “_____” is an area in the US experiencing outmigration and consists of states such as _____

68. _____ are the circumstances that effectively attract the migrant to certain locales from other places
69. The first immigration law in the US _____
70. Military service is a type of _____
71. A group of belief systems, norms and values practiced by a people _____
72. _____ is usually large, incorporates heterogeneous populations, is typically urban and experiences quick changes
73. The center of US population has moved further _____ since 1790-2000.
74. _____ includes the beliefs, practices and aesthetics and values of a group of people.
75. The Hutterites live in the following states _____
76. The point of origin for something is called _____
77. Time-space compression explains how quickly innovations diffuse and refers to how interlinked two places are through _____ and _____
78. Major routes of migration before 1950:
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Western Europe to _____, | India to _____ and _____, |
| Southern Europe to _____, | China to _____ and _____, |
| Eastern Europe to _____. | Africa to _____ and _____ |
79. _____ describes the loss of uniqueness of place in the cultural landscape as places look more alike
80. Small, incorporates a homogeneous population, is typically rural _____
81. The Mormons are located _____
82. Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group _____

83. The word neo means _____, and neolocalism is a rejection of _____
84. Fashion is an example of _____ diffusion
85. According to distance decay, the larger the distance, the _____ interaction
86. _____ includes things a group of people construct, such as art, houses, clothing, sports, dance and foods
87. _____ place limits on immigration, restricting Japanese, and immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe
88. A person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion _____

CULTURE: IDENTITY AND LANGUAGE

89. Women are more likely to have equal rights if they have _____
90. English is part of the _____ group
91. Peoples sense of place _____ over time
92. _____ is when people of different groups live separate from one another
93. English is a part of the _____ family
94. People have different skin colors because of different amounts of _____. Most people are deficient in _____ because they don't get enough sunlight
95. The _____ is one used by the elite and government officials
96. _____ is how we make sense of ourselves
97. Variants of a standard language are known as _____
98. _____ is the ancestor of the Indo European family
99. The country of _____ is known for dowry deaths
100. Greek is part of the _____ family
101. Ethos means " _____ " or " _____ "
102. The Renfrew hypothesis proposes that three main sources (_____) of _____ each gave rise to a major language family
103. Countries with linguistic fragmentation often adopt an _____
104. _____ is the Spanish word for neighborhood
105. _____ is the official language of Nigeria
106. _____ - when two people can understand each other when speaking
107. The idea of _____ holds that people are closely bound, even related in a certain place over time

108. _____ is a common language used among speakers of different languages
109. Spanish, French and Italian are part of the _____ group
110. _____ is the study of place names
111. The language family with the most number of speakers _____
112. _____ are US factories located in Mexico within 100 miles of the border.
113. _____ is the country with the most official languages
114. Germanic, Romance and Slavic are part of the _____ family
115. _____ is the ancestor of the Proto Indo European language
116. Some places are _____, designed for either men or women
117. What language families are found in India _____
118. The conquest theory holds that speakers of the Indo-European language spreads from _____ on horseback, overpowering earlier inhabitants and diffusing.
119. The language with the most number of speakers _____
120. Madagascar is unlike the rest of Africa in regards to language because _____
121. When people speaking two or more languages are in contact and combine parts of their languages in a simplified structure and vocabulary, we call it _____
122. A pidgin that has developed into a native language of a group of people _____
123. A set of sounds or symbols that is used for communication _____

RELIGION

124. This religion uses the most land to dispose of the dead _____
125. Buddhism's source area was _____ but is now located mainly in _____
126. _____ religions actively seek converts
127. _____ is the youngest of the main religions

128. _____ is the belief in one God
129. A _____ is when travel to a sacred site and practice in a ritual at the site
130. Most Shiite Muslims are located in _____
131. Name three universalizing religions: _____
132. _____ are places or spaces that people infuse with religious meaning
133. In terms of religion, the majority of people in the US are _____
134. _____ are boundaries within a single faith
135. _____ is a sacred site for the Jews
136. In some countries, _____ has been on the rise
137. An example of an intrafaith boundary: _____
138. Name three ethnic religions: _____
139. Minarets and mosques are associated with the _____ religion
140. The two main branches of Islam: _____
141. _____ was the first monotheistic religion
142. An example of an interfaith boundary _____
143. _____ are boundaries between the world's major faiths
144. The hearth of all monotheistic religions _____
145. _____ is an area where there has been severe ethnic cleansing
146. _____ is when religious leaders and their followers are seeking to return to the basics of their faith
147. Belief in one or more Gods _____
148. A sacred place for the Hindus _____

149. The _____ and _____ have been fighting in Northern Ireland
150. The caste system is part of the _____ religion
151. _____ is when religious fundamentalism is taken to the point of violence
152. A _____ religion is a local religion
153. _____ is the religion with the most number of adherents
154. Stupas and the Bodhi tree are associated with the _____ religion
155. _____ is a community of faith in which people follow their _____ -a religious leader, teacher, healer and visionary
156. _____ is the ethnic religion of Japan
157. _____ are centered on the belief that inanimate objects such as mountains and boulders possess spirits and should therefore be revered
158. The term Balkanization refers to _____

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND DEVELOPMENT

159. The words _____ and _____ can be used interchangeably and mean a politically organized territory with a permanent population, a defined territory and a government.
160. The _____ are an example of a stateless nation
161. _____ made the World Systems Theory
162. When a nation stretches across borders and across states _____
163. Places where both core and periphery processes are occurring are called _____
164. _____ is when a state has control over its internal and external affairs
165. _____ is a state with more than one nation within its borders
166. Highly centralized governments in which the power is focused on the capital city are called _____ governments
167. When districts are moved according to population shift _____

168. Redistricting for advantage is called _____
169. _____ proposed the Heartland theory, stating that whoever rules the heartland rules the world island and the world
170. The World Systems Theory involves the _____ and the _____
171. _____ marked the beginning of the modern state.
172. Majority-minority districts are packed districts in which the majority of the population is from the _____
173. A _____ are things that unify a country
174. The _____ system gives much more control to regions than the central government.
175. _____ incorporate lower levels of education, lower salary and less technology
176. _____ are things that divide a country
177. A group of people who think of themselves as one based on a sense of shared culture and history _____
178. _____ is when a nation and state occupy the same territory
179. The heartland includes the present day countries of _____
180. The EU is an example of a _____
181. Cite at least 3 examples of devolution throughout the world: _____

182. Name the Supranational organizations in
North America _____, South America _____, Europe _____
Caribbean _____, Asia _____
183. _____ is the movement of power from the central government to regional governments within the state.
184. A supranational organization is an entity comprised of _____ or more states for mutual benefit