APHG Midterm Review Packet

I. People: Briefly identify the major contribution of each of the following individuals:

- Eratosthenes

- Ptolemy

- Al Idrisi

- Ibn-Battutah

- George Perkins Marshall

- Carl Sauer

- Thomas Malthus

- Ferdinand Magellan

- Paul Ehrlich

- Siddhartha Gautama

- Muhammad

II.   Short Answer:

1. Explain the quantitative revolution. What is remote sensing, GPS and GIS?

2. _____ is the art of map making. All maps are projections and they distort reality in one of four ways, including: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

3. The following include common types of map projections. Describe each one and explain its distortions:

- Mercator:

- Fuller:

- Robinson

- Azimuthal

4. Scale is defined as: _____.
   A map of the world would be a _____ scale map, with _____ resolution,
   and _____ detail. Conversely, a map of the town of Herndon would be a
   _____ scale map, with _____ resolution, and
   _____ detail.

5. I live in Greenwich, England and my friend lives at 75 degrees east longitude. At 9:00 in the
   morning, I call my friend. What time is it where he lives?

6. What do preference maps tell us about where Americans prefer to live?

7. Define and give an example of the following types of regions:

   - Formal:

   - Functional:

   - Vernacular

8. Briefly describe the following types of maps:
   - isoline:

   - coropleth map:

   - cartogram:

   - cognitive:

9. Explain Tobler's First Law of Geography and distance decay. How is time/space compression/convergence making Tobler's Law obsolete?

10. The World Systems Model divides the world into core and periphery. Below, give 4 characteristics of the core and the regions it includes and then 4 characteristics of the periphery and the regions it includes:

    CORE:

    PERIPHERY:

11. 2006 was a hallmark year for U.S. population because it passed the _____ mark.

12. The _____ is the area of earth with permanent human settlement. The top three most populous nations in the world are: 1) _____,
    2)_____, and 3) _____. Thirty years from now,
    what will be the top three most populous nations in order? 1)_____,
    2)_____, 3)_____. Explain why you changed it the way you did:

13. Country X has a CBR of 10 and a CDR of 6. Calculate its (show your work):

    -   NIR (in percentage form):

    -   Doubling Time:

14. Country A has 45% of its population under the age of 15 and 7% of its population over the age of 65. Calculate its dependency ratio (show your work). Do you think Country A is an MDC or LDC? Why?

15. What is total fertility rate? List 5 factors that would likely affect it:

16. Briefly outline the Demographic Transition Model (you'll need to know this well!)

17. What is the difference between arithmetic growth and exponential growth? What does this have to do with Thomas Malthus? Explain your answer with words and a graph:

18. List two countries with negative population growth. What types of social problems are they likely dealing with?

19. Explain regional migration patterns in the United States. IN your explanation, describe what has happened with our nation's centroid.

20. Review Ravenstein's characteristics of migrants (list 5):

21. How can the gravity model help us understand migration patterns?

22. Explain the difference with assimilation and acculturation (define and examples):

23. Outline 5 difference below between Pop and Folk Culture: (hint – consider their hearths, how they are diffused, how they vary across time and space, the type of people that practice them, whether they result in homogeneity or heterogeneity, etc.)

      POP: FOLK:

24. The language family with the most speakers and the greatest diffusion around the globe is
_____ . The language family with the second most speakers is
_____ . However, the individual language with the greatest number of
speakers is _____ and second would be _____ .

25. What is a lingua franca and what is the lingua franca of the globe today?

26. How do dialects and sometimes new languages develop?

27. Give an example of a language in danger of extinction. Why is language extinction a concern? What language was close to extinction, but was revived after WW II?

28. What is cultural syncretism and give an example:

29. Explain the difference between a universalizing and ethnic religion (define and example).

30. We have talked a lot about the tension between globalization and local diversity. Explain this tension in general and then give an example from: culture, language, and religion.

Population Review Sheet

Directions: Make sure you answer these questions thoroughly using your notes.

1.   Demography:

2.   Ecumene:

3.   What are the most populous regions?

4.   What are the top 5 populous countries?

5.   What country and what region are aging faster than US?

6.   Population density

     a.   Arithmetic density:

     b.   Physiological density:

7.   CBR, CDR, NIR, doubling time, TFR – be able to calculate and analyze

8.   What factors affect fertility?

9.   Mortality
     a.   CDR:

     b.   Infant mortality rate:

     c.   Life expectancy:

     d.   Maternal mortality rate:

10. S and J curves:
     a.   Exponential:

      b.   Arithmetic growth:

11. Demographic momentum:

12. Demographic Transition Model (know them well especially in terms of CDR, CBR and NIR)

13. Zero population growth:

14. What is the relationship between aging population and immigration?

15. Thomas Malthus
      a.   Carrying capacity:

      b.   Sustainability:

16. What were M's miscalculations?

17. Who is a famous Neo-Malthusian and what is his book called?

18. Know the Epidemiological Transition Model and the diseases that go along with them.

FYI:

- 1999 world hit 6 billion; 2012 hit 7 billion
- Estimate – top off this century at about 12 billion
- 2006 US hit 300 million mark

Know 2016 World Population

Review Sheet Chapter 3 – Migration

1. Define and discuss:
   a. Migration:

   b. Emigration:

   c. Immigration:

2. What are Push factors? Provide Examples:

3. What are Pull factors? Provide Examples:

4. What are Intervening obstacles?

5. Explain and provide examples for forced vs. voluntary migration:

6. Explain and provide examples for internal and international migration (interregional and intraregional):

7. Explain Wilbur Zelinsky's migration transition:

8. Explain Ravenstein's characteristics of migrants:

9. List and explain US Immigration patterns:

10. Define and provide examples for the following:
    a. Chain migration:

    b. Step migration:

    c. Quotas:

    d. Guest worker passes:

    e. Transhumance:

    f. Personal/activity space:

11. List and explain internal migration patterns in US:

12. Explain centroid:

13. Explain the gravity model and distance decay as it relates to migration:

Chapter 4: Folk and Pop Cultures

- Cultural Geography
- What is culture?
- Where does the world culture come from and what does it mean?
- Acculturation
- Assimilation
- Folk V. Pop Culture
- Cultural Hearths and diffusion (expansion, hierarchical, contagious, stimulus and relocation)
- Folk food, housing music, environmental determinism
- Pop housing, pop music, pop food … role of TV and internet, environmental possibilism
- Cultural Ecology – environmental determinism v. possibilism
- Cultural Landscapes – Carl Sauer
- Cultural regions – formal, functional, vernacular … core, domain, sphere
- Cultural realm
- Globalization of pop culture – uniformity and homogeneity
- Cultural Syncretism – 2 or more different cultures or traits converge/combine (ex: Native Americans combine traits from both Christianity and traditional Native beliefs)
- Cultural Imperialism

Chapter 5: Language

- English - evolution on British Isles, colonialism around the globe, modern day lingua franca
- In what ways does English in US and England differ?
- Dialects
- Language families (know 6), branches
- What are the world's largest and 2nd largest language families
- Indo-European branches
- Theories regarding the Proto-Indo European language
- Isogloss
- Creoles and pidgins
- Multilingual stats and conflicts
- Cultural and language extinction
- Official languages

Chapter 6 (Religions) Review Sheet

Created by Ms. Cranford/edited by Mrs. Petras

Definitions:

- Universalizing v. ethnic religions
- Monotheistic v. polytheistic religions
- Evangelical/proselytizing religions
- Branches, denomination, sects
- Theocracies
- Fundamentalism
- Enclaves

Diffusions as they apply to religions:

- Relocation
- Hierarchical
- Contagious

Christianity:

- Jesus
- Doctrines
- Distribution
- Catholic
- Protestant
- E. orthodox
- Hearth
- Places of worship

Islam:

- Muhammad
- Quran
- Doctrine
- Mecca
- Medina
- Sunni
- Shia
- 5 pillars
- Mosques
- Minaret
- Muzzain
- Dome of the Rock

Buddhism:

- Siddhartha Gautama
- 4 Noble Truths
- Eightfold path
- E. Asia
- Origin
- Theravada

- Mahayana
- Pagodas
- No strict adherence

Hinduism:

- Caste system
- Reincarnation
- Karma
- Dharma
- India
- Ganges river
- Polytheistic

Sikhism

Judaism:

- Abraham
- Torah
- Diaspora
- Zionism
- Israel 1948
- Hebrew

Confucianism

Daoism/Taoism

Shintoism

Animism

Shamanism

Zoroastrians

Religious toponyms

Burial/landscapes of the dead

Interfaith boundaries – conflict

Conflict in Ireland

Conflict in Palestine

Scared Space

Architecture and how it reflects religious beliefs and cultural landscape

Ethnicity Review Sheet

1. Ethnicity (ethnic group, homeland)
2. Racism
3. Ethnocentrism
4. Ethnic Enclave / ethnic neighborhood
5. De facto segregation
6. De jure segregation
7. Ghetto
8. Regional segregation in US of ethnic groups
9. Nationality
10. Nation states: self-determination, nationalism
11. Multi-ethnic state (US, Belgium)
12. Multi-national state (United Kingdom, Russia)
13. Resurgence of ethnic identity since fall of communism and end of Cold War (Czechoslovakia, USSr, Yugoslavia break up … some fighting)
14. Ethnic violence leading to ethnic cleansing (know big examples well – the Balkans, Rwanda and Burundi, Sudan/Darfur)
15. Genocide
16. Gender: gender equity, infanticide, enfranchisement, dowry death, maternal mortality rate