

Alphabatized

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – MAGIC VOCAB LIST (The Best Gift Ever)

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Vocab Word	Definition
<i>"just in time" delivery</i>	Where costs are minimized by not stockpiling raw materials and finished goods on site. Carefully planned scheduling of resources ensures that manufacturing industry can meet demand, but lower storage costs
<i>"Stages of Growth" model</i>	the purpose of this model is both to be able to understand the current situation in terms of a specific stage as well as to be able to develop strategies to move to a higher stage in the future
<i>"Tragedy of the Commons"</i>	a phrase used to refer to a class of phenomena that involve a conflict for resources between individual interests and the common good
<i>absolute direction</i>	precise and exact mathematical direction one place is to another
<i>absolute distance</i>	exact, mathematical distance from one point to another in some unit of measure
<i>absolute location</i>	actual spot where something is located, including data such latitude and longitude
<i>accessibility</i>	the availability of an area for human reach and settlement
<i>Acculturation</i>	the adoption of the behavior patterns of the surrounding culture
<i>acid rain</i>	any type of precipitation with a pH that is unusually low; causes damage to crops, structures, etc.
<i>activity space</i>	The space in which the majority of a person's activities are carried out.
<i>adaptive strategies</i>	describes system of economic production; the most important reason for similarities between two (or more) unrelated societies is their possession of a similar adaptive strategy
<i>adaptive strategies</i>	strategies a culture or group uses to adapt to their surroundings
<i>age distribution</i>	the age structure of a population
<i>agglomeration</i>	an extended city or town area comprising the built-up area of a central place (usually a municipality) and any suburbs or adjacent satellite towns; urbanized area
<i>agglomeration economies</i>	a powerful force that help explain the advantages of the "clustering effect" of many activities ranging from retailing to transport terminals
<i>agrarian</i>	pertaining to agriculture
<i>agribusiness</i>	the deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain
<i>agricultural industrialization</i>	purpose was to make it possible for fewer people to produce more; transformation of agriculture to more factory and production oriented
<i>agricultural labor force</i>	the labor force engaged in agriculture including farmers; stock raisers; farm managers and foremen; farm laborers; the personnel of establishments primarily engaged in custom threshing, ploughing, etc; varies between MDCs an LDCs
<i>agricultural landscape</i>	the area on which agriculture is cultivated, and its level of fertility
<i>agricultural origins</i>	where agriculture first began, by long term experimentation and trial and error vegetative- southeast asia, west africa, northwest south america seed- west india, north china, ethiopia, southwest asia
<i>agriculture</i>	the deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain

Alphabetized

<i>air pollution</i>	concentration of trace substances, such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and solid particulates, at a greater level than occurs in average air
<i>Alfred Weber</i>	German economist, sociologist and theoretician of culture and his work was influential in the development of modern economic geography
<i>aluminum industry</i>	a major U.S. industry, producing almost \$39.1 billion in products and exports
<i>anglo-american landscape characteristics</i>	characteristics found among the anglo-american landscape
<i>animal domestication</i>	phenomenon whereby a wild biological organism is habituated to survive in the company of human beings; Domesticated animals, plants, and other organisms are those whose collective behavior, life cycle, or physiology has been altered for human purpose
<i>annexation</i>	legally adding land area to a city in the united states
<i>Antarctica</i>	not a country due to zero population, many claimed territories overlapped among one another,
<i>apartheid</i>	laws (no longer in effect) in South Africa that physically separated different races into different geographic areas
<i>aquaculture</i>	the cultivation of the natural produce of water (such as fish or shellfish, algae and other aquatic plants)
<i>architectural form</i>	The art and science of designing and erecting buildings according to cultural procedures or customs
<i>arithmetic density</i>	the total number of people divided by the total land area
<i>assembly line</i>	a manufacturing process in which interchangeable parts are added to a product in a sequential manner to create an end product
<i>assimilation</i>	the social process of absorbing one cultural group into harmony with another
<i>balkanization</i>	process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
<i>bid rent theory</i>	suggests different functions will bid differently for land in various parts of the city; the more accessible the site of land, the higher is its value
<i>biorevolution</i>	the end result of biotechnology. improved methods of producing food.
<i>biotechnology</i>	technology based on biology, especially when used in agriculture, food science, and medicine; the manipulation of organisms to do practical things and to provide useful products
<i>border landscape</i>	the land composing the area of a location containing the border between two countries
<i>boundary disputes</i>	a disagreement over the possession/control of land between two or more states
<i>boundary origin</i>	the origin of the boundary of a state
<i>boundary type</i>	natural/physical, ethnographic/cultural, boundary
<i>break-of-bulk point</i>	a location where transfer is possible from one mode of transportation to another
<i>buffer state</i>	a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile greater powers, which by its sheer existence is thought to prevent conflict between them
<i>building material of rural settlement</i>	typically resources found around the settlement; for example, a settlement based on forestry may have building materials of wood
<i>built environment</i>	The urban environment consisting of buildings, roads, fixtures, parks, and all other human developed improvements that form the physical character of a city.
<i>built landscape</i>	one created or modified by human action

Alphabetized

<i>calorie consumption</i>	the amount of food in calories consumed by each person in a nation
<i>canadian industrial heartland</i>	Ontario has evolved as the country's industrial heartland, partly because it could offer secure supplies of competitively-priced electricity over the past 100 years
<i>capital</i>	the principal city or town associated with its government. It is almost always the city which physically encompasses the offices and meeting places of the seat of government and fixed by law
<i>Carl Sauer</i>	fierce critic of Environmental Determinism, which was the prevailing theory in Geography when he began his career; Sauer rejected positivism, preferring particularist and historicist understandings of the world.
<i>carrier efficiency</i>	ability of transportation to move products efficiently
<i>carrying capacity</i>	amount of people a region can support
<i>cartogram</i>	a diagram which uses the form of a map to present numeric information while maintaining some degree of geographic accuracy
<i>centralized pattern</i>	trends are featured primarily in one region, spreading out from there
<i>centrifugal</i>	something that pulls a country/group apart
<i>centripetal</i>	an attitude that tends to unify people and enhance support for a state
<i>chain migration</i>	migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there
<i>characteristics of Industrial regions</i>	highly centralized, technologically developed
<i>chemical farming</i>	the use of chemicals to modify seeds and plants to increase productivity
<i>choropleth map</i>	map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capital income
<i>city-state</i>	a sovereign state comprising a city and its immediate hinterland
<i>clustered/agglomerated concentration</i>	concentration in one area; close together
<i>cohort</i>	groups ages on population pyramids
<i>collective farm</i>	an organizational unit in agriculture in which peasants are not paid wages, but rather receive a share of the farm's net output; also called collectivization
<i>colonialism</i>	attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory
<i>commercial agriculture</i>	agriculture undertaken primarily to generate products for sale off the farm
<i>comparative advantage</i>	explains why it can be beneficial for two countries to trade, even though one of them may be able to produce every kind of item more cheaply than the other
<i>concentration</i>	the spread of something over a given area
<i>confederation</i>	an association of sovereign states, usually created by treaty but often later adopting a common constitution.
<i>conference of berlin (1884)</i>	convinced countries that common trade in africa was a wise idea
<i>connectivity</i>	the relationship places have between themselves
<i>contagious diffusion</i>	the rapid, widespread diffusion of a feature or trend throughout a population

Alphabatized

<i>core-periphery model</i>	assumption of static expectations; states that migration is the key to agglomeration, but migrants base their decision on current wage differences alone
<i>core/periphery</i>	a boundary or outer part of any space or body; not as connected
<i>core/periphery</i>	where something originates
<i>creole</i>	a language that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated
<i>crop rotation</i>	the practice of growing two (or more) dissimilar type of crops in the same space in sequence; a practice of polyculture
<i>cultivation regions</i>	areas where crops are more likely to be successful and able to cultivate
<i>cultural adaptation</i>	Change in behavior of a culture or group in response to new or modified surroundings
<i>cultural attributes</i>	cultural landscape (fashioning of a natural landscape by a cultural group)
<i>cultural convergence</i>	moving toward or to achieve union or a common conclusion or result between various cultures
<i>cultural core/periphery pattern</i>	where a culture originated
<i>cultural ecology</i>	geographic approach that emphasizes human-environment relationships
<i>cultural identity</i>	The set of behavioral or personal characteristics by which an individual is recognizable as a part of a culture
<i>cultural landscape</i>	fashioning of a natural landscape by a cultural group
<i>cultural realm</i>	an area within a culture
<i>culture</i>	the body of customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits that together constitute a group of people's distinct tradition
<i>culture region</i>	the area of culture shared by most members
<i>cumulative causation</i>	continuous and building process of causing in industry
<i>cyclic movement</i>	movements that occur on a regular basis
<i>dairying</i>	a class of agricultural, or more properly, an animal husbandry enterprise, raising female cattle for long-term production of milk, which may be either processed on-site or transported to a dairy for processing and eventual retail sale
<i>debt-for nature swap</i>	an agreement between a developing nation in debt and one or more of its creditors
<i>decolonization</i>	the process by which a colony gains its independence from a colonial power
<i>deglomeration</i>	The movement of industrial activity away from areas of concentration The decreasing significance of industrial employment in developed economies.
<i>deindustrialization</i>	
<i>demographic equation</i>	equates size distribution and composition of populations
<i>demographic momentum</i>	the rate at which a population is changing
<i>demographic regions</i>	the population characteristics of a region
<i>demographic transition model</i>	chart that shows a sequence of changes over time in vital population growth rates
<i>dependency ratio</i>	amount of people 15 and younger and 65+ in relation to others

Alphabetized

<i>dependency theory</i>	the body of social science theories by various intellectuals, both from the Third World and the First World, that create a worldview which suggests that the wealthy nations of the world need a peripheral group of poorer states in order to remain wealthy.
<i>desertification</i>	degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions like excessive crop planting, animal grazing, and tree cutting
<i>development</i>	development of economic wealth of countries or regions for the well-being of their inhabitants
<i>devolution</i>	the granting of powers from central government to government at regional or local level
<i>dialect</i>	a regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation
<i>diffusion of fertility control</i>	the way fertility control changes from place to place
<i>disease diffusion</i>	how diseases move from place to place
<i>dispersed rural settlement</i>	a rural settlement pattern characterized by isolated farms rather than clustered villages
<i>dispersed/scattered concentration</i>	far apart
<i>dispersion</i>	the spread of an idea, practice, etc. by varying methods
<i>distance decay</i>	the diminishing in importance and eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin
<i>distance decay</i>	the diminishing in importance and eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin
<i>distortion</i>	alteration of the original shape of the Earth that occurs when placing it onto a flat map
<i>distribution</i>	the arrangement of something across Earth's surface
<i>domino theory</i>	indicates that some change, small in itself, will cause a similar change nearby, which then will cause another similar change, and so on in linear sequence, by analogy to a falling row of dominoes standing on end.
<i>dot map</i>	generally illustrates varying amounts of concentration using dots
<i>double cropping</i>	harvesting twice a year from the same field
<i>doubling time</i>	the amount of time it takes for a population to double itself
<i>eco-tourism</i>	An environmentally friendly alternative form of tourism
<i>economic sectors</i>	divisions of economics, including oil&gas, minerals, manufacturing, forestry, etc.
<i>economies of scale</i>	Factors that cause average cost to be lower in large-scale operations than in small-scale ones, therefore doubling the output results in a less than double increase in costs
<i>ecumene</i>	portion of earth's surface occupied by human settlement
<i>EEZ</i>	a sea zone over which a state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources. Generally a state's EEZ extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles (370 km) out from its coast
<i>electoral regions</i>	divided regions among a state in which electoral boundaries are drawn
<i>enclave/exclave</i>	country totally inside another/country totally separated from its 'mother' country
<i>energy consumption</i>	the amount of energy used by a nation
<i>energy resources</i>	includes fossil fuels, solar, nuclear, wind, hydro, etc., sources from which energy are obtained

Alphabetized

<i>entrepot</i>	a trading center, or simply a warehouse, where merchandise can be imported and exported without paying import duties, often at a profit
<i>environmental considerations</i>	possibilities that weigh into decisions based on the environment
<i>environmental determinism</i>	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 activity
<i>epidemiological transition model</i>	distinctive causes of death in the demographic transition
<i>Equator</i>	located at 0 degrees latitude
<i>ethnic conflict</i>	conflict that results from clashing ethnic groups.
<i>europaen union</i>	an intergovernmental and supranational union of 25 European countries, known as member states. activities cover all areas of public policy, from health and economic policy to foreign affairs and defense.
<i>expansion diffusion</i>	the spread of a feature or trend among people from one area to another in a snowballing process
<i>expansion diffusion</i>	the spread of a feature or trend among people from one area to another in a snowballing process
<i>export processing zone</i>	eases tax and labor restrictions and their primary purpose is to generate export revenues in poor developing countries
<i>extensive agriculture</i>	an agricultural production system over a vast area of land, such as the Great Plains; practiced on low-cost land and so doesn't require chemical stimulants
<i>extensive subsistence agriculture</i>	subsistence agriculture practiced over a large spread of land
<i>extractive industry</i>	industries involved in finding, extracting, and associated processing of natural resources located in or on Earth's surface
<i>factors of production</i>	elements that control or limit the effectiveness of production
<i>farm crisis</i>	occurred during the 1980's; the depletion of true 'family farms' to industry
<i>farming</i>	A tract of land cultivated for the purpose of agricultural production
<i>federal</i>	A two-tier system of government where defense and foreign policy is dealt with at one level and health, education and housing at another.
<i>feedlot</i>	A plot of ground on which livestock are fattened for market
<i>First Agricultural Revolution</i>	considered to have occurred some time around 9000-7000 BC, most likely in the "hearth areas"; generally recognized to have begun with the development of seed-based agriculture and the use of animals
<i>fishing</i>	activity of hunting for fish or other aquatic animals
<i>fixed costs</i>	prices for fuel that cannot be adjusted
<i>folk culture</i>	culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogenous, rural group living in relative isolation from other groups
<i>folk food</i>	types of food that originated by small, homogenous, rural groups living in relative isolation from other groups
<i>folk house</i>	traditional ways to build houses originating from a small, relatively isolated hearth, transmitted orally
<i>folk songs</i>	composed anonymously and transmitted orally
<i>folklore</i>	The traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people, transmitted orally.

Alphabetized

<i>food chain</i>	describe the feeding relationships between species in a biotic community; show the transfer of material and energy from one species to another within an ecosystem
<i>food manufacturing</i>	producing food for the masses rather than for individual use; includes collecting, packaging, etc
<i>footloose industry</i>	An industry which has a relatively free choice of location and is not influenced by access to markets or raw materials
<i>forced</i>	permanent movement compelled usually by cultural factors
<i>foreign direct investment</i>	movement of capital across national frontiers in a manner that grants the investor control over the acquired asset
<i>forestry</i>	the art, science, and practice of studying and managing forests and plantations, and related natural resources
<i>formal cultural region</i>	area of near uniformity in one or several characteristics
<i>formal/uniform region</i>	an area in which everyone shares in one or more distinctive characteristics
<i>forward capital</i>	a capital that is forward in government
<i>four tigers</i>	refers to the economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. These territories and nations were noted for maintaining high growth rates and rapid industrialization between the early 1960s and 1990s
<i>friction of distance</i>	similar to distance decay; the ability to communicate with locations farther away becomes more difficult
<i>frontier</i>	a zone separating two states in which neither state exercises political control
<i>fuel source</i>	resources for fuel power, such as coal, oil, petroleum, based on availability
<i>functional culture region</i>	area created by the interactions between the core and cultural region (surrounding area)
<i>functional/nodal region</i>	an area organized around a node or focal point
<i>gender</i>	sexual identity, especially in relation to society or culture, and its effect
<i>gendered space</i>	the relationship between males and females in a population
<i>Geographic Information Sensing (GIS)</i>	a system for creating and managing spatial data and associated attributes; capable of integrating, storing, editing, analyzing, and displaying geographically-referenced information
<i>geopolitics</i>	The belief that location and physical environment are important factors in the global power structure.
<i>gerrymandering</i>	process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power
<i>global commons</i>	common global happenings
<i>Global Positioning System (GPS)</i>	A system that determines the precise position of something on Earth through a series of satellites, tracking sections, and receivers
<i>globalized agriculture</i>	agriculture used for marketing and commercial purposes rather than personal or survival uses
<i>gravity model</i>	A model of the interaction between two places in relation to their distance apart.
<i>green revolution</i>	rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers
<i>greenhouse effect</i>	anticipated increase in Earth's temperature, caused by carbon dioxide (emitted by burning fossil fuels) trapping some of the radiation emitted by the surface

Alphabatized

<i>grid</i>	patterns of latitude and longitude put over a map
<i>gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	total value of final goods and services produced within a country's borders in a year, regardless of ownership. It may be used as one of many indicators of the standard of living in a country
<i>gross national product (GNP)</i>	The total market value of all the goods and services produced by a nation during a specified period
<i>growing industry</i>	industry that is increasing
<i>growing season</i>	the period of each year when crops can be grown, determined by climate and crop selection
<i>growth poles</i>	A small area within a country in which new economic development is targeted
<i>halford J. mackinder</i>	Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland Who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island Who rules the World-Island commands the world
<i>hearth</i>	the region from which innovative ideas originate
<i>heartland/rimland</i>	center of a country/outskirts of a country Rimland is the maritime fringe of a country or continent; in particular, the densely populated western, southern, and eastern edges of the Eurasian continent; Heartland is most often a geopolitical term used to refer to a central area of Eurasia
<i>heartland/rimland hierarchical diffusion</i>	the spread of a feature or trend from one key person or node of authority or power to other persons or places
<i>high-tech zone</i>	an area with the use of sophisticated and often very complex equipment and techniques. 'Hi-Tech' industry, for example.
<i>human development index</i>	a comparative measure of poverty, literacy, education, life expectancy, childbirth, and other factors for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare
<i>hunting and gathering</i>	in anthropological terms one whose predominant method of subsistence involves the direct procurement of edible plants and animals from the wild, using foraging and hunting, without significant recourse to the domestication of either
<i>immigrant states</i>	state that people immigrate into from another country
<i>indo-european languages</i>	spanish, german, hindi, russian, english
<i>industrial location theory</i>	The theoretical reasons for the location of industrial activity A planned area with small, purpose built factory units often located near transport routes.
<i>industrial parks</i>	specified regions of particular industries based on theory
<i>industrial regions</i>	A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods
<i>industrial revolution</i>	the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age compared with live births
<i>infant mortality rate</i>	The communication networks, administration and power supply necessary for economic development.
<i>infrastructure</i>	
<i>innovation adoption</i>	the adoption of innovations or inventions between cultures
<i>intensive subsistence agriculture</i>	a form of subsistence agriculture in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land

Alphabetized

<i>intensive subsistence agriculture</i>	a form of subsistence agriculture in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land
<i>intercontinental mig. patterns</i>	migrations patterns within continents
<i>internal migration</i>	migration within a country
<i>International Date Line</i>	an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth opposite the Prime Meridian which offsets the date as one travels east or west across it; it corresponds to the time zone boundary separating +12 and -12 hours GMT
<i>international division of labor</i>	The separation of the different components of industry and the allocation of each component to a different location world-wide
<i>international organization</i>	organization involving more than one state (country)
<i>interregional mig. patterns</i>	permanent movement from one region of a country to another
<i>intertillage</i>	manual loosening of soil, plow, weed, and spread fertilizer during the crop-growing period
<i>intervening opportunity</i>	an environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that hinders migration
<i>iron curtain</i>	Between 1945 and 1989, the imaginary barrier between the capitalist and the Eastern bloc communist countries: USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.
<i>irredentism</i>	an international relations term that involves advocating annexation of territories administered by another state on the grounds of common ethnicity and/or prior historical possession, actual or alleged. It is a feature of identity politics and cultural an
<i>isogloss</i>	a boundary that separates regions in which different language usages predominate
<i>isoline map</i>	map containing lines or shaded regions to distinguish different regions of various attributes (most weather maps)
<i>israel/palestine</i>	some individuals and groups advocate total territorial removal of the other community, some advocate a two-state solution, and some advocate a binational solution of a single secular state encompassing present-day Israel, the Gaza strip, the West Bank, and
<i>Johann Von Thunen</i>	developed the first serious treatment of spatial economics, connecting it with the theory of rent; created Von Thunen model of agriculture which organizes farming by methods to maximize profits
<i>labor-intensive</i>	and industry for which labor costs compromise a high percentage of total expenses
<i>landlocked</i>	a state that does not have a direct outlet to the sea
<i>language</i>	a system of communication through the use of speech, a collection of sounds understood by a group of people to have the same meaning
<i>language family</i>	a collection of languages related to each other through a common ancestor long before recorded history
<i>language group</i>	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
<i>language subfamily</i>	subdivision of a language family, such as the germanic branch of indo-european languages
<i>large scale map</i>	shows great detail

Alphabetized

<i>latitude</i>	the numbering system used to indicate the location of parallels drawn on a globe and measuring distance north and south of the equator
<i>law of the sea</i>	a distinct body of law which governs maritime questions and offenses. Under conventions of international law, the flag flown by a ship generally determines the source of law to be applied in admiralty cases, regardless of which court has personal jurisdiction
<i>least-cost location</i>	A site chosen for industrial development where total costs are at their theoretical lowest, as opposed to location at the point of maximum revenue
<i>levels of development</i>	more developed (MDC) and less developed (LDC); methods of determining development of nations
<i>linear pattern</i>	trends fall in one line
<i>lingua franca</i>	a language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages
<i>linguistic diversity</i>	many different languages spoken within a country
<i>livestock ranching</i>	To manage or work domestic animals, such as cattle or horses, raised for home use or for profit on a ranch
<i>long lots (survey pattern)</i>	surveying long strips of land from one point to another (such as between bodies of water)
<i>longitude</i>	the numbering system used to indicate the location of meridians drawn on a globe and measuring distance east and west of the prime meridian
<i>major manufacturing regions</i>	the U.S., Japan, Soviet Union, Europe
<i>maladaptation</i>	a country's inability to adapt to diseases or other problems
<i>maladaptive diffusion</i>	spread of the inability to adapt productively
<i>manifest destiny</i>	the belief that the United States had a divinely inspired mission to expand, spreading its form of democracy and freedom. Advocates of Manifest Destiny believed that expansion was not only good, but that it was obvious and inevitable
<i>Manufacturing export zone</i>	area where exports are shipped from Consists of companies that convert raw materials from a primary industry into finished goods or which assemble components made by other manufacturing companies. This is a secondary industry.
<i>manufacturing exports</i>	
<i>manufacturing/warehouse location</i>	near the final destination of the product
<i>map</i>	tool most uniquely identified with geography; the ability to use and interpret maps is an essential geography skill; a two-dimensional, or flat, representation of Earth's surface or a portion of it
<i>map scale</i>	distance on a map relative to distance on earth
<i>maquiladora</i>	factories built by the U.S. companies in Mexico or near the U.S. border, to take advantage of much lower labor costs in Mexico
<i>market gardening</i>	a small business growing fruits and vegetables, perhaps in glasshouses or in the open, which is sufficiently near a city – specifically its market – for produce to be transported there and arrive in fresh condition
<i>market orientation</i>	The tendency of an industry to locate close to its market
<i>material culture</i>	culture visible through artifacts
<i>measures of development</i>	economic, social, and demographic indicators which distinguish a country's level of development

Alphabetized

<i>mechanization</i>	use of machines to replace manual labor or animals and can also refer to the use of powered machinery to help a human operator in some task
<i>median-line principle</i>	East Timor's negotiating position is based on a median line (that is, drawing a line halfway between Australia and East Timor) and on equitable lateral boundaries. Australia disagrees with this position.
<i>mediterranean agriculture</i>	a temperate biome, characterized by hot-dry summers and mild and rainy winters, with a specific pattern of agriculture, specializing in grapes and wine
<i>mental map</i>	an internal representation of a portion of the Earth's surface based on what an individual knows about a place, containing personal impressions of what is in a place and where places are located
<i>meridian</i>	an arc drawn on a map between the north and south poles
<i>metes and bounds</i>	a system or method of describing land, 'real' property (in contrast to personal property) or real estate; uses physical features of the local geography, along with directions and distances, to define and describe the boundaries of a parcel of land
<i>microstate</i>	a state that encompasses a very small land area
<i>migration patterns</i>	patterns in which people migrate by
<i>migratory movement</i>	form of relocation diffusion involving permanent move to a new location
<i>milpa</i>	a crop-growing system in the Yucatán peninsula area of Mexico; calls for 2 years of cultivation and eight years of letting the area lie fallow
<i>mineral fuels</i>	are hydrocarbon-containing natural resources such as coal, oil and natural gas
<i>mining</i>	the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, usually (but not always) from an ore body, vein, or (coal) seam
<i>ministate</i>	small part of a state
<i>Models</i>	simplified abstractions of reality, structured to clarify casual relationships, used to explain patterns, make informed decisions, and predict future behaviors
<i>mono/multilingual</i>	ability to speak one language/ability to speak multiple languages
<i>mortality</i>	number of deaths
<i>multiplier effect</i>	A new or expanding economic activity in an area creating extra employment and raising the total purchasing power of the population, which in turn attracts further economic development creating more employment, services and wealth
<i>NAFTA</i>	North American Free Trade Agreement; a free trade agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico
<i>nation</i>	A large number of people of mainly common descent, language, and history.
<i>nation-state</i>	a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality
<i>national iconography</i>	songs, poems, prints, etc that promote centripetal feelings of nationality
<i>natural increase rate</i>	the percentage in which a population grows in a year $CDR-CBR=NIR$
<i>neo-colonialism</i>	a term used to describe certain economic operations at the international level which have alleged similarities to the traditional colonialism of the 16th to the 19th centuries. The contention is that governments have aimed to control other nations through
<i>neo-malthusian</i>	people who supported and grew off of malthus's predictions

Alphabetized

<i>network</i>	the complicated system of connectivity amongst places all around the world
<i>nomadic herding/pastoralism</i>	a form of subsistence agriculture based on herding domesticated animals
<i>nonmaterial culture</i>	cultural patterns or customs that don't involve material items
<i>nonrenewable</i>	a source of energy that is a finite supply capable of being exhausted
<i>nucleated rural settlement</i>	a phase transition of rural settlements in a small but stable region
<i>nunavut</i>	the largest and newest of the territories of Canada; it was separated officially from the vast Northwest Territories on April 1, 1999 via the Nunavut Act and the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act, though the actual boundaries were established in 1993. The
<i>official language</i>	the language adopted for use by the government for the conduct of business and publication of documents
<i>outsourcing</i>	often defined as the delegation of non-core operations or jobs from internal production within a business to an external entity (such as a subcontractor) that specializes in that operation
<i>overpopulation</i>	when a country's population outgrows the environment's capacity for life
<i>ozone depletion</i>	the chemical destruction of the gas that absorbs ultraviolet solar radiation, found in the stratosphere above Earth's surface
<i>parallel</i>	a circle drawn around the globe parallel to the equator and at right angles to the meridians
<i>pattern</i>	the geometric or regular arrangement of something in study areas
<i>perceptual (vernacular) culture region</i>	area defined by subjective perceptions that reflect the feelings and images when perception comes from local people
<i>perceptual/vernacular region</i>	an area that people believe to exist as part of their cultural identity
<i>periodic movement</i>	movement for only a short period of time
<i>personal space</i>	The zone around an individual which he reserves for himself.
<i>pesticides</i>	any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insect or pest
<i>physical attributes</i>	natural landscape (the environment before human impact on it; nature)
<i>physical quality of life index</i>	an attempt to measure the quality of life or well-being of a country. The value is a single number derived from basic literacy rate, infant mortality, and life expectancy at age one, all equally weighted on a 0 to 100 scale.
<i>physiological density</i>	the number of people per unit of area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture
<i>pidgin</i>	any language created, usually spontaneously, out of a mixture of other languages as a means of communication between speakers of different tongues
<i>place name</i>	a toponym, or the name given to a place on earth
<i>place utility</i>	utilizing a place for its abilities
<i>planned economy</i>	an economic system in which decisions about the production, allocation and consumption of goods and services is planned ahead of time, in either a centralized or decentralized fashion
<i>plant domestication</i>	the modification of plants for human usage

Alphabetized

<i>plant location</i>	based on relative distance from market and transportation cost
<i>plantation</i>	a large farm in tropical and subtropical climates that specializes in the production of one or two crops for sale
<i>popular culture</i>	culture found in a large, heterogeneous society that shares certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics
<i>population densities</i>	the distributions of people in comparison to available resources
<i>population distributions</i>	the arrangement of people in comparison to available resources across earth
<i>population explosion</i>	when a population increases dramatically over a short period of time
<i>population projection</i>	estimation of future population growth
<i>population pyramid</i>	a bar graph that displays a country's population by age and gender groups
<i>possibilism</i>	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
<i>postindustrial</i>	a proposed name for an economy that has undergone a specific series of changes in structure after a process of industrialization
<i>primary sector</i>	the portion of the economy concerned with the direct extraction of materials from Earth's surface, generally through agriculture, although sometimes by mining, fishing, and forestry
<i>prime meridian</i>	the meridian, designated at 0 degrees longitude, which passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England
<i>production/Fordism</i>	form of mass production in which each worker is assigned one specific task to perform repeatedly
<i>projection</i>	the system used to transfer locations from Earth's surface to a flat map
<i>purchasing power parity</i>	an estimate of the exchange rate required to equalize the purchasing power of different currencies, given the prices of goods and services in the countries concerned
<i>push-pull factors</i>	factors that induce people to move to or from a location
<i>quaternary economic sector</i>	not tied to resources, the environment, or access to a market; with improvements in telecommunications, these economic activities can be located anywhere; factors that tend to affect are the location of "high tech" economic activities
<i>quinary sector</i>	sector of the economy associated with the technology and changes
<i>raison d'etre</i>	reason to exist
<i>random pattern</i>	no visible trend recognizable
<i>reapportionment</i>	the process of determining representation in politics within a legislative body by creating constituencies. This is typically done in proportion to the population in the individual sectors. The United States, for instance, delimits the House of Representatives
<i>receding industry</i>	declination in industry
<i>refrigeration</i>	generally the cooling of food by the transfer of a portion of its heat away from it to expand perishability
<i>refugee</i>	people who are forced to migrate from their home country and can not return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion
<i>region</i>	an area distinguished by a unique combination of trends or features

Alphabetized

<i>regionalism</i>	a term in international relations that refers to the expression of a common sense of identity and purpose combined with the creation and implementation of institutions that express that particular identity and shape collection action within a geographical
<i>relative direction</i>	vague direction one place is in relation to another
<i>relative distance</i>	approximate or vague distance one point is from another; an approximation
<i>relative location</i>	location relative to other human and physical features on the landscape
<i>religious conflict</i>	conflict based upon religious struggles
<i>relocation diffusion</i>	the spread of a feature or trend through bodily movement of people from one place to another
<i>relocation diffusion</i>	the spread of a feature or trend through bodily movement of people from one place to another
<i>Remote Sensing</i>	The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet or other long-distance methods
<i>renewable</i>	a resource that has theoretically unlimited supply and is not depleted when used by humans
<i>resource crisis</i>	The consumption of non-renewable, finite resources which will eventually lead to their exhaustion
<i>resource orientation</i>	The tendency of secondary industry to locate near the source of its raw material or materials
<i>reunification</i>	reunification of all of a "state" under a single political entity
<i>rural settlement</i>	the settling of an area with characteristic of the country
<i>rural-urban mig. patters</i>	permanent movement from a rural area to an urban area
<i>satellite state</i>	a political term that refers to a country which is formally independent but which is primarily subject to the domination of another, larger power.
<i>scale</i>	implied degree of generalization
<i>second agricultural revolution</i>	Farmers began using new fertilizers for land and artificial feedstuffs for animals. Combined with improved drainage this meant the agricultural economy was very strong between 1840-70
<i>secondary sector</i>	the portion of the economy concerned with manufacturing useful products through processing, transforming, and assembling raw materials
<i>self-determination</i>	concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves
<i>sequence occupance</i>	change over time of the cultural environment of the local area
<i>sequent occupance</i>	each group that occupies and dominates an environment leaves its imprint
<i>sex ratio</i>	the number of males per hundred females in the population
<i>shared services</i>	a business term referring to the consolidation and sharing of services by different units within an organization
<i>shatter belt</i>	A zone of fragmented rock caused by movement along a fault.
<i>shifting cultivation</i>	a form of subsistence agriculture in which people shift activity from one field to another; each field is used for crops for a relatively few years and left fallow for a relatively long period
<i>site</i>	the physical character of a place
<i>situation</i>	the location of a place relative to other places
<i>size</i>	amount of land an area takes up; relative or precise
<i>slash-and-burn</i>	another name for shifting cultivation, so named because fields are cleared by slashing vegetation and burning the debris
<i>small scale map</i>	shows little detail; vague

Alphabetized

<i>soil erosion</i>	displacement of soil by the agents of wind, water, ice, movement in response to gravity, or living organisms, harming soil nutrients
<i>sovereignty</i>	ability of a state to govern its territory free from control of its internal affairs by other states
<i>space-time prism</i>	prism which forecasts variables within time and space
<i>spatial</i>	of or pertaining to space on or near the Earth's surface
<i>spatial interaction</i>	an analytical technique that estimates the number of interactions occurring between an origin and destination locations.
<i>Special Economic Zones (China)</i>	found in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province, and designated the entire province of Hainan a special economic zone
<i>specialization</i>	the act of specializing; making something suitable for a special purpose;
<i>Specialized</i>	specifically agriculture for a specific purpose
<i>Economic Zones</i>	a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws
<i>standard of living</i>	average income, healthcare, well-being, etc
<i>staple grains</i>	grains that compose the main part of one's diet, such as wheat, rice, corn, oats, barely, rye, millet, quinoa, sorghum, wild rice, spelt, and tef.
<i>state</i>	an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with control over its internal and foreign affairs (country)
<i>stateless ethnic groups</i>	ethnic group with no country to call their own (the kurds)
<i>stateless nation</i>	group of united people with no set state or country
<i>statistical map</i>	used to display the distribution of a variable over a geographic area, usually defined by political boundaries
<i>step migration</i>	A type of migration which occurs in a series of movements, for example from a hamlet to a village, from a village to a town, and from a town to a city.
<i>stimulus</i>	the spread of an underlying principle, even though a specific characteristic is rejected
<i>substitution principle</i>	states industries can be exchanged or substituted when they become too costly
<i>suffrage</i>	the civil right to vote, or the exercise of that right.
<i>suitcase farming</i>	farming outside of a country
<i>supplies (plant location)</i>	found around the plant itself
<i>supranationalism</i>	a method of decision-making in international organizations, where power is held by independent appointed officials or by representatives elected by the legislatures or people of the member states.
<i>survey patterns</i>	patterns of certain areas more likely to be surveyed
<i>survey systems</i>	organized and coordinated methods used to survey.
<i>sustainability</i>	the ability in which a country sustains its population
<i>sustainable yield</i>	farming methods that preserve long-term productivity of land and minimize pollution, typically by rotating soil-restoring crops with cash crops and reducing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides
<i>swidden</i>	reducing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides
<i>taxes</i>	a patch of land cleared for planting through slashing and burning
<i>(manufacturing)</i>	also determine where things are assembled
<i>technology gap</i>	the differing level of available technology amongst nations, specifically LDCs and MDCs
<i>technology transfer</i>	the process of developing practical applications for the results of scientific research

Alphabetized

<i>territorial disputes</i>	conflicts between the area held by a state
<i>territorial morphology</i>	A State's physical shape
<i>territoriality</i>	The need by an individual or group to establish and hold an area of land.
<i>tertiary sector</i>	the portion of the economy concerned with transportation, communications, and utilities, sometimes extended to the provision of all goods and services to people in exchange for payment
<i>thematic map</i>	shows the spatial distribution of one or more specific data themes for standard geographic areas, generally by varying hues and shades of colors
<i>theocracy</i>	a form of government in which a religion or faith plays the dominant role. Properly speaking, it refers to a form of government in which the organs of the religious sphere replace or dominate the organs of the political sphere.
<i>third agricultural revolution</i>	agricultural revolution based primarily on increased productivity; the "miracle seed"
<i>Thomas Malthus</i>	english economist who predicted that population would outgrow food resources
<i>threshold/range</i>	the minimum number of people needed to support the service
<i>time-space compression</i>	a process in which time is reorganized in such a way as to reduce the constraints of space; shortening of time and a 'shrinking' of space
<i>time-space compression</i>	Improvements in transport systems reduces the time-space distance between places.
<i>topocide</i>	defined as the deliberate killing of a place through industrial expansion and change, so that its earlier landscape and character are destroyed
<i>toponymy</i>	a name of a locality, region, or some other part of Earth's surface or an artificial feature.
<i>township-and-range</i>	method of surveying where each piece of land is divided into geometrical shapes (like square miles)
<i>trade (complimentary)</i>	the complimentary import / export of produced goods from producers to consumers
<i>trade language</i>	language that is used for business and international matters when they don't speak the same language
<i>traditional architecture</i>	cultures express a shared heritage in patterns of construction of their shelter
<i>transhumance</i>	the seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures
<i>transhumance</i>	seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures
<i>transmigration</i>	The movement of people from one area of a country to another, often to relieve population pressure.
<i>transnational corporation</i>	a company that conducts research, operates factories, and sells products in many countries, not just where its headquarters or shareholders are found
<i>transportation (manufacturing)</i>	determines where certain areas of the industry are located, based on transportation costs
<i>treaty ports</i>	port cities in China, Japan and Korea opened to foreign trade by the so-called Unequal Treaties, i.e. imposed by imperialist naval powers on militarily helpless Asian states.

Alphabetized

<i>truck farm</i>	commercial gardening and fruit farming, so named because truck was a Middle English word meaning bartering or the exchange of commodities
<i>ubiquitous</i>	Material available anywhere and not having a locational pull. Common in industrial location theory.
<i>UNCLOS</i>	provided new universal legal controls for the management of marine natural resources and the control of pollution.
<i>underpopulation</i>	when a country doesn't have enough people to manage all the necessary jobs for economic growth
<i>unitary</i>	governed constitutionally as one single unit, with one constitutionally created legislature. The political power of government in such states may well be transferred to lower levels
<i>USSR collapse</i>	The changes in the USSR occurred most dramatically during the 1980s and early 1990s, with perestroika, the dramatic fall of the Berlin Wall, and finally the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
<i>variable costs</i>	A method of costing an industrial location in terms of the spatial variations in production and costs
<i>village form of rural settlement</i>	tightly clustered
<i>voluntary</i>	permanent movement undertaken by choice
<i>W.W. Rostow</i>	an American economist prominent for his staunch opposition to Communism and belief in the efficacy of capitalism and free enterprise
<i>Weight-gaining</i>	increasing the weight of a product
<i>weight-losing</i>	decreasing the weight of a product
<i>woman's enfranchisement</i>	took many decades to achieve because women had to persuade a male electorate to grant them the vote. Many men — and some women — believed that women were not suited by circumstance or temperament for the vote.
<i>world cities</i>	major industrial centers of the earth
<i>world systems theory</i>	explores the role and relationships between societies, created in response to the many new activities in the capitalist world-economy during the mid 1970s
<i>zero population growth</i>	where crude birth rate equals crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero
<i>zoning</i>	limits the permitted uses of land and maximum density of development in a community