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## Ch. 4 Vocab

(80-114)

- 1) Culture: way of life of a group of people who share similar culture traits, including beliefs, customs, technology, and material items
- 2) Language Family: group of related languages that have all developed from one earlier language
- 3) Ethnic Group: group of people who share common ancestry, language, religion, customs, or place of origin
- 4) Culture Region: division of the Earth in which people share a similar way of life, including language, religion, economic systems, and values
- 5) Cultural Diffusion: the spread of culture traits, material and non-material, from one culture to another
- 6) Culture Hearth: a center where cultures developed and from which ideas and traditions spread outward
- 7) Globalization: the expansion of economic, political, and cultural processes to the point that they become global in scale and impact
- 8) Standard of Living: the level of wealth, goods, and necessities available for people to live
- 9) Outsourcing: setting up businesses abroad to produce parts and products for domestic use or sale
- 10) Pandemic: the spread of disease across a large area or even the world
- 11) Birth Rate: number of births per year for every 1,000 people
- 12) Death Rate: number of deaths per year for every 1,000 people
- 13) Natural Increase: the growth rate of a population; the difference between birthrate and death rate
- 14) Migration: the movement of people from place to place

- 15) Demographic Transition: the model that uses birthrates and death rates to show how populations in countries or regions change over time
- 16) Double Time: the number of years it takes for a population to double in size
- 17) Population Pyramid: a diagram that shows the distribution of a population by age and gender
- 18) Population Distribution: the variations in population that occur across a country, a continent, or the world
- 19) Population Density: the average number of people living on a square mile or square kilometer of land
- 20) Unitary System: form of government in which all key powers are given to the national or central government
- 21) Federal System: form of government in which powers are divided between the national government and state or provincial governments
- 22) Autocracy: system of government in which one person rules with unlimited power and authority
- 23) Monarchy: a form of autocracy with a hereditary king or queen exercising supreme power
- 24) Oligarchy: system of government in which a small group holds power
- 25) Theocracy: system of government in which those who rule are regarded as divinely inspired
- 26) Democracy: system of government in which leaders rule with consent of the citizens
- 27) Natural Boundary: a fixed limit or extent defined along physical geographic features such as mountains and rivers
- 28) Cultural Boundary: a geographical boundary between two different cultures
- 29) Geometric Boundary: a boundary that follows a geometric pattern

- 30) Traditional Economy: a system in which tradition and custom control all economic activity; exists in only a few parts of the world today
- 31) Market Economy: an economic system based on free enterprise, in which businesses are privately owned and production and prices are determined by supply and demand
- 32) Free Enterprise: a system in which private individuals or groups have the right to own property or businesses and make a profit with limited government interference
- 33) Capitalism: a system in which factors of production are privately owned
- 34) Mixed Economy: a system of resource management in which the government supports and regulates enterprise through decisions that affect the marketplace
- 35) Command Economy: a system of resource management in which decisions about production and distribution of goods and services are made by a central authority
- 36) More Developed Country: a country that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less developed nations
- 37) Newly Industrialized Country: a country that has begun transitioning from primarily agricultural to primarily manufacturing and industrial activity
- 38) Less Developed Country: a country that, according to the United Nations, exhibits the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development
- 39) Urban Sprawl: spreading of urban developments on land near a city
- 40) Connectivity: the directness of routes linking pairs of places
- 41) Metropolitan Area: region that includes a central city and its surrounding suburbs
- 42) Central Place Theory: geographical theory that seeks to explain the number, size, and location of human settlements in an urban system
- 43) World Cities : cities generally considered to play an important role in the global economic system