

Ch. 1&2 Vocab

(14-34)

1) Great Circle Route:

An imaginary line that follows the curve of the earth and represents the shortest distance between two points

2) Map Projection: A mathematical formula used to represent the curved surface of the earth

3) Planar Projection: a map created by projecting an image of the Earth onto a geometric plane

4) Cylindrical Projection: a map created by projecting Earth's image onto a cylinder

5) Conic Projection: a map created by projecting an image of Earth onto a cone placed over part of an Earth model

6) Absolute Location: the exact position of a place on the Earth's surface

7) Relative Location: location in relation to other places

8) Elevation: the height of a land surface above the level of the sea

9) Relief: the variation in elevation across an area of Earth's land

10) Thematic Map: a map that emphasizes a single idea or a particular kind of information about an area

11) Global Positioning System (GPS): a navigational system that can determine absolute location by using satellites and receivers on Earth

12) Geographic Information System (GIS): computer programs that process and organize details about places on Earth and integrate those details with satellite images and other pieces of information

13) Remote Sensing: the science of obtaining information about an object or an area from a distance, typically from instruments in aircraft or satellites

14) Spatial Perspective: a way of looking at the human and physical patterns on Earth and their relationships to one another

15) Site: the specific location of a place, including its physical setting

16) Situation: the geographic position of a place in relation to other places or features of a larger region

17) Formal Region: a region defined by a common characteristic, such as the production of a product

18) Functional Region: a central place and the surrounding territory linked to it

19) Perceptual Region: a region defined by popular feelings and images rather than by objective data

20) Hydrosphere: the water areas of the Earth, including oceans, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water

21) Lithosphere: uppermost layer of the Earth that includes the crust, continents, and ocean basins

22) Atmosphere: a thin layer of gases that surrounds the Earth

23) Biosphere: the part of the Earth where life exists

24) Continental Shelf: part of a continent that extends out underneath the ocean

25) Core: The innermost layer of the Earth is made up of a super-hot but solid inner core and a super-hot liquid outer core

26) Mantle: the thick middle layer of the Earth's interior structure consisting of hot rock that is dense but flexible

27) Crust: the outer layer of the Earth, a hard rocky shell forming Earth's surface

28) Continental Drift: the theory that the continents were once joined and then slowly drifted apart

29) Plate Tectonics: the term scientists use to describe the activities of continental drift and magma flow, which create many of Earth's physical features

30) Magma: molten rock that is located below Earth's surface

31) Subduction:

32) Accretion: slow process in which an oceanic plate slides under a continental plate, creating debris that can cause continents to grow outward

33) Spreading: the process by which magma wells up between oceanic plates and pushes the plates apart

34) Fold: a bend in layers of rock, sometimes caused by plate movement

35) Fault: a crack or break in Earth's crust

36) Faulting: the process of cracking that occurs when the folded land cannot be bent any further

37) Weathering: chemical or physical processes that break down rocks into smaller pieces

38) Erosion: the movement of weathered rock and material by wind, glaciers, and moving water

39) Glacier: A glacier is a large mass of ice that moves slowly over land

40) Moraine: piles of rocky debris left by melting glaciers

41) Water Cycle: regular movement of Earth's water from ocean to air to ground and back to the ocean

42) Evaporation: the process of converting liquid into vapor, or gas

43) Condensation: the process of excess water vapor changing into liquid water when warm air cools

44) Precipitation: moisture that falls to the Earth as rain, sleet, hail, or snow

45) Desalination: the removal of salt from seawater to make it usable for drinking and farming

46) Groundwater: water located underground within the Earth that supplies wells and springs

47) Aquifer: underground water-bearing layers of porous rock, sand or gravel

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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

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Ch. 5 Vocab

(128-156)

- 1) Tributary: a smaller river or stream that feeds into a larger river
- 2) Headwaters: the source of a stream or river
- 3) Divide: a high point or ridge that determines the direction rivers flow
- 4) Fall Line: a boundary in the eastern United States where the higher land of the Piedmont drops to the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain
- 5) Fossil Fuel: a resource formed in the Earth by plant and animal remains
- 6) Dry Farming: a farming method used in dry regions in which crops are grown that rely only on the natural precipitation
- 7) Manufacturing Belt: a concentrated region of manufacturing industries in the northeastern and midwestern United States
- 8) Sunbelt: a mild climate region in the southern and southwestern portions of the United States
- 9) Megalopolis: a large population concentration made up of several large and many smaller cities, such as the area between Boston and Washington, D.C.
- 10) Postindustrial: economy that emphasizes services and technology rather than industry and manufacturing
- 11) Foreclosure: legal proceeding in which a borrower's rights to a property are relinquished due to his or her inability to make payments on the loan
- 12) Clear-cutting: the removal of all trees in a stand of timber
- 13) Smog: haze caused by the interaction of ultraviolet solar radiation with chemical fumes from automobile exhausts and other pollution sources
- 14) Eutrophication: process by which a body of water becomes too rich in dissolved nutrients, leading to plant growth that depletes oxygen in the water
- 15) Aqueduct: a channel or pipeline for carrying a large quantity of flowing water
- 16) Petrochemical: chemical product derived from petroleum or natural gas
- 17) Agribusiness: industries involved in the production, distribution, and marketing of farm products, supplies, and equipment

- 18) Escarpment: a steep cliff or slope between a higher and lower land surface
- 19) Norther: a blast of cold northern air that sweeps across the plains, causing winter temperatures to drop below freezing
- 20) Maquiladora: a manufacturing plant owned by a foreign company
- 21) Metropolitan Area: region that includes a central city and its surrounding suburbs
- 22) Mission: religious settlement
- 23) Empresario: agent who contracted with Mexico to settle families in Texas
- 24) Secede: to withdraw
- 25) Reservation: public land set aside for Native American settlements
- 26) Diversification: the creation of a variety of businesses and industries to fuel economic growth

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Ch. 6 Vocab

(162-180)

- 1) Timberline:
elevation above which it is too cold for trees to grow
- 2) Chinook:
a seasonal warm wind that blows down the Rockies in late winter and early spring
- 3) Tar Sands:
sand or sandstone naturally impregnated with petroleum
- 4) Fishery:
an area in which fish or sea animals are caught
- 5) Overfishing:
harvesting fish to the point that species are depleted
and the value of the fishery reduced
- 6) Aquaculture:
the cultivation of seafood
- 7) Inuit:
a member of the Arctic native peoples of North America;
once known as Eskimo
- 8) First Nations:
one of the indigenous peoples of Canada who are neither Inuit nor Métis
- 9) Dominion:
a partially self-governing country with close ties to another country
- 10) Quebecois:
Quebec's
French-speaking inhabitants
- 11) Separatism:
the breaking away of one part of a country to create a
separate, independent country
- 12) Loyalist:
an American colonist who remained loyal to the British
government
- 13) Emigrate:
to leave one's own country to settle permanently in another
- 14) Old-growth Forest:
complex forest that has developed over a long period of time and is relatively untouched by human
activity