Name\_\_\_\_Evan\_\_\_Steelhammer\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_1/16/24\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Language Family: group of related languages that have all developed from one earlier language
2. Ethnic Group: group of people who share common ancestry, language, religion, customs, or place of origin
3. Culture Region: division of the Earth in which people share a similar way of life, including language, religion, economic systems, and values
4. Cultural Diffusion: the spread of culture traits, material and non-material, from one culture to another
5. Culture Hearth: a center where cultures developed and from which ideas and traditions spread outward
6. Globalization: the expansion of economic, political, and cultural processes to the point that they become global in scale and impact
7. Standard of Living: the level of wealth, goods, and necessities available for people to live
8. Outsourcing: setting up businesses abroad to produce parts and products for domestic use or sale
9. Pandemic: the spread of disease across a large area or even the world
10. Birth Rate: number of births per year for every 1,000 people
11. Death Rate: number of deaths per year for every 1,000 people
12. Natural Increase: the growth rate of a population; the difference between birthrate and death rate
13. Migration: the movement of people from place to place
14. Demographic Transition: the model that uses birthrates and death rates to show how populations in countries or regions change over time
15. Double Time: the number of years it takes for a population to double in size
16. Population Pyramid: a diagram that shows the distribution of a population by age and gender
17. Population Distribution: the variations in population that occur across a country, a continent, or the world
18. Population Density: the average number of people living on a square mile or square kilometer of land
19. Unitary System: form of government in which all key powers are given to the national or central government
20. Federal System: form of government in which powers are divided between the national government and state or provincial governments
21. Autocracy: system of government in which one person rules with unlimited power and authority
22. Monarchy: a form of autocracy with a hereditary king or queen exercising supreme power
23. Oligarchy: system of government in which a small group holds power
24. Theocracy: system of government in which those who rule are regarded as divinely inspired
25. Democracy: system of government in which leaders rule with consent of the citizens
26. Natural Boundary: a fixed limit or extent defined along physical geographic features such as mountains and rivers
27. Cultural Boundary: a geographical boundary between two different cultures
28. Geometric Boundary: a boundary that follows a geometric pattern
29. Traditional Economy: a system in which tradition and custom control all economic activity; exists in only a few parts of the world today
30. 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
31. 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
32. Capitalism: a system in which factors of production are privately owned
33. Mixed Economy: a system of resource management in which the government supports and regulates enterprise through decisions that affect the marketplace
34. Command Economy: a system of resource management in which decisions about production and distribution of goods and services are made by a central authority
35. More Developed Country: a country that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less developed nations
36. Newly Industrialized Country: a country that has begun transitioning from primarily agricultural to primarily manufacturing and industrial activity
37. Less Developed Country: a country that, according to the United Nations, exhibits the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development
38. Urban Sprawl: spreading of urban developments on land near a city
39. Connectivity: the directness of routes linking pairs of places
40. Metropolitan Area: region that includes a central city and its surrounding suburbs
41. Central Place Theory: geographical theory that seeks to explain the number, size, and location of human settlements in an urban system
42. World Cities : cities generally considered to play an important role in the global economic system