

In this document, you will find the key words and their associated definitions for Geography and Society.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unit 2: Physical and Environmental Geography | |
| Lesson 2 | **attribute data** – a type of nonspatial data associated with elements on a map  **cartogram map** – a type of map used to show information associated with a certain geographic area, often by distorting the boundaries of areas  **choropleth map** – a type of thematic map designed to show quantitative data within specified boundaries  **density** – the amount of things that occupy a given area  **distance decay** – the concept that larger distances between two locations leads to fewer interactions and connections between those locations  **distribution** – the way in which things are arranged in a given area  **dot density map** – a type of thematic map using dots or other symbols to represent the location of specific quantities  **dynamic map** – a digital map that can be displayed at various scales and contain various levels of information at every given scale. Dynamic maps can be interacted with (zoomed in and out) to display different scales and show different levels of information  **fieldwork** – a method of data collection that involves a researcher making direct observations  **geographic information system (GIS)** – a method of using computers to organize and display data according to physical location  **geographic model** – a set of theories or concepts intended to describe spatial patterns or trends and make predictions  **geographic representation** – a method of displaying spatial information  **human geography** – a geographic field that studies the spatial aspects of human activity  **isoline map** – a type of thematic map using lines to connect locations that have equivalent values of some attribute  **large-scale map** – a map that shows a small geographic extent with greater detail and accuracy  **location** – the physical position of something  **mental map** – a map recalled by individuals using subjective perception, as well as precise geographic knowledge often based on lived experiences  **neighborhood** – a geographic area where people live and interact with one another  **physical geography** – a geographic field that studies spatial aspects of the natural world  **physical map** – a map that illustrates physical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.  **place** – a location that has an identifying set of features or meaning to people  **political map** – a map that illustrates agreed-upon imaginary boundaries of administrative entities such as countries, states, provinces, counties, townships, districts, etc.  **proportional symbol map** – a type of thematic map using symbols of varying sizes to represent location and quantities or intensities  **qualitative data** – a type of information that cannot be measured using numbers  **raster data** – a type of information that consists of an array of discrete points  **reference map** – a simple map showing important features (natural and handmade) in an area  **region** – a small or large geographic area defined on the basis of certain common characteristics (culture, language, history, function, etc.)  **remote sensing** – a method of data collection that utilizes technology and does not require the direct presence of a researcher  **scale** – the part of a map that shows the ratios between distances on the map and physical distances  **small-scale map** – a map that shows a large geographic extent with less detail and accuracy  **spatial** – a term that means having to do with location or patterns and processes associated with location  **spatial data** – a type of data specifically tied to a geographic location  **static map** – a map that has a predefined scale and is often displayed as an image or a print map  **thematic map** – a type of map designed to show information associated with locations in the world, focused on a specific theme or type of information  **topographic map** – a type of map designed to show natural and human-made features such as mountains, lakes, and roads  **vector data** – a type of information consisting of lines or shapes |
| Lesson 3 | **accuracy** – a measure of how similar features on a map are to the same features in real life  **boundary line** – a line on a map indicating a natural or abstract division, such as a landmass or a political border  **cardinal directions** – north, south, east, and west  **cartographer** – a map maker  **cartographic scale** – the ratios between distances on the map and physical distances  **conformal map** – a type of map that shows the accurate shape of landmasses  **cylindrical projection** – a kind of map projection in which the map is projected onto a cylinder  **equal-area map** – a type of map that shows the accurate surface area of landmasses  **generalization** – the process of decreasing accuracy as a map gets smaller in scale  **global scale** – a way of representing data that is not specific to any country or region, but applies broader across the world  **Goode’s homolosine projection** – an equal-area map projection that splits the map at various points, creating an irregular map shape but preserving the shape of landmasses  **graphic scale** – a type of scale showing distance ratios visually in the form of a bar or line  **key** – the part of a map that explains the meaning of symbols that appear on the map  **large-scale map** – a map that shows a small geographic extent with greater detail and accuracy  **latitude lines** – lines marking distance north and south of the equator  **legend** – the part of a map that contains explanations of how things are represented on a map  **local scale** – a way of organizing data by any unit smaller than a country  **longitude lines** – the lines marking distance east and west of the prime meridian  **map projections** – the different ways to project a spherical object onto a flat surface using mathematical equations  **Mercator projection** – a map projection where directions, angles, and shapes are maintained while size (or area) is distorted toward the North and South Poles  **Mollweide projection** – a map projection where accurate land mass areas (or sizes) are maintained, while direction, angles, shapes, and distances are generally distorted  **national scale** – a way of organizing map data by specific countries  regional scale – a way of organizing map data by certain defined areas in the world  **representative fraction** – a type of scale that shows distance ratios numerically  **Robinson projection** – a map projection that produces a visually pleasing map that, although it has various elements of distortion, it minimizes those distortions  **scale** – the part of a map that shows the ratios between distances on the map and physical distances  **scale of analysis** – the way information on a map is organized, based on level of detail  **small-scale map** – a map that shows a larger geographic area with less detail  **verbal scale** – a type of scale showing distance ratios with a written phrase |
| Lesson 4 | **Bean Belt** – a region located between 25 degrees north latitude and 30 degrees south latitude where commercial coffee trees are planted, harvested, processed, and exported  **bilingual** – the ability to use two languages  **bioregion** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by relatively similar characteristics related to air, water, land and living life; often and commonly interchanged with the term ecoregion  **Catholicism** – a major branch of Christianity that follows the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic Church  **climate** – the long-term atmospheric pattern of a place, defined by frequent weather measurements gathered for 30 years or longer  **commodity** – something that is bought or sold because it is useful and has value  **county** – a legally-defined area in the United States that is an administrative unit within a state providing certain governmental services  **drainage basin** – the area drained by an entire river system; often used interchangeably with watershed and river basin  **ecoregion** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by relatively similar characteristics related to air, water, land and living life; often and commonly interchanged with the term bioregion  **ethnicity** – having an identity within a group of people connected by common customs, language, ancestry, etc.  **export** – a commodity or service sold to another country  **formal region** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by relatively static cultural or physical traits, often associated with a formal boundary  **formal region** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by relatively unchanging cultural or physical traits, often associated with a formal boundary  **freshwater** – water that contains a low salt concentration; non-salty water; often found in precipitation, rivers, and lakes  **functional region** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by an activity (or activities) occurring in an area  **functional region** – an area on Earth’s surface defined by one or more linkages and activities occurring in that area  **geographic information system (GIS)** – a database that stores geographic information digitally; products produced can include charts, graphs, reports, and maps  **globalization** – a set of processes through which the world is becoming more connected led by advances in transportation, communications, scientific knowledge, and economic activity; also a set of outcomes on societies that stem from these processes  **immigrant** – a person born in one country who migrates to a different country with the intention of residing in that country  **mental map** – a map recalled by individuals using subjective perception as well as precise geographic knowledge often based on lived experiences  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary.  **nutrient pollution** – the existence of too many nutrients, commonly nitrogen and phosphorus, in a freshwater body of water commonly caused by human activities  **pandemic** – an outbreak of a disease that covers a large geographic area and affects a significant proportion of the human population  **perceptual region** – an area on Earth’s surface with boundaries that are based on an individual’s perception, thoughts, and/or knowledge of people and their cultural traits, physical geography, and/or the built environment  **region** – a contiguous area on Earth’s surface, with either a formal or loosely defined boundary, which is characterized by one or more similarities that make it distinct from other areas; a classification system that organizes people and places geographically; an intellectual construction; types include formal, functional, and perceptual  **regional lens** – a specific way of viewing, comprehending, and/or evaluating the world using a classification system that organizes people and places geographically using contiguous areas on Earth’s surface where one or more similarities exist  **runoff** – water that travels over the land into a stream channel or infiltrates the soil, stays above the main groundwater level, and travels via gravity toward a stream channel  **scale** – the part of a map that shows the ratios between distances on the map and physical distances  **scale of analysis** – the way information on a map is organized, based on level of detail  **suburb** – an urban area in relatively close proximity to a central city, to which it has ties (e.g., economic, educational, social, political); often residential in nature with or without its own commercial centers  **United Nations** – an international organization whose members represent most of the world’s nations; representatives of member states gather to discuss and propose solutions for global challenges for the benefit of all  **water quality** – a measure of the suitability of water when considering a specific use  **water quantity** – a measure of the amount of water in a given sample, water body, etc.  **watershed** – a geographic area (or region) where all water from runoff, spring water, streams, and/or rivers ultimately empties into one common place such as a lake, bay, ocean, or another river  **weather** – the state of the atmosphere at a particular time and place in regards to temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation, and other atmospheric conditions |
| Lesson 5 | **aeolian landforms** – landforms shaped by wind  **arid** – a term describing an area with little to no precipitation; a very dry area  **beach** – a landform occurring along a coastline that is comprised of sediment that has been washed ashore by waves  **cave** – an underground opening within the earth, often with tunnels and chambers; caused by chemical weathering  chemical weathering – the disintegration of rock because of chemical reactions  **cirque** – a glacially-formed landform found in high-elevation, mountainous regions; a bowl-like depression in the side of a mountain  **climate** – the long-term atmospheric pattern of a place, defined by frequent weather measurements gathered for 30 years or longer  **convergent plate boundary** – where two separate lithospheric plates that are moving toward each other meet  **delta** – the area where a river empties its water and sediment into another, large body of water, forming new land  **differential erosion** – a type of erosion that occurs at differing rates due to the hardness or softness of rock material  **disaster displacement** – temporary or permanent evacuation as a result of a natural disaster and its effects  **divergent plate boundary** – where two separate lithospheric plates are moving away (diverging) from each other  **drought** – a weather event characterized by below-average precipitation for an extended period in any given region  **Dust Bowl** – the name given to a major drought that occurred in the Great Plains region of the United States in the 1930s  **dust storm** – an atmospheric event characterized by a large amount of fine sediment, carried from the ground upward into the atmosphere by strong wind  **dynamic** – a process or system that is characterized by constant change or activity  **earthquake** – the result of a sudden movement of Earth’s crust  **erosion** – a result of rocks being broken down and the material transported  **flood** – an overflow of water in an area where it does not typically occur under day-to-day circumstances  **floodplain** – a valley adjacent to a current waterway that has experienced flooding and deposition of sediment from the waterway  **frost wedging** – the disintegration of rock due to physical weathering, specifically the freezing and thawing of water in the cracks of rocks  **geologic** – an adjective denoting relatedness to Earth’s physical composition and structure  **geothermal features** – features on Earth’s surface created by hot water that is heated from magma near Earth’s surface; common in areas with active and inactive volcanoes  **geyser** – a geothermal feature characterized by hot water that is constricted underground then suddenly released as an explosion of hot water and/or steam  **glacier** – a persistent body of ice that is moving downslope or outward  **hot spring** – a geothermal feature characterized by hot water that has an unconstricted opening to Earth’s surface, where it can pool  **hurricane** – also known as a tropical cyclone; a storm with sustained winds of at least 74 miles per hour, which forms over warm ocean waters; also known as cyclones and typhoons  **hydrologic** – an adjective denoting relatedness to water  **hypothesis** – an explanation for how something happens  **island arc** – a curved line of islands created at a convergent plate boundary by subduction  **kettle lake** – a depression left in the ground by a glacier that has filled with water  **lahar** – a thick, moving mass of rock, mud, and water  **landform** – a feature of Earth’s surface contributing to its terrain  **landslide** – the downward movement of rock, soil, and other natural debris under the influence of gravity  **lithosphere** – the outer 100 km of planet Earth where the rocks are cool, brittle, and rigid and broken into tectonic plates  **magma** – molten rock that forms in Earth’s mantle or crust  **natural disaster** – a geologic, atmospheric, or biological event that is viewed as severe and detrimental to humans  **natural hazard** – a geologic, atmospheric, or biological event that has the potential to occur as it has throughout Earth’s history; the hazard is viewed as detrimental to humans  **ocean basin** – a term referring to the surface below sea level that holds the world’s sea water  **oceanic trench** – a long, narrow, and deep depression in the ocean; often found at convergent plate boundaries with subduction zones  **physical weathering** – the disintegration of rock because of physical breakup  **pyroclastic flow** – a hot, fluid-like mixture of rock fragments, gases, and air that travels extremely fast down the side of a volcano during an eruption  **rift** – a depression in the landscape (a valley) caused by a divergent plate boundary; also called a rift valley  **Ring of Fire** – a path in the Pacific Ocean that corresponds with the boundary of the Pacific Plate where many subduction zones have led to ocean trenches, mountain ranges, islands, volcanoes, and earthquakes  **root wedging** – the disintegration of rock due to physical weathering, specifically the growth of roots that cause rocks to break apart  **sediment** – the loose rock particles that are being, or have been, transported by running water, ice, or wind  **sinkhole** – a large depression in the land that is open to the surface of the surrounding land; often caused by chemical weathering  **storm** – a disturbance in the atmosphere characterized by low air pressure, cloudiness, precipitation, and wind  **storm surge** – the abnormal rise of ocean water toward inland areas, generated by the winds of a storm  **stratovolcano** – a volcano that ejects ash, rock, and lava and builds up steep sides over time; cone-like in appearance  **subduction zone** – an area where one tectonic plate slips (or subducts) under another; occurs at some convergent plate boundaries  **theory** – a hypothesis that has been thoroughly examined and tested and found to provide consistent results in line with the original hypothesis  **theory of plate tectonics** – a theory stating that Earth’s lithosphere is not one continuous surface but a surface broken into rigid “plates” that move  **topography** – the relief (the highs and lows) and shape of the surface  **transform plate boundary** – where two separate lithospheric plates slide past each other, laterally  **tsunami** – a large sea wave created by an earthquake  **U-shaped valley** – a glacially-carved valley characterized by steep sides and a relatively flat, wide bottom  **V-shaped valley** – a valley carved by a stream characterized by steep sides and a narrow bottom occupied by the stream  **volcano** – a vent from which rock, debris, and/or gas erupts  **weather** – the state of the atmosphere at a particular time and place in regards to temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation, and other atmospheric conditions  **weathering** – the physical and chemical breakdown of rock material with exposure to air, water, or living material |
| Lesson 6 | **acid rain** – precipitation containing acidic components that falls from Earth’s atmosphere toward Earth’s surface  **agriculture** – the deliberate tending of crops and livestock to produce food, feed, fiber, and fuel  **air pollution** – air contaminated with chemicals or particles that can have a negative effect on humans, animals, plants, or buildings  **biodiversity** – the number of various living species that exist in a certain area  **biodiversity hotspots** – regions that have high biodiversity and a high risk of destruction  **brine** – a concentrated salty solution that is a byproduct of removing salt from oceanwater  **carbon sink** – a reservoir that stores and absorbs more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases; forests, soil, oceans are three major carbon sinks  **cultural adaptation** – the knowledge or behavior that enables humans or groups to adjust, survive, and thrive in their environments  **cultural eutrophication** – a form of surface water contamination caused by human actions, often associated with the addition of phosphorus and nitrogen into water bodies from agricultural activities  **deforestation** – the purposeful clearing of a forested landscape of all, or selected, trees by humans  **desalination** – the process of removing salt from seawater  **desertification** – the encroachment of desert conditions where they once did not exist  **forestry** – the science or practice of creating, planting, managing, and conserving forests and associated resources for human and environmental benefits  **fossil fuels** – fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas formed from organic matter pressurized under Earth’s surface. Fossil fuels are typically burned to produce energy  **groundwater** – the water that is present beneath the surface of Earth  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **irrigation** – the supply of water to land, usually to help growth of crops or for other agricultural purposes  **land reclamation** – the process of restoring and improving land that has been damaged due to soil erosion or agricultural processes  **light pollution** – pollution resulting from inappropriate or excessive, artificial outdoor lighting, which negatively affects humans and wildlife  **logging** – the activity of cutting down trees to clear land or prepare timber  **native species** – an organism or plant that has been observed occurring and reproducing in its natural range (or area)  **nursery** – a place where trees or plants are grown for transplanting  **precipitation** – any form of water, including rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the surface of Earth  **reforestation** – the process of replanting trees  **reservoir** – an open-air storage system or location for water or other resources  **rural** – related to, or characteristic of, a countryside or sparsely populated agricultural area  **slash and burn agriculture** – the purposeful burning of a forest and/or shrubland to clear the land for agricultural purposes  **smog** – air pollution that is visible to the human eye and reduces visibility  **soil erosion** – a gradual process where wind and/or water detaches soil particles from the place of origin and moves them to another place  **timber** – the wood that is prepared for use in carpentry and building  **topsoil** – the uppermost layer of soil where plants have their roots and agricultural practices take place  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city  **urban heat island** – an urbanized area that experiences higher temperatures than surrounding, less-urbanized areas due to the high concentration of human-made structures and minimal existence of natural features  **urbanization** – the expansion of cities as populations shift from rural to urban areas  **water-scarce** – the state of having limited access to water supplies  **well** – a hole that has been dug into the ground to access water supplies that run beneath the surface of Earth |
| Lesson 7 | **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in the Earth’s atmosphere; human-influenced climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants  **distance decay** – when resources become more difficult to acquire or expensive the farther you are from them  **drought** – a long interval of time with little to no rainfall in a region  **food insecurity** – a disruption of food intake or eating patterns because of lack of money and other resources  **fossil fuel** – a fuel source such as oil, coal, and natural gas formed from organic matter pressurized under the Earth’s surface. Fossil fuels are typically burned to produce energy  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialization** – the process of mechanizing agriculture and manufacturing, often leading to economic growth  **manufacturing** – the production of goods in factories  **mechanization** – the use of machines to increase the efficiency of an activity  **natural resource** – a thing found in nature that can be used by people  **petroleum** – a type of fossil fuel that is found in the form of oil  **physical scarcity** – a type of scarcity caused by a lack of supply of a resource  **renewable resource** – a source of energy or raw materials that can be replenished  **reservoir** – a deposit of petroleum  **scarcity** – a lack of a resource in a certain area  **standard of living** – a way to measure the quality of life experience by people in a country  **structural scarcity** – a type of scarcity cause by factors other than lack of supply  **subsidy** – a government policy that lowers the price of a good or service  **sustainable development** – a method of managing resources to ensure that economic development can continue in the future, avoiding the depletion of resources or damage to the environment  **United Nations** – an international organization tasked with resolving disputes and organizing cooperation between countries  **water insecurity** – a situation in which a person does not have access to enough water |
| Lesson 8 | **annex** – the process of a country taking control over new territory  **boundary** – a line or plane of division between places or things  **colonization** – the process of one country taking over territory in another location  **compact state** – a type of state that is extended around a central point  **export** – the act of selling something to another country  **floodplain** – a valley adjacent to a current waterway that has experienced flooding and deposition of sediment from the waterway  **gerrymandering** – the process of reshaping electoral districts to improve the chances of a particular political party winning an election  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale, at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **Heartland Theory** – the theory that controlling land in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is the key to political power and influence in the world system  **imperialism** – the process of one country controlling or dominating another location or country in the pursuit of its own interests  **informal boundary** – a boundary determined by division between people based on economic or cultural features  **infrastructure** – the underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or system  **irredentism** – the policy of a country that seeks to incorporate territory that used to be their possession, or contains people with linguistic or ethnic similarities to their citizens  **landlocked state** – a type of state that is completely surrounded by land, and has no coastline  **nation** – a group of people that share a common cultural identity  **nation-state** – a state where the population is mostly composed of a single nation  **OPEC** – the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an international group of countries that coordinate oil policy  **physical boundary** – a boundary determined by the existence of a natural feature such as a body of water or a mountain  **political boundary** – a boundary determined by a legal agreement  **prorupted state** – a type of state that has a least one major extension from its central territory  **public work** – a project directly funded and conducted by the government  **resource curse** – a name for the phenomenon of resource-rich countries experiencing economic or political problems as a result of those resources  **Rimland Theory** – the theory that the coastal areas from Western Europe to South East Asia are the key to political power and influence in the world system  **Scramble for Africa** – the late nineteenth-century competition between European states to establish colonies in Africa  **state** – a place with specific boundaries controlled by a single government  **subsidy** – an amount of money a government provides an industry to keep prices competitive  **treaty** – an official agreement between multiple countries |
| Lesson 9 | **colonization** – the process of one country taking over another in order to take its land and resources  **complementarity** – the situation where two countries have surpluses and deficits that compensate for each other, usually making trade mutually beneficial  **distance decay** – the further a culture gets from its hearth or origin, the more it will change  **distribution** – the way in which things are arranged within a given area  **export** – the act of selling something to another country  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale, at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **location** – the physical position of something  **natural resource** – a material found in nature that can be used by people  **OPEC** – the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, an international group of countries that coordinate oil policy  **time-space compression** – the way technologies have the effect of increasing interactions between distant things  **trade agreement** – a treaty between two or more parties that benefits the economy of each party in some way  **trading bloc** – a large trading agreement involving a group of countries  **transnational corporation** – a company that buys, sells, operates, and employs in multiple countries |
| Lesson 10 | **biodiversity** – the number of various living species that exist in a certain area  **biogeography** – the study of the geographic distribution of living organisms and the characteristics of the environments in which they live  **biome** – a large geographic region defined by its temperature, precipitation, and the plants, animals, and soils that exist there  **butte** – a landform formed by erosion in a dry area characterized by a tall column of rock with steep sides on all sides and a flat top  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in Earth’s atmosphere  **cypress swamp** – a habitat type dominated by cypress trees, which can survive in standing water  **deforestation** – the purposeful clearing of a forested landscape of all, or selected, trees by humans  **ecological community** – a group of species that are commonly found coexisting together in a specific geographic location  **extinction** – the complete dying out of a species  **freshwater marl prairies** – a wet prairie habitat type dominated by low-growing, grass-like plants that sparsely take root in the underlying marl soil  **geographic information system (GIS)** – a database that stores geographic information digitally; products produced can include charts, graphs, reports, and maps  **habitat** – the area where an organism lives that provides all of the environmental conditions that the organism needs to thrive, such as food, mates, space, light (or shade), water, etc.  **habitat fragmentation** – occurs when a large area, such as a tropical rainforest, is broken into smaller patches by roads or other disruptions  **hardwood hammock** – a habitat type dominated by a dense stand of broad-leaved, hardwood trees that grow on land that is slightly higher in elevation compared to surrounding land, making the habitat less susceptible to flooding  **invasive species** – a non-native species that causes ecologic or economic harm in its new habitat  **mangrove forests** – a subtropical and tropical habitat type dominated by trees and shrubs that live in water-logged areas; often recognizable by roots that emerge from the water and appear to prop up the trees and shrubs on stilts  **mesa** – a landform formed by erosion in a dry area characterized by a large width, at least one steep side, and a flat top  **native species** – an organism or plant that has been observed occurring and reproducing in its natural range (or area)  **pathogen** – a disease-causing virus, bacterium, or other microorganism  **permafrost** – ground that is made up of soil, rocks, and sand that is held together by ice and permanently frozen (32°F or colder) for a minimum of two years  **photosynthesis** – the process carried out by plants, algae, and some bacteria to capture energy from sunlight, producing stored food for the organism and oxygen for the atmosphere  **radio telemetry** – a tool using a radio transmitter, a radio receiver, and a radio antenna to track the movement of a moving subject  **riparian** – used to describe the natural area where water in a stream or river meets the land; often rich in species diversity  **satellite** – a moon, planet, or machine that orbits a celestial object such as a planet or a star  **satellite imagery** – photographic images taken from a satellite  **seawall** – a large and tall structure built parallel to a shoreline that prevents both storm surge and coastal erosion caused by waves  **slump** – a type of landslide that is characterized by rock and soil that carves out a concave depression in Earth as the material moves downward under the influence of gravity; usually occurs when a material at the base of the slope (such as ice or permafrost) is removed  **subtropical** – used to describe regions bordering tropical regions; climate is typically humid and warm with lots of rain throughout the year  **terrestrial** – relating to, or of, Earth; often used to describe land as opposed to air or water |
| Lesson 11 | **combustion engine** – an engine that produces motion powered by the energy of burning fuel  **crop rotation** – planting different crops each planting season on a particular piece of land  **dam** – a structure used to block water  **deforestation** – the removal of forests from land that is later converted to non forest use, most commonly agriculture  **drone** – an unmanned aerial vehicle  **energy** – the power derived from the use of physical or chemical substances  **eutrophication** – an addition of excessive amounts of nutrients to a water body, often due to agricultural runoff, which promotes overgrowth of plants in this water body  **exporter** – a country that produces goods that are sold to other countries  **fossil fuel** – a fuel source such as oil, coal, and natural gas formed from organic matter pressurized under the Earth’s surface and typically burned to produce energy  **genetically modified (GM) crop** – an agricultural species of plant whose genetic material (DNA) has been modified  **Green Revolution** – based on agricultural research that led to the development of high-yield crop varieties; the effort was highly successful in the Mexico and the Indian subcontinent  **greenhouse gas emissions** – manmade gasses that get into the atmosphere and then bounce back onto Earth’s surface, contributing to climate change  **hunter-gatherer** – a person whose lifestyle is based on hunting animals and foraging for food  **hydraulic fracturing** – a system that uses water, drilling, and vibrations to extract oil and other natural resources from the ground, particularly in areas where traditional drilling would not work well; also known as fracking  **hydraulic mining** – a method of extracting precious metals, like gold, from the earth; uses high volumes and high concentrations of water pressure  **hydroelectric** – referring to electricity created through the use of water  **Industrial Revolution** – the rapid development of industry brought on by the introduction of machinery in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries  **irrigation** – an agricultural technique of applying water to land to assist with crop production  **laser** – a device that emits precisely directed light beams  **mineral** – a naturally occurring solid substance that is not of plant or animal origin  **mining** – a process used to remove minerals or precious metals from the Earth’s surface  **natural resource** – a thing found in nature that can be used by people  **nomadic pastoralism** – a form of pastoralism where people often cover great distances with their livestock following pasture availability  **nonrenewable resource** – a limited natural resource that cannot be used without depletion  **renewable resource** – a source of energy or raw materials that can be replenished  **reserve** – a natural resource that is known and available for economic use with existing technology and at current prices  **reservoir** – a large body of water used as a water supply  **resource depletion** – the use of a natural resource faster than the speed of its replacement  **resource extraction** – the process of removing resources from something  **sedentary agriculture** – a form of agriculture practiced in one place by a settled farmer; was accompanied by the domestication of plants and animals  **shifting cultivation** – the use of a piece of land for a particular purpose for only a short period of time  **slash-and-burn agriculture** – burning and clearing existing vegetation in preparation for planting  **soil erosion** – a displacement of the upper layer of soil, often due to deforestation and other agricultural activities  **steam engine** – a machine that performs mechanical work using the pressure of steam produced by boiling water  **technique** – a practical skill or ability to accomplish a certain task  **technology** – any tool or process that humans have developed to help achieve specific goals or solve specific problems  **wastewater** – the water that is left behind after it has been used in some way, such as for manufacturing |
| Unit 3: Geography of People | |
| Lesson 2 | **colonization** – the process of one country taking over another in order to take its land and resources  **cultural landscape** – the effect that a culture and its people have on the land  **cultural region** – an area where people share similar cultural practices  **cultural trait** – a single attribute that is a normalized practice of a culture, such as herding cattle, wearing a burka, or practicing a certain religion  **culture** – the shared beliefs, norms, and values of members of a group as distinct from those of other groups  **diaspora** – a process where a group of people from one area spread out to a variety of places  **distance decay** – the further a culture gets from its hearth or origin, the more it will change  **environmental determinism** – the theory that physical environment is the strongest influence on the development of culture  **hearth** – the origin of a culture; where a culture is from  **Indo-European migration** – the process in which groups of people from central Asia spread out into Europe and South Asia, spreading their language  **language family** – a group of languages that share similar roots  **Latter-day Saint** – a follower of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary.  **place** – a location, unique from others  **rom**ance language – a language that has roots in Latin  **societal norm** – an expectation, often unwritten, of a member of a particular culture, which is widely accepted by the culture and either consciously or unconsciously approved by the culture  **tradition** – a custom that is passed down from generation to generation within a culture |
| Lesson 3 | **centrifugal force** – a type of cultural force that creates division in a society, country, or region  **centripetal force** – a type of cultural force that brings a society, country, or region together  **cultural diffusion** – an exchange of ideas and behavior traits from one society to another  **cultural landscape** – an area of land associated with the culture and identity of a specific people group due to interactions between humans and nature over time  **cultural patterns** – the unique perceptions, behaviors, and judgments that integrate individuals into a society  **culture** – the shared beliefs, norms, and values of members of a group as distinct from those of other groups  **dialect** – a form of a language, sometimes involving the use of accents or words  **diffusion** – the spatial spreading of a cultural element, trait, or some other phenomenon  **digital revolution** – the technological advancement of society from the 1980s to today, characterized by the increased use of digital and internet-based technology  **direct diffusion** – an exchange of culture when direct contact is made between two cultures  **ethnocentrism** – a belief in the superiority of one cultural over other cultures  **forced diffusion** – an exchange of culture when a foreign power overthrows a local regime and implants aspects of its foreign culture on the locals  **formal region** – a region with a clear political or physical boundary or set of shared characteristics  **functional region** – a region defined by a uniting purpose, process, or function, including educational, economic, or civic purposes  **globalization** – a set of processes through which the world is becoming more connected, led by advances in transportation, communications, scientific knowledge, and economic activity  **indirect diffusion** – an exchange of culture via indirect means such as the internet or other mediums where cultures do not directly interact  **lingua franca** – a language used for communication by people who don’t speak the same native language  **local culture** – a group of people in a particular place who actively work to maintain their distinct community of shared experiences, customs, belief systems, and cultural traits  **multiculturalism** – the belief that all cultures should be accepted or embraced in a society  **multilingual** – the property of speaking multiple languages  **nativism** – the idea that people born in a country should have special rights and privileges  **official language** – a language adopted by a state government for communication and documents  **perceptual region** – a region defined by how it is perceived by people, either by those within the region or by outsiders  **pidgin** – a hybrid form of language that emerges in places of contact between different language speakers  **popular culture** – the modern cultural traits that are often urban-based and media-influenced, and often originate in westernized societies  **radicalization** – the development of beliefs that religious fundamentalism should be spread by force  **region** – a contiguous area on Earth’s surface, with either a formal or loosely defined boundary, characterized by one or more similarities that make it distinct from other areas; a classification system that organizes people and places geographically  **religious fundamentalism** – the belief that religious texts should be interpreted literally and religious rules should be followed strictly  **Scramble for Africa** – the late nineteenth-century competition between European states to establish colonies in Africa  **Swahili** – a Bantu language and culture in eastern Africa influenced by interactions with Arabic language and culture  **toponym** – a name given to a place |
| Lesson 4 | **Aboriginal** – the Indigenous peoples in Australia  **Algerian War** – a war of independence between Algeria and its colonizer France fought from 1954 to 1962, resulting in Algeria’s independence granted with the Evian Accords  **Bantu** – a group of over 500 languages spoken in a large part of Africa  **blues** – a music style created and performed by Black Americans with secular rather than religious themes  **Chinese Communist Party** – the official political party in China since 1949  **communism** – a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party is in charge  **Confucianism** – a belief system in which followers strive to achieve harmony and stability through improving their morality  **cuisine** – a style of cooking, especially as it relates to a specific country or group of people  **Cyrillic** – the writing system used by many Slavic languages  **dialect** – a form of language spoken in a region or by a particular group of people  **Eid** – a festival celebrated by Muslims  **foodways** – the customs and practices relating to the preparation and consumption of food  **halal** – the Muslim dietary laws that include prohibitions against consuming pork and alcohol and guidelines for the ritual slaughter of animals  **Jim Crow laws** – a set of laws enforcing racial segregation in the South  **kosher** – the Jewish dietary laws that include prohibitions against consuming pork products and guidelines for the ritual slaughter of animals  **Mandarin** – the main dialect of the Chinese language  **Māori** – the Indigenous people of New Zealand  **Mayan family** – the language family spoken in Mesoamerica  **monotheistic** – a faith or belief system in which a single god is worshiped  **official language** – the language of a country used for governmental purposes  **Orthodox Christianity** – the second largest body of Christians, mainly centered in eastern and central Europe  **Partition of India** – the division of British India into Pakistan and India in 1947 after independence was granted  **patois** – a dialect spoken by the common people in a region, bearing some similarity to the standard language of a country  **patriarchy** – a system of government or society in which men hold power to the exclusion of women  **polytheistic** – a faith or belief system in which many gods are worshiped  **ragtime** – a music style that influenced jazz and was popular in the United States in the early twentieth century  **Renaissance** – the period in European history centered in Italy between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries that witnessed innovations in art, literature, and science and was modeled on classical antiquity  **Sanskrit** – an ancient Indo-European language from India dating back to 1200 BCE  **Silk Road** – a network of trade routes connecting Asia in the east with the Mediterranean world in the west between the second century BCE and the eighteenth century CE  **socialism** – a political and economic theory promoting the idea that the means of production should be based on public ownership  **staple** – the food a person or group eats most regularly  **staple crop** – the most commonly grown food of a region that is the main food or one of the main foods of the region’s diet  **theocracy** – a system of government that is believed to be divinely guided and is led by religious officials |
| Lesson 5 | **ethnic** – relating to a group of people that is classified by a similar set of racial, national, linguistic, or cultural traits  **globalization** – a set of processes through which the world is becoming more connected, led by advances in transportation, communications, scientific knowledge, and economic activity  **human characteristics** – the properties of a place that describe the people who live there as well as how the people have affected the place  **hypotheses** – an explanation for how something happens  **linguistic** – relating to languages  **location** – the physical position of something  **physical characteristics** – the properties of a place that describe the natural environment  **place** – a location that has an identifying set of features or meaning to people  **population density** – the concentration of people within a specific area  **proximity** – how close together two or more things are  **region** – a contiguous area on Earth’s surface, with either a formal or loosely defined boundary, characterized by one or more similarities that make it distinct from other areas; a classification system that organizes people and places geographically  **scale** – the part of a map that shows the ratios between distances on the map and physical distances  **site** – a specific place where something is located  **situation** – the location of a particular place in relation to other places, physical features, or landmarks  **spatial distribution** – the arrangement of resources, activities, and human demographic features across the surface of the earth |
| Lesson 6 | **birth rate** – the total number of live births per 1,000 people at a given time  **census** – an official count or survey of the population of a nation, region, or other area that may track information such as ethnicity, age, sex, and occupation  **death rate** – the ratio of total deaths to population in a given time period  **demographer** – a person who uses statistics to study change in populations over time  **demographic transition** – a period of historical decline in mortality and fertility starting from the Industrial Revolution, brought about by the economic transition of countries as they moved from a period of high child mortality, high fertility, and low prosperity to a state of low child mortality, low fertility, and high prosperity  **demographic transition mode**l – a graph that shows the movement of a nation from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates, corresponding with an improvement in economic success and standard of living  **demographics** – specific characteristics having to do with human populations, often as identifying features  **direct relationship** – the state of two variables on a graph increasing or decreasing at the same rate  **fertility** – the ability of organisms to reproduce  **Industrial Revolution** – a time period when nations began to move from agricultural production to manufacturing, beginning in Europe in the late 1700s  **life expectancy** – a statistical measure of the average number of years a person is expected to live  **mortality** – the frequency of death in a population  **nongovernmental organization** – a group of individuals or organizations without direct connection to any government that works to provide services or advocate for a cause  **nonprofit organization** – a group that is organized to provide a good or service to others without seeking to increase its own wealth  **population pyramid** – a graphical representation of the population by age and sex |
| Lesson 7 | **brain drain** – the migration of highly educated and skilled workers away from their state, country, or place of residence, seeking better opportunities in more advanced countries or regions  **case study** – an in-depth examination of a particular situation to increase understanding of a general phenomenon  **circular migration** – the repeated movement of a person or persons between two or more countries for a time less than 12 months  **diaspora** – an interconnected, but scattered, population outside of their country of origin or without a homeland  **dominant culture** – the established traits, such as language, values, religion, and societal customs, that control the social institutions into which migrants arrive  **economic migration** – the movement of a person or persons based on financial opportunities  **emigrant** – a person who leaves one place to go and live in another  **environmental migration** – the movement of a person or persons due to the effect of the area’s climate on living conditions  **external migration** – the movement of a person or persons to a place outside of their current borders, to a new state, country, or continent  **Great Atlantic Migration** – the mass migration from Europe across the Atlantic Ocean, which consisted of two waves in the 1840s from Ireland and Germany and again in the 1880s from south and eastern Europe  **guest worker** – a person who migrates temporarily to work in a foreign country  **immigrant** – a person who enters a new place to live  **internal migration** – the movement of a person or persons from their home to another place within the borders of that state, country, or continent  **internally displaced person (IDP)** – a person who has been forced to leave their home due to violence, persecution, or natural disaster but has not crossed a border  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **permanent migration** – the movement of a person or persons from their home to another place for a time longer than 12 months  **political migration** – the movement of a person or persons due to persecution, war, instability, or freedoms  **pull factor** – a force that attracts a person to move to a place  **push factor** – negative factors that prompt migration away from a location  **qualitative research method** – a way to conduct research that involves the gathering and analysis of nonnumeric data to understand experiences  **quantitative research method** – a way to conduct research that involves the gathering and analysis of numeric data to identify patterns  **refugee** – a person who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **remittance** – a transfer of money from a migrant working abroad to a family member or friend at home  **resilience** – the ability to respond to and recover from hazards  **social migration** – the movement of a person or persons based on quality of life, such as the proximity to family or community  **stock** – the total number of international migrants in a country  **temporary migration** – the singular movement of a person or persons from their home to another place for a time less than 12 months |
| Lesson 8 | **climate** – the pattern of weather in a particular region  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in Earth’s atmosphere. Man-made climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants  **cultural landscape** – the effect that a culture and it’s people have on the land  **culture** – the shared beliefs, norms, and values of members of a group as distinct from those of other groups  **economic scarcity** – a type of scarcity caused by insufficient infrastructure or dysfunctional institutions, which make it difficult to satisfy demand even when an area has sufficient resources  **economics** – the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services measured as wealth  **external migration** – the movement of people to a different state, country, or continent  **forced migration** – the involuntary or coerced movement of people arising out of fear or safety considerations triggered by political upheavals, wars, environmental, natural or artificial disasters  **Great Atlantic Migration** – the mass migration from Europe across the Atlantic Ocean, which consisted of two waves in the 1840s from Ireland and Germany and again in the 1880s from south and eastern Europe  **Great Migration** – the mass migration of Black Americans in the United States from the rural agricultural South to urban and industrial centers in the North and West  **Holocaust** – the systematic attempt by Nazi Germany to exterminate Jewish people during World War II, resulting in the death of six million Jewish people  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **internal migration** – the movement of people within a country or state  **Jim Crow laws** – laws enforcing racial segregation in the South  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another  **plantation** – a large farm or estate designed for the production of a type of crop. Typically worked by coerced laborers through slavery or indentured servitude  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **push factor** – a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **Rohingya** – an individual from a Muslim community living in Burma/Myanmar  **sharecropping** – a type of farming where farmers turn over a portion of each crop as rent paid on the land  **social identity** – the part of a person’s self-understanding that stems from their membership in a group of people that is larger than the immediate family  **transatlantic slave trade** – the mass, forced migration of over 10 million enslaved people from Africa to the Americas during the 1500s through 1800s  **voluntary migration** – the relocation “at will” of people in search of better economic and social opportunities |
| Lesson 9 | **American Community Survey (ACS)** – a demographics tool used by the United States Census Bureau to collect data about its population  **brain drain** – the out migration of highly educated and skilled workers seeking better opportunities from less economically advanced to more advanced countries and regions  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in Earth’s atmosphere. Human-influenced climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants.  **cultural diffusion** – an exchange of ideas and behavior traits from one society to another  **culture** – the shared beliefs, norms, and values of members of a group as distinct from those of other groups  **demographic change** – a change in social characteristics and statistics of a human population  **dominant culture** – the established traits, such as language, values, religion, and customs, of the society that control the social institutions into which migrants arrive  **emigration** – the leaving of one country to move to another  **external migration** – the movement of people to a different state, country, or continent  **global scale** – a way of representing data that is not specific to any country or region but applies more broadly across the world  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale, at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **immigration** – the moving to another country  **internal migration** – the movement of people within a country or state  **interregional migration** – the movement of people between two or more distinct regions  **local scale** – a way of organizing data by any unit smaller than a country  **migrant** – an individual who moves from their home country to another country of residence permanently or for a long period of time  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary.  **migration corridor** – an established pattern of migration demonstrated over time  **national scale** – a way of organizing map data by specific countries  **pandemic** – an outbreak of a disease that covers a large geographic area and affects a significant proportion of the human population  **population census** – a tool used to count the population of a country at certain periods  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **push factor** – a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location  **refugee** – a person who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **regional scale** – a way of organizing map data by certain defined areas in the world  **remittance** – the portion of earnings sent home by migrants in the form of either cash or goods to support their families  **Rohingya** – an individual from a Muslim community living in Burma/Myanmar  **scale of analysis** – the way information on a map is organized, based on level of detail |
| Lesson 10 | **acropolis** – a fortified portion of an ancient Greek city, usually positioned at a high point in the center of a city for defensive purposes  **BCE** – Before Common Era; replaces the older, Christian-based BC, or “before Christ”  **Burgess Model** – a geographic model that breaks down the composition of a city  **central place theory** – the geographical theory that attempts to explain the spatial distribution of settlements based on their location to each other, their size, and their market reach within a system  **citadel** – a fortress used for protection that sat at the center of cities  **city** – a very large settlement with lots of people and capacity to fulfill a wide range of public functions that are specialized  **community** – a group of people living in the same place with shared social and cultural characteristics  **food desert** – a neighborhood where healthy, affordable food is difficult to find  **gentrification** – a cycle in which relatively wealthy people purchase properties and make improvements, often forcing current, less-wealthy inhabitants out of the community in the process  **global city** – a city that serves a function beyond its immediate area; it functions at a global scale and performs services integral to the world economy  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita** – the total amount of goods and services in a country’s market during one year’s period of time divided by its total population  **hamlet** – a grouping of a few households  **higher order central place** – a settlement under central place theory that provides more goods and services than other settlements to larger areas  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **infrastructure** – the underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or system  **lower order central place** – a settlement under central place theory that provides common goods and services to smaller areas  **mega city** – a city with a population of over 10 million people  **Neolithic period** – the time period associated with the Stone Age  **population density** – the concentration of people within a specific area  **range** – the maximum distance for individuals to buy goods and services from a central place  **remittance** – the portion of earnings sent home by migrants in the form of either cash or goods to support their families  **site** – the precise physical location of a settlement  **situation** – the spatial location of a settlement in regards to its surroundings  **threshold** – the minimum economic output needed to be a central place  **town** – a settlement of tens of thousands of people with many public functions such as transportation centers, shopping centers, and hospitals  **urban** – a town or city or a characteristic of such places  **urban blight** – the urban decay in an underserved section of a city  **urban hierarchy** – the ranking of settlements based on their population size  **urban penalty** – people in cities concentrate and are exposed to unhealthy physical and social environments, thus making cities vulnerable to disease and mortality  **urbanization** – the process of human populations concentrating in towns and cities  **village** – a settlement of a few thousand people with the capacity to fulfill basic public functions such as a school and post office |
| Lesson 13 | **brain drain** – the process of highly trained or educated people moving from one country to another, usually from one with low resources to one with high resources  **cargo ship** – large merchant ships that carry goods across seas and oceans, accounting for the majority of the world’s international trade  **cultural imperialism** – the process of forcing the culture of a dominant group on another community  **exploitation** – the act of being taken advantage of for the benefit of someone else  **global city** – a city that serves a function beyond its immediate area; it functions on a global scale and performs services integral to the world economy  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale, at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **homogenous** – the state of being the same or similar in nature  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another; can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **nongovernmental organization** – a group of individuals or organizations without direct connection to any government that works to provide services or advocate for a cause  **popular culture** – a set of beliefs, habits, and art forms that the majority of people within a culture practice at any given time  **primate city** – a country’s largest city, often disproportionately large; particularly expressive of the country’s culture  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **sector** – a distinct part of a nation’s economy or society, such as education, military, technology, etc.  **shipping container** – standardized, large container for shipping products across oceans, land, and by air that can be loaded easily without unpacking its cargo  **start-up** – a company in the early stages of development, often focused on a new product or idea  **stock market** – a collection of buyers and sellers who trade percentages of public companies  **transnational corporation** – a company that buys, sells, operates, and employs in multiple countries  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city |
| Unit 4: Political and Economic Geography | |
| Lesson 2 | **absolute monarchy** – a system of government where political power and decision making is granted to one individual (usually a king or a queen), most commonly for his/her lifetime  **arid** – a term describing an area with little to no precipitation; a very dry area  **authoritarian** – a political system in which a leader uses force and intimidation to control people  **authoritarianism** – a governmental structure in which a political power is concentrated in the hands of a group that does not directly respond to the people  **bureaucracy** – a network of government officials with different levels of power that are ultimately under the authority of a chief executive  **cluster pattern** – the development of a particular type of political entity near others that are similar  **commonwealth** – self-ruling political entities associated with the monarchy of the United Kingdom  **communism** – a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party is in charge  **Communist Bloc** – a group of single-party states in Eastern Europe and Asia that formed after the Second World War and were influenced by the Soviet Union and communist ideology  **constitutional monarchy** – a system of government in which a king or queen is the head of state and shares power with a constitutionally organized government  **constitutional republic** – a government based on laws that limit its power and is run by elected officials  **decolonization** – a process in which a state withdraws from a colony, which then follows an independent path of political and economic development  **democracy** – a system of government by eligible members of a state, commonly through elected representatives  **dictator** – a political leader with absolute power over a country often gained by force  **dictatorship** – a totalitarian system of government in which a state is ruled by a single person  **diplomacy** – peaceful political relations between countries  federal government – a government in which power is shared between the central authority and other internal governments such as states or provinces  **figurehead** – a political leader that has no real power but serves as a symbol of a government  **globalization** – a process of promoting international factors in economic and social development over local and regional factors  **immigration** – a movement of individuals or groups of people from one country to live permanently in another country  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **legitimate** – to be recognized or official  **monarchy** – a system of government in which political power and decision-making is granted to one individual (a king or a queen), often on a hereditary basis  **nation** – a group of people that share a common cultural identity  **nation-state** – a state where the population is mostly composed of a single nation  **parliament** – an elected legislative body that is part of a monarchial government  **parliamentary monarchy** – a government led by a monarch who shares power with an elected legislative body  **prime minister** – the head of a parliament who is elected by the other members of the parliament  **province** – a primary political unit within a country  **republic** – a government in which decisions are made by elected officials  **sovereignty** – the ultimate authority in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order  **spatial pattern** – the arrangement of geographic features within a place  **spatial relations** – the way that geographic features influence others within a place  **state** – a place with specific boundaries controlled by a single government  **the U.S. Constitution** – the founding document of the U.S. government which established limits to its power  **totalitarianism** – a system of government in which a single party rules and requires complete obedience of the people  **ultranationalism** – a very extreme type of identification with one’s nation that goes to great lengths to achieve national goals above anything else  **unitary government** – a government in which most or all of the power is held by the central leadership |
| Lesson 3 | **banana republic** – a derogatory term for a government that is corrupted by outside economic influences  **barrier** – a physical structure that prevents access to a place; can be natural or human made  **border** – a line that marks the extent of a political entity such as a country, state, or city; it can coincide with physical boundaries; also known as a political boundary  **border dispute** – a conflict between political entities over the location of a border  **boundary** – a feature of geography that can either be natural or human made that limits movement across it  **buffer zone** – a neutral area between two hostile countries  **cartography** – the science of mapmaking  **cease-fire** – an agreement between countries at war to stop fighting to try to resolve the conflict  **climate** – the pattern of weather in a particular region  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in Earth’s atmosphere. Human-influenced climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants.  **compound state** – a state that has territory that resembles more than one shape category  **contiguous** – the territories that are in physical contact with each other  **cultural boundary** – a boundary that may or may not be official that identifies a place with a particular culture group  **de facto state** – a state that is not recognized by the UN and exists within the territory of another state that allows it to rule itself  **diplomatic** – a way of maintaining international relationships through policy and working together politically  **disputed territory** – a territory claimed by more than one country or other political entity  **enclave** – a state that is geographically surrounded by another state  **ethnic enclave** – the concentration of an ethnic group within a specific location  **exclave** – part of a country’s territory that is geographically separated from the rest of its territory by a foreign country  **frontier** – the area beyond the extent of significant human presence in a place  **geographic information systems (GIS)** – a database that stores geographic information digitally; products produced can include charts, graphs, reports, and maps  **geometric boundary** – a border identified only by absolute location  **geopolitics** – the political importance of a location  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale, at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **high seas** – the water beyond the territorial seas of any country  **infrastructure** – the underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or system  **latitude** – the imaginary line on maps that run parallel to the equator that are used to identify absolute location north or south  **longitude** – the imaginary lines on a map that run perpendicular to the equator and meet at the north and south poles, used to identify absolute location east or west  **maritime borders** – the political boundaries at sea that define territorial waters  **militarized border** – a border that is guarded by a military on one or both sides  **Oceania** – the vast global region that includes the island countries of the Pacific  **One-China Principle** – the People’s Republic of China’s foundational belief that Taiwan is part of China, an area that must one day be fully reunited with mainland China  **open border** – a border between countries with no barrier to limit crossing  **peninsula** – an elongated landform that is surrounded by water on three sides  **physical boundary** – a boundary determined by the existence of a natural feature such as a body of water or a mountain  **political boundary** – a line that marks the extent of a political entity such as a country, state, or city; it can coincide with physical boundaries; also known as a border  **political map** – a map that illustrates agreed-upon imaginary boundaries of administrative entities such as countries, states, provinces, counties, townships, districts, etc.  **population density** – the concentration of people within a specific area  **population distribution** – the pattern of where people live within a place  **salient** – an elongated territory that stretches from an otherwise more compact political entity, sometimes called a panhandle  **self-determination** – the right of a people to determine their own destiny  **sovereign nation** – a country with a single centralized government that rules over a specific territory  **state morphology** – the study of how a state’s shape can affect its politics, economics, and culture  **terra nullius** – land that is claimed by no country  **territorial waters** – the areas of the oceans that are close enough to the coastline of a country to be claimed as its possession  **the continental U.S.** – the 48 contiguous states of the United States, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii  **trans-urban metropolitan area** – an urban area that exists on both sides of a border |
| Lesson 4 | **apartheid** – a legal policy established in South Africa that involved segregation and discrimination against Black South Africans  **arid** – a term describing an area with little to no precipitation; a very dry area  **autocracy** – a type of government in which one political leader has all the power  **barrier** – a physical structure that prevents access to a place, can be natural or human made  **border dispute** – a conflict between political entities over the location of a border  c**ease-fire** – an agreement between countries at war to stop fighting to try to resolve the conflict  **civil war** – a war between two or more groups within one country  **climate** – the pattern of weather in a particular region  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **economic** – the social sciences that focus on how people get what they want and need materially  **ethnic group** – a group of people with a shared cultural identity usually including heritage  **ethnic mythology** – the shared belief within an ethnic group about its origin and history that may or may not be true  **exclusionary national policy** – a government policy that gives rights to some part of a country’s population but not all parts  **extremism** – holding a political opinion that is either very conservative or very liberal  **fragmentation** – in political geography the process of a state breaking up or dividing itself into separate states  **geometric boundary** – a border identified only by absolute location  **geopolitics** – the political importance of a location  **ghost town** – a town or city that experienced rapid population increase followed by rapid decrease to the point of becoming deserted  **guerilla** – a member of a small military organization fighting against a larger better equipped military force  **historical geography** – the study of the past geographies of a place in relation to the present  **macroeconomic** – the large-scale economics on the national or international level  **market** – a space, either geographic or virtual, where buying and selling occurs  **martial law** – a law enforced through military presence and action  **microeconomic** – the small-scale economics on the personal or local level  **militarized border** – a border that is guarded by a military on one or both sides  **multi state nation** – a nation that is divided politically into more than one state  **Muslim** – a person who practices the religion Islam  **nation** – a group with a shared cultural identity to include language, values, religion, and history  **nation-state** – a nation that is in possession and control of its own territorial state and government  **paramilitary group** – a group not associated with a country’s military that operates in a similar manner, using military strategies and structures to achieve its goals  **phosphate** – a mineral that is a key ingredient of fertilizer  **physical boundary** – a feature of geography that can either be natural or human made that limits movement across it  **political boundary** – a line that marks the extent of a political entity such as a country, state, or city, which can coincide with physical boundaries, also known as a border  **population density** – a measure of the number of people in a place divided by a unit of area such as square mile  **population distribution** – how people are spread throughout a place  **post-colonialism** – the period after a colonizer leaves a colony, often marked by conflict in the former colony  **racism** – prejudice or discrimination against a group of people based on race  **refugee** – a person who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **religious extremist** – a person who acts in ways outside the norm in the name of their religion; this can include acts of violence against other religious groups  **resource curse** – the conflicts in society caused by the presence of valuable resources in a country in which the people are not benefitted by wealth generated by the resource  **Sahel** – the semi-desert region between the Sahara and the savanna  **savanna** – an open grassland with few trees  **segregation** – the separating of people in society based on demographics such as race, religion, and gender  **sovereignty** – the ultimate authority in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order  **spatial pattern**­ – the arrangement of geographic features in a space  **spatial relationship** – the connection between geographic features within a space  **state** – a country that is self-ruling and autonomous or a geopolitical division within a country  **suburbanization** ­– the development of communities on the outskirts of cities populated by people who work in the city  **superimposed boundary** – a political boundary that is established without regard to the interests of the people groups in the region  **supranational organizations** – organizations of states with shared interests in which the members work for benefit of the organization as a whole  **terrorism** – the illegal use of violence or intimidation to try to achieve political goals  **United Nations** – an international organization whose members represent most of the world’s nations; representatives of member states gather to discuss and propose solutions for global challenges for the benefit of all  **urban migration** – the relocation of people from rural areas to cities |
| Lesson 5 | **absolute location** – the location of a place that is identified by longitude and latitude without relation to any other place  **atoll** – a low-lying island composed of coral that is ring-shaped with a central lagoon  **barrier** – a physical structure that prevents access to a place; can be natural or human made  **border dispute** – a conflict between political entities over the location of a border  **cosmopolitan** – representing cultures from around the world  **culture** – the ways of life that identify a human group to include language, religion, history, and values  **defensive alliance** – an agreement among two or more states to defend each other if attacked  **European Union (EU)** – the supranational organization among 27 European countries that works to encourage free trade, peace, and cooperation among its members  **fossil fuel** – a source of energy that is nonrenewable, such as oil, coal, and natural gas  **freedom of the seas** – the international agreement that states that all governments and individuals have the right to access to international waters  **geometric boundary** – a border identified only by absolute location  **geopolitics** – the political importance of a location  **globalization** – the spread of culture, ideas, technology, products, and jobs across international borders  **headwater** – the origins or source of a river  **high sea** – the water beyond the territorial seas of any country  **Islam** – a monotheistic religion that began in Arabia in the 600s CE; today the second-largest religion in the world  **latitude** – the imaginary lines on maps that run parallel to the equator that are used to identify absolute location north or south  **longitude** – the imaginary lines on maps that run perpendicular to the equator and meet at the North and South Poles, used to identify absolute location east or west  **maritime** – of or relating to the seas or oceans  **militarized border** – a border that is guarded by a military on one or both sides  **multination state** – a nation that exists in more than one state  **multi state nation** – a country that is home to more than one nation  **Muslim** – a person who practices Islam  **nation** – a group with a shared cultural identity to include language, values, religion, and history  **nation-state** – a nation that is in possession and control of its own territorial state and government  **nationalism** – the focus of a nation on its own people and interests with disregard of or disdain for people of other nations  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – a defensive alliance that was established after World War II among the countries of Western Europe, along with the U.S. and Canada, to defend against the threat of aggression from the Soviet Union  **Oceania** – the global region that includes the island countries of the Pacific  **petroleum** – a fossil fuel found in Earth that is used to make gasoline and other products  **physical boundary** – a feature of geography that can either be natural or human made that limits movement across it  **political boundary** – a line that marks the extent of a political entity such as a country, state, or city; it can coincide with physical boundaries; also known as a border  **Ramadan** – the Muslim holy month during which adults fast during daylight hours  **refugee** – a person who is forced out of their homeland due to political or economic crisis  **relic boundary** – a historic border that no longer has political importance but can still be seen  **secular** – not related to religion  **state** – a country that is self-ruling and autonomous or a geopolitical division within a country  **stateless nation** – a nation of people who can claim no territorial state or recognized government of their own  **superimposed boundary** – a political boundary that is established without regard to the interests of the people groups in the region  **supranational organizations** – organizations of states with shared interests in which the members work for benefit of the organization as a whole  **supranational trade agreement** – a negotiated agreement among independent states to encourage fair trade  **territorial waters** – areas of the oceans that are close enough to the coastline of a country to be claimed as its possession  **theocracy** – a government that is based on a religion  **United Nations (UN)** – a global supranational organization with the purpose of maintaining world peace and providing aid to people in need |
| Lesson 6 | **archipelago** – a cluster or chain of islands  **aristocracy** – a society dominated by an upper class, which is determined by birth  **bicameral legislature** – a lawmaking body of a government that is composed of two separate voting bodies or houses  **Cold War** – the conflict between the United States and Soviet Union between the 1940s and 1990s in which the two never actually fought but tried to outdo each other in international politics  **communism** – a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party is in charge  **Constitution** – the founding document of the U.S. government that established limits to its power  **constitutional republic** – a government based on laws that limit its power and is run by elected officials  **constitutional republic** – a government led by elected officials that is limited in power by a constitution or social contract  **contiguous** – the territories that are in physical contact with each other  **cracking** – a type of gerrymandering in which district borders divide a political group into multiple districts where they are a minority in all  **de facto state** – a state that is not recognized by the United Nations and exists within the territory of another state that allows it to rule itself  **defensive alliance** – an organization of states focused on the defense of its members  **democracy** – a system of government by eligible members of a state, commonly through elected representatives  **dynasty** – a succession of rulers from the same family line  **enclave** – a state that is geographically surrounded by another state  **flood plain** – the land near a river that is subject to annual flooding that deposits nutrients in the soil that improve agricultural productivity  **gerrymandering** – the process of reshaping electoral districts to improve the chances of a particular political party winning an election  **human geography** – geographic features and processes that are the result of human activity  **infrastructure** – the underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or system  **international relations** – ways that a country deals with other countries including trade, emergency relief, and conflict resolution  **maritime choke point** – a narrow navigable stretch of water that connects two major bodies of water  **medieval period** – the period of history before the modern era, 500 CE–1500 CE  **monarchy** – a government led by a king or queen  packing – a type of gerrymandering in which one political group is placed in a single district and the opposing group is spread over multiple districts  **panhandle** – an elongated piece of land that stretches from a compact territory  **peninsula** – elongated land that is surrounded by water on three sides  **physical geography** – geographic features and processes outside human involvement  **population density** – the concentration of people within a specific area  **primary industry** – an industry that is concerned with extracting the natural resources of Earth so that they can be converted into consumable products  **relative location** – the location of a place in relation to other places  **republic** – government whose decisions are made by elected officials  **separatist state** – a state that is formed by separating from an existing state claiming territory and authority of its own within the existing state  **sovereign nation** – a country with a single centralized government that rules over a specific territory  **sovereignty** – the power of a state to rule itself  **super power** – after World War II the dominant states in the world that waged the Cold War, the United States and Soviet Union  **supranationalist organization** – an international organization or alliance in which member states give up some power for the benefit of all members  **totalitarian** – a government with a leader who has near total power over the people of a country  **urban migration** – the relocation of people from rural areas to cities |
| Lesson 7 | **annex** – the process of a country taking control over new territory  **border dispute** – a conflict between political entities over the location of a border  **colonization** – the process of one country taking over another in order to take its land and resources  **political boundary** – a line that marks the extent of a political entity, such as a country, state, or city, which can coincide with physical boundaries, also known as borders  **political map** – a map that illustrates agreed-upon imaginary boundaries of administrative entities such as countries, states, provinces, counties, townships, districts, etc.  **postcolonial** – the period after a colonizer leaves a colony, often marked by conflict in the former colony  **sovereign state** – a political entity that is self-governing and independent from the control of other nations |
| Lesson 8 | **birth rate** – total number of live births per 1,000 population per unit time  **death rate** – ratio of total deaths to population per unit time  **developing country** – a country that has an emerging market that has allowed incomes to be higher, resulting in improvements in human development indicators  **disease burden** – the total cumulative consequences of a defined disease or a range of harmful diseases with respect to disabilities in a community  **economic diversification** – the process of shifting an economy away from a single income source toward multiple sources from a growing range of sectors and markets  **emigration** – leaving one country to move to another  **emotional well-being** – the emotional quality of an individual’s everyday experience  **foreign investment** – capital flows from one country to another, granting foreign investors extensive ownership stakes in domestic companies and assets  **gross domestic product** – the total market value of the goods and services produced by a country's economy during a specified period of time  **gross national happiness** – a measure of economic and moral progress that the king of the Himalayan country of Bhutan introduced in the 1970s as an alternative to gross domestic product  **gross national income** – the total amount of money earned by a nation's people and businesses  **gross national income per capita** – the total amount of money earned by a country's people and businesses divided by the number of people in that country  **highly developed country** – a country with high per capita income, sustained economic growth, security, and advanced technological infrastructure where the human development indicator is very high  **human capital** – the collective skills, knowledge, or other intangible qualities of individuals that can be used to create economic value for the individuals, their employers, or their community  **Human Development Index** – a measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development that include: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, and having a decent standard of living  **Ice Age** – the geologic period during which ice thickly covered vast land areas, especially the most recent of the Earth’s many ice ages that occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch  **infant-mortality rate** – the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births  **informal settlements** – living communities of low-income households, especially in urban areas, where vulnerable inhabitants do not have legal claim to land  **interglacial period** – a period of milder climate between two glacial periods  **landlocked** – a country almost or entirely surrounded by land; having no coastline or seaport  **landlocked country** – a country that is surrounded on all sides by one or more other countries and therefore has no immediate coastline providing access to seaports  **least developed country** – a low-income country confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development  **less developed country** – a country that exhibits economic vulnerability, high levels of poverty, low nutrition, low adult literacy rates, and poor education and health  **lower-middle income countries** – countries that had a per capita income between $1,046 and $4,095 (in U.S. dollars) in 2021  **lucky latitudes** – the land that lies between the latitudes of 20 and 35 degrees north in the eastern hemisphere, and 15 degrees south and 20 degrees north in the Americas  **nomad** – a member of a people who have no fixed residence but move from place to place, usually seasonally and within a well-defined territory  **per capita gross national income** – the total amount of money earned by a country’s people and businesses divided among the number of people in that country  **primary industry** – an industry that is concerned with extracting the natural resources of the Earth so that they can be converted into consumable products  **public investment** – the money that a government spends on public services such as education, health care, and sanitation  **remittance** – the portion of earnings sent home by migrants in the form of either cash or goods to support their families  **secondary industry** – an industry that converts the raw materials provided by agriculture and minding into commodities and products for the consumer through manufacturing  **skilled worker** – a person who is trained or educated to perform specific types of work  **tertiary industry** – the type of industry that includes work such as health care, hospitality, education, accounting, and entertainment; also called a service industry  **the Taliban** – an ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s  **upper-middle income countries** – countries that had a per capita income between $4,096 and $12,695 (in U.S. dollars) in 2021  **World Bank** – an international organization dedicated to providing financing, advice, and research to developing nations to aid their economic advancement |
| Lesson 9 | **aquifer** – a body of porous rock or sediment below surface level that holds groundwater  **budgeting** – allowing or allocating a particular amount of money for an activity or need  **capital resources** – cash and manufactured items used to produce other products  **commodity** – something that is bought or sold because it is useful and has value  **common-pool resources (CPR)** – a scarce good that is available to all  **commons** – all the resources that are needed for the basic survival of all beings (i.e., food, water, clean air)  **conflict** – a state of disagreement or disharmony between persons or ideas  **debt** – something, usually money, that is owed or due to be paid  **disease burden** – the total cumulative consequences of a defined disease or a range of harmful diseases with respect to disabilities in a community  **exports** – a commodity or service sold to another country  **food insecurity** – any disruption of food intake or eating patterns because of lack of money and other resources  **gross domestic product** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **gross national income** – the total amount of money earned by a nation's people and businesses  **gross national income per capita** – the total amount of money earned by a country's people and businesses divided by the number of people in that country  **human rights** – basic rights accorded to all human beings  **hydroelectric dam** – a common form of hydroelectric generation that usually consists of large turbines that require a high volume of water flow  **imports** – a commodity or service that is bought from a different country  **inequity** – unfairness that favors someone or something  **infrastructure** – the underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or system  **Internet of things** – the network through the Internet of computer devices embedded in everyday objects that allow for quick data exchange  **knowledge businesses** – activities that are capital intensive information-related activities, including research, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, etc.  **landlocked** – a country that is surrounded on all sides by one or more other countries and therefore has no immediate coastline providing access to seaports  **landlocked country** – a country that is surrounded on all sides by one or more other countries and therefore has no immediate coastline providing access to seaports  **market value** – price at which something can be sold at a particular time in a particular place  **median** – the middle value in a distribution  **overconsumption** – using more than is available for use  **power asymmetry** – power distribution that is not equal or equally available  **precipitation** – any form of water, including rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the surface of the Earth  **primary economic activities** – examples of industry involved in the extraction and production of raw materials  **primary productivity** – the ability for humans to convert effort into needed items for survival  **private enterprise** – an economy that relies chiefly on market forces to allocate goods and resources and to determine prices  **privatization** – the acquisition of government-owned economic assets by private individuals or organizations  **productivity** – the effectiveness of efforts, measured in terms of useful output per unit of input  **quaternary activities** – an enhanced form of service industry that involves knowledge businesses  **rare earth elements** – a group of 17 elements such as neodymium, lanthanum, cerium, gadolinium, etc. that are abundant but hazardous to extract  **regulation** – the management of complex systems according to a set of rules and trends  **resource** – something that is available for use or can be used for support  **scarce resource** – a resource that is not plentiful or readily available for use  **secondary economic activities** – examples of industry in which the raw materials produced by primary economic activities are produced into finished goods  **Silicon Valley** – a region in northern California that is a global center for high technology and innovation  **supply chain** – the chain of resources, organizations, and activities that stretches from the acquisition of raw materials to the sale of finished products to consumers  **temperate climate** – occur in the middle latitudes, which span between the tropics and the polar regions of the Earth and see distinct seasonal changes through the year  **tertiary economic activities** – also known as the service sector; involves the sale and marketing of the goods produced in the primary and secondary economic activity categories  **transactional relationship** – a relationship in which each member’s highest priority is getting what they want  **transboundary** – across international boundaries  **tributary** – a stream or river that flows into a larger stream or main stem river or a lake  **value-added** – the amount by which the value of a product is increased at each stage of production or refinement  **vector-borne disease** – human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses, and bacteria and transmitted by vectors, such as mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas |
| Lesson 10 | **desalination** – the process of removing salt from salt water, making otherwise unusable water accessible for use  **economic development** – the change from a traditional economy to one based on technology  **economic scarcity** – a type of scarcity caused by insufficient infrastructure or dysfunctional institutions, which make it difficult to satisfy demand even when an area has sufficient resources  **geographic information system (GIS)** – a computer hardware and software system that analyzes, displays, and stores geographic data  **global positioning system (GPS)** – a network of Earth-orbiting satellites that connect to receivers to calculate precise time and location information  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **human development index (HDI)** – a measure of economic development determined by considering multiple factors, including income, life expectancy, and education to rate countries on a scale between 0 and 1  **per capita** – a term used for when a value is divided by the number of people in an area  **physical scarcity** – a type of scarcity caused by the lack of a resource in a certain area  **remote sensing** – the use of aerial photography or satellite imagery to collect data on the surface of Earth from a distance  **scarcity** – a situation in which the demand for something exceeds supply  **water stress** – a situation in which an area experiences water scarcity and the associated consequences  **wealth distribution** – a comparison that examines how wealth is shared by a group of people or by location |
| Lesson 13 | **commodity chain** – the process of activities and labor to create a commodity that includes the design, extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, and sales  **education level** – the expected and average years of schooling  **gentrification** – a cycle in which relatively wealthy people purchase properties and make improvements, often forcing current, less-wealthy inhabitants out of the community in the process  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **human development index (HDI)** – a measure of economic development determined by considering multiple factors including income, life expectancy, and education to rate countries on a scale between 0 and 1  **life expectancy** – a statistical measure of the average number of years a person is expected to live  **migration** – the long-term movement of people from one place to another permanently  **natural rate of increase** – the birth rate versus the death rate in a population  **per capita** – a term used for when a value is divided by the number of people in an area  **primary sector** – the part of an economy that involves the extraction and production of raw materials  **purchasing power parity (PPP)** – a comparison of the value of currency and prices between different places using a common “market basket” of goods and services  **push-pull factors** – the factors that push people from one location or pull them to another  **quaternary sector** – the part of the economy that involves the handling and processing of information and knowledge  **secondary sector** – the part of an economy in which raw materials are manufactured into finished goods  **squatter settlements** – the settlements formed when residents lack the money to buy or rent land and instead make homes for themselves using whatever resources are available  **tertiary sector** – the part of the economy that involves the sale and marketing of goods and services  **urban sprawl** – the areas of low-density housing zoned for residential use that rings urban centers  **urbanization** – the process of an area becoming more characteristic of a town or city |
| Lesson 14 | **balance of trade** – the difference between the value of a country’s imports and exports  **bar graph** – a visual representation of data values through the height or length of rectangles  **cartography** – the art and science of mapmaking  **comparative advantage** – the ability to produce a good or service at a lower cost than competitors  **counterfeiting** – imitation of a product with the goal of profit and deception  **European Union (EU)** – the group of 27 countries in Europe that joined together for common economic and political goals such as integrating trade, finance, and migration  **export** – a commodity or service sold to another country  **free trade** – the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and money  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **human trafficking** – recruiting, transportation, and harboring and/or receiving of persons by illegal methods, such as abduction or force  **illegal drug trade** – the production, transport, and sale of illegal drugs  **import** – a commodity or service that is bought from a different country  **legend** – the part of a map that contains explanations of how things are represented on a map  **line graph** – a visual representation of changes in data through time with points creating a line to show values  **maquiladora** – a foreign-owned manufacturing plant in Mexico  **nongovernmental organization (NGO)** – a group of individuals or organizations without direct connection to any government that works to provide services or advocate for a cause  **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** – a trade agreement among Canada, Mexico, and the United States to reduce barriers to trade such as tariffs and quotas  **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** – the group of 13 oil-producing countries that came together for the common goal of coordinating policies on oil production to set prices and manage supply  **quota** – a limit on the amount of a good or service that can be imported  **subsidy** – a payment from a government to support a specific activity  **supranational organization** – an organization made up of individual countries that join together for a common political or economic goal  **tariff** – a tax on goods imported from outside a country  **thematic map** – a visual representation of an area that shows the spatial variation of a particular characteristic  **trade agreement** – a treaty between or among countries that sets the rules of trade  **transnational** – the activities that move across country borders  **United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA)** – the 2020 regional trade agreement that establishes the rules for trade among the United States, Mexico, and Canada  **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an international organization that sets and enforces the rules of trade between or among countries |
| Lesson 15 | **assembly line** – an industrial work technique in which one worker specializes in creating one portion of a final product as it moves along an orchestrated path  **deindustrialization** – the reduction of the number of manufacturing jobs due to the work moving to other areas  **economic rent** – the income gained from ownership of land or a physical resource  **ecotourism** – a type of tourism focused around particular natural environments, often with the goal of conservation  **export-processing zone (EPZ)** – the area created by governments with favorable conditions for international companies to produce for export  **factors of production** – the resources, both human and material, needed to create economic output  **factory system** – the industrial process that uses a division of labor and heavy machinery to mass produce goods  **foreign direct investment (FDI)** – the business investments made by private companies from outside of a country  **globalization** – the spread of culture, ideas, technology, products, and jobs across international borders  **industrial development** – the growth of economic activity by using machinery and technology to increase production capabilities by making it faster and easier  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industrialization** – the process through which an economy transitions from being based on agricultural production to industry, manufacturing, and technology  **information economy** – a prioritization on the access and production of information rather than actual physical manufacturing  **international division of labor** – the specialization of people in a particular country in a particular kind of economic activity  **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – an international organization dedicated to building global monetary cooperation, international trade, and stability  **newly industrializing country** – a country in which the manufacturing sector is in the process of expanding  **recycling** – the process of reusing materials from finished items for the production of new ones  **renewability** – the ability for a resource or energy source to be produced indefinitely, as opposed to being in finite supply  **sustainability** – the idea of altering the methods and technologies of industry in agriculture to limit environmental damage that could inhibit those activities in the future  **sustainable development** – a method of managing resources to ensure that economic development can continue in the future, avoiding the depletion of resources or damage to the environment  **transnational** – a term used to describe a phenomenon that extends beyond the boundaries of one nation  **urbanization** – the expansion of cities as populations shift from rural to urban areas  **World Bank** – an international organization that provides financial support, consultation, and research to developing nations to aid their economic growth |