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Unit 1: Thinking Geographically

• 5 Themes of Geography:

- Location: Absolute (latitude, longitude)
- Place: Physical and human characteristics of a place
- Human-environment interaction: How people interact with the environment
- Movement: Mobility of people, goods, and ideas across places
- Regions: Areas distinctive from one another

• Types of Geography:

- Modern (science)
- Human (culture)
- Physical (landforms/vegetation)

• Map Types:

- Isoline: Lines of equal value (e.g., temperature, pressure)
- Choropleth: Color shows information
- Proportional Symbol: Size correlates to intensity
- Dot: Each dot represents a specific value

• Types of Sensing:

- Remote Sensing
- GPS (Global Positioning System)
- GIS (Geographical Information Science)



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Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

- Population Models:
 - Population Pyramids: Show the % of males and females by age group
- **Demographic Transition Model (DTM):** Shows transition from high birth and death rates to lower rates as a country develops
 - Epidemiologic Transition Model: Shows the cause of death at each stage of DTM
 - Ravenstein's Laws of Migration: Ten rules explaining migration patterns
 - Malthusian Theory of Population Growth: Human population grows faster than the food supply
 - Key Characteristics:
 - Crude birth rate, crude death rate
 - Immigration (in), emigration (out)
 - Epidemic, endemic, feticide (killing a fetus), infanticide (killing an infant)
 - Types of Density:
 - Arithmetic (# of objects)
 - Physiological (# of people)
 - Agricultural (# of farmers)

<u>Additional Notes</u> :			



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Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes

- Types of Culture:
 - Folk: Traditions, dress modes
 - Popular: Trends in diet, music, and food
 - Local: Customs and traits of a community
 - Material: Art, sports, dance
 - Non-material: Beliefs, practices, aesthetics
- Cultural Concepts:
 - Cultural Relativism: Understanding another culture on its own terms
 - Ethnocentrism: Judging other cultures by the standards of your own
- Religion:
- Universalizing Religions: Spread through expansion and relocation diffusion (e.g., Christianity, Islam)
- Ethnic Religions: Found near their hearth, spread through relocation diffusion (e.g., Hinduism, Judaism)
 - Cultural Processes:
 - Acculturation: Adoption of traits from a dominant culture
 - Assimilation: Replacement of weaker culture by a dominant one
 - Syncretism: Blending of two cultures
 - Multiculturalism: Coexistence of multiple cultures in one area



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Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes

• Key Terms:

- Geopolitics: Interaction between politics and territories
- Sovereignty: State's authority to govern itself
- State: Political unit with defined boundaries (e.g., USA, China)
- Nation: Cultural unit with common ancestry, language, religion

• Types of Political Units:

- Nation-state: Political unit with one nation (e.g., Japan)
- Stateless Nation: Nation without a state (e.g., Kurds)
- Multinational State: State with multiple nations (e.g., USSR)

• Boundary Types:

- Antecedent: Before cultural landscape
- Subsequent: Evolved with the cultural landscape
- Superimposed: Imposed by outside forces
- Relict: No longer functions as a boundary

Political Concepts:

- Irredentism: Ethnic group aiming to reclaim territory
- Balkanization: Fragmentation of a state into smaller states
- **Self-determination:** Ethnic groups governing themselves



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Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes

- Farming Types:
 - Intensive: Market gardening, plantation agriculture
 - Extensive: Shifting cultivation, nomadic herding
- Rural Settlement Patterns:
 - Clustered: Close proximity
 - Dispersed: Isolated from neighbors
 - Linear: Along roads or rivers
- Rural Survey Methods:
 - Metes and bounds: Descriptions of land based on natural features
 - Township and range: Rectangular land divisions
 - Long lot: Land divided into narrow parcels along rivers or roads

Additional Notes:	



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Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

- Urbanization: Increase in the population of cities
- Urban Models:
 - Concentric Zone: City grows in rings
 - Sector Model: City grows in sectors (Hoyt)
 - Multiple Nuclei Model: City has multiple activity centers
 - Galactic/Periphery Model: Modified multiple nuclei model; accounts for

suburbanization

- Squatter Settlements: Low-quality housing developed without legal rights to the land
- Urban Concepts:
 - Site: Physical characteristics of a place
 - Situation: Relative location of a place (factors supporting growth)



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Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

- Economic Sectors:
 - Primary: Extraction of raw materials
 - Secondary: Processing of raw materials into goods
 - Tertiary: Provision of services
 - Quaternary: Information processing
 - Quinary: High-level decision-making activities
- Economic Models:
- **Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth:** Traditional society, preconditions for takeoff, takeoff, drive to maturity, high mass consumption
- **Weber's Least Cost Theory:** Optimal location of industry based on transportation, labor, and agglomeration factors
 - Economic Activity:
 - Formal: Legally registered and taxed
 - Informal: Not legally registered or taxed