Chapter 1

Reference maps

Various thematic maps types

Absolute vs Relative location

Pros and Cons of different map projections

GIS

Satellite navigation

Remote sensing

Real examples of Geospatial Data

Distance decay

Time-space compression

Pattern

Environmental determinism

Possibilism

Scales of analysis: local, national, regional, global

Why scale matters

Regions

Formal, Functional, and Perceptual/Vernacular Region

Location of world regions as identified by College Board

Transitional zones at boundaries

Unit 2 Migration/Population

Physical factors that effect population distribution (climate, water, landforms)

Human factors that affect population distribution

(cultural, economics, history, politics)

How to calculate density: arithmetic, physiological, agricultural

What does each method used to calculate population density reveal the pressure the population exerts on the land

Carrying Capacity (how population impacts the environment and natural resources)

Purpose of population pyramids (predict pop growth/decline and need for resources/goods/services)

How to read a population pyramid

Demographic factors that impact population growth/decline: fertility, mortality, migration

Natural increase rate

Doubling time

Social, Cultural, political and economic things that impact: fertility, mortality, migration rates

Purpose of and how to read a DTM

Purpose of and what the Epidemiological Transition Model says

Malthusian Theory

Points made by critics of Malthus

Pronatalist Policy examples and why

Antinatalist Policy examples and why

Pro immigration examples and why

Antiimmigration examples and why

How changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have changed fertility rates in most parts of the world (examples)

Regenstein’s Laws of Migration

Dependency ratio

How a high dependency ratio affects a country (examples)

Examples of push and pull factors

Intervening obstacle/intervening opportunity & example

Forced migration: slavery, refugee, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons & examples

Voluntary migration: transnational, internal, chain, step, guest worker, rural-to -urban

Unit 3: Culture

Cultural Realm map

Definition and examples of what makes up culture

Cultural relativism

Ethnocentrisms

Cultural landscape definition and examples

Ethnic neighborhoods

Sense of Place and examples (think language, religion, ethnic contributions)

Examples of how language, religion and ethnicity and how they are centripetal and centrifugal forces

Relocation and expansion of culture: including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus

Interactions between cultures: specifically, lingua franca (example and purpose), creolization

How colonialism/imperialism and trade helped shape patterns and practices.

How pop culture spreads (importance of the internet)

Why pop cultural is a threat to folk (examples)

Cultural hearths

Diffusion of language families, including Indo-European

Toponyms definitions and examples

Key religions, distinct places of origin

How Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism spread

Where Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near, where in relation to the hearth and what type of diffusion spreads the religion.

The effects of the diffusion of culture: Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism (definitions and examples)

Unit 4: Political

Types of political entities: nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations. (examples and how to define)

Self determination

Sovereignty

Devolution (definition and example)

How colonialism and imperialism impacted political boundaries (Berlin Conference)

Shatterbelt (definition and example

Importance of territoriality

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (importance and what the agreement says)