G2001 study guide questions for test 1 ch 1-6

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sometimes the author of your textbook uses technical geography jargon instead of everyday, easy to understand English. Fortunately, he has provided a useful glossary at the back of the book. So if you run across a confusing word or phrase, look it up in the glossary to find out what it really means. The glossary should be a very useful tool for you. Three things I consider when selecting a textbook are: content, cost, and does it have a glossary.

1. What aspect of the Earth’s orbit is responsible for the seasons experienced on Earth each year?

2. What phenomenon on Earth is a result of the Moon’s gravitational effect?

3. What is the driver of plate tectonics?

4. Where do earthquakes and volcanoes primarily occur?

5. What were some of the causes of mass extinction in Earth’s history of life?

6. What is true regarding human diffusion during the Pleistocene era?

7. What climate event in the past 1,000 years would have coincided with a reduction in sea level?

8. What is the best relatively recent example of human adaptations to climate change?

9. What is TRUE about the shift from cosmography to geography?

10. What geographic concept is interested in the social connections, political arrangements, and economic conditions that structure places and spaces?

11. What are examples of “moral statistics” from the 19th century?

12. What term describes the situation that Geographer Andrew Lawson revealed in a set of maps showing how minority and low-income children in South Carolina were more likely to live in areas with lead-contaminated soils?

13. Sir Halfred Mackinder has been attributed for saying that Geography is an aid to statecraft. What explains his meaning?

14. What is Tobler’s Law?

15. What are some of the essential spatial categories that are used in geography?

16. What is the world’s current population estimate?

17. Across the American continent, what percentage of the indigenous population was lost due to diseases brought from Europe?

18. What is an accurate representation of the relationship between agricultural productivity and human populations?

19. What factors, or changes, are associated with the demographic transition?

20. In which stage of the demographic transition have most less developed countries seemed to have gotten stuck or took an exceptionally long time to move on from that stage?

21. What kind of country is likely to have high birth rates?

22. What kind of country is likely to have low birth rates?

23. What term describes the relative sizes of the working age and non-working age cohorts in a population?

24. What is the fifth phase of the demographic transition?

25. In what kind of a country would the middle age segment of the population not be considered the “sandwich generation”?

26. What was Malthus’ basic argument concerning population increases and food supply growth?

27. What are Barry Commoner’s four laws of ecology?

28. What has contributed to the increase of aquaculture or fish farming enterprises, which have their own environmental pollution and genetic contamination issues?

29. What term describes the situation when people do not have relatively easy access to safe and nutritious food, either on a permanent or transitory basis?

30. Which type of government is most likely to suffer famines?

31. According to Schade and Pimentel, if the population increases to 9.2 billion, food insecurity will result from what two factors?

32. What do Schade and Pimentel argue is responsible for the loss of irrigated land, some of the most productive land on the planet?

33. What was able to generate large amounts of relatively cheap food, thus bypassing Malthusian limits, at least temporarily?

34. Which country is an example of the geographic distribution of high levels of obesity?

35. For centuries, oil was just a messy black substance that oozed from the Earth until the creation of the carbon economy. What is this an example of?

36. Why did coal come into use as a fuel?

37. What is the almost 90 percent of coal produced in the United States used for?

38. In 2015, which country wasthe world’s largest coal producer, and which country was the largest coal importer?

39. What are the five laws of resource use?

40. What term describes the assumption that the Earth can only support so much population and sustain so much economic growth?

41. What country is the single largest exporter of oil?

42. What type of social grouping was most connected to the environment as a living organism filled with sustenance, spiritual meaning, and cosmological significance?

43. What or whom do the Iroquois refer to when they say the “Three Sisters?”

44. What is commodified agriculture?

45. When people began to grow more food to sell rather than for sustenance, how did the idea, or meaning, of land change.

46. In political ecology, the vulnerability of households to environmental hazards can often be linked to what?

47. In the Arctic, what is causing the opening of new shipping routes, easier access to natural resources, and the opportunity to project a military presence?

48. What is considered perhaps the most influential factor in the cause of global warming?

49. What is often reflected most in complicated landscape texts?

50. Why is the impact of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans in 2005 NOT considered a natural disaster by the text?

51. Erle Ellis and colleagues argue that we are now in a new geological age which indicates the profound and fundamental restructuring caused by human agency. what is it called?

52. What is rewilding?