G2001Test study guide questions test 2 – ch 7-11

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 economic activities characterize the primary sector?

2. What economic activities characterize the tertiary sector?

3. What two sectors tend to be the most important to employment as an economy grows and matures?

5. According to the text, the primary sector is very much influenced by what?

6. What barriers make it difficult for subsistence smallholders to become commercial farmers?

7. What are elements of a global land grab?

8. Considering the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, how would the St. Louis metropolitan area’s emphasis be considered?

9. What group is the most vulnerable in the current global land grab?

10. What agricultural input associated with commercialization has wide-reaching impacts on groundwater contamination, negative air quality, and eutrophication from runoff?

11. Where did the Green Revolution occur first?

12. What produced the large-scale manufacturing of goods as a major component of an economy?

13. The first Kondratieff Cycle, occurring from 1787 to 1845, is associated with textile manufacturing. What country provided the best example?

14. What economic activities are associated with the fourth Kondratieff Cycle?

15. Global shift refers to the redistribution of manufacturing employment from where to where?

16. In mature economies, there is a shift from what to what?

17. Global shift refers to the redistribution of manufacturing employment from which continent to which continent?

18. In mature economies, there is a shift from what type of work to what type of work?

19. According to Rostow’s model, what stage is the United States at?

20. In the core-periphery model, what essential economic input flows out of the periphery and to the core?

21. In the core-periphery model, what countries are observed to be moving from the periphery toward the core?

22. What term describes the continuation of growth that occurs as labor and capital are attracted to a leading region, which in turn, through cumulative causation, generates even more growth?

23. According to product cycles, what is the major attraction for firms to locate in a particular location in the more mature stages of production?

24. What may disrupt the clustering of production or specialized sectors in a region?

25. What term describes countries that have successfully crafted their economic policies to move from the periphery of the global economy closer to the core?

26. What political system is more possible as a country becomes more developed and wealthier, provided its wealth is widely spread?

27. What economic element is hypermobile and flows to where costs can be minimized?

28. What are the economic changes that have been weakening the power of labor since the 1980s?

29. What represents an implication of a mass consumption economy?

30. Besides having a large population, what else do the most powerful countries in the world today also typically have?

31. Where in a hypothetical, developed country would the population with the least economic importance or political power relative to their size be located?

32. What are categories of social difference?

33. Where in the world would the lowest female participation rates likely be found?

34. Where would you expect to find the lowest average age of a woman giving birth to her first child?

35. What is the best description of an imposed ethnicity?

36. What term best describes the notion that social groups will mutually change one another and society as they interact in complex ways over successive generations?

37. What is transhumance?

38. In developed countries with many dense cities, a high percent urban population, and a low percent rural population, what type of internal migration would you expect to be foremost?

39. What is a remittance?

40. What model of population movement represents the comparative assessment of characteristics between origin and destination that often characterizes the decision-making of voluntary migrants?

41. From what type of social context do animist traditions typically arise?

42. Who would be least likely to believe and practice an animist tradition?

43. The spread of main religions worldwide have driven animist traditions to peripheral and marginal lands. What is an example of these peripheral and marginal lands?

44. What are the religions originating in the Indic hearth region, centered on the Indus Valley?

45. Across India, many from what religion to what religion to avoid debilitating and limiting caste designation.

46. Developing in northern India around the 6th century, what religion emerged as a critical offshoot to Hinduism.\_.

47. what ancient religion teaches nonviolence and honoring other forms of life; and what other ancient religion teaches social ethics that emphasize honoring of hierarchy, tradition, and stability?

48. What changes have occurred along with various stages of globalization?

49. Why is the Semitic region in the Middle East a significant world religious site?

50. What do Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have in common?

51. How did early Christianity spread across the Roman Empire?

52. How did Christianity spread worldwide starting in the 16th century?

53. What event marks the start of the Muslim calendar?

54. What was NOT one of the regions that made up part of the Islamic empire?

55. In the Middle East, which Muslim sect dominates in numbers? What sect has significant clusters of adherents in Iran and parts of Iraq, Lebanon, and Bahrain.

56. In the USA, what is the majority church affiliation associated with the Bible Belt?

57. What is the major religion and sacred site of pilgrimage is associated with the *hajj*?

58. What are the contemporary dynamics impacting global religious life?

59. What city is considered holy or sacred by Jews, Christians, and Muslims?

60. What term describes the particular aspect of how languages developed through contact with other environments and people?

61. What environmental conditions tend to have the level of highest linguistic diversity?

62. What are the languages descending from the Latin legacy of the Roman Empire (a Romance language)?

63. Which of the following is an example of how language use reflects imperial incorporation?

64. What toponymic era is represented by the situation of Alice Springs, Australia and the reemergence of the long-silenced Aboriginal name of Mparntwe?

65. What term describes how a colonial power renames the landscape by replacing local words with those from the colonial language as an act of appropriation and control?

66. What type of contact language form develops and is adopted permanently?

67. What is considered the localization of language, often evolving very distinct regional variants, particularly over long periods of time?

68. What is an example of code switching?

69. What group specifically drives the language shift occurrence?

70. What are examples of a liturgical language?

71. What type of language policy is illustrated when each state in the US provides English and Spanish versions of state-specific documents and forms?72. What group is likely the most vulnerable to language replacement?

73. What has become the contemporarylanguage of global interaction?

74. What has particularly accelerated the rate of global English competency?