

Second Edition Textbook Terms and Concepts with specific pages listed

For all other supportive material, refer to the Distance Third Edition Objectives

Discussion of each region includes the following five themes:

- Environmental geography
- Population and settlement
- Cultural coherence and diversity
- Geopolitical framework—patterns of dominance and division .
- Economic and social development

It would be expected that students include each of these five areas when discussing regional similarities and differences.

Chapter 1: Diversity and Globalization

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the dynamic tension between diversity and globalization and its relevance to the study of geography
- region as a geographic concept
- how demographic issues such as birth rates, death rates, natural increase rates, total fertility rates and dependency rates influence population growth and change
- the stages of the Demographic Transition as well as its causes and effects
- migration patterns and the factors that influence these patterns
- settlement patterns are related to population issues
- the impact of urbanization
- themes in political geography, including nation-state, centrifugal and centripetal forces, boundaries, global terrorism, colonialism and decolonization
- the meaning of culture, the impact of cultural imperialism and nationalism, and how language and religion influence culture
- economic development and social development indicators

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

adult illiteracy rates (p.30)	dialect (p.19)	more-developed country (MDC) (p.26)
bubble economy (p.6)	economic development (p.29)	
centrifugal forces (p.24)	ethnic religion (p.20)	nation (p.23)
centripetal forces (p.24)	females in the labor force (p.29)	nation-state (p.23)
colonialism (p.24)	geopolitics (p.22)	overurbanization (p.24)
crude birth rate (p.11)	globalization (p.1)	population pyramid (p.11)
crude death rate (p.11)	global terrorism (pp.22-23)	rate of natural increase (p.11)
cultural imperialism (p.16)	GNI per capita (p.28)	squatter settlement (p.14)
cultural nationalism (p.16)	less-developed country (LDC) (p.26)	state (p.23)
cultural syncretism or hybridization (p.18)	life expectancy (p.11)	sweatshop (p.6)
culture (p.16)	lingua franca (p.19)	total fertility rate (p.11)
decolonization (p.24)	migration push and pull forces (p.14)	transnational firms (p.4)
demographic transition (p.12)		under age 5 mortality (p.29)
		universalizing religion (p.20)
Chapter 2: The Changing Global Environment		

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- that the earth's bioregions (biomes) consist of geology, climate, hydrology and vegetation
- how global climates are linked to both human settlement and food production as well as factors that influence climate
- factors affecting the global warming debate, including causes, effects, and international agreements to limit greenhouse gases
- human impact on the environment, in particular an awareness about the relationship between biomes and climate regions and the causes of deforestation

and desertification (A general awareness about the location of the major biomes will exist, i.e. tropical forests and savannas, deserts and grasslands, and temperate forests.)

- factors impacting food resources, such as the Green Revolution, social and political problems, and the impact of globalization on dietary preferences.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

anthropogenic (p.36) bioregion (biome) (p.39) causes and effects of global warming (pp.36-37) climate region (p.35) climograph (p.35) deforestation (pp.40-41) desert (p.42)	desertification (p.42) food and agricultural issues (pp.43-44) globalization (pp.43,45) grasslands (p.42) Greenhouse Effect (p.36) Green Revolution (p.43) pollution (p.44)	prairie (p.42) savanna (p.39) steppe (p.42) subsistence farming (p.43) temperate forest (pp.42-43) tropical forest (p.39) weather (p.33)
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Chapter 3: North America

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the differences between the physical and cultural boundaries of North America
- the region in terms of relative wealth, urbanization, resource consumption, reliance on technology, financial and informational services, and its impact on popular culture
- the impact of globalization
- the physical geography of North America
- environmental concerns of this region
- migration patterns and the impact on cultural identity
- geopolitical relationships between the United States and Canada
- how North Americans have achieved high levels of economic development
- the social challenges that exist for the region
- cultural diversity and cultural diffusion

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

acid rain (p.50) boreal forest (p.52) counterurbanization (p.58) cultural assimilation (p.61) ethnicity (p.60) federal state (p.69) gentrification (p.59) globalization of North American culture (pp.65-66) Group of Eight (G-8) (p.74)	location factor (p.73) Megalopolis (p.55) native peoples (p.66) North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (p.67) North America and the global economy (pp.73-74) North Americans on the move (pp.56-58) prairie (p.52)	sectoral transformation (p.73) social problems linked to ethnic diversity (p.74) tundra (p.52) unitary state (p.69) urbanization patterns and effects pp.55, 58-59) US/Canadian migration patterns (pp.61-62)
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Chapter 4: Latin America

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the influence of languages and colonial histories in the two Latin American regions of South America and Middle America
- its geographic location, extent of urbanization, population density, resource base, ethnic diversity, and export history
- environmental concerns of the region and efforts to improve the environmental quality
- how physical geography influences population centers and economic development
- migration patterns and its demographic, economic and social effects
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity
- how economic and social factors have influenced development

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

agrarian reform (p.94) Altoplano (p.86) challenges in meeting the needs of a population that is young COMARCA (p.97) cultural identity and the influence of Native American heritage dependency theory (p.109) dollarization (p.110) El Nino (p.88) grassification (p.82) growth poles, or planned industrial cities (p.106)	impact of immigration informal sector (p.107) latifundia (p.94) maquiladora (p.106) megacities (p.80) Mercosur (p.100) mestizo (p.95) minifundia (p.94) NAFTA (pp. 82, 103-104) neoliberal policies (p.110) neotropics (p.80) Organization of American States (OAS) (p.100)	race, inequality, and the status of women (pp.111-112) remittances (p.96) rural-to-urban migration (p.93) shields (p.85) squatter settlements (p.93) subnational organizations (p.103) supranational organizations (p.103) syncretic religion (p.98) thermal inversion (p.83) urbanization and settlement patterns urban primacy (p.92)
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Chapter 5: The Caribbean

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the cultural reasons for distinguishing the Caribbean from Latin America
- factors that have led to environmental degradation
- the major countries and/or territories from the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and Rimland states
- the impact of climate and hurricanes on the region
- population and settlement patterns, including demographic trends and migration patterns
- the historical and cultural influences that have provided a sense of cultural coherence in a region of many linguistic, religious and ethnic differences. An emphasis will be placed on European colonialism, plantation agriculture, African and Asian migration influences, and/or Creolization
- the geopolitical forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism, independence, and regional integration
- economic development in terms of agriculture, industrialization, trade, creation of specialized services, and tourism
- social development indicators, i.e. health care, education, status of women, family size, and the relationship to migration

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

African diaspora (p.129)	Cuba and regional politics	mono-crop production (p.127)
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brain drain (p.142) capital leakage (p.141) Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) (p.135) Caribbean diaspora (p.125) Caribbean identity and ethnic diversity (pp.127-132) creolization (p.127)	(p.134) free trade zones (p.138) globalization effects Greater Antilles (p.120) hurricanes (p.121) indentured labor (p.129) isolated proximity (p.116) Lesser Antilles (p.120) maroons (p.129)	Monroe Doctrine (p.132) neocolonialism (p.132) offshore banking (p.139) plantation America (p.127) Puerto Rico—Commonwealth vs. statehood (pp.133-135) remittances (p.143) rimland (p.118) tourism (p.140)
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Chapter 6: Sub-Saharan Africa

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the boundaries between the 48 mainland and island countries and one territory that constitutes North Africa
- that the coherence of the region is based on the similarity of livelihood systems and the shared colonial experience of the peoples of this region
- environmental issues, i.e. desertification, transhumance, deforestation, and wildlife conservation
- the physical geography characteristics, i.e. landforms, watersheds, climate and vegetation (biomes)
- population and settlement trends, including family patterns, land use, and rural versus urban life
- the role that diseases have played in this region
- reasons for the lack of cultural and political coherence across the region that often result in cultural and political conflict
- reasons why the region is the poorest and least developed world region
- the future prospects and challenges, both economic and social

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

African poverty African union (p.172) AIDS (p.157) Apartheid (p.162) Berlin Conference (p.170) biofuels (p.149) Botswana—a regional success story (p.167) clans (p.176) coloured (p.162) desertification (p.146) European colonialism (p.168) genocide (p.175) Great Escarpment (p.151)	homelands (p.171) Horn of Africa (p.154) internally displaced persons (p.174) kleptocracy (p.179) life expectancy and health issues (p.185) pastoralists (p.160) refugee (p.174) Sahel (p.174) savannas (p.154) status of women (p.186) structural adjustment programs (p.176)	sustainable development— environmental, social, cultural, and economic challenges swidden (p.160) townships or squatter settlements (p.162) transhumance (p.147) tribalism (p.173) tribe (p.164) tropical forests (pp.152-153) tsetse fly (p.160) watersheds (p.151) wildlife conservation (p.149)
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Chapter 7: Southwest Asia and North Africa

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- that the region, while usually associated with arid climates, oil, Islam and persistent political instability, still has variations in physical and human patterns, making it difficult to generalize about the region
- the importance of the region's cultural hearths, and the diffusion of innovations
- the environmental issue of concern to a largely arid region
- how settlement patterns are related to availability of water, resources, and political issues
- challenges facing traditional ways of making a living through intensive agriculture and pastoral nomadism
- migration patterns and its demographic, cultural and economic effects
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity, especially the significance of the religious diversity of the region, the expression of language, and ethnicity
- globalization and its impact on cultural change, especially the rise of religious fundamentalism
- insights into the many ongoing political conflicts in the region
- how the economic and social development of a region, consisting of wealth and poverty, is influenced by OPEC, regional and international linkages, tourism, and women's changing world

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Arab-Israeli conflict (p.211)	Islamic fundamentalism (p.190)	pastoral nomadism (p.199)
beliefs of Islam (p.204)	kibbutzes (p.201)	physiological densities (p.197)
brain drain (p.219)	Kurdistan (p.207)	protectorates and France (p.209)
culture hearth (p.189)	monotheism (p.203)	qanat system (p.192)
culture hearth of Christianity, Islam and Judaism (p.203)	oil, natural gas, and the global economy (p.215)	Quran (p.204)
domestication (p.199)	OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (p.190)	salinization (p.192)
Fertile Crescent (p.199)	Ottoman Empire (p.205)	Shiites (p.205)
fossil water (p.192)	Palestinian Authority (PA) (p.212)	Suez Canal (p.209)
Green Line (p.189)		Sufism (p.206)
Hajj (p.204)		Sunnis (p.205)
hydropolitics (p.193)		theocratic state (p.205)
		transhumance (p.200)

Chapter 8: Europe

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- Europe as a diverse region of different languages, religions and landscapes, and current efforts to balance nationalism and supranational economic, political and cultural integration
- factors explaining Europe's environmental diversity, despite its relatively small land mass, as well as local and global environmental concerns and ways they are addressed
- how its physical geography, i.e. landforms, climate and rivers influence the region
- how settlement and population patterns are related to industrialization, migration, its stage of the demographic transition, and its sense of cultural identity from urban landscapes
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity from which differences in languages, customs and religions have created local and regional identities that have caused conflict. Also, bilingualism and multilingualism, secularism and migration are other influences.

- geopolitical factors of nationalism, nation-states, shifting boundaries through war, and balkanization
- economic and social development influences, from the Industrial Revolution to the creation of the European Union

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

buffer zone (p.247)	marine west coast climate (p.230)
Cold War (p.223)	maritime climate (p.227)
continental climate (p.230)	medieval landscape (p.236)
Euroland (p.254)	Mediterranean climate (p.203)
European Union (EU) (p.223)	polders (p.231)
Germanic languages (p.238)	religious diversity (pp.240-243)
guest workers (p.234)	Renaissance-Baroque landscape (p.236)
industrial landscape (p.208)	Romance languages (p.238)
Industrial Revolution (p.250)	secularization (p.242)
Iron Curtain (p.247)	
irredentism (p.245)	

Chapter 9: The Russian Domain

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- The Russian Domain of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), consisting of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, is the largest country in area, spans 11 time zones, and includes some of the harshest climates on earth.
- the environmental impact of a large region with many and varied natural resources, the potential for agriculture, and the reasons for environmental degradation
- population and settlement patterns, including migration patterns, urbanization and governmental policy, and the demographic crisis
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity
- the geopolitical framework, based on the former Soviet Union with its autonomous areas, and the current concerns of denuclearization, devolution and regional tensions
- the economic development adjustments necessitated in moving from a Soviet economy to a post-Soviet economy, as well as the social problems that were created

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

autonomous areas (p.280)	permafrost (p.267)
centralized economic planning (p.286)	pollution (p.261)
denuclearization (p.283)	Russian Federation Treaty (p.284)
Eastern Orthodox Christianity (p.274)	Russification (p.271)
exclave (p.282)	Slavic peoples (p.274)
glasnost (p.282)	social problems (p.288)
mikrorayons (p.273)	Trans-Siberian Railroad (p.270)
perestroika (p.282)	tsars (p.271)

Chapter 10: Central Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the influence of the former U.S.S.R. (and now Russia) and China on a region that includes Mongolia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the impact of being landlocked, the mountainous terrain, dry climate and the impact of oil
- the environmental issues of desertification, deforestation, desiccation and salinization
- population and settlement patterns based on climate, subsistence patterns, migration of Han Chinese and Russians, as well as urban influences
- patterns of cultural coherence and diversity of a region with an Indo-European hearth, but now impacted with its linguistic and ethnic diversity as well as the geography of religion
- geopolitical tensions and the roles of Russia, China, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, war, separatist movements, border conflicts, Tibet and Xinjiang, and Islamic fundamentalism
- economic development that is based on abundant resources and devastated economies
- the social development of women

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

challenge to cultural autonomy economics and its role in developing global connections (p.314) pastoralist (p.298) steppe (p.293) theocracy (p.305) transhumance (p.300) status of women (p.315)

Chapter 11: East Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the world's most populous region, which includes China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Taiwan
- environmental geography problems and the relationship to population, industrialization and physical geography. Pollution exporting and factors affecting endangered species are also issues.
- Japan's settlement patterns and the relationship between agriculture and urbanization
- the settlement, agriculture and urban patterns of China, Taiwan and Korea
- the cultural coherence of religious and philosophical beliefs as well as the diversity expressed through secularism, spoken languages and ethnicity
- the geopolitical history of the centrality of China, and Japan's ability to remain outside China's reach, the postwar geopolitics of Japan, Korea, and division of China, and the global dimensions of the geopolitics today
- the disparity of economic and social development patterns from country to country and within countries, the influence of globalization in changing economic systems, living standards, and population concerns and the position of women

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

autonomous region (p.337)	Mandarin Chinese (p.337)
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China's development impact (p.348)	pollution exporting (p.323)
Chinese population concerns (p.352)	Shinto (p.334)
Confucianism (p.333)	Special Economic Zones (SEZs) (p.349)
desertification (p.326)	spheres of influence (p.341)
diaspora (p.336)	superconurbation (p.331)
geomancy (p.334)	The Three Gorges (pp.319-321)
ideographic writing (p.332)	urban primacy (p.331)
Korea division (p.343)	

Chapter 12: South Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the world's second most populous region, consisting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and The Maldives.
- the unique climatological challenges of this region, which include monsoons and hurricanes as well as the accompanying flooding
- the challenges of feeding a large and growing population
- attitudes toward family planning
- migration and settlement patterns and the relationship to agriculture and urban problems
- the Green Revolution
- cultural coherence and diversity influences based on religion, language and British imperialism
- the geopolitical landscape since independence from Britain, as a result of ethnic and religious diversity, and the potential for conflict
- the economic and social development patterns of one of the poorest world regions and the apparent dichotomies of poverty versus a growing middle class, of education and illiteracy, the differential treatment of males and females, and the impact of globalization

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

bustees (p.364)	Indo-European language (p.369)
caste system (p.366)	Jainism (p.368)
Dravidian language (p.369)	linguistic nationalism (p.370)
federal state (p.375)	monsoon (p.359)
Green Revolution (p.363)	rainshadow effect (p.359)
Hindi (p.370)	salinization (p.364)
Hindu nationalism (p.366)	Sikhism (p.368)
Indian diaspora (p.380)	Urdu (p.370)

Chapter 13: Southeast Asia

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the mainland countries of Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and insular (island) countries of Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, and East Timor
- environmental geography impacted by deforestation, air pollution, earthquakes, volcanoes, monsoons and typhoons
- settlement patterns and the impact of migration and governmental policies, extent of urbanization, and agricultural subsistence patterns
- population contrasts
- that cultural diversity is related to the historical influence of the major religions of the region, language variety, and global influences
- the geopolitical framework of war, ethnic strife, and regional cooperation
- uneven economic and social development

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

animism (p.399)	lingua franca (p.399)
Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) (p.385)	monsoon (p.348)
entrepot (p.410)	primate cities (p.395)
Golden Triangle (p.393)	swidden (p.393)
Karen (p.345)	typhoons (p.391)
Khmer Rouge (p.405)	transmigration (p.395)
	tsunami (p.391)

Chapter 14 Australia and Oceania

Students need to demonstrate an understanding of, and be able to describe, discuss and/or identify:

- the unique geography of archipelagos (island groups) and the unique cultural adaptations that the residents of this region have implemented
- the three regions of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia
- environmental challenges to a varied natural and human habitat
- the relationships between the indigenous peoples of this region and Europeans in terms of population and settlement patterns, cultural coherence and diversity, and geopolitical space and tensions
- economic and social development challenges

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Aborigine (p.428)	hot spot (p.425)	outback (p.418)
Aotearoa (p.441)	kanakas (p.434)	Pidgin English (Pijin) (p.438)
archipelagos (p.418)	Maori (p.418)	Polynesia (p.418)
Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Group (APEC) (p.445)	Melanesia (p.418)	tsunamis (p.425)
atoll (p.425)	Micronesia (p.419)	viticulture (p.432)
haoles (p.437)	microstates (p.439)	White Australia Policy (p.434)
high islands (p.425)	Native Title Bill (p.440)	
	Oceania (p.417)	