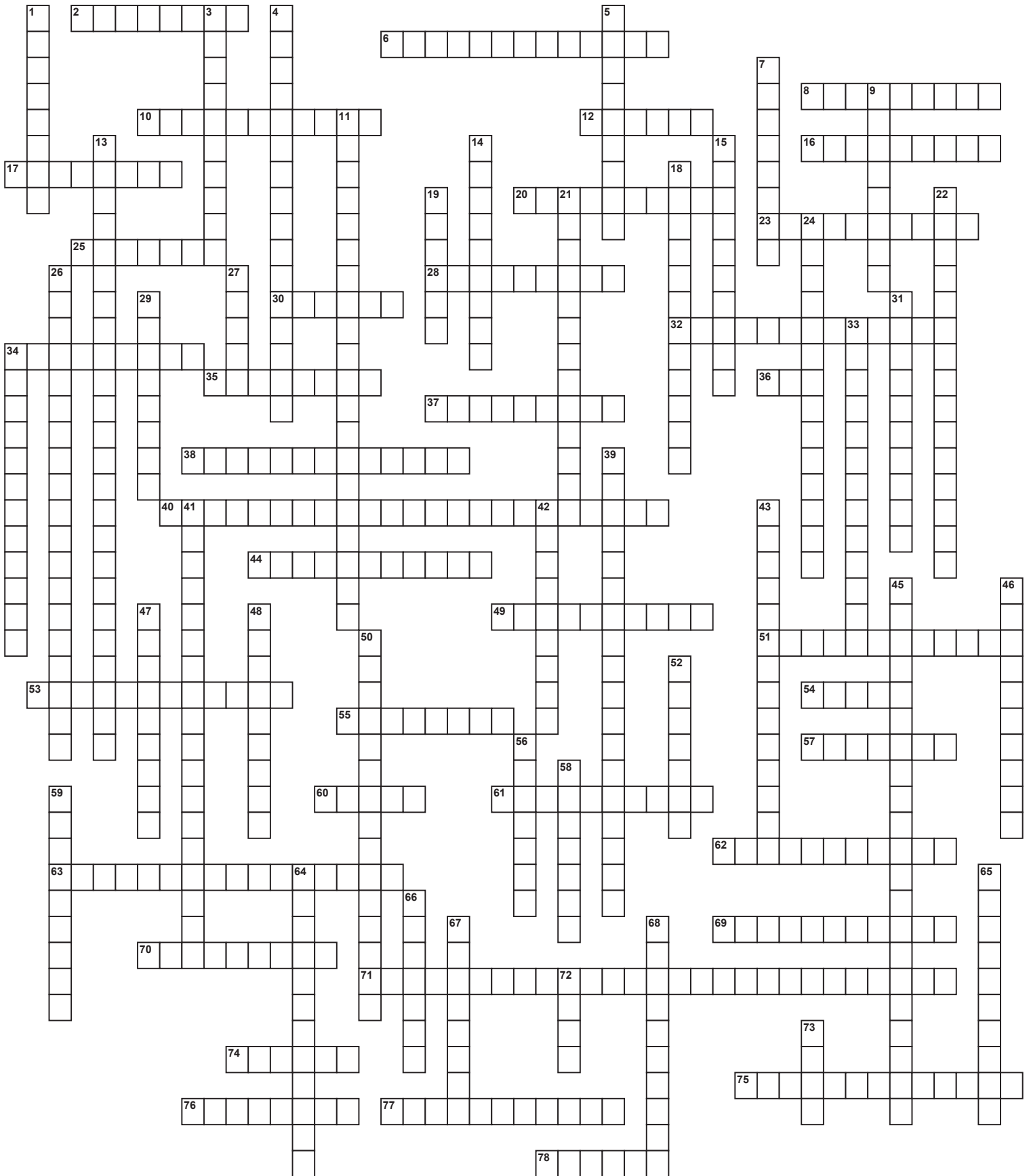


Unit 1 Basic Concepts and Development Exam Review



ACROSS

- 2 coordinate system measuring distance north or south of the equator.
- 6 distribution property that describes the closeness or distance that a feature is spread over a space.
- 8 Revolution in which humans switched from hunting and gathering to settled agriculture.
- 10 according to the World-Systems theory, the global differences in wealth are the legacy of this global policy carried out mostly by Europeans over a four hundred year period.
- 12 this country has seen its HDI decline from over .90 in the 1980s to under .80 by 2000 due to the painful transition from a centrally-planned communist economy to market-based capitalist economy.
- 16 a graph in the form of a map which distorts the size of geographic units in order to reflect data.
- 17 this projection's major disadvantage is that (because it does NOT use interruptions) too much area is allocated to oceans and that land areas must be consequently smaller.
- 20 this is created when a three-dimensional area is represented on a two-dimensional flat surface like a map.
- 23 type of diffusion that is the result of people physically moving from one location to another.
- 25 this type of job involves the direct extraction of raw materials from the Earth through agriculture, mining, fishing and forestry.
- 28 the spread of a feature from one place to another through a snowballing process in which the feature spreads but does not lose influence at the hearth.
- 30 this type of region is also known as "uniform" because everyone shares one or more homogeneous characteristics within the area.
- 32 these products are more accessible to people living in MDCs than those living in LDCs (in which residents are aware of their existence but owned by relatively few). When used for measuring development transportation and communication products are especially considered. (two words).
- 34 description of objects in an area that are NOT in close proximity.
- 35 this map projection is distorted on the North and South margins and is famous for its greatly enlarged misrepresentation of Greenland.
- 36 a two-dimensional or flat-scale model of part of the Earth's surface.
- 37 "to write about or describe the Earth"
- 38 this approach to analyzing global differences in development states that patterns of wealth and poverty in the world are so long-standing and ingrained that they are very difficult to overcome.
- 40 this data gathering tool is largely used for locational purposes (three words).
- 44 this theory holds that the physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to modify and adapt to their environment.
- 49 process by which humans change

- themselves or their behavior to better fit their environment.
- 51 this "emerging" region has the highest HDI among LDC regions (two words).
- 53 process by which humans change their environment to fit their needs.
- 54 this country's HDI is among the world's highest despite having an extremely unfavorable ratio of resources to population, but has achieved a high HDI by concentrating on rigorous educational and training programs to create a skilled labor force.
- 55 type of expansion diffusion in which the underlying principle spreads but not necessarily the end product.
- 57 a recognizable geometric arrangement of objects within an area.
- 60 relationship between the portion of the Earth being studied and the Earth as a whole or the level at which a phenomenon is being analyzed.
- 61 Revolution in which people switched from making things by hand to making them by machines.
- 62 composed of parts or elements that are all of the same kind; of the same kind or nature; essentially alike.
- 63 layers of human settlement in a particular place (two words).
- 69 the UN tries to measure the level of "this" for women by examining the number of women who participate in economic and political decision making.
- 70 coordinate system measuring distance east and west from the prime meridian.
- 71 this computer program layers information for analytical purposes (three words).
- 74 area of distinguished by distinctive commonalities and combinations of cultural and physical features.
- 75 phenomenon which states that the farther away two locations are the less likely they are to influence each other (two words).
- 76 along with the term "developing" what other term can be applied to LDCs which have made some progress in development and who are expected to continue with that progress.
- 77 his world-systems theory divides the globe into three tiers (last name).
- 78 the place where an innovation originates.

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- 1 most basic concept of geography which answers the "where" question.
- 3 map that is best for displaying the frequency and location of occurrences within an area (two words).
- 4 world's least developed region which consequently has the highest percentage of people living in poverty and suffering from poor health and low education levels (two words/hyph.).
- 5 the process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time.
- 7 this type of job involves the providing of goods and services to people in exchange for payment.
- 9 along with student/teacher ratio this human ability helps to measure the level of education in a country.
- 11 a phenomenon of the modern world

- which describes the reduction in time it takes for something to reach another place (three words/hyph., the first two terms are interchangeable; put them in alphabetical order)
- 13 European geographers of the 1800s believed the physical environment CAUSED social development and behaviors in an approach known as this (two words).
- 14 this expresses an average across the entire population and is used to standardize statistics across entities with different sized populations for comparison (two words).
- 15 this type of region, also known as nodal, is tied to a central point by transportation, communication or economic associations.
- 18 type of expansion diffusion in which an idea is spread from people in nodes of authority or power to other people or places.
- 19 common distribution pattern usually along a road or a river.
- 21 global areas where both core and periphery processes are happening (hyph.)
- 22 also known as Brandt's line, this geographic division of the earth into MDC and LDC regions is based on the reality that nearly all MDCs are located above 30° N Latitude (three words/hyph.).
- 24 the UN HDI uses this demographic measure of future lifespan as a main determinant of a country's development (two words).
- 26 this is a measure of the total wealth generated within a country and is the prime factor used to determine the level of economic development in a country (three words).
- 27 specific point on Earth distinguished by a physical and human characteristics.
- 29 another term for mathematical or exact location.
- 31 type of expansion diffusion in which an idea or information that spreads rapidly to the closest people or places without regard to rank.
- 33 the process by which barriers between countries are being broken down, things are becoming worldwide in scope and more interdependent.
- 34 this is the arrangement of a feature in space which can be described using three different properties.
- 39 the process of development seeks to improve this for people (two words).
- 41 this concept is important in analysis and in deciding what sized unit should be used to collect and display data (three words).
- 42 how the site and relative location of a place make it important.
- 43 even though many countries in the periphery are now politically independent they still exist under this form of economic exploitation (hyph.).
- 45 UN-created measure that expresses a country's advancement through a combination of economic, social and demographic factors (three words).
- 46 economic sector that involves the collection, processing and manipulation of information in activities such as government, culture, libraries, scientific

- research, education, and info tech.
- 47 set of processes that involve lower skills, less technology and generate little wealth for the places in which they are embedded.
- 48 economic sector that involves the processing, transforming and assembly of raw materials into useful products.
- 50 the geographic study of human-environmental relationships (two words).
- 52 human and physical geographers study phenomenon using this perspective.
- 56 distribution property which measures the frequency that something occurs in a space.
- 58 economic sector that includes the highest levels of decision-making in a society or economy encompassing the top executives or officials in such fields as government, commerce, science, universities, nonprofits, healthcare, culture, and the media.
- 59 description of the objects in an area which are in close proximity.
- 64 is the value of a particular product compared to the inputs needed to make it.
- 65 this type of region also known as "perceptual" is a place people believe exists as part of their cultural identity.
- 66 place name
- 67 while a line of longitude is called a meridian, a line of latitude is called this.
- 68 map that uses color and shading to display the intensity of a feature spatially.
- 72 a set of processes that require higher levels of education, more technology and generate greater wealth in the places where they are embedded.
- 73 physical character of a place which may influence its importance.