1. *cartography* - the recording of data on maps

2. *area studies tradition* - emphasizes the study of specific regions and an understanding of the varied aspects of those regions

3. *earth science tradition* - emphasizes understanding the natural environment and the processes shaping the environment

4. *spatial tradition* - emphasizes how things are organized in space, especially spatial distributions, associations, and interactions

5. *physical geography* - focuses on the natural aspects of the earth, such as climate, landforms, soils, or vegetation

6. *regional geography* - focuses on a particular region and the geographic aspects of the economic, social and political systems of that region

7. *systematic geography* - emphasizes specific topics; for example, economic geography, urban geography, climatology, water resources, or population geography

8. *Agricultural Revolution* - the domestication of plants and animals, and the development of farming

9. *carrying capacity* - the maximum number of animals or people an area can support

10. *flow resources* - renewable resources, such as trees, grass, rivers and animals

11. *fund resources* - nonrenewable resources, such as minerals

12. *Industrial Revolution* - rapid technological change that began in the mid-eighteenth century and rapidly spread world wide; accompanied by the use of massive amounts of controlled inanimate energy

13. *population density* - number of people per unit area

14. *physiologic density* - population density expressed as the number of people per unit of arable land

15. *resource concept* - a focus on anything that can be used to satisfy a need

16. *technocratic theory* - the belief that technology increases at a rate greater than that of the population

17. *acculturation* - the merging of cultures through prolonged contact

18. *comparative advantage* - the idea that a given area gains by specializing in one or more products for which it has particular advantages; leads to trade to obtain other needed commodities

19. *cultural convergence* - the idea that the way in which people live tends to become more similar as development occurs around the world

20. *culture realm* - an area within which the population possesses similar traits

21. *culture trait* - a single element or characteristic of a group's culture -- for example, dress style

22. *diffused culture* - culture traits that are diffused, or spread, from one region or source to another area

23. *ecosystem* - assemblages of interdependent plants and animals

24. *evapotranspiration rate* - combined loss of water from direct evaporation and transpiration by plants

25. *hinterlands* - the tributary area of a port or city

26. *laterization* soil formation in the topics, with soluble minerals leaching from soil because of copious rainfall
27. **lingua franca** - an auxiliary language used by peoples of different speech; commonly used for trade and political purposes

28. **periphery regions** - less industrialized hinterlands with limited market development

29. **podzolization** - a process in humid regions whereby soluble materials are leached from upper soil layers, leaving residual soils that are frequently infertile and acidic

30. **primate city** - an urban center that is much larger than the next largest city in the country

31. **primary activity** - an economic pursuit involving production of natural or culturally improved resources, such as agriculture, livestock raising, forestry, fishing, and mining

32. **secondary activity** - processing of materials to add form utility; manufacturing

33. **tertiary activity** - an economic pursuit in which a service is performed

34. **quaternary activity** - information-oriented economic activity, such as research units, think tanks, and management-information services

35. **traditional subsistence economy** - system in which a family or small band undertakes both the production and limited processing required for local consumption

36. **circular causation** – a development theory based on an upward or downward spiraling effect

37. **core-periphery model** - a variation on the dependency theory emphasizing the spatial dimensions of global trade patterns, holding that the economic development of the core has been, and continues to be, achieved through trade relations that work to the disadvantage of the less-industrialized regions of the periphery

38. **cultural pluralism** - presence of two or more groups that follow different ways of life within the same area

39. **cultural determinism** - the theory that a person’s range of action -- food preference, occupations, rules of behavior - is limited largely by the society

40. **environmental determinism** - a general geographic theory according to which the physical environment controls what humankind does

41. **feminization of poverty** - process in which women are paid less than their male counterparts, with the result that 70% of the world’s adults living in poverty are women

42. **informal economic sector** - jobs not covered by national labor and employment laws, such as street vending, small business operation, and domestic work

43. **Lacostian view** - theory that explains underdevelopment as the result of complex and interacting forces of both internal and external origin

44. **mercantilism** - the philosophy by which most colonizing nations controlled the economic activities of their colonies, held that the colony existed for the benefit of the mother country

45. **neocolonialism** - retention of the trade relationships and patterns of pre-World War II colonialism, often cited to explain continuing uneven distributions of wealth

46. **world-systems theory** - theory established by historian Immanuel Wallerstein that states the world consists of a system of countries that are interdependent and connected because of political and economic competition