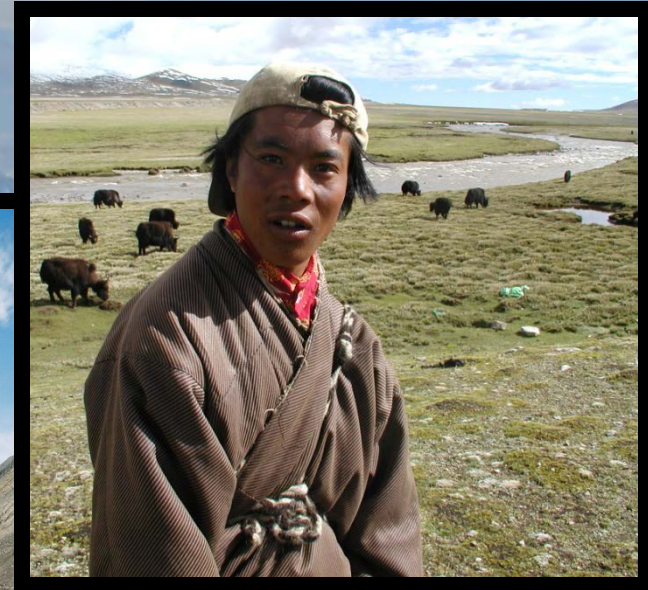


# Exam Study Guides for Introductory Geography

Land and  
People



Exam I, II, III



Tibet, Lhasa, Mount Everest  
Area, Brahmaputra  
Headwaters

# Geography...

...the setting upon which the drama of life unfolds.



Indonesia

# Exam I Review For Introduction to Geography

## Completed readings

### Text:

→ Chapters: 1 and 2

Some questions will come directly from your text. The questions could be on a subject discussed or not discussed. This is to guarantee that you are reading the text.

### Online Articles:

→ “Tibet Landscape of Tradition and Change

→”The Geography of Poverty and Wealth”

→ “The Four Traditions of Geography”

Note: Read and reread your notes. Most of the exam will come from this source

## First Question on the Exam

Come to class!

# Exam I Review For Introduction to Geography

## General Information

1. Study examples
2. Study all terms.
3. Study your lab.
4. Study lectures questions.
5. Study terms from the text.
6. Study major concepts in the readings.
7. Take your time.
8. Bring pencils.
9. I will not ask “date” or “specific number” type questions.
10. **Any** information printed on the PowerPoint overhead is fair game.
11. Any information written on the board may be on the exam.
12. Class discussion questions may be on the exam.
13. Information not printed in the very brief PowerPoint outline, such as the definition of a term or an expanded discussion on a specific topic, may be on the exam.
14. I do ask questions which go beyond definitions - questions that make you link several concepts. “Concept understanding” type questions are commonly asked.
15. There will be 40 questions on the exam Each question will be worth 1point.
16. If you have not been coming to class, I do not expect you to do well, as I intentionally design questions that are couched in class lectures and discussions – study hard and good luck.

## Test 1 General Study Guide

1. Know the Tibet case study that I used to introduce the class. For example, be familiar with major discussion topics such as causes of the decline of Tibetan cultural and environment.
2. Know specific Tibetan cultural traditions – food, dress, nomadic...
3. Know cultural adaptations to the harsh physical Tibetan environment
4. Geography as a spatial science – about place and space
5. Define Regions (i.e. formal, functional, perceptual...)
6. Examples of different types of regions
7. Scale - large & small → how different information is generated per size of region (regional concept)
8. Understand globalization in the context of development
9. Define development; What are major causes of uneven development?
10. Characteristics of developing countries: agriculture, low urban, primate cities, GNP per capita, industrialization...
11. Water as an indicator of development: assess to safe water
12. What are the interacting spheres of Physical Geography?
13. What are plate boundaries and how do they move with relation to each other? Know examples of each plate boundary type and location
14. Solar energy (Insolation, subsolar point, angle tangent to Earth )
15. Understand the reason for seasons; know seasons based insolation angle
16. The location & importance of Tropic of Cancer/Capricorn; Arctic/Antarctic Circles...
17. Completely understand the global circulation model
18. The location of H/L pressures & the resultant climate
19. Dominant wind patterns - what are they called & from what direction do they blow?
20. The hydrosphere and the misdistribution of global water resources
21. Condensation, normal lapse rate, dew point and precipitation
22. Lifting mechanisms that cause precipitation (convection, frontal, orographic)

# Key Terms and Discussion Topics to Know From Your Text and Readings

Note: You should know any term or concept that is covered both in class and in the readings.

**Chapter 1** – Key Terms: core-periphery model, cultural imperialism, cultural landscape, cultural nationalism, cultural syncretism or hybridization, decolonization, demographic transition, lingua franca, nation-state, population pyramid, purchasing power parity, rate of national increase, secularization. **Concepts from Text:** converging currents of globalization, environmental impacts of globalization, the pro-globalization stance, geography matters: environments, regions, landscapes, scale, population, settlement..., the geography of poverty and wealth.

**Chapter 2** – Key Terms: bioregion (biome), climograph, continentality, convergent plate boundaries, desertification, divergent plate boundary, greenhouse effect, insolation, maritime climate, prairie, rift valley, steppe, subduction zone, and tectonic plates. **Important Concepts from Text:** global climate controls, global warming and its major causes, major greenhouse gases, the world's major CO<sub>2</sub> polluters, bioregions (biomes).

**“Tibet: Landscape of Tradition and Change”** article - How has Tibet globalized? What are the consequences of globalization? How does the recent construction of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway to Lhasa provide an excellent case study of how isolation reduction and modernization activities have worked to transform Tibet’s culture and environment? The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is an architectural marvel; however, at what environmental cost? How have grasslands and forests changed in Tibet? What are the specific reasons for deforestation and over grazing?

**“The Geography of Poverty and Wealth”** article - What is the Geographic Divide? What are the three major ways in which geography affects economic development. Understand why policymakers should pay more attention to the developmental barriers associated (specifically, poor health, low agricultural productivity and high transportation costs). What are the two international agencies that are most influential in advising developing countries and what advice do they proffer?

**“The Four Traditions of Geography”** article - What are the four traditions of geography. Understand each tradition. What is gained by singling out each tradition.

# Exam II Review For Introduction

# Test II General Study Guide

## to Geography

### Completed readings

Text: Chapters 8 (Europe), 3 (North America)  
& 4 (Latin America)

Questions on the exam will come directly from your readings. Exactly 20% of the exam will be from the readings. The questions could be on a subject discussed or not discussed in class. This is to guarantee that you are reading. When studying class readings for the exam focus on major conclusions/points, bold terms (“Key Terms”), and “Chapter Summary.” I will not nitpick and ask date, statistical, overly specific...type questions.

### General Test Related Information

1. Study examples; lecture and text terms; case studies; questions posed during class, major readings concepts.
2. Bring pencils.
3. Any information printed on the PowerPoint overhead is fair game.
4. Any information written on the board may be on the exam.
5. Class discussion questions may be on the exam.
6. Information not printed in the very brief PowerPoint outline, such as the definition of a term or an expanded discussion on a specific topic, may be on the exam.
7. I do ask questions which go beyond definitions - questions that make you link several concepts. “Concept understanding” type questions are commonly asked.
8. There will be 45 questions on the exam. Each question will be worth 1 point.
9. If you have not been coming to class, I do not expect you to do well, as I intentionally design questions that are couched in class lectures and discussions – study hard and good luck.

1. What is culture? HIV case study in Human Geography.
2. Know the four types of cultural diffusion with real examples. Apply time-distance decay, absorbing barriers and cultural hearths to diffusion.
3. Folk & Popular cultural landscapes. Are there any natural landscapes? What are the differences between folk & popular lands?
4. Characteristics of folk housing. Examples: Masai Kenya, Yurt Mongolia...
5. Demography (Demographic or Industrial Transition). Know all stage and associated characteristics. Concerns or limitations?
6. Sustainability and the Triple Bottom Line, Brundland report.
7. What are dialects and how are languages born?
8. Origin & diffusion of Indo-European Family. How can Geolinguist determine origin, age, and family of languages? Major world language families. 3 major language branches in Europe.
9. Origin and diffusion of English. Rise to the global Lingua Franca.
10. Non-Indo-European Languages found in Europe
11. Major characteristics of Europe → Language, religion, migration (case study – push & pull factors), Devolution (Basque, North Ireland...).
12. Supranationalism: the European Union. Members of the Union. Declining to be a member of the EU. Rise of the EU. Benefits of the EU.
13. Know the 3 models of urban internal organization concentric zone, sector...the role of the CBD, and decentralization. Examples.
14. Patterns that define North America – strongly urbanized, megalopolis, suburbia and Levittown; industrialization as a fundamental urban pattern; high standard of living, cultural pluralism, use of English language...
15. Study your homework true/false and fill-in the blank questions (these questions are very clear; there is a specific answer, and if you took the time to find the correct answer, the exam question is easy).
16. Know why US culture has diffused globally – multinational corporations, entertainment, information technology, political ...
17. How have urban landscape in megalopolis and the US generally evolved? How has urbanization evolved from bedroom communities to suburbia? What is an edge city, gentrification...?
18. What are the physical geographic reason for why cities are located where they are? What are site vs. situation characteristics for cities?
19. What is the fall-line and what are example fall-line cities? What are Break-in-bulk and Head of Navigation cities?
20. Why is the location of the hinter land and Europe important for cities
21. Latin America – know the characteristics that define the region; language (countries that don't speak a Latin language; largest indigenous languages ) religion, ethnicity and location that is commonly found i.e. Mestizo and Mexico; developing countries (HDI)
22. Identify examples of principal common native foods that have become globally important; the three sisters; naturalized food in Latin America that are globally important; native foods that are locally important.

# Key Terms and Discussion Topics to Know From Your Text

**Note:** You should know any term or concept that was covered during lecture and/or that was covered both in class and in the readings. The short list of terms to know, listed below, are only from your text.

Chapter 8 – Key Terms: buffer zone, Cold War, command economy, continental climate, Cyrillic alphabet, guest worker, iron curtain, irredentism, marine wet-coast climate, Mediterranean climate, Schengen Agreement, secularization. **Questions for Review: 8.1, 8.2, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 8.12, 8.14. Important Concepts from Text:** human transformation of diverse landscapes, the different landform regions of Europe, major environmental issues in Europe (view the map), the EU, the Roma, the Balkans geopolitical nightmare.

Chapter 3 – Key Terms: boreal forest, cultural assimilation/homeland, federal state, fracking, Group of Eight, location factors, NAFTA, prairie, sectoral transformation, tundra, unitary state, urban heat island, and WTO. **Questions for Review: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10. Important Concepts from Text:** major environmental issues in North America (view the map), working toward sustainability, the consequences of sprawl, states with the greatest number of Hispanic and Asian populations (as a % of the national total), the sectoral transformation and the sectors of the US economy.

Chapter 4 – Key Terms: agrarian reform, Altiplano, Bolsa Familia, Columbian Exchange, dependency theory, El Niño, environmental lapse rate, Fair Trade, grassification, informal sector, latifundia, maquiladora, Mercosur, minifundia, neoliberalism, remittances, shield, Treaty of Tordesillas, urban primacy. **Questions for Review: 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.11. Important Concepts from Text:** major environmental issues in Latin America (view the map), altitudinal zonation, impact of US deportations on Latin America.

# Exam III Review For

## Introduction to Geography

### Completed readings

Text: Chapters 7 (North Africa/Southwest Asia), 12 (South Asia) & 11 (East Asia)

Questions on the exam will come directly from your readings. Exactly 20% of the exam will be from the readings. The questions could be on a subject discussed or not discussed in class. This is to guarantee that you are reading. When studying class readings for the exam focus on major conclusions/points, bold terms (“Key Terms”), and “Chapter Summary.” I will not nitpick and ask date, statistical, overly specific...type questions.

### General Test Related Information

1. Study examples; lecture and text terms; case studies; questions posed during class, major readings concepts.
2. Bring pencils.
3. Any information printed on the PowerPoint overhead is fair game.
4. Any information written on the board may be on the exam.
5. Class discussion questions will be on the exam.
6. Information not printed in the very brief PowerPoint outline, such as the definition of a term or an expanded discussion on a specific topic, may be on the exam.
7. I do ask questions which go beyond definitions - questions that make you link several concepts. “Concept understanding” type questions are commonly asked.
8. There will be 55 questions on the exam. Each question will be worth 1point.
9. If you have not been coming to class, I do not expect you to do well, as I intentionally design questions that are couched in class lectures and discussions – study hard and good luck.

## Test III General Study Guide

1. Know the major physiographic regions of Latin America; What are the names and where are they located by country?
2. What is a cultural hearth and what are the major Latin American Hearths?
3. What defines a civilization? Be able to apply the Inca culture to the concept of a civilization; i.e. Inca agriculture, expansion, social institutions...
4. Why do civilization collapse? What environmental reasons lead to the collapse of the Mayan culture?
5. Characteristics that define North Africa and South West Asia - Aridity, Islam, oil, Arabic lingua franca, nomadic, diminutive women's rights; ethnic pluralism and nationalism
6. Case studies: Kurdistan and Kurdish culture (ethnic conflict), and
7. Koppen climatic classification (climate type A,B C, D, E, H, ...and more specific climate types where discussed per the region - i.e. Am, or Af)
8. Settling and adapting to an arid climate (riparian, fossil water, orographic, wadis, qanats...)
9. Geography of religion - monotheistic, polytheistic, universalizing; ethnic; what are the world's largest (in terms of population) religions?
10. Major religions of the region and basic characteristics of each.
11. Origin and diffusion of Judaism; persecution and diffusion; Ashkenazim and Sephardim; Belfour Decoration; areas of greatest conflict in Israel
12. Solutions to the Israeli and Palestinian conflict? Apartheid; intifada
13. Origin & Diffusion of Christianity; Edicts of Milan and Thessalonica; Eastern and Western churches
14. Origin & Diffusion of Islam; Dome of the Rock; Muhammad; Koran; major brances of islam (Sunni and Shi'ite); secular vs Sharia Law
15. Define the South Asian Region – Demography; Abysmal Poverty, high IMR, large population (density: arithmetic/physiologic); ethnicity Aryan north and Dravidian south
16. How monsoons work (wet and dry); high/low pressures; NE/SE trades
17. Hinduism – basic theology (Dharma/Karma), the caste system, location
18. British influence on South Asia (SA); Islamic influence; conflict
19. Genetic boundary classification (relict, superimposed... with examples of each); difficulty of establishing political boundaries
20. Geopolitical strife: Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan...
21. Geopolitical evolution of South Asia – Pakistan, Bangladesh, India...
22. Snapshot China: Four modernizations, Loess plateau; Yellow River cultural hearth; Beijing; the Forbidden City; Tiananmen Square; Cultural Revolution; Great Leap Forward; “over” population; doubling time; selected “overpopulation” philosophies (Malthusian...)
23. An overview of the geography and environment of Antarctica – Geographic theme: environment
24. Questions from the documentary “Earth’s Greatest Places”



## Key Terms and Discussion Topics to Know From Your Text

**Note:** You should know any term or concept that was covered during lecture and/or that was covered both in class and in the readings. The short list of terms to know, listed below, are only from your text.

Chapter 7 – Key Terms: choke points (example of each with associated controlling country), brain drain, exotic rivers, Hajj, kibbutzim, Levant, Maghreb, medina, Ottoman Empire, protectorates, transhumance - **Questions for Review: 7.5, 7.7, 7.10. Important Concepts from Text:** major environmental issues of the region (view the map), regional landform.

Chapter 12 – Key Terms: Dalit, federal state, forward capital, green revolution, Indian Diaspora, Jainism, maharaja, micro credit, salinization, Sikhism. **Questions for Review: 12.3, 12.5, 12.13. Important Concepts from Text:** major environmental issues of the region (view the map), four major physical subregions.

Chapter 11 – Key Terms: autonomous region, Burakumin, central place theory, Confucianism, geomancy, loess, Mandarin, Marxism, rust belt, Shinto, Taoism, Special Economic Zones, super conurbation, urban primacy. **Questions for Review: 11.1, 11.2, 11.7. Important Concepts from Text:** major environmental issues of the region (view the map),