

CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

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|------------------|---|
| 1. geography | a. physical features of a place or region |
| 2. topography | b. belief in many gods |
| 3. culture | c. the entire way of life of a group or people |
| 4. polytheism | d. study of people, their environment, and their resources |
| 5. ethnocentrism | e. judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture |

Reviewing Main Ideas

- How do location and place differ?
- (a) How do geographers define movement?
(b) How does movement contribute to interdependence among countries?
- How is it possible for one country to belong to several regions?
- Describe three special-purpose maps.
- How does location affect the climate of a region?
- What are the seven major features of any culture?
- (a) How can technology lead to cultural change? (b) How does the natural environment help to shape human cultures?
- Why do many people tend to judge other cultures by standards of their own culture?

Reviewing Chapter Themes

- The physical characteristics of a region include landforms and climates. Choose two landforms and describe how they help shape human culture.
- A climate map, physical map, natural resources map, vegetation map, and population map each provides key information about a region. Describe the relationship between information on any two of the maps.
- Choose two of the following elements of culture. Tell how each helps shape a culture: (a) language, (b) religion, (c) government organization, (d) economic organization.

- New technology, changes in the environment, and diffusion can lead to cultural change. Give an example of each and describe how it could lead to cultural change.

Thinking Critically

- Making Global Connections** (a) When people first settled your area, how do you think landforms and climate affected their lives? (b) Are those same features important to you today?
- Forecasting** Assume that cultural diffusion continues at its current rapid pace. What positive and negative results do you foresee?
- Defending a Position** Knowledge of other cultures can help to promote tolerance. What arguments can you offer to support this statement?

Applying Your Skills

- Reading Maps** Study the maps on page 9. (a) Which map distorts distance? (b) Which map distorts shapes? (c) Which maps are least accurate near the poles? (d) Why do the curved lines of longitude and latitude on the interrupted projection and Robinson projection more accurately illustrate the land areas? (See Skill Lesson 1 on page 48.)
- Identifying the Main Idea** Reread the subsection "Interaction Between People and Their Environment" in Section 1 on pages 4–5. Write a sentence that summarizes the main idea of the subsection.

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

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| 1. nomad | a. person who sets up a business in order to make a profit |
| 2. entrepreneur | b. pride in and devotion to one's country |
| 3. westernization | c. selling state-owned industries to private investors |
| 4. nationalism | d. person who travels from place to place |
| 5. privatization | e. adopting western culture |

Reviewing the Main Ideas

- List the major achievements of Stone Age people.
- What six features do all civilizations share?
- Name one invention and one idea that spread among early civilizations as a result of cultural diffusion.
- What three developments helped Europe emerge as a world power?
- (a) How did nationalism increase the spread of imperialism? (b) How did the Cold War affect developing nations?
- (a) How are developing nations attempting to achieve modernization? (b) How has the financial cost of modernization affected these nations?
- How do international and regional organizations create interdependence?
- Name four global concerns that affect both developing and industrial countries.
- The gap between rich and poor nations has widened in recent years. (a) Identify three causes. (b) Discuss how industrial nations help developing countries to narrow this gap.
- Improved technology has led to greater interdependence among nations. How is each of the following a global issue: (a) drug trade, (b) the environment?

Thinking Critically

- Comparing** Explain the difference between the first agricultural revolution and the second agricultural revolution.
- Making Global Connections** (a) List examples of objects that originated in the United States that are now available around the world. (b) List examples of objects from around the world that have been adopted by Americans.
- Solving Problems** How might the developed nations help slow or stop destruction of the rain forests?

Reviewing Chapter Themes

- The agricultural revolution changed the way people lived. (a) List three changes. (b) Explain how these changes led to the rise of the first civilizations.
- The Industrial Revolution led to a new wave of European expansion overseas. (a) Give one reason nations wanted overseas colonies. (b) List two developments that made them possible.

Applying Your Skills

- Reading Maps** Study the map on page 29. (a) Name the rivers on which early civilizations began. (b) Where did the civilizations in the Americas develop? (See Skill Lesson 1 on page 48.)
- Making a Generalization** Use the photographs in the chapter to make a generalization about the developing world.