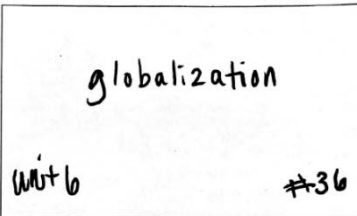


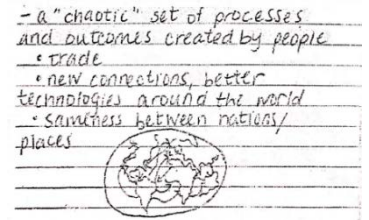
# AP Human Geography Summer Homework

In order to begin our content as quickly as possible at the start of the school year, all AP Human Geography students are assigned summer homework. There are TWO (2) assignments. First students are to complete the *Vocabulary Flashcards for Unit One: Thinking Geographically*. The second is to learn and memorize the list of *Expected Geographic Knowledge*. Any student who attends the academic summer camp will spend part of their time working on these assignments. On Monday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, students will be assessed on the completion of their Vocabulary Flashcards and take a map test based on the required list of "Expected Geographic Knowledge".

## Assignment #1: Unit One Vocabulary Flashcards



All students will complete the Vocabulary Flashcards for Unit One: Thinking Geographically. Only the first unit vocab list is being handed out, however, the full course flashcard list (seven units) is accessible online for students to preview or work ahead.



Flashcards **must be handwritten on individual index cards**. The term, unit, and term number must be on the front of the flashcard, with a definition, examples, and other relevant information on the back. More detailed information can be found in the "Full Course Flashcard List" document. Students will complete near 600 flash cards over the course of the school year.

## Assignment #2: Expected Geographic Knowledge

All students are expected to come to the course with a basic knowledge of the structure of the globe, continents, and oceans. Below is a checklist of locations and geographic skills students must know before the beginning of the school year. This expected knowledge will provide students the foundation of working towards course goals which include more specific, detailed location concepts especially in our first unit "Thinking Geographically".

All students will test on the listed material on Monday, August 26<sup>th</sup>. A powerpoint is provided for students who would like additional guidance on the material.

On a world map, be able to identify:

- The seven continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica
- The four global oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic
- Major degrees of latitude and longitude: Equator and Prime Meridian
- Cardinal Directions (Compass) & the Hemispheres: North, South, East, and West

In addition, students will know the following information:

- What is found on a map: Compass, Key, and Scale
- The difference between continents and countries



**RESOURCES AND HELP?** Digital copies of the textbook, assignments, resources, as well as the presentation used for the summer academic camp can be found at <https://www.jths.org/academics/advanced-placement/ap-summer> as well as on each campus website under 'Academics' and 'Advanced Placement'.

Summer Assignments	
AP Biology Course Content Unit 1 Content	AP U.S. History Some assignment for Central and West
AP Chemistry Course Content Unit 1 Content	English 2 Honors Some assignment for Central and West
AP Environmental Science Some assignment for Central and West	Math 142 Probability with Trig. Review Unit 1 Content: assignment due August 27 <sup>th</sup>
AP European History Some assignment for Central and West	Central Campus: assignment due on the first day of school
AP Human Geography Some assignment for Central and West	Math 176 AP Calculus Unit 1 Content: assignment due on the first day of school

## UNIT ONE--Geography: its Nature and Perspectives Unit Flash Card List

1. Geography
2. Anthropology
3. Globalization
4. Cartographic (fractional) Scale
5. Human geography
6. Space- as it relates to geography
7. Density (in terms of spatial patterns)
8. Concentration (in terms of spatial patterns)
9. Pattern (in terms of spatial patterns)
10. Spatial approach (perspective)
11. location theory
12. Five themes of geography: Location
13. Five themes of geography: Place
14. Five themes of geography: human environment interaction
15. Five themes of geography: region
16. Five themes of geography: movement
17. sense of place
18. perception of place
19. spatial interaction: accessibility
20. spatial interaction: connectivity
21. spatial interaction: distance
22. Physical geography
23. cultural landscape theory (Sauer)
24. sequent occupance
25. cartography
26. reference maps
27. reference maps: political
28. reference maps: physical
29. thematic map
30. thematic maps: Dot
31. thematic maps: choropleth
32. thematic maps: line symbol maps: include examples such as isobar, contour
33. thematic maps: cartogram
34. thematic maps: graduated symbol
35. geographic models
36. absolute location
37. global positioning system (GPS)
38. geocaching
39. relative location
40. mental maps
41. activity spaces
42. generalized maps
43. remote sensing
44. General information systems (GIS)
45. Large (Map)Scale
46. Small (Map)Scale
47. Regionalization
48. Formal region

49. Functional region
50. Perceptual region
51. Environmental determinism
52. Possibilism
53. Cultural ecology
54. Longitude(meridians) include example Prime Meridian
55. Latitude (parallels) include example Equator
56. Degree (as applies to cartography)
57. Map created through cylindrical projection
58. Map created through conical projection
59. Map created through planar projection
60. Robinson projection
61. Fuller projection
62. Peter projection
63. Mercator projection
64. Winkel Tripel projection
65. Time space compression (convergence)

\*\*\*ALWAYS look for a geography perspective-based definition whenever possible, and listing examples is one of the keys to success in this course.



## Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

Time: 60 Minutes

Section I Comprises 50 Percent of Total AP Score

*Directions:* Each of the following questions is followed by five answer choices. Choose the one answer choice that best answers the question or completes the statement.

- Human geography is defined as the study of
  - human interactions with the physical environment.
  - human interactions with the cultural environment.
  - human interactions with the physical and cultural environments.
  - human interactions within the natural landscape.
  - human interactions within the physical landscape.
- Cities developed 4000 to 6000 years ago to provide a center for all of the following functions EXCEPT
  - religion.
  - trade.
  - protection.
  - production.
  - scientific study.
- Which one of the following individuals is engaged in a secondary economic activity?
  - A computer programmer
  - A city clerk
  - The CEO of General Motors
  - An aspirin production worker
  - A farmer
- Which of the following best describes the likely impact of a large, young, single migrant population on its destination country?
  - An increase in the aging population
  - An increase in births
  - A general increase in death rates
  - A decline in the carrying capacity of the host country
  - An excess of deaths over births
- All of the following factors directly influence the birth rate of a country EXCEPT
  - government population policies.
  - the customs and family size expectations of its residents.
  - the age composition of its population.
  - government economic policies.
  - the sex composition of its inhabitants.
- "Singapore is located on an island at the north-western end of the Straits of Malacca adjacent to the Malay Peninsula." This statement is a description of Singapore's
  - site.
  - situation.
  - absolute location.
  - function.
  - geological history.
- Which one of the following is not usually a reason why people move from rural areas to urban areas?
  - Jobs
  - Better healthcare
  - Schools
  - Safer environment
  - Cultural and social reasons
- The demographic transition model
  - assumes high birth and death rates will gradually be replaced by low rates over time.
  - traces changes in fertility and mortality associated with agricultural progress.
  - consists of six stages.
  - was developed by Thomas Malthus.
  - traces the relationship between population growth and social development.

## Section II: Free-Response Questions

Time: 75 minutes

Section II Comprises 50 Percent of Total AP Score

*Directions:* Answer each of the three questions below in the allotted time of 75 minutes. You should spend approximately 25 minutes on each question. Answers must be in an essay form, not a list of facts or thoughts, although a formal essay (with an introduction and conclusion) is not required. Use substantive examples where appropriate. Make sure you answer all parts of each question and label each part of your answer to correspond with the part of the question you are answering. Feel free to make a short outline first to capture your thoughts, but only the essay will be scored.

Total Fertility Rates by Region, 1970 and 2004

REGION	1970	2004
East Asia & Pacific	5.4	2.1
Europe & Central Asia	2.5	1.6
Latin America & Caribbean	5.3	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.8	5.4
High-Income Countries	2.5	1.7
World	4.8	2.6

Source: World Bank

- Use the data in the table above to answer the questions below:
  - Define total fertility rate.
  - According to the chart above, identify the two (2) regions experiencing the most rapid decline in fertility rates.
  - Choose one of the regions you identified in Part B, and discuss why the fertility rate is declining in that region and explain the potential impact of this decline on the region socially and economically.
- Define a universalizing religion.
  - Give two examples of a universalizing religion and, for each religion, name one country where the religion can be found.
  - Discuss how the universalizing religion spread to each of the two countries you used as examples in Part B.
- Define a political state.
  - Describe and discuss two ways a political state can foster cohesiveness and explain how each of these would contribute to a sense of nationalism.
  - Describe and discuss two factors that can discourage the development of a sense of cohesion and unity in a political state and give an example of each in the real world today.

END OF SECTION II

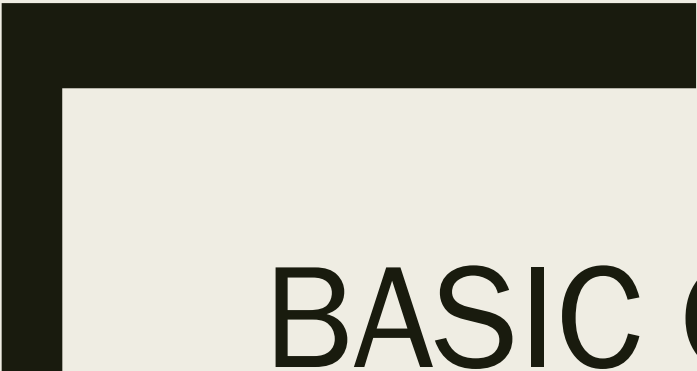
# MULTIPLE CHOICE Answers..

1. C
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. A




HUMAN GEOGRAPHY is globalization.  
With more than 30,000 locations in 118 countries  
Mc Donald's has become a true case study of globalization; this course will tell you why!

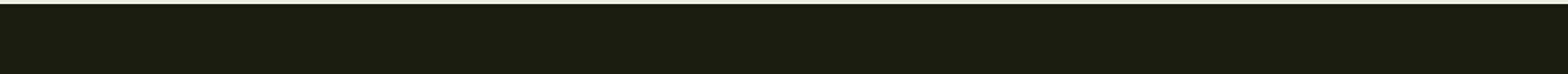




**BASIC GEOGRAPHIC  
KNOWLEDGE  
FOR  
AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**



Summer Homework 2019



# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTINENTS & OCEANS



# Continents

- There are 7 large land masses on the earth called continents
  - The 7 continents Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
- Asia is the largest continent in size and population.
- The Middle East is considered a region in Asia.



# So what's the difference between a **continent** and a *country*?

## Continents

Physical boundaries based on tectonic plates

Naturally occurring

Large land mass

Contains countries

Only seven total



## Countries

Human-created boundaries

Smaller than continents

Organized politically

Many (~200) total

Africa is a continent!

Sudan, Egypt, and South Africa are all countries in Africa.

Australia is both a continent and a country.



# Global Ocean

- The largest area is the global ocean which is divided into the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Indian oceans
- The Pacific is the largest



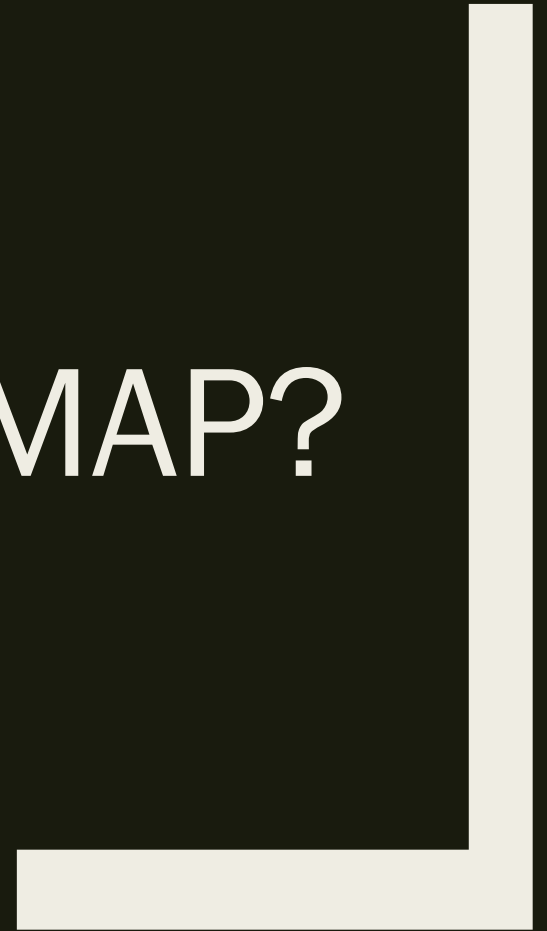
# Want to practice your continents and oceans?

Sheppard Software Continents & Oceans:

[http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/World\\_Continents.htm](http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/World_Continents.htm)

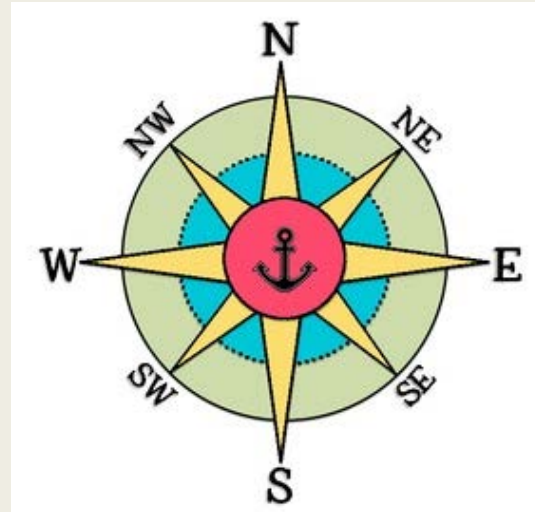


WHAT'S ON A MAP?



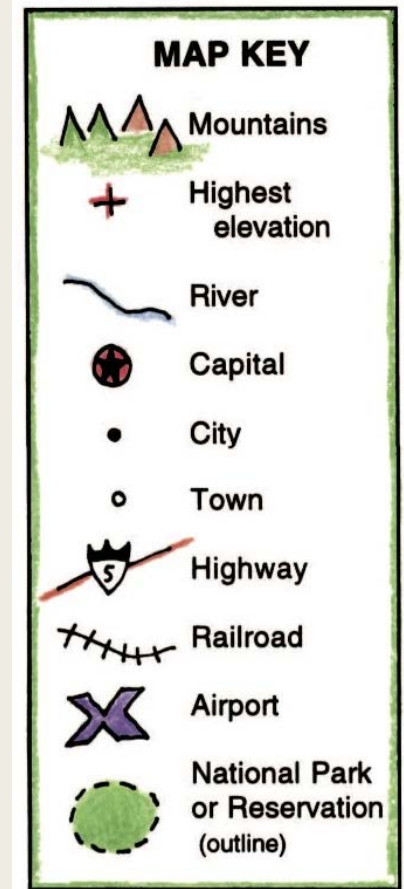
# Compass

Indicates cardinal directions (NSEW) in relation to the map.



# Key/ Legend

Uses symbols, colors, or numbers to represent real-life objects or locations on the map.

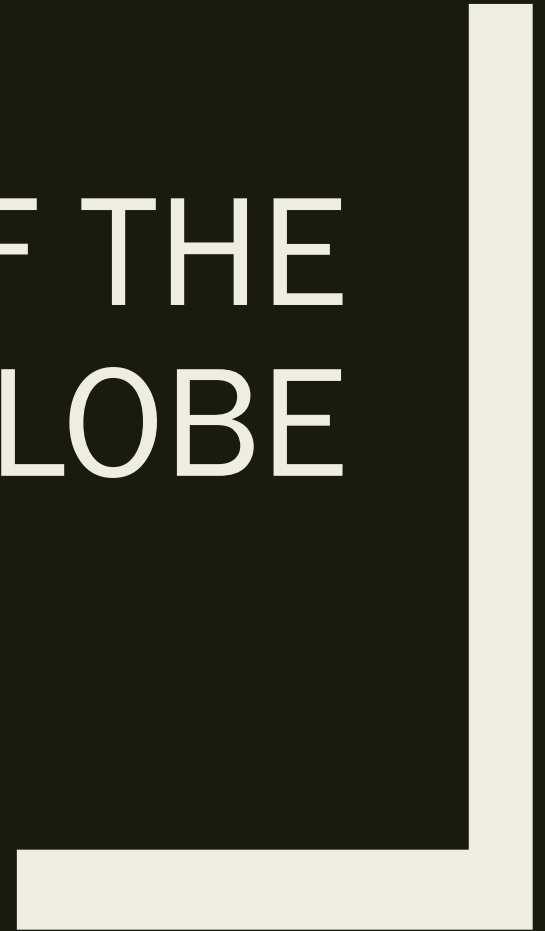


# Scale

A scale indicates the ratio between the distance on the map versus the distance on the Earth's surface.



# STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBE



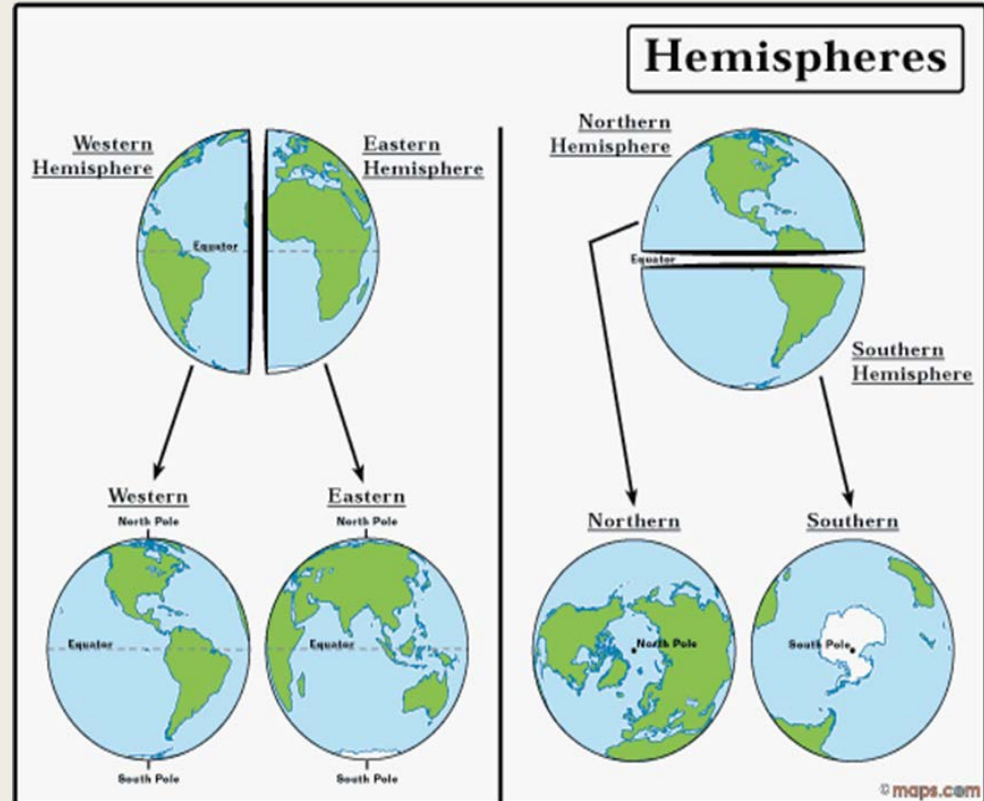
# The Globe & Hemispheres

The Earth is a globe (3D) object known as a sphere.

This sphere can be divided in to half in TWO different ways, both horizontally and vertically.

These FOUR (two each way) halves are known as hemispheres. (Hemisphere literally means half of a sphere.)

These correlate with our cardinal directions and give us the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western hemispheres.



# Latitude & Longitude

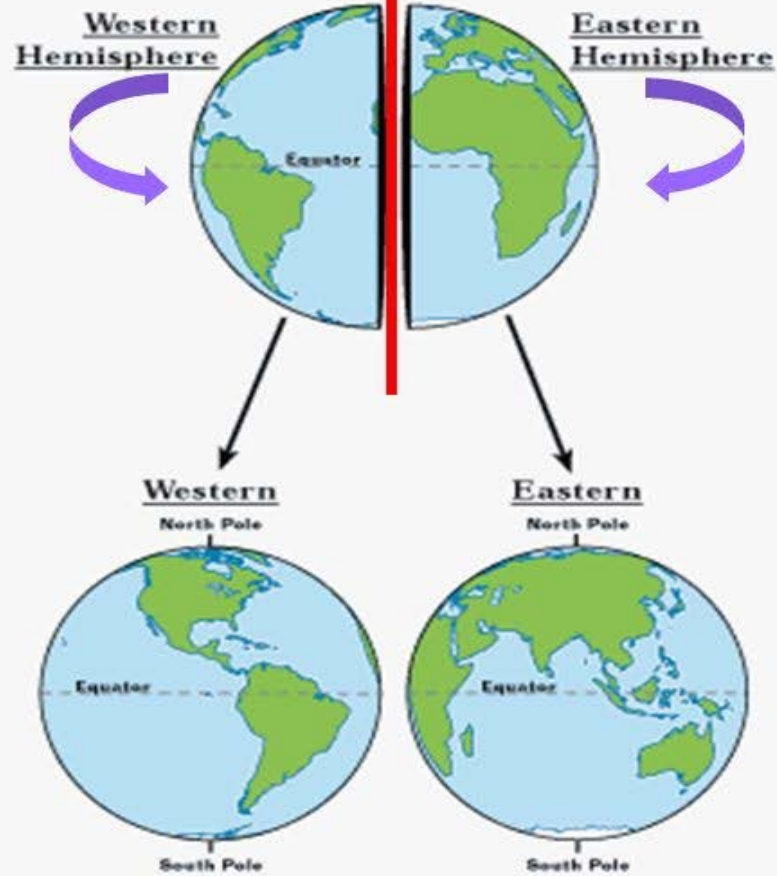
The Earth is divided using imaginary lines called latitude and longitude. They are measured in degrees and are used to identify locations for GPS.



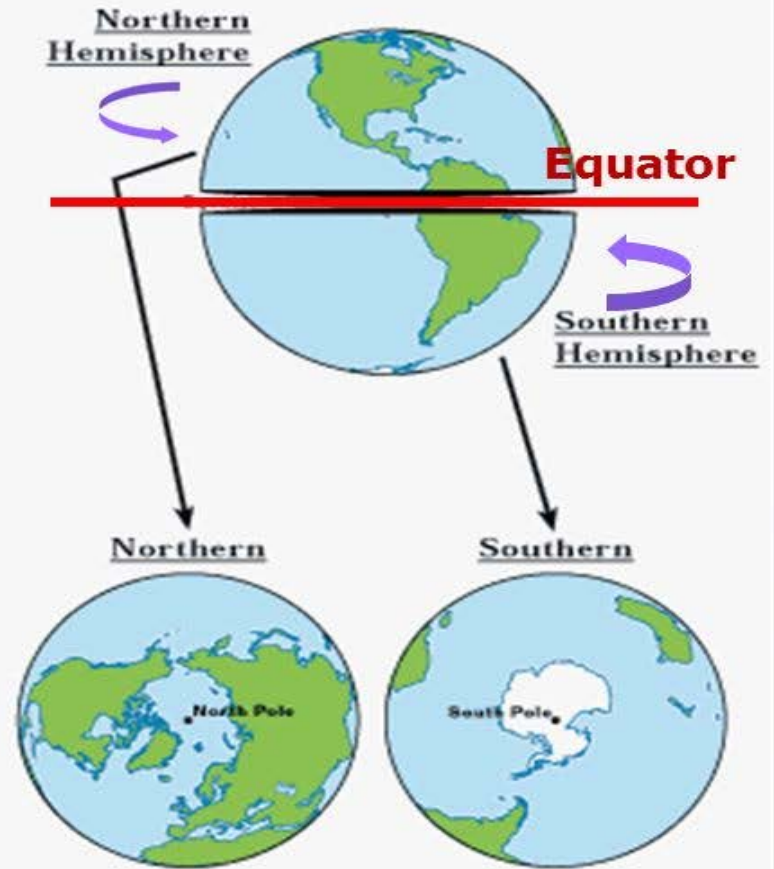
Lines of **Latitude** run horizontally from East to West. The Equator is a line of latitude that bisects the Earth at 0 degrees. This is the dividing line that helps us identify the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Lines of **Longitude** run vertically from North to South. The Prime Meridian is a line of longitude that bisects the earth at 0 degrees. This is the dividing line that helps us identify the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

## Prime Meridian



## Hemispheres



© maps.com

Want more information? Watch this video:



## AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FLASH CARD LIST

The summer work expectation is to minimally complete the flash cards for the first unit, Geography its Nature and Perspectives. It is strongly recommended that students consider completing as many other unit flash cards as possible prior to the start of the school year. Students should use their text (for summer use digital version online) AND other reputable online resources. ALWAYS look for a geography perspective based definition and examples.

Flash cards for current unit of study should be brought to class every day. Flash cards must be handwritten AND completed on note cards. A due date will be given, however spot checks will be made regularly i.e. "Flash Card Friday" but may also occur in conjunction with reading/note taking (boldface terms in reading guide).

Must be **handwritten** on one note card.

globalization

IND & DEV

#36

Term, unit and number should be written on one side and the definition/explanation on the other side. Some students highlight term/unit with a different color for each unit.

- a "chaotic" set of processes and outcomes created by people

- trade
- new connections, better technologies around the world
- sameness between nations/ places



It is recommended that you complete your flash cards prior to or while reading assigned pages of the textbook. Students are strongly discouraged from completing a unit's flash cards at the end of the unit the night before they are due.

## Geography: its Nature and Perspectives

### Unit Flash Card List

1. Geography
2. Anthropology
3. Globalization
4. Cartographic (fractional) Scale
5. Human geography
6. Space- as it relates to geography
7. Density (in terms of spatial patterns)
8. Concentration (in terms of spatial patterns)
9. Pattern (in terms of spatial patterns)
10. Spatial approach (perspective)
11. location theory
12. Five themes of geography: Location
13. Five themes of geography: Place
14. Five themes of geography: human environment interaction
15. Five themes of geography: region
16. Five themes of geography: movement
17. sense of place
18. perception of place
19. spatial interaction: accessibility
20. spatial interaction: connectivity
21. spatial interaction: distance
22. Physical geography
23. cultural landscape theory (Sauer)
24. sequent occupance
25. cartography
26. reference maps
27. reference maps: political
28. reference maps: physical
29. thematic map
30. thematic maps: Dot
31. thematic maps: choropleth
32. thematic maps: line symbol maps: include examples such as isobar, contour
33. thematic maps: cartogram
34. thematic maps: graduated symbol
35. geographic models
36. absolute location
37. global positioning system (GPS)
38. geocaching
39. relative location
40. mental maps
41. activity spaces
42. generalized maps
43. remote sensing
44. General information systems (GIS)
45. Large (Map)Scale
46. Small (Map)Scale
47. Regionalization
48. Formal region
49. Functional region
50. Perceptual region
51. Environmental determinism
52. Possibilism
53. Cultural ecology
54. Longitude(meridians) include example Prime Meridian
55. Latitude (parallels) include example Equator
56. Degree (as applies to cartography)
57. Map created through cylindrical projection
58. Map created through conical projection
59. Map created through planar projection
60. Robinson projection
61. Fuller projection
62. Peter projection
63. Mercator projection
64. Winkel Tripel projection
65. Time space compression (convergence)

## Population and Migration Unit Flash Card List

66. Demography
67. Arithmetic population density
68. Physiological population density
69. Global Population distribution (major clusters)
70. Dot map (review)
71. Megalopolis
72. Census
73. Thomas Malthus: population explosion
74. Total Fertility Rates (TFRs)
75. Aging index
76. Doubling time
77. Zero population growth (ZPG)
78. Demographic Transition Model (DTM)
79. Rate of natural increase (RNI)
80. Crude birth rate (CBR)
81. Crude death rate (CDR)
82. Population composition (what geographers study)
83. Population pyramids
84. Infant mortality rate
85. Child mortality rate
86. Life expectancy
87. Expansive population policies (pro natalist)
88. Eugenic population policies
89. Restrictive population policies (anti-natalist) include  
once child policy as an ex)
90. Ecumene
91. Carrying capacity
92. Population momentum
93. Infrastructure
94. Exponential growth
95. Epidemiological Transition Model (ETM)
96. Brain drain
97. Pandemic
98. Boserup theory
99. Linear growth
100. Dependency ratio
101. Cyclic movement (include examples commuting,  
sunbirds and nomadism)
102. Periodic movement (include examples of  
transhumance and military service)
103. migration
104. International migration
105. Immigration
106. Emigration
107. Remittance/reverse remittance
108. Forced migration
109. Voluntary migration
110. Ravenstein's laws of migration
111. Gravity model
112. Push factors of migration
113. Pull factors of migration
114. Distance decay model (review)
115. Step migration
116. Intervening obstacles/opportunity
117. Deportation
118. Chain migration (include kinship in example)
119. Migration waves
120. Global scale migration flows (key historical  
examples such as exploration, colonization)
121. National scale migration (provide key historic  
examples)
122. Regional scale migration
123. Islands of development
124. Guest workers
125. Refugees
126. Internal displaced persons (IDPs)
127. Asylum
128. Repatriation
129. Genocide
130. Diaspora
131. Immigration laws
132. Quotas
133. Selective immigration (include post 9/11 as an  
ex.)
134. Isolationism
135. Population center of US (describe how it has  
changed over time- general patterns)

## **Cultural Patterns and Processes Unit Flash Card List**

### **LOCAL CULTURE, POPULAR CULTURE AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

136. Culture (28)
137. Cultural diffusion (30)
138. Time distance decay (29)
139. Cultural barriers (29)
140. Expansion diffusion (30)
141. Contagious diffusion (30)
142. Independent Invention
143. Stimulus diffusion (31)
144. Relocation diffusion (31)
145. culture realm (A:95)
146. culture complex (29, A:91)
147. culture trait (29, A:91)
148. possibilism (review, 33)
149. environmental determinism (review, 33)
150. hierarchal diffusion (31, 114)
151. material culture (114)
152. nonmaterial culture (114)
153. popular culture (114)
154. folk (local) culture (114)
155. culture hearth (review also 115) (A: 121)
156. assimilation (116)
157. acculturation
158. appropriation
159. indigenous (116)
160. custom (116)
161. Commodification (121)
162. Authenticity (122)
163. cultural landscape (review also 136)
164. sense of place (155)
165. placelessness (136)
166. glocalization (140—Hint- product of stimulus diffusion)
167. Neolocalism (A: 122)
168. globalization (review)
169. Time space compression (review)
170. sequent occupance (review) (A: 129)
171. cultural ecology (review)

### **RACE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER**

172. Gender (145)
173. Nationality (146) (A: 120)
174. Race (146)
175. Racism (147)
176. Ethnicity (155) (A: 120)

177. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
178. Minority

### **RELIGION**

179. ethnic religion (A: 124)
180. universalizing religion (A: 124)
181. cosmogony
182. hierarchical religion
183. Evangelical
184. Proselytizing
185. secular
186. branch/denomination/sect
187. syncretism
188. Animism/traditional religion (A: 125)
189. monotheism (A: 123)
190. polytheistic religion (A: 123)
191. caste system (A: 123)
192. karma (A: 123)
193. pilgrimage (A: 125)
194. Zionism (216)
195. Diaspora (A: 124/128)
196. fundamentalism (A: 121)
197. theocracy (A: 121)
198. sharia (A:121/125)
199. interfaith boundary (235)
200. intrafaith boundary (235)
201. religion (205)
202. secularism (206)
203. shamanism (222)
204. taboo (A: 92)

### **LANGUAGE**

205. language (176)
206. Accent (180-181)
207. Dialect (180)
208. standard language (180)
209. isogloss (review but also 181)
210. language family (182)
211. creole
212. subfamily/language branch (182)
213. extinct language (185)
214. lingua franca (193)
215. pidgin (193)
216. mono-, bi-, multi-linguality (194)
217. official language (194)
218. toponym (197)

## Political Geography Unit Flash Card List

219. political geography
220. capitalism
221. colonialism/colonization
222. Berlin Conference
223. imperialism
224. commodification
225. World systems theory aka (core periphery model/ Wallerstein)
226. core country
227. periphery country
228. semi periphery country
229. democracy (democratization)
230. mercantilism
231. multinational state
232. multistate nation
233. nation/nationality
234. nationalism
235. nation-state
236. sovereignty
237. state
238. stateless nation
239. Territoriality
240. territorial integrity
241. apartheid
242. centrifugal forces
243. centripetal forces
244. devolution
245. balkanization
246. federal system (federalism/federal state)
247. gerrymandering:
248. cracking(splitting) technique
249. stacking technique
250. packing technique
251. hijacking technique
252. kidnapping technique
253. popular vote
254. reapportionment
255. unitary state
256. defined boundary
257. delimit boundary
258. demarcated boundary
259. geometric boundary
260. physical-political boundary
261. definitional boundary dispute
262. locational boundary dispute
263. operational boundary dispute
264. allocational boundary dispute
265. antecedent boundaries
266. compact state
267. elongated state
268. enclaves
269. exclave
270. fragmented state
271. landlocked state
272. microstate
273. relic boundaries
274. perforated state
275. prorupted/protruded state
276. subsequent boundaries
277. superimposed boundaries
278. geopolitics
279. genocide/ethnic cleansing
280. Cold War
281. heartland theory
282. lebensraum
283. unilateralism
284. Rimland theory
285. Domino theory
286. UN convention Law of the Sea
287. EEZ
288. Territorial sea
289. supranational organization
290. EU
291. NAFTA
292. NATO
293. OPEC
294. UN
295. Terrorism (include how geography, nationalism, political boundaries play a role)
296. Theocracy
297. Deterritorialization/reterritorialization

## Rural Geography Unit Flash Card List

298. Agriculture
299. Plant domestication
300. Animal domestication
301. Seed crops
302. Root crop
303. Shifting cultivation
304. Slash and burn agriculture (include swidden)
305. Subsistence agriculture
306. primary economic activity classification (review)
307. secondary economic activity classification (review)
308. tertiary economic activity classification (review)
309. First agricultural revolution
310. Agricultural hearth
311. Hunting and gathering
312. Sauer, Carl: theory on Agricultural origins
313. Fertile Crescent
314. Pastoralism (include "animal husbandry")
315. Transhumance (nomadism)
316. Agrarian Society
317. Intertillage
318. fallow
319. Double cropping
320. Intensive cultivation
321. extensive cultivation
322. staple crop
323. Colombian exchange
324. Commercial agriculture economy
325. Genetically Modified organisms (GMO)
326. Green Revolution (include "specialty crops")
327. Second Agricultural Revolution
328. Industrialization Revolution (include "mechanization") (review)
329. Third Agricultural revolution
330. Von Thunen model
331. Isotropic plain (review)
332. Dairying
333. Milkshed
334. Biotechnology
335. Pesticide
336. yield
337. enclosure act
338. Cadastral systems
339. rectangular survey system (township & range)
340. metes and bounds survey
341. long lot survey system
342. Primogeniture
343. Dispersed settlement
344. Nucleated settlement
345. Walled village
346. Grid village
347. runding
348. Cash crops
349. Monoculture/monocropping
350. Koppen Climatic classification system
351. Mediterranean agriculture/Climate
352. Drug agriculture
353. Luxury crops
354. Farm subsidies
355. Fair trade movement
356. Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
357. Organic agriculture/farming (also see field note 365-367)
358. Food desert
359. Famine
360. Soil erosion
361. Deforestation
362. Desertification
363. Sustainable agriculture
364. Agribusiness
365. Commodity/Supply chain (review)
366. Plantations
367. Livestock ranching
368. Feedlot\*
369. Mixed crop farming
370. Truck/market farming
371. Winter wheat
372. Spring wheat
373. Aquaculture
374. Salinization
375. Boserup, Ester: theory on agriculture
376. intensification
377. Ridge tillage
378. Hydroponics
379. Horticulture
380. Suitcase farms

## Industrialization and Development Unit Flash Card List

381. Commodity/supply chain
382. Developing country
383. Development
384. Fast world
385. Foreign investment
386. Formal economy
387. Gross domestic product (GDP)
388. Gross national income (GNI)
389. Gross national product (GNP)
390. Informal economy
391. Least developed countries (LDC)
392. More developed countries (MDC)
393. Rostow's stages of development  
(Modernization model)
394. Net National Product (NNP)
395. Productivity
396. Purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita
397. Slow world
398. World cities
399. Core countries (review)
400. Periphery countries (review)
401. Semiperiphery countries (review)
402. Dependency theory
403. Dollarization
404. Neocolonialism
405. Structuralist theory
406. vectored diseases
407. World systems/Core Periphery Model (review)
408. Anthropocentric
409. Desertification
410. Ecotourism
411. Export processing zone (EPZ)
412. Human development Index (HDI)
413. Maquiladoras
414. Millennium development goals/sustainable  
development goals
415. NAFTA (review)
416. Neoliberalism
417. Nonrenewable resources
418. Renewable resources
419. Special economic zones S(EZ)
420. Structuralist adjustment loans
421. Sustainable development
422. Trafficking
423. black market
424. Island of development
425. Forward capital
426. Microcredit projects
427. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
428. Industrial revolution
429. Industrialization
430. Industrialized countries
431. Agglomeration
432. Ancillary activities
433. Break-bulk point
434. Bulk gaining
435. Bulk reducing
436. Commodification
437. Cottage industry
438. Deglomeration
439. Flexible production system
440. Footloose firms
441. Fordism/fordist
442. Friction of distance
443. Global division of labor
444. Globalization (review)
445. Intermodal connections
446. Just in time delivery
447. Least cost theory (Weber)
448. Isotropic plain
449. Manufacturing region
450. Newly industrialized countries (NIC)
451. Offshore
452. Offshore financial center
453. Outsourcing
454. Product life cycle
455. Regionalization
456. Spatial fix (fixed and variable costs)
457. Specialty goods
458. Vertical integration
459. Backwash effect
460. Brick and mortar business
461. Conglomerate Corporation
462. Deindustrialization
463. E-commerce
464. Economic backwaters
465. Gender equity measurement (GEM) (review)
466. Growth pole
467. Postindustrial
468. Primary economic activities
469. Quaternary economic activities
470. Quinary economic activities
471. Rust belt
472. Secondary economic activities
473. Tertiary economic activities
474. Sunbelt
475. Technopole
476. Brain Drain (review)
477. Transnational Corporation (TNC) also  
multinational corporations (MNC)
478. Network (Castell)
479. Time space compression (review)
480. Horizontal integration

## Urban Geography Unit Flash Card List

481. Urban
482. City
483. Gravity model (review)
484. Site (review)
485. Situation (review)
486. Feudal cities
487. Time space compression (review)
488. Borcherts model
489. Central Place theory (CPT) (Christaller)
490. Isotropic plain (review)
491. Hexagonal hinterland (CPT)
492. Range (CPT)
493. Market area (CPT)
494. Functional zonation
495. Bid rent theory/curve (Alonso)
496. Central Business District (CBD)
497. Commercialization
498. Urban morphology
499. Concentric Zone Model (Burgess)
500. Sector Model (Hoyt)
501. Multiple Nuclei Model (Harris/Ullman)
502. Nodes
503. Edge city
504. Suburb
505. exurb
506. European City
507. Greenbelt
508. Gateway city
509. Latin American City Structure (Griffin and Ford)  
include spine, mall, periferico
510. Disamenity zone/sector
511. Favelas/ Shantytown/ Squatter  
settlement/slums/ Barrios
512. Southeastern Asian City (McGee Model)
513. Sub-Saharan African City Model (De Blij)
514. Suburbanization
515. Threshold
516. Ghettoization
517. Public housing
518. Grid street system
519. Infrastructure (review)
520. Rank- size rule
521. Primate city
522. Megacities
523. Megalopolis (review)
524. World city (review)
525. Forward capital (review)
526. Urban renewal/ revitalization
527. Urban sprawl
528. Multiplier effect (review)
529. Zoning laws (ordinances)
530. Segregation
531. Gentrification
532. Redlining
533. White flight
534. Blockbusting