**Unit 3 Review Packet- AP Human Geography**

**Matching- Unit Terms**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Popular Culture
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Folk Culture
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Syncretism
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Acculturation
5. \_\_\_\_\_Assimilation
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Taboo
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Dialects
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Isogloss
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Standard Language
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Language Family
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Language Branch
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Language Group
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Official Language
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Multilingual State
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Lingua Franca
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Pidgin
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Creole
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Language Extinction
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Universalizing Religion
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnic Religion
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Religious Branch
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Religious Denomination
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Religious Sect
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnocentrism
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Relativism
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Fundamentalism
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnicity
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Race
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Nation-state
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Self-determination
32. \_\_\_\_\_ Centripetal Force
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnic Cleansing
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Balkanization
35. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Landscape
36. \_\_\_\_\_Land-Use Patterns
37. \_\_\_\_\_ Sequent Occupancy
38. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Convergence
39. \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Divergence
40. \_\_\_\_\_ Multiculturalism
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnic Neighborhood
42. \_\_\_\_\_ Gender Inequality Index
43. \_\_\_\_\_ Gendered Space
44. blending of cultures and ideas from different places
45. identity with a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country
46. Having people conform with the customs, attitudes etc. of an existing group.
47. Traditionally practiced primarily by small homogeneous groups living in isolated rural areas and may include a custom such as wearing a sarong in Malaysia or a sari in India. Cultural practices of everyday existence in the traditional societies in which they developed. Reflects the local environment.
48. pidgin language that evolves to the point at which it become the primary language. Ex. Haitian and French have versions of this
49. effort to rid a country or region of every one of a particular ethnicity through forced migration or genocide. Ex Yugoslavia, Rwanda
50. language in which all government business occurs and is established by a country.
51. ethnicities have the right to govern themselves
52. group of people who share a common identity and cultural traditions of a hearth
53. Adoption of a different culture (often the dominant one)
54. identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor.
55. relatively small religious group that has broken away from an established denomination
56. Dialect that is well established and widely recognized as the most acceptable for government, business, education and mass communication. Ex. British Received Pronunciation
57. territory corresponds to that occupied by an ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality Ex. Denmark
58. new language with some characteristics of at least two languages, which occurs when two groups with different languages meet Ex. Spanglish
59. a collection of many languages, all which came from the same original tongue long ago, but have since evolved different characteristics Ex. Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan
60. language is no longer in use by living people. Ex. Colonialism in Africa, America etc. destroyed some languages
61. Refers to not judging a culture to our own standards of what is right, wrong, strange or normal. Instead we should try to understand the cultural practices of other groups in its own cultural context.
62. Religions that appeal primarily to one group of people, living in one place, more spiritually bound to particular regions. Ex. Hinduism, Judaism
63. geographically distinct versions of a single language that vary from the parent form Ex. English in U.S. vs. London, English in South and North
64. Country that has multiple official languages such as Belgium or Canada
65. Found in large, heterogeneous societies that share certain habits (such as wearing jeans) despite differences in other personal characteristics. Relatively uniform across space but rapidly changes over time- "fads"
66. a division of a religious branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body
67. Further division from family to group, set of languages with a relatively recent common origin and many similar characteristics Ex. Romance languages
68. force that tends to unify people within a state and enhance support for a state. Ex Star- Spangled Banner, 9/11
69. religions that seek to unite, attempt to be global and appeal to all, often want to spread so they have missionaries Ex. Christianity, Islam, Buddhism. Divided into branches, denominations and sects
70. process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
71. literal interpretation and strict and intense adherence to basic principles of a religion (goes against current global culture)
72. language of international communication (often to facilitate trade). Ex. English
73. word-usage boundary, boundary lines of different words coalesce in some locations to form regions
74. restriction on behavior imposed by a social custom. These start because people refuse to eat certain plants and animals that are thought to embody negative forces in the environment. Ex. Muslims not eating pork
75. Large and fundamental division within a religion
76. Further division within a language branch that share a common origin in the relatively recent past
77. When everyone starts to have one mass global culture
78. Cultural pluralism or diversity within a society
79. Measures a country’s loss of achievement due to gender inequality, based on reproductive health, employment and general empowerment
80. Use your own culture as the center/correct culture and evaluate all other cultures based on that
81. How different groups of people use the land that they reside on, including commercial, residential, agricultural, transportation, etc.
82. combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupancy, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns.
83. An area (often in a city) where one ethnicity primarily resides
84. Land is affected by every group of people that historically or currently live on land
85. Areas that are mainly reserved for one gender or another in a culture
86. When people leave their own culture to adopt practices of another

**Fill-in-the-blank: Types of Diffusion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ex. Beyonce starts wearing a certain shirt and some other people start wearing the shirt.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of the Spanish Flu across Europe
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of Spanish and French to the United States
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. The spread of paper money to all parts of the globe, but each type of paper money is unique.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ex. Walmart being made in rural Arkansas and spreading all over the world from there
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Computers were once as big as a closet and only wealthy companies or large research labs could afford to have them. However, as technology improved, smaller computers were purchased for office use. It was not until the 1990s that wealthy American families began purchasing computers for their homes.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The Ebola virus outbreak began in a small village in Sierra Leone. Within a couple of weeks, it had spread to other areas of the country. After 3 months, 4 countries in West Africa were dealing with Ebola outbreaks.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Most of South America speaks Spanish because Spain established colonies in South America beginning in the 1500s. Spanish missionaries and conquistadors taught most of native South Americans to speak a European language.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Jazz music is often described as “America’s gift to the world”. What began in the U.S. in the 1920s is now popular everywhere in the world. Each country that adopts jazz music, puts their own spin on the sound. Often times, they keep the same jazz beats, but include different instruments from their own music traditions.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In the 1960s, surfing started to gain popularity in Southern California. These surfers began to look for new surf spots in Mexico, Peru, and South Africa. By 1980, all of these countries had developed surf cultures of their own.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Austin is known for its breakfast tacos and Mexican restaurants. The types of food served in these places are often very different from traditional cuisine in Mexico. Austin has created a whole different style of cooking that combines Mexican recipes with more Texas style ingredients.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Soccer is the world’s most popular sport. Often times, when a famous player, like Neymar, creates a new hair style, other players adopt the same hair, fans of their team start to choose the same hairstyle for themselves. Suddenly, what started as a pro player trend, becomes a world-wide trend, especially for teenagers who want to emulate their favorite players.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are several traditions of Santa Claus around the world. Each carry their own cultural style.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are many types of burgers in India that are chicken burgers or tikka burgers made out of potatoes or other vegetables.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The spreading of the Yanny vs. Laurel audio clip on the internet

**Chapter 4:** **Culture**

* Folk culture generally spreads by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diffusion. Popular culture generally spreads by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diffusion.
* Folk culture generally originates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Popular culture generally originates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Example of Folk culture? Example of Popular Culture?

**Chapter 5: Language**

* What is the difference between a language family, branch, and group?
* What language family has the most speakers in the world?
* What language has the most speakers in the world?

**Chapter 6:Religion**

* What is the difference between a universalizing and ethnic religion?
* Which universalizing religion has the most followers?
* Which ethnic religion has the most followers?

**Fill out the chart- Religions**

* **Directions:** Fill out the chart with the predominant areas that each religion exists in the world

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Religion** | **Type: Ethnic or Universalizing** | **Location in World** |
| Bahá'í |  |  |
| Shintoism |  |  |
| Daoism |  |  |
| Confucianism |  |  |
| Sikhism |  |  |
| Christianity Protestant Branch |  |  |
| Christianity Roman Catholic Branch |  |  |
| Christianity Eastern Orthodox Branch |  |  |
| Islam Sunni Branch |  |  |
| Islam Shia Branch |  |  |
| Animism |  |  |
| Hinduism |  |  |
| Buddhism |  |  |
| Judaism |  |  |

**Chapter 7:Ethnicity**

* What is the difference between ethnicity and race?
* What is the difference between ethnicity and nationality?

**Multiple Choice**

1. In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is more likely to vary
   1. from place to place at a given time.
   2. from time to time at a given place.
   3. both from place to place and from time to time, in equal measure.
   4. neither from place to place nor from time to time.
   5. only in more developed countries.
2. When we analyze the patterns of popular culture in our surroundings, we can surmise that
   1. all culture is transmitted from one location to another through small scale and local migration.
   2. popular culture diffuses through relocation diffusion.
   3. nodes of innovation are central to the process of hierarchical diffusion.
   4. unlike folk culture, popular culture is usually transmitted orally across time and location.
   5. it is impossible for us to make scientific observations about the diffusion of popular culture.
3. The diffusion of jeans is a good example primarily of the
   1. diffusion of popular culture.
   2. adoption of unique folk culture.
   3. impact of high income on clothing habits.
   4. opposition to globalization.
   5. increasing incidence of synthetic textiles replacing natural fibers.
4. A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom is a
   1. folk culture.
   2. habit.
   3. terrior
   4. taboo.
   5. tariff.
5. The trend of globalization has threatened
   1. popular culture and folk culture relatively equally.
   2. the folk customs of only a few isolated communities.
   3. the spread of the international banking system.
   4. folk culture more than popular culture.
   5. folk culture, but only in the largest cities on each continent.
6. A lingua franca is
   1. an English word that has entered the French language.
   2. a language understood by people who have different native languages.
   3. an extinct language that has been revived.
   4. an official language in a region of the world different from where the language originated.
   5. a language used by French colonial administrations.
7. The four most frequently spoken branches of Indo-European include all but
   1. Balto-Slavic.
   2. Celtic.
   3. Indo-Iranian.
   4. Romance.
   5. Germanic.
8. The second-largest language family is
   1. Indo-European.
   2. Sino-Tibetan.
   3. Afro-Asiatic.
   4. Austronesian.
   5. Dravidian.
9. British and American English differ in all but which of the following?
   1. alphabet
   2. pronunciation
   3. spelling
   4. vocabulary
   5. prevalent dialects
10. A language that was nearly extinct in British-controlled areas but which is now being revived is
    1. Slavic.
    2. Celtic.
    3. Iranian.
    4. English.
    5. Pictish.
11. The large number of individual languages documented in Africa has resulted primarily from
    1. thousands of years of isolation between cultural groups.
    2. repeated invasions by outsiders.
    3. introduction of many different languages by the colonial powers.
    4. frequent migration by the different tribal groups.
    5. colonial administration of native lands.
12. Hebrew is an example of
    1. an isolated language.
    2. an extinct language.
    3. a revived language.
    4. a language family.
    5. an Altaic language.
13. All of the following describe the English language except
    1. It is a lingua franca.
    2. Its recent growth is due to expansion diffusion.
    3. It is an Indo-European language.
    4. It has diffused along with economic globalization.
    5. It is an isogloss.
14. When geographers study the sites where religions originated as well as the processes by which those religions diffused to other locations, they are focusing on the
    1. spatial connectionsin religion.
    2. geo-religious linkages of culture.
    3. role of history in the social sciences.
    4. lack of spatial connections in religion.
    5. loss of historical processes in the formations of religions.
15. The maps in this chapter indicate that Eastern Orthodoxy is a branch of Christianity prevalent in
    1. Russia.
    2. Italy.
    3. Spain.
    4. Russia and Spain but not Greece.
    5. Greece and Germany but not Russia
16. Which is not an ethnic Asian religion?
    1. Buddhism
    2. Confucianism
    3. Shintoism
    4. Daoism
    5. Hinduism
17. Hinduism's caste system
    1. assigns everyone to a distinct class.
    2. decrees the pilgrimages which should be taken.
    3. is a substitute for the lack of a holy book.
    4. identifies a family's important deities.
    5. is the basis for seasonal celebrations.
18. Judaism is classified as an ethnic rather than a universalizing religion, partly because
    1. its main holidays relate to events in the life of its founder, Abraham.
    2. it uses a standard solar calendar rather than a lunar calendar.
    3. its rituals derive from the agricultural cycle in Israel.
    4. it commemorates the Exodus from Egypt.
    5. the holy text is the foundation of the religion.
19. Which is the most dramatic change in the geographic distribution of African Americans in the United States?
    1. rural to urban within the state
    2. change to sharecropping
    3. relocation to northern cities
    4. movement out of inner-cities
    5. relocation to coastal cities
20. What was apartheid?
    1. the dialect of Dutch which is spoken in South Africa
    2. South Africa's governmental system
    3. the existence of landlocked states in southern Africa
    4. the geographic separation of races in South Africa
    5. kinship system of Sub-Saharan Africa
21. A nationality is
    1. a group of people tied to a place through legal status and tradition.
    2. a country.
    3. ethnic identity.
    4. any cohesive group of people.
    5. any group with shared religion, language, and origin of birth.
22. Which of the following is likely the least or weakest centripetal force in the United States?
    1. ABC, NBC, CBS, and other network television
    2. the U.S. flag flying in different ethnic neighborhoods
    3. Internet content available from around the world
    4. "The Star Spangled Banner" being sung at baseball games
    5. lessons about civic responsibility in the public school system
23. Traditionally, the most important unit of African society was the
    1. state.
    2. tribe.
    3. nation.
    4. kingdom.
    5. caliphate.
24. The most important centripetal force in Yugoslavia before its breakup was the
    1. religion.
    2. language.
    3. number of nationalities.
    4. common economic interests.
    5. conflict with Turkey
25. One distinctive feature of the Indo-European family is that it
    1. Has a smaller spatial distribution than other language families
    2. Is the only language family with just one major lingua franca
    3. Includes most of the world’s oldest languages
    4. Is spoken by nearly half the world’s population
    5. Is the only one that is spoken in Europe today
26. Some countries have several official languages because they want to
    1. Make international diplomacy easier
    2. Foster political cooperation with neighboring countries
    3. Make government operate more efficiently
    4. Prepare students to participate in the global economy
    5. Give recognition to different groups within the country
27. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are alike in that they all
    1. Began as universal religions
    2. Are examples of ethnic religions
    3. Evolved into polytheistic religions
    4. Trace their heritage to Abraham
    5. Started in a region that is now part of Europe
28. Which best describes the main difference between ethnicity and nationality?
    1. Nationality is connected to a state while ethnicity is connected to a culture
    2. Nationality is connected to a culture while ethnicity is connected to a state.
    3. Nationality is connected to a language while ethnicity is connected to a religion
    4. Nationality is connected to cities while ethnicity is connected to rural areas
    5. Nationality is connected to religion while ethnicity is connected to urban enclaves.
29. Which was the most common religious change among Africans as a result of contact with people from Europe and the Middle East?
    1. From animism to a universalizing religion
    2. From an ethnic religion to animism
    3. From a universalizing religion to an ethnic religion
    4. From monotheism to polytheism
    5. From polytheism to an ethnic religion
30. The English language belongs to which of the following branches of the Indo-European language family?
    1. Romanic
    2. Hellenic
    3. Celtic
    4. Germanic
    5. Armenian
31. Which of the following areas describes a conflict region between various ethnic groups, including Serbs, Albanians, and Bosnians?
    1. The Persian Gulf
    2. The West Bank
    3. The Himalayans
    4. The Balkan Peninsula
    5. The Horn of Africa