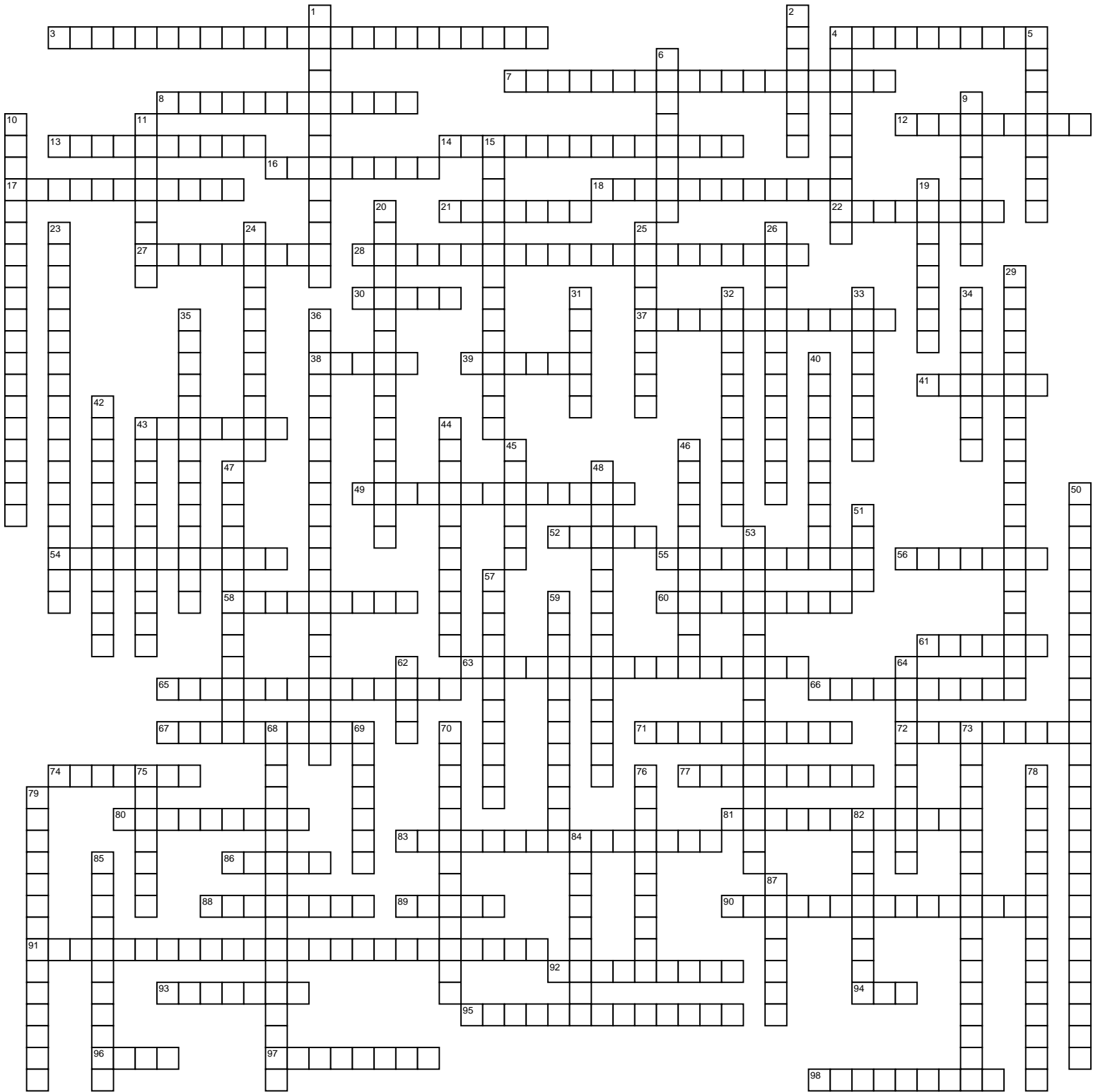


# Unit 1 Review



**ACROSS**

- 3 A satellite-based navigation system that allows users to determine their precise geographic location, direction of travel and speed (three words).
- 4 This type of diffusion is spread of a cultural trait or idea from person to person through direct contact.
- 7 The physical and economic factors and circumstances that influence people's lives, including access to resources, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. The UN states that improvement in these represents "development" (two words/plural).
- 8 The arrangement or spatial arrangement of objects, phenomena, or features across a geographic area.
- 12 The job sector of the economy that involves manufacturing and the transformation of raw materials into finished products.
- 13 Job sector of the economy that involves knowledge-based activities, research, technology development, and information services.
- 14 The ability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, often applied in the context of environmental conservation and resource management.
- 16 The job sector of the economy that includes service-related industries, such as retail, education, healthcare, and entertainment.
- 17 A country located in East Asia known for its rapid economic development, technological advancements, and recent influence in popular culture. The development of this country puts into doubt the structuralist (static, rigid) nature of the world systems theory (two words).
- 18 Pertaining to data, information, or research that is expressed in numerical terms, allowing for measurement.
- 21 Highest level of the job sector hierarchy, involving high-level decision-making, leadership, and policy-making roles in government, business, and other organizations.
- 22 A map designed to display specific topics, such as population distribution, climate, or economic data, using various symbols, colors, or patterns to represent those ideas (adj.).
- 27 A spatial distribution in which objects are grouped closely together in a particular area, as opposed to being evenly spread out.
- 28 A composite measure that assesses a country's development based on indicators like life expectancy, education, and per capita income (three words).
- 30 A country located in East Asia that was placed above Brandt's Line at its inception and is known for its advanced technology, strong economy, and rich cultural heritage.
- 37 The measure of the efficiency and output of a system compared to inputs, often used to assess economic performance or the efficiency of labor and resources. This is higher in MDCs because of their access to technology and better trained workforce.
- 38 Synonym for a functional region.
- 39 An area that shares common characteristics or features, often defined by physical, cultural, economic, or administrative boundaries.
- 41 The place of origin or cultural diffusion of a particular phenomenon, such as a language, technology, or cultural practice.
- 43 The shared beliefs, customs, traditions, values, behaviors, and artifacts that characterize a particular group of people, often including aspects like language, religion, cuisine, and art.
- 49 The spatial arrangement of objects or phenomena in a specific area, indicating how closely or widely spaced they are from one another. This is one of the three properties of a distribution.
- 52 An acronym representing five major emerging semi-peripheral economies which are known for their significant influence on regional and global affairs and their desire to challenge Western or core dominance of the global economy (acronym).
- 54 A policy or practice by which a powerful nation extends its influence or control over other countries or regions, often through military conquest, colonization, or economic dominance. According to Wallerstein the structure of the current global economic system was established when Western Europeans engaged in this policy.
- 55 Region that people believe to exist based on their cultural identity, also known as a perceptual region.
- 56 A region described by specific, homogeneous criteria or attributes, such as political boundaries or physical characteristics like climate.
- 58 A measure of how far east or west a point on the Earth's surface is from the Prime Meridian, expressed in degrees.
- 60 To write about or describe the Earth.
- 61 This country, located in Eastern Europe, experienced a decline in human development after the collapse of communism as many inefficient government run businesses closed, unemployment soared and a few connected people seized control over the countries' valuable natural resources.
- 63 A historical region in the Middle East known for its early agricultural development, often considered the cradle of civilization (two words.).
- 65 A form of indirect control or influence by powerful countries or corporations over less powerful nations, often through economic means rather than direct colonization.
- 66 The misrepresentation of the shape, size, direction or distance of geographic features on maps due to the challenge of projecting the curved Earth onto a flat surface.
- 67 If more than age cohort of women become pregnant in a society it indicates there is great gender inequality.
- 71 The diffusion of a cultural trait or idea through the physical movement of individuals or groups from one place to another without increasing its overall number of followers.
- 72 The process by which ideas, innovations, cultural traits, or other phenomena spread from one place to another over time.
- 74 The measure of how many objects, people, or phenomena are present in a given area, often expressed as the number per unit of area (e.g., people per square mile). This is one of the three properties of a distribution.
- 77 A map projection that preserves the relative size of geographic features, making it suitable for representing the accurate area of regions, although shapes may be distorted. The Gall-Peters Projection is an example of this type of projection (two words).
- 80 A map projection that preserves the angles and shapes of geographic features, often used in navigation. The Mercator Projection is an example of this type of projection.
- 81 Diffusion of a cultural trait or idea from a higher authority or source to lower-level individuals or places, often through a chain of command or authority often skipping.
- 83 A branch of geography that examines the relationship between human society and the natural environment, including how they adapt to and modify their surroundings. One of the major theorists in this field is Carl Sauer (two words).
- 86 A specific location or setting with unique physical, cultural, and social attributes that give it a distinct identity.
- 88 The location of a place or point in context to other places, often described using directional or spatial relationships, such as "north of," "near," or "adjacent to."
- 89 The level of detail and representation on a map, often referring to the map's size in relation to the real world and the extent of the area it covers.
- 90 A term used to describe the global economic and developmental divide between more affluent and industrialized countries above the Tropic of Cancer and less developed countries below it (three words/hyph.).
- 91 A theory that suggests that human behavior and societal development are primarily shaped by environmental factors, such as climate and geography (two words).
- 92 Distribution in which elements or objects are scattered or spaced out with significant gaps between them.
- 93 Job sector of the economy that involves the extraction and production of natural resources, such as agriculture, mining, and forestry.
- 94 A visual representation of the Earth's surface or a portion of it, often used to convey geographical information, spatial relationships, and features.
- 95 The idea that the further away one is from a source, the less likely they are to be influenced by it or to interact with it. This concept is often applied to diffusion studies (two words).
- 96 The specific physical characteristics and attributes of a location, including its topography, climate, and resources without reference to why those are important.
- 97 Type of location that uses precise geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) or a specific address that pinpoint the exact position of a place on the Earth's surface.
- 98 A Latin term meaning "per person," often used to express a value or quantity on an individual basis to make it comparable across countries with different population sizes (two words).
- DOWN**
- 1 Products and items that are produced for and purchased by individuals and households for personal use as opposed to goods intended for production or resale (two words/plural).
- 2 A regular, consistent, or discernible geometric arrangement of objects, phenomena, or features in space. This is one of the three properties of a distribution.
- 4 A thematic map that uses color or shading to represent variations in data, typically statistical data, across different geographic areas like regions, countries, or states.
- 5 The location of a place in relation to its surroundings, including its proximity to other places.
- 6 A thematic map that represents the movement of objects, people, or phenomena.
- 9 The geographical position or coordinates of a place on the Earth's surface.
- 10 A measure of a country's total economic output, including income earned abroad, minus income earned by foreign entities within the country (three words).
- 11 Any material or asset that can be used to fulfill a need or achieve a goal.
- 15 In world-systems theory, this refers to regions or countries that where both core and peripheral processes are happening to a significant scale (hyph.).
- 19 A measure of how far north or south a point on the Earth's surface is from the equator, expressed in degrees.
- 20 Refers to the highly industrialized and economically advanced countries in East and Southeast Asia: South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore (three words/plural).
- 23 The scale at which data is collected, analyzed, or presented, often ranging from broad categories to fine-grained details (three words).
- 24 A governmental body responsible for making and passing laws, often consisting of elected representatives or members if more women participate in this political body then there is less inequality in a society.
- 25 In the context of world-systems theory, this consists of regions where the economic processes require low technology, education and skills. Consequently there is little wealth generated and this area is often exploited by other regions for their natural resources.
- 26 The process of collecting data and information about the Earth's surface from a distance, often using satellites, aircraft, or other technology to capture images and data for various purposes, including environmental monitoring (two words).
- 29 The concept that technological advancements and improved transportation and communication have made distances between places seem shorter in terms of the time it takes to travel or communicate (hyph./three words/put in alpha order).
- 31 German Chancellor who issued a report in 1980 which addressed global disparities in development, divided the world into a rich Global North and a poor Global South and called for more equitable economic policies.
- 32 Pertaining to data, information, or research that is descriptive in nature and based on qualities or characteristics, often involving non-numeric information.
- 33 The diffusion of a cultural trait or idea that is modified or adapted as it moves to new areas, often resulting in a different form or interpretation.
- 34 A cylindrical map projection that distorts the size of land masses, with increased distortion at higher latitudes, commonly used for navigation.
- 35 The human-made or constructed environment, including infrastructure, buildings, roads, and other features that have been created by human activities (two words).
- 36 A measure that assesses disparities between men and women in health, empowerment, and labor market participation, reflecting the relative disadvantages experienced by women in a society (three words).
- 40 A region defined by a central point or hub and the connections and interactions that radiate from that center, often related to economic, transportation, or cultural activities.
- 42 The statistical characteristics of a population, including factors such as age, gender, race, income, education, and family composition.
- 43 The science and art of mapmaking, involving the creation, interpretation, and design of maps to represent spatial information.
- 44 The process of improving the well-being and quality of life of a population through economic, social, and political advancements.
- 45 Activity that is counted by the government and taxed is considered to be part of this "economy". When more women are employed in it, there is more gender equality in a society.
- 46 A term used to describe a region or group that is relatively uniform in terms of characteristics, such as culture, ethnicity, or physical features, density measure that considers the ratio of the population to the amount of arable land, in eras before global food trade it could give an idea of the pressure a society puts on the land to feed its population.
- 48 A system of social programs and policies, often implemented by governments, to provide financial support and assistance to individuals and families in times of need, such as unemployment benefits and welfare programs. Western Europe is known to have a stronger system than the US but pay higher taxes as a result (three words.)
- 50 A system that captures, stores, analyzes, and displays geographic data in layers, often using maps and spatial analysis to solve real-world problems (three words)
- 51 According to Wallerstein these processes require high education, high technology and high skills. Consequently, they generate high wealth and are primarily located in very highly developed countries in North America, Western Europe and Japan.
- 53 The maximum population size that a given environment or ecosystem can sustainably support without depleting its resources or causing long-term harm (two words).
- 57 A sociologist and historian known for his world-systems theory, which examines the global economic and political system and the dynamics of core, periphery, and semi-periphery regions.
- 59 Density measure of population density that focuses on the number of farmers per unit of arable land. When this density is low it implies farming is mechanized in a country and is more developed.
- 62 This coefficient adjusts for income inequality within a population, typically represented as a numerical value between 0 and 1, with higher values indicating greater income inequality.
- 64 A map that represents data by placing dots or symbols on a map to indicate the quantity or density of a particular phenomenon in different areas (two words).
- 68 Global region that has the lowest statistics regarding development and other social, demographic and economic measurements (two words/hyph.).
- 69 A place name, often used to refer to the names of geographical features, towns, cities, or regions.
- 70 The process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, cultures, and societies on a worldwide scale.
- 73 The process of increasing the social, economic, and political power and opportunities available to women, often to achieve gender equality (two words).
- 75 A type of thematic map that uses lines, such as contour lines or isotherms, to connect points of equal value or quantity, illustrating the distribution of that value across a geographic area.
- 76 The organized system of medical services, including hospitals, clinics, and healthcare professionals, aimed at promoting and maintaining the health of individuals and communities. The United States pays 18% of its GNI on this sector which is 50% greater than our closest allies.
- 78 A thematic map that uses icons/shapes of varying size to represent the quantity or magnitude of a specific phenomenon at different locations (two words).
- 79 The average number of years a person is expected to live, often used as an indicator of overall health and well-being in a population (two words).
- 82 A map that distorts the size and shape of geographic areas to represent statistical data or information other than geographical space, such as population or economic statistics.
- 84 Type of diffusion in which the spread of a cultural trait or idea from its hearth (origin) outward to new areas and increasing its number of adherents.
- 85 A theory that suggests that human societies have the ability to shape and adapt to their environment to overcome environmental limitations.
- 87 This peninsula in Southwest Asia is home to the countries of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait, known for their arid deserts and significant economic importance in the region due to their oil reserves and rapid economic development.

# Unit 1 Review

Solution:

The crossword puzzle contains the following words:

- Across:**
  - 1: GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
  - 4: QUATERNARY
  - 5: SOUTH KOREA:
  - 10: LEVÉE
  - 11: DEMOGRAPHY
  - 12: IMPERIALISM
  - 14: NEOCOLONIALISM
  - 15: ADOLESCENT
  - 17: DENSITY
  - 18: CONFORMAL
  - 20: PLACE
  - 21: RELATIVE
  - 22: SCALE
  - 23: ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINISM
  - 24: PRIMARY
  - 25: ILLICIT
  - 26: SITE
  - 27: ABSOLUTE
  - 28: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 29: PERCAPITA
  - 30: MATERIAL CONDITIONS
  - 31: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
  - 32: JAPAN
  - 33: CONCENTRATION
  - 34: BRICS
  - 35: VERNACULAR
  - 36: GEOGRAPHY
  - 37: FERTILE CRESCENT:
  - 38: RELOCATION
  - 39: EQUAL AREA
  - 40: CULTURAL ECOLOGY
  - 41: HIERARCHICAL
  - 42: NORTH SOUTHSPLIT
  - 43: DISPERSED
  - 44: MAP
  - 45: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 46: PERCAPITA
  - 47: CONTAGIOUS
  - 48: SECONDARY
  - 49: THEMATIC
  - 50: PRODUCTIVITY
  - 51: REGIONAL
  - 52: HEMISPHERE
  - 53: UNIFORM
  - 54: RUSSIA
  - 55: DISTORTION
  - 56: DIFFUSION
  - 57: HIERARCHICAL
  - 58: NORTH SOUTHSPLIT
  - 59: DISPERSED
  - 60: MAP
  - 61: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 62: PERCAPITA
- Down:**
  - 2: CLUSTERED
  - 3: TERTIARY
  - 6: GEOGRAPHY
  - 7: CULTURE
  - 8: ANTHROPOLOGY
  - 9: LONGITUDE
  - 13: IMPERIALISM
  - 16: ADOLESCENT
  - 19: DENSITY
  - 20: CONFORMAL
  - 21: PLACE
  - 22: RELATIVE
  - 23: SCALE
  - 24: ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINISM
  - 25: PRIMARY
  - 26: ILLICIT
  - 27: SITE
  - 28: ABSOLUTE
  - 29: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 30: PERCAPITA
  - 31: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
  - 32: JAPAN
  - 33: CONCENTRATION
  - 34: BRICS
  - 35: VERNACULAR
  - 36: GEOGRAPHY
  - 37: FERTILE CRESCENT:
  - 38: RELOCATION
  - 39: EQUAL AREA
  - 40: CULTURAL ECOLOGY
  - 41: HIERARCHICAL
  - 42: NORTH SOUTHSPLIT
  - 43: DISPERSED
  - 44: MAP
  - 45: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 46: PERCAPITA
  - 47: CONTAGIOUS
  - 48: SECONDARY
  - 49: THEMATIC
  - 50: PRODUCTIVITY
  - 51: REGIONAL
  - 52: HEMISPHERE
  - 53: UNIFORM
  - 54: RUSSIA
  - 55: DISTORTION
  - 56: DIFFUSION
  - 57: HIERARCHICAL
  - 58: NORTH SOUTHSPLIT
  - 59: DISPERSED
  - 60: MAP
  - 61: DISTANCE DECAY
  - 62: PERCAPITA