**APHG Midterm Review**

**Language**

Key Vocabulary:

Creole

Dialect

Ideograms

Language Branch

Language Family

Language Group

Lingua Franca

Literary Tradition

Pidgin Language

Questions to Consider:

* What do languages like Franglias, Spanglish, and Denglish have in common?
* The largest language families include… They are mostly found in…
* How did English become the primary language on the island of Great Britain?
* When looking at language as a tree, what would the roots be considered?
* What happens to a language that gets separated by geography?
* The most common second language in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while the most common second language in Canada is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Religion**

Key Vocabulary:

Abrahamic Religions

Animism

Cosmology

Daoism/Taoism

Ethnic Religion

Ghetto

Hierarchal Religion

Juche

Paganism

Sect

Shamanism

Spiritism

Universalizing Religion

Questions to Consider:

How is religion diffused?

Christianity – what are the three main branches?

* Orthodox – often called Eastern Orthodox – what is it? Pg. 186
* Which of the 13 churches is has the largest percentage of followers?
* Western Hemisphere – take note of the map on pg 186 of the percentages of Christians in the western hemisphere
* Which denomination of Christianity holds the largest following in the US?
* Where are the Baptist found in the US?
* Where are the Lutheran’s found in the US?
* Where are the Mormons found in the US?
* Where are the two other small Christian churches found in northeast Africa?
* Why was the Armenian Church important? (p187)

Islam - What are the 2 many branches? (p. 188-189)

* Which of the 2 branches is the largest?
* What is the difference between the 2 branches? (194)
* What country is predominantly Shia Islam?
* What other countries have over half their population Shia Islam?
* Who are the “Black Muslims”?
	+ Who is Malcom X?
* Why are the cities of Makkah and Madinah so important to this faith? (p194)

Buddhism – what are the three main branches? (p.189) Know the difference between the three.

* + Theravada Buddhism (p193)
	+ Mahayana Buddhism (p193)
	+ Vajrayana Buddhism (p193)
	+ How did Gautama become the Buddha? (192)
	+ What are the 4 Noble Truths? (193)
	+ What is the Eightfold Path?

Sikhism – what is it and how did it start? (p.189)

Baha’i – when was it founded, where was it founded and what was the goal of this religion?

Hinduism – where is it concentrated? (p190)

* + According to our textbook which “manifestation of God” has the largest number of adherents?
	+ What is the second largest number of adherents?

Confucianism – what is it and who started it?

* + Know where it is most common

Taoism – what is it and who started it?

Judaism – where does the name derive from? (p191)

* + What other name does Israel mean?

**Earlier Units of Study**

Key Vocabulary:

Apartheid

Brain Drain

Cultural Landscape

Developed Country/More Developed Country (MDC)

Developing Country/Less Developed Country (LDC)

Development

Diffusion

Ethnic Cleansing

Foreign Direct Investment

Gender Inequality Index

Globalization

Human Development Index

Interregional Migration

Intervening Obstacle

Intraregional Migration

Literacy

Net Migration

Push/Pull Factors

Questions to Consider:

* What are the elements of culture?
* What are the types of region?
* What are the different sectors of the economy? (Be able to provide an example of each.)
* What are the consequences of severe gender inequalities?
* Large populations in Central America, Asia and Africa are involved in agriculture because?
* What is the current intraregional migration trend in the United States? Whereas the most common intraregional migration trend in the word is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What is the difference in folk and pop culture?
* What are the types of cultural diffusion? (know how they differ)
* How could you define race? How does that differ from ethnicity?