**Unit 1 Vocabulary List**

**AMSCO**

1. **Strabo –**wrote descriptions of various areas of the Roman Empire and proposed theories about how geography influenced history.
2. **Gerardus Mercatur** – Dutch scholar that created a useful map for sailors that is still widely used.
3. **Alexander von Humboldt** – traveled extensively through South America. His detailed accounts of plants and accurate maps of the region inspired European interest in the Americas as well as a shift in thinking of the world as a connected whole.
4. **Spatial approach** – considers the arrangement of the phenomena being studied across the surface of the earth, such as location, distance, direction, orientation, pattern and interconnection.
5. **Physical geography** – the study of spatial characteristics of various elements of the physical environment. Physical geographers, like physical scientists, study topics such as weather and climate, ecosystems and biomes, and volcanism and erosion
6. **Human geography** – the study of the spatial characteristics of humans and human activities
7. **Connectivity** – how well two location are tied together by roads or other links
8. **Accessibility** – how quickly and easily people in one location can interact with people in another location.
9. **Human-environment interaction** – the connection and exchange between humans and the natural world
10. **Cartographic scale** – refers to the way the map communicates the ratio of its size to the size of what it represents
11. **Geographic scale (relative scale)** - refers to the amount of territory that the map represents
12. **Choropleth maps** – use various colors, shades of one color, or patterns to show the location and distribution of spatial data

**Ethel Wood**

1. Eratosthenes
2. Hecataeus
3. Idrisi
4. Immanuel Kant
5. George Perkins Marsh
6. Ptolemy
7. Carl Sauer

**Chapter 1 (Rubenstein)**

1. Abiotic
2. Biotic
3. Cartography
4. Climate
5. Conservation
6. Contagious diffusion
7. Cultural ecology
8. Cultural landscape
9. Culture
10. Density
11. Diffusion
12. Distance decay
13. Distrifution
14. Ecology
15. Ecosystem
16. Environmental determinism
17. Expansion diffusion
18. Formal region(uniform or homogenous)
19. Functional region (nodal)
20. Geographic information science
21. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
22. Global Positioning System (GPS)
23. Hearth
24. Hierarchical Diffusion
25. Housing bubble
26. International Date Line
27. Mental Map
28. Network
29. Nonrenewable Resource
30. Place
31. Polder
32. Possibilism
33. Preservation
34. Region
35. Regional (or cultural landscape) studies
36. Relocation diffusion
37. Remote sensing
38. Renewable resource
39. Site
40. Situation
41. Space-time compression
42. Stimulus diffusion
43. Sustainability
44. Toponym
45. Transnational corporation
46. Uneven development
47. Vernacular region (perceptual)

**Chapter 9 (Rubenstein)**

1. Active solar energy systems
2. Adolescent fertility rate
3. Biomass fuel
4. Breeder reactor
5. Developed Country (MDC)
6. Developing Country (LDC)
7. Development
8. Fair Trade
9. Female labor force participation rate
10. Foreign direct investment (FDI)
11. Fracking
12. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
13. Geothermal energy
14. Gross domestic product (GDP)
15. Gross National Product (GNP)
16. Human Development Index (HDI)
17. Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)
18. Literacy Rate
19. Maternal mortality ration
20. Microfinance
21. Millennium Development Goals
22. Passive solar energy systems
23. Potential reserve
24. Primary sector
25. Productivity
26. Proven reserve
27. Purchasing power parity
28. Radioactive waste
29. Secondary sector
30. Structural adjustment program
31. Tertiary sector
32. Value added