Study Guide Questions for test 3 ch 12-15

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sometimes the author of your textbook uses technical geography jargon instead of everyday, easy to understand English. Fortunately, he has provided a useful glossary at the back of the book. So if you run across a confusing word or phrase, look it up in the glossary to find out what it really means. The glossary should be a very useful tool for you. Three things I consider when selecting a textbook are: content, cost, and does it have a glossary.

1. What was the first new development in transportation instituting a convergence of space-time (larger loads could be transported more quickly)?

2. When the compass was invented and improved the accuracy of maritime navigation, what especially enabled the expansive maritime empires of the colonial period?

3. What type of cities were particularly transformed by the growth of global maritime trading?

4. Why has economic activity concentrated in coastal regions?

5. What type of goods did the earliest ships for long distance maritime global trade carry?

6. What invention closed the age of sailboats and further shrank the net of space-time (allowed travel to be completed more quickly and made the world seem “smaller”)?

7. What part of the transportation network was served by the construction of canals and railroads?

8. Space-time convergence can bend physical space, bringing cities closer. Alternatively what is the effect of poor communications and transportation?

9. What economic goods are most likely to be transported by air?

10. Because of the affordable cost of air freight, high-demand perishables like seasonal fruits and vegetables are often grown in the Southern hemisphere, and shipped to where the opposite hemisphere is experiencing what season?

11. What was inaugurated by the Columbian Encounter of 1492?

12. What factors were part of the second wave of globalization?

13. What industry was a major component of space-time convergence from the 1500s to the 1800s?

14. What city was the pivot of the international trading system during the period from 1865 to 1914?

15. What item was the center of several decisions made between 1968 and 1970 by the International Organization of Standardization to create global standards for its size, markings, and other fittings?

16. What has enabled the Global Shift in manufacturing from developed countries to developing countries?

17. What are an examples of a global production chain?

18. What is culture?

19. What term best describes a cultural region’s boundaries?

20. What are examples of a cultural region?

21. What is a paracme?

22. What are some of the dynamically linked sources of cultural production?

23. What is most responsible for the deterritorialization (relocation diffusion) of culture, representing important networks of information and capital flows that are particularly culturally embedded?

24. What architectural form makes use of local resources and traditions in design and construction?

25. How do scholars today describe how knowledge and mapping of the world occurred?

26. What specifically has made mass tourism possible and opened up access to the market?

27. What region was at the top of the hierarchy of geographical knowledge production, as a function of its economic and military power at the time?

28. What is an example of Occidentalism?

29. What is the process by which the commodification of some local cultures gets dispersed worldwide?

30. Why have American cultural products been so particularly successful at global dispersal?

31. What term describes the business strategy that companies like Coca-Cola employ by marketing and selling both global Coca-Cola brands alongside brands that appeal to unique tastes and ingredients?

32. Within what economic contexts do specific cultural industries and forms of practice emerge?

33. What is the best description of the homogenization thesis?

34. Why do cultural geographers critique the homogenization thesis and instead argue for the existence of a variety of global cultures?

35. Where did the ancient city of Uruk emerge around six thousand years ago?

36. What is the most significant limiting factor on empires?

37. What were drivers of the global integration of space by **early** modern empires?

38 What resulted from the core-periphery spatial structure of the colonial world economy?

39. Where in the world was the scramble for territory most pronounced during the age of imperialism?

40. During the Cold War, countries that aligned with the United States pledged themselves against what? And those countries allying with the Soviet Union emphasized their opposition to what?

41. What describes the situation in a democratic society where a regime begins to lose public support, perhaps due to extended military campaigns and other unpopular imperial endeavors or domestic policies which increase the disparities among the population in the areas of taxation and benefits?

42. What region of the world is most associated with first wave of decolonization?

43. Evaluating the case of the Soviet Union’s collapse, what type of imperial decline best characterizes the ultimate undoing of the Soviet Union?

44. Which were the Soviet Socialist Republics that formed the Soviet Union?

45. What event revealed that Huntington’s characteristics for the Islamic world were more the product of specific regimes and historical contexts?

46. What political entity has emerged in the last thirty years out of poverty to become one of the world’s top economies, and now is building up its military and making territorial claims that incite conflict among its neighbors?

47. What country did ISIS or Daesh come from?

a) Iran

48. What religious affiliation do the fundamentalists that enlist in ISIS claim to hold?

49. What trend has characterized the number of states in the world since 1900?

50. What has been responsible for the largest change in the number of states in the last 100 years?

51. What country was the first global power?

52. What country spent the most on their military in 2015?

53. What type of power dynamic is illustrated by the example of China building up its navy enough to back up territorial claims in the South China Sea?

54. What income category is the United States?

55. What is an example of natural capital?

56. What best explains the geography of income found within China?

57. Why does the CIA collect data on national income inequality?

58. What is the best description of a totalitarian regime?

59. What term describes what happened during the Arab Spring to the governing elites of Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya, who each lost the support of their populations?

60. What are the four countries known as the BRICs, grouped together by their large size and developing economies?

61. Why do countries join economic unions like the EU’s antecedent, the European Economic Community?

62. What are examples of a multinational state, a state with more than one nation?

63. What are centripetal forces?

64. What type of forces are illustrated by the banning symbols of Scottish national identity in the 18th century by the British state, then in the 20th century, Britain granted Scotland its own parliament?

65. What type of borders form the boundaries of the United States?

66. What is the best definition for gerrymandering?