

Geography@HSPVA

Economic and Geographic Terms and Concepts:

Command economy- government controls businesses by telling them what and how much of a product to make (as was seen in the Soviet Union)

Agricultural Revolution-

Modern- mechanization of agricultural production

Historical- storage & deliberate growing of food supplies and domestication of animals

Industrial Revolution- mechanization of industrial production

Green Revolution- simultaneous development of new varieties of food supplies and altered practices that increase crop yields

GNP (gross national product) – total dollar amount of all goods and services produced for consumption in a society during a particular period of time

GDP (gross domestic product) – measure of the output generated through production by labor and property physically located in a country

Per capita income- the measure of the average income of one person in the population

Mercantilism- an economic system to increase a nation's wealth by government regulation of all of the nation's economic interests (18c Europe)

Developing Nations- a third world country, with common characteristics, such as poverty, high birth rates, and economic dependence on more advanced countries

Subsistence farmers- farmers living at or below the poverty line who generally rely on a cash-crop and traditional farming methods

Market economy- economy based on private enterprise, in which individuals decide what to produce and how much of it, based on demand in the market (similar to capitalism)

Scarcity- lack of an adequate number or quantity (scarcity of food, proper health care, etc.)

Trade Routes (Silk Road, Trans-Sahara, Indian Ocean, Atlantic routes, Hanseatic League, Crusade Routes)- paths in which goods are traded over a given area. Prosperous cities are created along routes as middlemen in the trading

Cultural Diffusion- the worldwide tendency of humans to pass on certain traditions/beliefs, the spread of belief systems from one region/belief to another

(the spread of religions, ideologies, traditions, foods, modes of dress, etc.)

Rural vs Urban- decision to live in a sparsely populated region vs a densely populated region

Urbanization- the growth of cities with a large exodus to urban centers (as in Rio de Janeiro, Lagos, London, etc.)

Demographic statistics- gender, ethnicity, household income, age, etc.

Infant Mortality Rates, Fertility Rates, Literacy Rates- possible measures of quality of life, population statistics

Terrace Farming- cutting of a hill so it resembles steps (Champas in South America)

Effect of geography on a region- England, "splendid isolationism", Japan, archipelago;
Trade routes through the Sahara built/strengthened, Mali, Ghana & Songhai