

## GLOSSARY

### A

**Absolutism** - a form of government in which all power is vested in a single ruler or other authority.

**Absolute location** - the location of a point expressed by a grid reference (latitude and longitude).

**Acculturation** - the process of adopting the traits of a cultural group.

**Affirmative action** - any of a wide range of programs aimed at expanding opportunities for women and minorities.

**Allocation** - the distribution of resources, goods, or services.

**Animism** - the belief in the existence of individual spirits can be found in natural objects and phenomena.

**Aquaculture** - controlling the cultivating marine or freshwater food fish or shellfish (clams, salmon, etc.).

**Articles of Confederation** - first constitution of the United States, 1781; created a weak national government, replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States.

**Artifacts** - objects that were used by people long ago.

### B

**Barter** - trading goods or services without the use of money.

**Bauhaus** - a German style of architecture begun by Walter Gropius in 1918

**Benefit** - something that satisfies one's wants.

**Biodiversity** - the number and variety of plant and animal life in a defined area; a measure of biological differences.

**Biological magnification** - the way chemicals build up in organisms, as each consumes other organisms lower in the food chain.

**Biome** - a major regional or global biotic community, such as a grassland or desert, characterized chiefly by the dominant forms of plant life and climate.

**Borrowing** - promising to repay a given amount of money, often with added interest.

**Budget** - a sum of money allocated for a particular use; a plan for saving and spending money.

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## C

**Capital (economics)** - wealth in the form of money or property, used or accumulated in a business by a person, partnership, or corporation.

**Capital goods, capital resources** - special goods such as tools, equipment, machines, and buildings which are used to produce other goods and services.

**Capitalism** - an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution (land, factories, mines, railroads) and their operation for profit, under competitive conditions.

**Carrying capacity** - the maximum number of animals and/or people a given area can support at a given time.

**Citizen** - a native or naturalized member of a political community.

**Citizenship** - conduct as a citizen; the status of a citizen with rights and duties.

**City-states** - a sovereign state consisting of an independent city and its surrounding territory.

**Civilization** - a society that has achieved a high level of culture, including the development of systems of government, religion, and learning.

**Clear and present danger** - any situation where the public safety, health, or well-being is threatened.

**Colonialism** - a policy by which a nation obtains and controls foreign lands as colonies, usually for economic gain.

**Colonization** - the establishment of colonies.

**Columbian Exchange** - the exchange of products, diseases, and ideas, some positive and others negative, between Europe, Africa and the Americas in the era of Christopher Columbus.

**Common good** - for the benefit or interest of a politically organized society as a whole.

**Communism** - a political and economic system based on the writings of Karl Marx in which the state controls the production and distribution of goods, and social classes and private ownership are discouraged.

**Community** - any group living in the same area or having interests, work, etc. in common.

**Compact** - binding agreement made by two or more persons or parties; covenant.

**Comparative advantage** - when one individual or nation has an efficiency advantage over another individual or nation with two separate products but has a greater advantage in one product than in the other. The efficient producer has a comparative advantage for the product in which he or it has greater relative efficiency.

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**Compass rose** - a drawing that shows the orientation of north, south, east, and west on a map.

**Concurrent powers**- powers shared by both the federal and state government (for example, levying taxes, borrowing money, and spending for the general welfare).

**Conservation** - the careful use and protection of natural resources, such as soil, forests, and water.

**Constitution** - a document containing the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state, or society.

**Constitutional monarchy** - monarchy in which the powers of the monarch are restricted by a constitution.

**Constitutional powers** - (See expressed powers)

**Constitutionalism** - an idea that the powers of government should be distributed according to a constitution, and those powers should be restrained by constitutional provision.

**Consumer** - a person who buys goods or services to satisfy wants.

**Consumption** - the using up of goods and services by consumer purchasing or in the production of other goods.

**Copyright** - The exclusive legal rights to reproduce, publish, and sell the matter and form (as of a literary, musical, or artistic work).

**Counter Reformation** - a reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church that arose in 16th-century Europe in response to the Protestant Reformation.

**Cost** - something that is given up to satisfy your wants.

**Credit** - an arrangement for deferred payment for goods and services; money available for someone to borrow.

**Cubism** - a style of painting and sculpture developed in Paris in the early 20th century, characterized by the drawing of natural forms into abstract, often geometric shapes.

**Cultural characteristics** - (See culture; human feature)

**Cultural diffusion** -the spread of cultural elements from one culture to another.

**Cultural diversity** - the differences in the way groups of people live, including their customs, beliefs, and arts.

**Cultural landscape** -the surface of the earth as modified by human action, including housing types, settlement patterns, and agricultural use.

**Culture** - learned behavior of people which includes belief systems, languages, social relationships, institutions, organizations, and material goods (food, clothing, buildings, tools).

8/9/2005

## D

**Database** - a compilation, structuring, and categorization of information for analysis and interpretation.

**Debt** - the accumulated negative balance.

**Deficit** - a negative balance after expenditures are subtracted from revenues for a specific time period.

**Deflation** - the sustained decrease in the general price level of the entire economy, resulting in an increase in the purchasing power of money.

**Demand** - the number of consumers willing and able to purchase a good or service at a given price.

**Democracy** - form of government in which political control is exercised by all the people, either directly or through their elected representative.

**Depletion** - the lessening or exhaustion of a supply.

**Depression** - a period of drastic decline in a national or international economy, characterized by decreasing business activity, falling prices, and unemployment.

**Dictatorship** - a government system controlled by one ruler who has absolute power and usually controlled by force.

**Diffusion** - the spread of people, goods, and ideas from one place to another.

**Distribution** - the arrangement of items over a specified area.

**Diversification** - in criminal procedure, a system for giving a chance for a first-time criminal defendant in lesser crimes to perform community service, make restitution, or obtain treatment and/or counseling.

**Dynasty** - a family or group that maintains power for several generations.

## E

**Eastern Mediterranean** - includes the countries of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Egypt; refers to the Byzantine and Muslim empires.

**Economic interdependence** - mutually dependent on each other financially.

**Economic sanction** - the withholding, usually by several nations, of loans or trade relations with a nation violating international law, to force it to comply.

**Economic system** - establishes how a country produces and distributes goods and services.

**Economy** - the production and distribution of goods and services within an economic system.

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**Embargo** - government restriction placed on trade.

**Emigrant** - a person (migrating away from) leaving a country or area to settle in another.

**Eminent domain** - (1) the right of a sovereign state to appropriate all or part of any property for necessary public use, making reasonable compensation. (2) The right in international law for one nation to appropriate the territory or property of another for self protection.

**Entrepreneur** - a person who organizes productive resources to take the risk to start a business.

**Equal opportunity** - the idea that each person is guaranteed the same chance to succeed in life.

**Equilibrium point** (Equilibrium Price) - the price at which quantity supplied equals quantity demanded.

**Era** - a period of history marked by some distinctive characteristic.

**Ethnic enclaves** - areas or neighborhoods within cities that are homogeneous in their ethnic make-up, and are usually surrounded by different ethnic groups (Chinatown).

**Ethnic group** - people of the same race or nationality who share a distinctive culture.

**Exchange rate** - the price of one currency in relation to another currency.

**Expenditures** - spending on goods and services.

**Exports** - goods and services produced in one nation and sold to buyers in another nation.

**Expressed powers** - the powers explicitly granted to Congress by the Constitution (enumerated powers are the same as constitutional powers or expressed powers).

## **F**

**Fascism** - a system of government characterized by strong nationalist, racist, and military policies, ruled by a dictator, with a centralized control of the basic means of production.

**Fauna** - animal life.

**Federal Reserve System** - the independent central bank of the United States that controls the money supply.

**Federalism** - a policy favoring strong centralized federal (central government) power. Power of government is divided between national and state governments.

**Feminism** - the movement advancing women's rights and interests.

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**Feudalism** - an economic and political system in which lords grant land to vassals in exchange for protection, allegiance, and other services.

**Financial capital** - the money to acquire the three factors of production (land, labor, and capital such as equipment or buildings).

**Fiscal policy** - the use of federal government spending, taxing, and debt management to influence general economic activity.

**Flora** - plant life.

**Folklore** - the traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people, passed from person to person orally.

**Fundamentalism** - a movement or attitude stressing strict and literal adherence to a set of basic principles.

## **G**

**General welfare** - good of society as a whole; common or public good.

**Geographic Information System (GIS)** - a computerized geographic database that contains information about the spatial distribution of physical and human characteristics of Earth's surface.

**Geographic representation** - maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, photographs, and satellite-produced images used to depict selected aspects of the earth's surface.

**Geographic tools** - reference resources such as almanacs, gazetteers, geographic dictionaries, statistical abstracts and other data compilations used to provide information about the earth's surface.

**Glaciation** - the formation of glaciers; the condition of being covered by glaciers; the effects produced by the action of glaciers.

**Goods** - something that you can touch or hold.

**Government** - institutions and procedures through which a territory and its people are ruled.

**Graphic representations** - maps and graphs used to portray geographic information (thematic and choropleth maps, cartograms, graphs [pie, bar, line, population pyramids]).

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy in a given year.

## **H**

**Human capital, human resource** - people who work in jobs to produce goods and services.

**Human feature (human characteristics)** - items built by people that modify the earth's surface (towns, roads, dams, mines).

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**Human process** - a course or method of operation that produces, maintains, or alters human systems on earth, such as migration or diffusion.

**Human system** - human entities that are interrelated, (a city, an airport, and a transportation network).

**Humanism** - a cultural and intellectual movement of the Renaissance that emphasized secular concerns as a result of the rediscovery and study of the literature, art, and civilization of ancient Greece and Rome

**Hydrologic Cycle** - the continuous circulation of water from the oceans, through the air, to the land, and back to the sea; evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

I

**Immigrant** - a person (migrating into) coming to a particular country or area to live.

**Immigration** - to enter and settle in a country to which one is not native.

**Imperialism** - the policy of increasing a nation's authority by acquiring or controlling other nations.

**Implied powers** - powers assumed by government that are not specifically listed in the Constitution.

**Impressionism** - a theory or style of painting originating and developed in France during the 1870s, characterized by concentration on the immediate visual impression produced by a scene and by the use of unmixed primary colors and small strokes to simulate actual reflected light.

**Incentives** - something, such as the fear of punishment or the expectation of reward, which induces action or motivates effort.

**Income** - financial gain received as wages/salaries, rent, interest, and/or profit.

**Incorporation** - cities are formed through a process of incorporation, establishing boundaries, creating a government, levying taxes.

**Industrialization** - the growth of machine production and the factory system.

**Inferred information** - ability to analyze and interpret different historical perspectives to see how the events influenced people's behavior.

**Inflation** - sustained increase in the general price level of the entire economy, resulting in a reduction in the purchasing power of money.

**Infrastructure** - the skeletal framework of a nation (highways, roads, water systems, parks) provided by the public sector.

**Inherent powers** - those delegated powers of the constitution that are assumed to belong to the national government because it is a sovereign state.

**Interdependence** - people relying on each other in different places or in the same place for ideas, goods, and services.

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**Interest** - a charge for a loan, usually a percentage of the amount loaned.

**Interest rate** - the price of money that is borrowed or saved, determined by the forces of supply and demand.

**International trade** - the exchange of goods and services between countries.

**Investor** - someone who commits money (capital) with hopes of making a profit.

**Isolationism** - a national policy by which a country does not become involved with other nations in agreements and/or alliances.

## L

**Laissez-faire economics** - an economic doctrine that opposes governmental regulation of or interference in commerce beyond the minimum necessary for a free-enterprise system to operate according to its own economic laws.

**Latitude** - a measure of distance, north or south from the equator, expressed in degrees.

**Legend** - an explanatory description or key to features on a map or chart.

**Lending** - to give for temporary use on condition that the same or its equivalent will be returned.

**Location** - the position of a point on the Earth's surface, expressed by means of a grid (absolute location) or in relation to the position of other places (relative location).

**Longitude** - a measure of distance, east or west from the Prime Meridian, expressed in degrees.

## M

**Magna Carta** - document signed by King John of England in 1215 A.D. that guaranteed certain basic rights; considered the beginning of constitutional government in England.

**Manorialism** - a medieval economic, social, and political system based on the manor (an estate ruled by a lord who enjoyed a variety of rights over land and tenants).

**Map projections** - the transfer of the shape of land and water bodies, along with a global grid, from a globe to a flat map.

**Market** - exists whenever buyers and sellers exchange goods and services.

**Market economy** - a system in which buyers and sellers make major decisions about production and distribution, based on supply and demand.

**Martial law** - temporary rule by military authorities over civilians, as during a war, occupation, or insurrection.



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**Mayflower Compact** - document drawn up by the Pilgrims in 1620 while on the Mayflower before landing at Plymouth Rock; the Compact provided a legal basis for self-government.

**Megalopolis** - a large, sprawled urban complex, created through the spread and joining of separate metropolitan areas.

**Mental Maps** - the mental image a person has of an area.

**Mercantilism** - an economic system developed in Europe as feudalism died out, intended to unify and increase the power and monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy, designed to secure bullion, a favorable balance of trade, the development of agriculture and manufacturing, and foreign trading monopolies.

**Middle/South America** - Mexico thru Central America, extending into South America; refers to the empires of Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.

**Migration** - the movement of people or other organisms from one region to another.

**Militarism** - a policy of aggressive military preparedness.

**Monarchy** - governed by a monarch (king, queen, emperor, empress).

**Monotheism** - belief in a single God

**Monotheistic** - of, relating to, or characterized by the doctrine that there is but one God.

**Movement** - the interaction of people, goods, ideas, or natural phenomena from different places.

## **N**

**Nationalism** - intense loyalty and devotion to one's country; desire for national independence.

**National security** - defense and safety of a nation's ability to safeguard citizens.

**Natural resource** - resources (fields, forests, the sea, and other gifts of nature) used to produce goods and services.

**Needs**- necessities (food, clothing, shelter)

## **O**

**Observed information** - ability to understand historical narratives and describe historical experiences

**Oligarchy** - a form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

**Opportunity cost** - in making a decision, the most valuable alternative not chosen.

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**Outsourcing** - paying another company to provide services which a company might otherwise have employed its own staff to perform.

## **P**

**Parliamentary** - a system of government in which the chief executive is the leader whose party holds the most seats in the legislature after an election or whose party forms a major part of the ruling coalition.

**Patent** - a writing securing to an inventor for a term of years the exclusive right to make, use, or sell an invention.

**Patriotism** - loyalty and devotion to one's country.

**Philosophy** - investigation of the nature, causes, or principles of reality, knowledge, or values, based on logical reasoning rather than empirical methods.

**Physical feature** - a natural characteristic of a place (elevation, landforms, vegetation).

**Physical process** - a course or method of operation that produces, maintains, or alters Earth's physical systems (e.g., glaciation, erosion, deposition).

**Physical systems** - processes that create, maintain, and modify Earth's physical features and environments, consisting of four categories: atmospheric (e.g., climate), lithospheric (plate tectonics, erosion), hydrospheric (water cycle, ocean currents), and biospheric (plant and animal communities).

**Places** - locations having distinctive characteristics, which give them meaning and character, and distinguish them from other locations.

**Plate tectonics** - the theory that the uppermost part of the earth is divided into plates that slide or drift very slowly, causing the formation of physical features, such as mountains.

**Political features** - spatial expressions of political behavior; boundaries on land, water, and air space; cities, towns, counties, countries.

**Polytheism** - the doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

**Population distribution** - location patterns of various populations.

**Population pyramid** - a bar graph showing the distribution by gender and age of the population of a country or other political entity.

**Post-modernism** - several artistic movements since the 1960s that have challenged the philosophy and practices of modern arts or literature.

**Price** - amount of money that people pay when they buy a good or service. It is largely determined by the buying and selling decisions of consumers and producers.

**Primary source** - a first-hand account of an event, person, or place (official document, diary, letter, historical photograph, oral testimony).

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**Privileges** - a special advantage or benefit not enjoyed by all.

**Producer** - one that produces, especially a person or organization that produces goods or services for sale.

**Production** - the creation of value or wealth by producing goods or services.

**Productivity** - a measure of goods and services produced over a period of time with a given set of resources.

**Profit** - after producing and selling a good or service, profit is the difference between revenue and cost of production. If costs are greater than revenue, profit is negative (there is a loss).

**Prohibited powers** - powers denied within the Constitution.

**Push-pull factors** - in migration theory, the social, political, economic, and environmental factors that drive or draw people away from their previous location, often simultaneously.

## Q

**Quota** - a proportional share, as of goods, assigned to a group or to each member of a group; an allotment or a production assignment.

## R

**Region** - an area with one or more common characteristics or features which make it different from surrounding areas.

**Relative location** - the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (northwest or downstream).

**Religion** - a system of beliefs for satisfying a peoples' spiritual wants/needs.

**Renaissance** - a revival or rebirth, usually referring to the revival of classical learning in Italy after the Middle Ages.

**Renewable resource** - a resource that can be regenerated.

**Representative democracy** - a system of government where citizens elect public officials to govern on their behalf.

**Republic** - a government rooted in the consent of the governed, whose power is exercised by elected representatives responsible to the governed.

**Reserved powers** - powers that are not specifically granted or denied to the federal government are reserved to the states.

**Resource** - an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

**Responsibility** - that for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power.

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**Revenue** - receipts from sales of goods and services.

**Rights** - those individual liberties granted to all persons through the U. S. Constitution.

**Romanticism** - an artistic and intellectual movement originating in Europe in the late 18th century and characterized by a heightened interest in nature, emphasis on the individual's expression of emotion and imagination, departure from the attitudes and forms of classicism, and rebellion against established social rules and conventions.

**Rule of law** - principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law.

## **S**

**Satellite image** - images taken by manmade orbiting bodies.

**Saver** - someone who sets aside items or money for future use.

**Savings** - income that is not spent, setting aside income or money for future use.

**Scale** - relative size as shown on a map (1 inch = 100 miles).

**Scarcity** - not being able to have everything wanted making choices necessary; when supply is less than demand.

**Secondary source** - an account of an event, person, or place that is not first-hand (textbook information, historically based movies, biographies).

**Services** - something that one person does for someone else.

**Shi'ism** - the branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs

**Social Darwinism** - a theory in sociology that individuals or groups achieve advantage over others as the result of genetic or biological superiority

**Socialism** - a political and economic system in which government controls resources and industries.

**Society** - a group of people bound together by the same culture.

**Sovereignty** - ultimate, supreme power in a state; in the United States, sovereignty rests with the people.

**Sovereignty of the People** - ultimate authority are held by people of the United States

**Spatial** - pertaining to space on the earth's surface.

**Spatial distribution** - the location(s) shown on a map of a set of human or physical features.

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**Specialization** - people who work in jobs where they produce a few special goods and services.

**Spending** - the use of money to buy goods and services.

**Substitute goods** -

**Supply** - the quantity of resources, goods, or services that sellers offer at various prices at a particular time.

**Surrealism** - a 20th-century literary and artistic movement that attempted to express the workings of the subconscious and is characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtaposition of subject matter.

## T

**Tariff** - a tax imposed on imported goods.

**Technology** - science applied to achieve practical purposes.

**Thematic map** - a map representing a specific theme, topic, or spatial distribution (cattle production, climates).

**Theocracy** - a government ruled by religious leaders.

**Totalitarianism**- a form of government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control over all aspects of life

**Trade** - the exchange of goods or services for other goods and services or money.

**Trade barriers** - something that prohibits trade.

**Trade-off** - getting less of one thing in order to get a little more of another.

## U

**United Nations Declaration of Human Rights**- an organization of independent states formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security

**Urbanization** - the growth of cities.

## W

**Wages** - payment for labor or services to a worker, usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis, or by the piece.

**Wants** - desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good, service, or leisure activity.

8/9/2005

**West Africa** - the western coast and immediate hinterland of sub-Saharan Africa; to include Niger, Mali, Ghana, and Nigeria; refers to the Mali, Songhai, and Ghana empires.