

Quiz 1 Study Guide due June 18, 2009
Geography 1520: Cultural Geography, Offline
Taft College, Summer 2009
Jennifer Altenhofel, PhD

25 of the following will be on your quiz.

Plantations established to exploit labor and resources in the periphery were geared toward

- A. staple crops like corn and potatoes.
- B. industrial crops like cotton, flax and sunflowers.
- C. high value luxury items like sugar and cocoa.
- D. mixed fruits and vegetables like tomatoes and apples.

Question 2: Hawaii's tropical location, sandy beaches, volcanoes, volcanic soils, and plentiful moisture play an important role in its economic activities. In terms of its relative location, these characteristics refer to Hawaii's

- A. site
- B. situation
- C. place
- D. space
- E. distance

Question 3: Demographic transition theory holds that

- A. advanced industrial states will have high rates of population growth
- B. preindustrial states will have both low birth rates and death rates
- C. periphery and semi-periphery states cannot become core states.
- D. high levels of economic production will lower birth rates

Question 4: A census of the entire population occurs every

- A. two years
- B. five years
- C. ten years
- D. fifty years

Question 5: The twentieth century's great growth in world population is due to a phenomenal

- A. decline in death rates.
- B. global baby boom.
- C. rise in birth rates.
- D. increase in migration rates.

Question 6: By the 15th century, centers of capitalism in the developing world system included all but

- A. Cairo
- B. London
- C. New York
- D. Stockholm

Question 7: In 1750 the core of the world-system was located in

- A. Japan.
- B. western Europe.

- C. North America.
- D. the countries surrounding the Mediterranean.

Question 8: That places are interdependent means that individual places are

- A. not unique, but just like the places around them
- B. separated from the world around them
- C. connected to events and processes around them
- D. independent of the world around them

Question 9: People who share Thomas Malthus' perspectives on population growth are known as

- A. Proto-Thomasians
- B. Neo-Malthusians
- C. Proto Thomasians
- D. Proto-Malthusians

Question 10: The major increase in fifteenth-century exploration was initiated by this country:

- A. the Netherlands
- B. Spain
- C. Portugal
- D. England

Question 11: After WWII, the world system periphery was referred to as the

- A. Third World
- B. Second World
- C. First World
- D. Last World

Question 12: Based on all the songs and stories written about it, the Mississippi River carries a strong _____ for both those who have lived on it and those who have not

- A. mental map
- B. social construction
- C. geographical imagination
- D. sense of place

Question 13: Landscapes that represent the aspirations and/or values of the people that created them (such as the Capital, White House and other Federal buildings in the center of Washington, DC) are referred to as _____ landscapes

- A. ordinary
- B. patriotic
- C. symbolic
- D. vernacular

Question 14: The concept of _____ suggests that the farther one has to travel to Green Bay, WI, the less likely he or she is to attend a Green Bay packers football game.

- A. cognitive distance
- B. absolute distance
- C. friction of distance
- D. distance decay

Question 15: The European Age of Discovery had its roots in this country:

- A. Spain
- B. Portugal
- C. Britain
- D. Spain

Question 16: Localization economies are cost savings that a firm achieves by

- A. locating in multiple areas
- B. clustering with other similar firms
- C. using local rather than imported labor
- D. avoiding globalization

Question 17: The core-periphery framework for explaining the world system is based on geographic divisions that have emerged as a result of

- A. competition between religious groups.
- B. competition between political perspectives.
- C. competition among states.
- D. private economic competition.

Question 18: The way that things spread through space and over time is known to geographers as

- A. spatial diffusion
- B. irredentism
- C. globalization
- D. time-space convergence
- E. transferability

Question 19: Awareness of the _____ linking overseas production with US consumption has led some to be concerned with the working conditions in the Asian factories in which their clothing is made.

- A. commodity chains
- B. comparative advantage
- C. producer services
- D. transnational corporations

Question 20: The concentration of the United States auto industry in and around Detroit, MI is an example of a(n)

- A. regional economy
- B. localization economy
- C. external economy
- D. ancillary activity

Question 21: The first agricultural revolution

- A. occurred after the establishment of the first empires.
- B. was followed by a transition to hunter-gatherer minisystems.
- C. caused the end of the Roman Empire.
- D. included the slash-and-burn techniques.

Question 22: The term "Trail of Tears" refers to

- A. the forced movement of Jews to concentration camps during World War II

- B. the forced migration of the Cherokee Nation in the nineteenth century.
- C. the "Long March" of the Chinese communists in the 1930s
- D. the suffering of Indonesians forced to leave their home islands.

Question 23: Emigration

- A. involves a move from a location
- B. is the same as gross migration
- C. is unrelated to push factors
- D. is equal to the difference between voluntary migration and forced migration

Question 24: The critical factor of location to a grocery store is its

- A. governing policies
- B. access to material inputs
- C. the availability of specialized labor
- D. proximity to consumer markets

Question 25: The first people significantly to develop geographic knowledge were the

- A. Chinese
- B. Greeks
- C. Mayans
- D. Romans

Question 26: World empires are organized around a

- A. capitalist social economy
- B. reciprocal social economy
- C. redistributive-tributary social economy
- D. subsistence production economy

Question 27: The transferability of a good is most likely to change over time with changes to

- A. technology
- B. cultural preferences
- C. supply
- D. demand

Question 28: For a car parts company that is considering closing its factory in Milwaukee to reopen production in Indonesia, the critical factor of location is

- A. government policies
- B. access to material inputs
- C. proximity to consumer markets
- D. processing costs

Question 29: In the second wave of internal voluntary migration within the United States, African-Americans moved from the

- A. rural South to New York City and Boston
- B. eastern cities to rural areas in the West.
- C. Frostbelt to the Sunbelt.
- D. rural South to cities

Question 30: Until the Industrial Revolution of the late 1700s the volume and velocity of world trade were constrained by technologies limited to those based on

- A. human labor and animal power.
- B. oil, plastics and roads.
- C. wood, wind and water.
- D. coal, steel and rail.

Question 31: In general, a geographer would least expect to find population clusters

- A. in areas with fertile soils
- B. beside seaports
- C. along navigable rivers
- D. in mountainous interiors

Question 32: The modern world-system began in

- A. the early eighteenth century
- B. the late seventeenth century
- C. Roman times
- D. the late fifteenth century

Question 33: Of the following, a typical example of a push factor of migration would be

- A. abundant job opportunities
- B. close family ties
- C. social conflict.
- D. good schools

Question 34: The first agricultural revolution set the preconditions for early world empires by

- A. import substitution and comparative advantage.
- B. enabling an increase population densities and trade between minisystems.
- C. introducing colonialism and imperialism.
- D. eliminating any need for hunting and gathering.

Question 35: Demography is the study of population

- A. politics
- B. characteristics
- C. distribution
- D. pressures

Question 36: In contrast to the suburbs on the far outskirts of a city, the location of a neighborhood next to a downtown university has high _____ to the students.

- A. distance decay function
- B. situation
- C. time-space convergence
- D. utility
- E. cognitive space

Question 37: Reference to "Greenwich Village" as a neighborhood in New York City or "the Loop" business region in Chicago identifies these places in terms of their _____ location.

- A. absolute
- B. nominal

- C. relative
- D. cognitive

Question 38: When one expresses the distance between home and her favorite restaurant as "a \$6.00 cab ride," she is referring to the _____ distance between them.

- A. relative
- B. spatial
- C. absolute
- D. situational
- E. cognitive

Question 39: The third wave of internal voluntary migration within the United States

- A. saw many people move to the Sun Belt.
- B. resulted in the passing of federal laws restricting internal migration
- C. was brought about by the taxing and spending policies of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.
- D. began in the 1890s

Quiz 2 Study Guide due July 2, 2009
Geography 1520: Cultural Geography, Offline
Taft College, Summer 2009
Jennifer Altenhofel, PhD

25 of the following will be on your quiz.

Question 1: To geographers, the heritage industry is based on the commodification and commercial exploitation of

- A. ideas.
- B. history.
- C. styles.
- D. ethnicities
- E. technologies.

Question 2: The most widespread and effective anticolonial, anti-imperialist, and generally anticore movement to challenge the modernizing and secularizing forces of globalization has been

- A. Islamism.
- B. postmodernism.
- C. jihad.
- D. postcolonialism.
- E. cultural nationalism.

Question 3: Cities of ancient Mesopotamia in the Fertile Crescent grew and relied upon a vast irrigation network. It is thought that the region eventually collapsed about 4,000 years ago because of

- A. climate change.
- B. the discovery of oil.
- C. species extinction.
- D. environmental mismanagement.
- E. religious conflict.

Question 4: Groups such as the Environmental Defense Fund, Sierra Club, World Watch Institute and the Nature Conservancy are known as "mainstream" environmental groups because they

- A. serve multinational business interests.
- B. reflect the opinions and attitudes of the majority of the U. S. public.
- C. concentrate their efforts on lakes, rivers and streams.
- D. work within the established political and economic system.
- E. receive their funding from the government.

Question 5: The book Silent Spring explored the impacts of

- A. the end of the last Ice Age.
- B. the Green Revolution.
- C. nuclear power, wastes and weapons.
- D. pesticides in the environment.
- E. the First Agricultural Revolution

Question 6: A cultural system of traits, territorial affiliation and shared history

- A. helps shape a group's collective identity.
- B. does not allow for internal variation within the system.

- C. means that all group members speak the same language.
- D. means that all group members practices the same religion.
- E. both C and D

Question 7: In a 1995, in response to political, economic and social threats to their cultural identity, the people of Quebec narrowly voted to

- A. keep French as their official language.
- B. become part of NAFTA.
- C. remain part of Canada.
- D. become part of the United States.
- E. secede from Canada.

Question 8: Whereas environmental preservation advocates that certain habitats, species, and resources should be off-limits and left entirely alone, conservation approaches encourage

- A. respectful and sustainable used of natural resources.
- B. rights for animals, trees and landscapes equal to those given humans.
- C. a return to "natural" life-styles like those lived by Native Americans.
- D. re-creation and reclamation of natural landscapes.
- E. exploitation of natural resources.

Question 9: Of the following religions, which is oldest?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Bahai
- D. Sikhism
- E. Islam

Question 10: The most satisfying explanation for the selective extinction of large animals like mastodons, mammoths, cave bears and giant deer at the end of the Pleistocene around 10,000 years ago is (are).

- A. pesticides.
- B. global climate change.
- C. natural disasters.
- D. ecological imperialism.
- E. Stone Age over-hunting.

Question 11: The term "global change" includes this type of problem:

- A. economic
- B. political
- C. environmental
- D. all of the above

Question 12: The cultural system

- A. requires its members to have a common religion.
- B. doesn't allow for internal variation.
- C. is dependent primarily on language.
- D. helps shape a group's collective identity.

Question 13: Political ecologists emphasize

- A. environmental and resource policy.
- B. environmental ethics and the ethics of resource use.
- C. traditional groups' involvement in the political process.
- D. the impact of political and economic forces on local cultures and resource use.
- E. the impact of globalization on resource trade.

Question 14: Which of the following New World societies or groups of societies had the least environmental impact?

- A. New England Native Americans
- B. Aztecs
- C. Incas
- D. All three had about an equal environmental impact.

Question 15: The introduction of exotic plants and animals into new ecosystems, such as the introduction of African bees to Brazil in the 1950s to improve the local bee-keeping industry, is an example of

- A. virgin soil epidemic.
- B. ecological imperialism.
- C. demographic collapse.
- D. the Columbian exchange.
- E. transcendentalism.

Question 16: Well before the start of European colonialism, Europe had already

- A. established a strong record of environmental preservation.
- B. identified the relationship between human actions and global warming.
- C. polluted its air, water and soils through industrialization.
- D. cut down most of its forests.
- E. doubled its area by reclaiming land from the sea.

Question 17: The humanistic approach in geography emphasizes _____ values, meanings, intentions and behaviors.

- A. an individual's
- B. a specific culture's
- C. human-kind's
- D. cultural
- E. social

Question 18: The Kyoto Protocol

- A. was negotiated in 2000.
- B. placed most of the historical blame for global warming on peripheral nations.
- C. called for the United States to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- D. was a step backward from the 1992 Earth Summit.

Question 19: This region has the highest commercial energy consumption per capita:

- A. South America
- B. North America
- C. .Asia
- D. Africa

Question 20: The environmental justice movement emphasizes the disproportional burdens that the _____ face from the negative consequences of economic development.

- A. poor
- B. rich
- C. periphery
- D. middle-class
- E. core

Question 21: The best example of a landscape of power as discussed in our text is

- A. an electricity-generating station.
- B. a wind farm.
- C. a landscape destroyed by a natural disaster like a tornado or earthquake.
- D. the Pentagon.
- E. a weight-training facility like Gold's gymnasium.

Question 22: DDT

- A. has a positive effect on fish-eating birds.
- B. is no longer found in fish in the United States.
- C. has not been used at all since the early 1970s.
- D. is banned in the United States.

Question 23: The 1992 Earth Summit

- A. was held in Stockholm, Sweden.
- B. was supposed to focus on ways to create a sustainable future for the entire earth.
- C. was sponsored jointly by the European Community and the United States.
- D. all of the above

Question 24: The nature of the relationship between humans and their environment is based mostly on

- A. technological understanding and ability.
- B. the hegemonic political system.
- C. population size.
- D. core-periphery relationships.
- E. prevailing religious beliefs.

Question 25: Marshes, bogs, peat lands, and swamps are all in the _____ category of land cover.

- A. forest
- B. wetland
- C. grassland
- D. estuary
- E. archipelago

Question 26: Earth First! and other groups that use extralegal tactics to protect the environment will generally be

- A. political ecologists.
- B. cultural ecologists.
- C. preservationists.
- D. ecological imperialists.
- E. conservationists.

Question 27: Human adaptations to the natural environment

- A. almost never result in pollution or environmental degradation.
- B. have been occurring for hundreds and thousands of years.
- C. no longer occur with globalization of the late 20th century.
- D. occur in only hearth areas - many regions of the world remain pristine and untouched by human activity.
- E. began with the Industrial Revolution.

Question 28: The term megafauna is another way of referring to large

- A. animals.
- B. trees.
- C. animals in the deer family.
- D. people.
- E. plants.

Question 29: Greatest estimated area of deforestation since pre-agricultural times has occurred in

- A. North America.
- B. Latin America.
- C. the Former USSR.
- D. Europe.
- E. Africa.

Question 30: Which of the following is the least plausible explanation for the extinction of many of the large animal species in North America about 11,000 years ago?

- A. a devastating comet impact
- B. large-scale natural disasters
- C. climate change
- D. human hunting activities

Question 31: Sacred spaces are sacred because

- A. God makes it so.
- B. of a miracle that occurred there.
- C. houses of worship (e.g., temples, mosques, churches, monasteries) are located there.
- D. people make them so.
- E. all of the above

Question 32: The worst cases of deforestation are currently occurring in

- A. the vast forests of Siberia.
- B. the arboreal forests of Scandinavia.
- C. the temperate forests of western North America.
- D. the rain forests in peripheral countries.

Question 33: Despite having a long history and followers around the world, Judaism does not have many followers. In large part, this is because Judaism

- A. is an off-shoot of the much more popular Sikhism.
- B. recognizes Saturday as the holy day, which conflicts with Saturday as a day of rest, play and college football.
- C. like Feng Shui, is just a passing fad.
- D. does not seek converts.

E. is a polytheistic religion.

Question 34: Just as we can consume food and other material goods, contemporary culture encourages us to consume places, meaning, to

- A. purchase images, symbols and experience of places.
- B. travel to other places to learn about their geographies and histories.
- C. destroy unique places to build franchises.
- D. deplete resource through destroying landscapes.
- E. all of the above

Question 35: The immediate cause of the Aral Sea ecological catastrophe can be tied to

- A. global warming.
- B. a nuclear accident.
- C. industrial pollution.
- D. negligent agricultural practices.
- E. acid rain.

Question 36: The social production of nature refers to

- A. preservation and conservation of unique environments and biosphere reserves.
- B. cloning, surrogate mothering and in vitro fertilization.
- C. ecological imperialism.
- D. the transformation of landscapes and species by human activity.
- E. cultural and political ecology.

Question 37: In the energy flow diagram presented in the text, herbivores are

- A. above photosynthesizers and below carnivores.
- B. at the top of the diagram.
- C. in-between carnivores and top carnivores.
- D. above top carnivores and below photosynthesizers.

Question 38: The world's largest generator of the greenhouse gases that lead to global warming is

- A. Japan.
- B. China.
- C. France.
- D. Mexico.
- E. the United States.

Question 39: Society is composed of which of the following?

- A. human relationships
- B. human institutions
- C. human inventions
- D. all of the above

Question 40: Reading, writing and recognizing signs and symbols (such as those that are written into landscapes) is known as

- A. semantics.
- B. semiotics.
- C. proxemics.
- D. prosthetics.

E. eurhythmics.

Quiz 3 Study Guide due July 16, 2009
Geography 1520: Cultural Geography, Offline
Taft College, Summer 2009
Jennifer Altenhofel, PhD

25 of the following will be on your quiz.

Question 1: Fertilizer use is least common in

- A. Asia.
- B. Africa.
- C. the United States.
- D. Europe.

Question 2: Lenin's solution to the "national problem" was

- A. a federalist system of government.
- B. multiparty democracy and an independent judiciary.
- C. brutal suppression of nationalism.
- D. the granting of independence to areas with less than 25 percent ethnic Russian population.

Question 3: In the world's major core economies, the production and distribution of _____ has become the most important contributor to gross domestic product.

- A. energy
- B. computers
- C. food
- D. manufactured goods
- E. knowledge

Question 4: Which of the following can have a significant impact on commercialized agriculture?

- A. changes in the price of oil
- B. inflation
- C. recessions
- D. fluctuations in the value of international currency
- E. all of these

Question 5: The expansion of the Russian Empire

- A. was primarily designed to increase national pride.
- B. began in about 600 A.D.
- C. was mostly westward and northward.
- D. stopped in the eighteenth century.
- E. none of these

Question 6: The North/South divide

- A. as a concept no longer has any particular usefulness.
- B. is named such because most former colonies are in the Southern Hemisphere.
- C. is unrelated to Wallerstein's concepts of core and periphery.
- D. caused the North to be poorer and the South richer.
- E. all of these

Question 7: Israel controlled the greatest amount of territory in which of these years?

- A. 1947
- B. 1967
- C. 1923
- D. 1996
- E. 1949

Question 8: Pastoralism

- A. is most commonly practiced in drier climates unsuitable for subsistence agriculture.
- B. is increasing in importance in most parts of the world.
- C. requires seasonal movement with the herds.
- D. has largely replaced intensive subsistence agriculture in Southeast Asia.

Question 9: Advantages of the global assembly line to manufacturers include all of the following except

- A. access to global markets.
- B. comparative advantages.
- C. multiple sources of supply.
- D. economies of scale with standardized global products.
- E. All of the above are advantages to manufacturers.

Question 10: The vast majority of workers in maquiladoras and Export Processing Zones are

- A. children.
- B. women.
- C. people of African descent.
- D. the elderly.
- E. men.

Question 11: In the context of creative destruction in the US, investment removed from _____ provided the capital and locational flexibility for investment in peripheral countries.

- A. the Manufacturing Belt
- B. maquiladoras
- C. export-processing zones
- D. the Sunbelt
- E. all of the above

Question 12: In a dry climate with cold winters, this grain would least likely be cultivated:

- A. oats
- B. wheat
- C. corn
- D. barley
- E. rice

Question 13: Growing sugar beets for sugar, as an alternative to importing sugar made from sugar cane, is an example of

- A. a quaternary sector activity.
- B. vertical disintegration.
- C. flexible production.
- D. import substitution.
- E. deindustrialization.

Question 14: The Basques

- A. have so far not had any of their nation resort to terrorism.
- B. live in Spain, not in France.
- C. want to keep their preindustrial traditions.
- D. have not been granted any autonomy by the Spanish government.

Question 15: The world's largest non-agricultural employer is (are)

- A. the global office.
- B. tourism.
- C. MacDonald's.
- D. export processing zones.
- E. maquiladoras.

Question 16: In core countries, which of the following dominates the food production process?

- A. government officials
- B. transnational corporations
- C. consumers
- D. agricultural workers

Question 17: In which agricultural revolution was the family farm considered "ideal" for making a living and living a good life?

- A. third
- B. first
- C. second
- D. It was considered ideal in all three revolutions.

Question 18: According to your text, the _____ industry is one of the most globalized of all manufacturing industries.

- A. chocolate
- B. clothing
- C. ship-building
- D. small appliances
- E. computer

Question 19: Maquiladoras (manufacturing firms that import components for assembly and re-export) are found

- A. throughout Spanish-speaking communities of North America.
- B. throughout the world's periphery.
- C. in the Philippines, in export-processing zones.
- D. in Canada, clustered in and around Quebec.
- E. in Mexico, clustered near the US border.

Question 20: Rachel Carson's Silent Spring

- A. focused on the negative effects of chemical fertilizers.
- B. led to international rules prohibiting the use of harmful pesticides in developing countries.
- C. did major damage to the environmental movement in the United States.
- D. led to the banning of DDT and other harmful chemicals in the United States.

Question 21: Neocolonialism

- A. became significant near the end of the nineteenth century.
- B. has in general been anticapitalist.
- C. is still relevant in Africa, but not in other parts of the Southern Hemisphere.
- D. allows core states to continue exploiting periphery states.

Question 22: Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the United Nations Security Council?

- A. Russia
- B. China
- C. France
- D. Britain
- E. Japan

Question 23: The world system's autarkic countries include

- A. China, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, India and Argentina.
- B. Amsterdam, New York, Tokyo, London, Moscow and Beijing.
- C. Canada, Finland, Russia, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.
- D. Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Samoa and Tanzania.
- E. Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

Question 24: Core-periphery patterns are modified by

- A. creative destruction.
- B. deindustrialization.
- C. government intervention.
- D. all of the above
- E. both A and B

Question 25: The spiral of economic growth and advantage that emerges as external economies, agglomeration and localization economies develop in a place is called

- A. creative destruction.
- B. cumulative causation.
- C. flexible production.
- D. Reaganomics.
- E. neo-Fordism.

Question 26: Subsistence agriculture is most common in

- A. Asia.
- B. Australia.
- C. the Caribbean.
- D. the Middle East.
- E. North America.

Question 27: During recent years green-revolution scientists have

- A. produced seeds for a greater variety of crops.
- B. focused primarily on developing new strains of wheat and corn.
- C. entered the political arena to seek more hands-on control of agriculture in developing countries.
- D. engaged in little activity since their funding has dwindled to nothing.

Question 28: The State

- A. is active, not static.
- B. is a set of institutions.
- C. controls territory.
- D. all of these

Question 29: Intensive subsistence agriculture

- A. is used primarily in parts of the world with small populations.
- B. involves more human labor than swidden agriculture.
- C. is most commonly practiced in areas with little rainfall.
- D. usually achieves only low productivity.

Question 30: Which of the following is NOT one of the states that formed from the former Soviet Union after its breakup?

- A. Russia
- B. Turkmenistan
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Kazakhstan
- E. Ukraine

Question 31: Political geography

- A. has generally ignored the people-land tradition.
- B. was influenced by environmental determinism in the late nineteenth century.
- C. began with Montesquieu.
- D. places little importance on globalization.

Question 32: What happens in the first phases of imperialism?

- A. The core state extracts raw materials from the periphery.
- B. The core state arranges for the eventual transition to independence for the periphery.
- C. The core state sends colonists to the periphery.
- D. The core state sets up formal government in the periphery.

Question 33: In the world system, highest levels of per capita GDP are found in economies where the tertiary and quaternary sectors dominate the workforce - these economies are known as

- A. newly industrialized.
- B. nonindustrial.
- C. industrial.
- D. sustainable.
- E. postindustrial.

Question 34: Which of the following is NOT one of the three phases of the third agricultural revolution?

- A. mechanization
- B. food manufacturing
- C. significant surplus production
- D. chemical farming

Question 35: Pastoral nomads

- A. are increasing in number as the nomadic life-style appeals to people tired of the city.
- B. wander harsh environments in search of water and forage for their animals.
- C. are found only in the Middle East and North Africa.

- D. depend on animals rather than crops for their livelihood.
- E. all of the above

Question 36: Just-in-time production relies upon all of the following except

- A. vertical disintegration.
- B. computer-based information systems.
- C. strategic alliances.
- D. vertical integration.
- E. computer-aided manufacturing.

Question 37: The relatively peaceful breakup of the USSR

- A. occurred in the mid-1980s.
- B. left many of the Soviet Republics without independence.
- C. was facilitated in part by the fact that the USSR had a federal structure.
- D. would not have occurred without the brilliant statesmanship of President Bush.

Question 38: Schools, roads, railroads, hospitals, retail outlets, recreational and cultural opportunities, social services and the entire framework of support services and amenities in a city or region is known as its

- A. infrastructure.
- B. ancillary activities.
- C. spread effects.
- D. initial advantage.
- E. ecological footprint.

Question 39: The process of cumulative causation in an area drains all but _____ from surrounding areas?

- A. labor
- B. infrastructure
- C. investment capital
- D. entrepreneurial talent

Question 40: The geopolitics of Friedrich Ratzel

- A. was focused on the domestic policies of states, not their foreign policy.
- B. saw a definite relationship between power and territory.
- C. held that a state grows by absorbing larger units.
- D. was an attack on the Social Darwinism in fashion at the end of the nineteenth century.
- E. all of these

Final Exam Study Guide due July 30, 2009
Geography 1520: Cultural Geography, Offline
Taft College, Summer 2009
Jennifer Altenhofel, PhD

30 of the following will be on your final exam with questions from quizzes 1-3 as well.

Question 1: Manchester, England and Chicago, USA are both good examples of

- A. megacities.
- B. shock cities.
- C. informal cities.
- D. colonial cities.
- E. gateway cities.

Question 2: It is least likely you would find an Islamic city in this region:

- A. southern Africa
- B. North Africa
- C. Indonesia
- D. South-central Asia
- E. the Middle East

Question 3: Today's world cities are distinguished by being centers of all of the following except

- A. industrial production for global mass consumption.
- B. specialized and advanced business services.
- C. major corporate headquarters.
- D. world's most powerful media organizations.
- E. international NGO and IGO headquarters.

Question 4: Which of the following is typically a responsibility of urban governments in peripheral countries?

- A. protection of the environment
- B. management of public transportation
- C. protection of public health
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

Question 5: According to long-wave economic thought, the next stagflation episode should occur in the

- A. 2030s.
- B. 2020s.
- C. 2010s.
- D. 2040s.
- E. 2000s.

Question 6: Optimistic futurists ultimately rest their hopes on

- A. the spread of democracy.
- B. the spiritual advancement of humankind.
- C. the United Nations.
- D. technological advances.
- E. help from benevolent extraterrestrials.

Question 7: Which of the following is a specific advantage of congregation for a minority group?

- A. easier means of cultural preservation
- B. minimization of conflict with "outsiders"
- C. easy establishment of mutual support networks and institutions
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

Question 8: In the concentric zone model of cities, the zone of transition typically refers to the dynamic edge of a city's

- A. central business district.
- B. warehouse district.
- C. factory area.
- D. residential neighborhoods.
- E. suburban neighborhoods.

Question 9: Which of the following is a part of the cycle of poverty?

- A. improper nutrition
- B. psychological stress from crowding
- C. school absenteeism
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

Question 10: The United States

- A. has a smaller purchasing power than Japan.
- B. has the second largest GDP after Germany.
- C. is now a stronger global policeman than during the Cold War.
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

Question 11: The Spanish urban system is dominated by

- A. cities built around tourism and leisure activities.
- B. coastal cities (Bilbao, Valencia, Malaga).
- C. the European Union.
- D. two cities of national scope (Madrid and Barcelona).
- E. Basque nationalists.

Question 12: Regarding information technologies, it is true that

- A. it will have little effect on the geographical divisions between the slow world and the fast world.
- B. research and development occurs primarily in Japan.
- C. less than half the potential benefits have been realized.
- D. manufacturing occurs primarily in core countries.

Question 13: In contrast to 16th century Spanish colonizers that established military and administrative centers in the New World, Portuguese colonizers situated cities to

- A. promote industrial development in the New World.
- B. blend in as well as possible with the local environment and lifestyles.
- C. convert locals to Christianity.
- D. replicate European lifestyles.

E. facilitate trade and commerce.

Question 14: The urbanized economies of a number of a number of early empires (Mesopotamian, Mayan, Roman) collapsed because of

- A. imperialism.
- B. technological innovations.
- C. labor shortages.
- D. changing trade routes.
- E. mismanagement.

Question 15: European cities are different from North American cities largely because European cities

- A. have long histories of numerous periods of urban development.
- B. did not grow according to competitive land markets.
- C. have almost no ethnic congregation and segregation.
- D. do not suffer from problems of infrastructure decay and poverty.
- E. European cities differ from North American cities according to all of the above.

Question 16: Of the following regions, which has exploited the greatest percentage of its raw materials?

- A. East Asia
- B. Europe
- C. Eurasia
- D. Africa

Question 17: The modern movement of the early 20th century was based on the idea that cities should be designed and run like

- A. democracies.
- B. biological organisms.
- C. ant colonies.
- D. machines.
- E. corporations.

Question 18: The very first place of independent urbanism was in

- A. Europe's industrial core.
- B. the Pearl River Delta.
- C. the Baltics.
- D. the Andes.
- E. the Middle East.

Question 19: Maintenance and repair on housing in poor, inner-city neighborhoods is inadequate because

- A. renters cannot afford to do it.
- B. government officials choose not to do it, or are unable to do it.
- C. landlords have no incentive to do it.
- D. all of these

Question 20: The inability of central city areas to generate sufficient tax revenue is due to

- A. loss of residential taxpayers.
- B. decentralization of cities.
- C. increased demands for social services.

- D. increased demands for infrastructure repairs.
- E. all of these

Question 21: The cores of older European cities have complex street patterns because

- A. the patterns were developed before the introduction of automobiles and trucks.
- B. they reflected ancient patterns of ownership and boundary formation.
- C. the streets were the product of slow growth.
- D. all of these

Question 22: The average colonial city was constructed in part to

- A. provide administration of the colony or part of the colony.
- B. provide a center for commerce.
- C. provide military security.
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

Question 23: Packaged landscapes are most strongly associated with

- A. the Modern movement.
- B. the Beaux Arts style.
- C. the International Style.
- D. Postmodern urban design.

Question 24: Splintering urbanism is linked to

- A. polycentric metropolises.
- B. suburban sprawl.
- C. the galactic metropolis.
- D. edge cities.
- E. all of the above

Question 25: Splintering urbanism refers to the increasing separation of the fast and slow worlds, where

- A. central place theory is replaced by peripheral place theory.
- B. enclaves of the rich and super connected have more in common with each other across the globe than with the majority of people in their own cities.
- C. urban systems begin to reflect a hierarchy based on wealth rather than size.
- D. the informal and formal sectors of the economy fragment and realign.
- E. primate cities break up into smaller cities and adhere to the rank size rule.

Question 26: Contributing to the unprecedented population growth that has made Lagos, Nigeria a shock city are all of the following except

- A. replacement of informal economic activities with high-paying, formal jobs.
- B. political independence.
- C. the discovery of oil.
- D. the demographic transition.

Question 27: The urban system of which country is NOT centered around a primate city?

- A. Argentina
- B. United States
- C. France
- D. Mexico

E. England

Question 28: The functional dominance (cultural, economic, political) of a city within an urban system is known as

- A. primacy.
- B. urban imperialism.
- C. reurbanization.
- D. overurbanization.
- E. centrality.

Question 29: Deliberate urban design began as early as

- A. the Baroque period.
- B. the height of the Roman Empire.
- C. the Renaissance.
- D. the early medieval period.

Question 30: Which of the following is not true? Compared to US cities, European cities

- A. have lower skylines.
- B. have lower population densities.
- C. are more socioeconomically stable.
- D. are more compact.
- E. usually have central squares and marketplaces.

Question 31: In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States entered a period of _____, during which time there was a net loss of population from big cities to smaller towns and rural areas.

- A. urbanism
- B. counterurbanization
- C. overurbanization
- D. splintering urbanism
- E. reurbanization

Question 32: As a deliberate reaction to Modernism, Postmodern urban design emphasizes

- A. diversity and consumption.
- B. the future.
- C. functionality and practicality.
- D. smart growth.
- E. conservation and sustainability.

Question 33: Though congregation can be voluntary, segregation is when congregation is combined with

- A. counterurbanization.
- B. discrimination.
- C. redlining.
- D. immigration.
- E. the fiscal squeeze.

Question 34: In the context of urban systems, basic tenets of central place theory include all of the following except

- A. the larger the settlement, the farther apart it will be from others of a similar size.
- B. the larger the settlement, the greater the variety of specialized goods and services.

- C. settlements of different population sizes are grouped together.
- D. people will travel farther for more expensive, less frequently purchased goods.
- E. the smallest settlements provide goods and services that meet everyday needs.

Question 35: Gentrification typically

- A. raises property values.
- B. displaces original occupants.
- C. leads to the renovation of older buildings.
- D. all of these

Question 36: Chicago's explosive population growth of the late 19th century was due to industrialization and its excellent

- A. political leadership.
- B. natural resources.
- C. educational system.
- D. social programs.
- E. geographic situation.

Question 37: Primate cities are found in the world's

- A. core countries.
- B. peripheral countries.
- C. core and peripheral countries, both.
- D. North.
- E. South.

Question 38: Which of the following is not true? Gateway cities

- A. were typically established by Europeans in their colonies.
- B. are control centers providing access into and out of particular countries or regions.
- C. funneled mineral and agricultural resources from continental interiors to Europe.
- D. tend to be port cities.
- E. have become the urban centers of the world's core.

Question 39: The traditional Islamic city contained

- A. at least two mosques.
- B. defensive walls.
- C. street markets.
- D. a Kasbah.
- E. all of these

Question 40: When increased demand for urban services combines with a shrinking tax base (where businesses and affluent people move out to the suburbs and beyond), central cities around the country struggle with

- A. urban sprawl.
- B. how to fill ecological niches.
- C. invasion and succession.
- D. the fiscal squeeze.
- E. isotopic surfaces.

