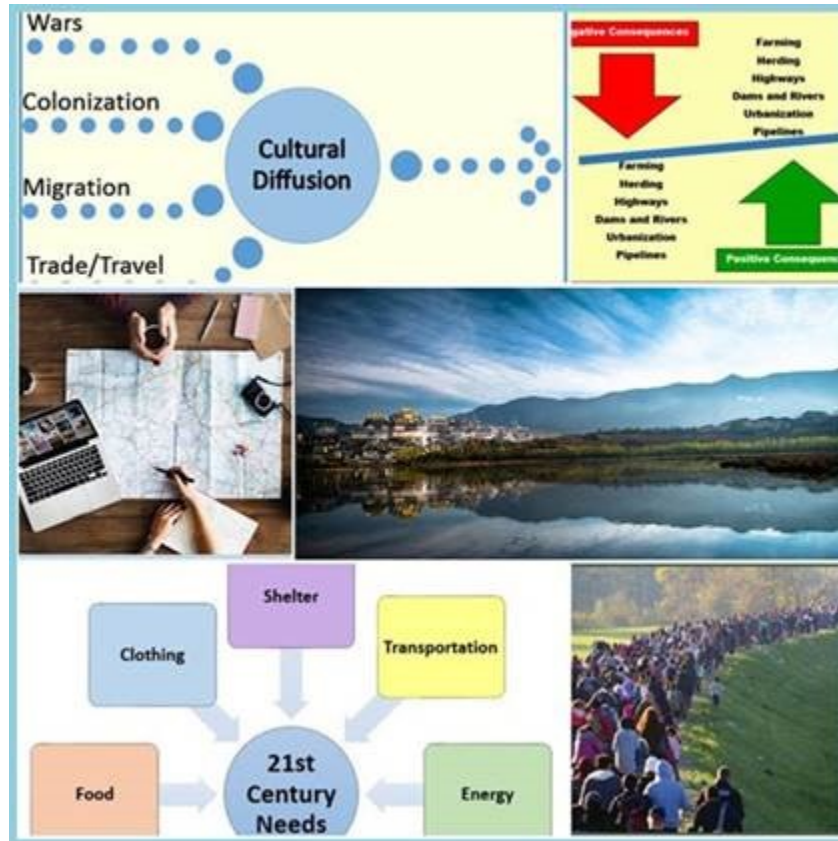


GEOGRAPHY REVIEW



Unit Overview

In the first units of this course, you have studied a number of things related to the geography of the Eastern Hemisphere. For example, you have used maps and globes to gather and report information about where and how people live in this part of the world. You have seen how they adapt to and change their physical environments. People also sometimes move to new places for many different reasons. When this happens, they take their traditions, products, and ideas with them. Let's review some of what we have learned.

Reviewing Terms: Part 1

Here are a few terms that you studied when you were working with globes and maps.

Geography Terms to Review—Part 1	
Absolute location	International Dateline
Cartographer	Landform
Coordinates	Physical environment
Criteria	Physical map
Distortion	Political map
Equator	Prime Meridian
Human activity	Region
Human construct	Relative location
Human-environmental Interaction	Topographical map

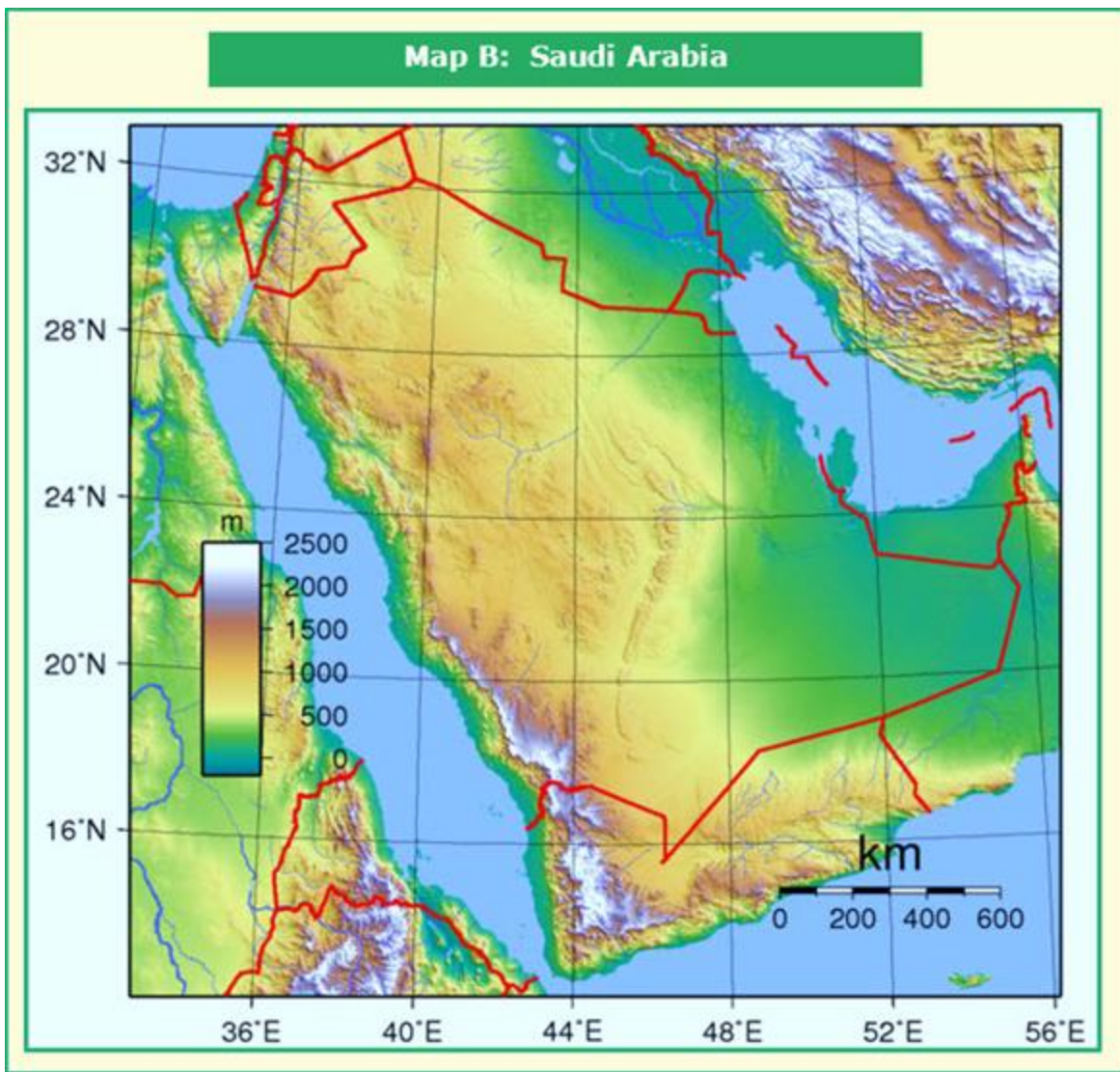
You can review the meanings of these terms by clicking on the Quizlet icon. You can practice with flash cards, a matching exercise, and a gravity game.

Using Maps

Because one map cannot show us everything, we sometimes need to use more than one type to find the information that we need. Two different maps of Saudi Arabia are pictured here. Use them to answer Questions 16 through 20. Remember to use your computer's zoon feature if you have difficulty reading the small print on the maps.

Map A: Saudi Arabia






Reviewing Terms: Part 2

Here are several terms that you recently used to explain the relationship between humans and their environment.

Geography Terms to Review—Part 2	
Cultural diffusion	Modify
Deforestation	Pull factor
Demographer	Push factor
Ecosystem	Refugee
Immigrant	Silk Road
Intended consequence	Unintended consequence
Migration	Urbanization

You can also review these by clicking on the Quizlet icon. Remember to practice with the flash cards and other activities.

[View this study set](#)

Choose a Study Mode 

Another Look at Cultural Diffusion

The process of cultural diffusion brings new ideas and practices to areas where they were once unknown. This article explains how the practice of trick-or-treat became part of American culture. Use this information to complete Questions 31 through 33.

The Origins of Halloween

Halloween is now a popular holiday in America. Its name comes from a festival called All Hallows' Eve. In ancient times, October 31 was the eve of the Celtic New Year. The Celts lived over 2,000 years ago. They are the ancestors of the modern Irish, Welsh, and Scottish people. The Celts believed that ghosts walked the Earth on the night before New Year's Day.

Eventually, different religious beliefs and a new calendar system developed. October 31 was no longer the last day of the year. Even so, people continued to hold annual fall festivals. Over time, the celebration of Halloween was mostly for children. They went from house to house asking for treats. If the children did not receive them, they played a trick on the owner of the home. In the 1840s, millions of British, Irish, and others with Celtic roots came to the United States. The traditions associated with Halloween came with them.



Additional Activities and Resources

[Unit 8 Organizer](#)

Geography Word Search