

Key Terms

- **Culture Region**- area in which most of the people share the same cultural traits.
- **Urbanization**- growth of city populations caused by the movement of people to cities.
- **Goods**- products that are made to be sold.
- **Population density**- the average number of people living in an area.
- **Market economy**- economic system in which businesses are privately owned.
- **Birthrate**- the number of live births each year per 1,000 people.
- **Demographer**- a scientist who studies population.
- **Immigrant**- a person who moves to a new country in order to settle there.
- **Consumer**- a person who buys good or uses services.
- **Social structure**- the way in which people in a culture are organized into small groups.
- **Population Distribution**- the way people are spread out over an area.
- **Life Expectancy**- the average number of years a person is expected to live.
- **Economy**- a system of production, distributing, and consuming goods.
- **Technology**- tools and the skills people need to use them.

Main Ideas

1. Earth's physical geography affect where people settle by water supply, landforms, climate, vegetation. (comfortable environment)
2. Birthrate, death rate, Green Revolution, and life expectancy.
3. Some reasons that push people to another country are war; evil rulers, economy, lack of jobs or land, and famine. Factors that pull people to migrate to other countries are a brighter future, freedom, money/jobs, more land, food, better government, and better goods.
4. People are moving from rural areas to urban areas because more jobs, housing, and educational opportunities.
5. Culture affects what a group does and believes by determining what people do, their behaviors, beliefs, ways of doing things, and their artistic, creative, and literacy expressions.
6. Three institutions that are basic to all cultures are 1) government, 2) economy, 3) educational, 4) religious, and 5) family.
7. A **traditional economic** system, economic activities are governed by culture and tradition. People often follow in their parents' footsteps in choosing occupations. A **market economy**, businesses are privately owned, and consumers have a strong influence on prices of goods through their buying preferences. In a **command economy**, a central agency controls businesses. It sets prices and amounts produced.
8. Systems that societies have developed for organizing their governments are *direct democracy, monarchy, representative democracy, and dictatorship*.