

Histo Review Game

1. Create histo cards.
2. Display overhead of terms, dates, definitions, places etc. from current unit.
3. Have students randomly fill histo card from overhead list. Remind them to leave the center one for “Free”.
4. Teacher reads definitions. When you call out the definition, students must know the correct term and may then cover that term if it is on their histo card.

World Geography/World History TERMS

Economic System – method that each society uses to answer three basic economic questions: What should be produced? How should it be produced? And who should get it?

Geography – Study of the earth

Cultural Diffusion – spread of ideas, products and culture

Civilization - a high level of social, political and cultural development

Columbian Exchange – cultural diffusion resulting from Columbus' voyages and the interchange between Europeans and Native Americans

Movement – how goods, ideas and people change their position on the earth's surface

Location – refers to the position on the earth's surface, absolute and relative

Immigration – people moving to a new country

Human Environment Interaction – how people adapt to or modify their environment to meet their needs

Region – area with common characteristics

Push Factor – things that cause a person to leave his/her country – war, famine, unemployment

Population Density – how many people are living within a given area

Pull Factor – things that attract a person to move to a new country – jobs, better way of life, stable government, opportunity

Cottage Industry – goods made by hand in home or small workshops – largely for family or local use (traditional economy)

Migration – people moving within a country

Free Enterprise – economic system in which individuals depend on supply and demand

Industrial Revolution – use of machinery and factories to produce more goods at lower prices

Environment – physical surroundings

Geographic Barriers - natural land or water obstacles (Alps, Pacific Ocean)

Developed Nations – nations with high standards of living: world's wealthiest nations

Developing Nations - nations with low standard of living: the world's poorest nations

Mercantilism – a country's attempt to sell more than they buy so that gold would be brought into the country rather than drained out

Subsistence Agriculture – farming to feed immediate family

Landlocked – countries with no ocean access

Topography – land relief or elevation

Arable Land – land that is easily farmed

Trade Pattern – exchange paths, routes (ex: Silk Road)

GDP - all the goods and services a nation produces: a measure of the nations' income

HISTO

		FREE		

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