1) A lingua franca is
A) an English word that has entered the French language.
B) a language understood by people who have different native languages.
C) an extinct language that has been revived.
D) an official language in a region of the world different from where the language originated.
E) a language used by French colonial administrations.

2) A group of languages that share a common origin but have since evolved into individual languages is a
A) dialect. 
B) language branch. 
C) language family. 
D) language group. 
E) language root.

3) Basque is a good example of a(n)
A) language family. 
B) globalizing language. 
C) language group. 
D) lingua franca. 
E) isolated language.

4) The geographic study of the distribution of languages provides a good example of
A) the interplay between globalization and local diversity.
B) the diffusion of folk culture in different areas of the world.
C) the role and spread of religion across much of the world.
D) the diffusion of free markets across much of the world.
E) political conflicts that arise due to ethnic tensions.

5) Both the Angles and the Normans contributed to the development of the English language, because they
A) spoke ancient English languages.
B) invaded England.
C) spoke languages derived from Latin.
D) diffused English around the world.
E) agreed to divide Ireland from England.

6) The language spoken by soldiers stationed throughout the Roman Empire was known as
A) Official Latin. 
B) Romance language. 
C) standard language. 
D) Vulgar Latin. 
E) Catalan Latin.

7) The most widely spoken language in Brazil is
A) Creole. 
B) French. 
C) Portuguese. 
D) Spanish. 
E) Catalan.

8) The Kurgans
A) conquered much of East Asia several thousand years ago.
B) were a Germanic tribe that invaded England.
C) were herders from the steppes of Central Asia.
D) preserved Basque in present-day Spain.
E) were the earliest speakers of Sino-Caucasian, which they diffused through conquest.
9) A literary tradition is
A) a form of a language intended to be printed in official government documents.
B) a language spoken in an area.
C) a collection of languages related to one other.
D) the written form of a language.
E) the variety of dialects in a language used in obscure examples of poetry.

10) An isogloss is
A) a form of a language spoken in a local area.  B) a collection of unique words.
C) a boundary between language regions.  D) a blending of two language families.
E) a line that separates literary traditions.

11) The survival of any language relies on
A) rapid migration into other areas.
B) the efficient "corrections" of the global free market.
C) the political and military strength of its speakers.
D) the spread of its speakers' material culture.
E) the homogenization of its dialects.

12) In the following answer choices, the best example of a literary tradition is
A) the diffusion of television and radio broadcasts.
B) the religious rituals and traditions of ancient European civilizations.
C) the oral traditions of Australia's Aborigines that were passed down from generation to generation without the aid of writing.
D) the historical documents and religious texts of the ancient Maya that were partly destroyed by Spanish conquerors.
E) the variety of dialects in a language used in obscure examples of spoken poetry.

13) British and American English differ in all but which of the following?
A) alphabet  B) pronunciation  C) spelling
D) vocabulary  E) prevalent dialects

14) Gumbo and jazz are terms that originated in the English dialects of

15) A form of a language spoken in a local area is a

16) When people who speak a given language migrate to a different location and become isolated from other members of their group
A) their language usually shows very little change even over a long period of time, despite the appearance of a small number of changes typical of different dialects.
B) they immediately develop a literary tradition.
C) isolation usually results in the differentiation of one language into dialects, followed eventually by two distinct languages.
D) they lose their linguistic abilities.
E) groups form multiple dialects.
17) A creolized language is
A) extinct.
B) a mix of indigenous and colonial languages.
C) an isolated language family.
D) a possible prehistoric superfamily.
E) a revived formerly extinct language.

18) The Icelandic language has changed less than any other Germanic language because of
A) Iceland's close contact with other people and activities.
B) migration by German tribes.
C) Iceland's relative isolation from other places.
D) the extinction of the East Germanic group.
E) continuous exchange with Norway and Sweden.

19) The language spoken by the greatest number of native speakers in the world is

20) The large number of individual languages documented in Africa has resulted primarily from
A) thousands of years of isolation between cultural groups.
B) repeated invasions by outsiders.
C) introduction of many different languages by the colonial powers.
D) frequent migration by the different tribal groups.
E) colonial administration of native lands.

21) Hebrew is an example of
A) an isolated language.    B) an extinct language.    C) a revived language.
D) a language family.    E) an Altaic language.

22) Spanish is an important language in the United States primarily because of
A) the diffusion of Spanish colonies and subsequent migration patterns.
B) the Mexican conquest of the U.S. Southwest in the 1800s.
C) the global dominance of the United States.
D) the diffusion of Mexican colonies into the northern territories.
E) official U.S. policies proclaiming Spanish a national language, along with English.

23) Which statement best describes the use of English on the Internet?
A) English has become less dominant but is still the leading Internet language.
B) Different Internets exist for most other widely spoken languages, like Chinese, Japanese, and Russian.
C) The number of English-speaking Internet users remains above 50 percent.
D) English has become more dominant as the most common language on the Internet.
E) No one seems to be able to spell English correctly anymore.

24) English has achieved unprecedented acceptance globally due to
A) the refusal to use English in colonial and imperial expansion.
B) the diffusion of command economies across much of the world.
C) its role as the common language of a global economy and culture.
D) the rise of folk culture and the decline of popular culture.
E) the diffusion of religion from LDCs to MDCs.
25) With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment,
A) few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
B) religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
C) religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
D) all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
E) religious ideas nearly all arise from changes in the physical environment.

26) Religion is a good example of the tension between globalization and local diversity because
A) migrants leave their religion behind when they migrate to a new area.
B) religion always represents the most traditional worldviews of a population.
C) many people follow more than one religion.
D) all religions are in competition to convert as many people as possible.
E) religion represents core cultural values and beliefs that may conflict with others.

27) Mahayanists, in contrast to Theravadists, emphasize Buddha's
D) wisdom.  E) practice of meditation.

28) Animists believe that
A) people should complete God's creation of the Earth.
B) inanimate objects and natural events have spirits.
C) people should make complete use of the Earth's resources.
D) natural disasters are preventable.
E) enlightenment can be achieved by all people.

29) Especially important in Confucianism is to
A) perform public service.
B) reflect on the mystical and magical aspects of life.
C) respect forces of nature as divine.
D) believe in one all-powerful God.
E) read the holy texts daily.

30) The belief in the existence of only one god is

31) When geographers study the sites where religions originated as well as the processes by which those
religions diffused to other locations, they are focusing on the
A) spatial connections in religion.
B) geo-religious linkages of culture.
C) role of history in the social sciences.
D) lack of spatial connections in religion.
E) loss of historical processes in the formations of religions.

32) The world's largest ethnic religion is
33) The world's largest universalizing religion is

34) Lutheranism is an example of a Christian

35) The dominant branch of Islam is

36) Both universalizing and ethnic religions
A) appeal primarily to one group of people living in one place.
B) can diffuse to different populations around the world.
C) attempt to be global and appeal to all people.
D) can be expressed as Christianity and Islam.
E) arose from changes in the physical environment.

37) An ethnic religion is
A) based on only one language.
B) appealing mostly to one group of people in one place.
C) based on belief in one particular spiritual leader.
D) younger than a universalizing religion.
E) more peaceful than a universalizing religion.

38) Unlike other universalizing religions, Buddhism
A) remained primarily concentrated in one region of the world.
B) was not begun by an individual founder and then diffused elsewhere.
C) was founded in China.
D) worships more than one god.
E) diffused primarily by colonization.

39) Which of the following would we be more likely to classify as a characteristic of an ethnic religion?
A) Priests build temples in cities around the world.
B) Priests travel across the world to establish missions on remote islands.
C) A religious leader proclaims that you cannot join her church as a full member unless you bring two or three people with you, as converts to her religion.
D) The religious calendar is based largely on seasonal changes in a particular region.
E) The adherents of a church pledge that they will not support warfare in any form.

40) Christianity first diffused from its hearth through
A) contagious diffusion.
B) hierarchical diffusion.
C) relocation diffusion.
D) expansion diffusion.
E) military conquest.
41) Given Muslim perspectives on sacred spaces in the Middle East, politicians in the region have been wary of inviting further religious-fueled conflict by proclaiming
A) the West Bank a Palestinian-controlled area.
B) Jerusalem to be a holy city for three major religions.
C) that groups of Christians and Jews will not start touring Mecca and Medina.
D) that groups of Christians and Jews will tour Jerusalem.
E) Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

42) The agricultural calendar is relatively unimportant to which type of religions?
A) animist
B) ethnic
C) traditional
D) universalizing
E) Judaism, Shintoism, and Daoism

43) Jerusalem's geography represents a particularly difficult religious conflict to resolve because
A) sacred sites to Jews and Muslims are literally built on top of one another.
B) the population of Jerusalem is majority Christian but surrounded by majority Jewish and Muslim populations on either side.
C) the Israeli government has separated the most sacred sites with a massive concrete wall.
D) Israel captured the Sinai peninsula from Egypt.
E) few Muslims and Jews are allowed within the city.

44) The example of Jerusalem indicates that in regards to the geographic landscape,
A) sacred sites may be equally important to universalizing and ethnic religions.
B) the population of Jerusalem is majority Christian but surrounded by majority Jewish and Muslim populations on either side.
C) the sacred sites for universalizing religions do not overlap with the sacred sites of ethnic religions.
D) there is almost always a clear distinction between the uses of sacred spaces by both ethnic and universalizing religions.
E) Islam and Christianity are not good examples of universalizing religions.

45) Which of these penalties were imposed by the Taliban in Afghanistan?
A) Men were beaten for shaving their beards.
B) Homosexuals were buried alive.
C) Prostitutes were hanged in public, and men were stoned for committing adultery.
D) Thieves' hands were cut off, and women with nail polish had their fingers cut off.
E) All of these answers are correct.

46) Ethnicity is important because
A) it provides the only stable basis of political states in the modern world.
B) it opposes nationalism and globalization.
C) it promotes peace and wellbeing in the face of the globalization of culture.
D) it reinforces diversity in the face of the globalization of culture.
E) it defines citizenship and sovereignty in the political arena.

47) The most populous ethnic group in the United States is
A) African Americans.
B) Asian Americans.
C) Latinos/Hispanics.
D) American Indians and Alaska Natives.
E) Austral-Asians.
48) Ethnic identity for U.S. descendants of European immigrants is primarily preserved through
A) neighborhoods and locations. B) schools and education. C) language.
D) religion and food. E) political affiliation.

49) The Kurds
A) are living in a new country created for them between Iraq, Iran, and Turkey.
B) are a group which long ago migrated from Anatolia to the Balkans.
C) have no wish to become a nationality, only to remain an ethnicity.
D) have a large population but are divided among enough countries that they are a minority in every one.
E) are not targeted as potential rebels by the Turkish government.

50) Most of the conflict in Africa is widespread because of
A) colonial boundaries clearly demarcating the various ethnic and national populations.
B) numerous ethnic groups living in perpetual peace and understanding.
C) rapid economic development for the poor at the expense of the rich.
D) gradual economic development favoring the poor over the rich.
E) colonial boundaries in the midst of numerous ethnic and national groups.

Select two (2) of the questions below.
Clearly answer them using at least 5 sentences each.

- Why are nation-states generally stable states?

- Russia fought to prevent Chechnya from gaining independence because ________.

- In your opinion, is Mexico a nation or a state? What evidence exists to the contrary of your opinion? (Consider another perspective, at odds with your own.) Give specific data to support your answer, including a definition of the elements of a nation-state.

- What geographic factor accounts for the fact that both Americans and the British use different dialects of English?

- How do we know that all Indo-European languages have a common ancestor?

- Why do people in different regions of the United States speak English differently?

- Discuss the implications of the role of English as the world's lingua franca, at a time when other languages are becoming more common on the Internet. Give evidence from this chapter to support your opinion about the future role(s) of English in the world.

- How do Christianity and Islam impact the cultural landscape in similar ways? And how have they affected the landscape in different ways?

- Discuss how different religions incorporate natural features into their cosmogony.

- How has the concept of pilgrimage changed in the modern world?

- Discuss two or three examples from within the last 50 years, that highlight how religion has been a source of territorial conflict among people. What other factors besides religion have also contributed to those conflicts?