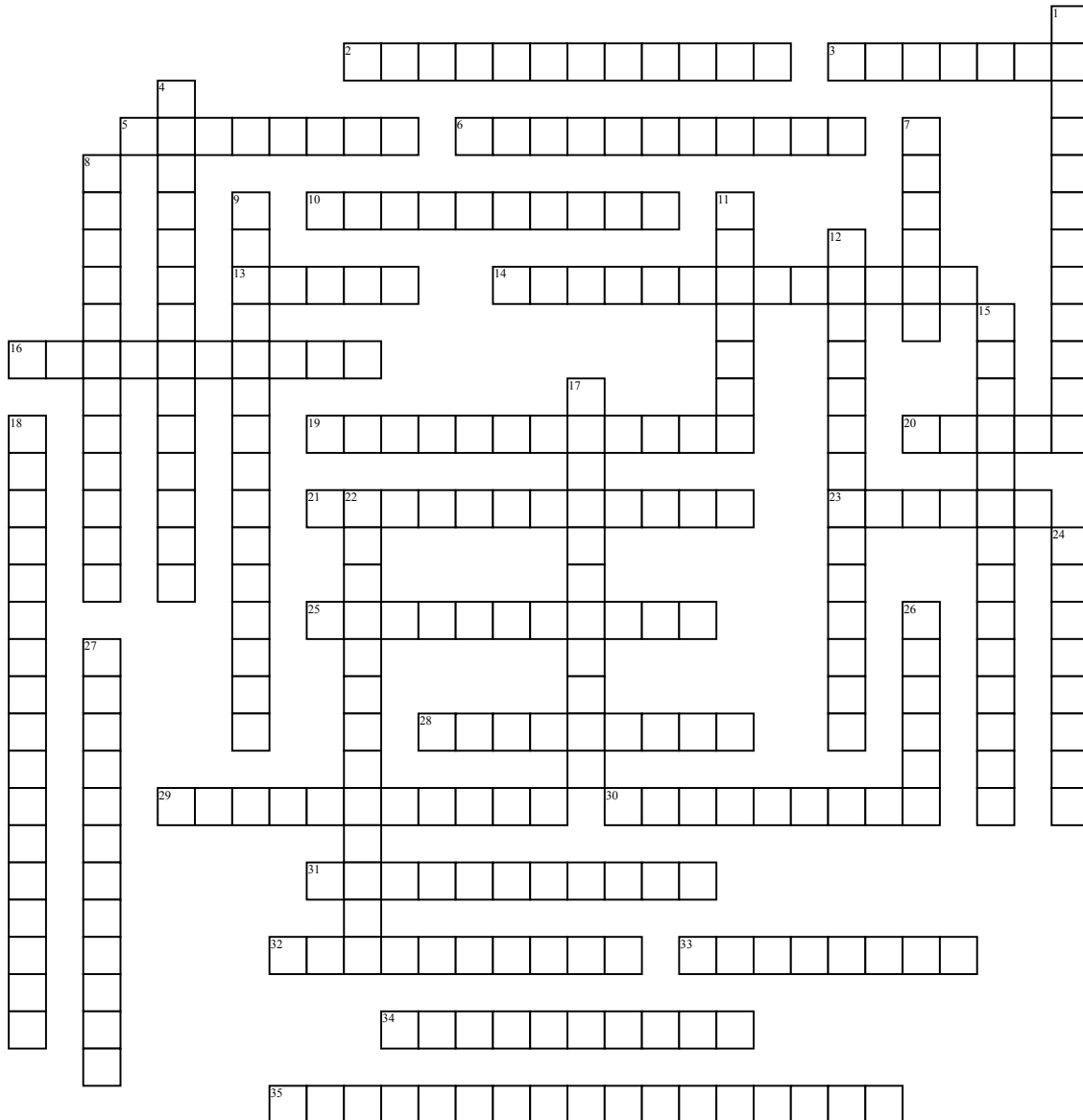


AP HUG



Across

2. A territory that has established a mutual agreement with another state for the benefit of each (e.g. Puerto Rico)
 3. An enclosed territory with a foreign territory around it (e.g. Lesotho)
 5. A zone separating two states in which neither of the states exercises political control (e.g. Antarctica)
 6. A state whose territory corresponds to that which is occupied by a particular ethnicity that has been transformed into a nationality (e.g. Japan)
 10. legal restrictions on land use that determine what types of building and economic activities are allowed to take place in certain areas. In the U.S., areas are most commonly divided into separate zones of residential, retail, or industrial use
 13. in ancient Greece, public spaces where citizens debated, lectured, judged each other, planned military campaigns, socialized, and traded
 14. The theory that a state needs expansive land in order to prosper
 16. Migration from a location
 19. in model urban hierarchy, the idea that the population of a city or town will be inversely proportional to its rank in the hierarchy
 20. the focal point of ancient roman life combining the functions of the ancient greek acropolis

21. Branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease that affect large numbers of people
 23. A group of people with common cultural characteristics and identify themselves as a cohesive group (e.g. Kurds)
 25. Migration to a new location
 28. a discriminatory real estate practice in North America in which members of minority groups are prevented from obtaining money to purchase homes or property in predominantly white neighborhoods
 29. The control of territory already occupied and organized by an indigenous society
 30. literally "high point of the city." The upper fortified part of an ancient Greek city, usually devoted to religious purposes
 31. Short-term, repetitive, or cyclical movements that recur on a regular basis
 32. Factor that induces people to leave old residences
 33. An invisible line that marks the extent of a state's territory
 34. Factor that induces people to move to a new location
 35. the transformation of an area of a city into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike in terms of economic activity

Down

1. The process in which a colonizing mother country receives raw materials from its colonies
 4. The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society

7. a subsidiary urban area surrounding and connected to the central city. Many are exclusively residential; others have their own commercial centers or shopping malls
 8. The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase
 9. A theory that suggests that whoever owns Eastern Europe and Western Asia has the political power and capital to rule the world
 11. A part of a country that is separated from the rest of the country and surrounded by a foreign territory
 12. The continued economic dependence of new states on their former colonial masters
 15. The number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living
 17. Region of great cities (e.g Ur and Babylon) located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; chronologically the first urban hearth, dating to 3500 BCE, and which as founded in the Fertile Crescent
 18. The total number of people divided by the total land area
 22. a country's largest city- ranking atop the urban hierarchy- most expressive of the national culture and usually (but not always) the capital city as well
 24. Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion to independent supplies
 26. A complete enumeration of a population
 27. The difference between the level of immigration and the level of emigration