Christianity: a monotheistic religion based on belief in the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, a Jew, who described God’s relationship to humans as primarily one of love and support, as exemplified by the Ten Commandments.

culture: all the ideas, materials, and institutions that people have invented to use to live on earth that are not directly part of our biological inheritance.

consumer: one that utilizes economic goods.

custom: the frequent repetition of an act, to the extent that it becomes characteristic of the group of people performing the act.

distinctive: marking as separate or different: serving to distinguish.

formal region: an area in which everyone shares in one or more distinctive characteristics.

infrastructure: road, rail, and communication networks and other facilities necessary for economic activity and human well-being.

institution: a significant practice, relationship, or organization in a society or culture.

Islam: a monotheistic religion that emerged in the seventh century C.E. when, according to tradition, the archangel Gabriel revealed the tenets of the religion to the Prophet Muhammad.

landmark: a structure (such as a building) of unusual historical and usually aesthetic interest; especially: one that is officially designated and set aside for preservation.

landscape: a portion of territory that can be viewed at one time from one place.

literacy rate: the percentage of a country’s people who can read and write.

region: a unit of the earth’s surface that contains distinct patterns of physical features and/or of human development.

Sub-Saharan Africa: a formal region on the continent of Africa that includes the area south of the Sahara Desert.

taboo: a restriction on behavior imposed by social custom.


