AP Human Geography Exam Review Guide

Unit 1: Introduction to Geography

Ideas to Study

* Brief history of Human Geography
* Human-environmental interactions (Environmental Determinism vs. Possiblism, cultural landscape, built environment)
* Describing place (Site, Situation, Mathematical Location, Toponym)
* Relative vs. absolute distance and location
* Types of regions (Formal, Functional, Vernacular or Perceptual)
* Spatial interactions (Accessibility, Connectivity, Distance Decay, Friction of Distance, Space-Time Compression)
* Describing distribution (Concentration, Pattern, Density)
* Types of Diffusion
	+ Relocation
	+ Expansion (Stimulus, Hierarchical, Contagious, Reverse Hierarchical, Maladaptive)
* Types of Maps (Dot, statistical, thematic, cloropleth, isoline, cartogram)
* Projections (Robinson, Mercator, homolosine)
* Use of Maps (Scale, Projection, Distortion)

Questions to Consider

1.) Who are the major historic contributors to the field of Geography and what did they do?

2.) What is the difference between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism? What are specific examples of each concept?

3.) What is the cultural landscape? Compare the cultural landscape of the US to a nation in Africa, the Middle East and East Asia.

4.) What are examples (2) of each of the ways to describe place?

5.) What distinguishes each of the 3 types of regions from one another? Give examples for each.

6.) What factors influence spatial interaction? What are specific examples of spatial interactions between different cultural groups?

7.) What are the various tools (including maps) used by modern geographers?

8.) Describe each of the types of maps (see above).

9.) Describe each of the types of diffusion (see above). Provide one example of each.

Unit 2: Population and Migration

Ideas to Study

Population:

* Where world populations are clustered (Ecumene, Population Density)
* Types of Population Density (Arithmetic, Physiological, Agricultural)
* Measures of Population Change (CBR, CDR, NIR, IMR, TFR, Life Expectancy)
* Primary causes of population increase (medicine, quantity/quality of food, ethnic/religion, economic issues)
* Demographic Transition Model
* Population Pyramids
* Malthus, Neo Malthusians and Overpopulation
* Epidemiological Transition Model
* Natalism and Anti-Natalism
* Current World Population trends (problems for MDC’s, LDC’s, China’s One Child Policy)

Migration:

* Immigration basics (Immigration, Emigration, Migration, Refugees, Economic Migrants, Net Migration)
* Causes of immigration (Push vs. Pull, Economic, Political/Cultural, Environmental)
* Forced vs. Voluntary immigration
* Scale of Migration
	+ Internal (Interregional, Intraregional)
	+ International
* The Gravity Model
* Historic US immigration patterns (International, Interregional, Intraregional)
* Impact of immigration on the US
* Intervening obstacles to immigration (Physical, Costs, Cultural, Government) vs. Intervening Opportunities
* Different government immigration systems (Quota vs. Guest Workers)

Questions to Consider

1.) Where are the most densely populated regions of the world located? What factors contribute to this spatial pattern?

2.) What factors contribute to high/low physiological and agricultural densities? How are agricultural and physiological densities related?

3.) What are the uses for the Demographic Transition Model? What are its limitations?

4.) What measures are used to create a Population Pyramid? What can a Population Pyramid tell us? Give examples.

5.) What do Malthus and Neo-Malthusians argue? How have they been proven wrong at the moment? What is carrying capacity?

6.) What population problems do MDC’s and LDC’s face?

7.) What have some nations (both MDC and LDC) done to try to fix these problems?

8.) How does the environmental impact of population growth affect water use, food supplies, biodiversity, the atmosphere and climate?

9.) What are specific examples of each of the causes of immigration (push/pull factors)?

10.) What is the difference between voluntary and forced migration? What are specific examples of each?

11.) What is the Gravity Model? How does it affect migration?

12.) What are the historic International migration trends as they pertain to the United States?

13.) What are the historic Interregional migration trends as they pertain to the United States?

14.) What are the historic Intraregional migration trends as they pertain to the United States?

15.) How has international immigration affected the development of the US?

16.) What demographic/social factors describe people who are most likely to migrate?

17.) What are the similarities/differences between the two major immigration systems used in the world today?

18.) How does migration affect the countries that people immigrate INTO (social, economic, politically)?

19.) What are remittances? Why are they important?

Tying in With Other Concepts

1.) How does a population pyramid predict the relative economic development/wealth of a population?

2.) How does population growth/pressure affect the agricultural practices of various cultures? Give examples

3.) How does population growth affect infrastructure? How does population growth impact government policies?

4.) How are migration patterns and the spread of the Industrial Revolution related?

5.) How have interregional/intraregional migration patterns affected city land use in the US?

6.) What impacts can immigration and population growth have on the environment?

Unit 3: Culture

Ideas to Study

Popular and Folk Culture

* Cultural Identity, Traits and Cultural Complexes
* Differences between folk and popular culture (origins, goals, diffusion, environment)
* Impact of popular culture on folk culture (globalization, uniform landscapes, loss of traditions, role of women)
* Environmental influences on folk culture and isolation of folk culture
* Types of popular housing styles
* Effect of popular culture on the environment
* Material vs. nonmaterial culture
* Taboos (positive and negative)
* Cultural differences in views toward gender

Language

* Language classification (Family, Branch, Group, Language, Dialect)
* Origins and diffusion of the English language
* How dialects are formed and how they are differentiated from one another
* Most popular language families (Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan)
* Origins and diffusion of Indo-European
* Language diversity and globalization of language (Lingua Franca, Pidgin Languages, Creole Languages)
* Preservation of linguistic diversity

Religion

* Polytheism vs. monotheism
* Differences between Universalizing Religions and Ethnic Religions (Origins, Diffusion, Goals, Holy Places, Calendar, Built Environment)
* Classification of religions (religion, branch, denomination)
* Organization of religions (Hierarchical vs. Autonomous)
* World distribution of major religions (Where are they located?)
* Religious conflicts (religion vs. religion and religion vs. government)
* Religion with most adherents (Christianity), most widespread (Christianity), fastest growing (Islam), largest ethnic (Hinduism)

Ethnicity

* Differences between ethnicity and race
* Ethnic distribution patterns in the US
* Ethnic identity vs. nationality (Nationalism, Nation-States, Multinational States, Multiethnic states)
* Types of ethnic conflict

Questions to Consider

1.) What are specific examples of the differences between folk and popular culture?

2.) What are cultural traits? What are three examples?

3.) How does the globalization of popular culture affect other cultures? How does it affect folk culture?

4.) What role do acculturation and assimilation play in the diffusion of culture?

5.) What is multiculturalism? What are criticisms of it?

6.) How do many Middle Eastern, African and Asian countries views on women differ from that of the West?

7.) Which family, branch, and group does the English language belong to?

8.) What specific languages combined to form the English language? How did it spread historically? How does it spread today?

9.) What is the language spoken by the most people on Earth today? What language family does it belong to? What language is most widespread?

10.) What caused American English to differ from English spoken in Britain? What are dialects WITHIN the US? How did they develop?

11.) What is the role of language in global economics? How does trade affect languages? What are specific examples?

12.) How does isolation affect language development? Why does Africa have such a high number of different languages?

13.) What are specific examples of universalizing religions? What are specific examples of ethnic religions?

14.) Where are each of the following world religions (Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Hinduism, Taoism) most dominant?

15.) What are the causes of conflict between different religions? What are specific examples?

16.) How does ethnicity differ from race?

17.) Where are various ethnic minorities (Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans) distributed in the US? Why?

18.) How are nationality and ethnicity related/different? What are examples of conflict caused by ethnic groups competing to dominate a nationality?

19.) What is genocide? What are specific historic examples of it?

20.) What are indigenous people? What are specific examples?

Tying in With Other Concepts

1.) Why are MDC’s usually responsible for the creation of popular cultural trends?

2.) Why might the presence of several different cultural groups in a state be considered a centrifugal force?

3.) What impact does a lingua franca such as English have on globalization? Why do some groups resent this?

4.) What are specific historic examples of national borders that have been shaped by religious influences?

5.) How does development of a country affect that countries view on environmentalism?

Unit 4: Political Geography

Ideas to Study

* Defining states (territory, sovereignty, population, government)
* Historic development of the state concept (city-state, empire, colonialism, imperialism, nation-state)
* Nationalism and self-determination (stateless nations, Manifest Destiny, multistate nations, multinational states))
* Different shapes of states (fragmented, prorupted, perforated, elongated, compact)
* Types of boundaries (physical and cultural)
* Origins of boundaries (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)
* Unitary vs. Federal states, confederacies and devolution
* Gerrymandering and Congressional Districts
* Viability of states (centripetal and centrifugal forces, balkanization, shatter belts)
* Cooperation between states (economic, political, military)
* Modern Supranationalism (EU, UN, Law of the Sea, EEZ’s)
* Impact of the fall of Communism on the world
* Modern Democratization movements (Arab Spring, Eastern Europe)

Questions to Consider

1.) What are specific examples of self-determination leading to conflict? What are specific examples of stateless nations today?

2.) What are the benefits/drawbacks to each of the various shapes of states? What are specific examples of states that fit these shapes?

3.) What are specific examples of antecedent, subsequent, superimposed and relic boundaries?

4.) How do boundaries and borders effect interactions between groups (trade, culture, etc.)? Give specific examples

5.) What are specific examples of laws and government policy to address the environment?

6.) Why are many states today transitioning from unitary to federal systems of government? What is devolution? Provide examples.

7.) What are examples of local, regional and metropolitan governments?

8.) What are nation-states? What are past examples? Current examples?

9.) What are examples of colonialism? What are examples of imperialism? What are 3 current world problems caused by these concepts?

10.) What is Gerrymandering? How does it affect political boundaries?

11.) What are historic examples of regions that have experienced balkanization? What factors caused this to occur?

12.) What are historic examples of military, political and economic cooperation between states?

13.) What are examples of Supranationalism? What are the benefits of joining such organizations? Drawbacks?

14.) What impact did the fall of the Soviet Union have on the world? How did it affect the balance of power in the world?

15.) How did the end of the Cold War affect world boundaries?

16.) What is Democratization? How has this influenced movements such as the Arab Spring?

Tying in With Other Concepts

1.) How does ethnic homogeneity/heterogeneity affect the viability of modern states?

2.) How do modern immigration patterns affect the current trend of states adopting federal systems of government?

3.) How does the increased participation of states in supranational organizations contribute to the globalization of popular culture?

4.) What impact does supranationalism have on global economic development?

5.) How does culture affect centripetal and centrifugal forces?

6.) How did the end of the Cold War and Democratization affect globalization and diffusion of popular culture?

Unit 5: Development and Industrialization

Ideas to Study

Development

* Indicators of development (HDI: Economic, Social, Demographic), GINI coefficient
* More developed regions of the world (where and why)
* Less developed regions of the world (where and why)
* Core-Periphery Model (Core, Periphery, Semi-Periphery)
* BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China)
* MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey)
* Gender development (GDI, GEM)
* Obstacles to development
* Strategies for development (Self Sufficiency, International Trade Approach)
* UN Millennium Development Goals
* Rostow’s Development Model and Wallerstein’s World System’s Theory
* International trade groups (World Bank, (IMF) International Monetary Fund, (WTO) World Trade Organization)
* Deindustrialization and the shift to service economies
* Natural resource depletion, pollution and climate change
* Women’s role in development

Industrialization

* History/diffusion of the Industrial Revolution
* World distribution of Industry and agglomeration
* US Distribution of Industry
* Situation factors (bulk gaining, bulk reducing, Weber’s Least Cost Theory, footloose industry)
* Site factors (land, labor, capital)
* Current industrial distribution trends (agglomeration vs. deglomeration, post Fordism, New International Division of Labor, Maquiladoras)
* Industrial problems (global, MDC, LDC)

Questions to Consider

1.) What are the various indicators used in the HDI and what do they tell us?

2.) What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? How is GDP per capita different?

3.) Why did Europe, North America and parts of Oceana develop into MDCs while the rest of the world developed more slowly?

4.) What are examples of states that have a high level of equality for women? What are examples of states with a low level of equality?

5.) What are Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth? Explain each stage.

6.) What is Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory? What are the major ideas of this model?

7.) How has the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution affected world development?

8.) What factors should be considered for the placement of a factory that has very expensive transportation costs?

9.) What factors should be considered for the placement of a factory that produces textiles?

10.) Why are site factors typically more important than situation factors today?

11.) Why was the concept of agglomeration so popular with industries during the 19th century? Why is deglomeration more common today?

12.) How has the New International Division of Labor affected jobs in MDCs and LDCs? How does it explain concepts such as Post-Fordism and Maquiladoras?

13.) What are newly industrializing countries (NICs)? What are examples?

14.) What is post-industrialism or deindustrialization? What are examples?

15.) What are the environmental impacts of development and industrialization?

16.) What is sustainable development? How can it be achieved?

17.) What is the GINI coefficient? How does it differ from the HDI?

18.) What are the UN Millennium Development Goals?

Tying in With Other Concepts

1.) How do differing cultural views on the rights of women affect the GDI and GEM scores of some regions of the world? Is it fair to impose western cultural views on these countries?

2.) What is the relationship between the spread of the Industrial Revolution and urbanization? How has this same trend affected agriculture?

3.) What is the impact of development on the environment? What attempts are being made today to help states develop while protecting environmental interests?

4.) What impact has the New International Division of Labor had on world migration patterns? How could this situation contribute to the concept of brain drain?

Unit 6: Agriculture

Main Ideas

* Hunting and Gathering (past and present)
* Origins and hearths of Agriculture (Fertile Crescent, Southeast Asia, the Americas)
* Diffusion of Agriculture (Columbian Exchange)
* Three Agricultural Revolutions (Neolithic, Second, Green)
* Agribusinesses and Industrial farming
* Impact of Green Revolution on LDCs (India, China)
* Subsistence vs. Commercial Agriculture (purpose, labor, machinery, businesses, size of farms)
* Types of LDC agriculture (intensive subsistence, pastoral nomadism, shifting cultivation, plantations)
* Types of MDC agriculture (Mediterranean, ranching, mixed crop and livestock, commercial gardening, dairy, grain)
* Declining use of traditional farming methods
* Problems facing commercial farmers (debt, agribusinesses, overproduction)
* Von Thunen’s model of agricultural land use
* Problems facing subsistence farmers (overpopulation, desertification, cost of technology, market access, raising out of season crops)
* Attempts to increase world food supply (use more land, new food sources, MDC exports to LDCs, genetically engineered crops)
* Organic Farming (why is it popular now? How it works)
* Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
* Role of Women in agriculture (From gatherers in LDCs to decision makers in MDCs)

Questions to Consider

1.) Who is Carl Sauer and what was his contribution to the study of agriculture?

2.) What are specific examples of each of the differences between subsistence and commercial agriculture?

3.) How have the problems facing subsistence agriculture led to a decline in traditional farming practices?

4.) What are some of the strategies used by the US government to deal with the problems facing US commercial farmers?

5.) What are the various rings of Von Thunen’s model? What two costs are most important in this model? What are limitations of this model?

6.) What regions of the world are associated with each of the following: grain farming, ranching, dairy, commercial fruit, plantation, pastoral

 Nomadism, shifting cultivation, intensive subsistence?

7.) What the three agricultural revolutions? When did each occur? What important changes occurred?

8.) What are agribusinesses? Examples? Complaints about the industrial farming system?

9.) How do farming issues such as irrigation, desertification, and deforestation impact the environment?

10.) What factors have led to an increase in the use of Organic Farming in modern times?

11.) What was the impact of the Green Revolution on India?

12.) What are the benefits of GMOs? What are the drawbacks?

13.) What regions of the earth still suffer from famine and malnutrition due to defects in global food distribution?

14.) What roles do women often play in agricultural production and farming communities?

Tying in With Other Concepts

1.) How did the First Agricultural Revolution make Urbanization possible?

2.) What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on agricultural methods?

3.) What internal migration patterns in the US were created by the mechanization of farm labor?

4.) How does the switch from subsistence farming to commercial farming make a nation more economically viable?

5.) How does a country’s development affect its farming methods?

6.) What model of urban development is the Von Thunen Model similar to? Similarities? Differences?

7.) How are agribusinesses, transnational corporations and world trade connected?

Unit 7: Services and Urban Land Use

Main Ideas

Services

* Early services (burial, protection, law and order)
* Types of services (Consumer, Business, Transportation/Information)
* Central Place Theory
* Market Area Analysis (Range, Threshold, Income)
* Hierarchy of Settlements (World City, Command and Control, Specialized Producer Service Center, Dependent Center)
* Historic Development of World Cities
* Rank Size Rule vs. Primate City Rule
* Economic Bases (Basic vs. Nonbasic Industries)
* Types of Jobs (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary)
* Central Business District
* Suburbanization of Businesses

Urban Land Use

* World Urbanization Patterns
* Methods to Define Urban Settlements (Social, Legal, Physical)
* Effect of transportation technology on cities (Borchart’s epochs of transportation development)
* Major Models of Urban Structure (Concentric Ring Model, Sector Model, Multiple Nuclei Model, Galactic City Model, Latin American City Model, North Africa/Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and South Asia)
* Suburbanization and the Inner Cities
* Problems in the Inner City
* Problems in the Suburbs
* Urban planning and design (gated communities, New Urbanism, and smart-growth)
* Characteristics and types of edge cities: boomburgs, Greenfields, uptowns
* Uneven development (zones of abandonment, disamenity, and gentrification)
* Suburban sprawl and urban sustainability problems (land and energy use, debt, cost of services)
* Urban environmental issues: transportation, sanitation, air/water quality, brownfields and farmlands
* Fragmentation of Local Government

Questions to Consider

1.) What are specific examples of each of the different types of services?

2.) What is Central Place Theory? According to this theory, how are major cities usually distributed within a country?

3.) According to Market Area Analysis, what important factors determine where to locate a service? What factors affect the size of a services range?

4.) What are the defining characteristics of World Cities? What was the first World City?

5.) What are examples of each of the four different sizes of cities as stated in the Hierarchy of Settlements?

6.) What advantage do countries that fit the Rank Size Rule have over those that fit the Primate City Rule? Examples of each?

7.) How does the growth of Basic Industries affect the growth of Nonbasic Industries? Why?

8.) What are specific examples of each of the different job sectors? What can these sectors tell us about a nation’s development?

9.) What types of businesses locate in the Central Business District? Why? What businesses are moving out? Why?

10.) Why are certain types of services relocating to the suburbs? Which are staying in the CBD?

11.) Who invented the Concentric Ring Model, the Sector Model, and the Multiple Nuclei Model? What does each tell us? What are the

 limitations of these models? How are they used effectively today?

12.) How did the various eras of transportation affect the growth of cities (Borchart’s Epochs: train, car, interstate, airports)

13.) What is the Peripheral Model, Edge City Model, and the Galactic City Model? How do edge cities and boomburgs effect urban development?

14.) How do cities in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East differ from US cities (be specific)

15.) What problems are facing inner city neighborhoods in the US today (zones of abandonment, disamenity, and underclass)

16.) How does urbanization affect the environment? (Pollution, sprawl, brownfields, etc.)

17.) What are megacities, megalopolises and world cities? How are they related?

18.) What are food deserts? Examples? How do they form?

19.) Explain four specific environmental problems caused by cities.

Tying in With Other Concepts

1. Why do the most developed states end up shifting to a service based economy?
2. How are the factors for locating a service different from the factors of locating an industry? How does it differ from the placement of a commercial farm?
3. What environmental problems have been created by the expansion of suburbs and urban sprawl? What are some of the strategies to limit these problems in the future?
4. Which two land use models are represented by rings within rings? What does each tell us? What are limitations of these two models?