

# AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY EXAM REVIEW

# The AP Exam

- **2 hrs, 15 mins**
- **Section 1: MCQs**
  - 60 minutes
  - 75 questions
- **Section 2: FRQs**
  - 75 minutes
  - 3 questions

50% MCQ

50% FRQ

# Section 1: Multiple Choice Tips

- Scores are based how many you get right
- No points are *deducted* for wrong answers
- So ANSWER EVERY QUESTION- don't leave ny blank!

# Section 1: Multiple Choice Tips

- Read carefully!
- Eliminate as many answer choices as possible
- Let's practice a couple...

# Section 2: Free Response Questions

- You have 75 minutes to answer all 3 questions
- You should spend 25 minutes on each
- Read the question carefully before you answer.

## Section 2: Free Response Questions

- You must write in complete sentences, but it does not need to be a formal essay.
- If you are given three parts to a question (A,B,C...) organize your answers in the same way
- You may NOT bullet your answers... even if they ask to “list”.

# Exam Scores

5

- Extremely Well Qualified
- = an A in college

4

- Well Qualified
- = a B in college

3

- Qualified
- = a C in college

2

- Possibly Qualified
- = a D

1

- No recommendation

# **Unit 1**

## **Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives**

5-10% of the AP Exam



# The 5 Themes

- Location
- Place
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
- Regions

# The 5 Themes

- Location
  - **Absolute**
  - **Relative**
- Place
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
- Regions

# The 5 Themes

- Location
- Place
  - **Toponyms**- place names
  - **Site**- location based on characteristics
  - **Situation**- relative location
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
- Regions

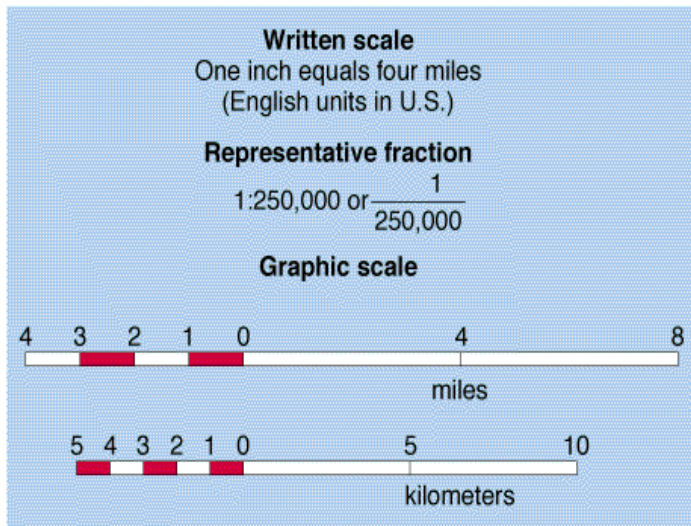
# The 5 Themes

- Location
- Place
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
  - **Migration**
  - **Communication, transportation, trade**
- Regions

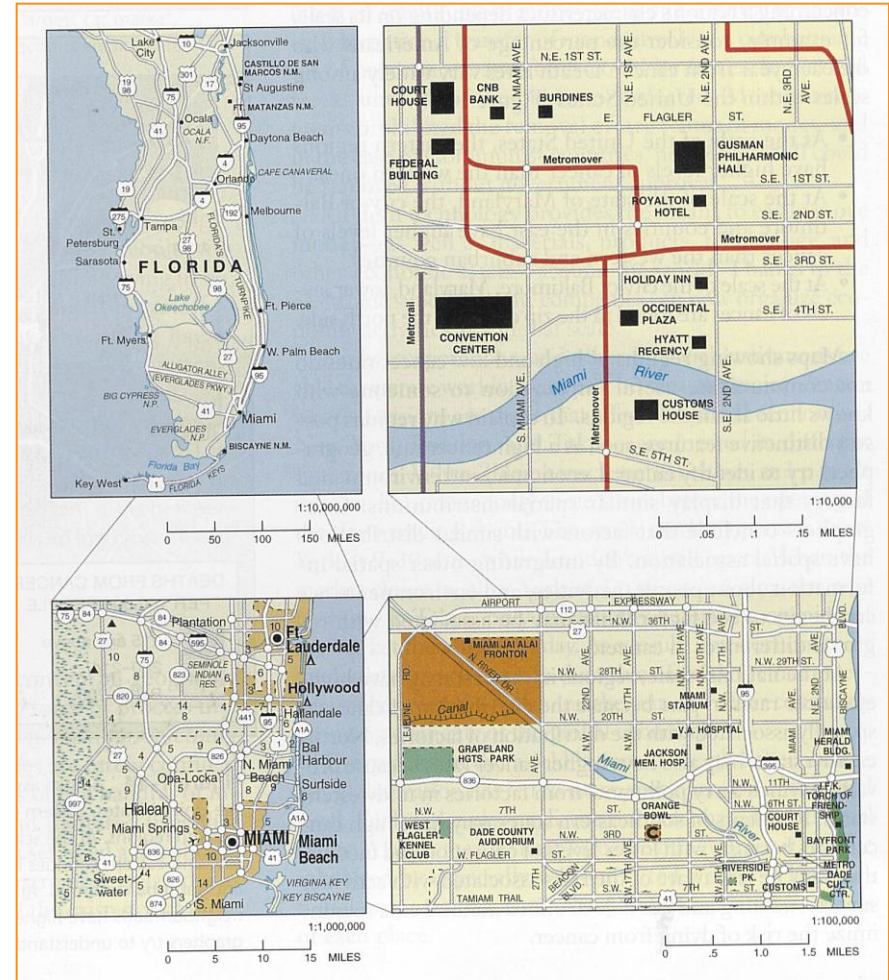
# The 5 Themes

- Location
- Place
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
- Regions
  - **Formal**
  - **Functional**
  - **Perceptual**

# Scale



- Small scale = small detail
- Large scale = large detail





Small-scale

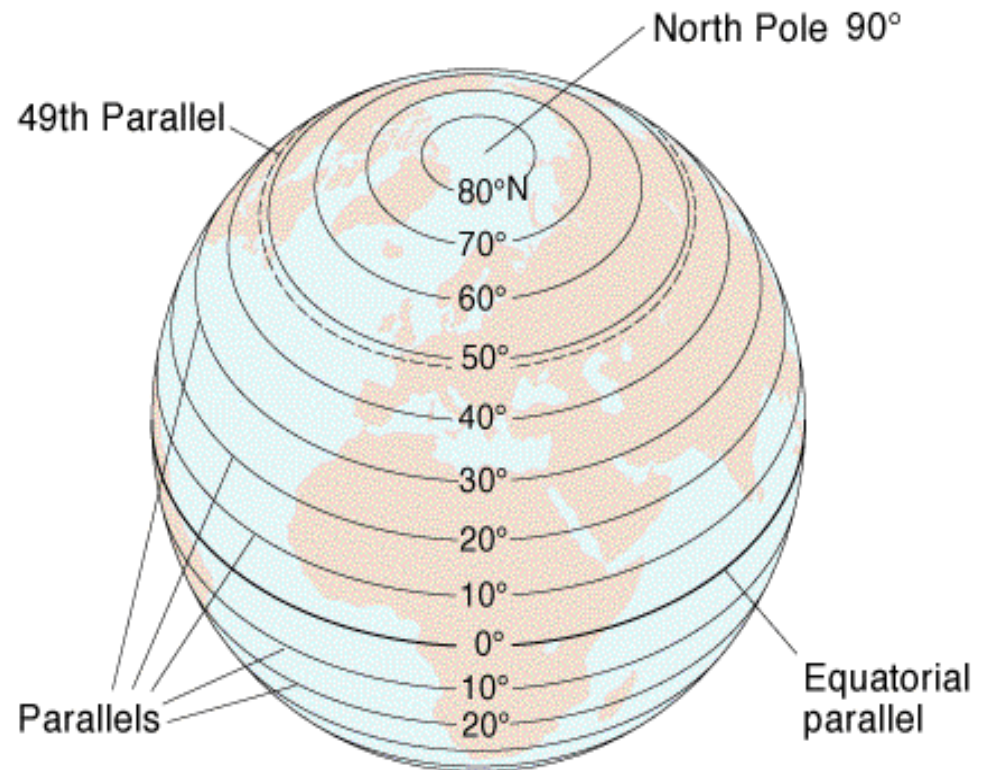
Large-scale



# Important lines of latitude

Parallels are circular lines used to indicate latitude

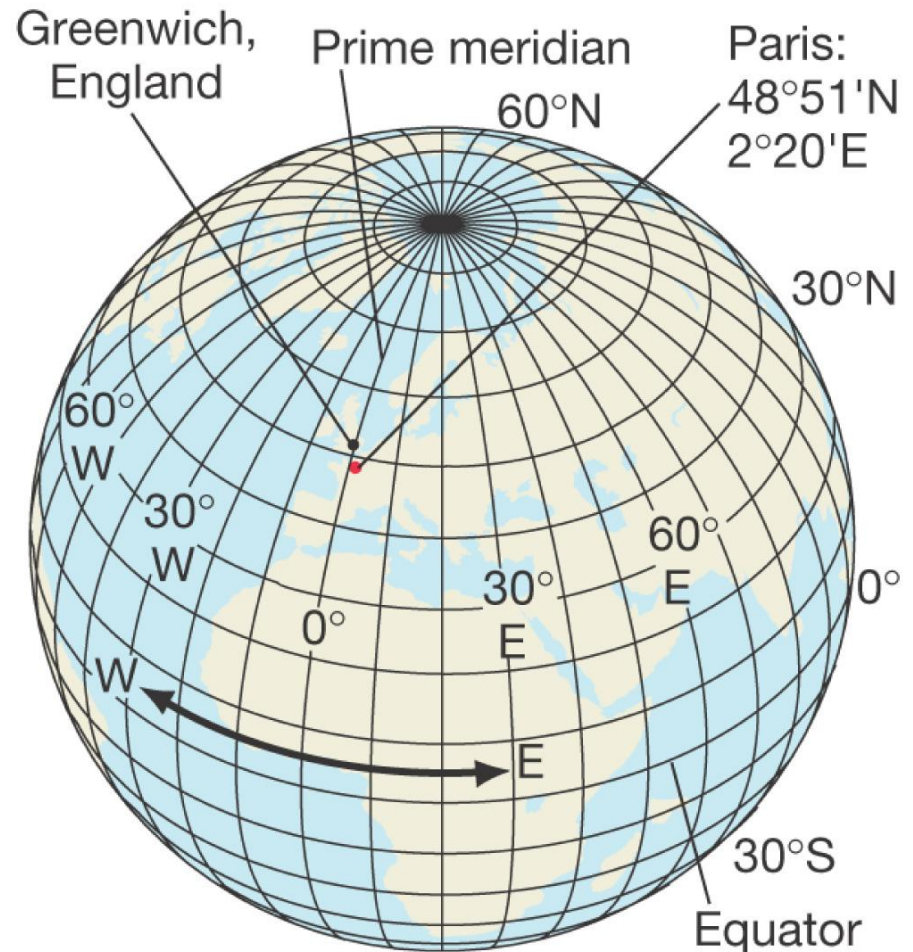
- Equator: 0 degrees
- Tropic of Cancer: 23.5 degrees North
- Tropic of Capricorn: 23.5 degrees South
- Arctic Circle: 66.5 degrees North
- Antarctic Circle: 66.5 degrees South



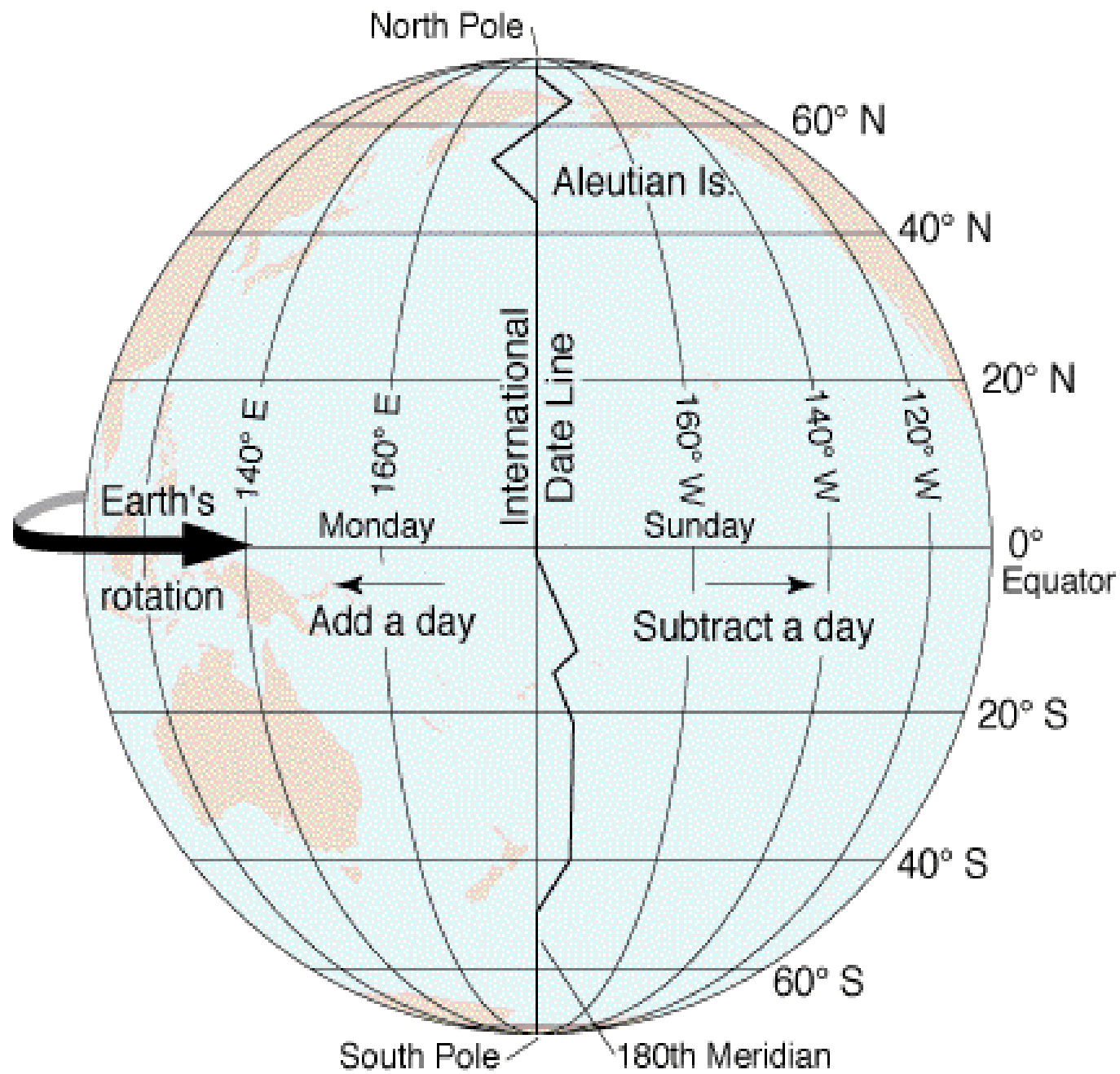


# important lines of longitude

- **Prime Meridian: 0 degrees (runs through Greenwich, England)**
- **International Dateline: 180 degrees**
- **Time Zones: every 15 degrees of longitude equals one hour**



(b)

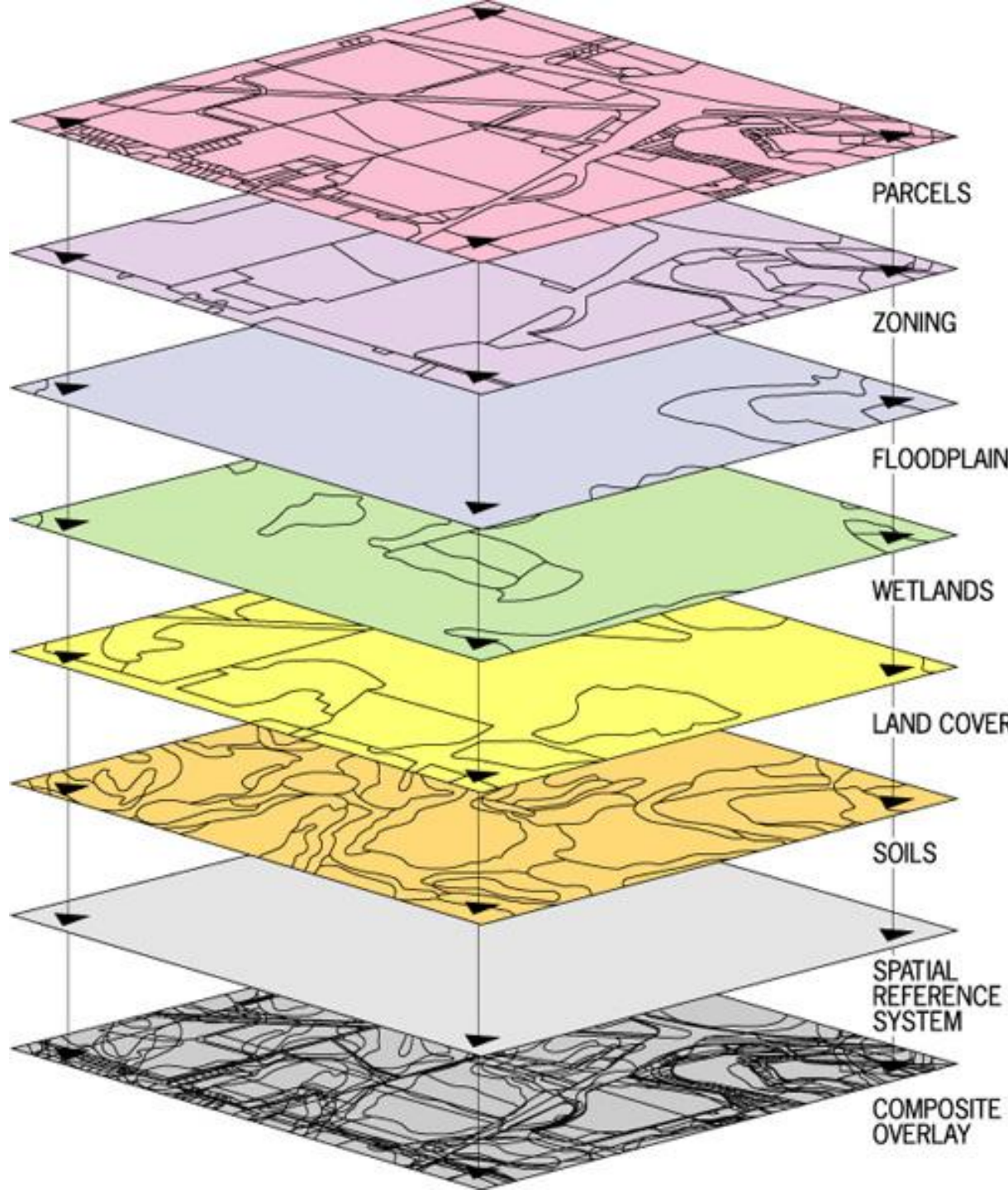


# Time Zones



# Geographic Information System:

a collection of computer hardware and software that permits storage and analysis of layers of spatial data.



# Space-Time Compression, 1492-1962

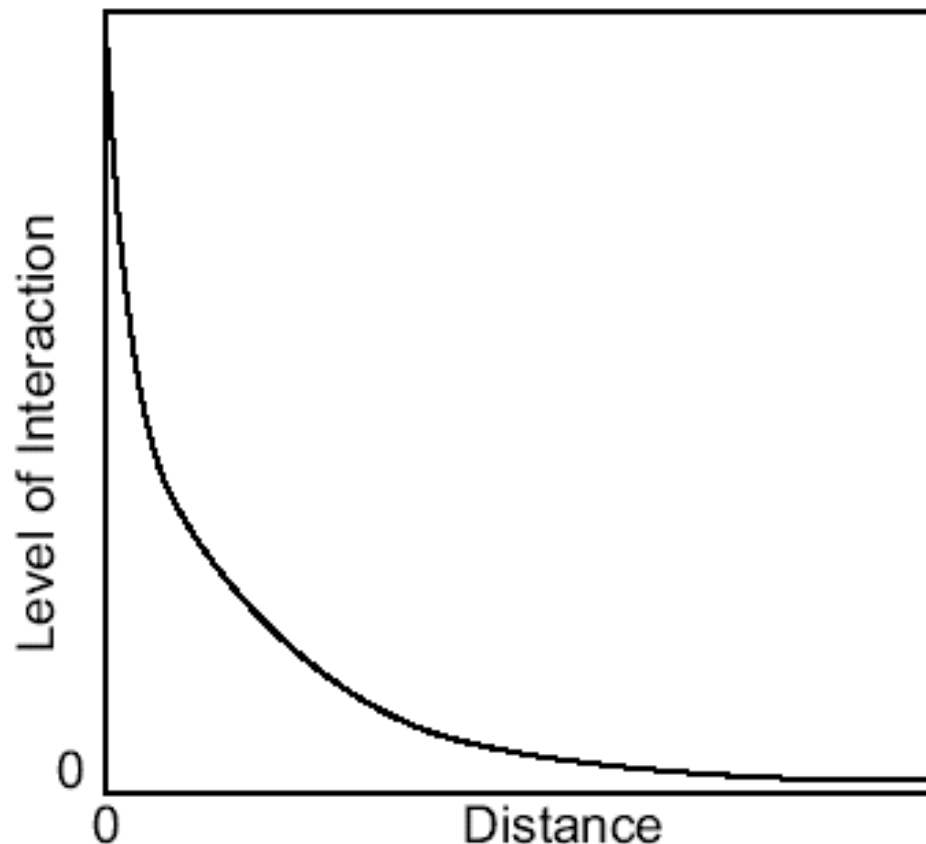


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The times required to cross the Atlantic, or orbit the earth, illustrate how transport improvements have shrunk the world.

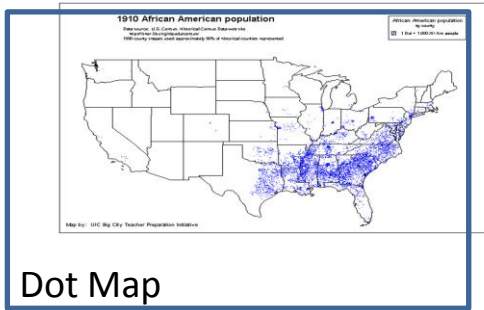
When contact diminishes with increasing distance and eventually disappears.

## Distance Decay

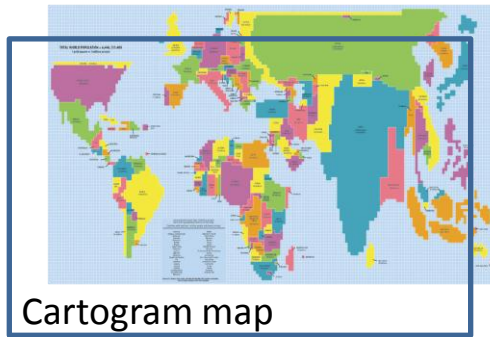


**Figure 4.3.** Distance decay curve showing decreasing interaction as distance increases.

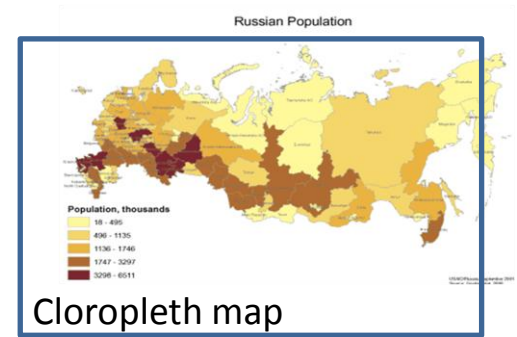
# Thematic Maps



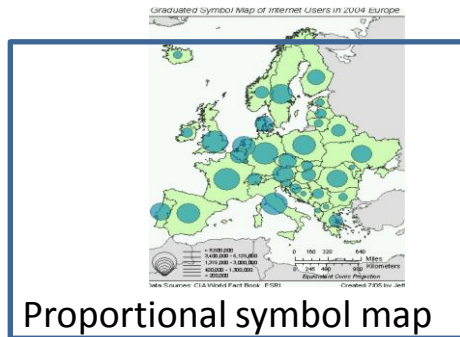
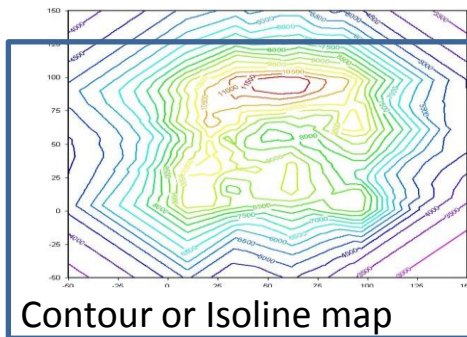
Dot Map



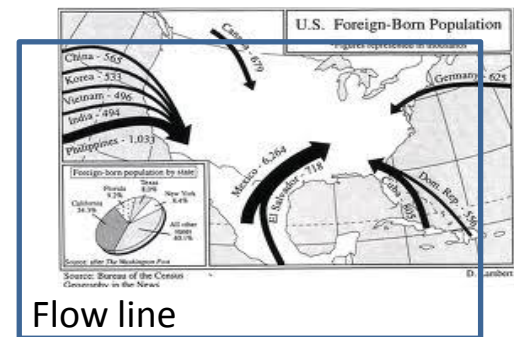
Cartogram map



Choropleth map

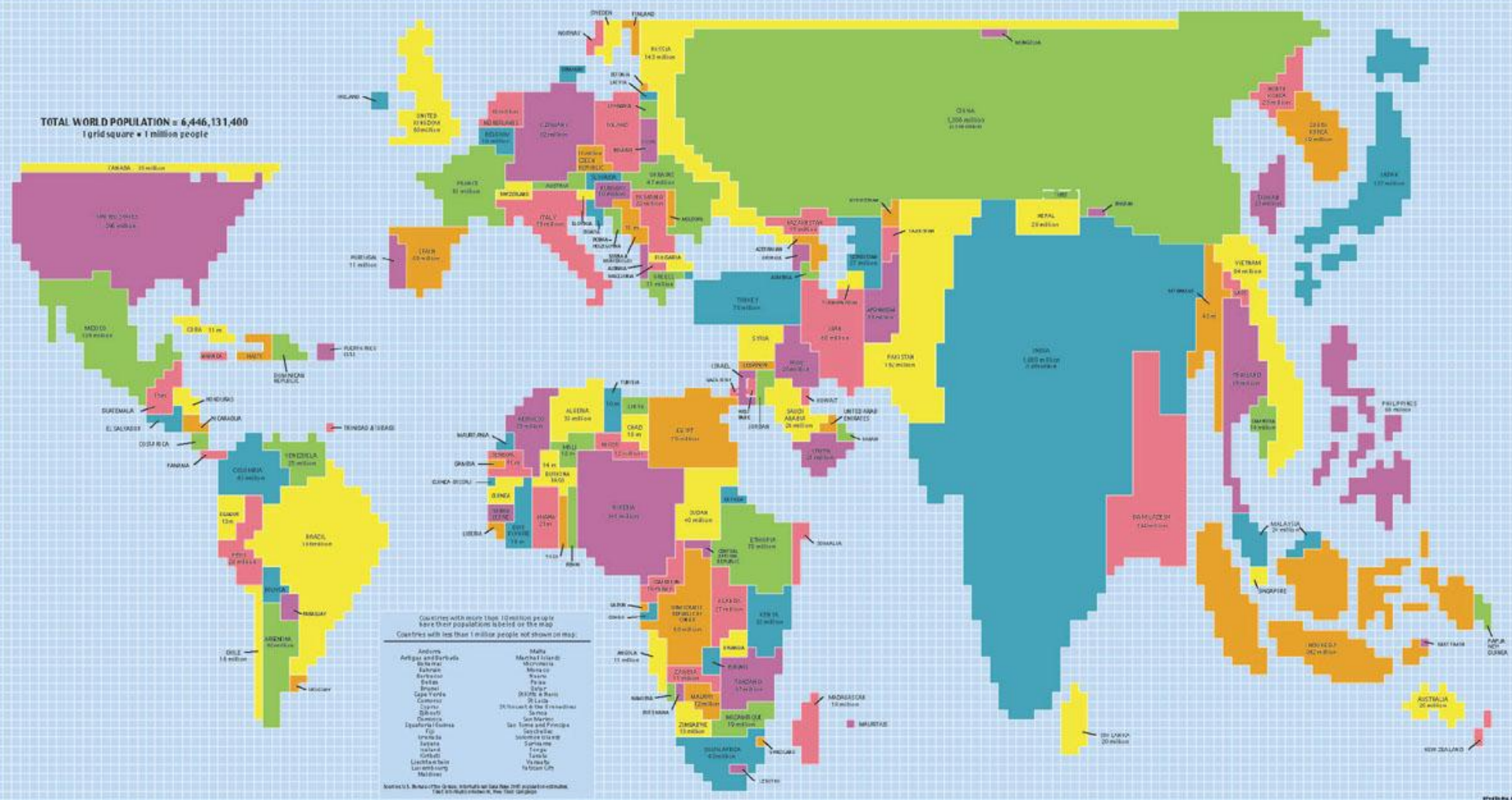


Proportional symbol map



Flow line

**TOTAL WORLD POPULATION = 6,446,131,400**  
 1 grid square = 1 million people



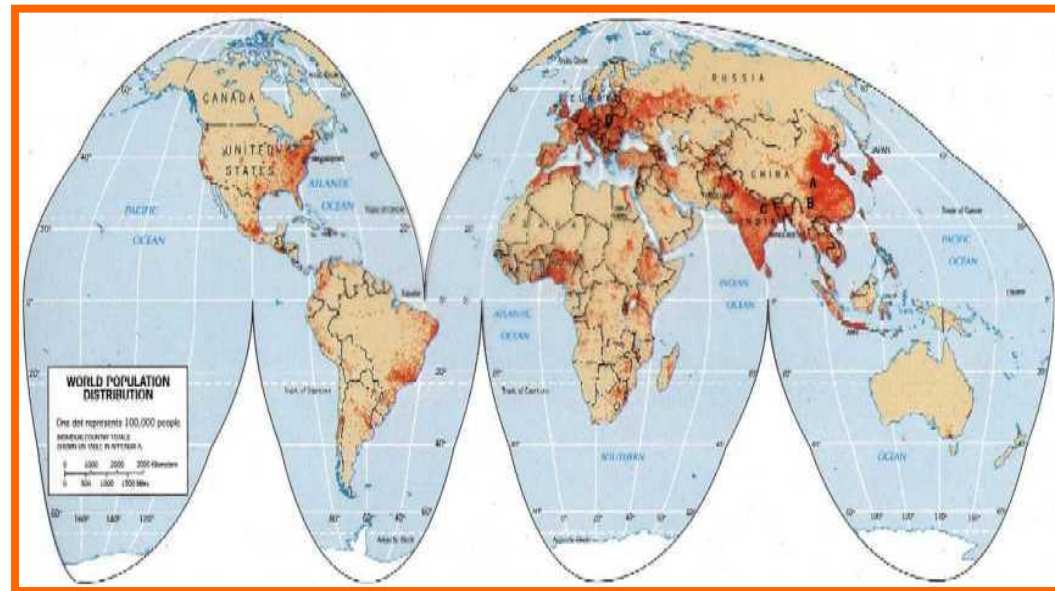
World Population Cartogram



# Space: Distribution of Features

☞ **Spatial Distribution**—The regular arrangement of a phenomenon across Earth's surface.

- Three features
  - (1) Density
  - (2) Concentration
  - (3) Pattern

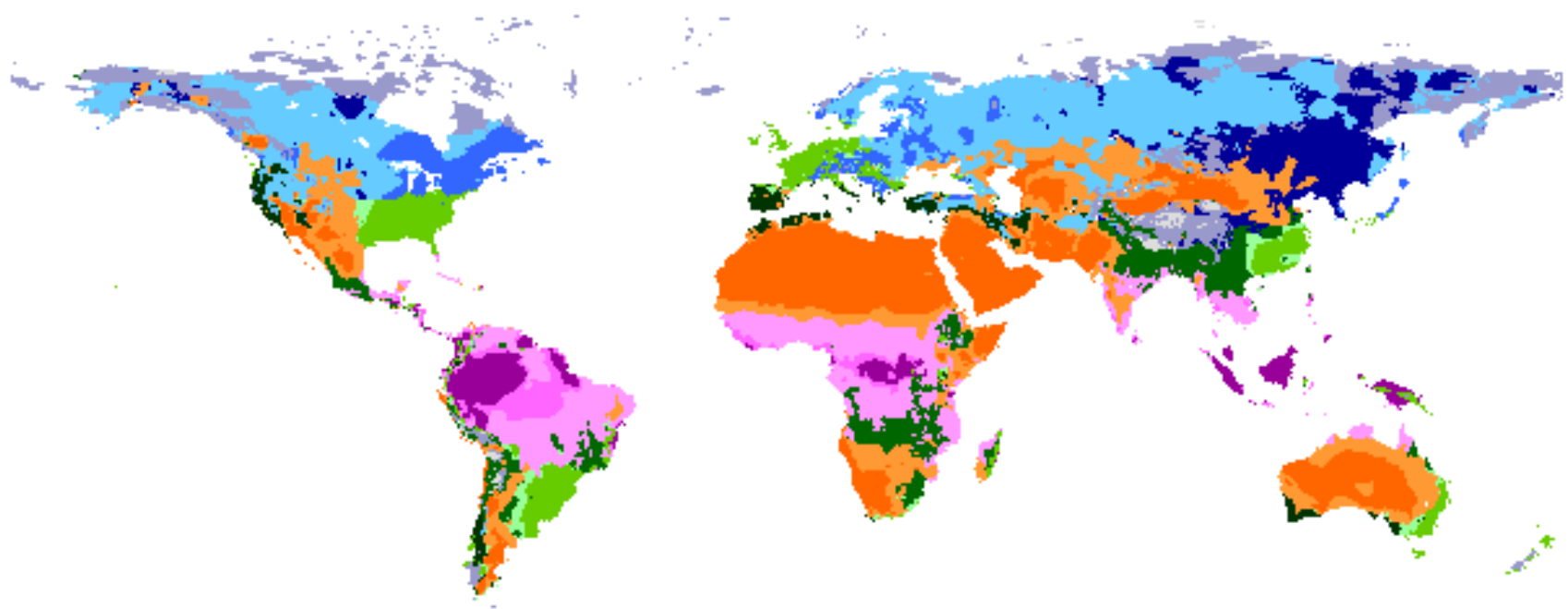


# Diffusion

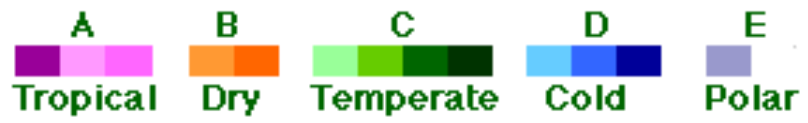
- The process by which a characteristic spreads across space and over time
- **Hearth** = source area for innovations
- **There are two main types of diffusion**
  - (1)Relocation
  - (2)Expansion

# The Cultural Landscape

- **A unique combination of social relationships and physical processes**
- **Each region** = a distinctive landscape
- **People** = the most important agents of change to Earth's surface



**Koeppen's Climate Classification**  
by FAO - SDRN - Agrometeorology Group - 1997



# **Unit 2**

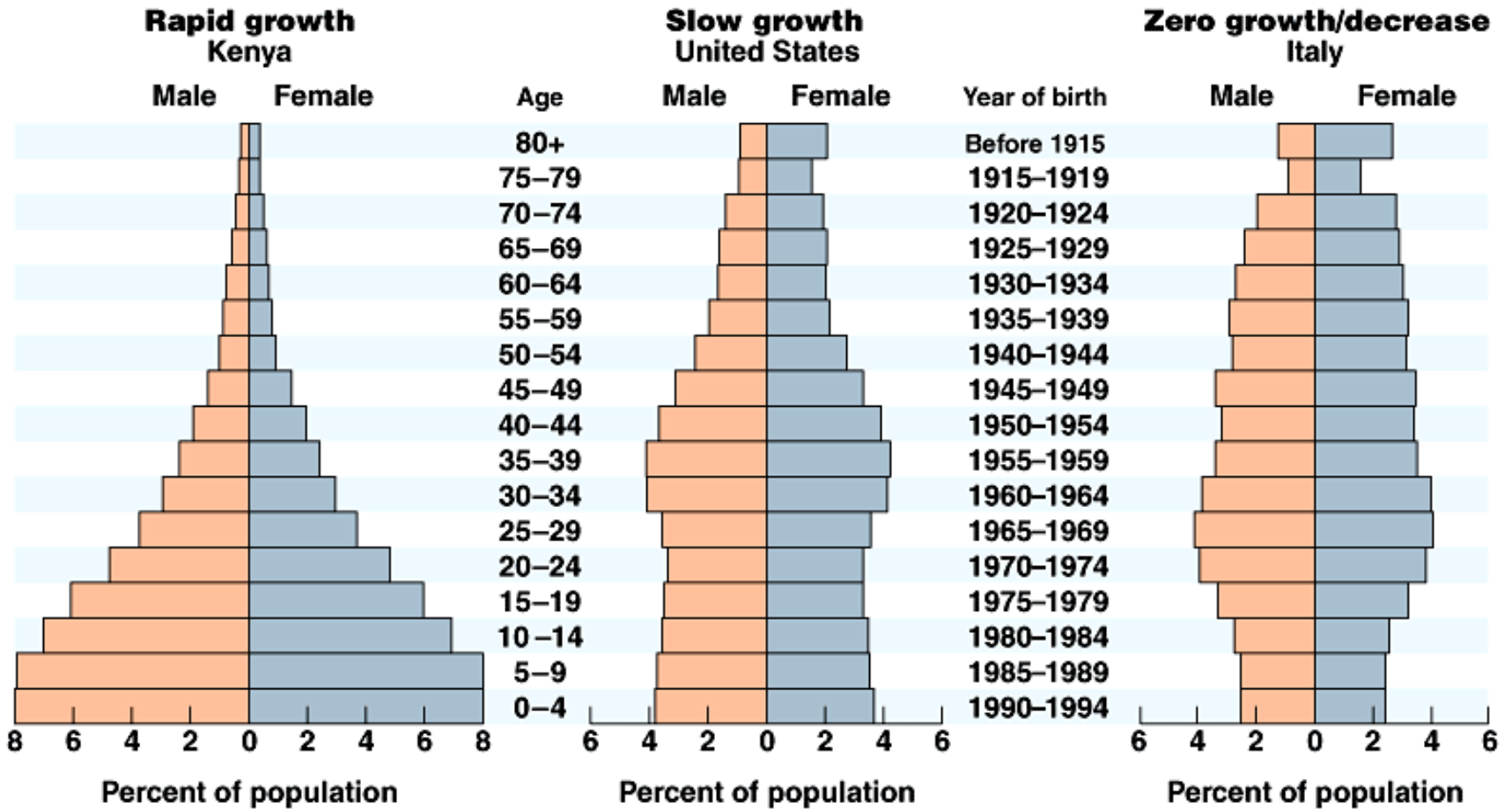
## **Population**

13-17% of the AP Exam

# Density

- Arithmetic
  - Total pop/total land area
- Physiological
  - Total pop/arable land
- Agricultural
  - Farmers/arable land

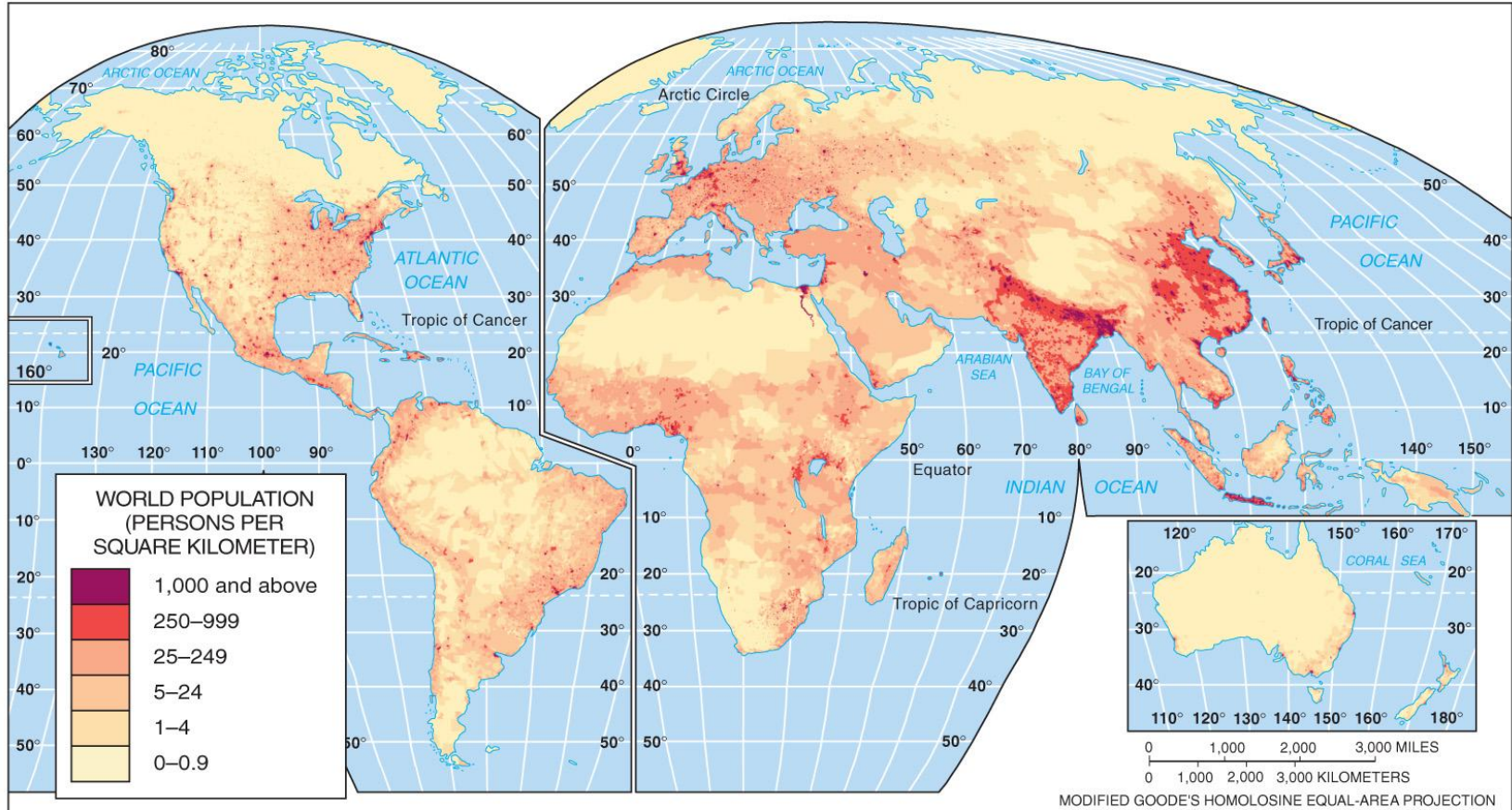
# Population Pyramids



- 90% of all people live NORTH of the equator
- 2/3 of the world's population is concentrated in four regions:
  - East Asia
  - South Asia
  - SE Asia
  - Western Europe



# World Population Density

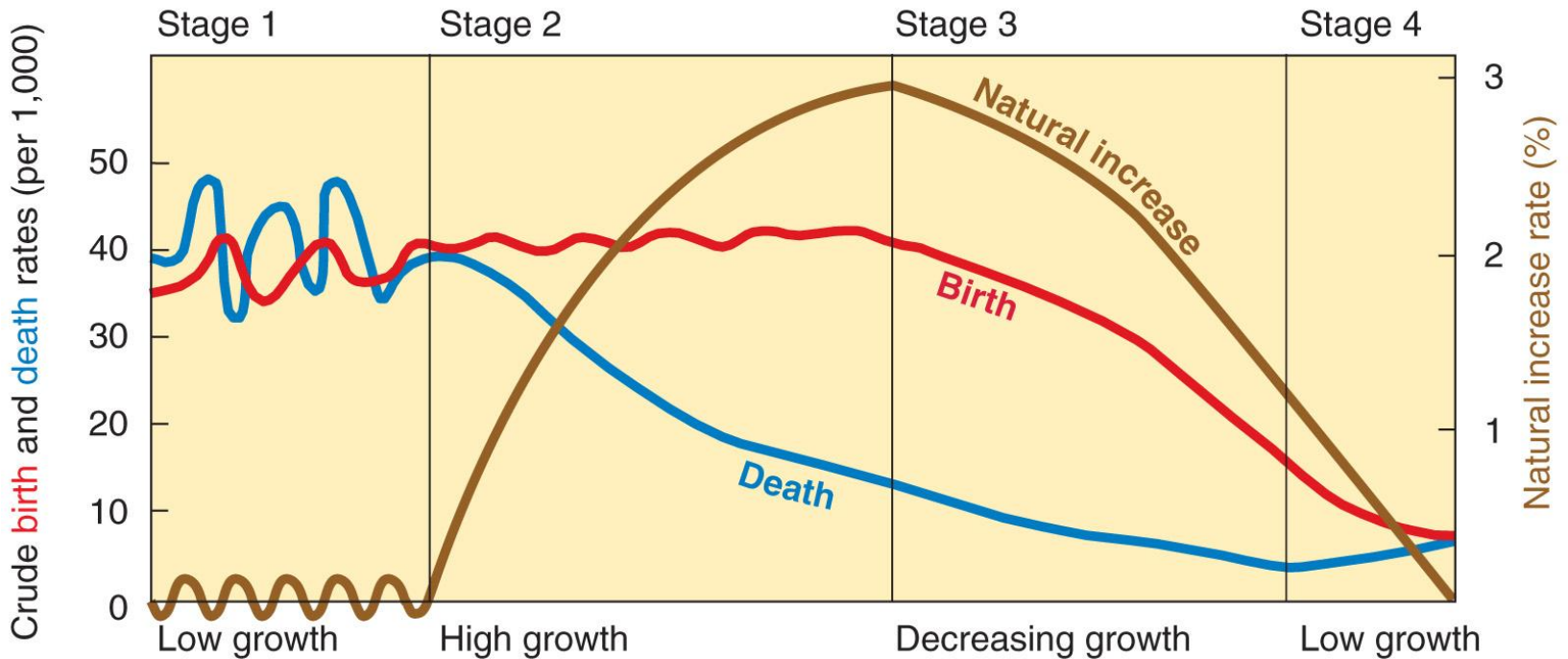


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# Terms

- CBR
- CDR
- IMR
- TFR
- NIR
- Dependency Ratio
- Demography

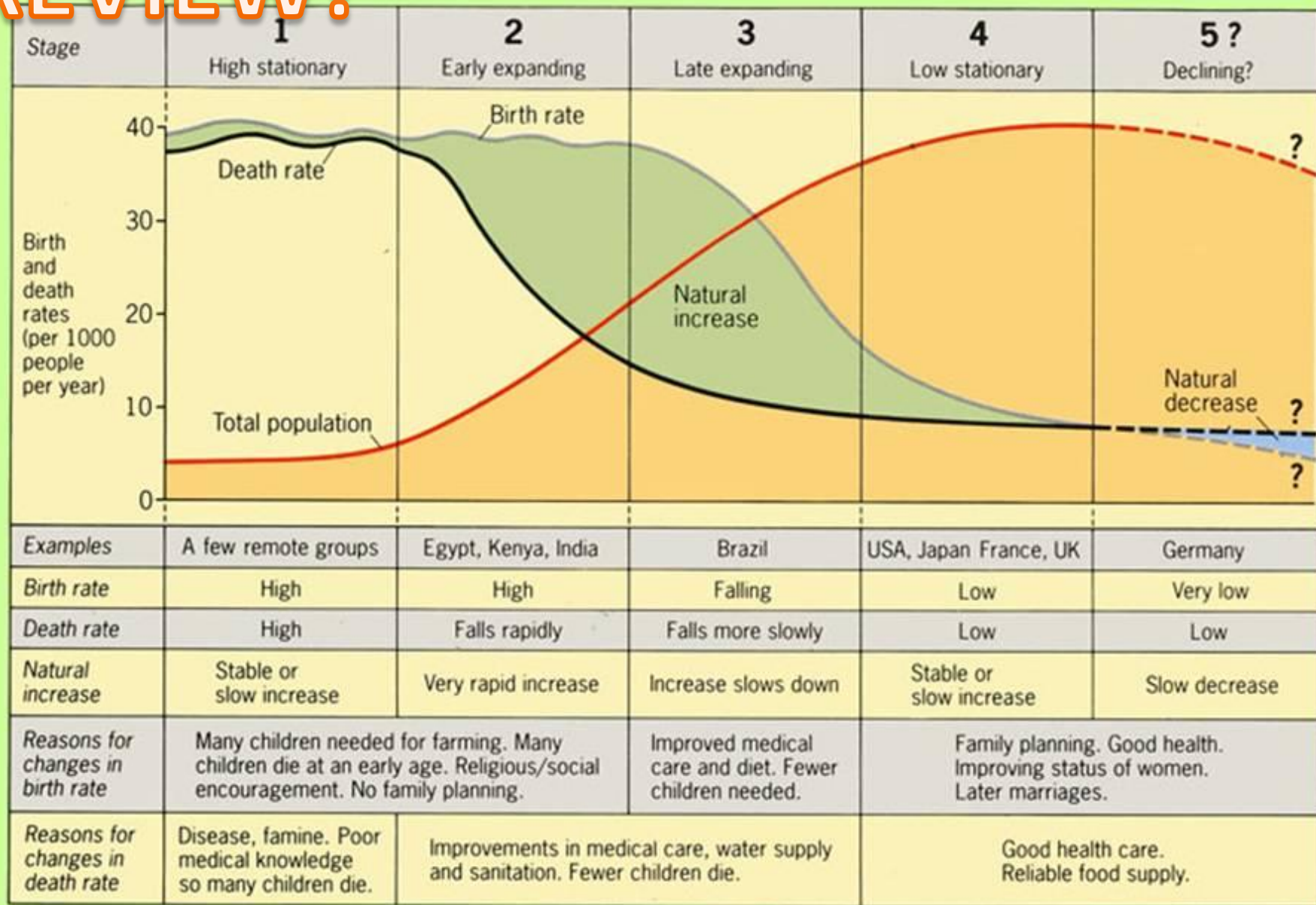
# The Demographic Transition



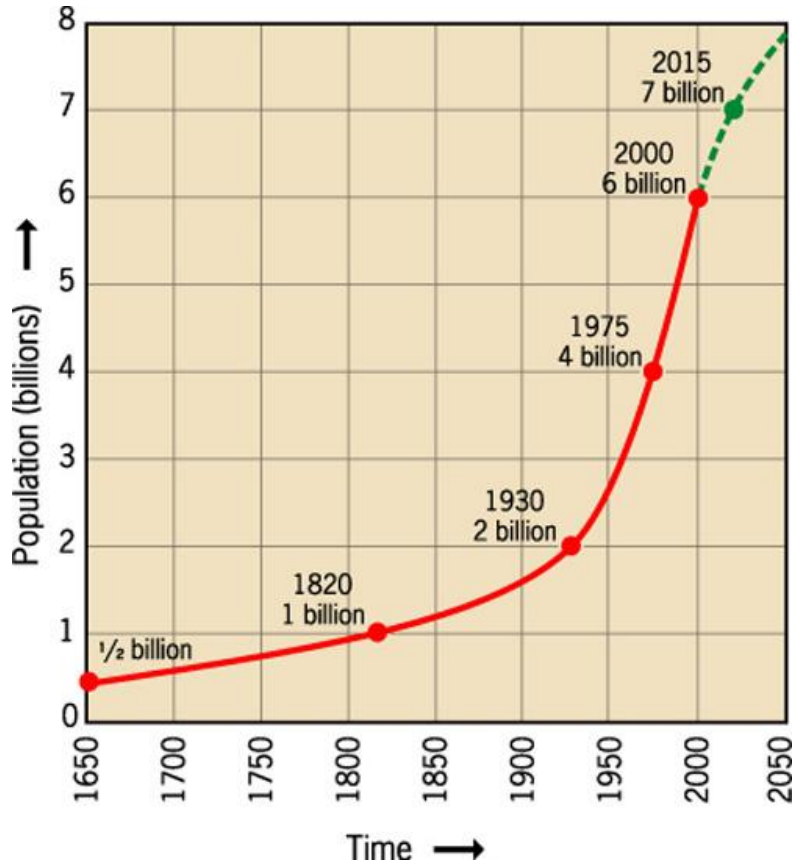
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**Fig. 2-13: The demographic transition consists of four stages, which move from high birth and death rates, to declines first in death rates then in birth rates, and finally to a stage of low birth and death rates. Population growth is most rapid in the second stage.**

# REVIEW!



# Theories of Population Growth



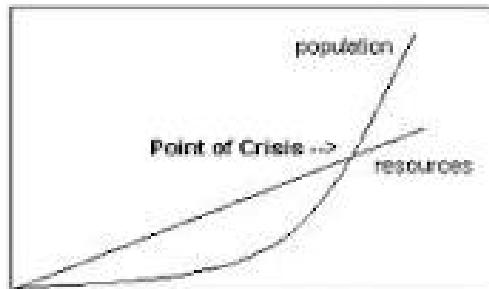
- Thomas Malthus
  - 1798
  - British economist



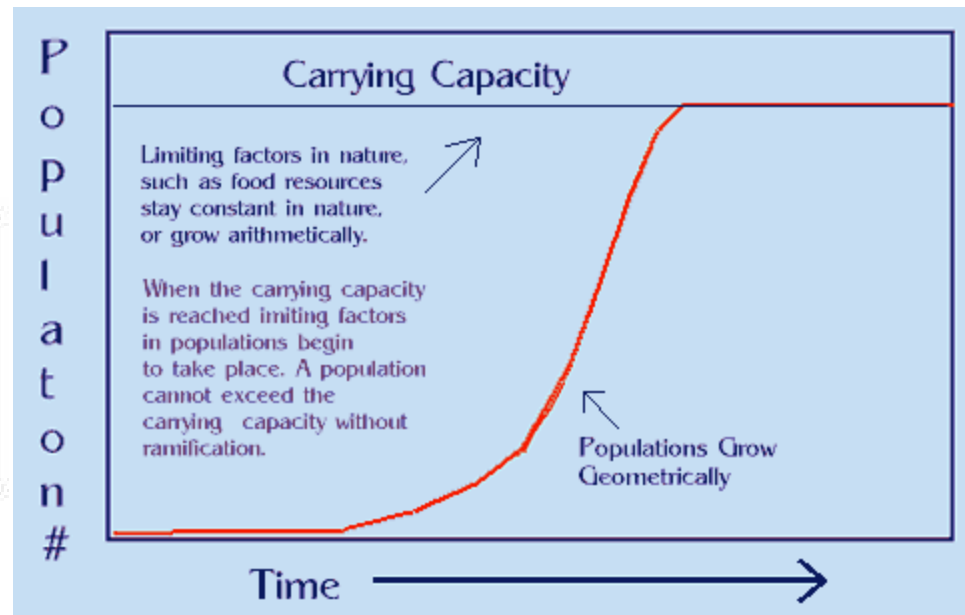
- First critic to note that the **population was growing faster than the food supply**

# Exponential vs. Linear Growth

- Population increases = **GEOMETRIC**  
*(exponential growth)*
- Food supply increases = **ARITHMETIC**  
*(linear growth)*



Malthus' Basic Theory



# Population Issues and Policies

- Aging population
- Overpopulation

# Migration

- Immigration
- Emigration
  
- Ravenstein's Laws of Migration
  - 1885- British
  - Most migrants = young, unmarried, males
  - Most move to places that are close, to cities



# Global Migration Patterns

- From Asia to Europe
- From Asia to North America
- From South America to North America

- INTERregional – between regions
- INTRA-regional- within one region

# U.S. Immigration Patterns (3)

- Colonization
- Emigration from Europe
- Immigration since WWII

## **Unit 3**

# Cultural Patterns and Processes

13-17% of the AP Exam

# Schools of Thought

- Environmental Determinism
- Possibilism
- Environmental Perception
- Cultural Determinism

# Concepts of Culture

- Non-material vs material
- Acculturation
- Assimilation
- Transculturation
- Syncretism

# Language

- Chinese = most spoken (as a first language)
- Indo-European languages = 50% of languages spoken in the world
- Tree → Branch → group → language

- Lingua franca
- Dialect
- Pidgin





# Religion



## Universalizing

- Christianity
  - Roman Catholicism
  - Eastern Orthodox
  - Protestant
- Islam
  - Sunni
  - Shiite
- Buddhism
  - Mahayana
  - Theravada

## Ethnic

- Jewish
- Hinduism
- Chinese Religions
- Shintoism
- Shamanism

# Pop VS Folk

## **Unit 4**

# Political Organization of Space

13-17% of the AP Exam

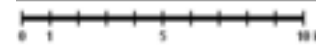
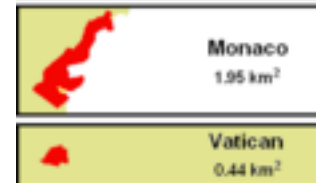
# Territorial Morphology

- Shapes of states
  - Compact
  - Prorupted
  - Elongated
  - Fragmented
  - Perforated





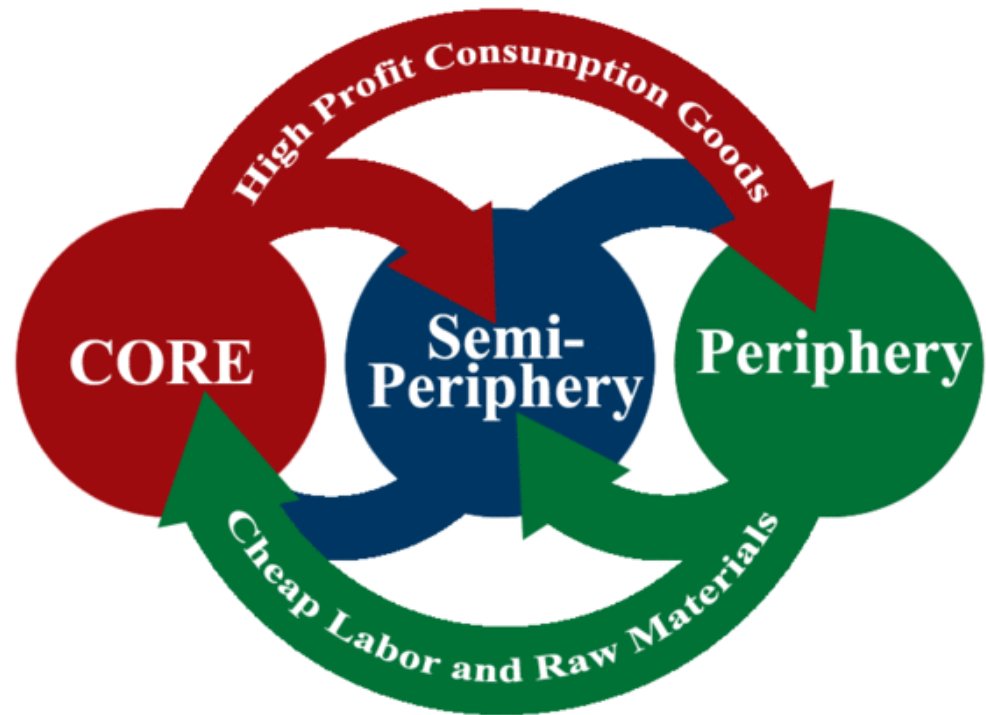
- Exclaves
- Enclaves



- Microstates

# Worlds System Theory

- Core
- Semi Periphery
- Periphery



**Wallerstein's World System Theory Model**

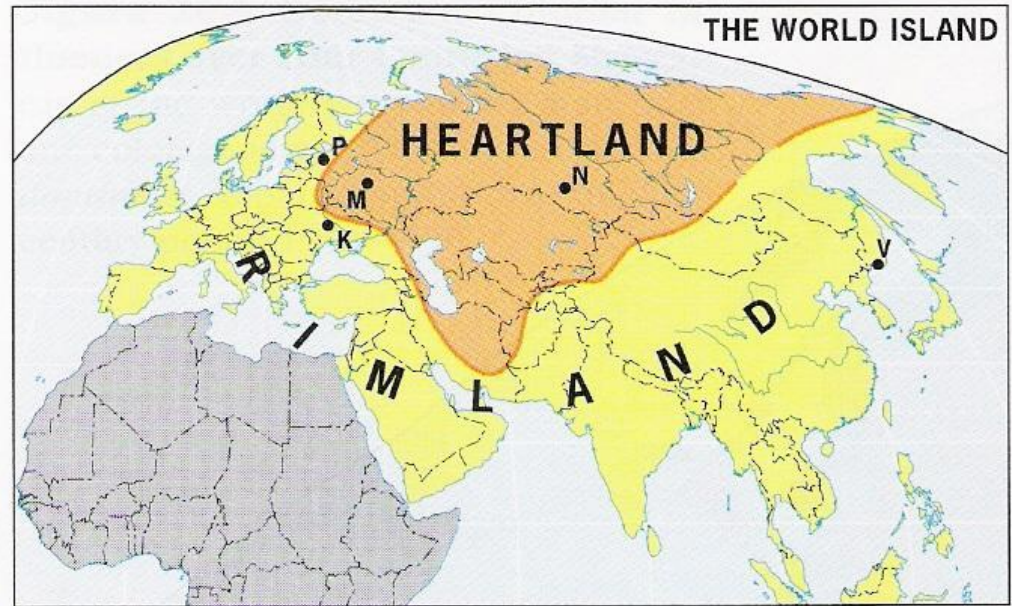
# Dependency Theory

- Many countries are poor today because of their colonization by European powers



# Geopolitics

- Organic theory
- Heartland theory
- Rimland Theory



# Capital Cities

- Primate city
  - Biggest city in a country- more economically powerful than any other city in the state
- Forward city
  - Built to achieve some national goal
    - Brasilia
    - Saint Petersburg

# CentriFUgal vs CentriPETAL

# Devolution

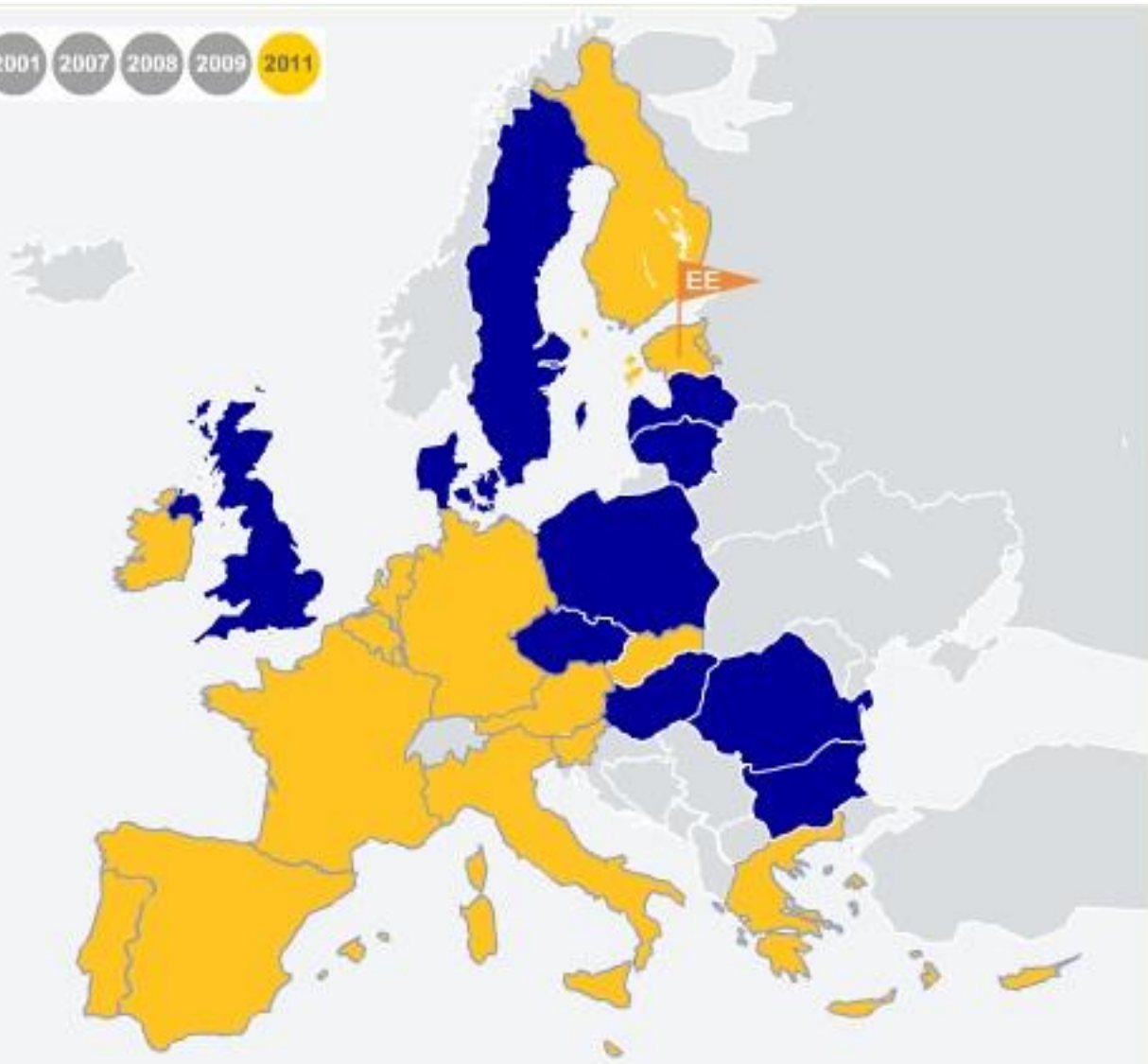


Balkanization  
Centrifugal forces

# Supranationalism

- United Nations
- NATO
- NAFTA
- European Union → 27 countries
  - Only 17 use the Euro
- Benelux
- OPEC

1999 2001 2007 2008 2009 2011



■ EU today ■ Euro area 🚩 New member

2011

## **Unit 5**

# Agriculture and Rural Land Use

13-17% of the AP Exam

# Agricultural Hearths

- Root/Vegetative
- Seed



# Agricultural Revolutions

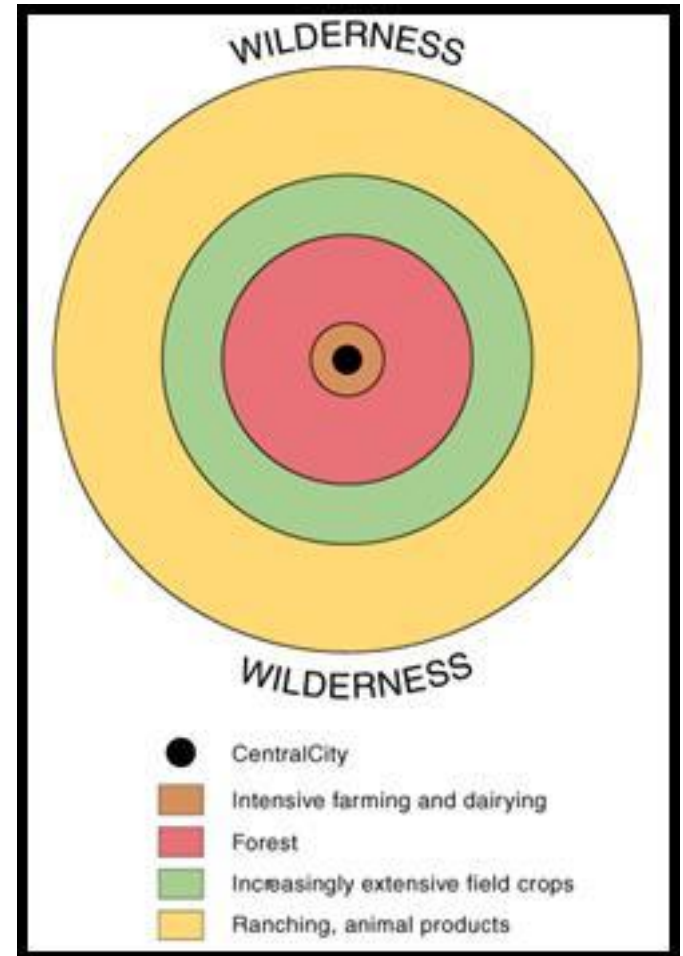
- 1<sup>st</sup> Agricultural Revolution
  - Domestication
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Agricultural Revolution
  - 1600s- Western Europe
  - Enclosure movement
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Agricultural Revolution
  - Late 1800s
  - USA
  - Industrialization of Farming Process
  - Agribusiness

# Types of Agriculture

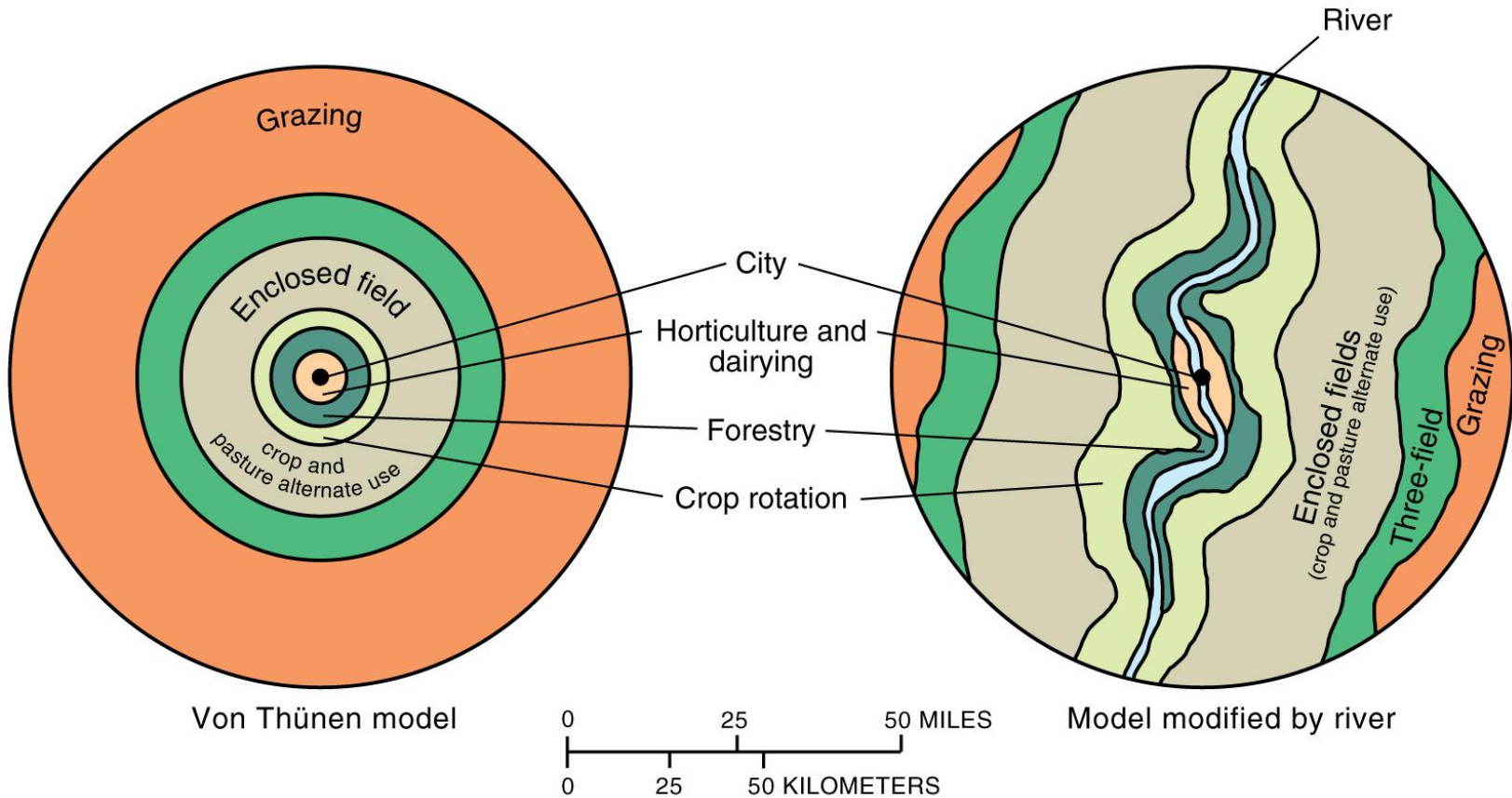
- Subsistence
- Commercial

# Von Thunen: Agricultural Location Theory

- 19<sup>th</sup> century- German economist



# Von Thünen Model



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Fig. 10-13: Von Thünen's model shows how distance from a city or market affects the choice of agricultural activity in (a) a uniform landscape and (b) one with a river.

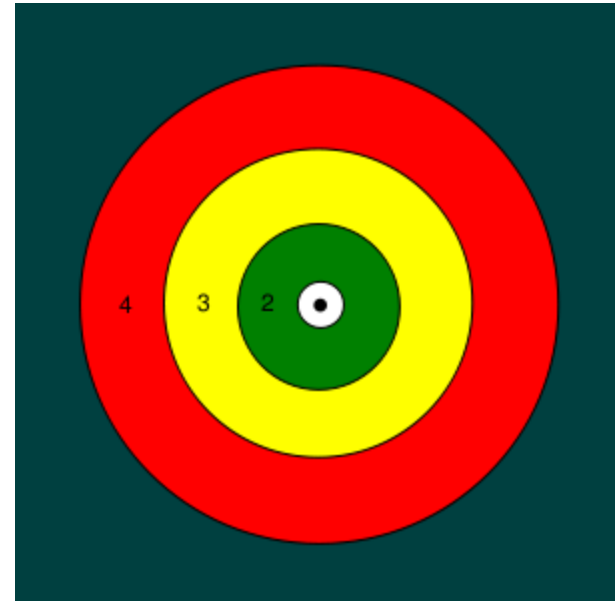
# Example of Von Thünen's Model

- The example shows that a farmer would make a profit growing wheat on land located less than 4 kilometers from the market.
- Beyond 4 kilometers, wheat is not profitable, because the cost of transporting it exceeds the gross profit.
- More distant farms are more likely to select crops that can be transported less expensively.



# Application of Von Thünen's Model

- Von Thünen based his general model of the spatial arrangement of different crops on his experiences as owner of a large estate in northern Germany during the early nineteenth century.
- He found that specific crops were grown in different rings around the cities in the area.
- Von Thünen did not consider site or human factors in his model, although he recognized that the model could vary according to topography and other distinctive physical conditions.
- The model also failed to understand that social customs and government policies influence the attractiveness of plants and animals for a commercial farmer.
- Although von Thünen developed the model for a small region with a single market center, it also applies to a national or global scale.



# Green Revolution

- Part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Agricultural Revolution
- Started in 1940s
- Hybrid seeds and fertilizers
- Higher-yielding varieties of wheat, rice, and maize crops
- Successful in India
- Many criticisms

## **Unit 6**

# Industrialization and Economic Development

13-17% of the AP Exam



# Types of Economic Activities

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary
- Quinary

# Industrial Revolution

- 1750s-1850s
- England
- Coal and Steel
  
- Industry = textile
  
- Fueled by mercantilism and capitalism

# Ford Production



# Weber's Least Cost Theory



FIGURE 1

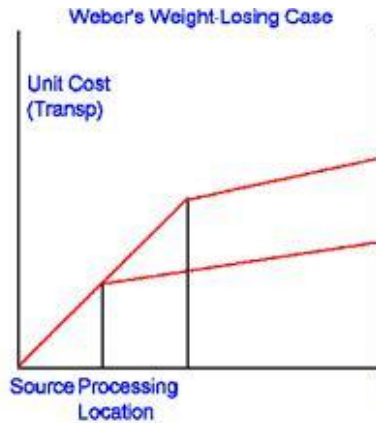


FIGURE 2

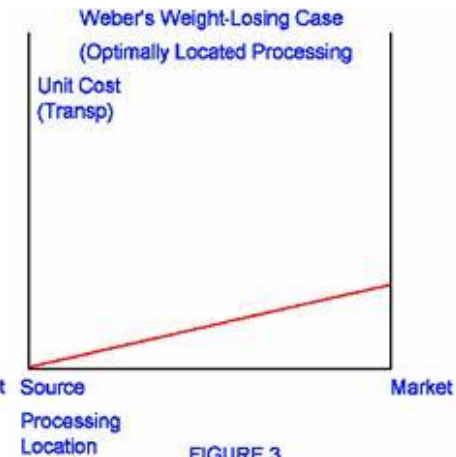


FIGURE 3

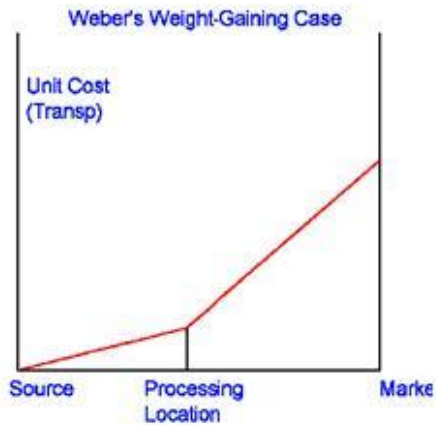


FIGURE 4

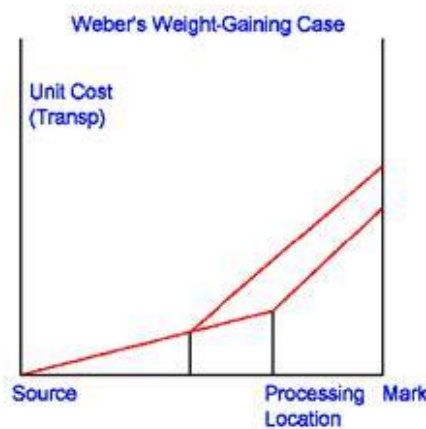


FIGURE 5

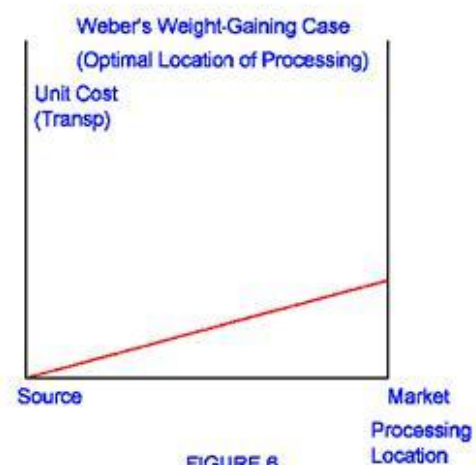
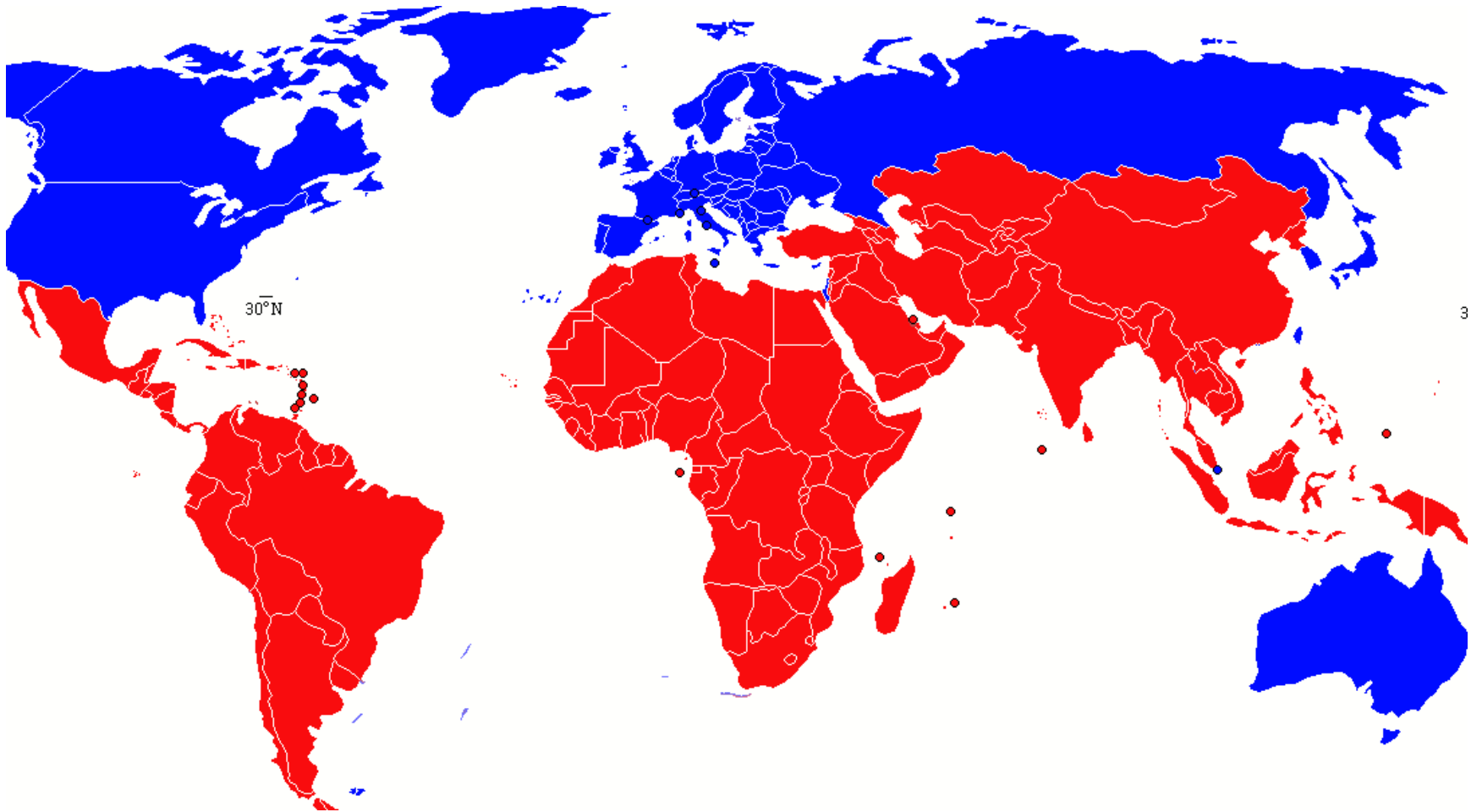


FIGURE 6

# HDI- Human Development Index

- Life expectancy
- Average educational levels
- Standard of living
- GDP
  - Total value of outputs of goods and services produced in a country over one year

# North-South Divide



# Rostow's Model - the Stages of Economic Development

<http://www.bized.co.uk/virtual/dc/copper/theory/th9.htm>

In 1960, the American Economic Historian, WW Rostow suggested that countries passed through five stages of economic development.

## Stage 5 High Mass Consumption

consumer oriented, durable goods flourish, service sector becomes dominant

## Stage 4 Drive to Maturity

diversification, innovation, less reliance on imports, investment

## Stage 3 Take Off

Industrialisation, growing investment, regional growth, political change

## Stage 2 Transitional Stage

specialization, surpluses, infrastructure

## Stage 1 Traditional Society

subsistence, barter, agriculture

According to Rostow development requires substantial investment in capital. For the economies of LDCs to grow the right conditions for such investment would have to be created. If aid is given or foreign direct investment occurs at stage 3 the economy needs to have reached stage 2. If the stage 2 has been reached then injections of investment may lead to rapid growth.

# **Unit 7**

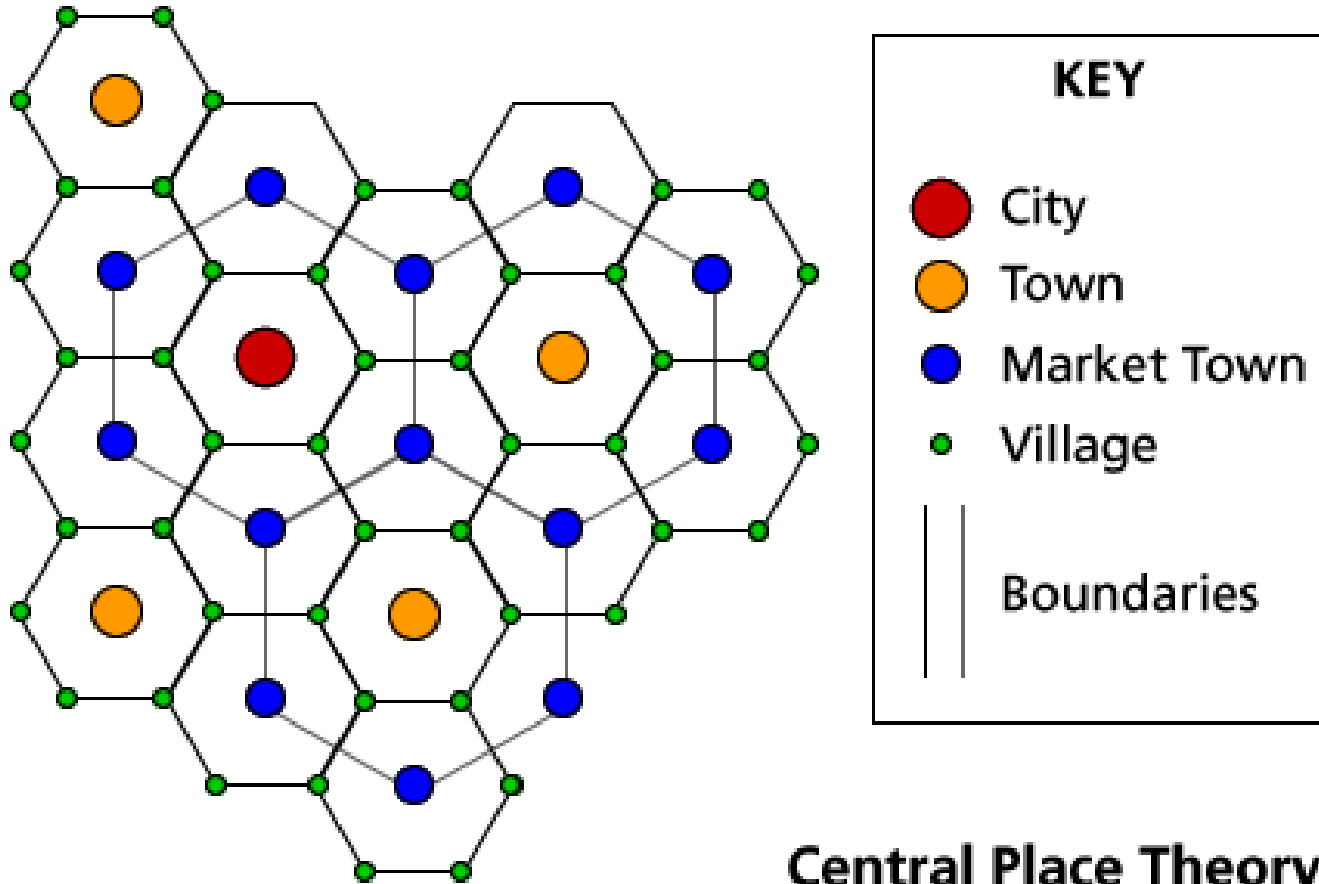
## **Cities and Urban Land Use**

13-17% of the AP Exam



# Walter Christaller (1930s)

Used to describe the pattern of urban places



# Central Place Model: Variables

- Hinterland = rural areas serviced by central places
- Threshold = minimum number of people needed
- Range = maximum travel distance
- Spatial competition

# Rank Size Rule

- $n$ th largest city's population size =  $1/n$  the size of the regions largest city population
- *4<sup>th</sup> largest city =  $\frac{1}{4}$  the size of the regions largest city's population size*

# Megacities

- Over 10 million inhabitants
  - NYC
  - Mexico City
  - Cairo
  - Jakarta



# Borchert Model of Urban Evolution

## Studied US cities:

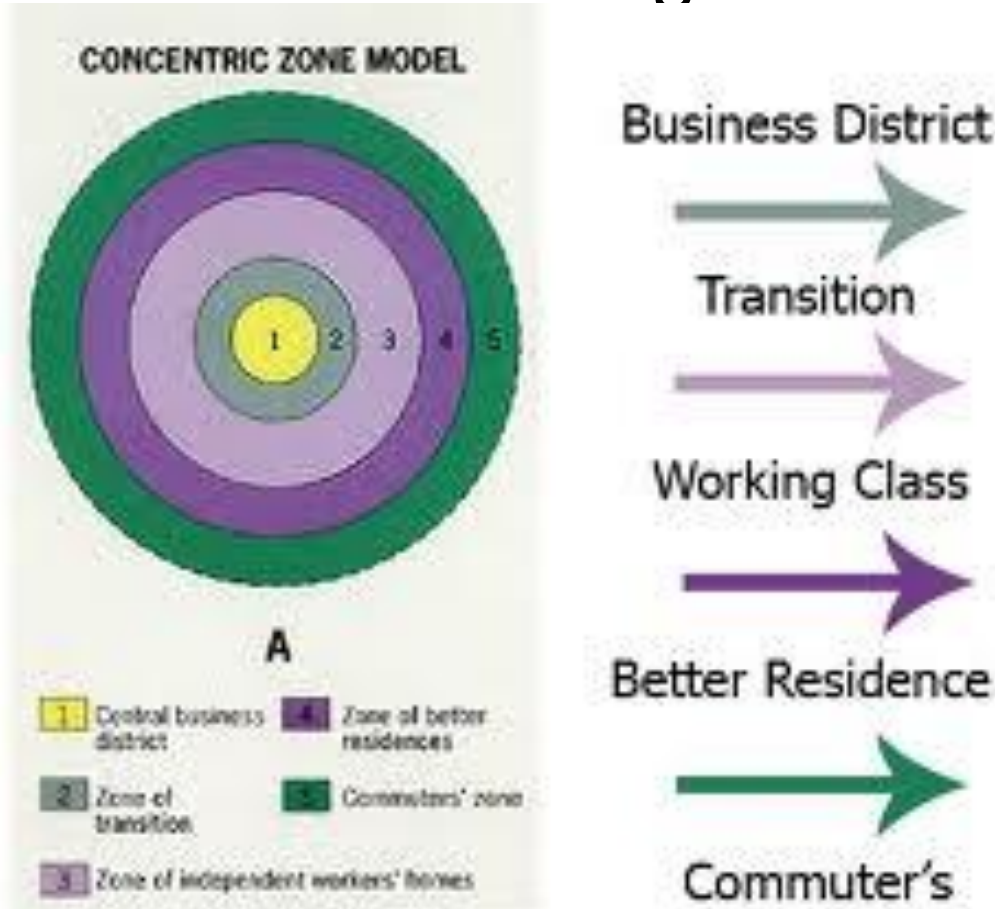
- Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790–1830),
- Iron Horse Epoch (1830–1870), characterized by impact of steam engine technology, and development of steamboats and regional railroad networks.
- Steel Rail Epoch (1870–1920), dominated by the development of long haul railroads and a national railroad network.
- Auto-Air-Amenity Epoch (1920–1970), saw growth in the gasoline combustion engine
- Satellite-Electronic-Jet Propulsion (1970-?), also called the High-Technology Epoch

# Basic vs Non Basic

- Basic = brings money into an urban place
  - Automobile manufacturing
- Non-basic
  - shifts money within the city, but doesn't bring money in
  - service jobs

# Concentric Zone Mode

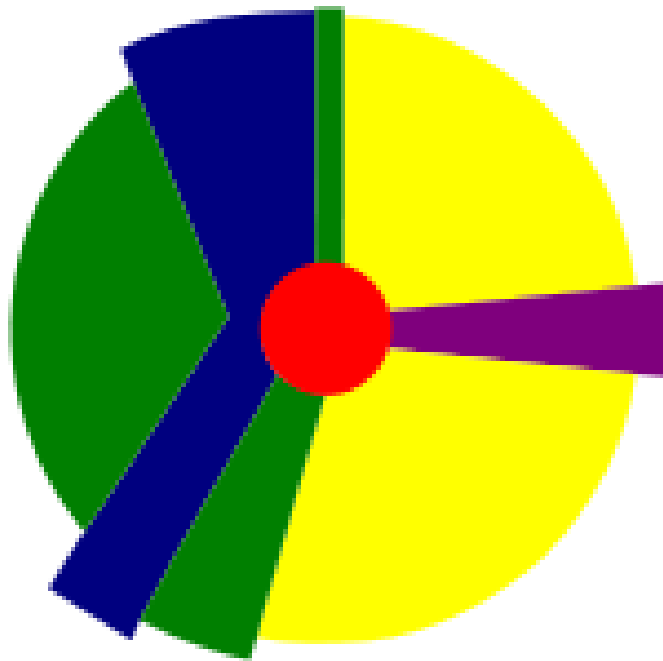
- 1920s- 1<sup>st</sup> one- Chicago- Ernst Burgess








# Sector Model

## 1930s- Hoyt

Hoyt Sector Model Key



-  CBD
-  Factories/Industry
-  Low class residential
-  Middle class residential
-  High class residential



# Multiple Nuclei

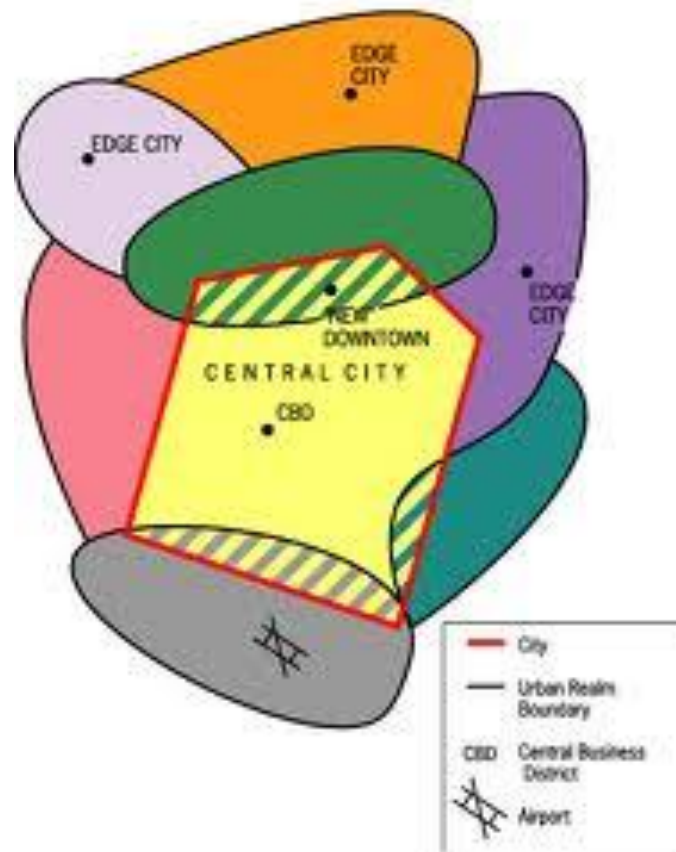
## Ullman and Harris-1945

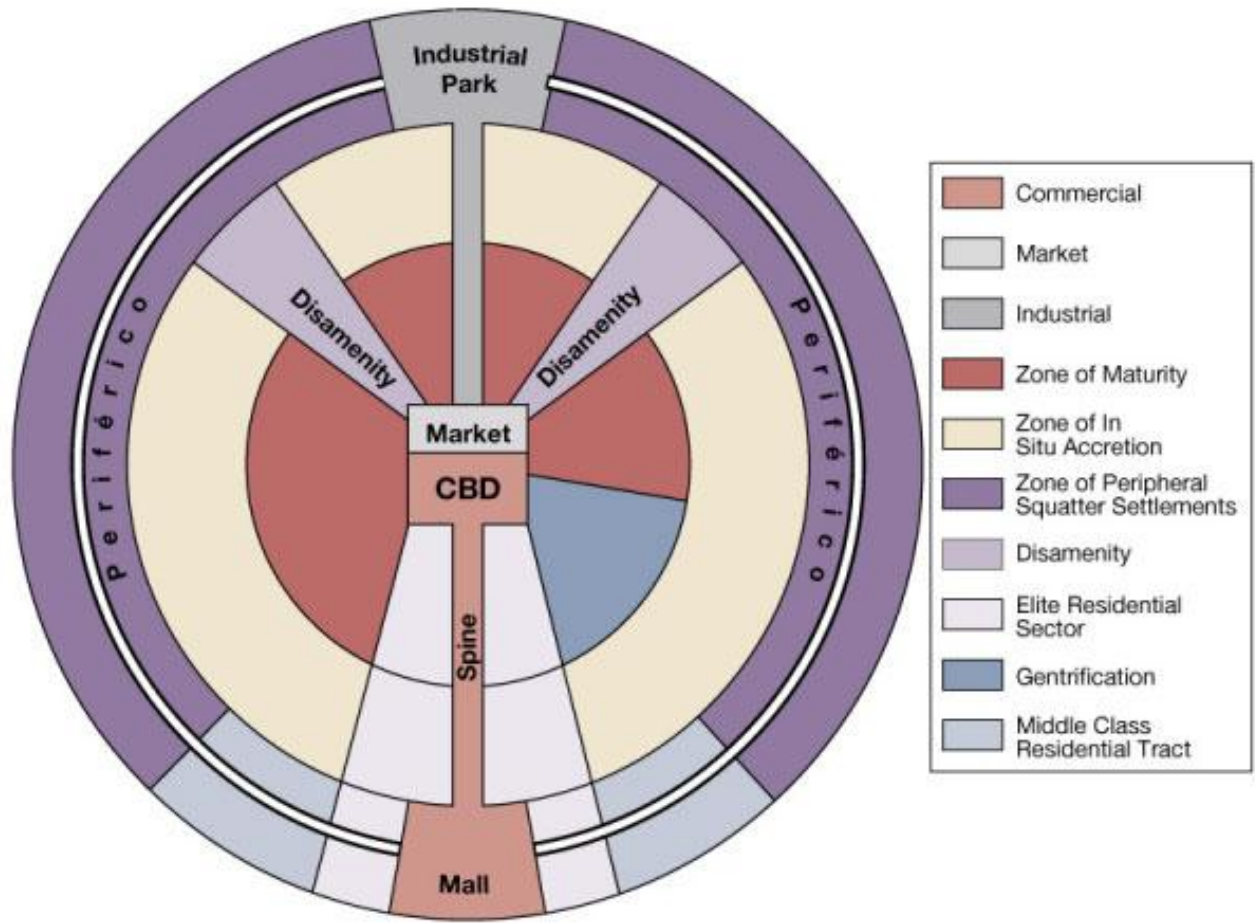


# Urban Realms-1970s

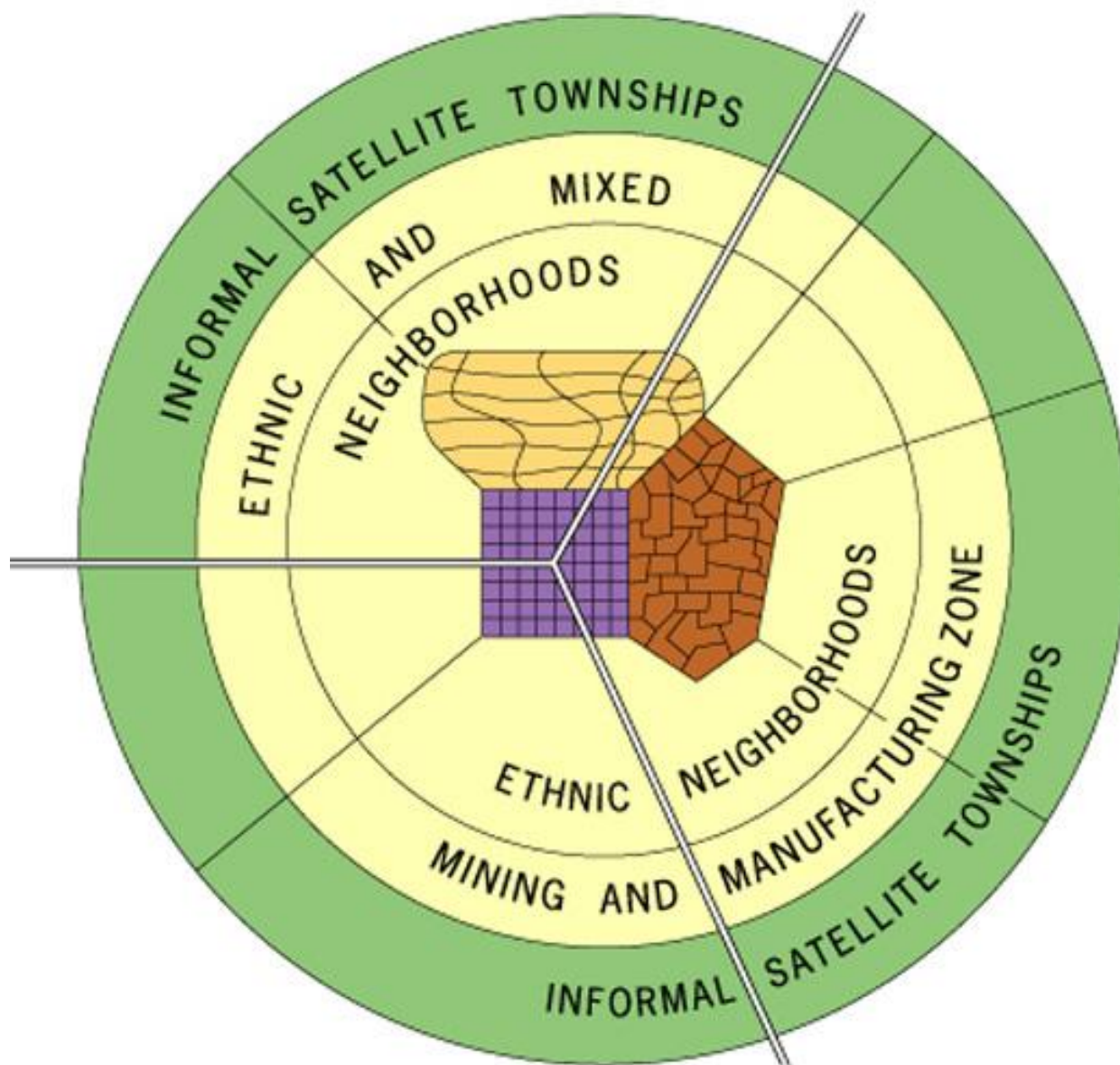
help explain the growth and importance of suburban areas

URBAN REALMS MODEL





# A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



Colonial CBD

Traditional CBD

Market Zone

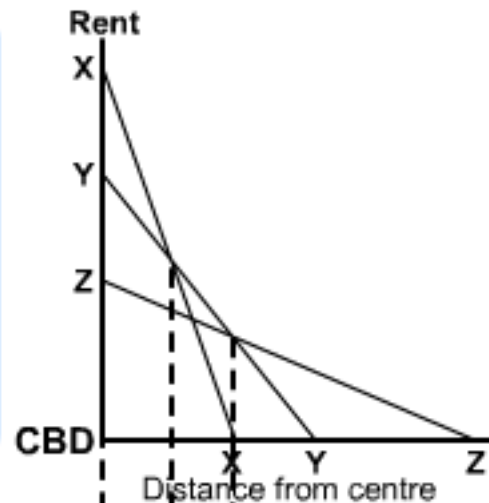
Major road

Local street

**X-X:** Rent that commerce is willing to pay

**Y-Y:** Rent that industry is willing to pay

**Z-Z:** Rent that residential areas are willing to pay



**1:** CBD with commerce and offices

**2:** Industry

**3:** Residential with highest density nearest centre