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…

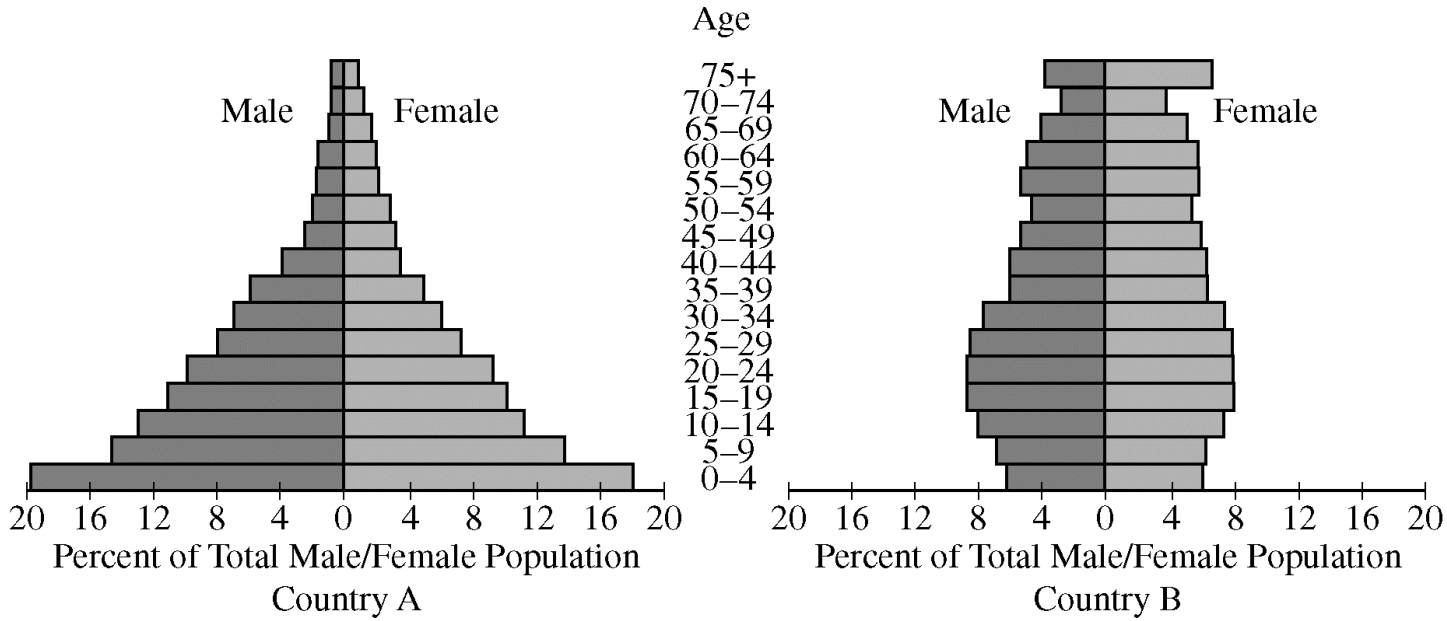
Section 2: Free Response Questions

- 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”.

Practice FRQ: 2010



3. The population pyramids above represent two countries at different stages of the demographic transition and economic development.

   A. Explain the demographic characteristics of each country above with respect to the demographic transition model.

   B. Discuss ONE positive impact of EACH country's population structure on its economic development.

   C. Discuss ONE negative impact of EACH country's population structure on its economic development.

The population pyramids above represent two countries at different stages of the demographic transition and economic development.

Part A (2 points)

Explain the demographic characteristics of each country above with respect to the demographic transition model.

• Must mention Stage 2 (second or early expanding stage) AND elaborate briefly about its characteristics, such as high birth rate, falling death rate, youthful population, developing country.

Country A

• It is not acceptable to suggest Stages 1 or 3 for Country A.

• Must mention Stage 4 (fourth, final, or low stationary stage) AND elaborate briefly about its characteristics, such as low birth rate, low death rate, aging population, developed country.

Country B

• It is acceptable to mention a possible Stage 5 (fifth stage) for Country B.

Part B (2 points)

Discuss ONE positive impact of EACH country's population structure on its economic development.

Country A
• Expanding or large workforce
(1 point)
• Youthful population, which can spark creativity, receptivity to change, etc.
• Less need for immigrant labor
• Less need for elder social safety net (e.g., Social Security)

Country B
• Educated (skilled, experienced, etc.) workforce
(1 point)
• Low youth dependency ratio
• More women in the compensated workforce
• Tendency to spend discretionary income on needs other than education
• Might need immigrant labor, which would allow citizens to take higher-order jobs

Part C (2 points)

Discuss ONE negative impact of EACH country's population structure on its economic development.

Country A
• High youth dependency ratio
(1 point)
• Strain on resources, the environment or society owing to rapid population growth
• Low literacy rate for women
• Fewer women in the compensated workforce

Country B
• High elder dependency ratio
(1 point)
• Possible future labor shortage
• Greater need to fund elder social safety net (e.g., Social Security)

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

- www.collegeboard.org
- http://Teacherweb.com/fl/westernhighschool/MsRamirez

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

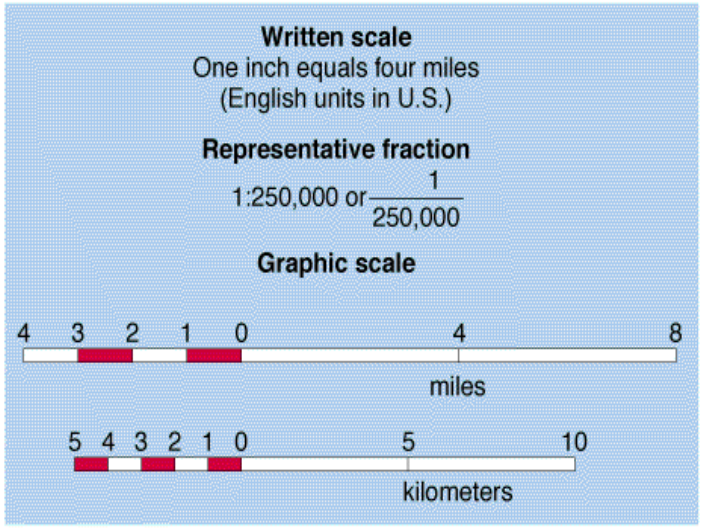
The 5 Themes

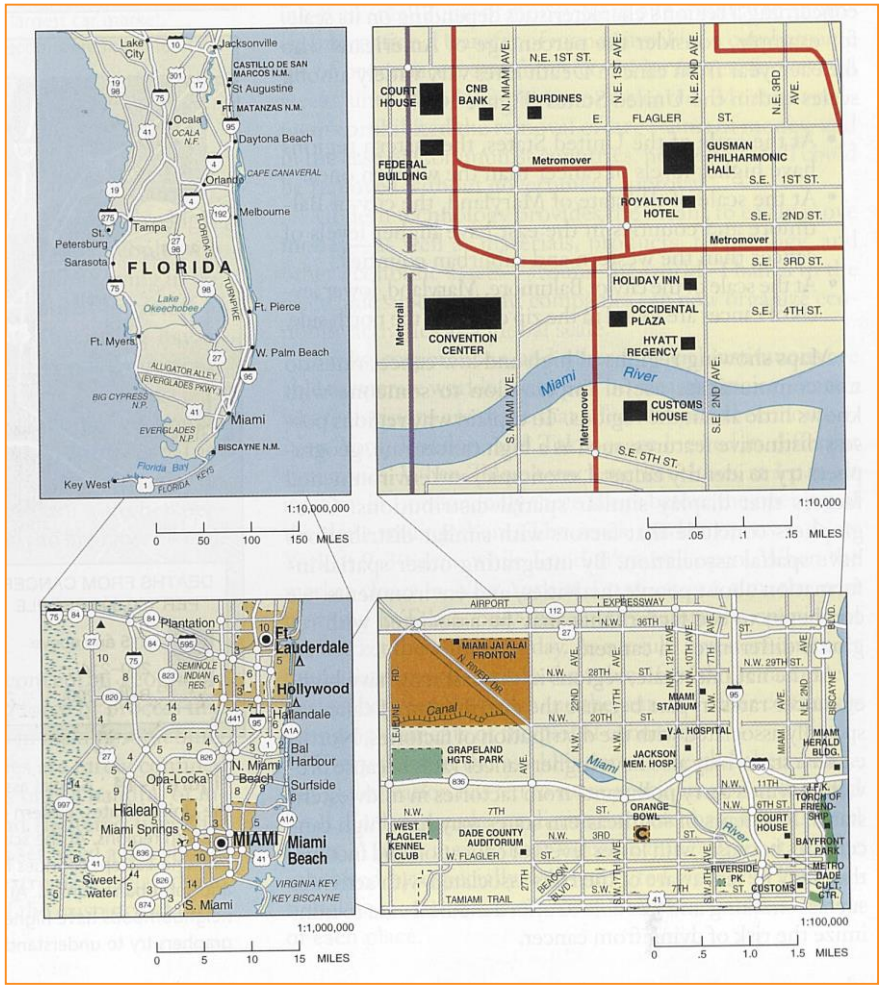
- Location
- Place
- Human/Environment Interaction
- Movement
  - **Migration**
  - **Communication, transportation, trade**
- Regions

The 5 Themes

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

Scale





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

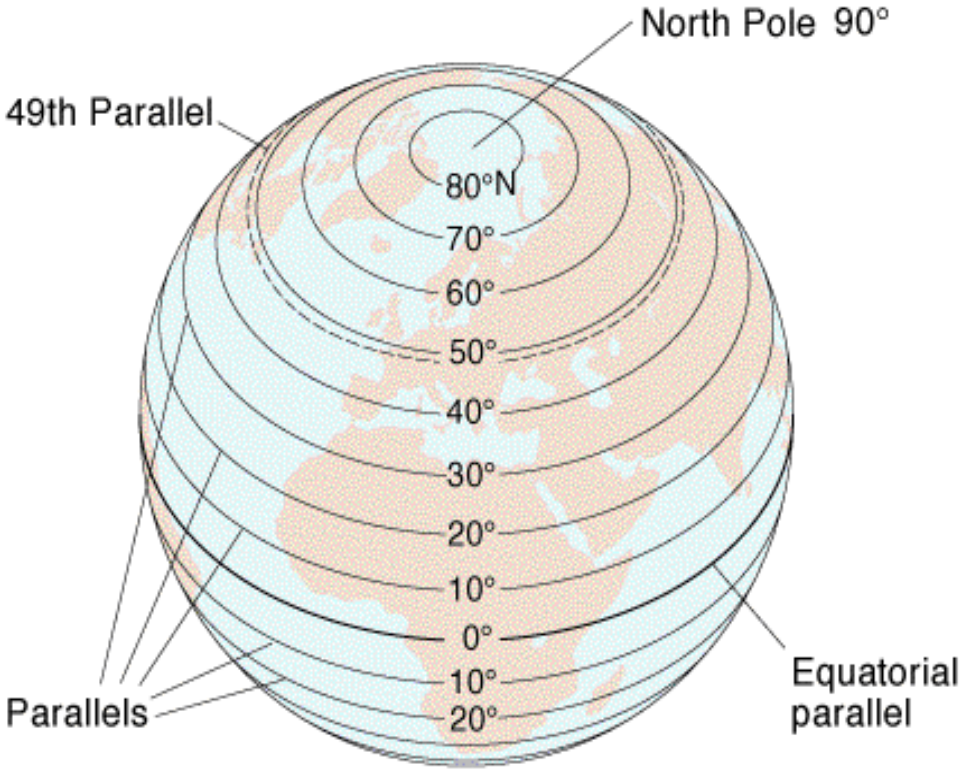
Small-scale

Large-scale

Important lines of latitude

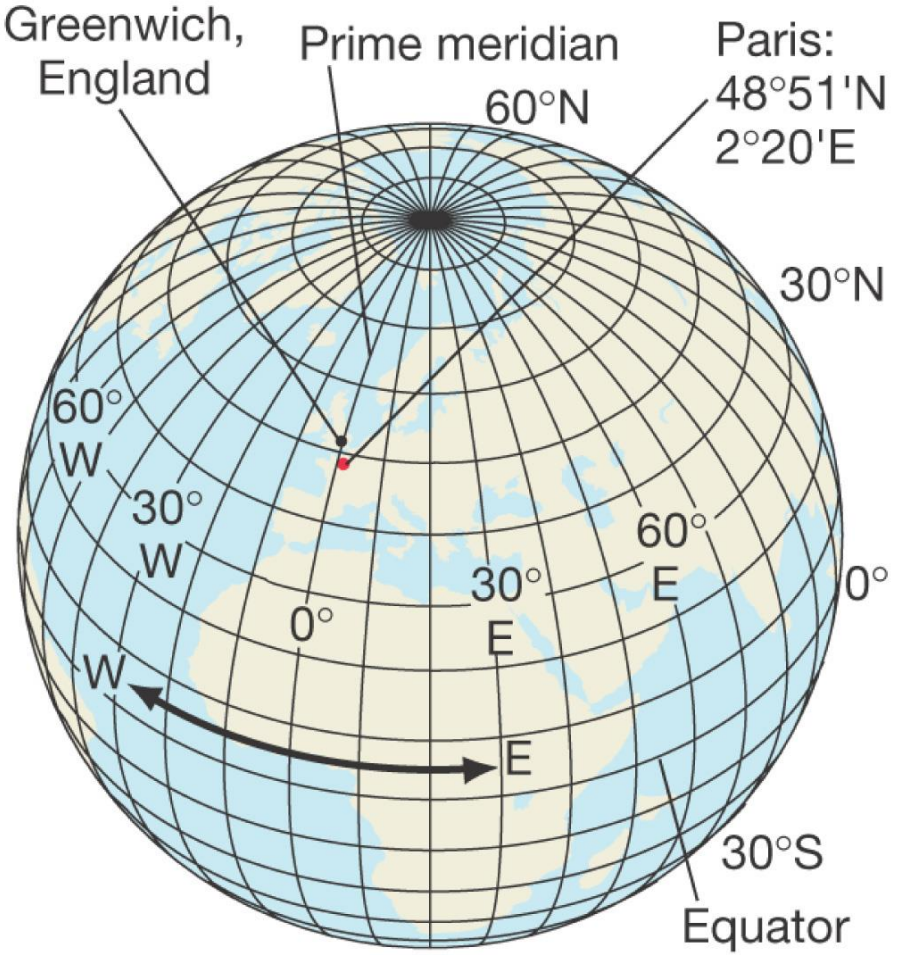
Parallels are circular lines used to indicate latitude

- **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)

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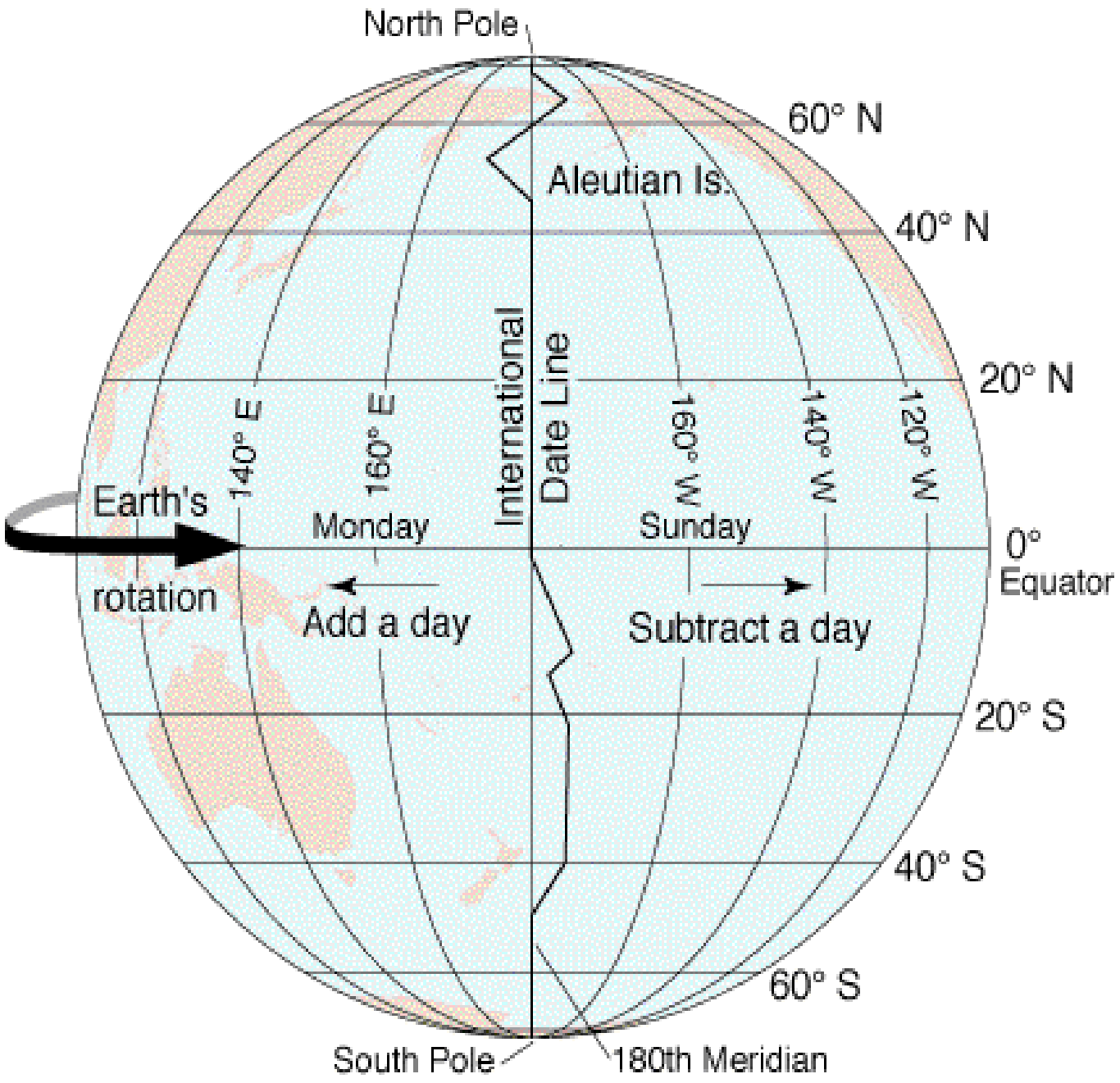
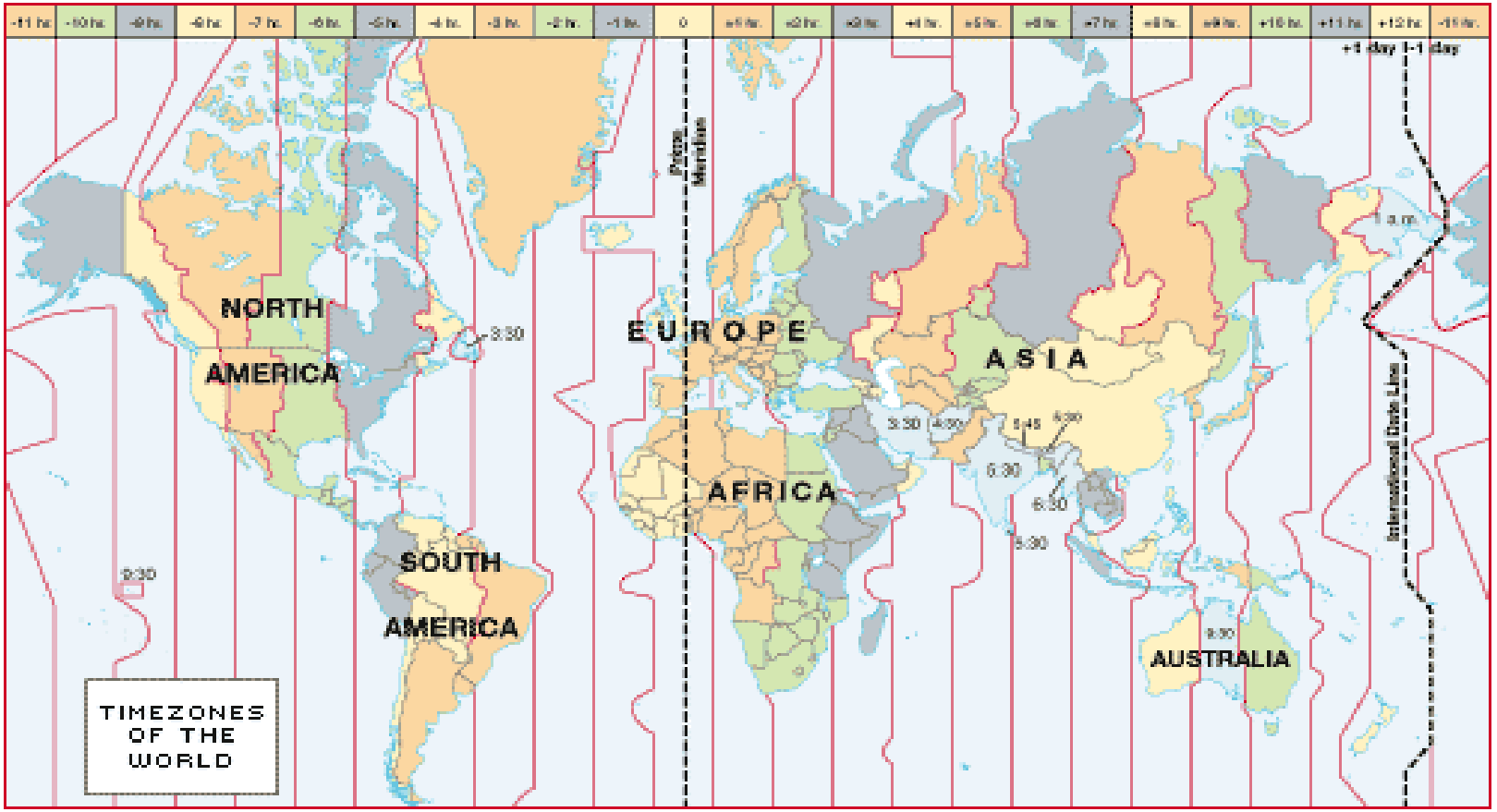

North Pole
60° N
Aleutian Is.
40° N
20° N
140° E
160° E
International
Date Line
160° W
140° W
120° W
Earth's
rotation
Monday
Sunday
0°
Equator
Add a day
Subtract a day
20° S
40° S
60° S
South Pole
180th Meridian

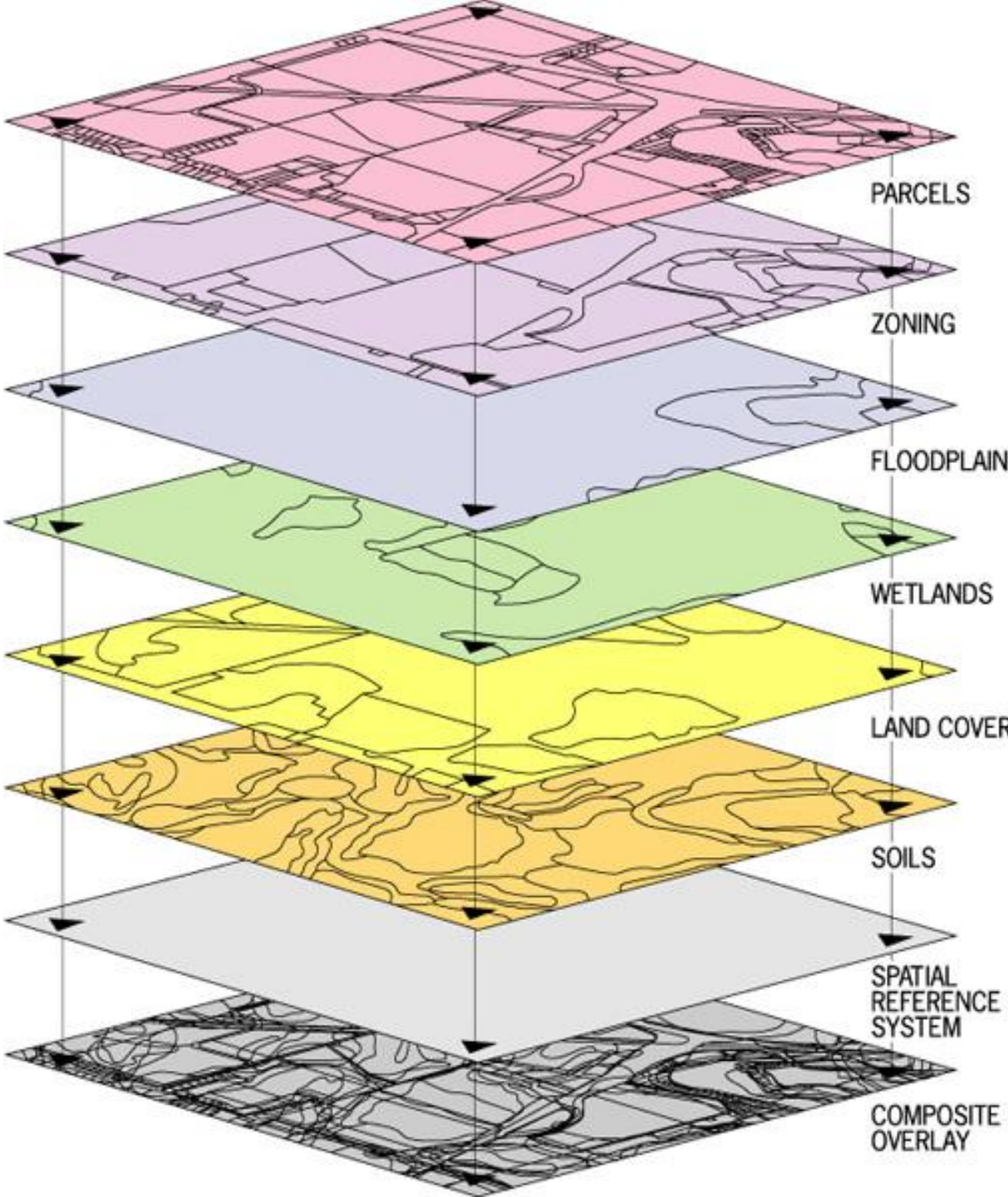
Time Zones



- http://www.timezonecheck.com/
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-12849630

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

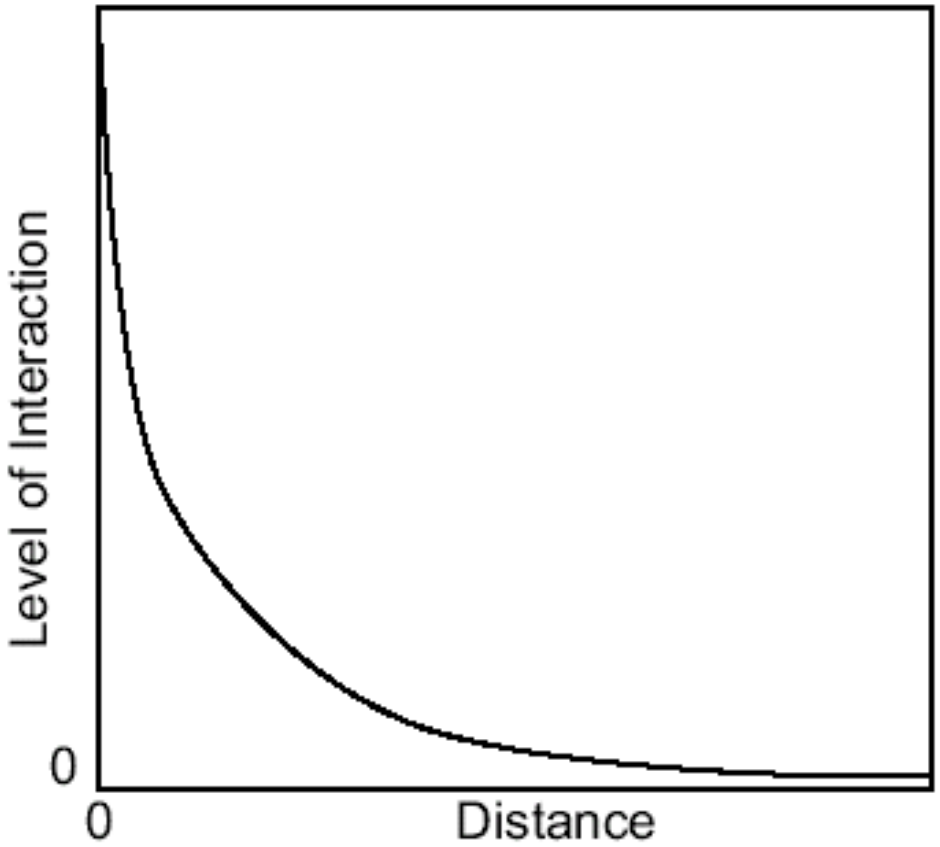
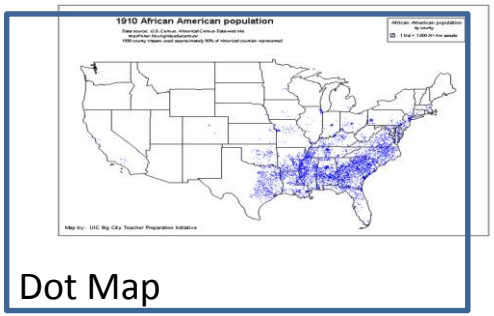
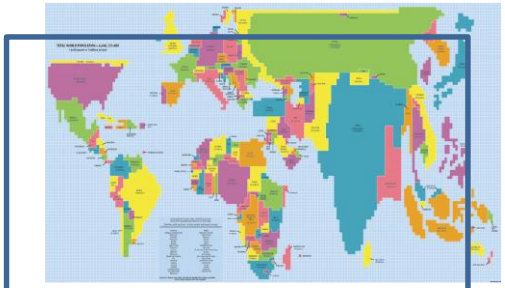


Figure 4.3. Distance decay curve showing decreasing interaction as distance increases.

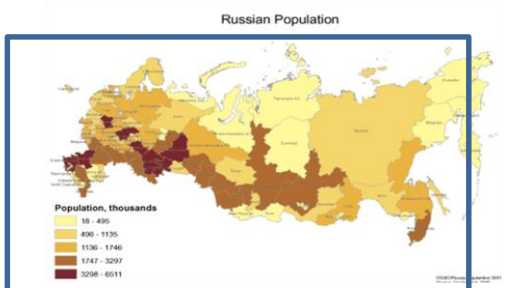
Thematic Maps



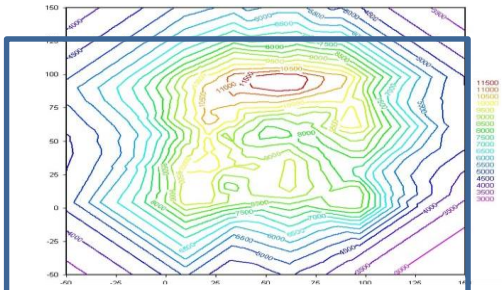
Dot Map



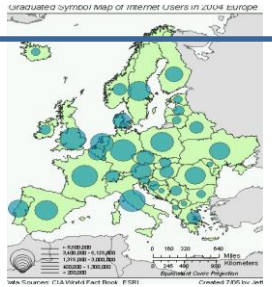
Cartogram map



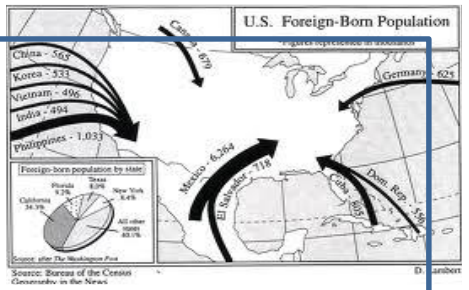
Cloropleth map



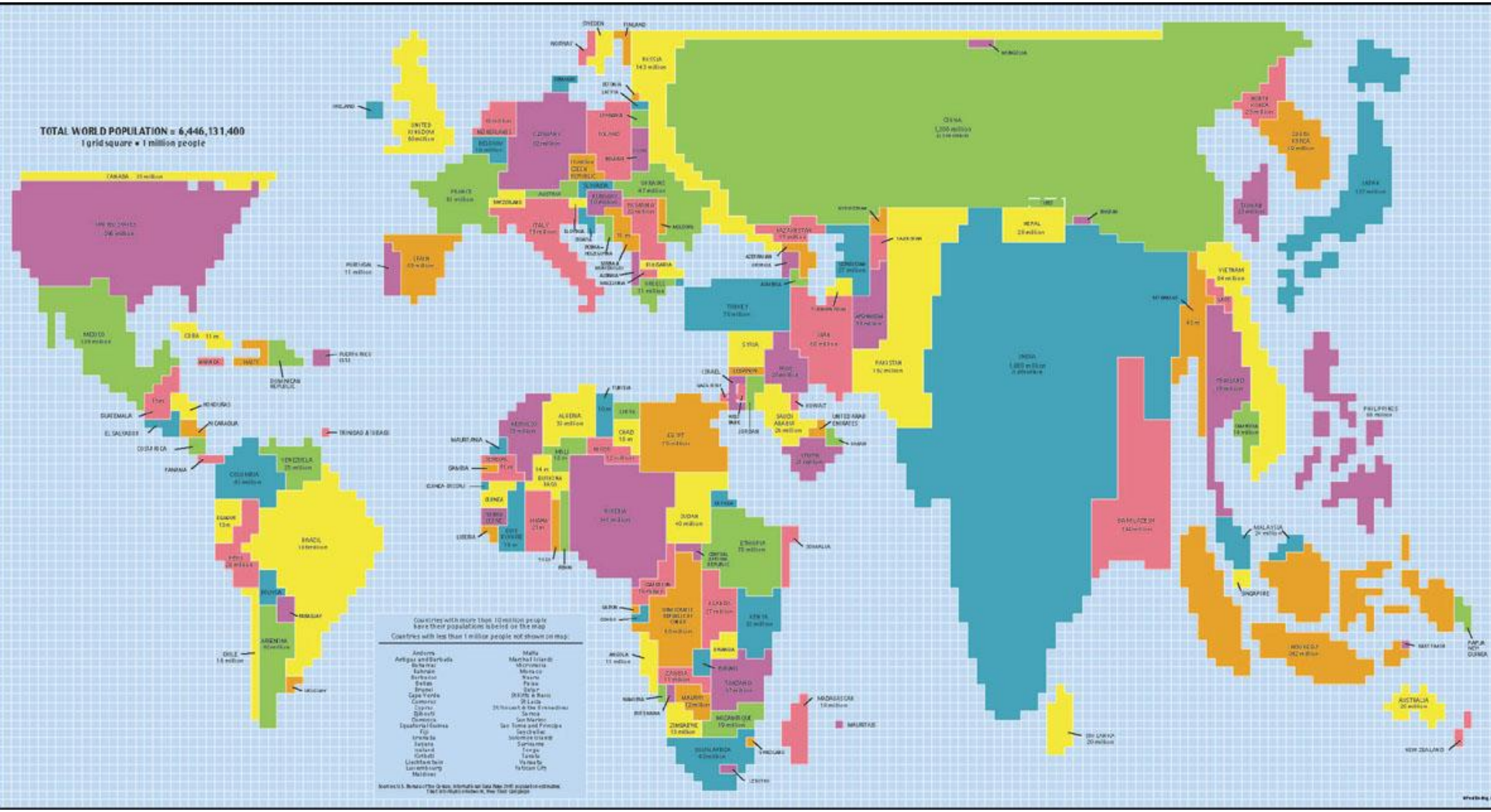
Contour or Isoline map



Proportional symbol map



Flow line

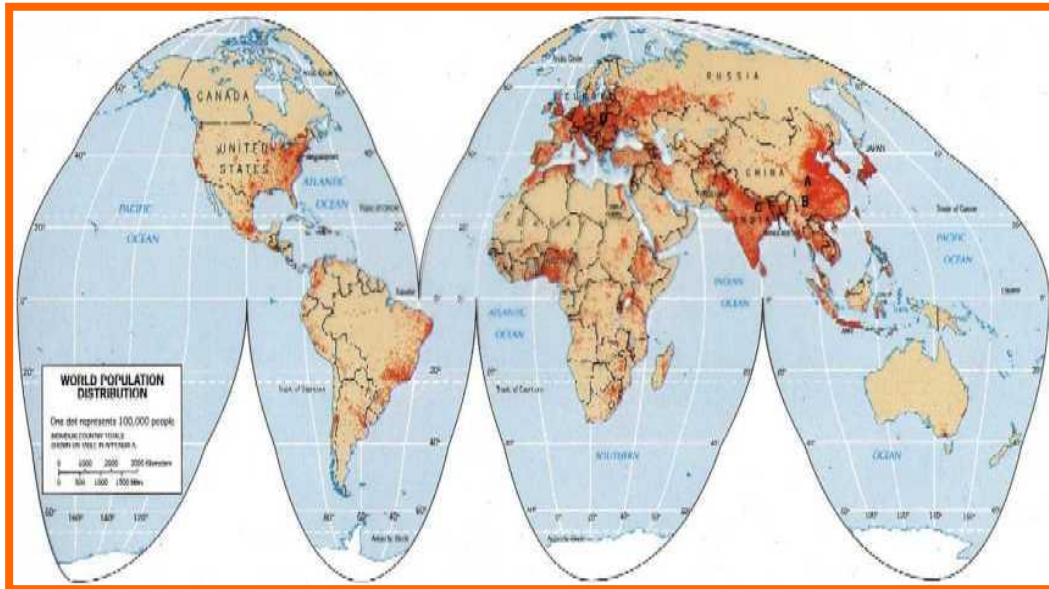


World Population Cartogram

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

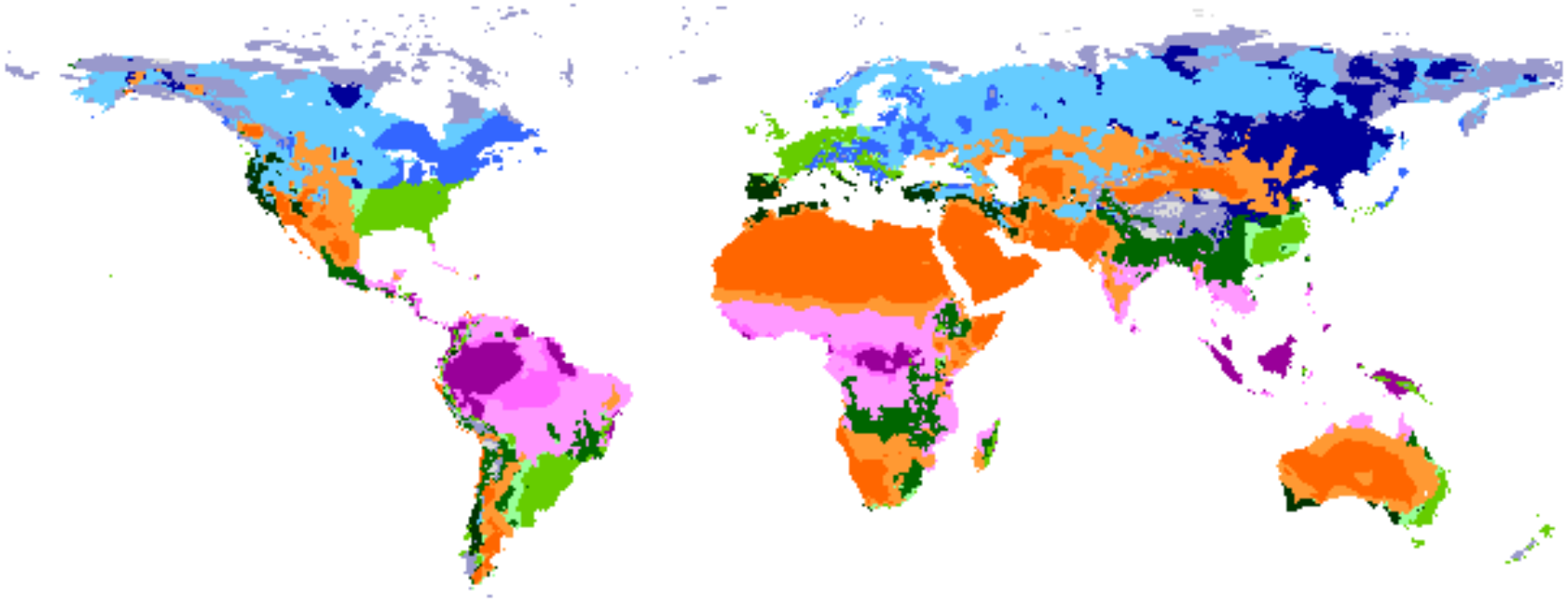
- **There are two main types of diffusion**
  - **(1)Relocation**
  - **(2)Expansion**

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

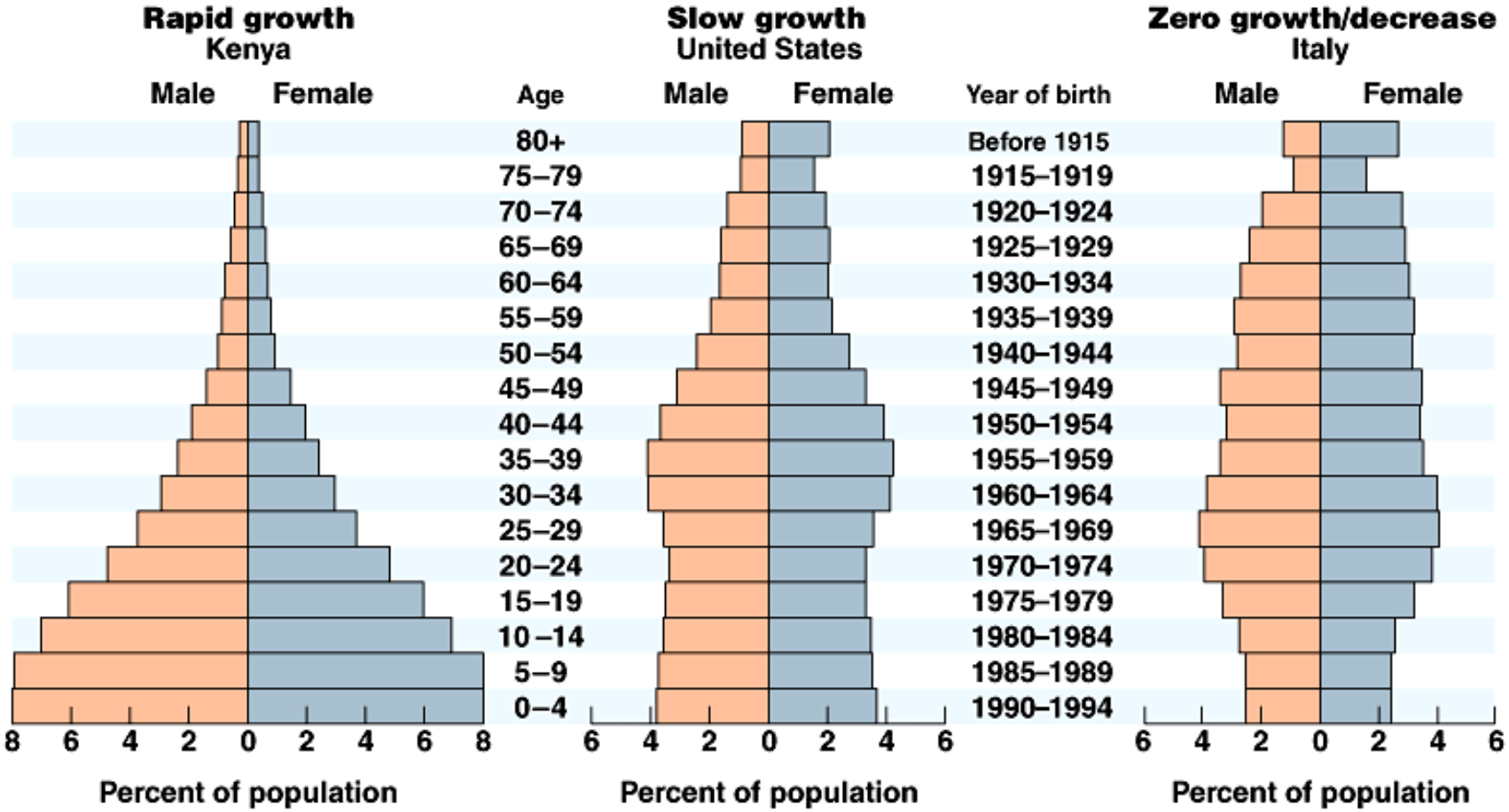
Unit 2
Population

13-17% of the AP Exam

Density

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

Population Pyramids



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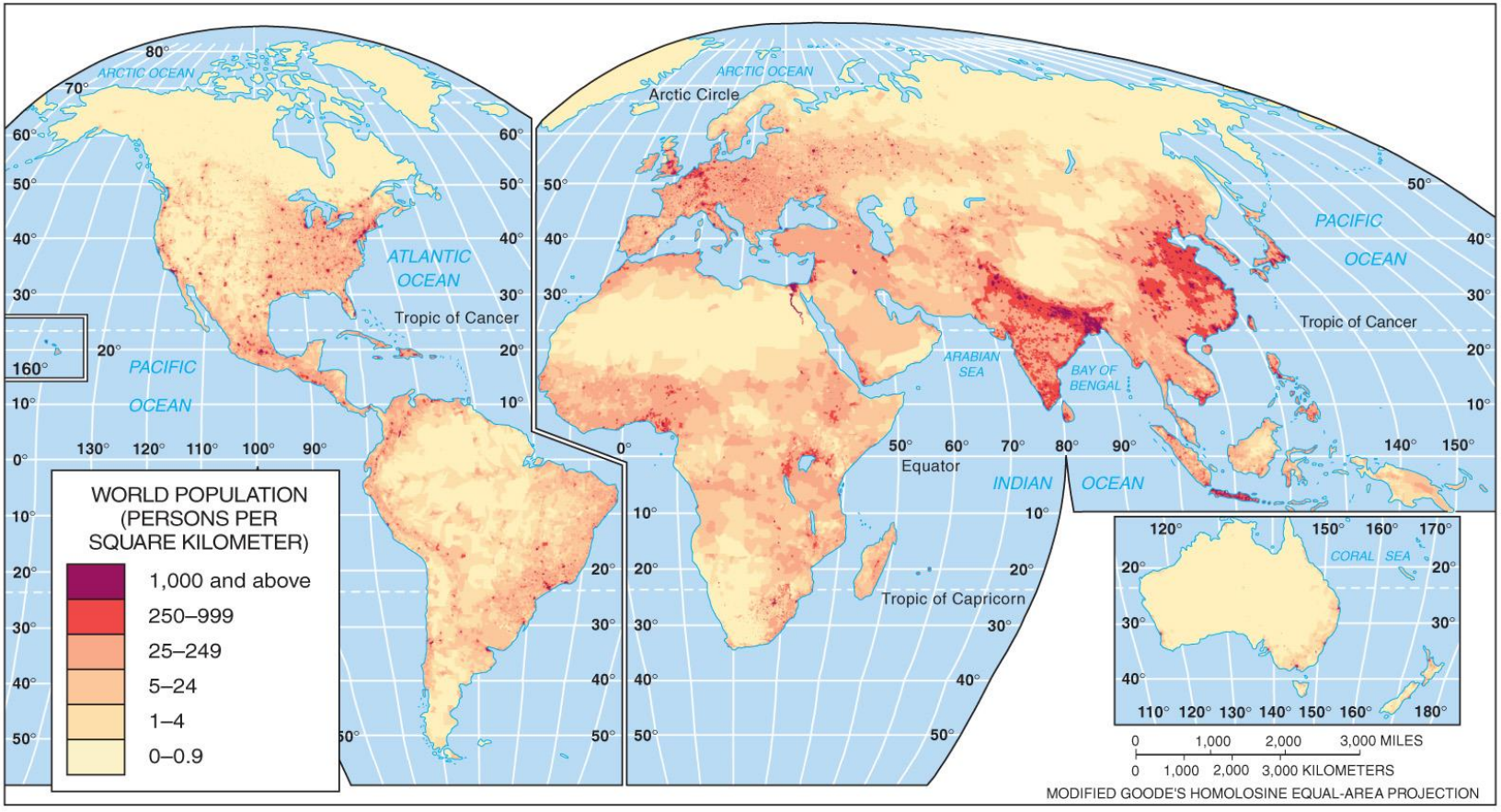
- 90% of all people live NORTH of the equator

- 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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VIP Terms

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

The Demographic Transition

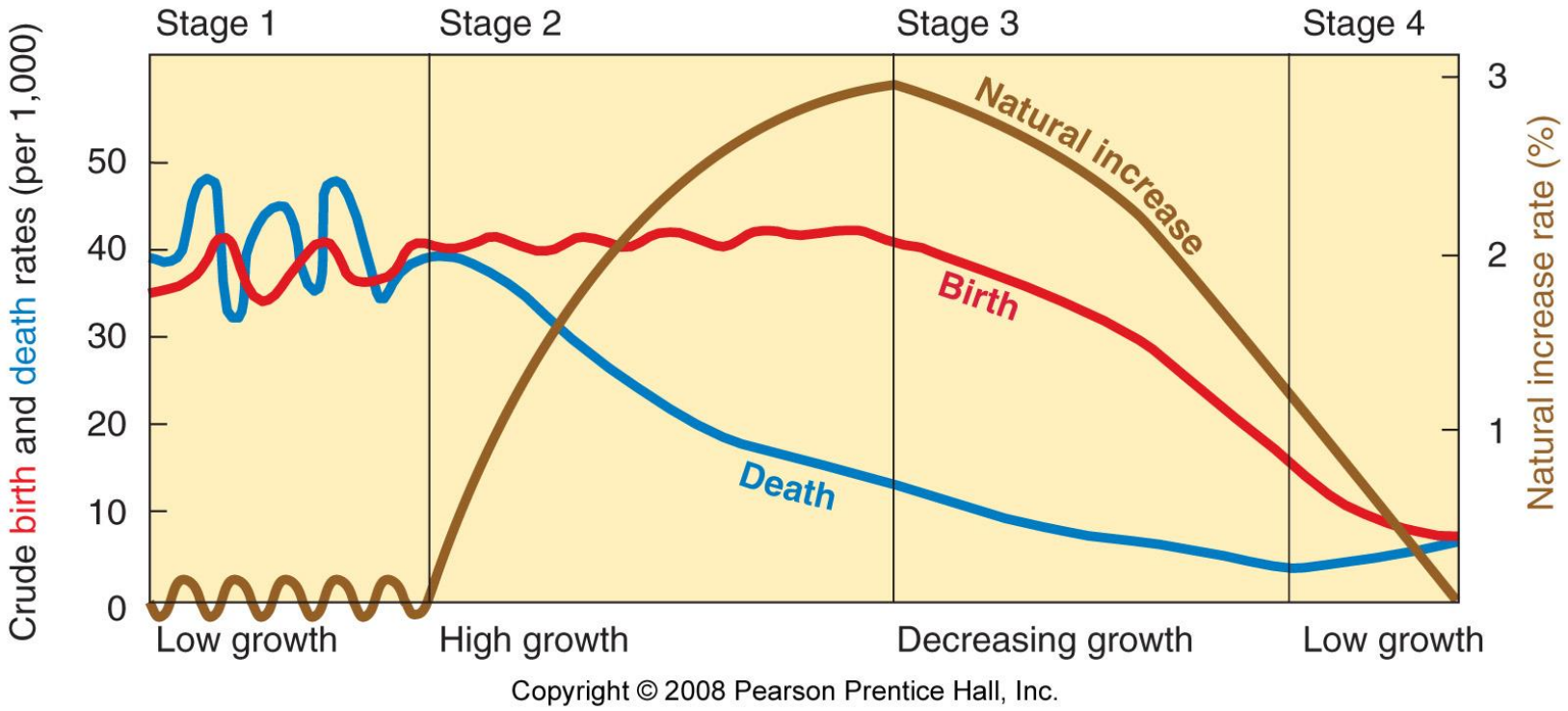

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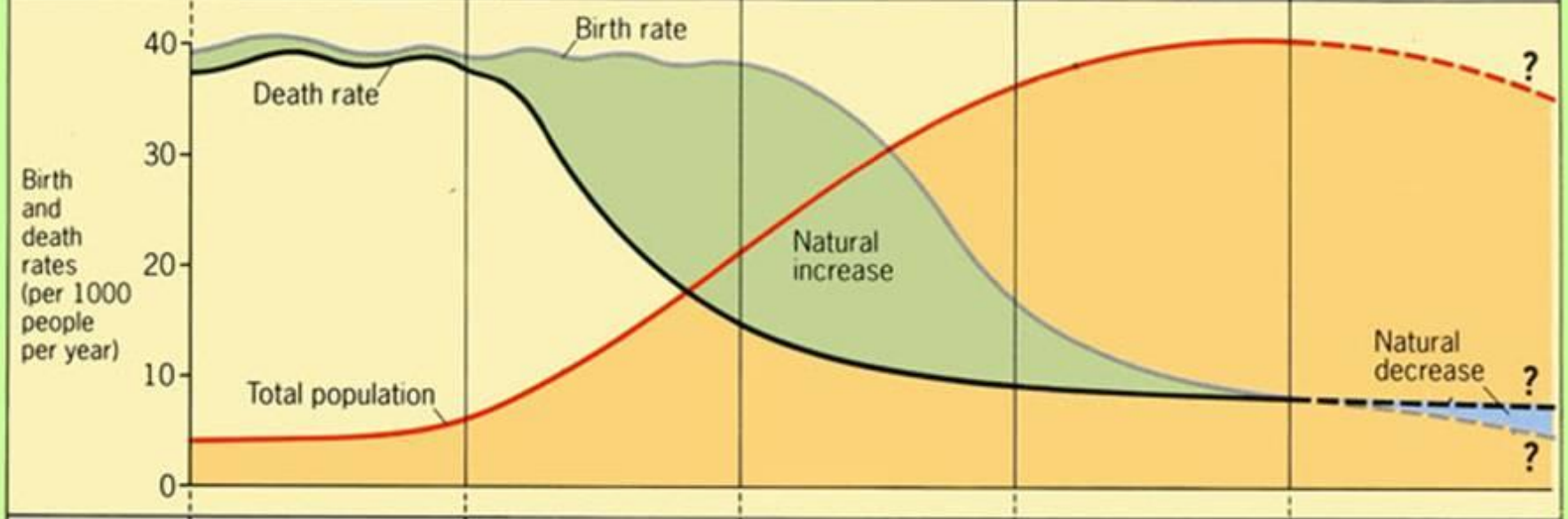
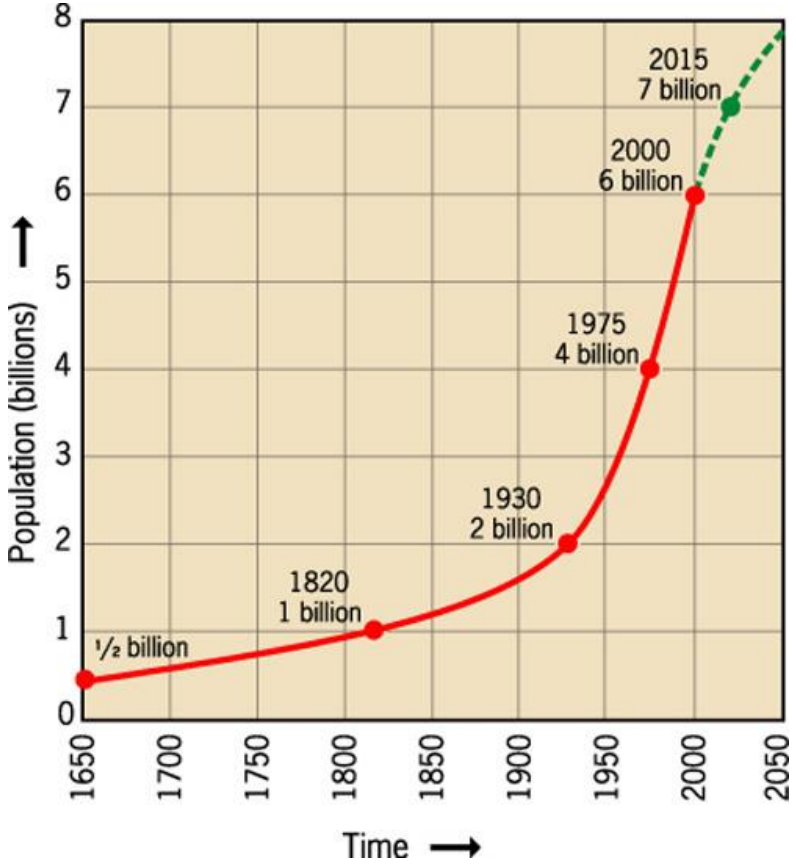
Fig. 2-13: The demographic transition consists of four stages, which move from high birth and death rates, to declines first in death rates then in birth rates, and finally to a stage of low birth and death rates. Population growth is most rapid in the second stage.

REVIEW!



Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5 ? Declining?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.	
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.	Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.		Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

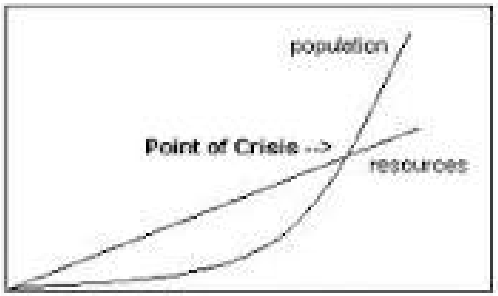
Theories of Population Growth



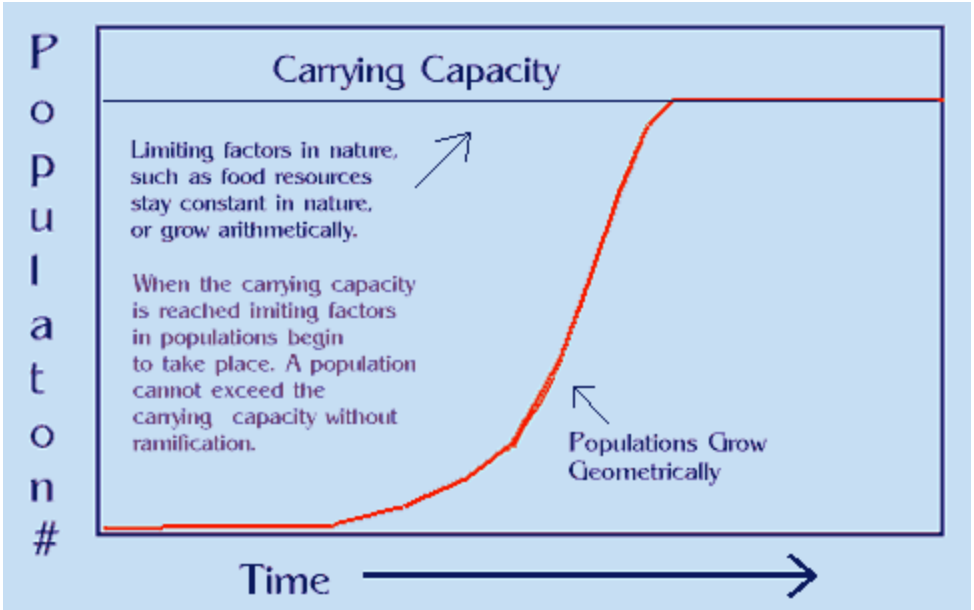
- Thomas Malthus
  - 1798
  - British economist
- First critic to note that the **population was growing faster than the food supply**

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
- Assimiliation
- 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

GERMANIC
ROMANCE
CELTIC
ANATOLIAN
SLAVONIC
BALTIC
INDIAN
IRANIAN
GREEK
ALBANIAN
ARMENIAN
DUTCH
FLEMISH
HIGH GERMAN
YIDDISH
ENGLISH
DANISH
ICELANDIC
NORWEGIAN
SWEDISH
FAROESE
SCOTS
WESTERN GERMANIC
NORTHERN GERMANIC
EASTERN GERMANIC
PROTOGERMANIC
SLOVENE
SERBO-CROATIAN
BULGARIAN
MACEDONIAN
UKRAINIAN
WHITE RUSSIAN
GREAT RUSSIAN
POLISH
CZECH
SLOVAK
SOUTHERN SLAVIC
WESTERN SLAVIC
EASTERN SLAVIC
PROTOSLAVONIC
OLD PRUSSIAN
LITHUANIAN
LATVIAN
BALTIC
OSCAN
UMBRIAN
LATIN
ROMANSH
ITALIAN
SARDINIAN
RHAETO-ROMANCE
ITALO-CELTIC
PROTOITALIC
BRETON
WELSH
CORNISH
CELTIBERIAN
GAULISH
IRISH
MANX
SCOTTISH
BRYTHONIC
GOIDELIC
PROTOCELTIC
HITTITE
PALAIC
CARIAN
LYCIAN
LUWIAN
LYDIAN
ANATOLIAN
PROTOINDOEUROPEAN
OLD PERSIAN
AVESTAN
PERSIAN
PASHTO
BALUCHI
OLD INDIAN
SANSKRIT
HINDI
MARATHI
GUJARATI
PUNJABI
BENGALI
ROMANI
TOCHARIAN
PROTOINDOIRANIAN
INDO-IRANIAN
PROTOINDOEUROPEAN
MYCENAEAN
ARCADIAN
AEOLIC
IONIC
DORIC
GREEK
PROTOGREEK
PROTOARMENIAN
ARMENIAN
ALBANIAN
PROTOALBANIAN
PROTOGREEK-ARMENIAN
PROTOINDOEUROPEAN
INDO-EUROPEAN BRANCHES
OF THE LANGUAGE TREE
MOTHER
TONGUE

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

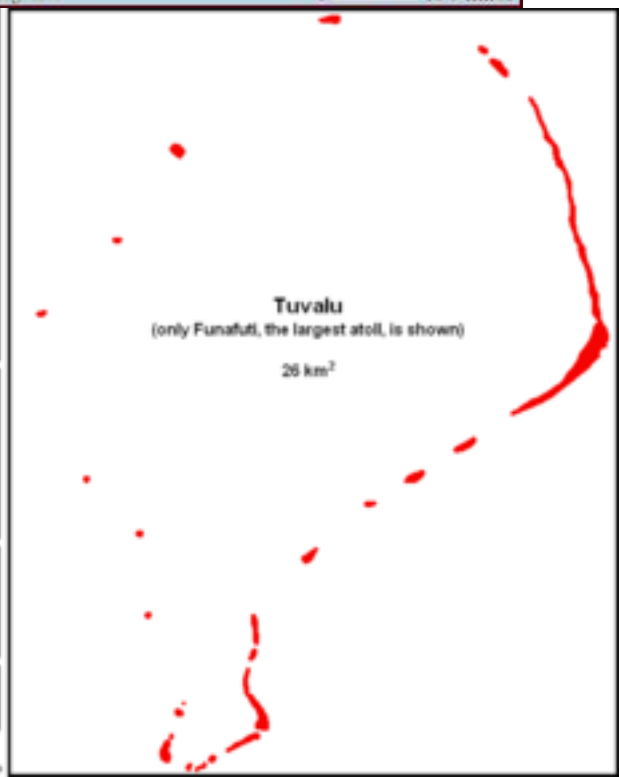
13-17% of the AP Exam

Territorial Morphology

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

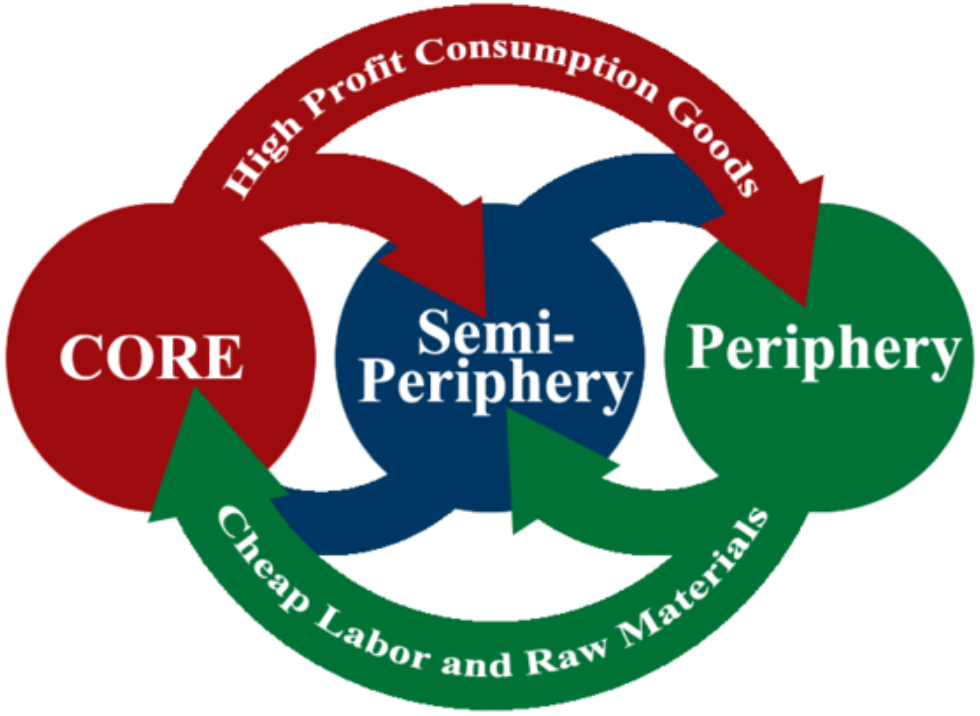
- Exclaves
- Enclaves

- Microstates



Worlds System Theory

- Core
- Semi Periphery
- Periphery



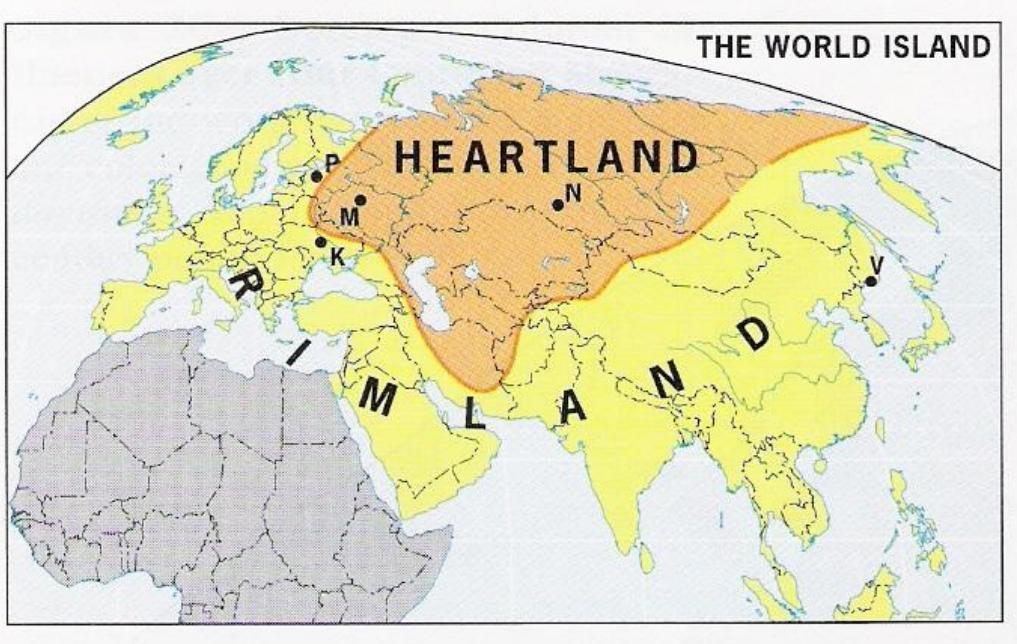
Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

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

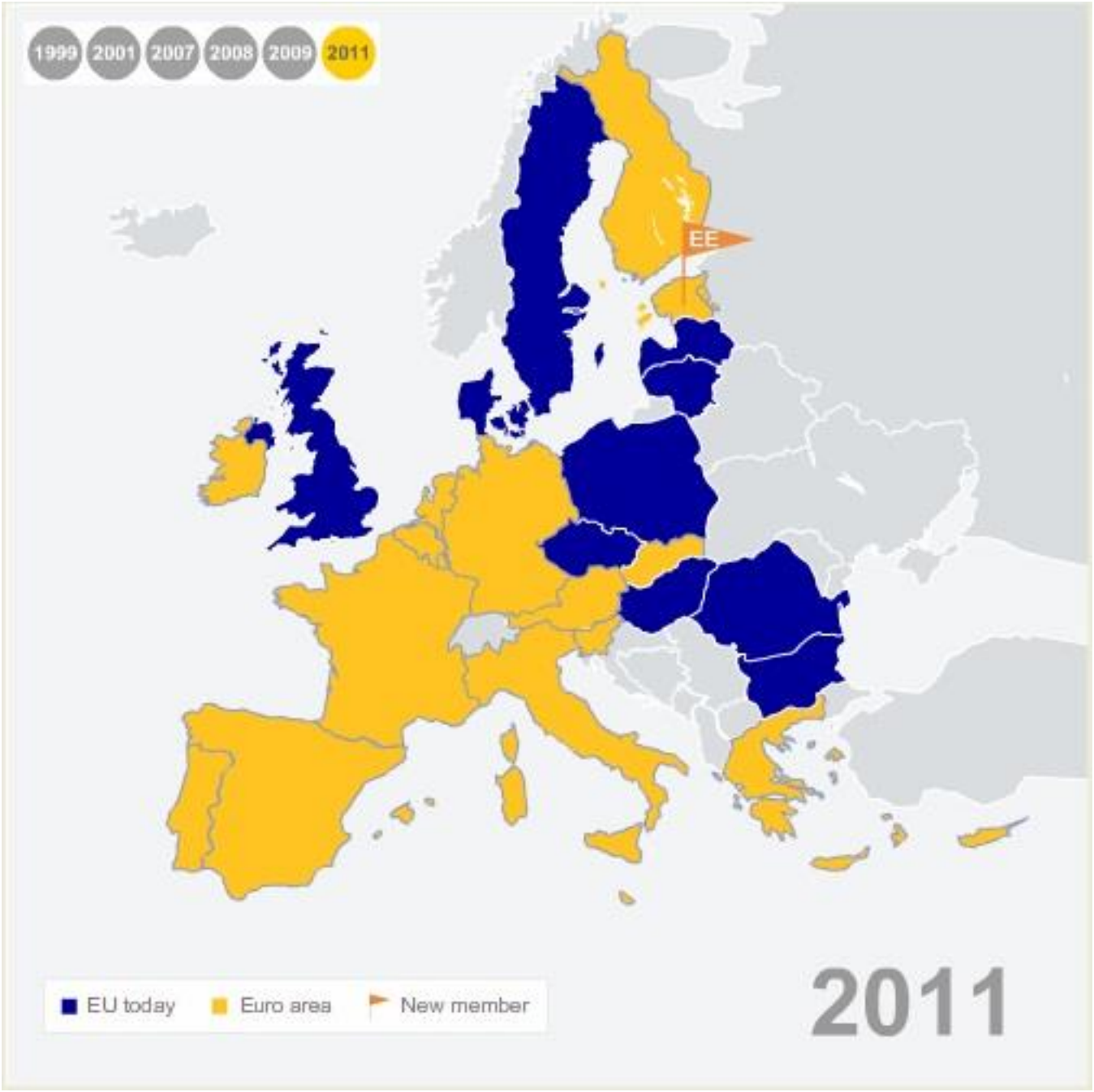
Devolution

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
EE
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

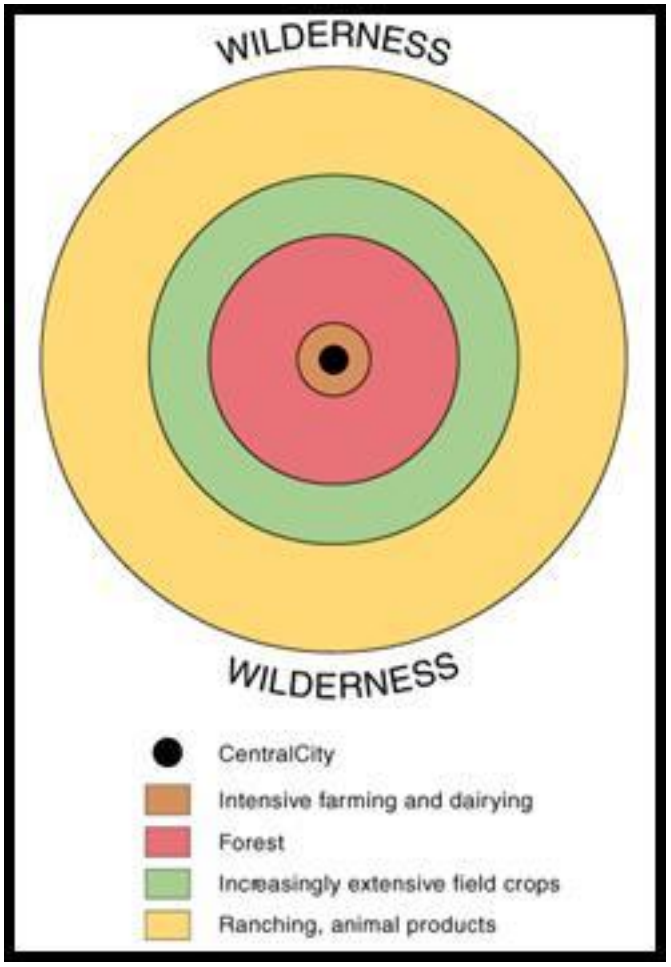
- 1st Agricultural Revolution
  - Domestication
- 2nd Agricultural Revolution
  - 1600s- Western Europe
  - Enclosure movement
- 3rd Agricultural Revolution
  - Late 1800s
  - USA
  - Industrialization of Farming Process
  - Agribusiness

Types of Agriculture

- Subsistence
- Commercial

Von Thunen: Agricultural Location Theory

- 19th century- German economist



Von Thünen Model

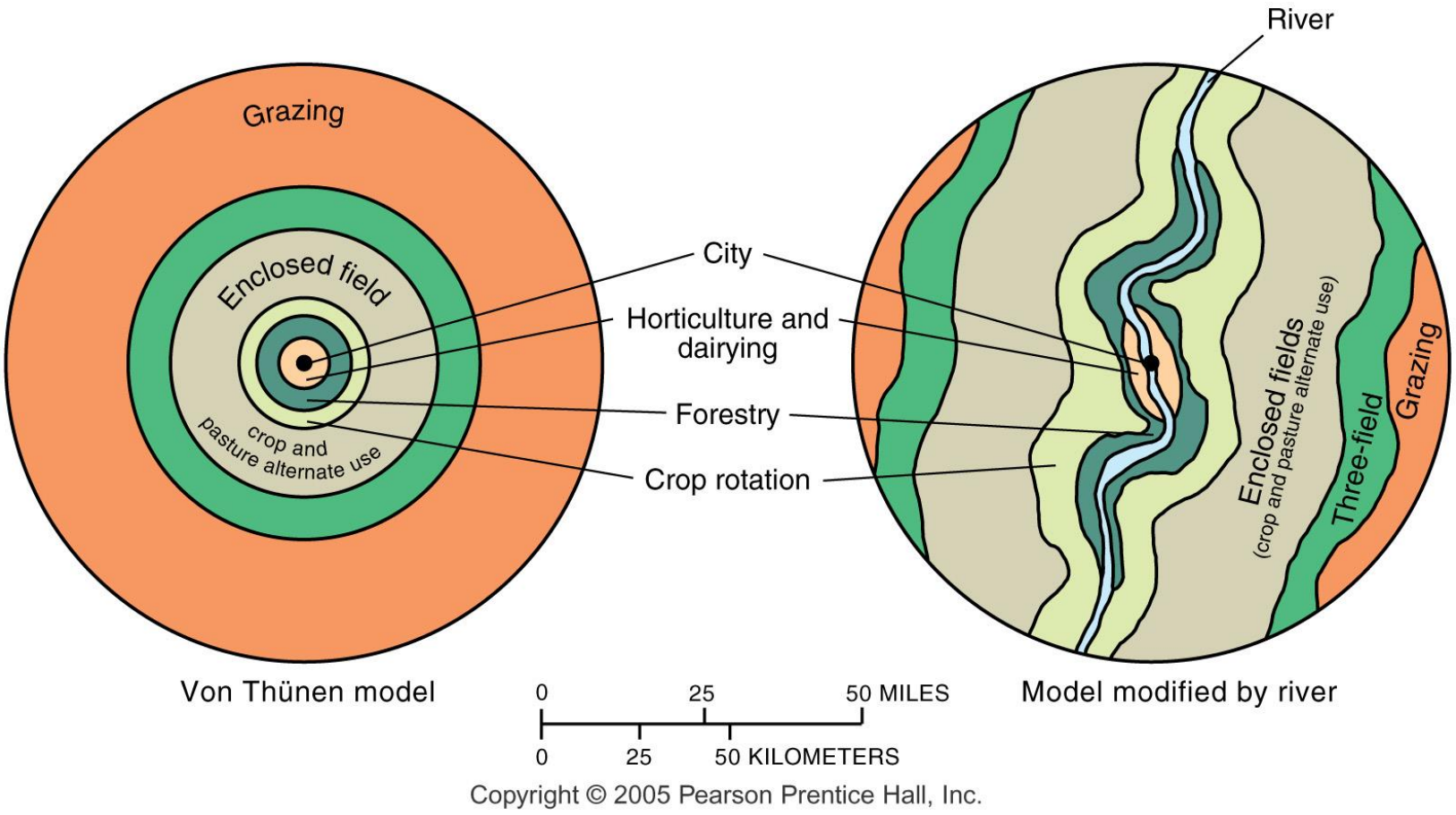


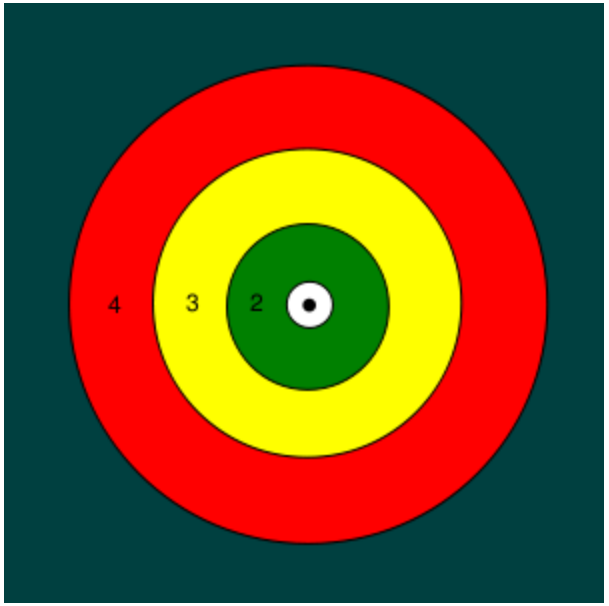
Fig. 10-13: Von Thünen's model shows how distance from a city or market affects the choice of agricultural activity in (a) a uniform landscape and (b) one with a river.

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 3rd 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

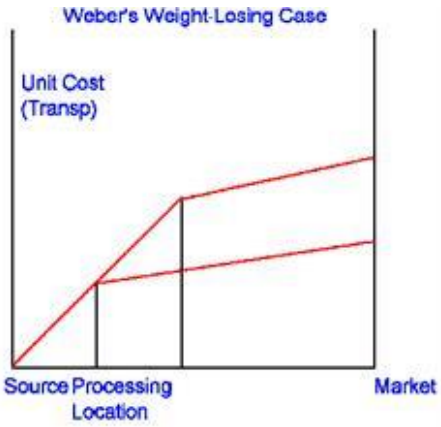


FIGURE 2

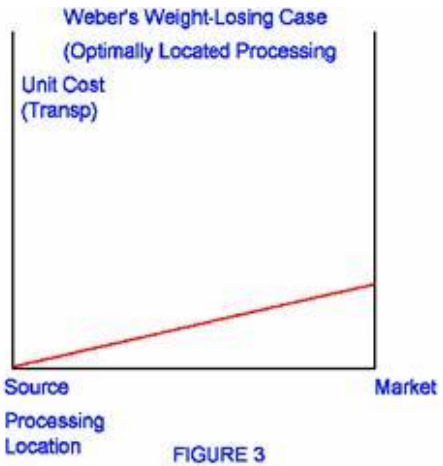


FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4

FIGURE 5

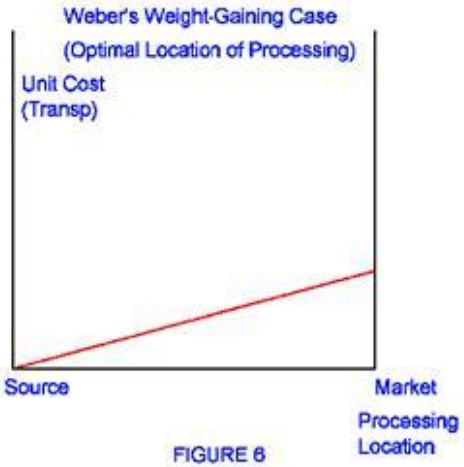
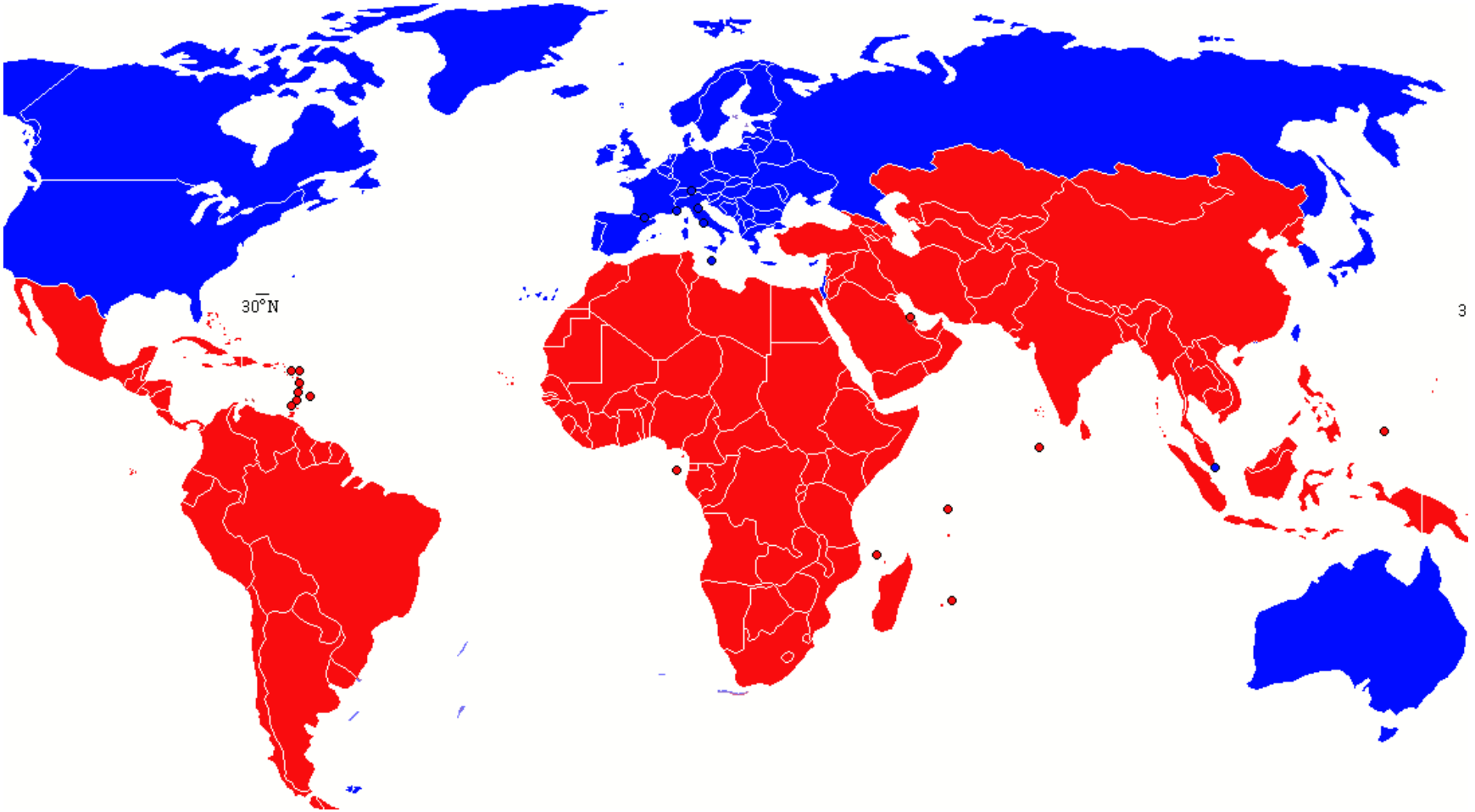


FIGURE 6

HDI- Human Development Index

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

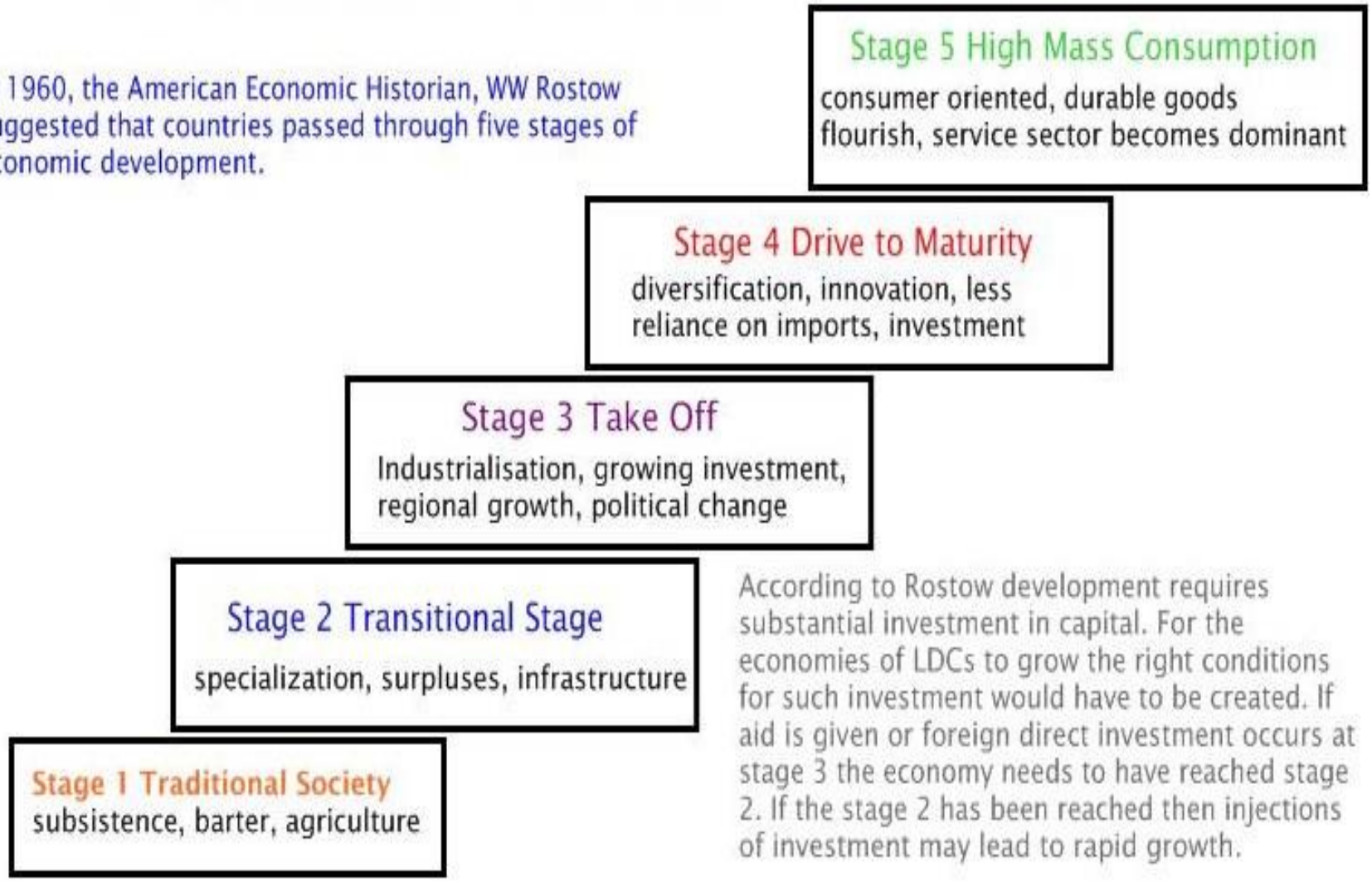
North-South Divide



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.



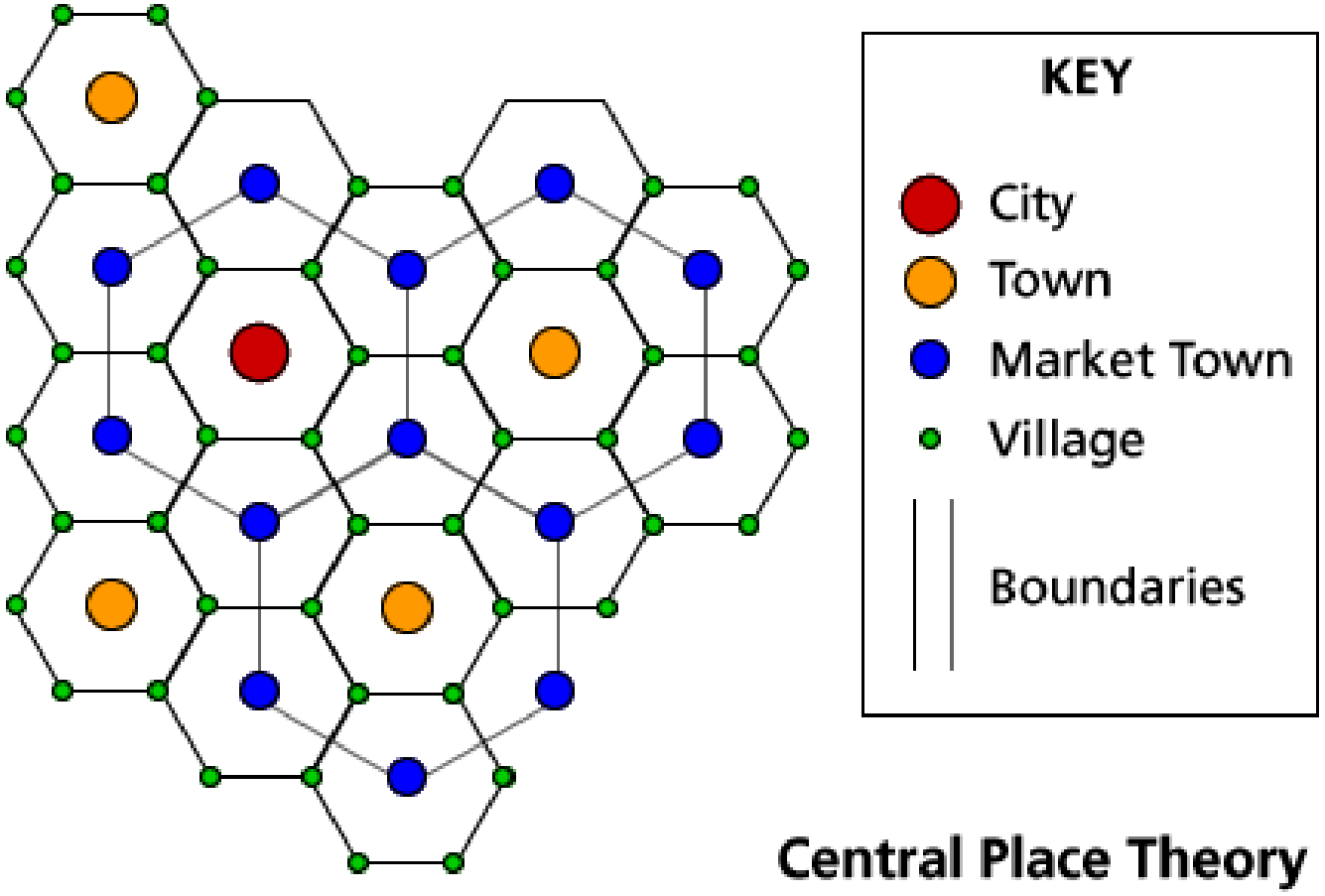
According to Rostow development requires substantial investment in capital. For the economies of LDCs to grow the right conditions for such investment would have to be created. If aid is given or foreign direct investment occurs at stage 3 the economy needs to have reached stage 2. If the stage 2 has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

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 popultion

- *4th largest city = ¼ 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

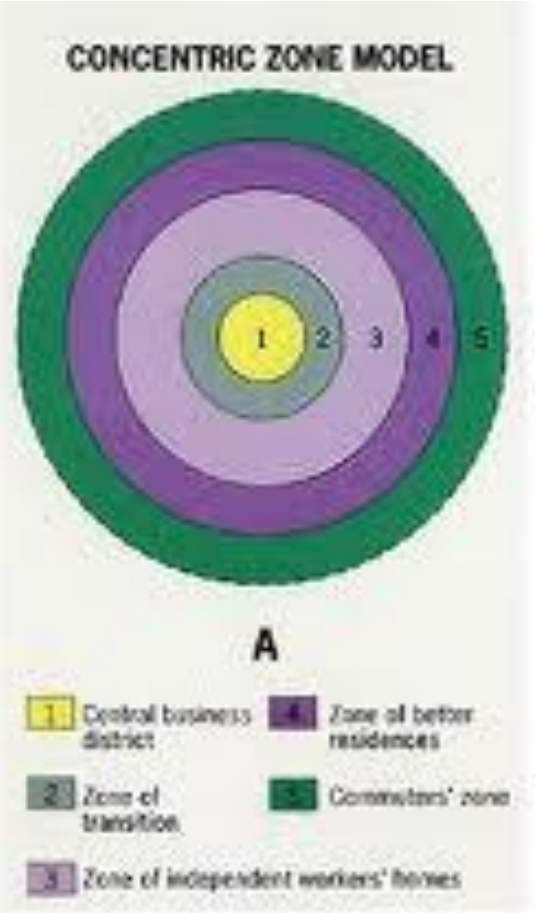
- Non-basic

  - shifts money within the city, but doesn't bring money in

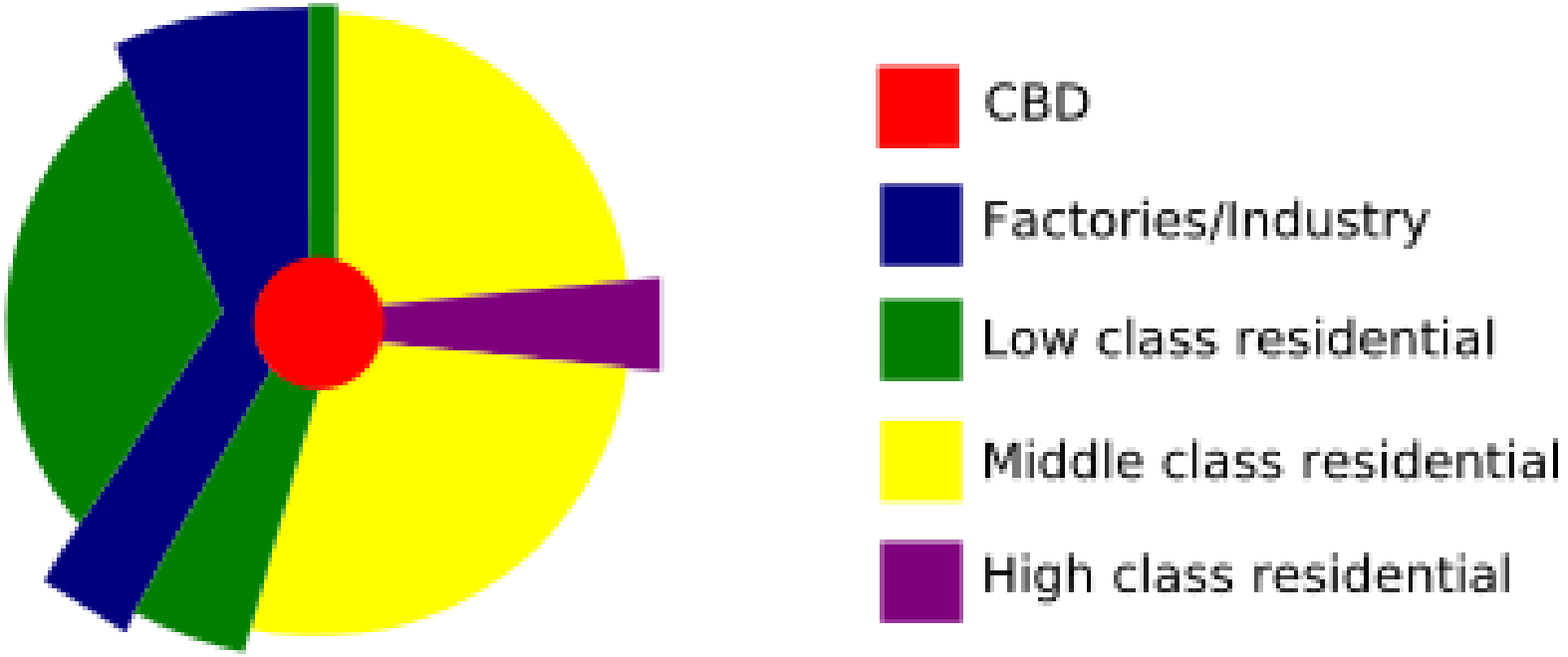
  -service jobs

Concentric Zone Mode

- 1920s- 1st one- Chicago- Ernst Burgess

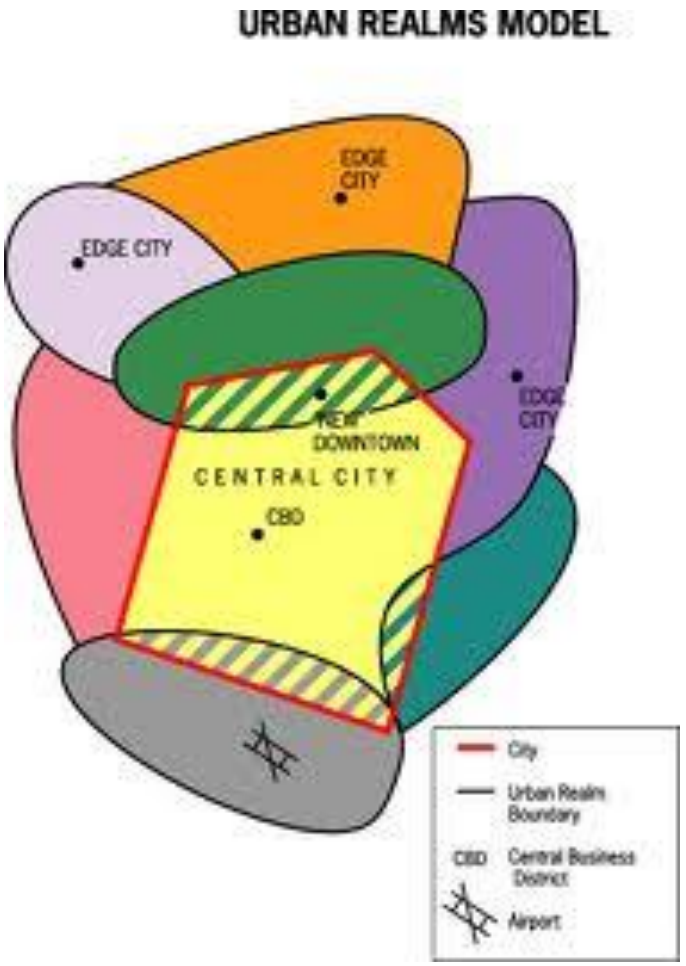


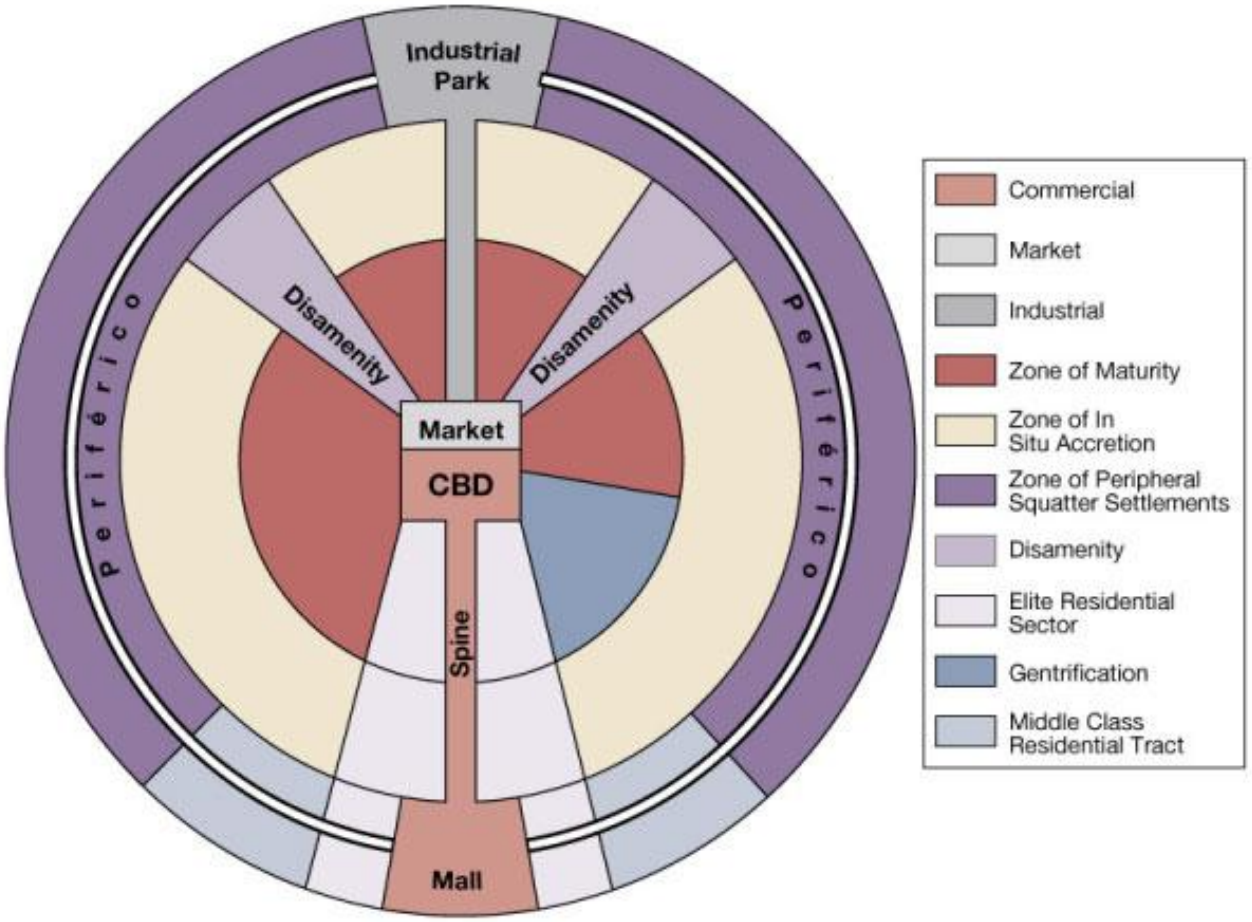
Sector Model
1930s- Hoyt



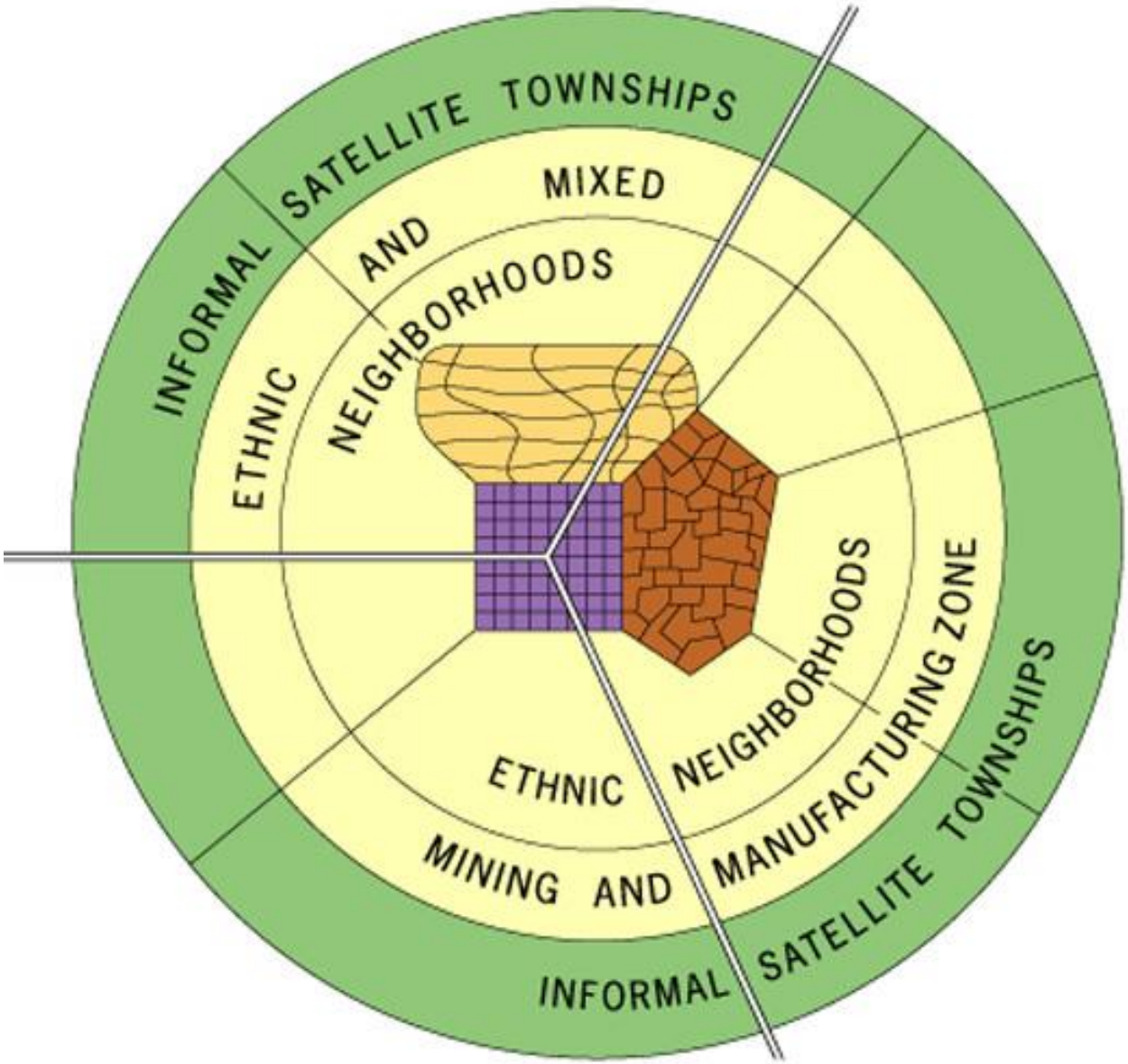
Multiple Nuclei
Ullman and Harris-1945

Urban Realms-1970s
help explain the growth and importance of suburban areas




Industrial Park
Disamenity
Disamenity
Periférico
Periférico
Market
CBD
Spine
Mall
Commercial
Market
Industrial
Zone of Maturity
Zone of In Situ Accretion
Zone of Peripheral Squatter Settlements
Disamenity
Elite Residential Sector
Gentrification
Middle Class Residential Tract

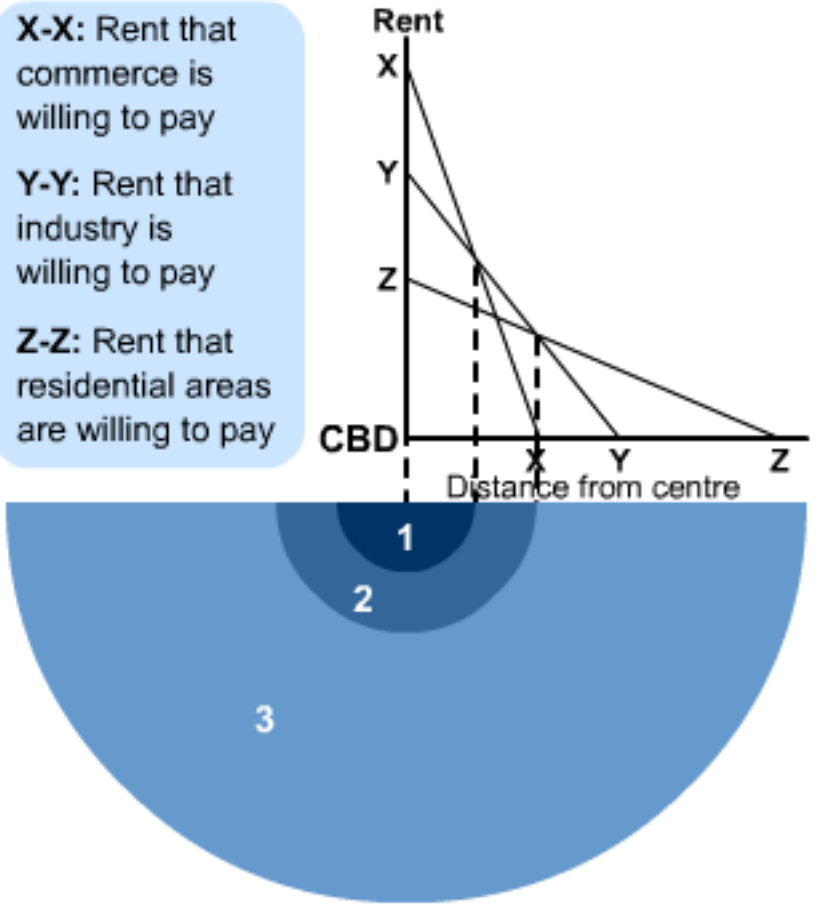
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



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

Port Government