

Directions: Please complete this study packet by first using the information in your textbook (and review book if you purchased one). If you cannot find the information there, then use the internet to help research. Most terms can be found by specifying “human geography” and “define” in your search parameters. For example, you would type “shatter belt human geography define” to find the definition of shatter belt.

I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives (chapter 1)

A. Maps & Projections

What is a projection?

*Review how the various projections (i.e. **Mercator, Robinson, Peters, Equal Area**) distort different aspects of our 3-dimensional globe.*

Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems (e.g., global positioning system), remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.

- What are the differences between GIS and GPS?

Define scale. What is the difference between a large scale and a small scale map? Why is the scale of a map so important?

Scale of analysis

- Studying the population of India would be at what scale? circle one: local national regional global
- Studying the population of Asia would be at what scale? circle one: local national regional global

Name some of the different types of maps.

Maps are very cool and useful tools for study and analysis, but they have limitations. Discuss some of these limitations.

B. Regions – define and give an example of each

Formal –

Functional (nodal) –

Perceptual (vernacular) -

C. Globalization

Communication technologies are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people and places and changing cultural practices

- What examples can you point to in support of this statement?

- What examples can you point to that don't fit this trend?

D. Diffusion

What is a hearth?

Relocation Diffusion - definition & example:

Expansion Diffusion – definition & example :

Hierarchical

Contagious

Stimulus

II. Population (chapters 2 & 3)

A. Demography

What is demography?

What is a population pyramid? ****Review the Population pyramids in chapter 2 on pp. 54 & 57****

Do developing countries have younger or older population structures? What do those pyramids look like? Why?

How do governments attempt to affect the demographic composition of their countries? *Define and give examples.*

Pro-natalist policies

Anti-natalist policies

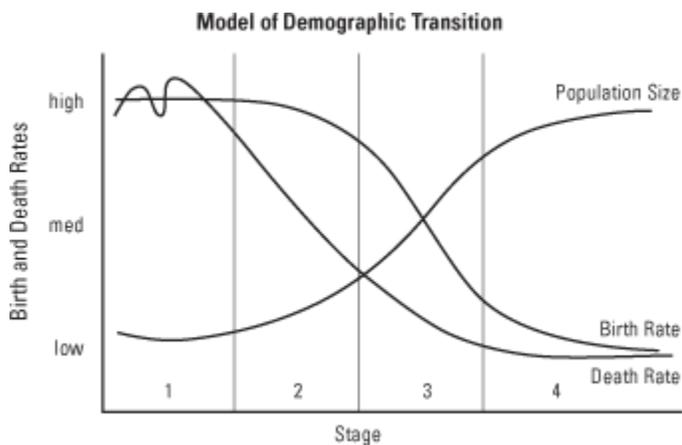
Identify specific examples of regions or states (countries) that have rapidly growing and declining populations.

Rapidly growing?

Rapidly declining?

What are the challenges associated with a rapidly growing and declining population?

Review the following model – The Demographic Transition Model (DTM). How do you explain what is happening in each stage and why? pp. 56-57



Stage 1

Stage 2 -

Stage 3 -

Stage 4 -

Possible stage 5 -

Examples of countries in:

Stage 2 - _____

Stage 3 - _____

Stage 4 - _____

What is arithmetic density? Where is it highest in the world?

What is physiological density? Where is it highest in the world?

What is agricultural density? Where is it highest in the world?

Who is Thomas Malthus? What were his ideas?

What are the criticisms of Malthus?

What is the epidemiologic transition?

B. Migration:

Review Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

- 1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter-migration.*
- 2. The majority of migrants move a short distance.*
- 3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations.*
- 4. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.*
- 5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.*

Give three examples of push factors. Include at least one contemporary and historic example.

Give three examples of pull factors. Include at least one contemporary and historic example.

What is the difference between cyclic and periodic movement?

Define: transhumance

What is the connection between the demographic transition model and migration patterns? In other words, countries in which stage of the DTM emigrate? To countries in which stage do they immigrate?

What is the difference between forced and voluntary migration? What are examples?

What is the difference between a refugee and IDP?

What is chain migration?

What are the various consequences of migration? (*Both for the countries from which people leave and for the countries to which people migrate*)

What is a remittance?

Other consequences?

Identify major historical migration patterns. (forced migration of Africans, immigration waves to the US, Great migration in U.S.)

III. Cultural Patterns and Processes (chapters 4, 5 & 6)

A. Local (or “folk”) and popular culture:

What's the difference between folk and popular culture?

Why is it not quite correct to say the U.S. has a "popular culture"? Consider, for example, the Pennsylvania Dutch, or Amish.

What are distance decay & time-space compression?

Differentiate between popular culture and folk culture in these areas:

- Diffusion:
- Globalization:
- Environmental issues:

What is the “cultural landscape”? Why do some places have a strong sense of place while other suffer from “placelessness”?

What is environmental determinism? Possibilism?

Define assimilation

B. Language: *Start by looking at trees and maps (p. 144-147)*

Name the top three language families and describe where they are located.

How does American English differ from that of England?

Why do people try to revive and preserve languages? What are some examples of this?

What is a *lingua franca*? What are examples?

What is a pidgin language? Creole?

C. Religion:

What is an ethnic religion? Examples?

What is a universalizing religion? Examples?

***You should be able to compare and contrast ethnic and universalizing religions and their geographic patterns.**

- What are the hearths of the major world religions (Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism)

- In which regions do the major religions (Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism) dominate?

- For Islam, where are Shiites concentrated?

How does religion affect the cultural landscape? (i.e. holy sites)

IV. Political Organization of Space (chapters 7 & 8)

A. How do racial, ethnic and gender identities affect places?

What is the definition of race?

Why is race important in geography?

What is ethnicity? Give an example.

Why is ethnicity important in geography?

B. The Nation-state concept

What is a nation? Example?

What is a state? Example?

What are multinational states and multistate nations? Example?

What is a stateless nation? Example?

What is the difference between a federal and unitary state? Give examples of each.

What is the difference between centripetal and centrifugal forces? Identify specific examples of each!

*Know this word: **Devolution** – the movement of power from the central government to regional governments within a state.*

Give several specific examples of devolution

Define: balkanization

Define: irredentism

Define: shatterbelt

Define: satellite state

What is the Law of the Sea?

C. World-systems theory

What is colonialism? What are specific examples of the effects of colonialism?

Review Wallerstein's world-systems theory, and remind yourselves of the terminology, i.e. core, periphery, semi-periphery

D. Shapes of States and Boundaries

State morphology (shape) has economic, political, and social implications.

- Give examples of compact, fragmented, perforated, prorupted, and elongated states. What are these implications?

What is a boundary? What are the various types?

Political boundaries do not always coincide with patterns of language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, and economy.

- Identify specific examples of where this is true.

Describe the 4 types of boundary disputes. What specific examples can you point to?

- a. Definitional
- b. Locational
- c. Operational
- d. Allocational

Describe the steps in the process of determining boundaries

- a. Define
- b. Delimit
- c. Demarcate
- d. Administrate

*Remember – boundaries are also sometimes drawn on the basis of cultural features such as language or religion. These are sometimes called **consequent boundaries**.*

Define: relic boundary

Define: subsequent boundary

Define: antecedent boundary

What is gerrymandering? Why is it important or significant in relation to internal political boundaries?

What is redistricting?

Read this: Some forces that may lead to supranationalism include economies of scale (the cost advantage that arises with increased output of a product.), trade agreements, military alliances, and transnational environmental challenge.

What is a supranational organization? Give at least three examples. Identify their purpose and when they were created.

V. Agriculture and Rural Land Use (chapter 10)

What are the main centers/regions of plant and animal domestication?

Review the three agricultural revolutions and be able to place them in time and describe the principal innovations of each.

1st

2nd

3rd

What is the Green Revolution? When did it occur?

What are the benefits & harmful effects of the “Green Revolution”

****Review the types of agriculture as describe in your textbook, i.e. shifting cultivation, pastoralism, plantation, Mediterranean, transhumance and look over the map of “world agriculture” ****

What are the differences between **subsistence** and **commercial** agriculture?

What are the differences between **intensive** and **extensive** agriculture?

What is Von Thunen’s model of rural land use & why is transportation important?

What are the various environmental consequences of agriculture?

What is “organic agriculture” and what are the benefits of growing organically raised crops?

What is meant by sustainable agriculture?

What is desertification and where is this a growing problem?

Who is Carl Sauer and how is he relevant to agriculture?

Agricultural regions are associated with major bioclimatic zones. Where is Mediterranean, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism practiced the world?

VI. Industrialization and Economic Development (chapters 9 & 11)

A. Development

What is development and how is it measured? What specific factors are measured to determine a country's level of development?

Why are women important in the story of development? Why is female empowerment such an important aspect of development?

What is Rostow's model of development?

What is Wallerstein's model of development?

What are the UN Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals?

What are "islands of development"? Special Economic Zones?

What are microcredit programs?

What is the important connection between development and environmental issues?

What is the GINI coefficient? Google this.

Know that NIC stands for newly industrialized country. Some of these NICS are Brazil, Russia, India, and China. They have become known as the BRIC countries. Know this!

B. Industry & Services

Read this: Industrialization began in response to new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources. The diffusion of industrialization led to growing populations and increased food supplies, which freed workers to see industrial jobs in cities.

What are the main industrial regions described in chapter 11, KI 1?

What is Weber's least cost theory? Why is it a locational theory?

What is the difference between a bulk-reducing (i.e. smelting) and bulk-increasing (i.e. bottling) industry? Examples?

What is the new international "division of labor"?

What is outsourcing and why is it significant?

What is "just in time delivery"?

What is a maquiladora and how do maquiladoras represent the new international division of labor?

What is meant by deindustrialization? How is this term connected to the previous terms? (see Rust belt at end of packet)

Know the 4 Economic "Tigers" = Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore & Taiwan
*Know this word - Commodity chain: **series of links** connecting the many places of production and distribution, resulting in a commodity that is exchanged on the world market*

What is a "footloose industry"?

*Know this word: **Agglomeration**: a process involving the clustering or concentrating of people or activities. The term often refers to manufacturing plants and businesses that benefit from close proximity because they share skilled-labor pools and technological and financial amenities. (i.e. Silicon Valley)*

Big Box retail: (i.e. Target, Wall-Mart) How has this affected the retail sector?

Identify the different sectors of the economy

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary
- Quinary

C. Resources

Read this: Sustainable development addresses issues of natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the costs and effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change, as well as issues of human health, well-being, and social and economic inequality.

What are renewable and nonrenewable resources? Examples?

Why are fossil fuels being depleted? Where is this particularly problematic?

Why are energy resources important for development?

Review the various threats to our planet: pollution (= a discharge greater than the environmental capacity to absorb it) and other environmental stresses (i.e. desertification, deforestation, acid rain).

VII. Cities and Urban Land Use (chapters 12 & 13)

True or false? The form, function and size of urban settlements are constantly changing? T F

Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities. Define site and situation.

What are the hearths of urbanization?

Review Central Place Theory -- Central to this theory is that settlements (i.e. cities, towns, hamlets) exist to provide services for their "hinterlands." What is meant by range and threshold? How does the size of the settlement affect the types of services?

What is the CBD? How is land used in the CBD? How would you describe land values in the CBD in comparison to other areas?

What is bid rent theory?

What is suburbanization & why is it important?

Review the Models of Urban Structure: Identify a few key points about each
Concentric zone (Burgess)

Sector (Hoyt)

Multiple Nuclei

Urban Realms model, include edge city

Latin American City (Griffin-Ford model)?

Galactic city model/Peripheral model

Read this: Urban areas face economic social, political, culture, and environmental challenges.

What is a squatter settlement and where are squatter settlements usually located?

What is urban sprawl, and what policies are aimed at countering it?

Describe smart growth strategies such as new urbanism & green belts. *Google this.*

What are other examples of economic, social, political, cultural and environmental challenges of cities due to growth or decline?

Define and give an example:
“world city”

What is a megacity?

“primate city”

What is the rank size rule?

What are **Borcharts epochs of urban transportation development**?

Know these belts

Rust Belt

- The northern industrial states of the United States, including Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, in which heavy industry was once the dominant economic activity. In the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, these states lost much of their economic base to economically attractive regions of the United States and to countries where labor was cheaper, leaving old machinery to rust in the moist northern climate.

Sun Belt

- U.S. region, mostly comprised of southeastern and southwestern states, which has grown most dramatically since World War II.

Finally – Review political maps. Especially: Canada, South Asia, The Middle East, South America, and KNOW the regions on the next page.

World regions maps: Many of these regions overlap or have transitional boundaries, such as Brazil, which is part of Latin America but has Portuguese colonial heritage. Although some regions are based on culture, others are defined by physiographic features, such as sub-Saharan Africa, which is the part of the continent south of the Sahara Desert. Not all geographers agree on how each region is defined. One geographer may place Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Middle East, but another may place them in Central Asia as both countries were formerly parts of the Soviet Union. Likewise some geographers use the term Middle East, whereas others use Southwest Asia to describe the same region.

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Big Picture View



AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look

