

AP Human Geography Exam Review

50% of the grade is 75 multiple choice questions (60 minutes)

50% of the exam grade is 3 essays (75 minutes)

Unit I. Human Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives 5-10%

1. Geography as a field of inquiry
2. Evolution of key geographical concepts and models associated with notable geographers
3. Key concepts underlying the geographic perspective: location, space, place, pattern, regionalization, and globalization
4. Key geographical skills such as:
 - a. How to use and think about maps and spatial data
 - b. How to understand and interpret the implications of associations among phenomena in places
 - c. How to recognize and interpret at different scales the relationships among patterns and processes
 - d. How to define regions and evaluate the regionalization process
 - e. How to characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places
5. New geographic technologies such as GIS and GPS
6. Sources of geographical ideas and data: the field, census data, etc.

Basic Concepts

Changing attributes of place (built landscape, sequent occupance)

Cultural attributes (cultural landscape)

Density (arithmetic, physiological)

Diffusion (hearth, relocation, expansion, hierarchical, contagious, stimulus)

Direction (absolute, relative)

Dispersion/concentration (dispersed/scattered, clustered/agglomerated)

Distance (absolute, relative)

Distribution

Environmental determinism

Location (absolute, relative, site, situation, place name)

Pattern (linear, centralized, random)

Physical attributes (natural landscape)

Possibilism

Region (formal/uniform, functional/nodal, perceptual/vernacular)

Scale (implied degree of generalization)

Size

Spatial (of or pertaining to space on or near Earth's surface)

Spatial interaction (accessibility, connectivity, network, distance decay, friction of distance, time-space compression)

Geographic Tools

Distortion

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Global Positioning System (GPS)

Grid (North and South Poles, latitude, parallel, equator, longitude, meridian, prime meridian, international date line)

Map (Maps are the tool most uniquely identified with geography; the ability to use and interpret maps is an essential geographic skill.) Map scale (distance on a map relative to distance on Earth)

Map types (thematic, statistical, cartogram, dot, choropleth, isoline)

Mental map

Model (a simplified abstraction of reality, structured to clarify causal relationships): Geographers use models (e.g., Demographic Transition, Epidemiological Transition, Gravity, Von Thünen, Weber, Stages of Growth [Rostow], Concentric Circle [Burgess], Sector [Hoyt], Multiple Nuclei, Central Place [Christaller], and so on) to explain patterns, make informed decisions, and predict future behaviors.

Projection

Remote sensing

Time zones

Unit II. Population 13-17%

1. Geographical analysis of population
 - a. Boundaries, aerial units and densities
 - b. Scale and process
 - c. Population and environment
2. Population distribution and composition
 - a. Factors affecting distribution
 - b. Consequences of particular distributions
 - c. Patterns of age, sex, race and ethnicity
 - d. Responses to natural hazards: past, present, and future
3. Population growth and decline over time and space
 - a. Historical trends and projections for the future
 - b. Regional variations of demographic transitions
 - c. Patterns of fertility, mortality and health
 - d. Effects of pro- and anti-natalist policies
4. Population movement
 - a. Major voluntary and involuntary migrations at different scales
 - b. Short term, local movements and activity space

Basic Concepts

Population

Age distribution

Carrying capacity

Cohort

Demographic equation

Demographic momentum

Demographic regions

Demographic Transition model

Dependency ratio

Diffusion of fertility control

Disease diffusion

Doubling time

Ecumene

Epidemiological Transition model

Gendered space

Infant mortality rate

J-curve

Maladaptation

Malthus, Thomas

Mortality

Natality

Neo-Malthusian

Overpopulation

Population densities

Population distributions

Population explosion

Population projection

Population pyramid

Rate of natural increase

S-curve

Sex ratio

Standard of living

Sustainability

Underpopulation

Zero population growth

Migration

Activity space

Chain migration

Cyclic movement
Distance decay
Forced
Gravity model
Internal migration
Intervening opportunity
Migration patterns

- Intercontinental
- Interregional
- Rural-urban

Migratory movement
Periodic movement
Personal space
Place utility
Push-pull factors
Refugee
Space-time prism
Step migration
Transhumance
Transmigration
Voluntary

III. Cultural Patterns and Processes 13-17%

1. Concepts of culture
 - a. Traits and complexes
 - b. Diffusion
 - c. Acculturation
 - d. Cultural regions and realms
2. Cultural differences
 - a. Language
 - b. Religion
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Gender
 - e. Popular and folk culture
3. Environmental impact of cultural attitudes and practices
4. Cultural landscapes and cultural identity
 - a. Values and preferences
 - b. Symbolic landscapes and sense of place

Basic Vocabulary Concepts of Culture

Acculturation
Assimilation
Cultural adaptation
Cultural core/periphery pattern
Cultural ecology
Cultural identity
Cultural landscape
Cultural realm
Culture
Culture region

- Formal – core, periphery
- Functional – node
- Vernacular (perceptual) – regional self-awareness

Diffusion types

- Expansion – hierarchical, contagious, stimulus
- Relocation

Innovation adoption

Maladaptive diffusion

Sequent occupance

Folk and Popular Culture

Adaptive strategies

Anglo-American landscape characteristics

Architectural form

Built environment

Folk culture

Folk food

Folk house

Folk songs

Folklore

Material culture

Nonmaterial culture

Popular culture

Survey systems

Traditional architecture

Language

Creole

Dialect

Indo-European languages

Isogloss

Language

Language family

Language group

Language subfamily

Lingua franca

Linguistic diversity

Monolingual/multilingual

Official language

Pidgin

Toponymy

Trade language

Religion

Animism

Buddhism

Cargo cult pilgrimage

Christianity

Confucianism

Ethnic religion

Exclave/enclave

Fundamentalism

Geomancy (feng shui)

Hadj

Hinduism

Interfaith boundaries

Islam

Jainism

Judaism

Landscapes of the dead

Monotheism/polytheism

Mormonism

Muslim pilgrimage

Muslim population
Proselytic religion
Reincarnation
Religion (groups, places)
Religious architectural styles
Religious conflict
Religious culture hearth
Religious toponym
Sacred space
Secularism
Shamanism
Sharia law
Shintoism
Sikhism
Sunni/Shia
Taoism
Theocracy
Universalizing
Zoroastrianism
Ethnicity
Acculturation
Adaptive strategy
Assimilation
Barrio
Chain migration
Cultural adaptation
Cultural shatterbelt
Ethnic cleansing
Ethnic conflict
Ethnic enclave
Ethnic group
Ethnic homeland
Ethnic landscape
Ethnic neighborhood
Ethnicity
Ethnocentrism
Ghetto
Plural society
Race
Segregation
Social distance
Gender
Dowry death
Enfranchisement
Gender
Gender gap
Infanticide
Longevity gap
Maternal mortality rate

IV. Political Organization of Space 13-17%

1. Territorial dimensions of politics
 - a. The concept of territoriality
 - b. The nature and meaning of boundaries
 - c. Influences of boundaries on identity, interaction, and exchange
2. Evolution of the contemporary political pattern
 - a. The nation-state concept
 - b. Colonialism and imperialism
 - c. Internal political boundaries and arrangements
3. Challenges to inherited political-territorial arrangements
 - a. Changing nature of sovereignty
 - b. Fragmentation, unification, alliance
 - c. Spatial relationships between political patterns and patterns of ethnicity, economy, and environment

Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Annexation

Antarctica

Apartheid

Balkanization

Border landscape

Boundary, disputes (definitional, locational, operational, allocational)

Boundary, origin (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)

Boundary, process (definition, delimitation, demarcation)

Boundary, type (natural/physical, ethnographic/cultural, geometric)

Buffer state

Capital

Centrifugal

Centripetal

City-state

Colonialism

Confederation

Conference of Berlin (1884)

Core/periphery

Decolonization

Devolution

Domino theory

EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)

Electoral regions

Enclave/exclave

Ethnic conflict

European Union

Federal

Forward capital

Frontier

Geopolitics

Gerrymander

Global commons

Heartland/rimland

Immigrant states

International organization

Iron Curtain

Irredentism

Israel/Palestine

Landlocked

Law of the Sea

Lebanon

Mackinder, Halford J.

Manifest destiny
Median-line principle
Microstate
Ministate
Nation
National iconography
Nation-state
Nunavut
Raison d'être
Reapportionment
Regionalism
Religious conflict
Reunification
Satellite state
Self-determination
Shatterbelt
Sovereignty
State
Stateless ethnic groups
Stateless nation
Suffrage
Supranationalism
Territorial disputes
Territorial morphology (compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, perforated)
Territoriality
Theocracy
Treaty ports
UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)
Unitary
USSR collapse
Women's enfranchisement

Unit V. Agricultural and Rural Land Use 13-17%

1. Development and diffusion of agriculture
 - a. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution
 - b. Second Agricultural Revolution
2. Major agricultural production regions
 - a. Agricultural systems associated with major bioclimatic zones
 - b. Variations within major zones and effects of markets
 - c. Linkages and flows among regions of food production and consumption
3. Rural land use and settlement patterns
 - a. Models of agricultural land use, including Von Thunen's model
 - b. Settlement patterns associated with major agricultural types
4. Modern commercial agriculture
 - a. Third Agricultural Revolution
 - b. Green Revolution
 - c. Biotechnology
 - d. Spatial organization and diffusion of industrial agriculture
 - e. Future food supplies and environmental impacts of agriculture

Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Adaptive strategies
Agrarian
Agribusiness
Agricultural industrialization
Agricultural landscape

Agricultural location model
Agricultural origins
Agriculture
Animal domestication
Aquaculture
Biorevolution
Biotechnology
Collective farm
Commercial agriculture (intensive, extensive)
Core/periphery
Crop rotation
Cultivation regions
Dairying
Debt-for-nature swap
Diffusion
Double cropping
Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary)
Environmental modification (pesticides, soil erosion, desertification)
Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation [slash-and-burn, milpa, swidden], nomadic herding/pastoralism)
Extractive industry
Farm crisis
Farming
Feedlot
First agricultural revolution
Fishing
Food chain
Forestry
Globalized agriculture
Green revolution
Growing season
Hunting and gathering
Intensive subsistence agriculture
Intertillage
Livestock ranching
Market gardening
Mediterranean agriculture
Mineral fuels
Mining
Planned economy
Plant domestication
Plantation agriculture
Renewable/nonrenewable
Rural settlement (dispersed, nucleated, building material, village form)
Sauer, Carl O.
Second agricultural revolution
Specialization
Staple grains
Suitcase farm
Survey patterns (long lots, metes and bounds, township-and-range)

Sustainable yield

Third agricultural revolution (mechanization, chemical farming, food manufacturing)
"Tragedy of the commons"
Transhumance
Truck farm
Von Thünen, Johann Heinrich

VI. Industrialization and Economic Development 13-17%

1. Growth and diffusion of industrialization
 - a. The changing roles of energy and technology
 - b. Industrial Revolution
 - c. Evolution of economic cores and peripheries
 - d. Geographic critiques of models of economic localization (i.e. land rent, comparative costs of transportation), industrial location, economic development, and world systems
2. Contemporary patterns and impacts of industrialization and development
 - a. Spatial organization of the world economy
 - b. Variations in levels of development
 - c. Deindustrialization
 - d. Pollution, health, and quality of life
 - e. Industrialization, environmental change, and sustainability
 - f. Local development initiatives; government policies

Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Development
Agricultural labor force
Calorie consumption
Core-periphery model
Cultural convergence
Dependency theory
Development
Energy consumption
Foreign direct investment
Gender
Gross domestic product (GDP)
Gross national product (GNP)
Human Development Index
Levels of development
Measures of development
Neocolonialism
Physical Quality of Life Index
Purchasing power parity
Rostow, W. W.
"Stages of Growth" model
Technology gap
Technology transfer
Third World
World Systems Theory
Industrialization
Acid rain
Agglomeration
Agglomeration economies
Air pollution
Aluminum industry (factors of production, location)
Assembly line production/Fordism
Bid rent theory
Break-of-bulk point
Canadian industrial heartland
Carrier efficiency
Comparative advantage
Cumulative causation
Deglomeration
Deindustrialization

Economic sectors
Economies of scale
Ecotourism
Energy resources
Entrepôt
Export processing zone
Fixed costs
Footloose industry
Four Tigers
Greenhouse effect
Growth poles
Heartland/rimland
Industrial location theory
Industrial regions (place, fuel source, characteristics)
Industrial Revolution
Industry (receding, growing)
Infrastructure
International division of labor
Labor-intensive
Least-cost location
Major manufacturing regions
Manufacturing exports
Manufacturing/warehouse location (industrial parks, agglomeration, shared services, zoning, transportation, taxes, environmental considerations)
Maquiladora
Market orientation
Multiplier effect
NAFTA
Outsourcing
Ozone depletion
Plant location (supplies, "just in time" delivery)
Postindustrial
Refrigeration
Resource crisis
Resource orientation
Special economic zones (China)
Specialized economic zones
Substitution principle
Threshold/range
Time-space compression
Topocide
Trade (complementarity)
Transnational corporation
Ubiquitous
Variable costs
Weber, Alfred
Weight-gaining
Weight-losing
World cities

VII. Cities and Urban Land Use 13-17%

1. Definitions of urbanism
2. Origin and evolution of cities
 - a. Historical patterns of urbanization
 - b. Rural-urban migration and urban growth
 - c. Global cities and megacities
 - d. Models of urban systems
3. Functional character of contemporary cities
 - a. Changing employment mix
 - b. Changing demographic and social structures
4. Built environment and social space
 - a. Comparative models of internal city structure
 - b. Transportation and infrastructure
 - c. Political organization of urban areas
 - d. Urban planning and design
 - e. Patterns of race, ethnicity, gender, and class
 - f. Uneven development, ghettoization, and gentrification
 - g. Impacts of suburbanization and edge cities

Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Agglomeration
Barriadas
Bid-rent theory
Blockbusting
CBD (central business district)
Census tract
Centrality
Centralization
Central-place theory
Christaller, Walter
City
Cityscapes
Colonial city
Commercialization
Commuter zone
Concentric zone model
Counterurbanization
Decentralization
Deindustrialization
Early cities
Economic base (basic/nonbasic)
Edge city
Emerging cities
Employment structure
Entrepôt
Ethnic neighborhood
Favela
Female-headed household
Festival landscape
Gateway city
Gender
Gentrification
Ghetto
Globalization
Great cities
High-tech corridors

Hinterland
Hydraulic civilization
Indigenous city
In-filling
Informal sector
Infrastructure
Inner city
Invasion and succession
Lateral commuting
Medieval cities
Megacities
Megalopolis/conurbation
Metropolitan area
Multiple nuclei model
Multiplier effect
Neighborhood
Office park
Peak land value intersection
Planned communities
Postindustrial city
Postmodern urban landscape
Primate city
Racial steering
Rank-size rule
Redlining
Restrictive covenants
Sector model
Segregation
Settlement form (nucleated, dispersed, elongated)
Shopping mall
Site/situation
Slum
Social structure
Specialization
Squatter settlement
Street pattern (grid, dendritic; access, control)
Suburb
Suburbanization
Symbolic landscape
Tenement
Threshold/range
Town
Underclass
Underemployment
Urban growth rate
Urban function
Urban hearth area
Urban heat island
Urban hierarchy
Urban hydrology
Urban morphology
Urbanization
Urbanized population
World city
Zone in transition
Zoning