**AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**EXAM REVIEW**

*Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper.*

*Include as much detail as possible as well as multiple real world examples where applicable.***Unit 1- Geography Nature and Perspectives**

1.Compare absolute location to relative location.

2.List characteristics of globalization.

3.How is McDonald’s an example of globalization? How is it an example of local diversity?

4.What is the difference between physical geography and human geography?

5.List 8 early geographers and what contribution they made to geography.

6.Map projections: Robinson, Mercator, Peters – describe 1 advantage/1 disadvantage for each.

7.Identify the four types of map distortion.

8.What is the difference between GPS, remote sensing, and GIS?

9.Define: cultural landscape

10. Give the toponym, site and situation of Pioneer High School.

11. What is the highest measurement for a line of longitude? Latitude?

12. Identify and define the three types of regions.

13. The United Kingdom is more economically developed than many other countries because of the North Atlantic Drift (warm ocean current). Does this statement reflect possibilism or environmental determinism? Explain your answer.

14. What is a transnational corporation? Give an example.

15. What impact has globalization had on the global cultural landscape?

16. Describe the 2 different types of diffusion.

17. What are the three types of expansion diffusion?

**Unit 2- Population**

1.List characteristics of MDCs.

2.List characteristics of LDCs.

3.Define: demography

4.Where are the four major population clusters in the world?

5.Explain arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural density.

6.How are concentration and density different?

7.Describe the relationship between Natural Increase Rate (NIR) and doubling time.

8.Define total fertility rate.

9.Can you read a population pyramid? Briefly describe each of the five stages of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

10. Give two reasons the Industrial Revolution led to a population increase.

11. Draw the shape of a population pyramid at each stage of the demographic transition.

12. Why is it more difficult for developing countries to reduce their Crude Birth Rate than it was to reduce their Crude Death Rate?

13. What types of jobs can be found in each stage of the demographic transition?

14. Which stage of the Epidemiologic Transition includes death by infectious diseases, accidents and animal attacks?

**Unit 2- Migration**

1.What is the relationship between emigration/immigration and net migration?

2.What is circulation?

3.What are the 3 types of centripetal and centrifugal factors?

4.What is the difference between an intervening obstacle and intervening opportunity?

5.What is the difference between internal and international migration?

6.The highest percentage of immigrants is found in which region of the world? What is the TYPE of pull factor at work in this place?

7.Explain the term brain drain.

8.What are the 3 main types of intra-regional migration? Describe positive and negative effects of each.

9.Which type of intraregional migration is most prevalent world-wide? Which is most prevalent in the United States?

**Unit 3- Culture**

1.How are acculturation and assimilation different?

2.Ethnocentrism vs. cultural relativism – which one represents a person who might be biased?

3.Describe a uniform landscape.

4.Folk culture and popular culture – which is most associated with local diversity and which is most associated with globalization?

5.Compare culture trait vs. culture system vs. culture complex vs. culture region

6.Compare and contrast the characteristics of popular vs. folk culture in the following ways:

a) Origins b) Diffusion

**Language**

1.Explain the difference between a language family, language branch, and language group.

2.Explain the difference between a dialect and an accent.

3.What is an isogloss?

4.Define: lingua franca

5.Describe major language families in Europe, the Americas, East Asia, SW Asia and Africa.

**Religion**

1.Identify the following for each religion:

a)point of origin b)method of diffusion c)current distribution

2.List the major branches of Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism.

3.Compare/contrast characteristics of universalizing and ethnic religions.

4.Describe the significance of Jerusalem. Which religions consider Jerusalem holy?

5.Explain a specific religious conflict for each of the following categories:

a) religion vs. politics/government

b) religion vs. religion - interfaith conflicts

c) religion vs. religion - intrafaith conflicts

d) religion vs. secularism

**Ethnicity**

1. describe the distribution of major ethnicities within the US:
   1. identify  states/regions  in which they are clustered
   2. regions in which they are mostly  absent
   3. provide reasons for the present distribution
2. give and describe examples of ethnic conflicts in at least 3 different regions.
3. discuss the roles, both positive and negative, of nationalism in a state.
4. define and give examples
   1. part-nation states
   2. multinational states
   3. stateless nations

**Unit 4- Political Geography**

1. Define sovereignty.
2. Describe the history and current standing in the following complicated political situations:
   1. Taiwan (Rep. of China) and the People’s Republic of China
   2. Kashmir
   3. Kosovo
   4. Cyprus
   5. Israel and Palestine
   6. Morocco and Western Sahara
   7. South China Sea
   8. East China Sea
3. Colonial History
   1. On the attached map, shade in the colonial claims for the listed European powers
   2. Label the modern day country
   3. Study this map
4. In what ways have colonial powers impacted their colonies? Think in terms of culture, language, religion, economics, borders, political structure, etc.
5. Describe the purpose of each of the following supranational organizations:
   1. NAFTA
   2. UN
   3. OPEC
   4. EU
   5. NATO
   6. Warsaw Pact
   7. WHO
   8. WTO
   9. IMF

**Unit 5- Agriculture**

1. How might climate determine the type of agriculture in a region?
2. Where is the hearth for the following crops/animals?
   1. Corn
   2. Wheat
   3. Barley
   4. Rice
   5. Potatoes
   6. Beans
   7. Cattle
   8. Sheep
   9. Horses
   10. Chickens
   11. Goats
   12. Llama
   13. Water Buffalo
3. Define transhumance
4. Describe the differences between the First Agricultural Revolution, Second Agricultural Revolution, and Green Revolution
5. Describe each of the following rural settlement patterns
   1. Clustered
   2. Dispersed
   3. Linear
6. Describe each of the following food-choice movements
   1. Organic farming
   2. Eat-Local movement
   3. Value-added specialty crops
   4. Fair Trade
7. Describe the role of women in agriculture. How is it different in LDCs vs. MDCs

**Unit 6- Industry and Economic Development**

1. Explain the Gender Empowerment Index
2. What is the difference between a basic and non-basic sector?
3. Describe how each of the following measures can describe a country’s development level
   1. GNI
   2. Sectoral structure of the economy
   3. Income distribution
   4. PPP
   5. Infant mortality rates
   6. Literacy rates
4. How have microloans helped women in developing countries?
5. Describe complementarity and comparative advantage.
6. What is a special economic zone? Provide examples
7. How does tourism impact a region? Think in terms of the economy, the culture, and the environment.

**Unit 7- Cities and Urban Land Use**

1. Describe the characteristics of world (also called global) cities.
2. According to Borchert’s Epochs of Urbanization, where were most American cities located before 1850? Why?
3. Identify and describe some of the policies and actions that have contributed to the racial segregation and ghettoization of American cities.
4. Describe the characteristics of primate cities. What are some advantages and disadvantages to a country having a primate city?
5. What caused the suburbanization of the U.S. following WWII? *Give multiple reasons*.
6. Define the rank-size rule and give a numerical example to show your understanding.
7. How does urban planning work in the U.S.? (*what laws do city planners have to follow and interpret?*)
8. Relative to the CBD, where is land value the highest? Where is population density the highest? (*think about the bid-rent theory)*
9. What is gentrification? What groups or types of people engage in gentrification?
10. What is causing population growth in megacities in LDCs?
11. Describe New Urbanism, and other methods of sustainable urban design.
12. Describe the purpose of Central Place Theory.
13. According to Central Place Theory, what is *range*? What is *threshold*? Give an example of a business that would have a high range. A small range?
14. Describe what edge cities are and how they have changed urban land use in the U.S.
15. Identify some negative environmental impacts of contemporary urban land use.
16. Where are the urban hearths? How did the first cities develop?
17. What are greenbelts, and what is their purpose?
18. What was it called when banks would not lend money to people living within certain areas?
19. What are some issues associated with suburban sprawl?
20. Explain the gravity model.

