**AP Human Geography Exam Study Schedule 2019**

**Diagnostic Test**

Take the 2006 AP Exam and review correct answers

Identify areas of strength and weakness

**April 15-20 Geography Skills | Population | Migration**

*Review vocabulary from Chapters 1-3*

*Self-Reflect on Course Articulation from Units 1 & 2*

Projections: Mercator, Robinson, polar & 4 Types of Distortion: shape, area, distance, direction

Types of maps:

o reference: physical and political

o thematic: choropleth, dot, graduated symbol, isoline, cartogram

Location, site/situation, place, density/concentration/pattern, scale of analysis

Types of regions (formal, functional, perceptual), world regions (map), regionalism/regionalization

Types of diffusion (relocation) (expansion: hierarchical, contagious, stimulus)

Space-time compression, globalization, environmental determinism, possibilism

Geospatial data (census data, remote sensing, GPS, GIS), qualitative vs. quantitative data

Mathematical formulas and graphs (natural increase rate, population doubling time, distance decay)

Population density (arithmetic, physiological, agricultural)

Four major global population clusters, types of density (arithmetic, physiological, agricultural)

Demographic Transition Model, population pyramids, sex ratio, dependency ratio, Epidemiologic Transition Model

Malthusian theory, carrying capacity, cornucopians

Pronatalist vs. antinatalist population policies and examples

Changing global patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration

Push vs. pull factors (cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, political)

Forced migrations (refugees, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers)

Voluntary migrations (transnational, internal, chain, step, and rural to urban)

Historical migrations (forced African migration, US immigration waves, from Europe/Asia to colonies)

Remittances, consequences of migrations (cultural, economic, environmental, political)

Migration transition model, Raventstein’s Laws

**April 21-24 Agriculture**

*Review vocabulary from Chapter 11*

*Self-Reflect on Course Articulation from Unit 5*

Hearths of domestication for plants and animals (SW Asia/Fertile Crescent, SE Asia, the Americas)

o Diffusion/globalization of plants/animals (Columbian Exchange)

Map of agricultural production regions by climate region

o Subsistence: pastoral nomadism, shifting cultivation, intensive (wet rice and non-rice), plantations

o Commercial: mixed crop/livestock, dairy, grain, ranching, Mediterranean, commercial gardening

Intensive farming (market gardening, plantation, mixed crop/livestock, wet rice)

Extensive farming (shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, ranching)

1st / 2nd / 3rd Agricultural Revolutions (positives/negatives of Green Revolution)

Environmental, cultural, health debate: GMOs, biotechnology, aquaculture, organic farming

Sustainable agriculture, crop rotation, double-cropping

Agribusiness (large-scale agriculture, commodity chains, technology)

Von Thunen’s Model (new vs. old; bid-rent; specialty farming exceptions; examples)

Environmental issues: irrigation, desertification, deforestation, reduction in biodiversity, chemical use

Food-choice issues: organic, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements

Changing role of women in food production (food gathering, farming, managing agribusiness) and the role of women changing types of food family consumes/food prep

**April 25-30 Development | Industry**

*Review Vocabulary from Chapter 10 and Chapter 12*

*Self-Reflect on Course Articulation from Unit 6*

Industrial Revolution

Economic sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary, quarternary, quinary)

Alfred Weber’s model of industrial location (transportation, labor costs, agglomeration)

Bulk-gaining/-reducing, right-to-work, Fordist vs. post-Fordist, just-in-time-delivery, footloose industry

Social/economic measure of development (GNI per capita, economic sectors, income distribution,

CBR/TFR, IMR, access to health care, literacy rates)

Measures of gender inequality (reproductive health, empowerment, labor-market participation)

Human Development Index (HDI) à know spatial distribution and variations within countries/regions

Rostsow’s Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein’s Word System Theory

UN Millennium Development Goals, gender equity, microloans

Complementarity, comparative advantage, outsourcing, economic restructuring, deindustrialization

New international division of labor, maquiladoras, special economic zones, free trade zones

High technology industries, growth poles (Silicon Valley in CA, Research Triangle in NC)

International trading blocs (EU, NAFTA), BRICS, NICs

Fossil fuels, alternative energy sources, OPEC, proven vs. potential reserves, ecotourism

**May 1-6 Political Geography**

*Review vocabulary from Chapter 8*

*Self-Reflect on Course Articulation from Unit 4*

State, nation-state, nation, stateless nation, multinational state, multistate nation, autonomous region

Sovereignty, democratization (since end of WWII), fall of Communism (new states, balance of power)

o Former Soviet Republics (Baltic, European, Central Asia, Caucasus, Russia)

Influence of colonialism and imperialism on spread of nationalism and political boundaries

Geopolitical power (heartland, rimland, and organic theories) vs. territoriality (connection to land)

Boundaries (defined, delimited, demarcated, administered) (superimposed, antecedent, natural, geometric)

Boundary disputes (Jammu/Kashmir, Ukraine/Crimea/Russia, Israel/Pakistan, Western Sahara, Antarctica), Law of the Sea (South China Sea, Artic Sea)

Redistricting, gerrymandering, and voting districts

Forms of governance (unitary vs. federal states); democracy, autocracy, theocracy, communism

State morphology (compact, elongated, perforated, fragmented, prorupted)

Supranationalism (UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA)

Devolution (causes: physical geography, ethnic separatism, terrorism, economic/social problems)

o Irredentism, autonomous regions (Nunavut, Native American reservations, Kurds in Iraq),

subnational political-territorial units (Spain, Belgium, Canada), balkanization (former Yugoslavia,

the Caucasus)

Centrifugal forces (political, uneven development, stateless nations, ethnic separatism)

Centripetal forces (national identity, equitable infrastructure development, currency, cultural similarities)

Eurozone Crisis: economic, political, cultural pros/cons

Ethnicity, nationality, race, nationalism à ethnic cleansing, genocide

**May 7-10 Cultural Geography**

*Review vocabulary from Chapters 4-7*

*Self-Reflect on Course Articulation from Unit 3*

Concept of culture (shared societal practices, technologies, attitudes, behaviors) vs. cultural traits

(individual elements of culture: food preferences, architecture, land use)

Folk vs. popular culture (origin, diffusion, distribution) à food preferences, architecture, land use

Impact of globalization on changing cultural practices (use of English, loss of indigenous languages)

Cultural landscape (ethnicity and gender influence use of space; sings, architecture, sacred sites)

o Expressions of culture: physical features, ag/industrial practices, religious/linguistic characteristics

Impact of colonialism, imperialism, and trade on patterns/practices of culture (language, religion)

Language family, branch, group (know patterns and distributions)

Origin and diffusion of English, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan

Dialects, creole, pidgin, lingua franca, isolated languages (Basque), Quebec

Ethnic religions (Hinduism, Judaism) à near hearth, relocation diffusion

Universalizing religions (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism) expansion and relocation diffusion

Distribution of religions (world map, US map)

Origin, diffusion, distribution of religions, scared space/place of worship, holy cities

Conflict (Catalonia/Spain, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, India/Pakistan, Israel/Palestine, Jerusalem)

**May 10 – May 13 Models & Theories and Urban**

Demographic Transition Model

Epidemiologic Transition Model

Malthusian Theory

Agricultural Revolutions (1st, 2nd)

Green Revolution

Von Thünen Model of Agricultural Land Use Model

Bid-Rent Theory

Weber’s Model of Industrial Location (Least Cost)

Rostsow’s Stages of Economic Growth

Wallerstein’s World System Theory

Neocolonialism

Dependency Theory

Heartland, Rimland, & Organic Theories

Domino Theory & Containment

Law of the Sea

Impact of Globalization on Culture

Cultural Landscape

Borchert’s Epochs of Urban Growth

Rank-Size Rule vs. Primate City Rule

Christaller’s Central Place Theory

Gravity Model

Burgess Concentric-Zone Model

Hoyt Sector Model

Harris-Ullman Multiple-Nuclei Model

Galactic City Model

World Regional Urban Models (L .Am, Afr., Muslim, Asia)

Walkable, Mixed-Use Urban Design

Smart-Growth Policies (New Urbanism, Greenbelts, Slow-growth Cities)

Food Deserts

Gentrification

**Review Sessions in Class**

*We will review these topics during class time. With such limited time in class, our focus will be on models and theories, as well as FRQ questions. You should be reviewing vocabulary on your own outside of class.*