**AP Human Geography Exam Review**

* 50% of the score is 75 multiple choice questions (60 minutes)
* 50% of the score is 3 FRQs (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:
	1. How to use and think about maps and spatial data
	2. How to understand and interpret the implications of associations among phenomena in places
	3. How to recognize and interpret at different scales the relationships among patterns and processes
	4. How to define regions and evaluate the regionalization process
	5. 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
	1. Boundaries, aerial units and densities
	2. Scale and process
	3. Population and environment
2. Population distribution and composition
	1. Factors affecting distribution
	2. Consequences of particular distributions
	3. Patterns of age, sex, race and ethnicity
	4. Responses to natural hazards: past, present, and future
3. Population growth and decline over time and space
	1. Historical trends and projections for the future
	2. Regional variations of demographic transitions
	3. Patterns of fertility, mortality and health
	4. Effects of pro- and anti-natalist policies
4. Population movement
	1. Major voluntary and involuntary migrations at different scales
	2. 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
	1. Traits and complexes
	2. Diffusion
	3. Acculturation
	4. Cultural regions and realms
2. Cultural differences
	1. Language
	2. Religion
	3. Ethnicity
	4. Gender
	5. Popular and folk culture
3. Environmental impact of cultural attitudes and practices
4. Cultural landscapes and cultural identity
	1. Values and preferences
	2. 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

**Religion continued…**

* 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
	1. The concept of territoriality
	2. The nature and meaning of boundaries
	3. Influences of boundaries on identity, interaction, and exchange
2. Evolution of the contemporary political pattern
	1. The nation-state concept
	2. Colonialism and imperialism
	3. Internal political boundaries and arrangements
3. Challenges to inherited political-territorial arrangements
	1. Changing nature of sovereignty
	2. Fragmentation, unification, alliance
	3. 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
	1. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution
	2. Second Agricultural Revolution
2. Major agricultural production regions
	1. Agricultural systems associated with major bioclimatic zones
	2. Variations within major zones and effects of markets
	3. Linkages and flows among regions of food production and consumption
3. Rural land use and settlement patterns
	1. Models of agricultural land use, including Von Thunen’s model
	2. Settlement patterns associated with major agricultural types
4. Modern commercial agriculture
	1. Third Agricultural Revolution
	2. Green Revolution
	3. Biotechnology
	4. Spatial organization and diffusion of industrial agriculture
	5. 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 Henrich

**VI. Industrialization and Economic Development 13-17%**

1. Growth and diffusion of industrialization
	1. The changing roles of energy and technology
	2. Industrial Revolution
	3. Evolution of economic cores and peripheries
	4. 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
	1. Spatial organization of the world economy
	2. Variations in levels of development
	3. Deindustrialization
	4. Pollution, health, and quality of life
	5. Industrialization, environmental change, and sustainability
	6. 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 industry
* Weight-losing industry
* World cities

**VII. Cities and Urban Land Use 13-17%**

1. Definitions of urbanism
2. Origin and evolution of cities
	1. Historical patterns of urbanization
	2. Rural-urban migration and urban growth
	3. Global cities and megacities
	4. Models of urban systems
3. Functional character of contemporary cities
	1. Changing employment mix
	2. Changing demographic and social structures
4. Built environment and social space
	1. Comparative models of internal city structure
	2. Transportation and infrastructure
	3. Political organization of urban areas
	4. Urban planning and design
	5. Patterns of race, ethnicity, gender, and class
	6. Uneven development, ghettoization, and gentrification
	7. 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