

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:
 - 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 occupation)
- 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

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
 - 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
- Women's enfranchisement
- 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

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 Henrich

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 industry
- Weight-losing industry
- 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