AP Human Geography

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Welcome to Advanced Placement Human Geography [APHG] at A&M Consolidated High School. For most of you, AP Human Geography is your first experience with an AP class. AP classes are college level classes offered in high school. You will take a comprehensive exam in May and have the opportunity to earn college credit. This is not an easy class; in fact it will probably be the most difficult class you will be taking this year. It is also a class where you will learn a lot of information about our world—locally, nationally and internationally.

In preparation for the APHG course there are some general terms and locations that you need to be familiar with. We will be working with these concepts all year long and the more familiar you are with them the more prepared you will be for the class and the National APHG Exam in the Spring.

Again, we will be working with all the information in this packet this year. You DO NOT need to know all of this when you come to class on Monday, August 20th. The only information that you do need to prepare for are the map quizzes [see the note on the basic locations page]. However, if you are just reading this note the day before school you still have two weeks to prepare for the first "Map on Monday" quiz.

Debbie Lange

Often Used Verbs for AP Essay [Free Response Questions--FRQ's]

Analyze: determine the component parts; examine their nature and relationship. [Usually answers the question "why?"] This task usually requires separating a phenomenon into its component parts or characteristics as a way of understanding the whole. An analysis should yield explicit conclusions that are explained or supported by specific evidence or well-reasoned arguments.

Assess/Evaluate: judge the value or character of something; appraise; evaluate the positive points and the negative ones: give an opinion regarding the value of; discuss the advantages and disadvantages of. An assessment or evaluation involves considering how well something meets a certain standard and as such generally requires a thesis. It is important to identify the criteria used in the evaluation. If no criteria are explicitly given in the question, students should take care to clearly identify the ones that they choose to employ. Specific examples may be applied to the criteria to support the student's thesis. Evaluation or assessment requires explicit connections between the thesis or argument and the supporting evidence.

Compare: examine for the purpose of noting similarities and differences. Students are required to make specific links between two or more concepts.

Contrast: examine in order to show dissimilarities or points of difference. Students are required to make specific links between two or more concepts.

Define: a definition requires a student to provide a meaning for a word or concept. Examples may help to demonstrate understanding of the definition.

Describe: give an account of; tell about; give a word picture of. A description involves providing a depiction or portrayal of a phenomenon or its most significant characteristics. [Descriptions most often address "what" questions.]

Discuss: talk over, write about; consider or examine by argument or from various points of view; debate; present the different sides of. Discussions generally require that students explore relationships between different concepts or phenomena. Identifying, describing, and explaining could be required tasks involved in writing a satisfactory discussion.

Explain: make clear or plain; make clear the causes or reasons for; make known in detail; tell the meaning of. An explanation involves the exploration of possible causal relationships. When providing explanations, students should identify and discuss logical connections or causal patterns that exist between or among various geographic phenomena.

Identify/ List: cite or list specific events, phenomena, and show a connection. Listing or identifying is a task that requires no more than a simple enumeration of some factors or characteristics. A list does not require any causal explanations.

A Review Of Terms Often Used In FRQ's.—What do these concepts mean?

Demographic Factors

- Total Population, Distribution, Density
- Natural Increase/Growth Rate
- Birth Rate
- Death Rate
- Life Expectancy
- Infant Mortality
- Fertility Rate
- Dependency Ratio
- Migration
- Sex/Gender
- Ethnicity/Race
- Caring Capacity
- Age
- Education
- Socioeconomic status (SES)
- Employment Status
- Marital Status
- Religion

Cultural Factors

- Language
- Beliefs/Religion/Attitudes
- Fashion
- Food
- History
- Technology/Tools
- Government
- Economic System
- Traditions
- Music
- Architectural Preferences
- Education

Social Factors

- Literacy Rate
- Gender
- Development/Income/Employment
- Age
- Status/Class
- Ethnicity/Race
- Freedoms
- Culture
- Health Care
- Beliefs
- Standard of Living
- Education
- Income
- Sense of Community

Economic Factors

- Development
- Jobs/Unemployment
- GDP—Financial Status—Rich/Poor
- Availability of Resources (Physical and Human)
- Activities (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary)
- Resources
- Inflation
- Tax Structure
- Land Value

Socioeconomic Factors

- Jobs
- Income
- Products
- Spatial Distribution
- Education
- Health Care
- Investments
- Class
- Ethnicity/Race
- Gender

Political Factors

- Type of Government
- Size/Power—economic and population
- Conflict—foes
- Cooperation/Alliances— friends
- Restrictions/Laws
- Taxation

Ecological/Environmental Factors

- Climate
- Resources—vegetation, soil, minerals, animals, etc.
- Landforms—mountains, coastal plains, water bodies, etc. –access
- Environmental issues—human impact on the environment

Cultural Landscape

- Rural/Urban
- Development—primary, secondary, and quaternary economic activities
- Architecture styles
- Infrastructure—transportation, utilities, etc.
- Human impact
- Environmental issues
- Demographic—density of population, ethnicity, religion (buildings, burial sites, sacred spaces, etc.)

Globalization

- Connections/ Communication/ Diffusion of Ideas
- Outsourcing of Jobs
- International Division of Jobs
- Alliances—Trading and Political Friends
- Conflict—Foes
- World Cities

We will be learning about this information <u>in class</u>.
I just wanted you to start <u>thinking about</u> these concepts.

GEOGRAPHY ACRONYMS

ANZAC	—	Australian and New Zealand Army Corp
AONB	—	Area of Natural Beauty
APHG	—	Advanced Placement Human Geography
BENELUX	—	Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg
BP	—	before present
BPO	—	business process outsourcing
BRIC bloc	—	Brazil, Russia, India, China
CAP	—	Common Agricultural Policy
CBD	—	central business district
CBR	—	crude birth rate
CDR	—	crude death rate
CFC	—	Chlorofluorocarbons
CIS	—	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMR	—	child mortality rate
CMSA	—	consolidated metropolitan statistical area
COMECON	—	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
DDT	—	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (pesticide)
DINK	—	double income no kids
DMZ	—	demilitarized zone
DTM	—	demographic transition model
EC	—	European Community
EEZ	—	exclusive economic zone
EPZ	—	export processing zone
ESA	—	environmentally sensitive area
EU	—	Europe Union
GATT	—	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDI	—	gender-related development index
GDP	—	gross domestic product
GEM	—	gender empowerment index
GIS		geographic information system
GMO		genetically modified organisms
GNI	—	gross national income
GNP	—	Gross National Product
GPS	—	Global Positioning System
GRDI	—	global retail development index
HDI	—	human development index
HIV / AIDS	—	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IMF	—	International Monetary Fund
IMR	—	infant mortality rate

IRA	—	Irish Republican Army
IT	—	information technology
LAFTA	—	Latin American Free Trade Association
LDC	—	less developed country
LEDC	—	less economically developed country
LNG	—	liquefied natural gas
MDC	—	more developed country
MEDC	—	more economically developed country
MSA	—	metropolitan statistical area
NAFTA	—	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	—	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	—	non-governmental organization
NIC	—	newly industrialized country
NIMBY	—	not in my backyard
NIR	—	natural increase rate
OAS	—	Organization of American States
OAU	—	Organization of African Union
OECD	—	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	—	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPP	—	purchasing power parity
RIC	—	recently industrializing country
RNI	—	rate of natural increase
SEZ	—	special economic zone
TFR	—	total fertility rate
TNC	—	transnational corporation
UAE	—	United Arab Emirates
UK	—	United Kingdom
UNCLOS	—	United Nations (Law of the Sea)
UNO	—	United Nations Organization
USA	—	United States of America
USSR	—	United Soviet Socialists Republics —Soviet Union
WHO	—	World Health Organization
WTO	—	World Trade Organization
ZPG	—	zero population growth

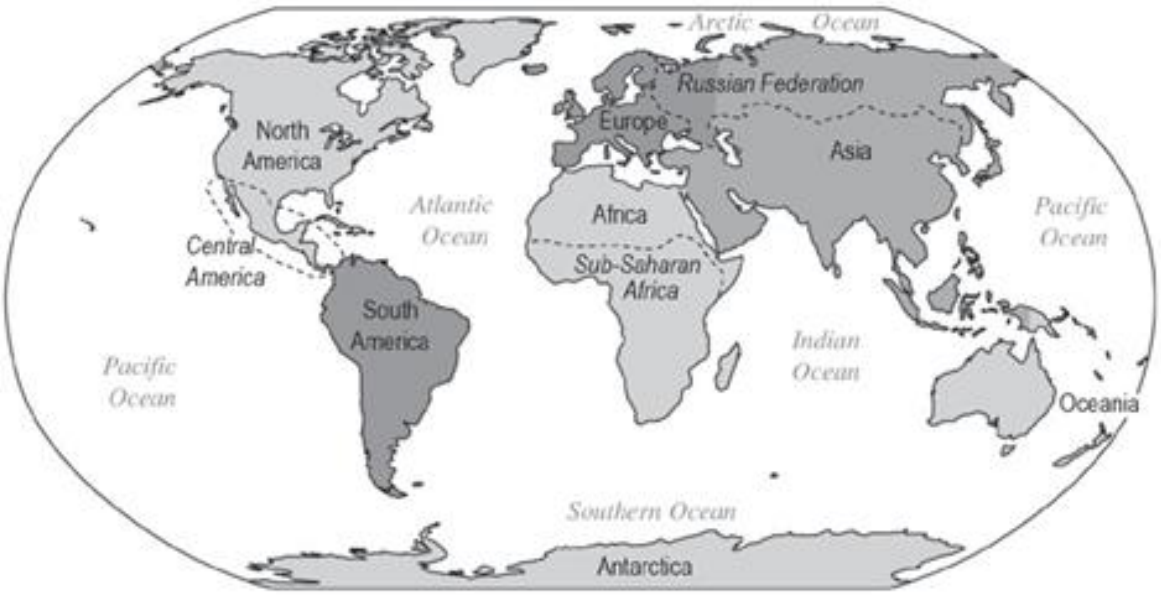
FBGLD—**F**erris **B**euller **G**ot a **L**ucky **D**ay

Parts of the Language tree == **F**amily, **B**ranch, **G**roup, **L**anguage, **D**ialect

World Regions Maps

There are many different ways to divide the world into formal regions. Some regions can be defined based on cultural characteristics (language, religion, economic development, etc.) and some on physical characteristics (climate, landforms, resources, etc.) of places. Sometimes regions overlap or have transitional zones between them. Not all geographers agree on how each region is defined, so the following regions have been identified as the regions that the College Board will use. We will discuss the regions throughout the year and look at what characteristics identified them. We will also look at other examples beyond these two maps.

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Big Picture View



AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look

From the Course Description Book for AP Human Geography, 2015

AP Human Geography Basic Locations

These are locations that we will be referring to all year long that everyone should know. Beginning the 2nd week of school we will have map quizzes on designated Mondays. ["Maps on Monday" Quiz] At that time you will be expected to match the locations listed with a map you will be provided. You will also need to be familiar with where the major world regions are. This will count as regular assignments and as academic practice grades.

General Stuff:

- ☐ 4 Oceans
- ☐ 7 Continents
- ☐ Equator
- ☐ Tropic of Cancer
- ☐ Tropic of Capricorn
- ☐ Prime meridian
- ☐ Arctic Circle
- ☐ Antarctic Circle
- ☐ International Date Line

Major Deserts/ other random places:

- ☐ Amazon Rainforest
- ☐ Gobi Desert
- ☐ Great Rift Valley
- ☐ Sahara Desert
- ☐ Kalahari Desert
- ☐ Atacama Desert
- ☐ Scandinavian Peninsula
- ☐ Taklimakan Desert
- ☐ Great Sandy Desert (Australia)
- ☐ Siberia

Major Mountain Ranges:

- ☐ Himalayas
- ☐ Andes Mountains
- ☐ Appalachian Mountains
- ☐ Alps
- ☐ Caucasus Mountains
- ☐ Rocky Mountains
- ☐ Ural Mountains

Major Islands:

- ☐ Greenland
- ☐
- ☐ Aleutian Islands
- ☐ Taiwan
- ☐ Java
- ☐ Tasmania
- ☐ New Guinea
- ☐ Borneo
- ☐ British Isles
- ☐ Ireland

Major Rivers:

- ☐ Yellow River
- ☐ Volga River
- ☐ Ganges River
- ☐ Congo River
- ☐ Yangtze River
- ☐ Mississippi River
- ☐ Danube River
- ☐ Thames River
- ☐ Rhine River
- ☐ Amazon River
- ☐ Nile River
- ☐ Colorado River (SW US)
- ☐ St Lawrence River

Chokepoints (Straits and Channels):

- ☐ Straits of Gibraltar
- ☐ Panama Canal
- ☐ Suez Canal
- ☐ Strait of Malacca
- ☐ English Channel
- ☐ Bosporus & Dardanelles
- ☐ Strait of Hormuz
- ☐ Tierra del Fuego
- ☐ Falkland Islands

Major bodies of water:

- ☐ Gulf of Mexico
- ☐ Black Sea
- ☐ Hudson Bay
- ☐ Baltic Sea
- ☐ Lake Victoria
- ☐ Persian Gulf
- ☐ Lake Baikal
- ☐ Yellow Sea
- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Great Lakes
- ☐ Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Arabian Sea
- ☐ South China Sea
- ☐ Caribbean Sea
- ☐ Aral Sea

Major World Regions:

- ☐ Middle East
- ☐ South East Asia
- ☐ South Asia
- ☐ Sub-Saharan Africa
- ☐ Sahel
- ☐ Latin America
- ☐ Central America
- ☐ Caribbean
- ☐ Western Europe
- ☐ Eastern Europe
- ☐ Former USSR
- ☐ Oceania
- ☐ Canada & United States

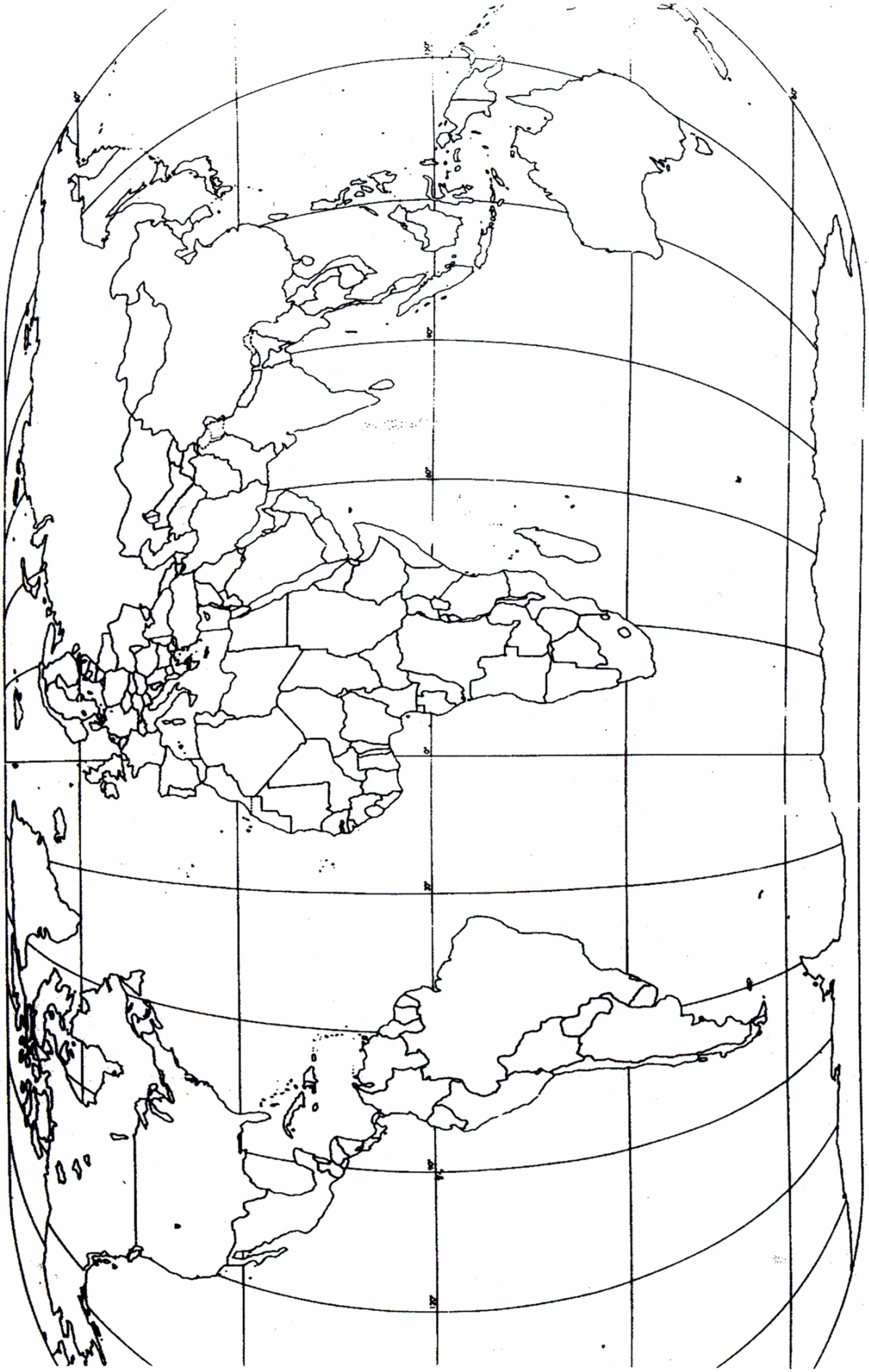
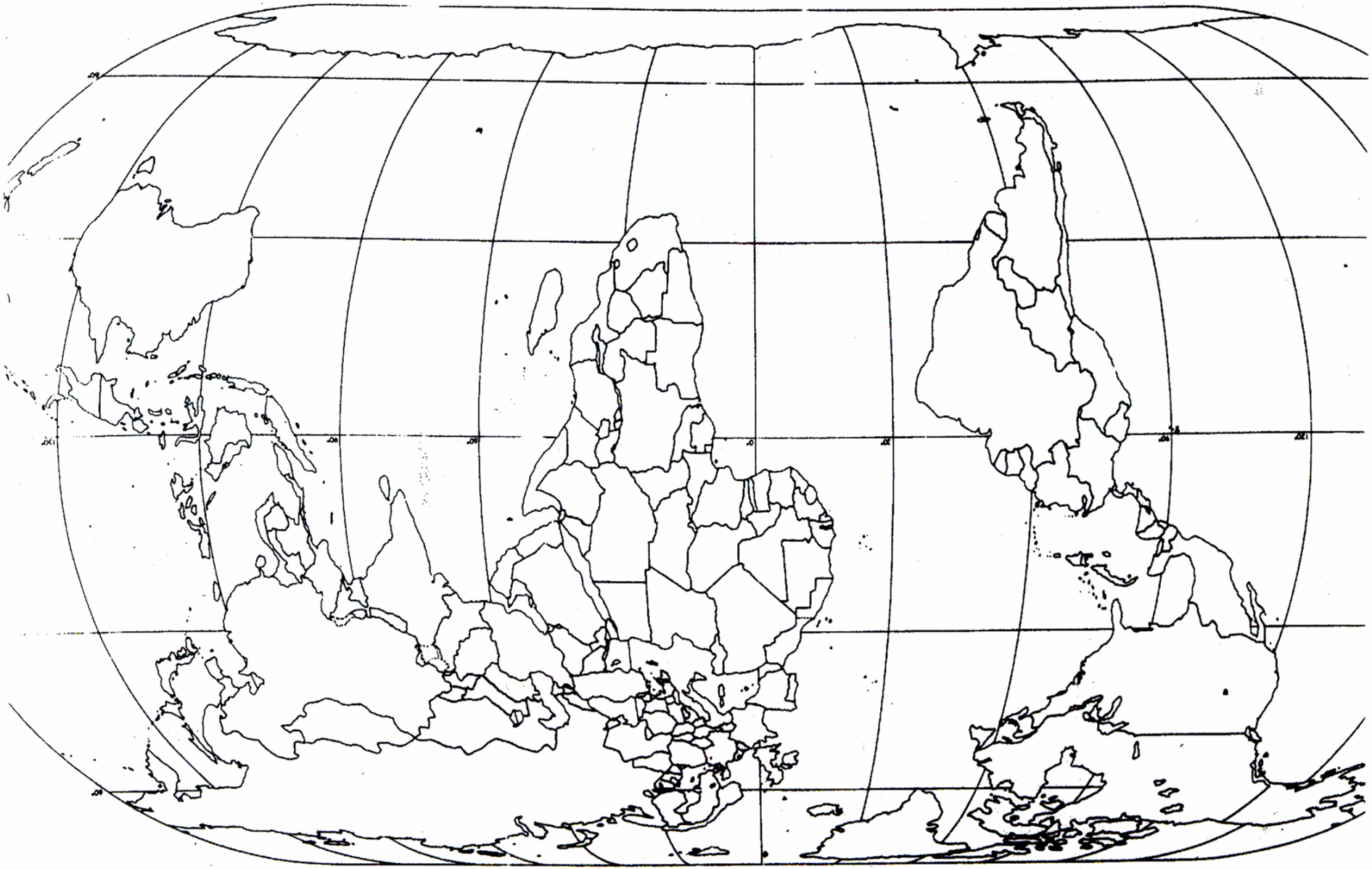
Major World Cities:

- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Cape town
- ☐ Lisbon
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ Athens
- ☐ Berlin
- ☐ Moscow
- ☐ Istanbul
- ☐ Shanghai
- ☐ Baghdad
- ☐ Jerusalem
- ☐ Tehran
- ☐ Seoul
- ☐ Brasilia
- ☐ Lima
- ☐ Dubai
- ☐ Beijing
- ☐ Tokyo
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Algiers
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Houston
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Casablanca
- ☐ Washington DC
- ☐ Quebec
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ London
- ☐ San Salvador
- ☐ Hong Kong
- ☐ Rio de Janeiro
- ☐ Beijing
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Wellington
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Bangkok
- ☐ Amsterdam
- ☐ New Delhi
- ☐ Kiev
- ☐ Lagos
- ☐ Bombay (Mumbai)
- ☐ Sydney
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Johannesburg
- ☐ Moscow
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Cairo
- ☐ Calcutta
- ☐ Sao Paulo
- ☐ Mexico City
- ☐ Shanghai

Become familiar with a local map

- ☐ College Station
- ☐ Bryan
- ☐ Snook
- ☐ Wellborn
- ☐ Kurten
- ☐ Caldwell
- ☐ Hearne
- ☐ Navasota
- ☐ Brenham
- ☐ Etc.

Major Countries:

- ☐ Canada
- ☐ United States
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Cuba
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Nicaragua
- ☐ Panama
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Uruguay
- ☐ Venezuela
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ Vatican City
- ☐ Bangladesh
- ☐ Burma
- ☐ China (P.R. of C.)
- ☐ Taiwan (R. of C.)
- ☐ India
- ☐ Indonesia
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ Mongolia
- ☐ Nepal
- ☐ North Korea
- ☐ South Korea
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Iraq
- ☐ Israel
- ☐ Pakistan
- ☐ Saudi Arabia
- ☐ Syria
- ☐ Turkey
- ☐ Libya
- ☐ Morocco
- ☐ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☐ Egypt
- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Laos
- ☐ Niger
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Rwanda
- ☐ Somalia
- ☐ South Arica
- ☐ Uganda
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ New Zealand

I have included some blank world maps and there are blank maps available on-line.