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AP Human Geography

Learning Packet Overview
<p>While the exact date of our AP exam is currently unknown, it is important for us to review material we have already covered throughout the school year. This packet will enhance content and writing skills from Unit 1: Thinking Geographically. Students will review map types, data types, regions and key terms covering the span of unit 1. At the end of the packet, there is an assessment that measures mastery of core Unit 1 topics.</p>

Necessary Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students may use class packets, homework readings, and the Unit 1 Review Packet that was assigned earlier this semester to help with completion of the packet. Internet Access Google Classroom Code: it2apvb

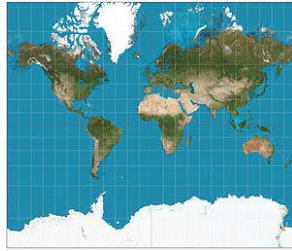
How students will be successful in AP HuG	How caregivers can help students be successful
<p>Students will be successful if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete each question, with limited blanks Complete writing prompts using material from the packet and prior knowledge 	<p>Caregivers can help students be successful by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a quiet setting for completion of packet Reach out to Mr. Rowan with any questions, comments or concerns at number or email displayed above.

Unit 1 Review Packet- AP Human Geography

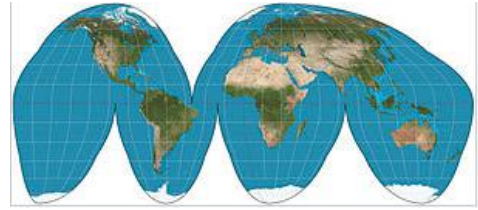
Which map projection is each of these?



1. _____

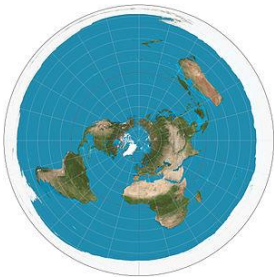


2. _____

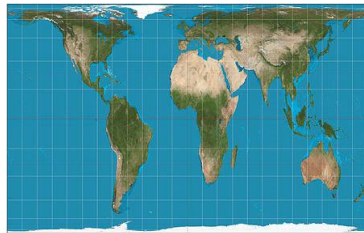


3. _____

Which are the two you should know the most?
What is accurate/inaccurate with them?

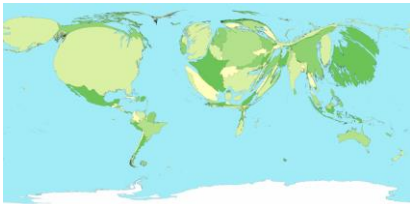


4. _____

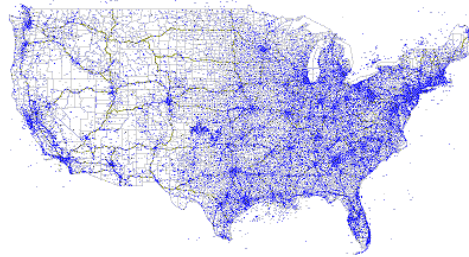


5. _____

Name the type of map



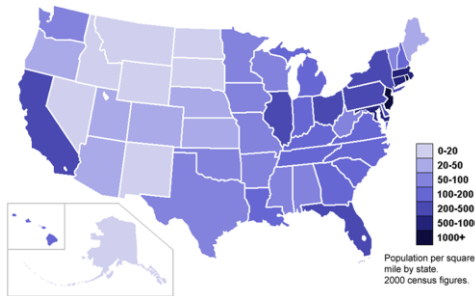
1. _____



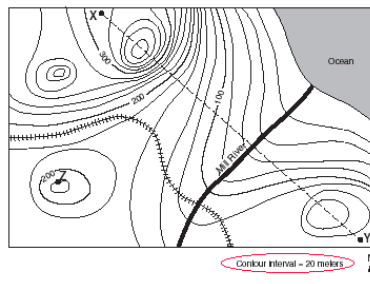
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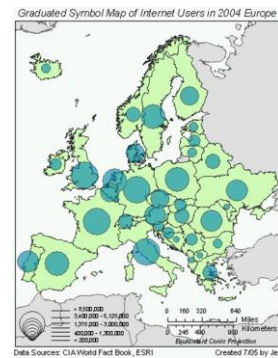
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Fill in the blank- Contemporary Tools of Geography

1. _____ is the acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting Earth or from other long-distance methods.
2. _____ accurately determines the precise position of something on Earth.
3. _____ is a computer system that can capture, store, analyze, and display geography data. Each type of information can be stored in a layer.
4. _____ Ex. Gathering data about sea level change
5. _____ Ex. Comparing layers of data on population and light pollution
6. _____ Ex. Using coordinates to find a location on earth

Matching Terms

1. ____ Human Geography
 2. ____ Physical Geography
 3. ____ Geographic Scale
 4. ____ Map scale
 5. ____ Map projection
 6. ____ Distribution
 7. ____ Density
 8. ____ Concentration
 9. ____ Pattern
 10. ____ Relative location
 11. ____ Absolute location
 12. ____ Absolute distance
 13. ____ Relative distance
 14. ____ Time-space convergence
 15. ____ Diffusion
 16. ____ Hearth
 17. ____ Time-distance decay/Distance decay effect
 18. ____ Cultural Landscape
 19. ____ Place
 20. ____ Site
 21. ____ Situation
 22. ____ Cultural ecology
 23. ____ Possibilism
 24. ____ Environmental determinism
 25. ____ Globalization
 26. ____ Local Diversity
 27. ____ Absolute Direction
 28. ____ Relative Direction
 29. ____ Sustainability
 30. ____ Land Use
 31. ____ Sequent Occupance
- a. Scientific method of transferring locations on Earth's surface to a flat map
 - b. Extent of a feature's spread over space (clustered vs. dispersed)
 - c. Includes costs of overcoming the friction of absolute distance separating two places. (Ex. Time to get there)
 - d. Study of where and why human activities are located where they are.
 - e. The process by which a characteristic spreads across space from one place to another over time.

- f. Arrangement of a feature in space
- g. Force or process that involves the entire world and results in making the world essentially “shrink”. Everything is more interconnected and worldwide.
- h. Physical character of a place
- i. Geographic study of human-environment relationships.
- j. Specific point on Earth distinguished by a particular character
- k. Physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment.
- l. Combination of cultural features such as language, religion, economic features such as agriculture and industry and physical features such as climate and vegetation.
- m. Belief that the physical environment caused social development.
- n. The farther an idea is from the source, the less likely it is to be adopted.
- o. Focal point of innovation and invention from which cultural ideas spread outward from
- p. Location in relation to other places.
- q. The unique differences that are maintained around the world between places and cultural groups no matter how much globalization occurs. Groups try to preserve this diversity.
- r. Scale at which a geographer analyzes a particular phenomenon.
- s. Frequency with which something occurs in space.
- t. Idea states that with increasing transportation and communication technology, the absolute distance between certain places is, in effect shrinking.
- u. Exact measurement in standard units between places.
- v. Geometric arrangement of objects in space.
- w. Exact location on Earth
- x. Location of something in relation to something else
- y. Study of where and why natural forces occur as they do.
- z. Relationship of a feature’s size on a map to its actual size on Earth.
- aa. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. Includes economic, environment, and social components.
- bb. Left, right, forward, backward- directions based on people’s surroundings and perception
- cc. Every group of people that lived on the land left their mark
- dd. Compass direction such as North and South
- ee. Function that humans apply to the land available to them- ex: residential, agricultural, commercial

Fill-in-the- blank Types of Diffusion

1. _____ is the spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places.
2. _____ is the spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another.
3. _____ is the rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
4. _____ is the spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.
5. _____ is the spread of something from lower class/less populated areas to higher class/more populated cultural centers
6. _____ Ex. Beyonce starts wearing a certain shirt and some other people start wearing the shirt.
7. _____ Ex. The spread of the Spanish Flu across Europe
8. _____ Ex. The spread of Spanish and French to the United States
9. _____ Ex. The spread of paper money to all parts of the globe, but each type of paper money is unique.

10. _____ Ex. Walmart being made in rural Arkansas and spreading all over the world from there
11. _____ Computers were once as big as a closet and only wealthy companies or large research labs could afford to have them. However, as technology improved, smaller computers were purchased for office use. It was not until the 1990s that wealthy American families began purchasing computers for their homes.
12. _____ The Ebola virus outbreak began in a small village in Sierra Leone. Within a couple of weeks, it had spread to other areas of the country. After 3 months, 4 countries in West Africa were dealing with Ebola outbreaks.
13. _____ Most of South America speaks Spanish because Spain established colonies in South America beginning in the 1500s. Spanish missionaries and conquistadors taught most of native South Americans to speak a European language.
14. _____ Jazz music is often described as “America’s gift to the world”. What began in the U.S. in the 1920s is now popular everywhere in the world. Each country that adopts jazz music, puts their own spin on the sound. Often times, they keep the same jazz beats, but include different instruments from their own music traditions.
15. _____ In the 1960s, surfing started to gain popularity in Southern California. These surfers began to look for new surf spots in Mexico, Peru, and South Africa. By 1980, all of these countries had developed surf cultures of their own.
16. _____ Austin is known for its breakfast tacos and Mexican restaurants. The types of food served in these places are often very different from traditional cuisine in Mexico. Austin has created a whole different style of cooking that combines Mexican recipes with more Texas style ingredients.
17. _____ Soccer is the world’s most popular sport. Often times, when a famous player, like Neymar, creates a new hair style, other players adopt the same hair, fans of their team start to choose the same hairstyle for themselves. Suddenly, what started as a pro player trend, becomes a world-wide trend, especially for teenagers who want to emulate their favorite players.
18. _____ There are several traditions of Santa Claus around the world. Each carry their own cultural style.
19. _____ There are many types of burgers in India that are chicken burgers or tikka burgers made out of potatoes or other vegetables.
20. _____ The spreading of the Yanny vs. Laurel audio clip on the internet

Latitude vs. Longitude

- _____ is major line of _____ because it splits the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- _____ measures distance from Equator _____ and _____
- _____ is major line of _____ because it splits the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- _____ measures distance from Prime Meridian _____ and _____

Types of Region Fill-in-the-blank

1. _____ area within which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics.
2. _____ area organized around a node or focal point. The activity is more intense near the center of the region and loses intensity as you move outward from the center
3. _____ area that people believe exists as part of their cultural identity. Defined by how people perceive an area.

Directions: Identify which type each of the following regions are.

New Hampshire	
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Reception area for a tv station	
American Rust Belt (area where a lot of automobiles are produced)	
American South	
DC metro region	
The Midwest	
Brazil	
Route 95 corridor	
Austin, Texas	
The distribution network for the newspaper <i>USA Today</i>	
French-language region in Canada	
The Middle East	
Haitian neighborhood in Miami, Florida	
DMV (DC, Maryland, Virginia)	
Baltimore Ravens "Nation"	

Multiple Choice

1. Why is the Mercator map projection especially useful for navigation on the surface of the earth?
 - a. Distortion of shape is minimized
 - b. Direction is constant across the map
 - c. Distances are correctly portrayed
 - d. Area of land masses is shown correctly
 - e. It shows the sizes of bodies of water realistically

2. How are a cartogram and proportional symbols map similar?
 - a. Both indicate exact locations of specific data precisely
 - b. Both portray numerical data for comparison between places
 - c. Both provide a good compromise among distortions of shape, size, direction and distance.
 - d. Both display latitude and longitude accurately.
 - e. Both are useful for comparing the physical area of a country.

3. Which term refers to the collection of geospatial data through the use of satellite imagery?
 - a. Remote sensing
 - b. Fieldwork
 - c. Global position system
 - d. Geographic information system

4. _____ argued that cultural landscapes should form the basic unit of geographic inquiry.
 - a. Ptolemy
 - b. George Perkins Marsh
 - c. Eratosthenes
 - d. Carl Sauer
 - e. W. D. Pattison

5. A perceptual region's boundaries are
 - a. Determined by a set of uniform physical and cultural characteristics across a particular area.
 - b. Drawn around the functions that occur between a particular place and the surrounding area.
 - c. Determined by the portion of a particular area that has been modified by human activities.
 - d. Fuzzy because they allow for individual interpretation.
 - e. Designated by the inclusion of a particular cultural characteristic.

6. A ratio of the number of items within a defined unit of area measures
 - a. Dispersion
 - b. Direction
 - c. Pattern
 - d. Density
 - e. Diffusion

7. Which of the following best describes the site of Manhattan?
 - a. A regional transportation hub for the northeastern United States.
 - b. A midway point along an urban corridor stretching from Boston to Washington D.C.
 - c. An island bordered by the Hudson and East Rivers
 - d. An important center for international trade and commerce
 - e. An urban center located two hours northeast of Philadelphia by train

8. Thematic maps that employ a range of color tones to illustrate how particular values vary across predefined areas, such as counties, provinces, or states, are referred to as
 - a. Dot maps
 - b. Choropleth maps
 - c. Proportional symbol maps
 - d. Isoline maps
 - e. Cartograms

9. What elements of study do human and physical geography have in common?
 - a. They are taught or studied within the same department in major universities, but only rarely.
 - b. They are concerned with where things occur and why they occur where they do.
 - c. They are dedicated primarily to managing national park systems.
 - d. They are focused primarily on managing the world's growing human population.
 - e. They represent a network of academic professionals dedicated primarily to studying coal mining's effects on physical and human systems.

10. Without looking at a map, we might deduce that the coordinates 170 W longitude, 11 S latitude are likely

- a. just west of the International Date Line and just north of the equator.
- b. just south of the equator and just east of the prime meridian.
- c. just east of the International Date Line and just south of the equator.
- d. just east of the prime meridian and just south of the equator.
- e. just south of the International Date Line and just east of the equator.

11. The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite, spacecraft, or specially equipped high-altitude balloon is

- a. GIS.
- b. GPS.
- c. remote sensing.
- d. aerial photography.
- e. USGS.

12. The diffusion of HIV/AIDS prevention methods and treatments in the United States is an example of which type of diffusion?

- a. Contagious
- b. Hierarchical
- c. Relocation
- d. Stimulus
- e. Geospatial

13. The region of Idaho is an example of which type of region

- a. Functional
- b. Vernacular
- c. Cultural
- d. Governmental
- e. Formal

14. Which of the following is an example of a functional region?

- a. A newspaper's distribution area
- b. Texas
- c. A neighborhood in a city where everyone speaks Spanish
- d. Redskins nation
- e. Takoma Park

15. Who is considered to be the father of geography?

- a. Ptolemy
- b. Aristotle
- c. Eratosthenes
- d. Galileo
- e. Thanos

FRQ: Answer on space provided on following pages.

TERMS IN POPULAR CULTURE

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1940s	Cool	Excellent, clever
1960s	Groovy	Sounds good, nice
1980s	Rad	Radical, excellent
2000s	Newbie	Newcomer, inexperienced
2010s	Selfie	Photograph of yourself

- 3. A. Identify TWO specific means by which new expressions in popular culture are diffused globally.
- B. Popular culture often spreads through a combination of different types of diffusion. Describe how terms, such as those shown in the table, diffuse spatially through each of the following processes.
 - 1. Relocation diffusion
 - 2. Contagious diffusion
 - 3. Hierarchical diffusion

A.

B. Relocation

C. Contagious

D. Hierarchical

Unit 2 Review Packet- AP Human Geography

Matching- Population Statistics

1. ____ Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
 2. ____ Crude Death Rate (CDR)
 3. ____ Natural Increase Rate (NIR)
 4. ____ Doubling Time
 5. ____ Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
 6. ____ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
 7. ____ Life Expectancy
 8. ____ Dependency Ratio
 9. ____ Sex Ratio
- a. The number of years needed to double a population assuming a constant rate of natural increase.
 - b. Total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
 - c. Measure the number of births in a society.
 - d. Number of males per hundred females in the population.
 - e. Measures the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live at current mortality rates.
 - f. Total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in a society.
 - g. Percentage by which a population grows in a year. Subtract CDR from CBR after converting the number to percentages.
 - h. Annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births.
 - i. Number of people who are too young or too old to work, compared to the number of people in productive years.

Which of the above population statistics would be higher in an LDC?

Which of the above population statistics would be higher in an MDC?

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND WHY!!

Fill in the blank- What type of density are each of these?

1. _____ Density is the number of people supported by a unit area of arable land.
2. _____ Density is the total number of people divided by total land area.
3. _____ Density is the ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land.

Population Policies- Fill in the Blank

1. _____ - Population policies where a government tries to reduce fertility.
 - a. Example of a country? _____
 - b. Example of a method? _____
2. _____ - Population policies where a government tries to increase fertility
 - a. Example of a country? _____
 - b. Example of a method? _____

Demographic Transition

- What does the Demographic Transition show us?

- Explain the level of the CBR, CDR, and NIR in each of the stages.

Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
CBR					
CDR					
NIR					

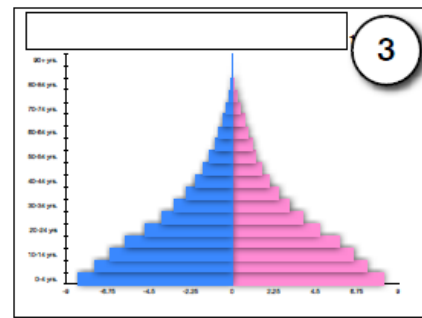
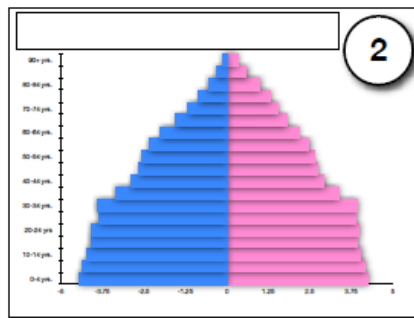
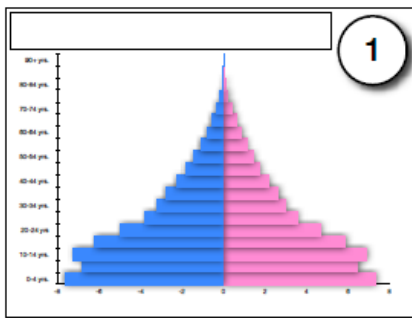
- At which stage is the NIR the highest? Why?

- At which stage is the NIR the lowest? Why?

Population Pyramids

- What two demographics about the population do the population pyramids show us?
- Describe what a population pyramid in stage 2 would look like. What is an example of a country in that stage currently?
- Describe what a population pyramid in stage 4 would look like. What is an example of a country in that stage currently?

Fill-in-the-blank- Directions: Write in the most likely stage that each of the following population pyramids represents.



Thomas Malthus

Thomas Malthus said that _____ increased exponentially and _____ increased arithmetically.

- What is one reason that people agree with him?
- What is one reason that people disagree with him?

Epidemiologic Transition

- Describe what kills people in each stage of the epidemiologic transition.

Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3 and 4	Stage 5
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Migration Transition

- Describe what kind of migration is most likely happening in each stage of the demographic transition model

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 and 4

Migration Terms- Matching

1. ____ Migration
2. ____ Emigration
3. ____ Immigration
4. ____ Net Migration
5. ____ Pull Factor
6. ____ Push Factor
7. ____ Guest Workers
8. ____ Transnational Migration
9. ____ Voluntary Migration
10. ____ Forced Migration
11. ____ Internally Displaced Persons
12. ____ Internal Migration
13. ____ Interregional Migration
14. ____ Intraregional Migration
15. ____ Intervening Obstacles
16. ____ Refugees
17. ____ Asylum Seekers
18. ____ Step Migration
19. ____ Chain Migration
20. ____ Quota
21. ____ Transhumance
 - a. Induces people to move out of a present location.
 - b. A permanent move to a new location

- c. Permanent movement from one country to another.
- d. Environmental or cultural feature that hinders migration
- e. Movement within one region
- f. Permanent movement within the same country
- g. Migrant has been compelled to move by cultural factors.
- h. Migration from a location
- i. Max limits on number of people that could immigrate to US from each country in a year period.
- j. Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of nationality previously migrated there.
- k. People who have been forced to migrate from their homes and cannot return for fear of persecution.
- l. Migrant has chosen to move for economic improvement.
- m. Difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.
- n. Movement from one region of a country to another.
- o. Induces people to move into a new location.
- p. Migration to a location.
- q. The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures.
- r. Migration is gradual and occurs in steps (especially for international migration) and often is from rural to urban
- s. Programs that allow foreign workers to temporarily reside in a country for a particular job or project (construction, agriculture)
- t. A person who has moved across international borders in search of protection and filed a claim for asylum with the host country's government
- u. A person who is forcibly uprooted within their country but has not crossed an international border

LDCs vs. MDCs

Directions: Rank the following regions from least developed (1) to most developed (10) (There are some that could be argued)

1. _____ Latin America
2. _____ North America
3. _____ Sub-Saharan Africa
4. _____ MENA (Middle East and North Africa)
5. _____ East Asia
6. _____ Western Europe
7. _____ Southeast Asia
8. _____ South Asia
9. _____ Oceania
10. _____ Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Multiple Choice

1. Geographers might characterize as overpopulated a country where
 - a. there are too many people according to a standard economic measure of poverty.
 - b. the population numbers less than one million, but there is concern that the country's natural resources are adequate for only half that number.
 - c. the population numbers more than 100 million and there is concern about the finite limits of

natural resources, although the resources available in the country seem adequate to that population.

- d. the population numbers more than one million, and there is an average distribution of population to resources.
 - e. All of these answer choices are correct.
2. Given patterns of development and where people live within specific regions, we might expect to find a lower proportion of farmers living in which of these areas?
- a. East Asia
 - b. South Asia
 - c. Southeast Asia
 - d. Southeastern Europe
 - e. Sub-Saharan Africa
3. Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?
- a. Stage 1
 - b. Stage 2
 - c. Stage 3
 - d. Stage 4
 - e. Stage 5
4. If your ancestors migrated to the United States during the 1840s and 1850s, barring any other evidence, you might strongly suspect that they originated in
- a. Norway or England.
 - b. Ireland or Germany.
 - c. Italy or Poland.
 - d. Spain or Portugal.
 - e. Russia or Bulgaria.
5. Leading approaches to reducing birth rates emphasize the long-term benefits of
- a. teaching people to become more active consumers.
 - b. school programs that ignore contraceptive techniques and teach "abstinence only."
 - c. improving men's educational attainment in conjunction with small loans to businesses owned by men in small communities.
 - d. improving local economic conditions in conjunction with improving women's educational attainment.
 - e. information about sexually transmitted diseases.
6. We can calculate that a country would raise, or increase, its physiological density by
- a. increasing the amount of agricultural land.
 - b. limiting the number of farmers.
 - c. increasing the areas of its urban centers.
 - d. increasing the size of its population.
 - e. limiting the number of farm animals.

7. From the discussions of demographic changes within the United States we can deduce that the largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by the
 - a. arrival of Europeans and their wars with Native Americans beginning in the 1600s.
 - b. unauthorized immigration from Latin America, especially in the 1900s.
 - c. immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century, despite the Chinese Exclusion Acts.
 - d. opening up of the western territories to settlement.
 - e. industrial development in the northeast, particularly at the outset of the Industrial Revolution.

8. Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?
 - a. Stage 1
 - b. Stage 2
 - c. Stage 3
 - d. Stage 4
 - e. Stage 5

9. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2010, the largest number of refugees were forced to migrate from _____, which have seen a great deal of armed conflict in recent years.
 - a. Vietnam and Indonesia
 - b. Afghanistan and Iraq
 - c. Sudan, South Africa, and Colombia
 - d. Mexico and Colombia
 - e. Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Somalia

10. According to the Epidemiological Transition Model, when do vaccines and improved sanitation cause the death rate to decrease?
 - a. Stage 1
 - b. Stage 2
 - c. Stage 3
 - d. Stage 4
 - e. Stage 5

11. Which is the most common negative impact of emigration on the country of origin?
 - a. An increase in unemployment rates
 - b. A decline in the crowded conditions of urban areas
 - c. Loss of farmers resulting in smaller food supply
 - d. Loss of working age population to another country
 - e. An increase in the number of abandoned and homeless children

12. Which of the following countries is at stage two of the demographic transition model?
 - a. San Marino
 - b. Nigeria
 - c. Denmark
 - d. Russia
 - e. Finland

13. A rectangle-shaped population pyramid indicates a country that is
- Growing slowly or not at all
 - Growing rapidly
 - Experiencing high immigration rates
 - Composed mainly of the older age classes
 - Highly dependent on the economically productive generations
14. Which of the following countries would you expect to have the densest population?
- China
 - Peru
 - Mexico
 - Belgium
 - Colombia
15. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the late nineteenth century came from which parts of Europe?
- Central
 - south and east
 - east and west
 - north and west
 - north and east
16. Over the past century, the population of the world has been
- Growing even though the fertility rate is decreasing
 - Growing even though life expectancy is decreasing
 - Growing because the fertility rate is increasing
 - Declining because life expectancy is decreasing
 - Declining even though the fertility rate is increasing
17. Which of the following countries is most likely to be showing the lowest natural increase rate?
- Afghanistan
 - Liechtenstein
 - United States
 - Japan
 - Chile
18. The population of developed countries can be described as having
- Higher fertility rates than undeveloped countries
 - Higher crude death rates than undeveloped countries
 - Higher crude birth rates than undeveloped countries
 - Lower natural increase than undeveloped countries
 - Lower life expectancy rates than undeveloped countries
19. All of the following are examples of forced migration EXCEPT
- The Trail of Tears in the early 19th century
 - The Atlantic slave trade
 - The California gold rush in the mid-19th century

- d. The Irish Potato Famine from 1846-1850
- e. The Japanese internment camps during WWII

20. Relatively few people live at _____, but there are significant exceptions, especially in Latin America.

- a. low elevations
- b. Sea-level
- c. high elevations
- d. near coastlines
- e. the poles

