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Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Points: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ 100

**The Big Idea Packet 2016 – AP Human Geography**

**Directions:** You will complete the entire review packet prior to the AP Exam on Friday, May 12th at 8 am. You will turn this packet in on the assigned due date (TBD). This assignment is worth 100 points and will ***not*** be accepted late. It will be passed back and used as a review before the exam.

**Nature/Perspectives**

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| # | Title | Explanation/Required Content |
| 1 | Geographic Perspective: Location, Space, Place, Scale, Pattern, Site, Situation |  |
| 2 | Cultural Regions: Formal, Functional, Perceptual (Vernacular) |  |
| 3 | Human-Environmental Interaction:  Possibilism vs. Environmental Determinism |  |
| 4 | Types of Map: Reference (political, physical) Thematic (cartogram, choropleth, graduated, symbolic, isoline) |  |
| 5 | Map Projections: Why are there different projections? (Explain shape, area, distance, direction) Polar, Robinson, Mercator, Peters |  |
| 6 | Geospatial Technologies: GIS, GPS, Remote Sensing, Online Mapping |  |

**Population/Migration**

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| 7 | Population Distribution: How these factors influence the distribution of population: Physical (Climate, landforms, water bodies), human (cultural, economic, historical, political) |  |
| 8 | Population Density: Arithmetic, Physiologic, Agricultural |  |
| 9 | Population Pyramids: Analysis of different pyramids, alignment with DTM |  |
| 10 | Demographic Transition Model: Explaining all 5 stages with the Epidemiological Transition |  |
| 11 | Key Population Statistics: Definition, national and global numbers, and impact of: CBR, CDT, NIR, TRF, IMF, Life expectancy, net migration |  |
| 12 | Malthusian Theory: Malthusian, Neo Malthusian, Boserup, Carrying Capacity, J-Curve, S-Curve |  |
| 13 | Population Policies: What, when, why, where, pro-natalist, anti-natalist |  |
| 14 | Women and Population: Education, political roles, economic roles-impact on fertility and mortality |  |
| 15 | Impacts of an aging population: Causes and effects - population (BR, DR, Life expectancy), economic (dependency ratio), political (voting) |  |
| 16 | Push and Pull Factors: Categories and Ravenstein's Laws of Migration |  |
| 17 | Historical Migrations: Forced migration during the Atlantic Slave Trade, immigration waves to the US, emigration from Europe and Asia to the colonies |  |
| 18 | Consequences of migration: Remittances, brain drain spread of culture, disease |  |

**Cultural Patterns and Processes**

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| 19 | Causes and Effects of Globalization: Transportation and communications technologies as a key causes; greater economic ties, placelessness, cultural loss |  |
| 20 | Cultural Diffusion: Expansion (contagious, hierarchical, stimulus) and Relocation. Independent and intervention |  |
| 21 | Cultural Adoption: Acculturation, assimilation, multiculturalism |  |
| 22 | Colonialism and Imperialism: Major players and impact on culture |  |
| 23 | Ethnic Religion: Hinduism and Judaism - major beliefs, method of diffusion, hearth, area of modern practice |  |
| 24 | Universalizing Religion: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism - major beliefs, spread through relocation, hearth, area of modern practice |  |
| 25 | Major language families: Indo European, Sino-Tibetan, Atlantic Congo - what are each of the major languages in these families and where are they located |  |
| 26 | Break Down Language: Language convergence (creole, pidgin) language extinction, Hebrew as a revived language, Lingua Franca (English), artificial language (Esperanto), dialects, toponyms |  |
| 27 | Popular vs. Folk Culture: Description of each, geographic extent of each, how each diffuses (influence of media on spread of pop culture), conflict between popular and folk culture |  |

**Political**

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| 28 | Basic Political Terminology: State (requirements to be a state), nation, nation-state, stateless nation, multinational states, multistate nations |  |
| 29 | Cold War: Fall of communism, creation of new states, democratization |  |
| 30 | Political Power: Territoriality, Heartland, Rimland, Ratzel’s Organic Theory |  |
| 31 | Boundaries and State Shapes: Type of state shapes with examples and pros and cons of each plus enclaves and exclaves |  |
| 32 | Internal boundaries: Redistricting, gerrymandering |  |
| 33 | Forms of government: Unitary and federal states |  |
| 34 | Supranationalism: Explanation, pros, and cons of each of the following: UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA |  |
| 35 | Devolution: Ethno Nationalism, irredentism, ethnic separatism |  |
| 36 | Centripetal and centrifugal forces |  |

**Agriculture and Rural land use**

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| 37 | First Agricultural Revolution: Hearth, causes, effects |  |
| 38 | Second Agricultural Revolution: Locations, causes, effects |  |
| 39 | Green Revolution: Location, causes, effects (positive-increased food production, reduction in hunger, negative-cost, environmental issues, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) |  |
| 40 | Response to Modern Agriculture: Organic, non-GMO, Eat Local movement |  |
| 41 | Types of agriculture: Commercial (including plantation and cash crops) Subsistence and sub types |  |
| 42 | Agriculture Regions: Maps of land uses, climates and how the two are connected |  |
| 43 | Von Thunen: The model, how things have changed, how it is still relevant |  |
| 44 | Role of women in agriculture: Including impact of women having limited access to resources |  |

**Industrialization and Economic Development**

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| 45 | The Industrial Revolution: Location, causes, effects |  |
| 46 | Economic Sectors: Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary |  |
| 47 | Location models: Weber, Hoteling, Losch |  |
| 48 | Measures of development: GNI, economic sectors prominent, income distribution, TFR, IMR, access to health care, literacy rate, gender inequality, HDI |  |
| 49 | Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth |  |
| 50 | Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory |  |
| 51 | Women and Economic Development: Percent of workforce, wage inequality, microloans, tie to TFR |  |
| 52 | International Trade: Causes (price advantage, complementarity, comparative advantage, cheaper labor, fewer regulations) and Effects (deindustrialization of core, outsourcing, maquiladoras, special economic zones) footloose industries |  |
| 53 | Growth poles: High tech, high education, Silicon Valley, Research triangle |  |
| 54 | Sustainable Development: Discuss resource depletion, mass consumption, costs and effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change. Issues of human health, well-being, and social and economic equity; Eco Tourism, micro lending |  |

**Urban**

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| 55 | US Urban Models: Burgess’s Concentric Zone, Hoyt’s Sector, Harris and Ullman's Multiple Nuclei, Galactic City Model/Urban Realms, edge cities, transportation domination in each one |  |
| 56 | Suburbanization: Causes and Effects |  |
| 57 | Urban Revival: Gentrification, efforts at city renewal, causes, effects |  |
| 58 | Primate City vs. Rank-Size Rule |  |
| 59 | Urban Hierarchy, Central Place Theory |  |
| 60 | Megacities, World Cities, Gravity model |  |
| 61 | Cities outside of North America: Models associated with Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Europe, Islamic cities, Southeast Asia; squatter settlements, other challenges |  |

EXTRA QESTIONS FOR REVIEW: