

AP Human Geography Review Packet

*As you are studying and making flash cards or Quizlet, try to find an example for the terms when possible.

Unit 1: Intro unit

Main concepts or models:

The different types of regions (formal, functional, and perceptual (vernacular) w/example

The idea of scales of analysis

Scale (large scale=small area)

Site & situation

Absolute vs. relative location

Patterns of spatial arrangement (clustered, random, linear, scattered, sinuous)

Types of diffusion (hierarchical, contagious, stimulus, relocation)

Types of maps (reference, thematic: choropleth, isoline, dot density, flow-line, cartograms, topographic)

Map projections (Focus on: Mercator, Robinson, Goodes Interrupted, and Winkel Tripel)

The Gravity Model

GIS, GPS, & Remote Sensing

Place vs. space

Environmental determinism vs. possibilism

Terms for Unit 1:

census, globalization, cultural landscape, sequent occupance, culture complex, cultural hearth, independent invention

Unit 2: Population & Migration

Main concepts or models:

How to calculate doubling time ($70/\text{Rate of natural increase}$)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)=number of children born to each female age 15-45

Replacement rate (2.1)

Demographic momentum (pop. will continue to grow for about a generation after going below the TFR)

Dependency ratio (old-age and child)

Arithmetic vs. physiologic population density)

Map of world population distribution

Malthusian Theory

Neo-Malthusians

Demographic Transition Model (know how various concepts like deindustrialization tie into it)

Population Pyramids (know how to read them and know what each DTM stage looks like as a pyramid)

Pro-natalist and anti-natalist policies

China's one child policy

The center of the population (centroid)

Frostbelt to sunbelt shift

Push and pull factors (the concept and a few main examples of each)

Map of TFR (on page 39)

When the population went from 1 billion to 7 billion and where it is projected to go (use chart on p. 40)

Review migration maps in ch. 3 and focus on the big picture of each

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

Terms for Unit 2:

J curve, S curve, baby boom, brain drain, carrying capacity, chain migration, crude birth rate, crude death rate, distance decay, emigration (as opposed to immigration), forced migration, guest workers, internal migration (know the largest all-time example), remittances, step migration, voluntary migration, zero population growth, genocide, asylum, refugee, intervening opportunity

Unit 3: Cultural Geography

Main concepts or models:

Folk (local) culture vs. popular culture

Distance decay and time-space compression

Race as opposed to ethnicity

Review the Women in Subsaharan Africa section (p. 135)

Study the language maps and charts (p. 144, 149, 152, 155)

Know the following language terminology and concepts (starting on p. 150): mutual intelligibility, dialects, isogloss, language families and subfamilies (and an example of each), cognate, Proto-Indo-European, language divergence, language convergence, extinct language, lingua franca, pidgin language, Creole language, monolingual states vs. multilingual states, toponyms

Universalizing vs. ethnic religions (with the major examples of each)

Most significant beliefs of the world's main religions (study the class notes-they emphasize just the most essential info.)

Monotheistic faiths vs. polytheistic faiths (the concept and examples of each)

Diffusion of the major religions

Know the difference between branch, denomination, and sect

Study the map of distribution of the world's religions (p. 176)

Interfaith vs. intrafaith boundaries

Leading examples of religious conflict (starts on p. 200)

Terms for Unit 3:

animist religion, acculturation vs. assimilation, commodification, cultural appropriation, culture, ethnic neighborhood, ethnocentrism, global-local continuum, glocalization, neolocalism, placelessness, reterritorialization, secularism, religious syncretism (cultural synthesis)

Unit 4: Political Geography

Main concepts or models:

Know the difference between the units of political organization (country, nation, state, nation-state) and know several key examples of each

Know the definition and a couple of key examples of each: multistate nations, multinational states, and stateless nations

Study the map of colonies on p. 219 (look for patterns and focus on regions dominated by each European country)

What were the long-term impacts of imperialism and colonialism? Also, know the difference between the two terms

Know the two main stages of imperialism (you can find this quickly in the class notes)

The territorial configuration of states: prorupt (protruded), compact, elongated, perforated, and fragmented (know two examples of each)

Types of boundaries (state morphology) and boundary disputes (with examples)
Mackinder's Heartland theory of geopolitics
Cohen's Shatterbelt theory and containment theory
Examples of various supranational organizations
Deterritorialization vs. reterritorialization (p. 243)

Terms for Unit 4:

ASEAN, autonomous region, balkanization, centrifugal force, centripetal force, Cold War, communism, democratization, devolution, expatriate, ethnic cleansing, enclave, exclave, EU, federal state, unitary state, gerrymandering, irredentism, Law of the Sea (including territorial sea and exclusive economic zone), nationalism, NATO, redistricting, UN

Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Main concepts or models:

Know the agricultural hearths
Know Carl Sauer's theory of independent invention in the hearths
The impact of the three agricultural revolutions
Impact of the Colombian Exchange (know some of the key items that diffused across the Atlantic)
Know the different types of agriculture
Von Thunen's Model
The pattern of land ownership: township-and range, metes-and-bounds, and long-lot survey systems.
Check out the map on p. 327 to see where each is present.
Take note of main subsistence agriculture regions of the world (p. 325)
Study the map of world agriculture distribution (p. 334). Don't try to memorize every detail but focus on the U.S. and for each type of agriculture notice the pattern for where it is practiced

Terms for Unit 5:

agribusiness, agriculture, aquaculture, aquifer (check out a map of the Ogallala Aquifer), biotechnology, cash crops, commodity chain, crop rotation, desertification, double cropping, extensive farming practices, fair trade, feedlot, Fertile Crescent, food desert, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), Green Revolution, herbicides, intensive farming practices, milkshed, monoculture, pesticides, tragedy of the commons, truck farming, swidden, value-added agriculture, suitcase farmers, soil salination

Unit 6: Economic Geography

Main concepts or models:

The "why of where" origins of industrialization
The diffusion of the industrial revolution
The location of the early areas of industrial dominance (specific locations such as Ruhr Valley)
The Fordist production system and the change to flexible commodity chains and just-in-time delivery/impact of containerization
The process and reasons of the deindustrialization of the U.S.
Alfred Weber's Theory of Industrial Location (bulk-reducing or bulk-gaining)
Sectors of production (primary-quinary)
Levels of development (1st world-3rd world, MDCs/LDCs)
NICs (the concept and numerous examples)
Asian Tigers

Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth

Wallerstein's World Systems theory

Review the patterns for the map of the Human Development Index (p.294)

Dependency theory

Terms for Unit 6:

break-in-bulk point, containerization, agglomeration, deglomeration, foreign direct investment, foreign aid, development loans, microloans, global sourcing (outsourcing), business process outsourcing (BPO)/"offshoring", gross domestic product (per capita), gross national income (per capita), Brandt Line, dollarization, Gini coefficient, neo-colonialism, maquiladoras, vertical integration, special economic zone, export processing zone, ubiquitous industries, growth poles

Unit 7: Urban geography

Main concepts or models:

Know the urban hearths and why they started up there

Christaller's Central Place Theory

Burgess- Concentric Zones Model

Hoyt- Sector Model

Harris-Ullman Multiple-nuclei Model

Galactic City Model

Latin American City Model

Reasons for suburban growth in the U.S.

Deindustrialization impact on downtowns

Renewal of downtown areas (including new urbanism, gentrification, etc.)

Rank-size rule

Terms for Unit 7:

threshold, range, urban hierarchy, world city, Central Business District (CBD), bid-rent curve, Peak Land Value Intersection (PLVI also known as the 100% corner), exurbs, edge city, primate city, megalopolis (conurbation), megacity, white flight, redlining, blockbusting, mixed use developments, Transit Oriented Development (TODs), brownfields, greenbelts, disamenity zone, metropolitan statistical area, tear-downs, urban infill,