***AP Human Geography Exam Review***

***Test Tips***

1. Don’t Panic

2. Don’t Skim Questions

3. Read Data Carefully

4. Avoid Under or Overusing Data & Stimulus Information

5. Understand the Verb Tasks on FRQ’s

6. Avoid Being Too General, Be Specific!

7. Don’t Restate the Question or write an Introduction or Conclusion

8. Stick to the Facts, don’t make up “facts” and don’t ramble

9. Pay attention to Scale

10. Avoid Writing too Much or too Little

***The Most Important Information from Each Unit***

***Unit 1: Thinking Geographically***

1. Be able to Read Maps- Understand scale and scale of analysis, be able to understand data and analyze patterns

2. Be able to recognize different map types and be able to understand what the map is trying to show

3. Recognize that GIS helps to layer data and show a lot of information on a map at the same time

4. Understand the difference between Quantitative and Qualitative Data

5. Technology has increased Globalization which has decreased Distance Decay and increased Space-Time Compression

6. Environmental Sustainability, Environmental Determinism v Possibilism

7. Regions: Formal, Functional, Vernacular

***Unit 2: Population and Migration***

1. Population distribution and concentration

2. Density: Arithmetic, Physiological, Agricultural

3. Key Terms: CBR, CDR, NIR, TFR, Dependency Ration, Sex Ration, Doubling Time

4. Demographic Transition Model

5. Population Pyramids

6. Carrying Capacity, Pro/Anti Natalist Policies

7. Malthus’ Theory

8. Push and Pull Factors (Political, Social, Economic, Environmental)

9. Types of Migration: Forced, Voluntary, Transhumance, Intraregional, Interregional, Chain, Step, Guest, Transnational

10. Understand how migration can impact an area(s) and can lead to diffusion, acculturation, and assimilation, syncretism, multiculturalism

***Unit 3: Culture***

1. Cultural Relativism- viewing someone else’s culture through their perspective (opposite of ethnocentrism)

2. Folk v Pop Culture

3. Culture, Cultural Landscape- how a culture interacts with and shapes their environment

4. Perception v Sense of Place

5. Diffusion: Relocation, Expansion (Contagious, Hierarchical, Stimulus)

6. Universalizing v Ethnic Religions, focus on the impact on the landscape and diffusion

7. Language Families, Location and Diffusion of major languages

***Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes***

1. Nation (refers to a people with a shared history) v State (geographic area with a defined border, autonomy, and government)

2. Multinational State, Nation State, Multi-State Nation, Stateless Nation

3. Colonialism, Imperialism, Shatterbelts, Neocolonialism

4. Types of Boundaries: Relic, Superimposed, Antecedent, Subsequent, Cultural (Consequent), Geometric, Law of the Sea

5. Shapes of States

6. Gerrymandering

7. Unitary v Federal States

8. Centripetal v Centrifugal Forces

9. Sovereignty, Devolution, Supranational Organizations

***Unit 5: Agriculture***

1. Subsistence v Commercial

2. Intensive- (Plantation, Market Gardening, Mixed Crop & Livestock, Aquaculture) v

Extensive (Shifting Cultivation, Pastoral Nomadism, Ranching)

2. Settlement Patterns: Clustered, Dispersed, Linear, Metes & Bounds, Long Lot, Township and Range

3. Hearths, Agricultural Regions, Columbian Exchange

4. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Ag Revolutions

5. Monocropping, Monoculture

6. Improved Technology has led to increased economies of scale, valued added products

7. Sustainable, Organic, Free Trade, Farm-to-Table (Eat Local Movement)

8. Von Thunen Model

***Unit 6: Urban Geography***

1. Megacity (+10mil), Metacity (+20mil), Suburb, Boomburb, Exurb, Edge City

2. Gravity Model

3. Christaller’s Central Place Theory

4. Primate v Rank Size Rule

5. City Models: Concentric Zone, Sector, Multiple Nuclei, Peripheral, Latin, SE Asia, SS African

6. Density Gradient and Bid-Rent Curve

7. Type of Infrastructure

8. Urban and Suburban Sprawl

9. New Urbanism, Smart Growth, Green Belts

10. Redlining, Blockbusting, Gentrification

***Unit 7: Economic and Industrial Geography***

1. Globalization

2. Formal v Informal Economy

3. Economic Sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary, Quinary)

4. Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory

5. Rostow’s Model

6. Fordism, Post-Fordism, Global Division of Labor

7. Weber’s Least Cost Theory, Site & Situation Factors

8. Outsourcing, Offshoring, Special Economic Zones, Export Processing Zone, Free Trade Zone

9. Agglomeration, Multiplier Effect, Growth Poles

10. GDP, GNP, GNI, Per Capita, HDI, GII

11. Micro Loans/Micro Credit