



AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Study Session Study Guide

WELCOME TO THE AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY STUDY SESSION!

Over the next couple hours, we are hoping to assist you to prepare for the AP® Human Geography exam as best as possible. You will get the chance to learn from instructors and peers from around the metro area to broaden your breadth of knowledge and help fill in any gaps you might have. This study session will be filled with tips and tricks to do better prepare for this year's exam. We encourage to take full advantage of your time and avoid using cell phones or any other electronic devices.

Date of AP Human Geography Exam:
Tuesday, May 5th, 2020 – 12:00pm

(Registration required, check with your school's AP © coordinator or teacher for instructions to register)

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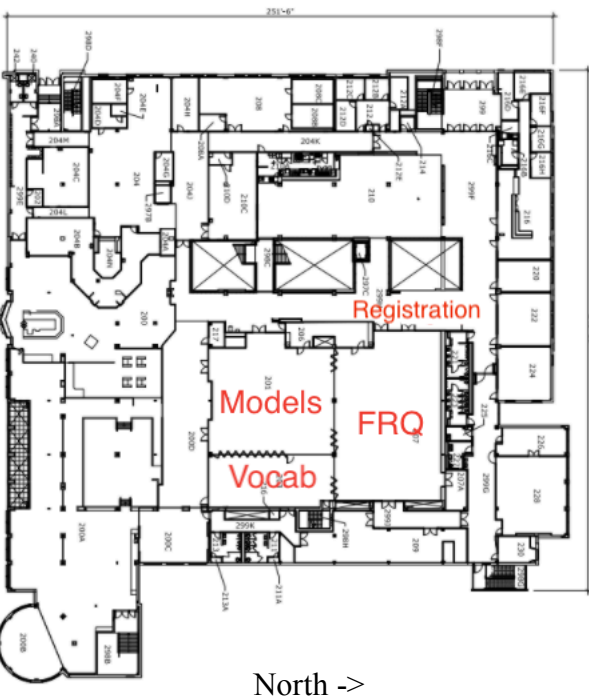
AP Human Geography Units:

- I. Thinking Geographically
- II. Population and Migration Patterns and Processes
- III. Cultural Patterns and Processes
- IV. Political Patterns and Processes
- V. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes
- VI. Cities and Urban Land Use Patterns and Processes
- VII. Industrial and Economic Patterns and Processes

TODAY'S SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

12:30-1:00	Registration, Welcome, Orientation (Students should be in Session I Room)		
Groups	Shanghai 	Johannesburg 	New York 
1:10-1:52 (Session I)	Vocab	FRQ	Models & Theories
1:54-2:36 (Session II)	FRQ	Models & Theories	Vocab
2:38-3:20 (Session III)	Models & Theories	Vocab	FRQ
3:21 – 3:30	Evaluation, Cookies, & Dismissal – All students dismissed from Session III rooms		

STUDY SESSION INSTRUCTORS AND MAP

Your Instructors			Milo Bail Student Center (2 nd Floor)
Aaron McLaughlin	Vocab	OPS (Benson)	
Abbey McNair	Models	OPS (Burke)	
Anthony Razor	Models	OPS (Burke)	
Bill Deardoff	FRQs	Bennington	
Caleb Tate	Models	UNO (Dept. of Geography/Geology)	
Chris Dando	Models	UNO (Dept. of Geography/Geology)	
Derek Fey	Models	Westside	
Em Sabin	Vocab	UNO (Dept. of Geography/Geology)	
Harris Payne	FRQs	Ne. Dept. of Education	
Joe Mickeliunas	Models	OPS (Central)	
Kristy McGuire	Models	Millard (South)	
Lonnie Moore	Models	OPS (South)	
Lula McCaskill	Models	Millard (South)	
Tom Allen	Models	OPS (Bryan)	

HELPFUL WEBSITES

The College Board©'s Course Overview for AP© Human Geography

<https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/courses/ap-human-geography>

iScore5 – App for Exam Preparation

<https://iscore5.com/ap-human-geography/>

Lizard Point Map Quizzes

<https://lizardpoint.com/geography/>

Quizlet – Flash Cards for new CED (2019 Test Update)

<https://quizlet.com/subject/human-geography-new-ced/>

AP Human Geography Scoopit

<https://www.scoop.it/u/aphumangeog>

Albert io Exam Tips and Hints

<https://www.albert.io/blog/ap-human-geography-tips/>

Thank you to the following UNO staff!

- 🌀 Dr. Matthew Tracy, Director of General Education & Dual Enrollment
- 🌀 Dr. Christina Dando, Department Chair, UNO Geography & Geology
- 🌀 Ms. Brenda Todd, Staff Assistant, UNO Geography & Geology Department
- 🌀 Mrs. Kelli Florell, Admissions Counselor, UNO Dual Enrollment
- 🌀 Mrs. Kelly Malone, Assistant Director, UNO Dual Enrollment

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY EXAM TIPS AND HINTS

Pre-plan your responses

- 🌀 Do not just start writing, take a minute to organize your thoughts
- 🌀 Carefully analyze the question! Answer the question that is being asked, you don't want to make the mistake and answer the wrong question
- 🌀 Make note of any key points you want to address before you even start writing

Total Exam Time – 2hrs 15 minutes

- Multiple Choice – 75 questions 60 minutes
- Free Response Questions (FRQs) – 3 Questions – 75 minutes

Integrate Evidence into your response

- 🌀 If the free response question contains data, make sure you directly reference specifics in your answer
- 🌀 Incorporate in vocabulary terms and themes from related units
- 🌀 Mention concepts and be specific!

Elaborate on the Evidence

- 🌀 Do not make your answers too short, make sure you answer in complete sentences.
- 🌀 Discuss the evidence and highlight specific trends by referencing specific pieces of data.
- 🌀 Talk about how the data helps answer the question, and discuss how corresponds to specific geographic concepts

Practice

- Check out the resources available on the College Board©'s website for Human Geography especially past exams
- Take sample Multiple Choice tests online and time yourself
- Use practice guides and Apps to improve your content knowledge and recall

Pay Attention to the task verbs.

(From the College Board © Website – <https://apstudents.collegeboard.org/courses/ap-human-geography/exam-tips>)

- 🌀 Compare: Provide a description or explanation of similarities and/or differences.
- 🌀 Define: Provide a specific meaning for a word or concept.
- 🌀 Describe: Provide the relevant characteristics of a specified topic.
- 🌀 Explain: Provide information about how or why a relationship, process, pattern, position, or outcome occurs, using evidence and/or reasoning.
- 🌀 Identify: Indicate or provide information about a specified topic, without elaboration or explanation.

General Exam Advice

- 🌀 Do not bullet point your answers, but answer them in such a way that your reader knows exactly which question you are answering
- 🌀 Don't freak out, when you see a question just breath and start dissecting what it is asking. Start by answering the questions or parts of questions you know and working from there.
- 🌀 Get a full night of sleep before the exam, DON'T CRAM! You have been preparing for this for a year. A good night and a healthy breakfast will do more good than cramming.

AP© HUMAN GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY BY UNITS

Unit I – Thinking Geographically

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Absolute distance 2. Absolute location 3. Clustering 4. Direction 5. Dispersal 6. Distance decay 7. Elevation 8. Environmental determinism 9. Environmental possibilism 10. Flows 11. Formal regions 12. Functional region 13. Geographic information systems (GIS) 14. Geospatial and geographical data (ex. Census data, satellite imagery)	15. Land use 16. Map distortion (shape, area, elevation, direction) 17. Map projections 18. Natural resources 19. Online mapping and visualization 20. Pattern 21. Perceptual/vernacular region 22. Place 23. Reference maps 24. Regional boundaries 25. Regions 26. Relative distance 27. Relative location 28. Remote sensing 29. Satellite navigation systems (including GPS)	30. Scale (local, national, regional, global) 31. Space 32. Spatial Information Sources (Travel narratives, Policy documents, Media reports, Field Observations, Landscape analysis, Photographic interpretation, Personal Interviews 33. Sustainability 34. Thematic maps 35. Time-space compression
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Unit II – Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Age Structure 2. Agricultural population density 3. Anti-natalist Population Policies 4. Arithmetic population density 5. Carrying Capacity 6. Changing gender roles 7. Contraception 8. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) 9. Crude Death Rate (CDR) 10. Demographics 11. Dependency Ratio 12. Education Rates 13. Employment Rates 14. Fertility 15. Forced Migration (slavery/human trafficking, Refugees, Internally displaced persons, asylum seekers)	16. Human factors influencing population distribution (eg. Culture, economics, history, politics) 17. Immigration Policies (promote or discourage population growth) 18. Life Expectancy 19. Malthusian Theory 20. Migration 21. Mortality 22. Physical Factors Influencing Population Distribution (eg. Climate, landforms, water bodies) 23. Physiological population density 24. Population decline (reasons for)	25. Population Distribution 26. Population growth (reasons for) 27. Population pyramids 28. Population-doubling time 29. Pro-natalist Population Policies 30. Pull Factors (Migration) 31. Push Factors (Migration) 32. Rate of Natural Increase 33. Ravenstein's laws of Migration 34. Sex ratio 35. Voluntary Migration (transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, rural-to-urban)
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Unit III – Cultural Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Acculturation 2. Assimilation 3. Centrifugal Forces 4. Centripetal Forces 5. Colonialism 6. Communication technologies (internet) 7. Contagious Diffusion 8. Cultural Convergence 9. Cultural Divergence 10. Cultural expression (eg. Creolization, Lingua Franca) 11. Cultural Hearths 12. Cultural Landscape	13. Cultural Relativism 14. Cultural traits 15. Culture 16. Ethnic Cultures 17. Ethnic Neighborhoods 18. Ethnic Religions 19. Ethnicity 20. Expansion Diffusion 21. Gender Roles 22. Global cultural landscape 23. Hierarchical Diffusion 24. Imperialism 25. Indigenous Communities 26. Language	27. Language Dialects 28. Language Families 29. Media 30. Multiculturalism 31. Placemaking 32. Regional Patterns 33. Religion 34. Relocation Diffusion 35. Sense of Place 36. Stimulus expansion Diffusion 37. Syncretism 38. Toponymy 39. Universalizing Religions 40. World Religions
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Unit IV – Political Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Antecedent boundaries 2. Autonomous region 3. Borders 4. Boundaries 5. Centralization 6. Centrifugal forces 7. Centripetal Forces 8. Choke points 9. Colonialism 10. Consequent boundaries 11. Cultural Cohesion 12. De-Centralization 13. Demarcation 14. Demilitarized Zone 15. Democratization 16. Devolution 17. Economies of Scale 18. Ethnic Cleansing 19. Ethnonationalism 20. Exclusive Economic Zone 21. Failed State 22. Federal States	23. Geometric boundaries 24. Gerrymandering 25. Imperialism 26. Independence movements 27. International Agreement 28. Irredentism 29. Maritime Boundaries 30. Member States 31. Military Alliances 32. Multinational state 33. Multistate nations 34. Nation 35. Nation-State 36. Nationalist Movement 37. Neocolonialism 38. Redistricting 39. Relic boundaries 40. Self-determination 41. Semiautonomous region 42. Separatism 43. Shatterbelts	44. Sovereignty 45. State 46. Stateless nation 47. Subnational Political Territorial Units 48. Subsequent boundaries 49. Superimposed boundaries 50. Supranational Organizations (Eg. EU, UN, NATO, ASEAN, Arctic Council, African Union) 51. Supranationalism 52. Territorial Seas 53. Territoriality 54. Terrorism 55. Trade Agreements 56. Unitary States 57. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 58. Voting District
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Unit V – Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Adverse weather/natural disasters 2. Agricultural Hearths 3. Aquaculture 4. Bid-rent theory 5. Biodiversity 6. Biotechnology 7. Climate Zones 8. Columbian Exchange 9. Commercial Agriculture 10. Commodity chains 11. Community-supported agriculture (CSA) 12. Conservation efforts 13. Deforestation 14. Desertification 15. Dietary Shifts 16. Draining wetlands 17. Export commodities 18. Extensive farming 19. Fair trade 20. Fertile Crescent	21. Fertilizers 22. First Agricultural Revolution 23. Food deserts 24. Food insecurity 25. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) 26. Global supply chain 27. Green Revolution 28. Herbicides 29. High-yield seeds 30. Infrastructure 31. Intensive Farming 32. Irrigation 33. Land cover change 34. Local-food movements 35. Market Gardening 36. Markets 37. Mechanized farming 38. Mixed crop/livestock system 39. Monocropping	40. Monoculture 41. Nomadic Herding 42. Organic farming 43. Pastoral nomadism 44. Pesticides 45. Plantation agriculture 46. Pollution 47. Ranching 48. Rural Settlement Patterns 49. Second Agricultural Revolution 50. Shifting cultivation 51. Slash-and-burn agriculture 52. Soil salinization 53. Subsistence agriculture 54. Suburbanization 55. Terraces 56. Third Agricultural Revolution 57. Transportation networks 58. Urban farming 59. Value-added specialty crops
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Unit VI – Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Affordability 2. Air and water quality 3. Blockbusting 4. Boomburbs 5. Climate Change 6. Communication networks 7. Crime 8. Cycles of development 9. Decentralization 10. Disamenity zones 11. Diverse housing options 12. Ecological footprint 13. Edge cities 14. Energy use 15. Environmental injustice 16. Exurbs 17. Farmland protection policies 18. Gentrification 19. Globalization 20. Gravity City	21. Gravity City 22. Greenbelts 23. Improved livability 24. Infilling 25. Infrastructure 26. Land tenure 27. Megacity 28. Metacities 29. Mixed land use 30. New Urbanism 31. Patterns of residential land use (low, mid, high density housing) 32. Primate city 33. Rank-size rule 34. Redlining 35. Regional planning efforts 36. Remediation and redevelopment of brownfields 37. Sanitation	38. Segregation 39. Site 40. Situation 41. Slow-growth cities 42. Smart-growth policies 43. Squatter settlements 44. Suburbanization 45. Sustainable design initiatives 46. Transportation networks 47. Transportation-oriented development 48. Urban growth boundaries 49. Urban Renewal 50. Urban sprawl 51. Urbanization 52. Walkability 53. World Cities 54. Zones of Abandonment 55. Zoning
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Unit VII – Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

Bolded – Topics of Importance

1. Break-of-Bulk Point	26. Gross National Incomes (GNI)	51. Organization of Petroleum
2. Class Structure	27. Health Care Access	Exporting Countries (OPEC)
3. Climate Change	28. Human Development Index	52. Periphery
4. Colonialism	(HDI)	53. Pollution
5. Commodity Dependence	29. Imperialism	54. Primary Economic Sector
6. Comparative Advantage	30. Income Distribution	55. Public Transportation Project
7. Complementary Advantage	31. Indices of Empowerment	56. Quaternary Economic Sector
8. Core	32. Industrial Revolution	57. Raw Materials
9. Deindustrialization	33. Industrialization	58. Renewable Energy
10. Dependency Theory	34. Infant Mortality Rate	59. Reproductive Health
11. Development	35. Informal Economy	60. Rust belt
12. Ecotourism	36. Interdependency	61. Secondary Economic Sector
13. Equity in Wages	37. International Lending	62. Semi-Periphery
14. European Union (EU)	Agencies	63. Small Businesses
15. Fertility Rate	38. International Monetary Fund	64. Small Scale-Finance Projects
16. Formal Economy	(IMF)	65. Standard of Living
17. Fossil Fuels	39. Investors	66. Sustainability
18. Free Trade Agreements	40. Labor	67. Sustainable Development
19. Gender inequality	41. Labor-Market Participation	Policies
20. Gender Inequality Index (GII)	42. Least-Cost Theory	68. Tariffs
21. Gender Parity	43. Literacy Rates	69. Tertiary Economic Sector
22. Global Financial Crisis (eg.	44. Markets	70. Trade
Debt Crisis)	45. Mass Consumption	71. Transportation
23. Globalization	46. Mercosur	72. United Nations Sustainable
24. Gross Domestic Product	47. Micro-loans	Development Goals
(GDP)	48. Natural Resource Depletion	73. World Trade Organization
25. Gross Nation Product (GNP)	49. Neo-Imperialism	(WTO)
	50. Neoliberal Trade Policies	

NOTES:

KEY FIGURES IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Name:	Corresponding Unit	Famous for, or Associated Theory
Adams, J.S.	Urban	Urban areas change over time based on changes in technology
Borchert, John	Urban	Five distinct eras in the history of American Urbanism
Borlaug, Norman	Agriculture	Instituting the Green Revolution in India and Mexico
Boserup, Esther	Population	Cornucopia idea in contrast to Malthusian theory
Burgess, Ernst	Urban	Concentric Zone Urban Model
Christaller, Walter	Urban	Central Place Theory
DeBlij, Harm	Urban	Sub-Saharan African City model
Ford, Larry	Urban	Latin American City Model (With Griffin)
Griffin, Ernest	Urban	Latin American City Model (With Ford)
Harris, Chauncy	Urban	Multiple Nuclei Model (with Ullman)
Hartshorne, Richard	Political	Boundary systems classification (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)
Hoyt, Horner	Urban	Hoyt Sector Model
Koppen, Wladimir	Theories and Concepts and Land Use	Climate Classification System
Malthus, Thomas	Population	Examines arithmetic growth of resources vs. exponential growth of population and approach towards crisis point
Mackinder, Sir Halford	Political	Heartland Theory and the control of Eurasia as a Pivot point
McGee, Terry	Urban	Southeast Asian City Model
Ratzel, Friedrich	Political	Organic Theory – States behave like an organism in terms of acquiring resources and territories
Ravenstein, Ernest	Population	Laws of Migration
Rostow, Walt	Industrial Development	5 Stages of Economic Growth
Sauer, Carl	Culture	Cultural Landscapes are made up of “the forms superimposed on the physical landscapes”
Spykman, Nicholas	Political	Rimland Theory – Eurasian Rim, not the heartland, holds the key to global power
Ullman, Edward	Urban	Multiple Nuclei Model (with Harris)
Vance, James	Political	Urban Realms Model
Von Thunen, Johann	Agriculture	Location of agricultural practices as related to rent and transportation
Wallerstein, Immanuel	Industrial Development	Core-Periphery-Semi-Periphery model or interdependence
Weber, Alfred	Industrial Development	Least Cost Theory of industrial development
Whittlesey, Derwent	Culture	Succession of occupation: Cultural landscape is reflection of succession of residents, each leaving an impact
Zelinsky, Wilber	Population	Migration Transition Model that corresponds with DTM

Thank you to Mrs. Maria Walinski-Peterson, University of Nebraska-Omaha, for compiling the information about influential geographers



Vocabulary Trivia!

Round 1:

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

Round 2:

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

Round 3:

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

Round 4:

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

Round 5:

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

Round 6

Question 1: _____
Question 2: _____
Question 3: _____
Question 4: _____
Question 5: _____
Question 6: _____

FINAL ROUND:

Picture Round!

Directions: Correctly identify in the space next to each photo the Region or predominant country using the aerial image.



a.



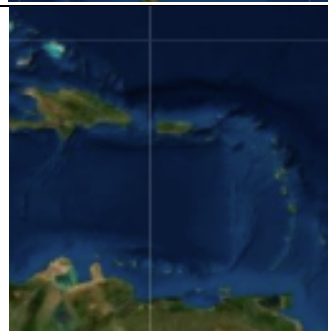
b.



c.



d.



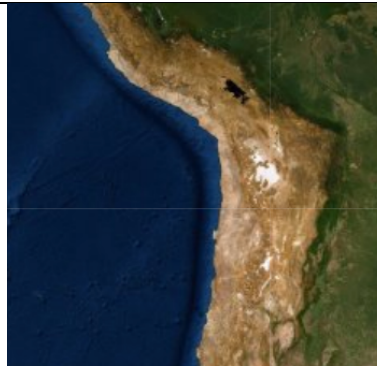
e.



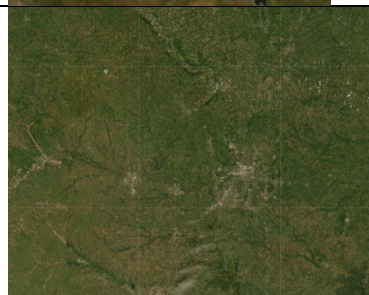
f.



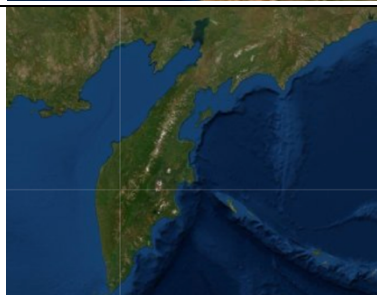
g.



h.



i.

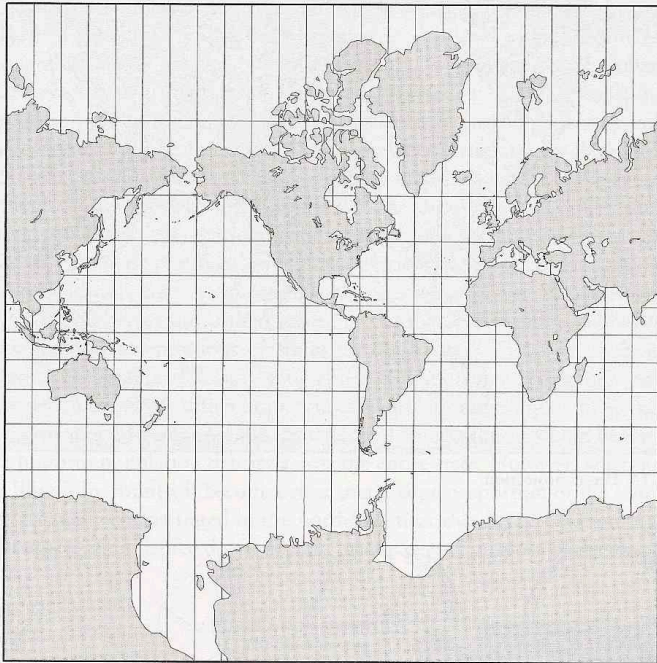


j.

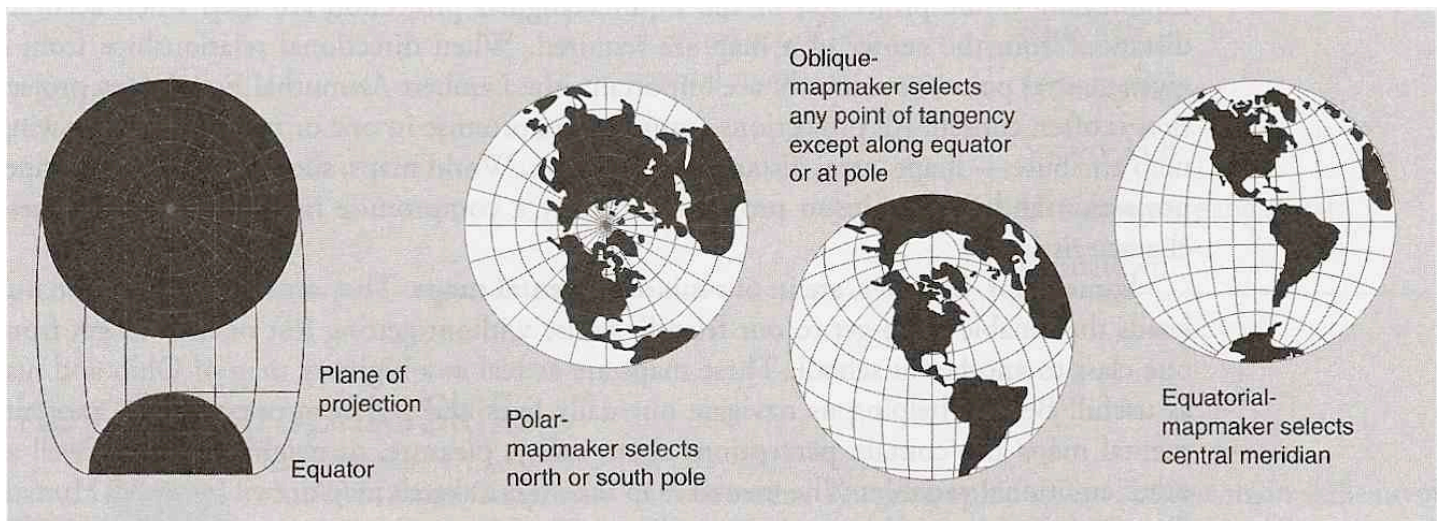
MAP PROJECTIONS

Representing our three-dimensional planet using a two-dimensional drawing requires that mapmakers either lose some detail or distort some features. Thus, all flat maps are somewhat distorted in their representation of shape, area, distance, or direction.

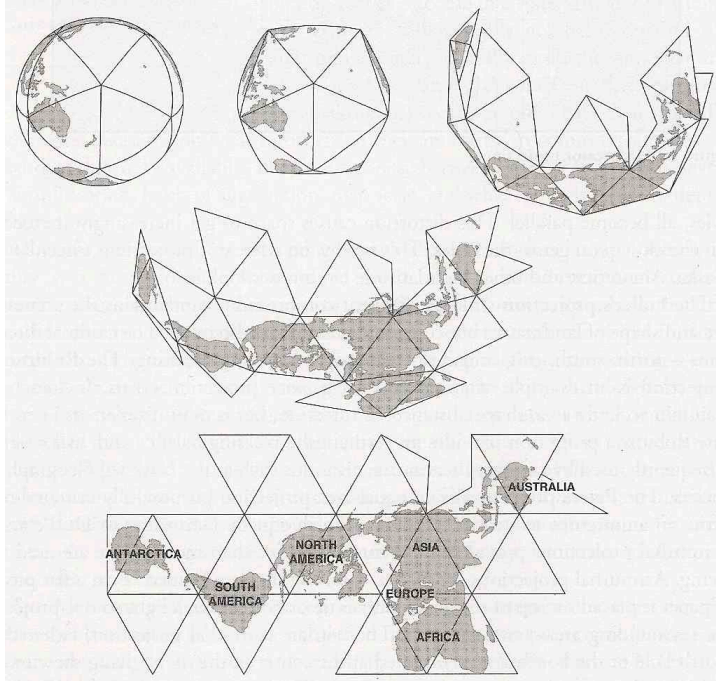
Conformal projections, such as the Mercator or Lambert projections, are used when relationships between points based on angles are needed, such as in navigational charts. The **Mercator projection (left)** shows the directions of places accurately near the equator, but distorts the size of continents, particularly near the poles. The **Lambert projection (right)** is good for showing areas near the North or South pole, but distorts distance and shape.



When directional relationships from a given central point (called an azimuth) are important, **azimuthal projections** are typically used. These provide different perspectives. Below are several examples.



Fuller's projection accurately depicts the size and shape of landmasses, but rearranges direction.



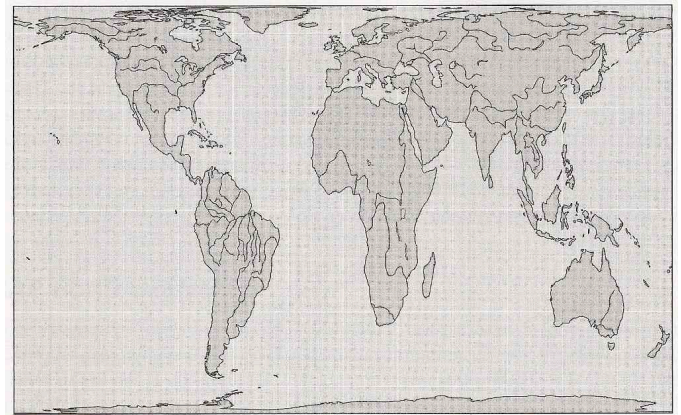
The **Robinson projection** attempts to balance projection errors. It is not accurate in its display of area, shape, distance, or direction, but minimizes errors in each.

World Robinson Projection Map with Country Outlines

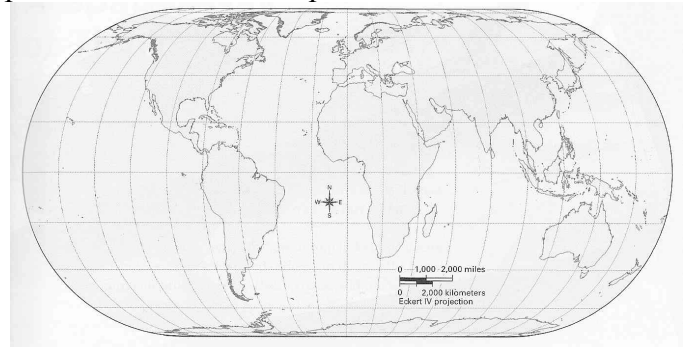


This is a royalty free image that can be used for your personal, corporate or education projects. It can not be resold or freely distributed. If you need an editable PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator version of this map please visit www.tydesign.com or www.mapsofindesign.com. This text can be cropped off. © Copyright Bruce Jones Design Inc. 2009

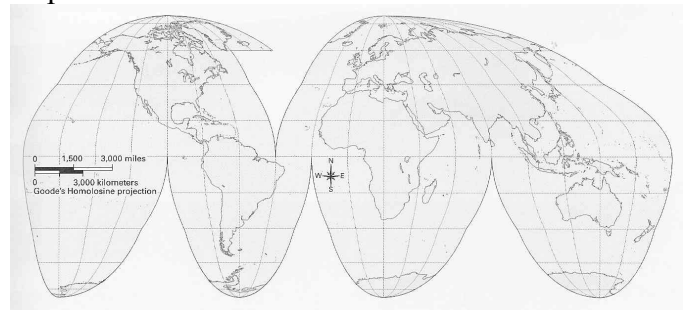
The **Peters projection** is an equal-area projection centered on Africa in order to treat all regions equally.



The **Eckert IV projection** is another equal-area map. It shows size accurately, but distorts shape near the poles. This is called *shape distortion*.



Goode's homolosine projection shows the size of continents accurately for comparison, but distorts the shape and size of oceans.



Thank you to Mr. Aaron McLaughlin, Benson Magnet Schools, Omaha Public Schools for compiling the information about projections

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY MODELS AND THEORIES

<u>“Need to Know”</u>	<u>“Nice to Know”</u>
Demographic Transition Model (II) Epidemiological Transition Model (II) Population Pyramid (II) Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration (II) Rural Settlement Patterns (V) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clustered - Dispersed - Linear - Metes and Bounds - Township and Range - Long Lot Von Thunen Model of Agricultural Land Use (V) Christaller’s Central Place Theory (VI) Burgess Concentric-zone model (VI) Gravity Model (VI, II, VII) Hoyt Sector Model (VI) Harris and Ullman Multiple-nuclei model (VI) Harris Galactic City Model (VI) Latin America City Model (VI) Southeast Asia Model (VI) Rank-Size Rule & Primate Cities (VI) Sub-Saharan Africa City Model (VI) Middle East City Model (VI) Eastern European City Model (VI) UN Sustainable Development Goals (VII) Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth (VII) Weber’s Least Cost Theory (VII) Wallerstein’s World System Theory (VII)	Cultural Diffusion Models (III) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion-Contagious - Expansion-Hierarchical - Expansion-Stimulus - Relocation Heartland Theory (IV) Rimland Theory (IV) Ratzel’s Organic Theory (IV) Migration Transition Model (II) Borchert Urban Model (VI) Bid-Rent Curve/Theory (VII) Boserup’s Cornucopian Theory (V) Domino Theory (IV) Hardin’s First Law of Ecology (V) Lee’s Migration Theory (II) Taylorism/Fordism (VII) Tobler’s First Law of Geography (I)

Units:

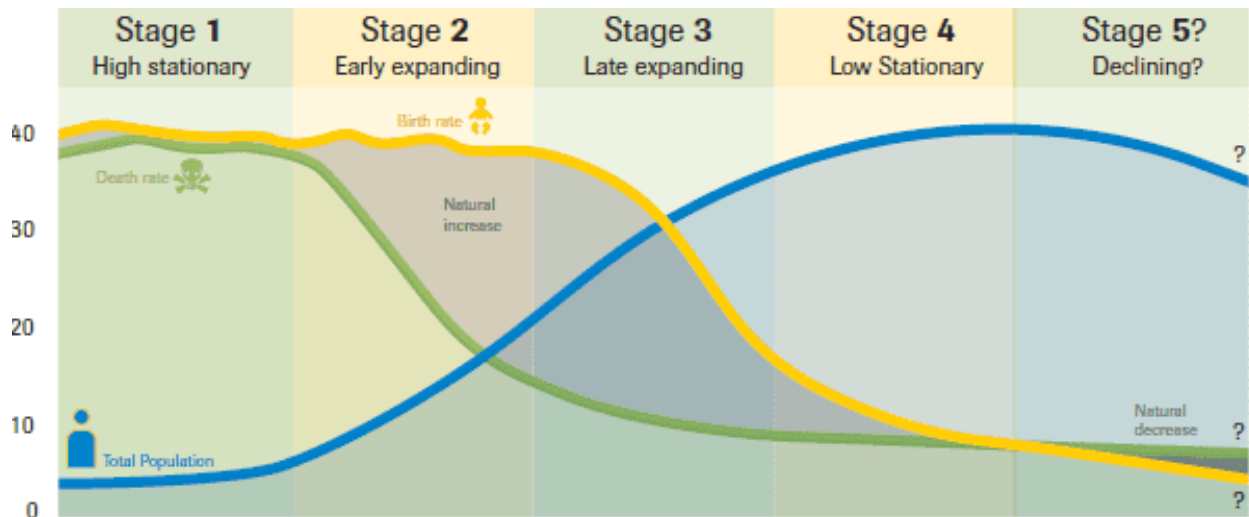
- I. Thinking Geographically
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- VI. Cities and Urban Land Use Patterns and Processes
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Model Taxonomy

Unit	Models/Theories
I. Thinking Geographically	
II. Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	
III. Cultural Patterns and Processes	
IV. Political Patterns and Processes	
V. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	
VI. Cities and Urban Land Use Patterns and Processes	
VII. Industrial and Economic Patterns and Processes	

SELECTED MODELS

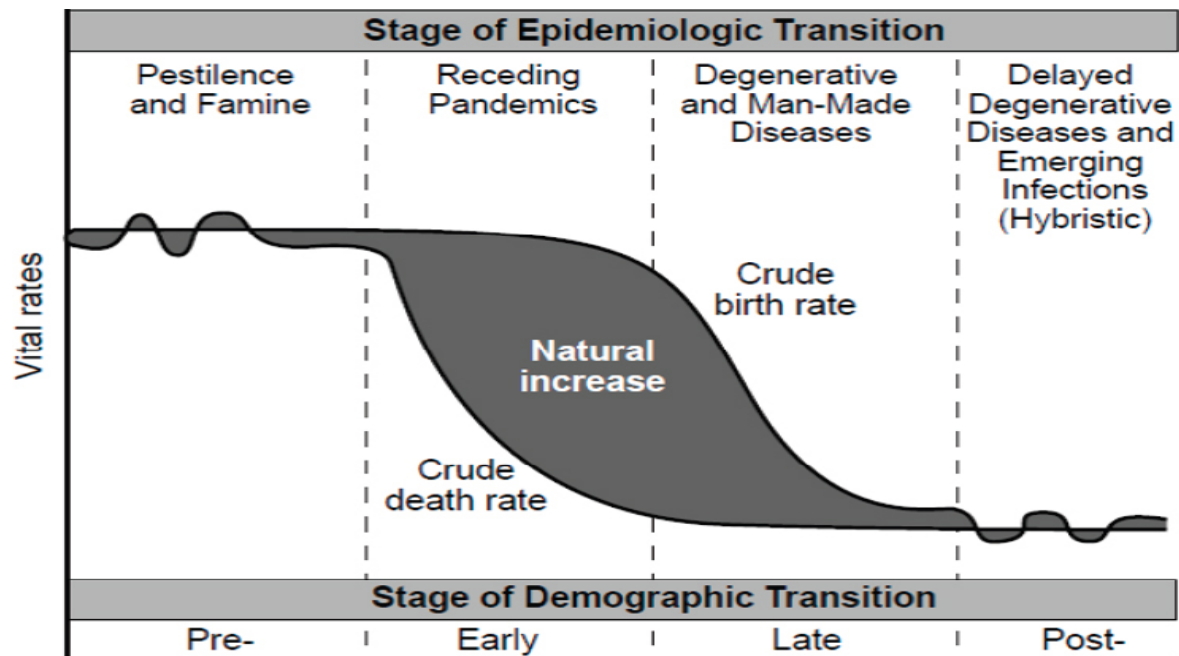
Demographic Transition Model (Thompson, Warren, 1929)



Examines the effect on Total Populations by Crude Birth Rates, Crude Death Rates, and the Rate of Natural Increase and different stages of economic development.

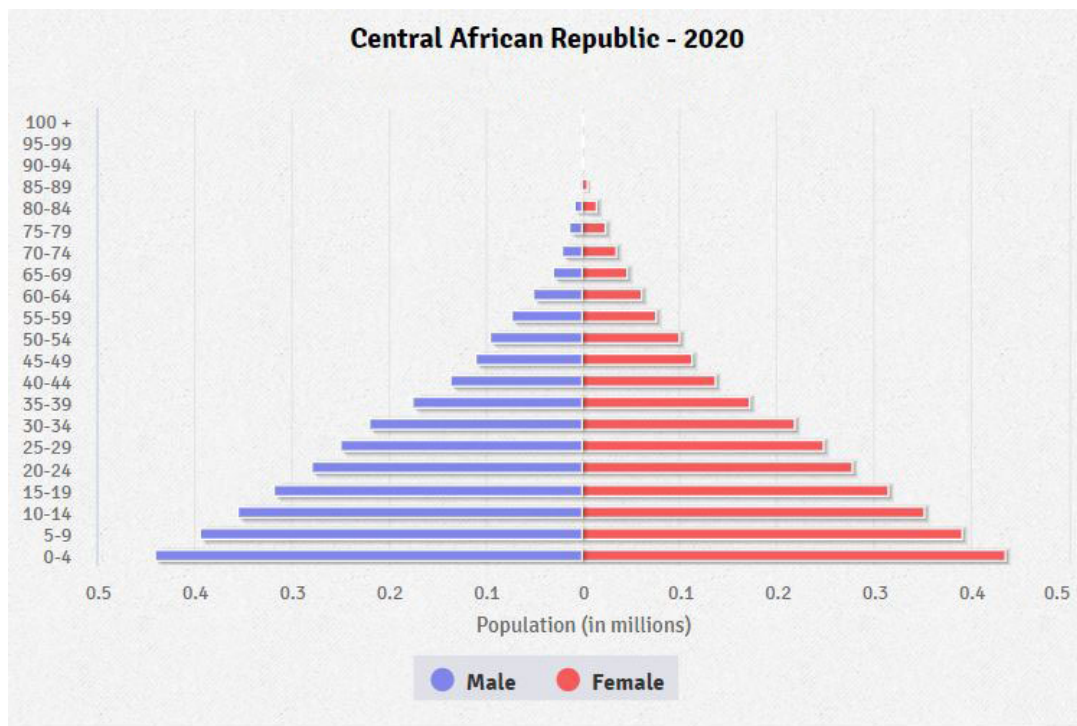
(Source: <https://populationeducation.org/what-demographic-transition-model/>)

Epidemiological Transition Model (Omran, Abdel, 1971)



Examines the transition populations go through as they increase in development, as measured by the main causes of sickness and death.

Population Pyramid



A graph showing population characteristics for a country or area. Typically divided between males and females and age ranges as a percentage (or numerical value).

(Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ct.html>)

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (Ravenstein, Ernst, 1885)

1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter-migration.
2. The majority of migrants move a short distance.
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose major sources of economic activity.
4. Urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
6. Most migrants are adults.
7. Large towns grow by migration rather than natural population growth.
8. More long-distance migrants are male.
9. More long-distance migrants are adult individuals rather than families with children.

(Source: Wikipedia)

Rural Settlement Patterns: Clustered/Nucleated, Dispersed, Linear, and Isolated

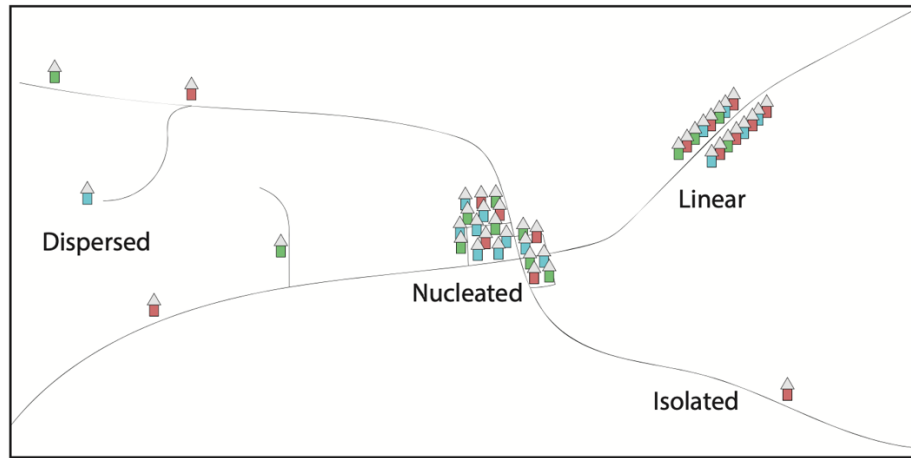


Figure 12.6 | Settlement Patterns²

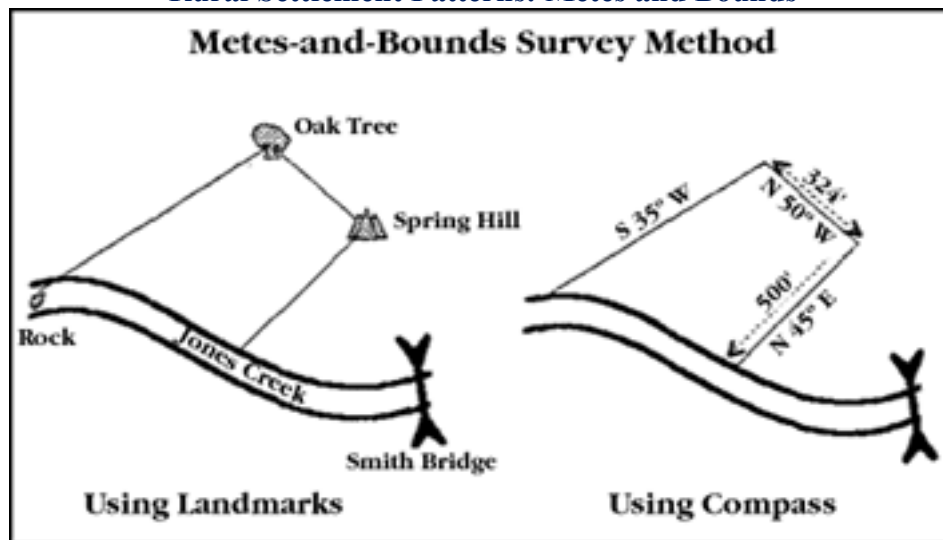
Author | Corey Parson

Source | Origina Work

License | CC BY SA 4.0

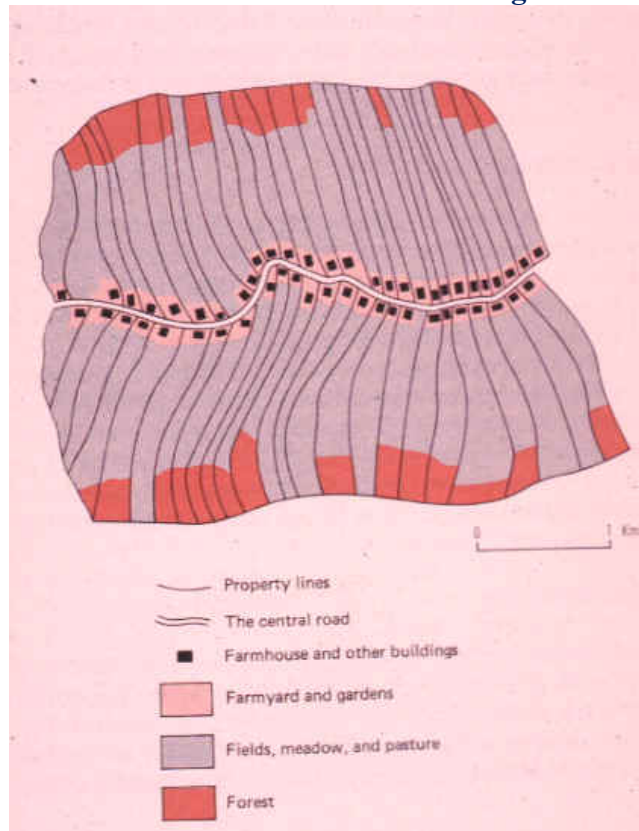
Different types of village setups in rural areas. Typically connected to economic or social norms.

Rural Settlement Patterns: Metes and Bounds



Method of surveying land to determine land ownership through the usage of landmarks and markers.
(Metes and Bounds survey method courtesy of the San Francisco Estuary Institute.)

Rural Settlement Patterns: Long Lot



Rural settlement pattern which grows out from a central linear feature (typically a road, river, or railroad).
(Source: http://geo.msu.edu/extra/geogmich/long_lots.html)

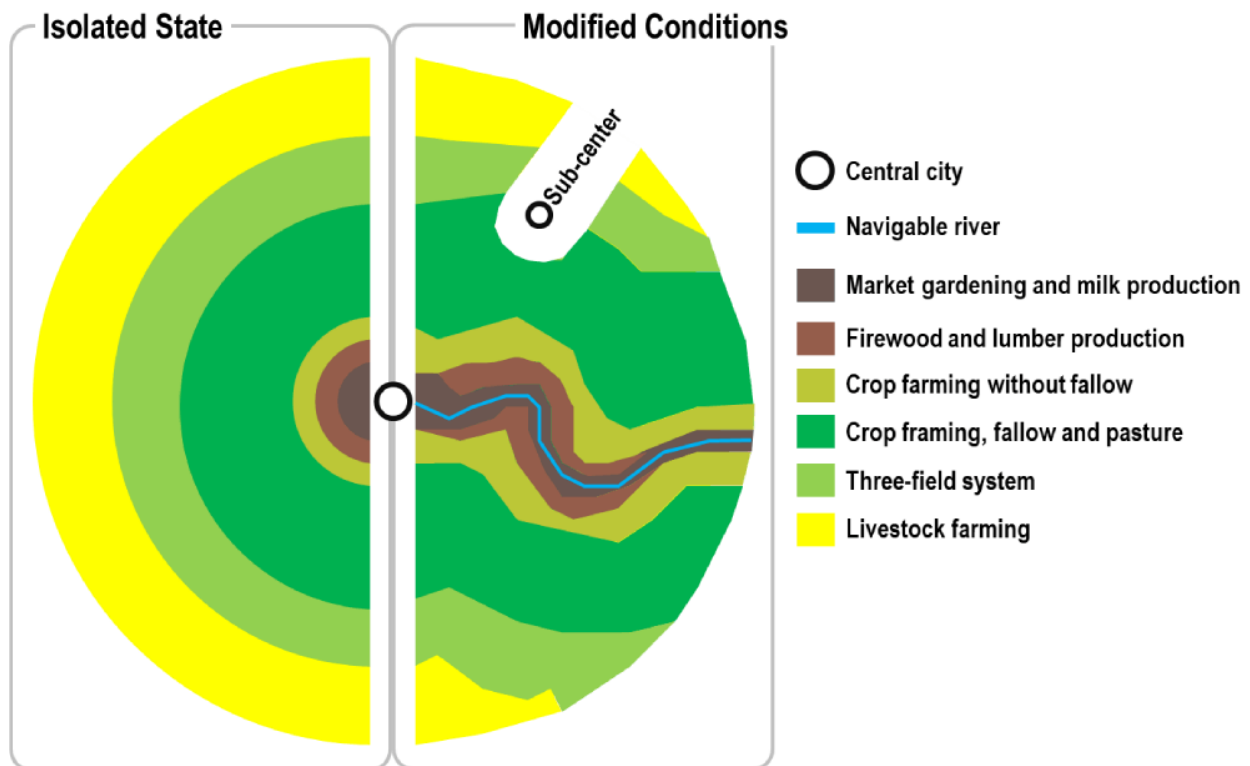
Rural Settlement Patterns: Township and Range/Public Land Survey System (PLSS)

35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32
2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5
11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8
14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13	18	17
23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20
26	25	30	29	28	27	26	25	30	29
35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32
2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5

NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	NE 1/4 =160 acres	
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	SE 1/4 of NW 1/4		
N 1/2 of SW 1/4		W 1/2 of SE 1/4	E 1/2 of SE 1/4
S 1/2 of SW 1/4			

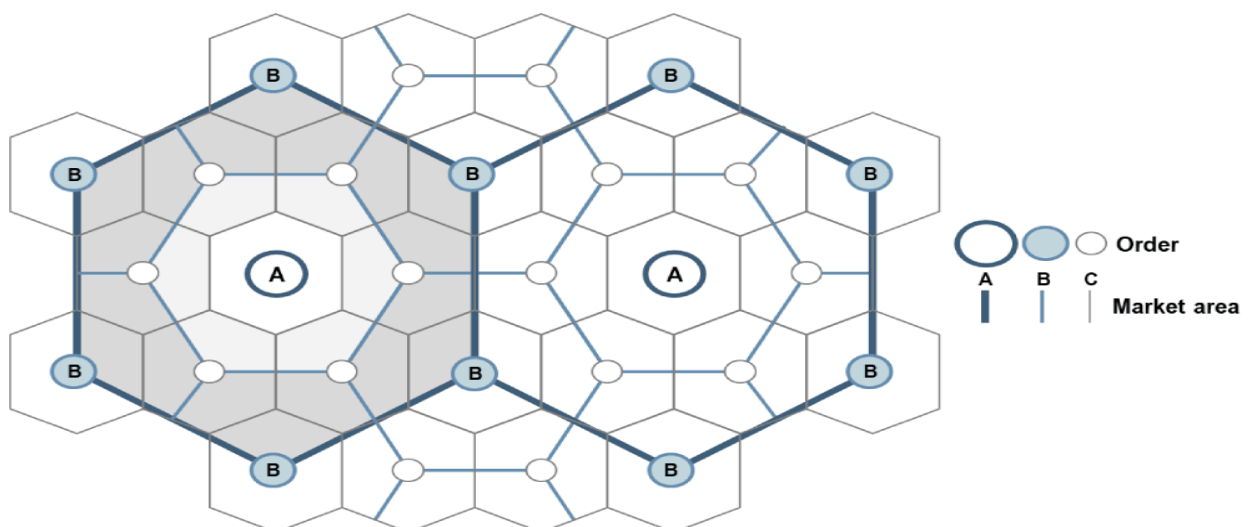
Method of subdividing land into townships, and then further subdividing them into sections, for distribution to land owners.

(Source: <https://web.gccaz.edu/~lynrw95071/Township%20Range%20Explanation.html>)
Von Thunen Model of Land Use (Von Thunen, Johann, 1826)



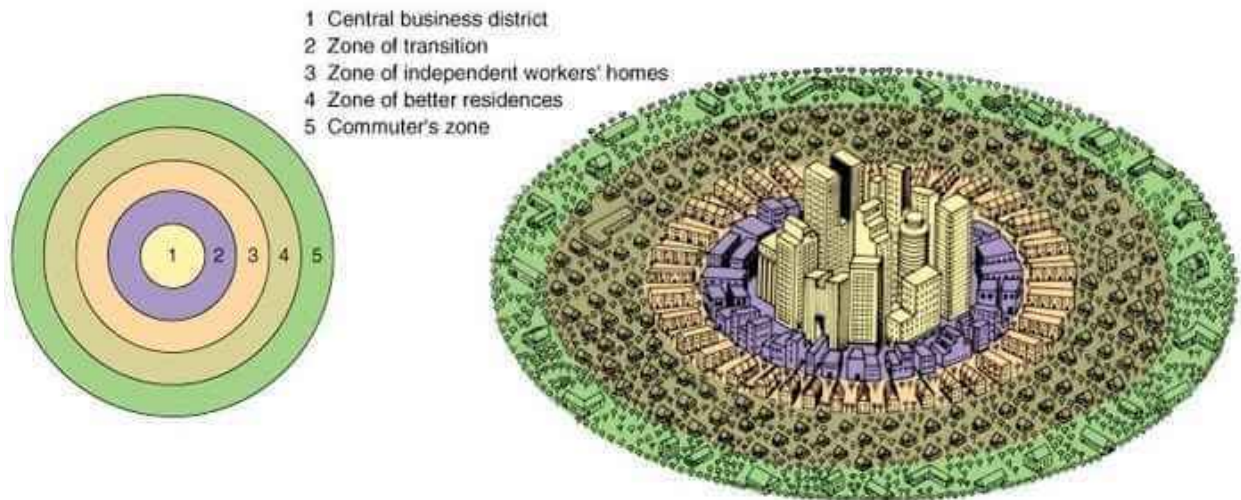
Model examining relationship between agricultural practices with rent and transportation.
 (Source: https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=4898)

Christaller's Central Place Theory (Christaller, Walter, 1933)



Model examining the relationship between the distribution of cities and which services they provide.
 (Source: https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=1457)

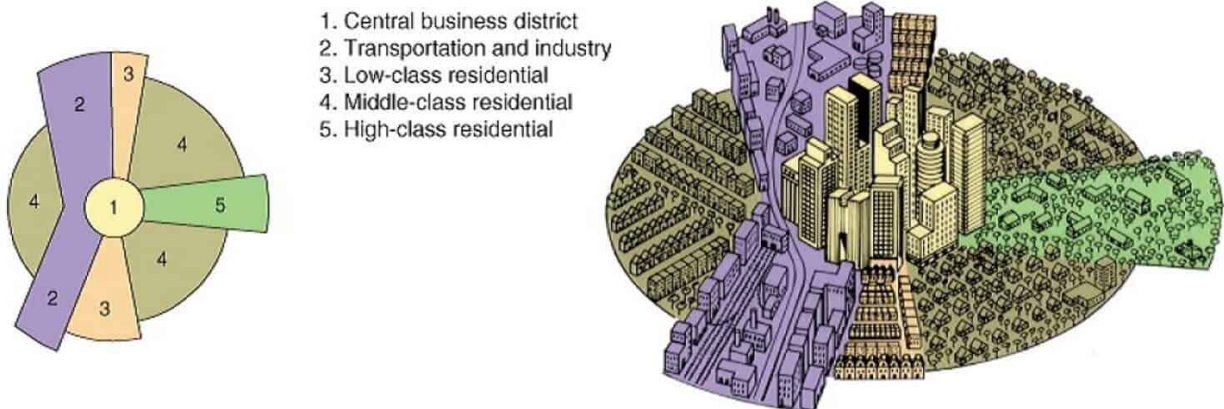
Concentric-zone model (Burgess, Ernst, 1929)



Examines development from CBD outward in zones based factors such as the building of infrastructure, transportation, and cost of living.

(Source: <https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/burgess-model-or-concentric-zone-model>)

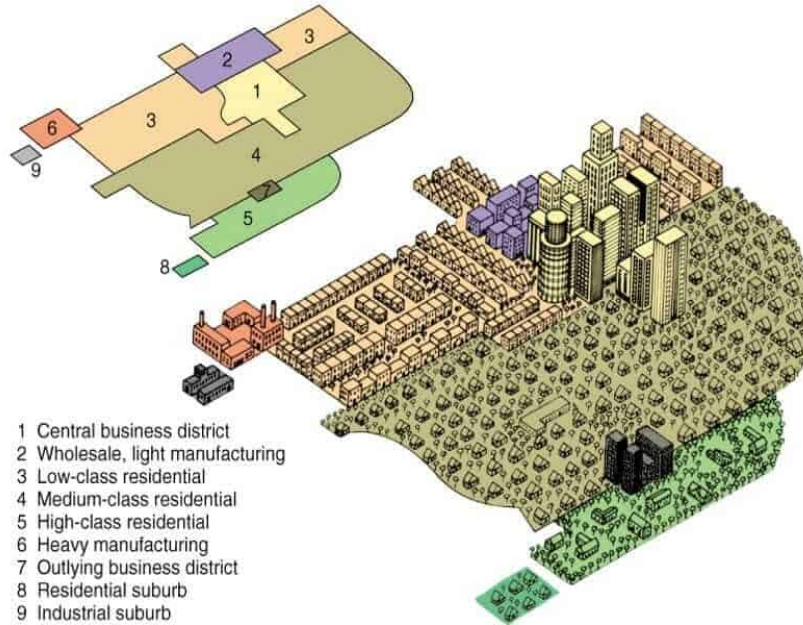
Sector Model (Hoyt, Homer, 1939)



Updated urban model that accounts for new transportation methods like the railroad, and the connecting of different zones to the CBD.

(Source: <https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/hoyt-model-sector-model-land-use-1939-homer-hoyt>)

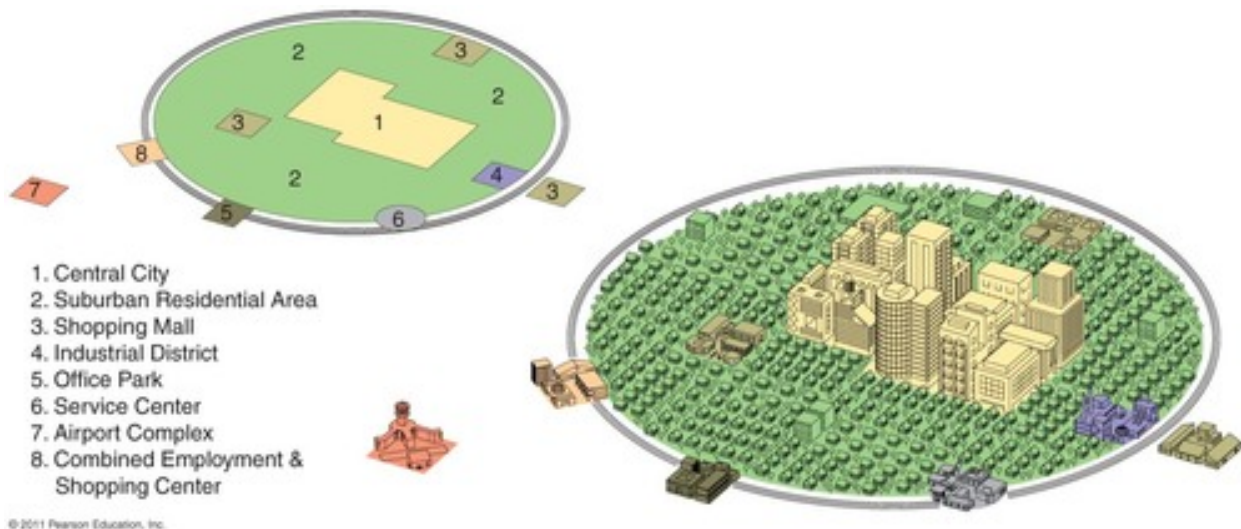
Multiple-Nuclei Model (Harris, C.D., Ullman, E.L., 1945)



New city model that accounts for growth and development of suburbs and new development on the fringe of the cities.

(Source: <https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/multiple-nuclei-model-1945-harris-ullman-model>)

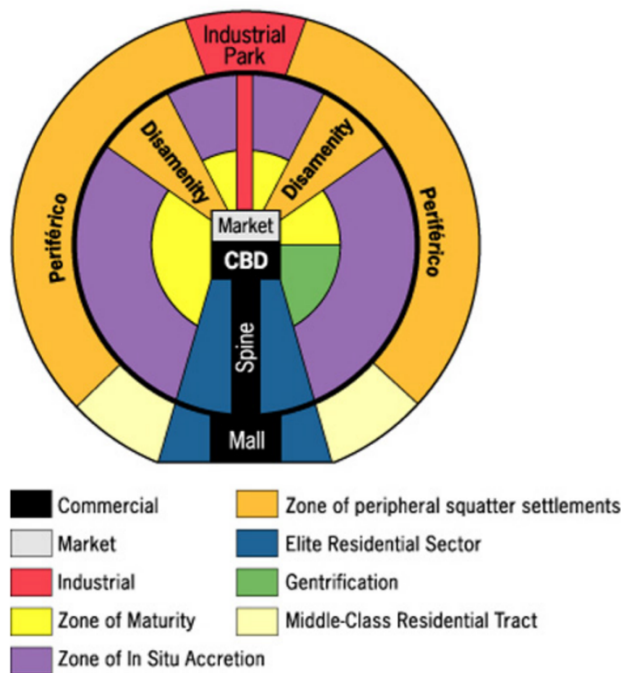
Galactic City/Peripheral Model



Accounts for development of suburbs and exurbs as cities onto themselves as residents seek to minimize commute times to one central business district.

(Source: <https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/galactic-city-model>)

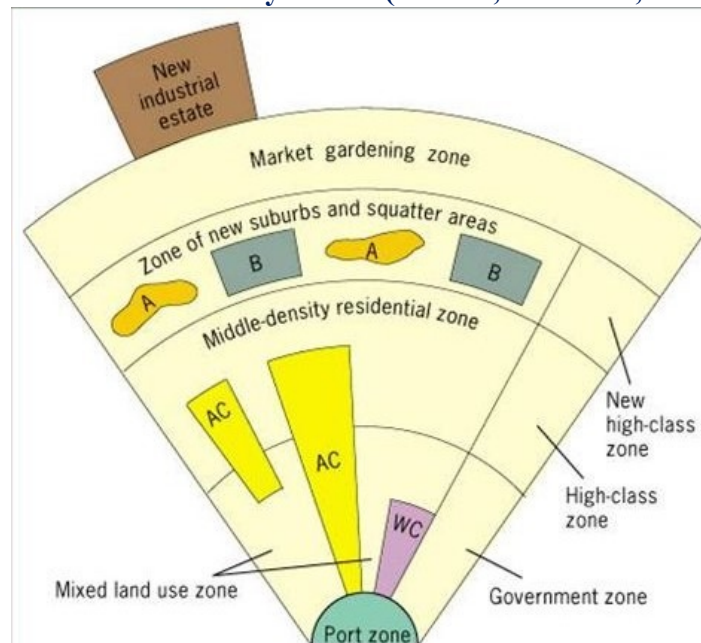
Latin America City Model (Griffin, Ernst, Ford, Larry, 1980)



Model showing generalized formal and informal development of Latin American cities from one historic center to a more modern periphery.

(Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/latin-american-city-structure-1435755>)

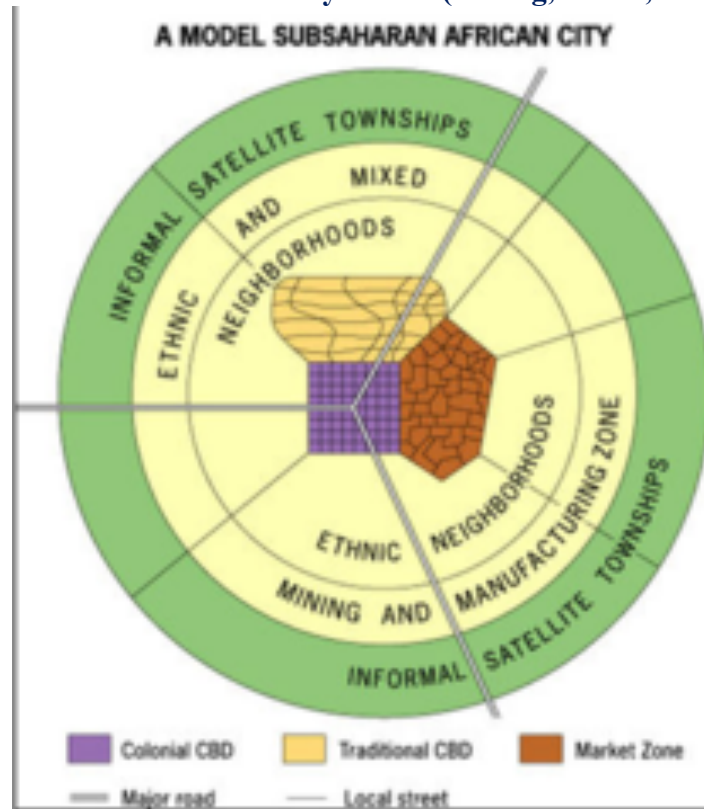
Southeast Asian City Model (McGee, Terrance, 1967)



Model reflecting much of Asia's more recent development, still primarily dependent upon a port.

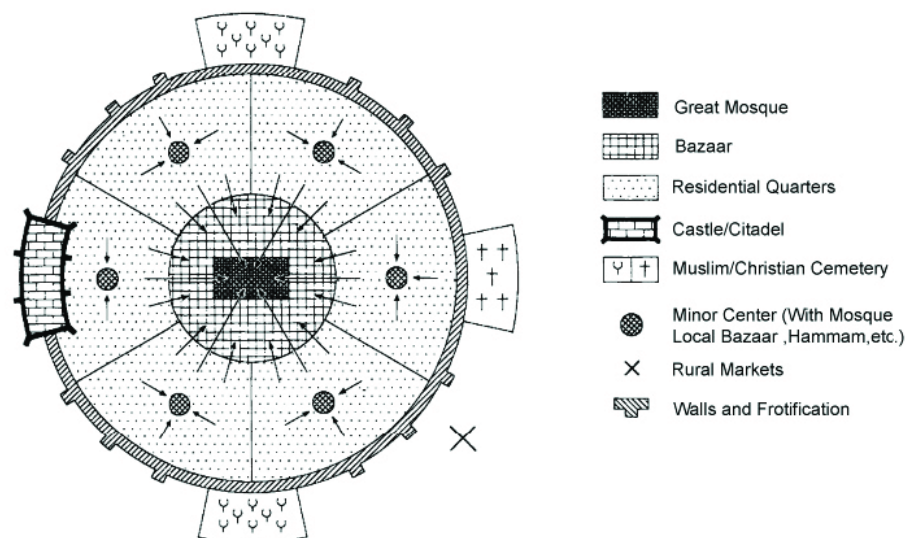
(Source: <http://what-when-how.com/Tutorial/topic-646k6fs7p/Human-Geography-People-Place-and-Culture-340.html>)

Sub-Saharan Africa City Model (de Blig, Harm, 1968)



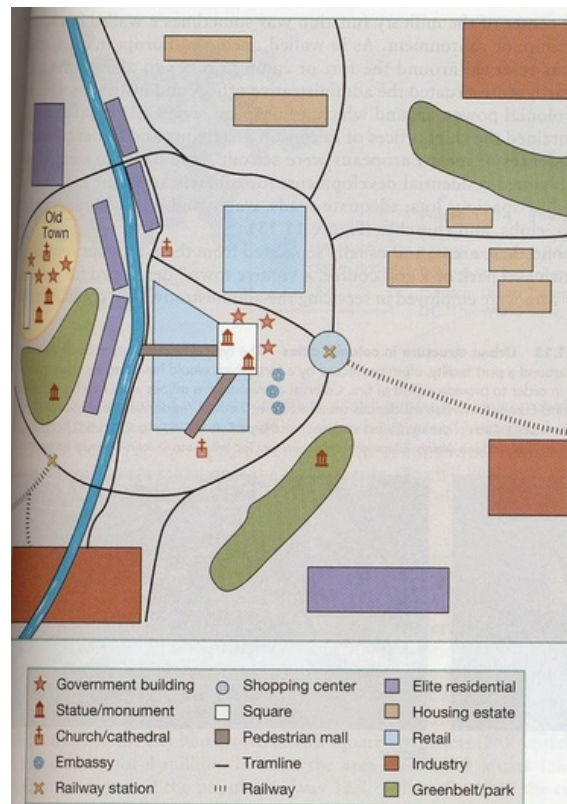
Reflects fast growing cities in Sub-Saharan Africa that reflects continues importance of primary sector of the economy and ethnic cores.

North Africa/Middle Eastern/Islamic City Model (Ehlers, Eckart, Floor, Willem)



Model reflecting modern development of cities in Southwest Asia and Northern Africa. Still tied to cultural beliefs and importance of Islam.

Eastern European City Model



Historical development from a fortified center, along with more recent development as part of the industrial Soviet Union.

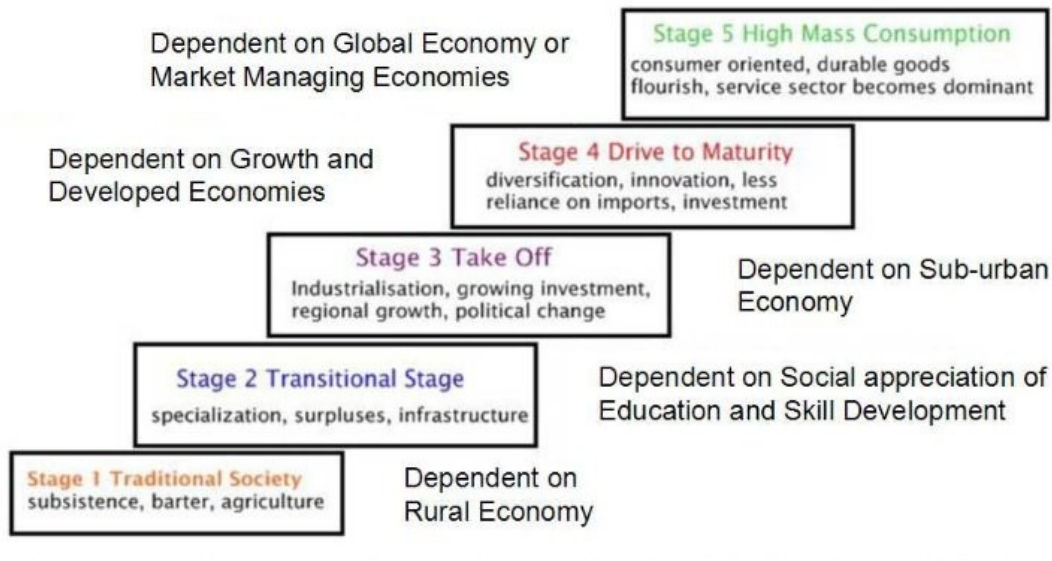
Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015)



Implemented by the United Nations to help address poverty to attain world peace.

(Source: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>)

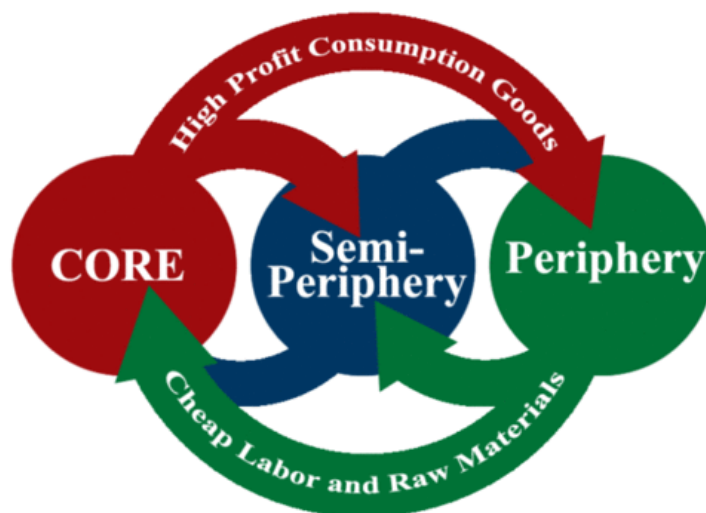
Stages of Economic Growth (Rostow, Walt, 1960)



Economic, Social, and Political developments a country goes through in process of becoming a highly developed state.

(Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/rostows-stages-of-growth-development-model-1434564>)

World System Theory (Wallerstein, Immanuel, 1976)

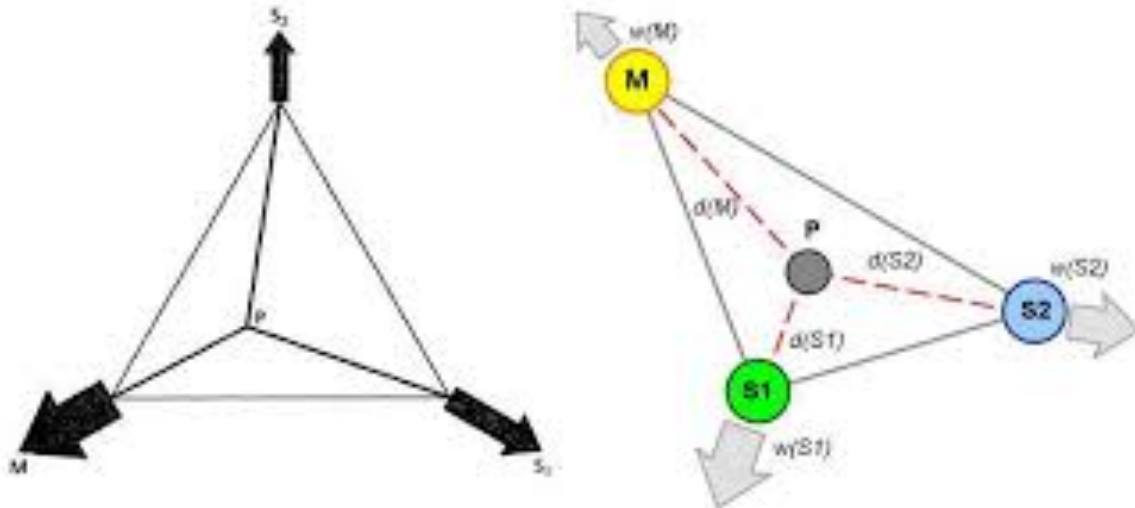


Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Examines the world economic structure as a co-dependent system by which countries operate off a system of supplying varying levels of goods and services to one another.

(Source: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/Wallerstein.asp>)

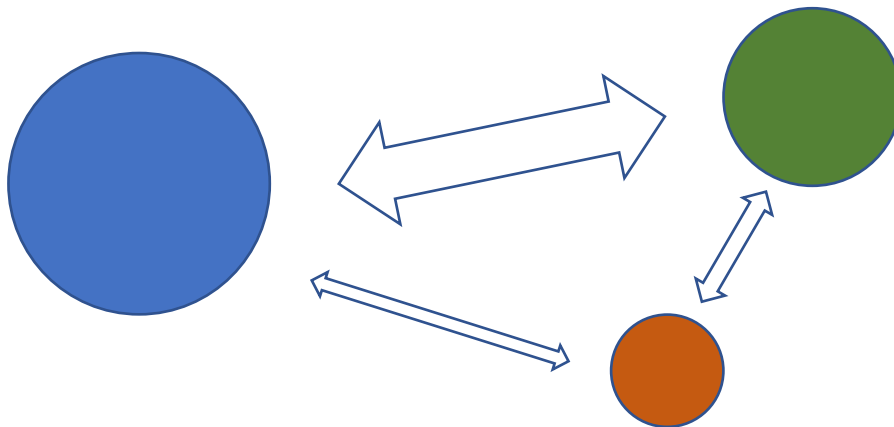
Least Cost Theory of Industrial Location (Weber, Alfred, 1909)



Economic model looking at the prices of shipping raw materials, parts, and finished products, and the location of production facilities.

(Source: https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=1548)

Gravity Model



Examines interactions between places (economic, culture, migration, etc...) with the assumption that areas close in proximity to each other will have more interactions, and places with more influence will have stronger interactions.

EXAM INFORMATION

Multiple Choice Question Distribution by Unit

VIII.	Thinking Geographically	8-10%
IX.	Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	12-17%
X.	Cultural Patterns and Processes	12-17%
XI.	Political Patterns and Processes	12-17%
XII.	Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	12-17%
XIII.	Cities and Urban Land Use Patterns and Processes	12-17%
XIV.	Industrial and Economic Patterns and Processes	12-17%

Multiple Choice Questions Skill Categories

1.	Concepts and Processes	25-36%
2.	Spatial Relationships	16-25%
3.	Data Analysis	13-20%
4.	Visual Analysis	13-20%
5.	Scale Analysis	13-20%

*About 30%-40% of questions will be related to a visual stimulus

Free-Response Questions Skill Categories

1.	Concepts and Processes	23-29%
2.	Spatial Relationships	33-43%
3.	Data Analysis	10-19%
4.	Visual Analysis	10-19%
5.	Scale Analysis	10-19%

* FRQ1 will not have any stimulus, FRQ2 will have 1 stimulus, FRQ 3 will have 2 stimuli

FRQ TOPIC PER YEAR BY UNIT (2001-2019)

Year	Population and Migration	Agriculture	Culture	Economic Geography	Political	Urbanization
2001		Green Revolution		Rostow's Model		N. American Metro Growth
2002			Religion & Landscape		Nation-States	Women and the City
2003	European Migration		Effects of Tourism	Core-Periphery		
2004		Poultry Farming		Maquiladoras		Demographics and the City
2005	US Immigration				Supranationalism and Devolution	Revitalization
2006	20 th Century Migration Streams			Southern Business		Forces
2007		Von Thunen	English and Lingua Franca	Int. Division of Labor		
2008	North American Net In/Out Migration	Von Thunen vs. Burgess Model	Gender and Education			
2009		Decline of Dairy Farms	Religion Distribution in the U.S.			Squatter Settlements
2010	Population Pyramids			Weber	National Identity	
2011	Thomas Malthus			Automotive Industry		Mexican Cities
2012		Subsistence Agriculture	Muslim Migration		Barriers	
2013	Graying Populations			Technopoles		Railways and Highways
2014		Coffee Production		Rostow vs. Wallerstein	Superimposed Boundaries	
2015	Refugee Populations		English-Ling. Franca		Gerrymandering	

2016		Subsistence/ Commercial Agriculture	Canadian Language	Economic Sectors		
2017	Natural Increase Rate/Africa				Federal/Unitary State	New Urbanism
2018		Women in Agriculture	Popular Culture			Gentrification
2019	Infant Mortality Rate (O)	Food Deserts (O)		Post- Industrial Economies (H)	Devolution (O) International Boundaries (H)	Galactic City Model (H)

Thank you to Dr. Kelly Swanson from Metro State University (MN) for compiling and sharing this chart.

FRQ PRACTICE

Question:

Rubric and Practice Scoring:

My Observations	Which questions have more difficult tasks and are probably worth more?	
	What are the key question words being used here?	
	What geographic concepts should I be using to answer this sequence of questions?	
From the Rubric	Which unit(s) did this question draw topics about?	
	What essential knowledge areas does the rubric point out as necessary to include?	

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY STUDY SESSION STUDENT EVALUATION

Please help us continue this event with your candid and thoughtful feedback!

- A. What is the name of your high school? _____
- B. What is the name of your school district? _____
- C. Circle One: I am a Freshman Sophomore Junior Senior
- D. The day/Date (Sunday, April __th), time (1:00PM-3:30PM), and location works well with my schedule.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- E. The timing of this event compared to the date of the national exam was beneficial.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- F. The MODELS session was helpful to me in preparing for the national exam.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- G. The FRQ session was helpful to me in preparing for the national exam.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- H. The Vocabulary session was helpful to me in preparing for the national exam.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- I. The time allotted for each of the three parts of the review session was sufficient.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)
- J. Overall, I am better prepared for the national exam as a result of the review session.
Strongly Agree (5) Agree (4) Neutral (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1)

Additional Comments:

Thank you for attending the AP© Human Geography Study Session, sponsored by UNO's Dual Enrollment Program! Please return this to any staff member before you leave campus today!