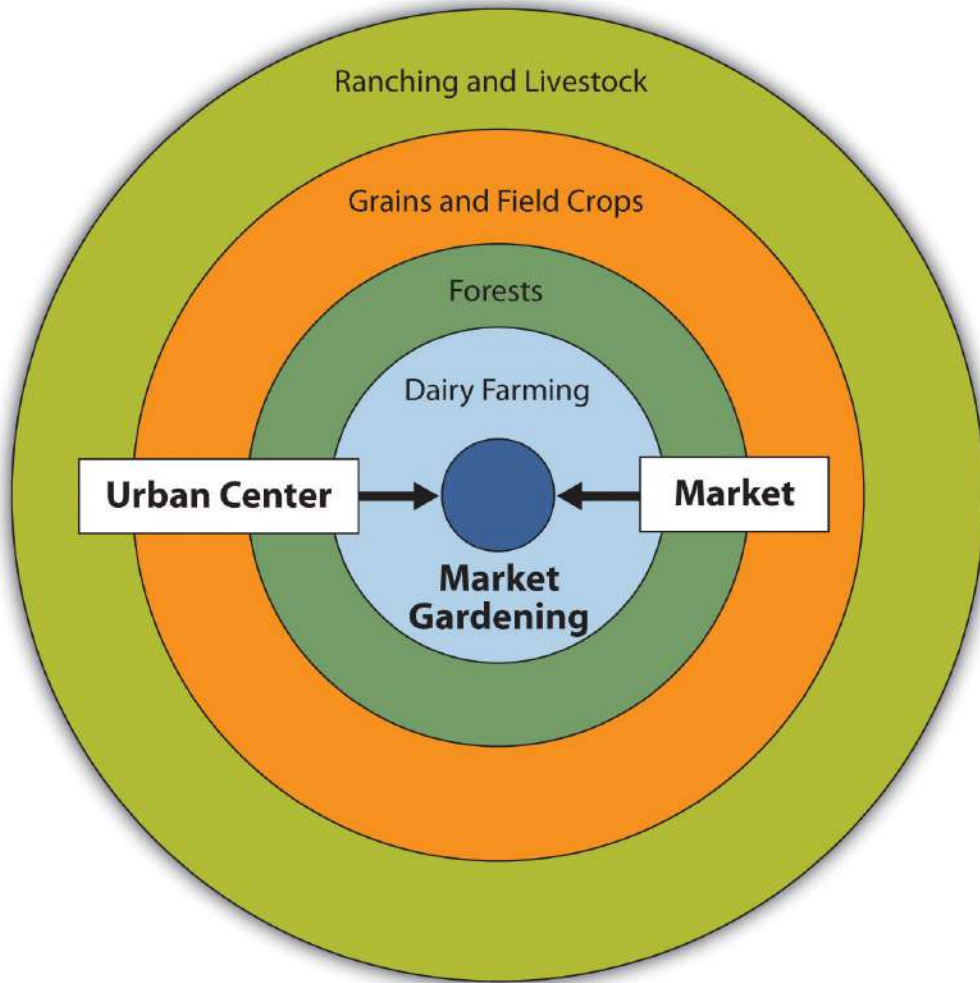


AP Human Geography Model Review



TOMORROW: PRACTICE EXAM
FRIDAY: MINI PRESENTATIONS START

Von Thunen



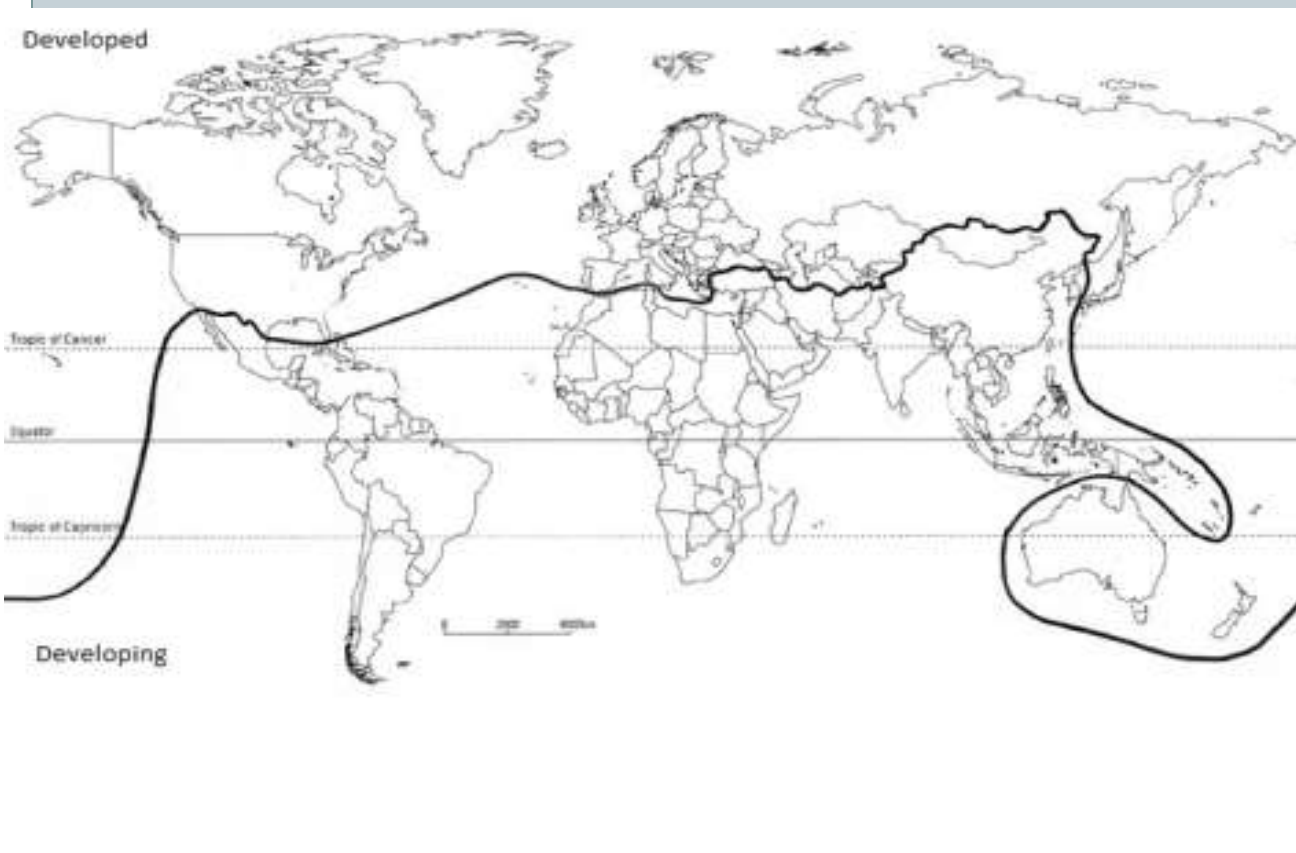
- Explains the connection of different agricultural practices and the location of the market.
- Accounts for land need and transportation costs

Carl Sauer



- Proposed idea of cultural landscape in which human activity superimposes itself on the physical landscape.
- Each cultural group leaves its own unique imprints
- Basis for study of human geography

Brandt Line



- Theorized in 1980, the Brandt line divides the world between the developed North and the less developed South.

Human development Index



- Measures life expectancy
- education (mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling)
- Gross National Income (adjusted Purchasing Power Parity)

May 8, 2015



DO NOW: GET YOUR EXAM FROM YESTERDAY. LOOK THROUGH WHAT YOU GOT WRONG

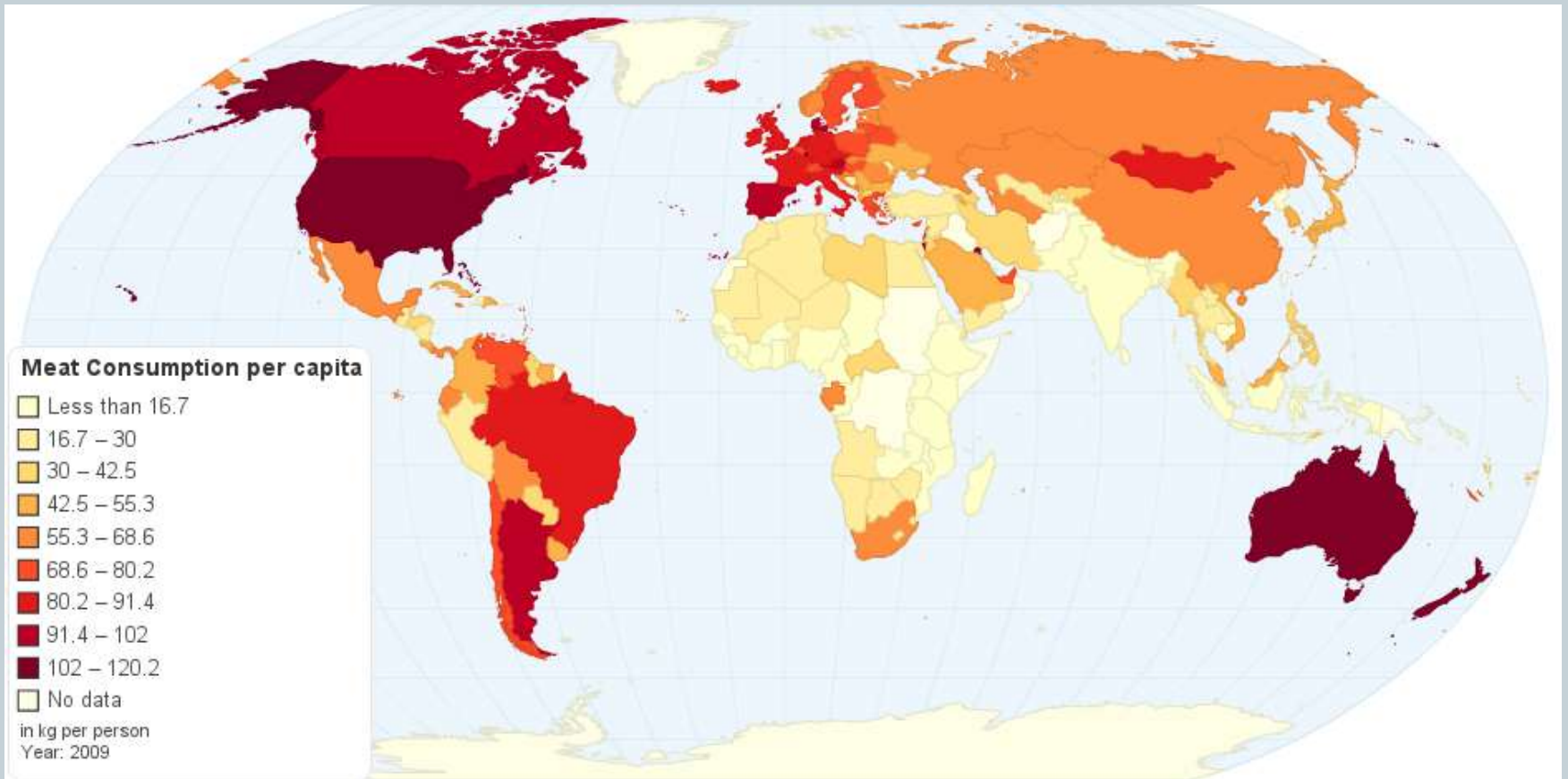
HW: STUDY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Mini presentations starting Monday!

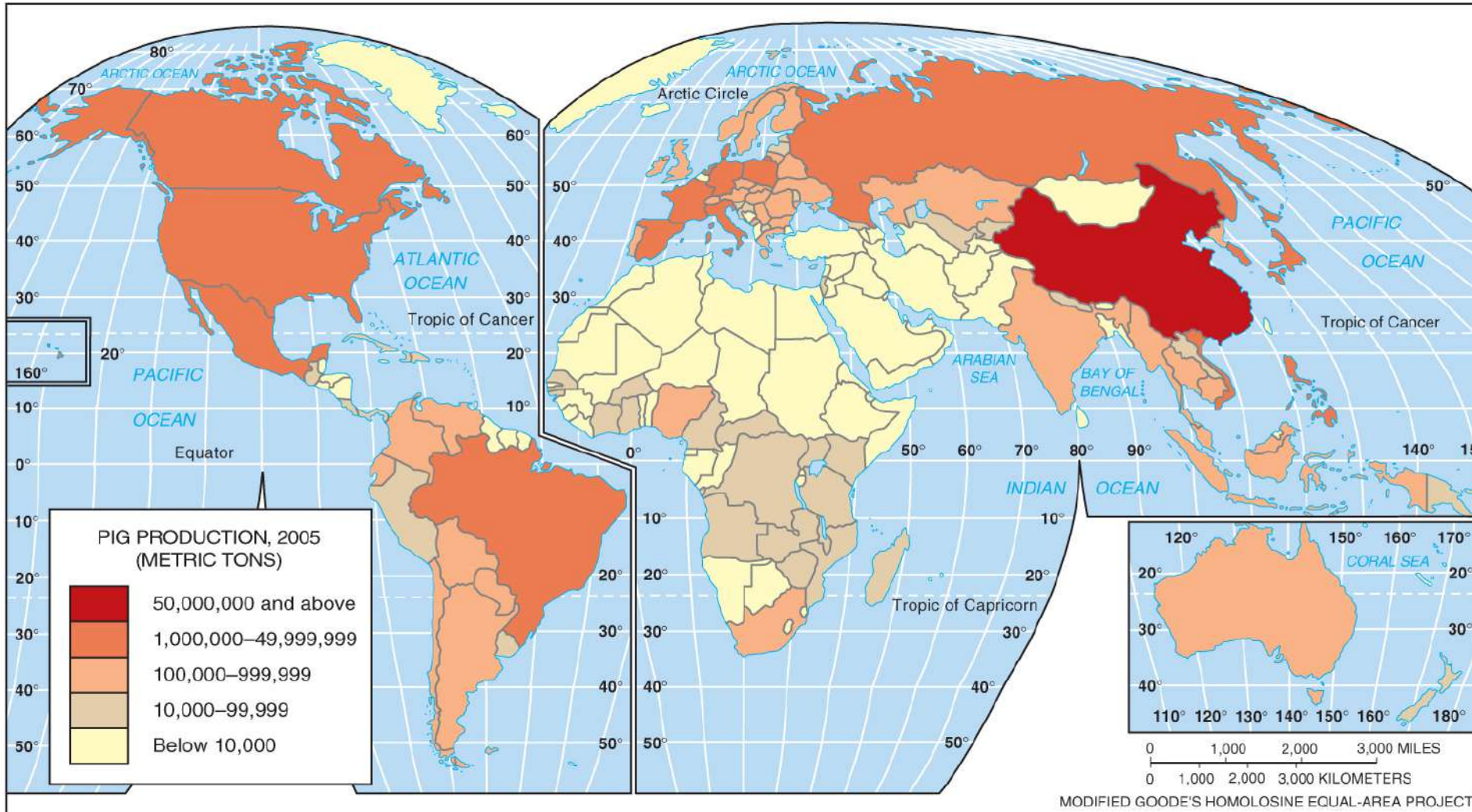
YOU NEED TO HAVE: Handout, presentation of ideas

Monday May 11		Tuesday May 12	
Population and Migration	Culture and Language	Religion and Ethnicity	Political and Industrial

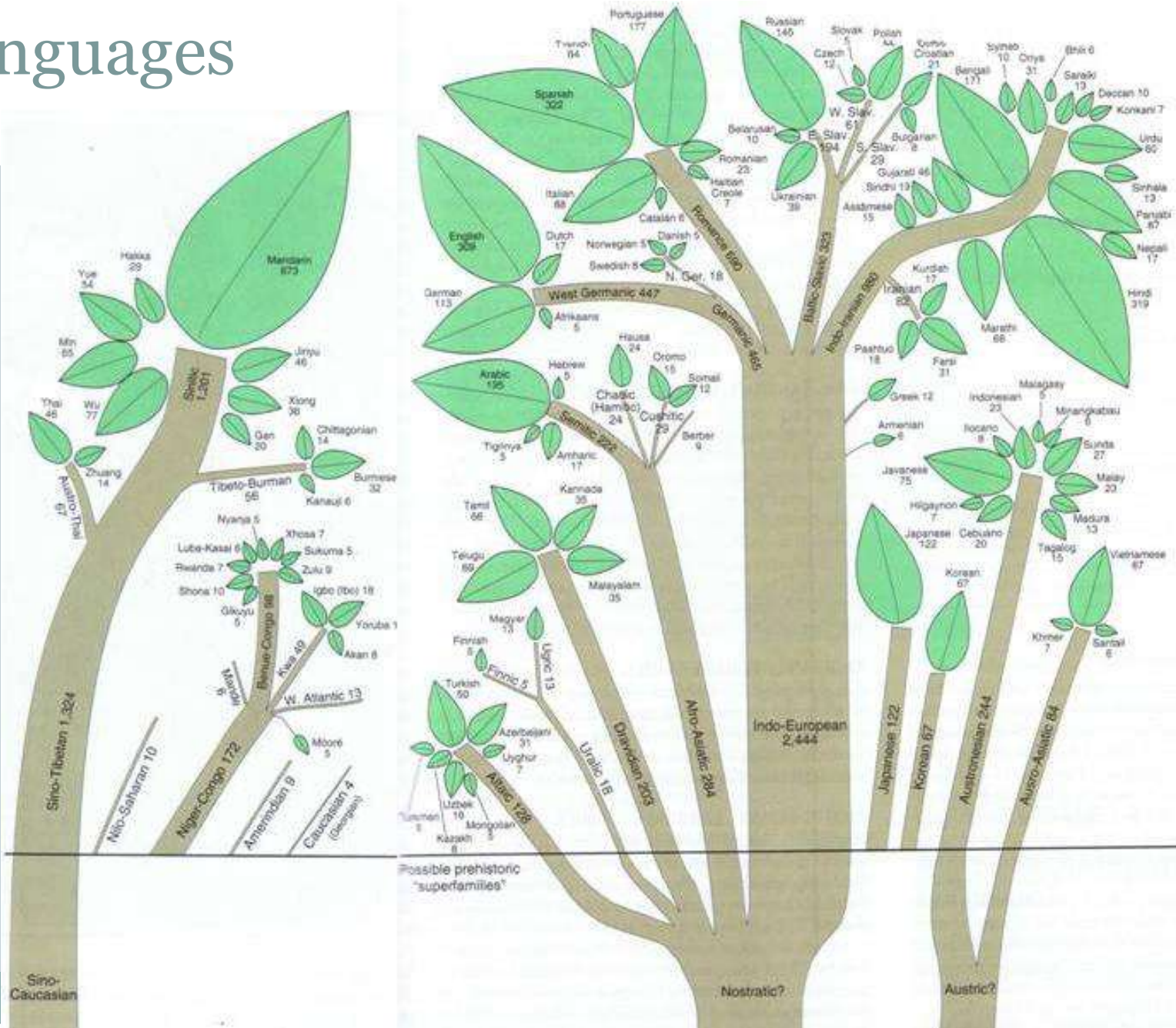
Practice Exam Review



Pig Production



Languages



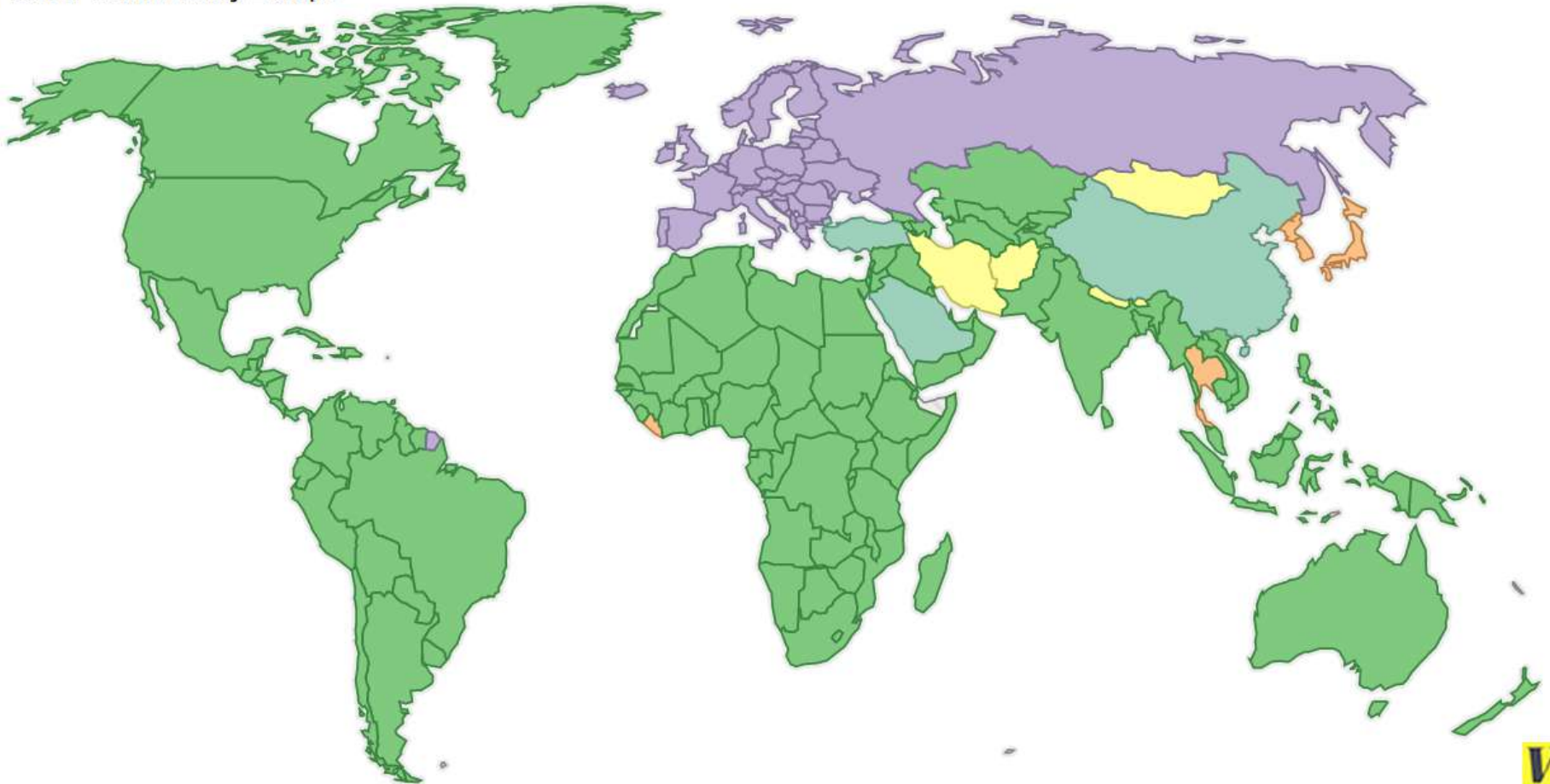


NOTE: Map for location purposes only. Global distances cannot be accurately plotted on a flattened map projection



Countries that have been under European control

Europe Colonized or controlled by Europe Partial European control or influence European sphere of influence
Never colonized by Europe

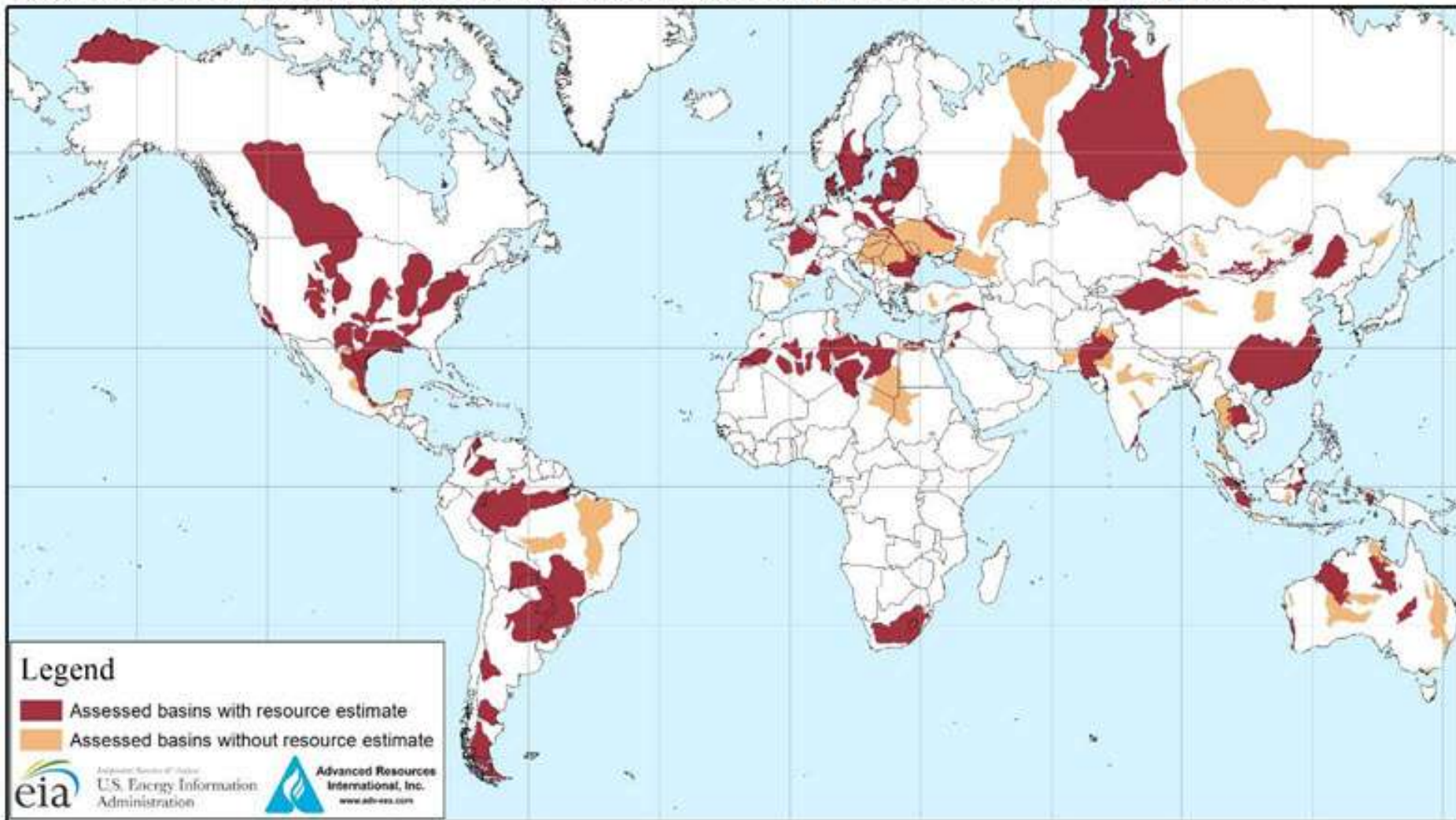


Link is online!



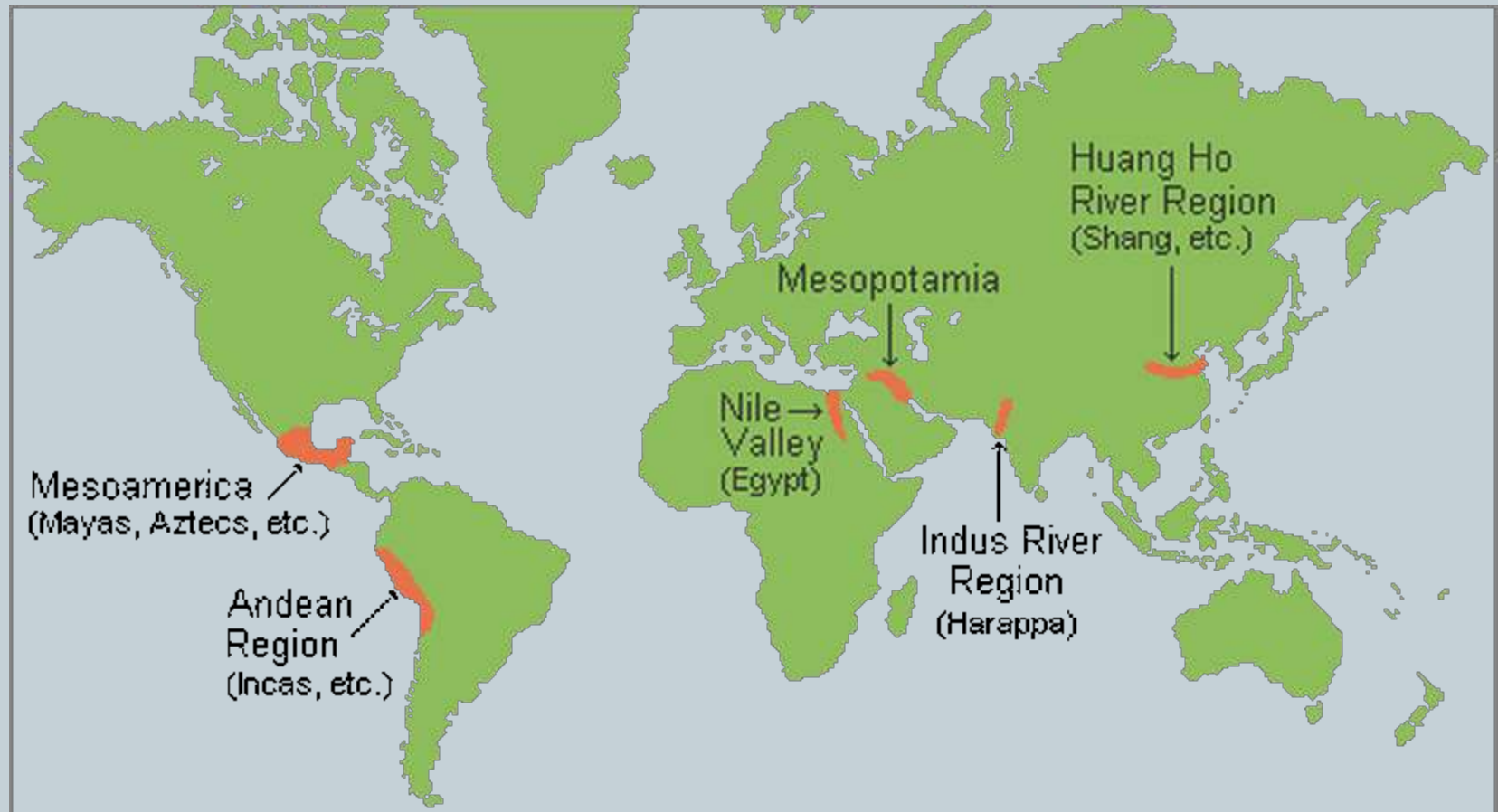
- <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/population-pyramids-powerful-predictors-of-the-future-kim-preshoff>

Figure 1. Map of basins with assessed shale oil and shale gas formations, as of May 2013



Source: United States basins from U.S. Energy Information Administration and United States Geological Survey; other basins from ARI based on data from various published studies.

Culture Hearths



← Distance Decay

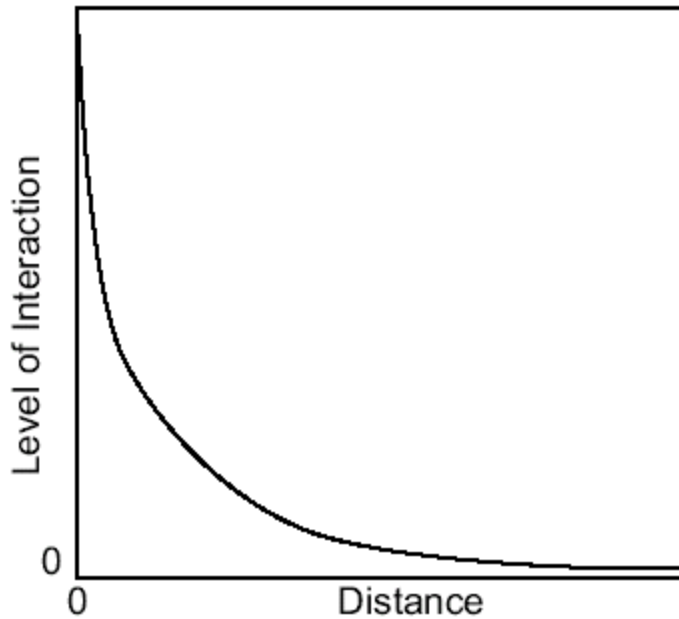
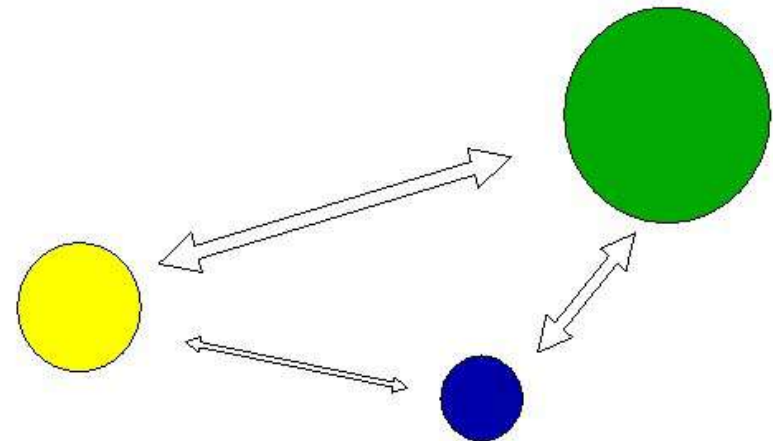


Figure 4.3. Distance decay curve showing decreasing interaction as distance increases.

Illustration of the Gravity Model

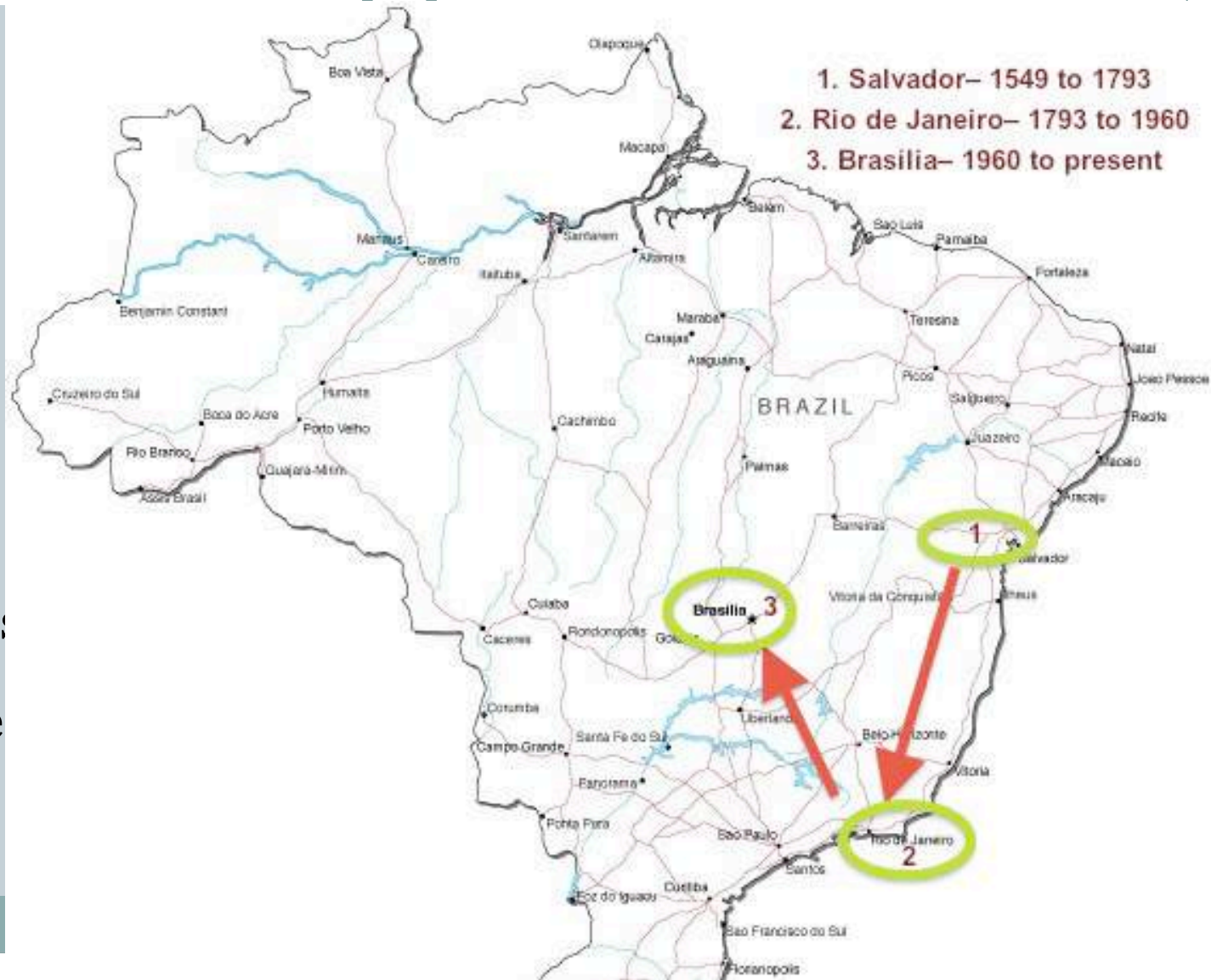


The shorter the distance between two objects, and the greater the mass of either (or both) objects, the greater the gravitational pull between the objects.

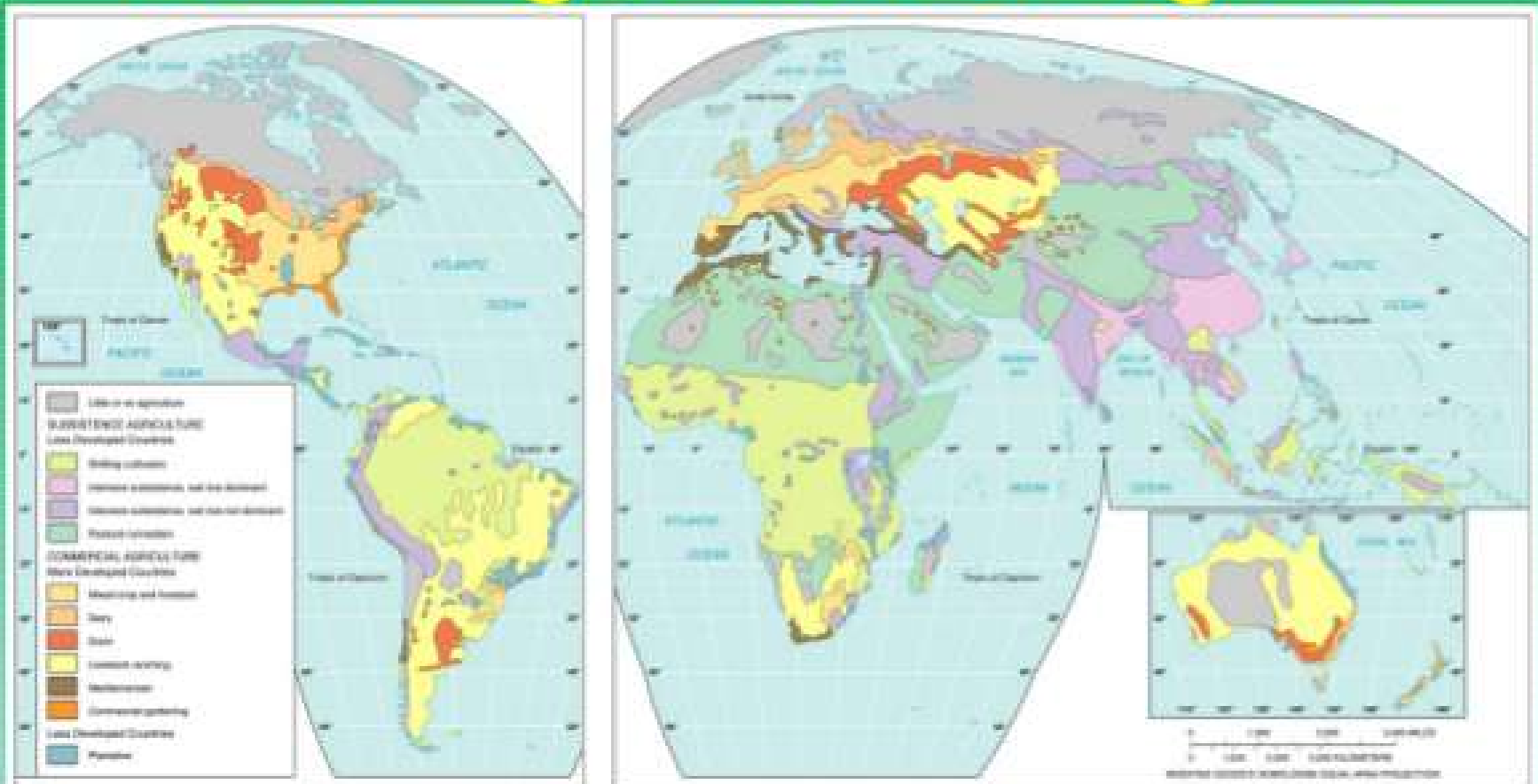
Forward Capitals:



- Symbolically relocated capital city usually because of either economic or strategic reasons. Usually used to integrate outlying parts of a country into the state
- Brasilia



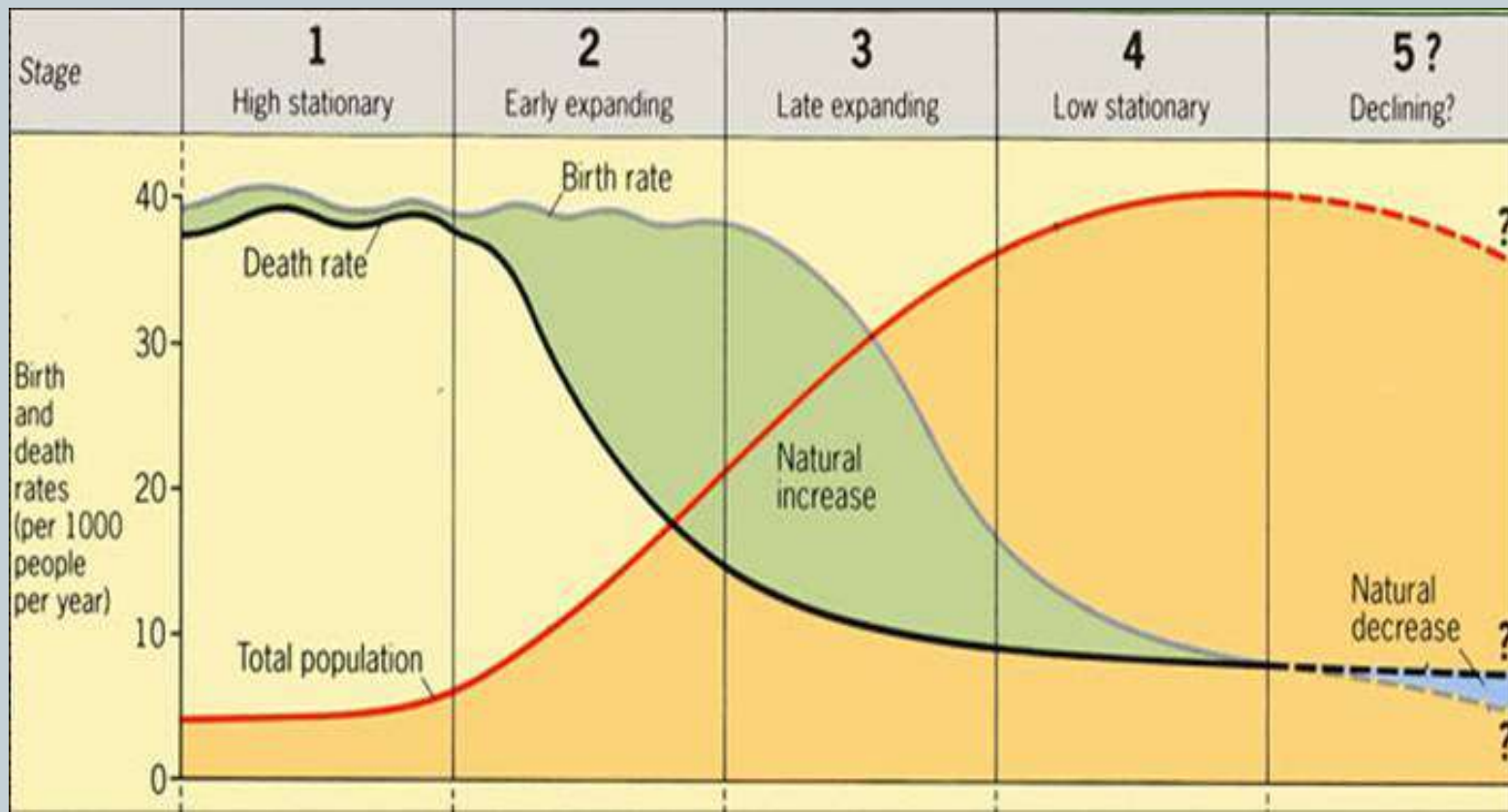
World Agriculture Regions



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Locations of the major types of subsistence and commercial agriculture mirror major climate areas in most cases, but not 100%. See the next map.

Demographic transition



10.

Types of Regions

1) Formal Regions are defined by related characteristics. The textbook has broken the earth into regions based on continental area & cultural styles.



Formal regions (physical or cultural similarities)



Pineywoods of East Texas

2) Functional (Nodal) Regions are organized around interactions between places. (Linked by movement)



Bus Route or any route

3) Perceptual (Vernacular) Regions have characteristics that are perceived to be similar. They are defined by popular feelings and images ("The Heartland")



Rust Belt

Bible Belt

The Midwest Corn Belt

The Sunbelt

3 DAYS!



DO NOW: PRACTICE EXAM– LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON WHAT WE DID IN CLASS YESTERDAY.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION:

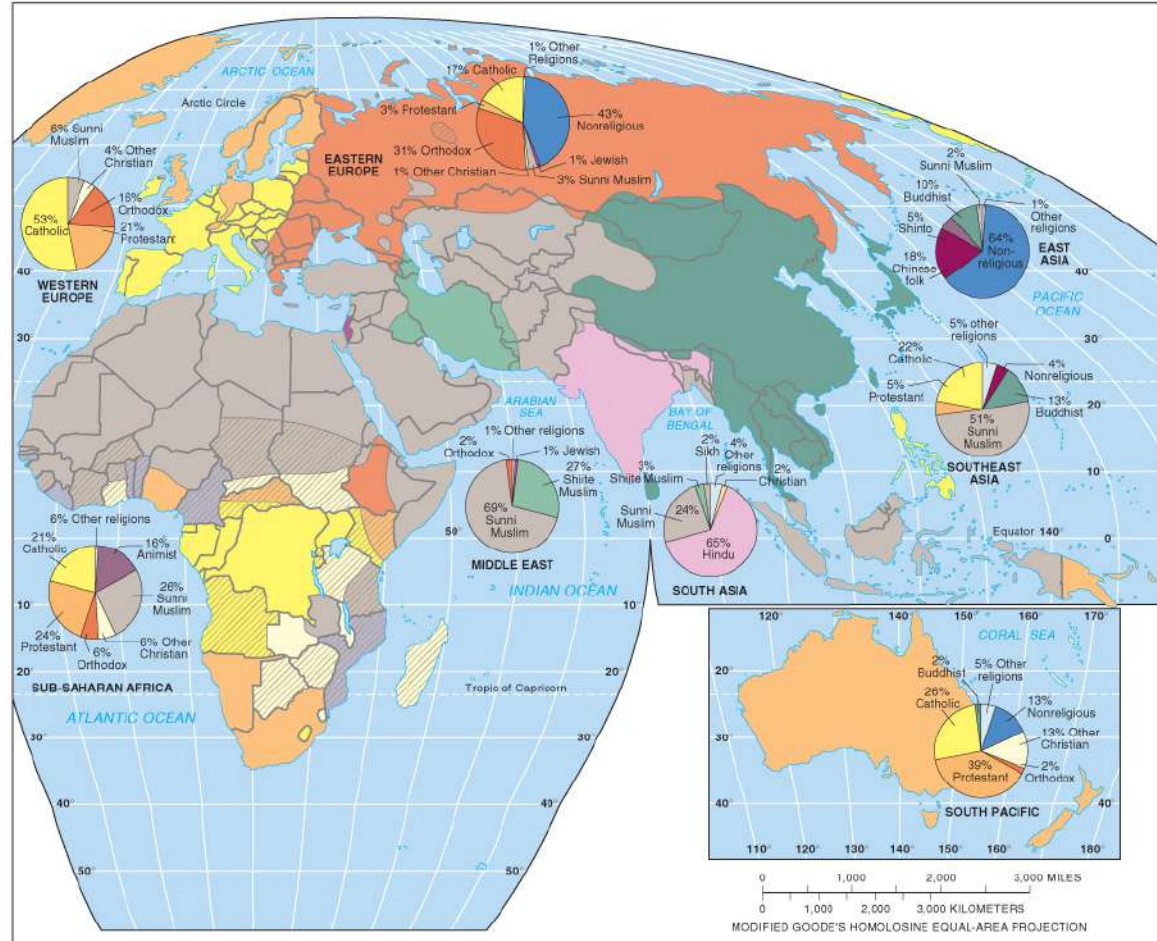
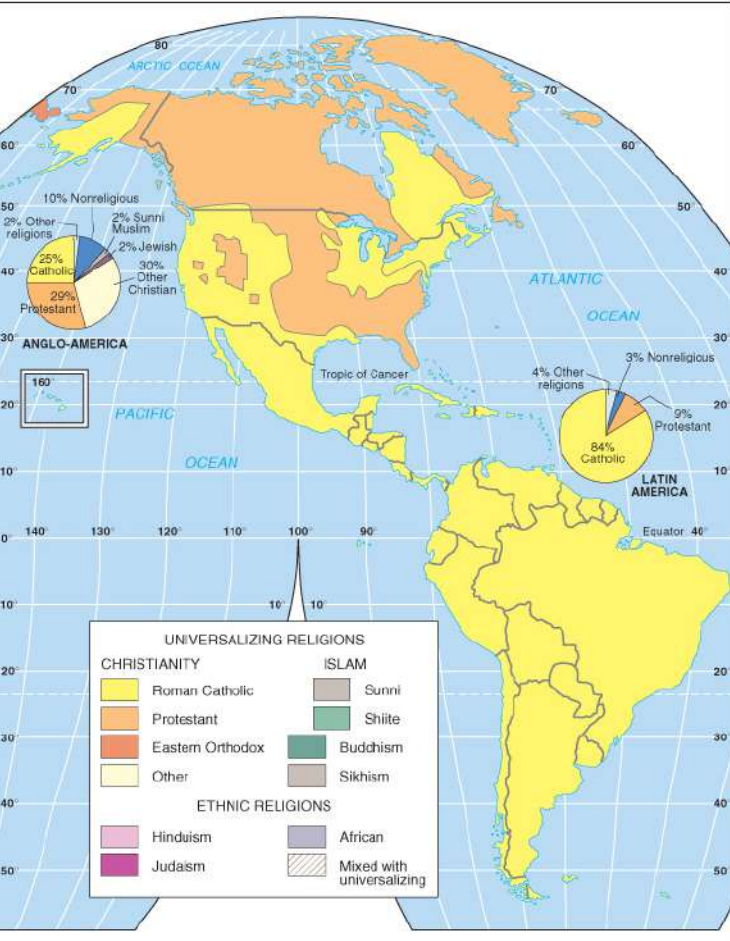
7, 8, 11, 22, 29, 37, 50

CULTURE AND LANGUAGE:

2, 15, 18, 28, 32, 34, 43, 47

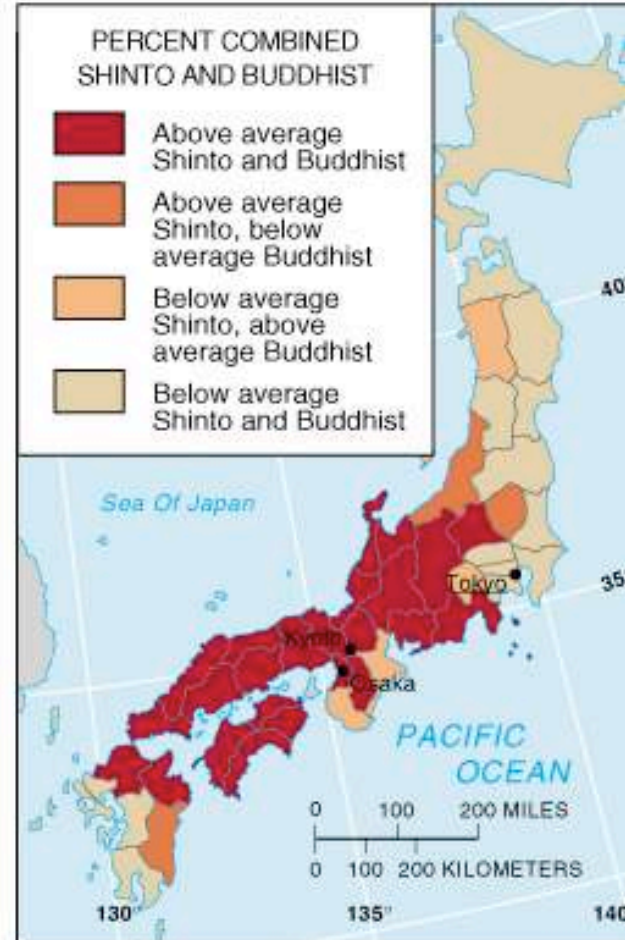
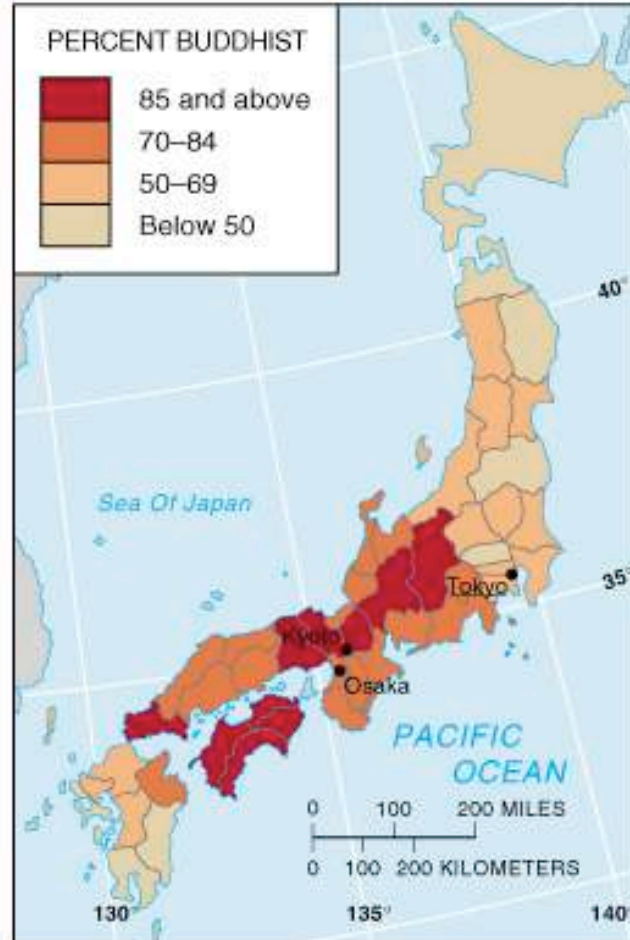
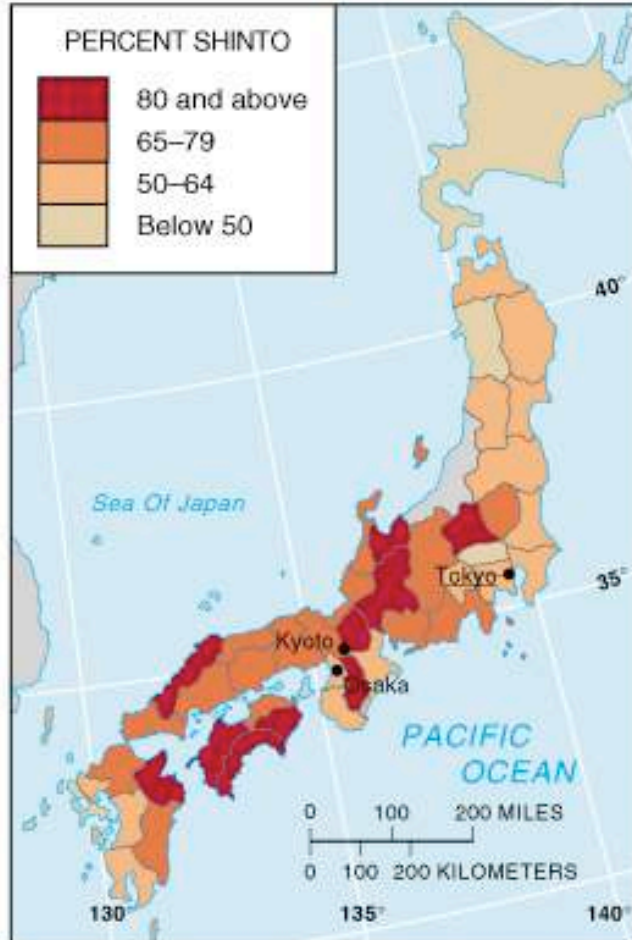
HOMEWORK: COMPLETE THE MODELS WORKSHEET IF YOU DID NOT ALREADY DO SO! WE WILL REVIEW/ASK ANY QUESTIONS ON IT TOMORROW

World Religions

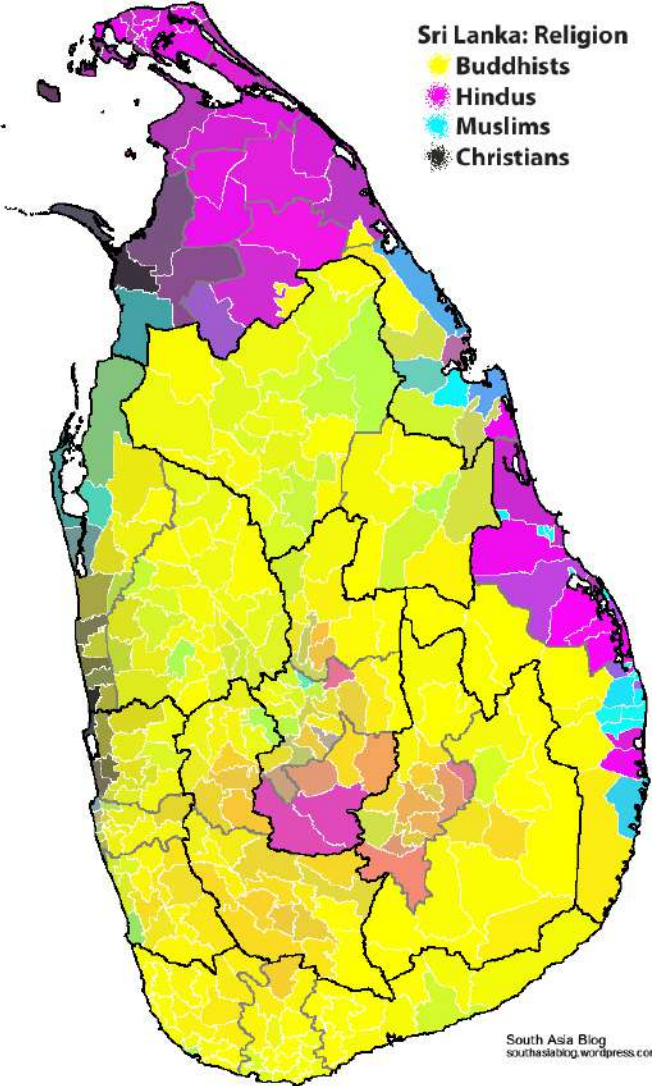


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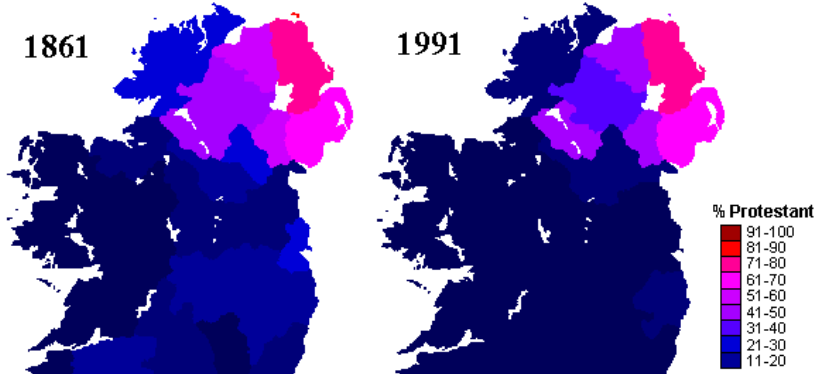
Syncretism



Religious conflicts



Distribution of Protestants in Ireland, 1861 & 1991
All based on county figures



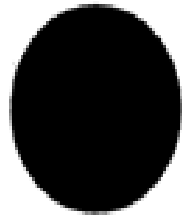
History of World Religions



- You should know:
 - Hearth and diffusion
 - Universal/ethnic
 - Religious conflicts
 - Imprint on the cultural landscape

<http://www.mapsofwar.com/ind/history-of-religion.html>

Shapes of States



Compact



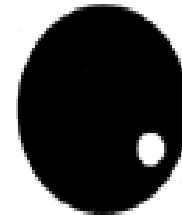
Prorupt



Elongated



Fragmented

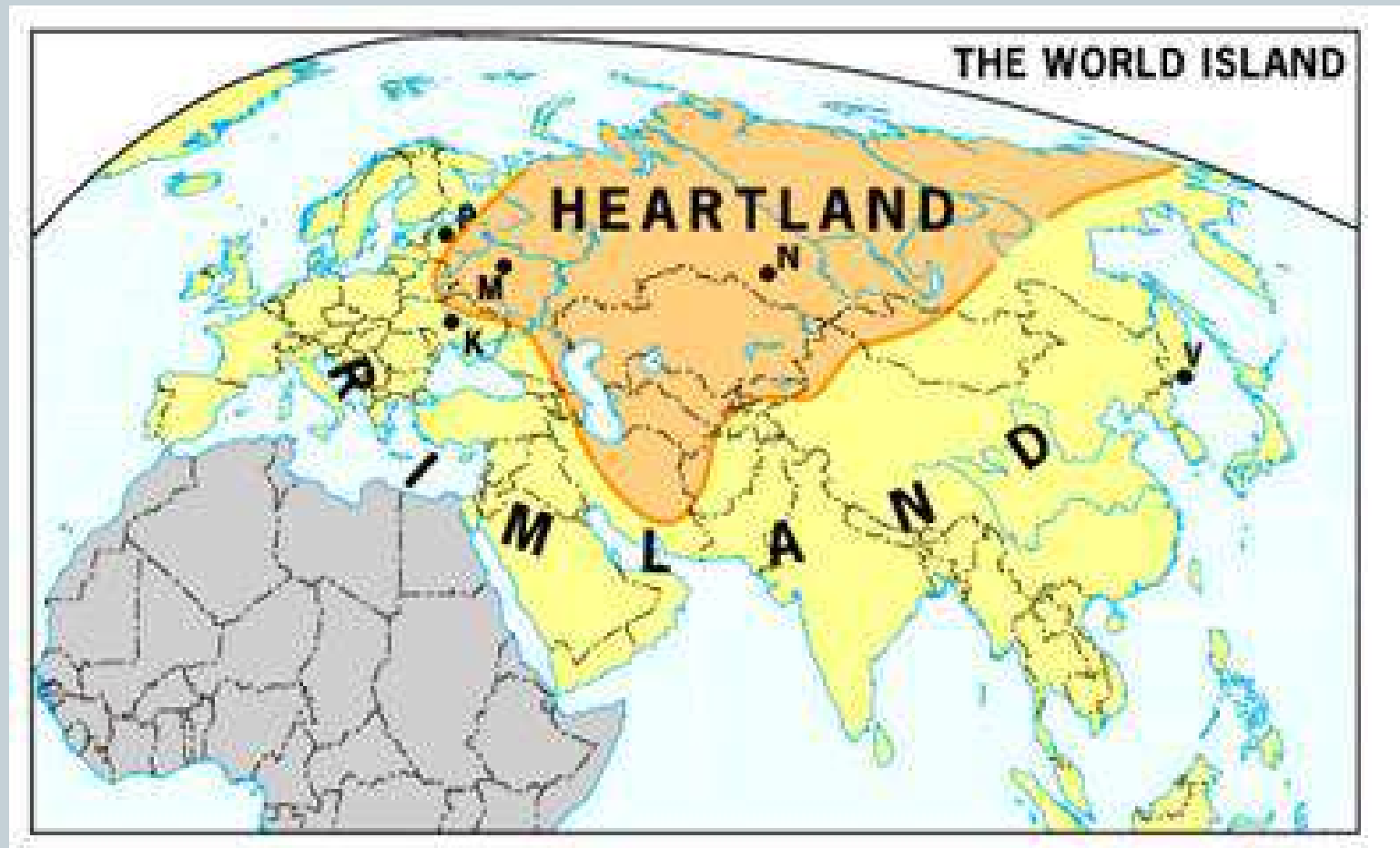


Perforated



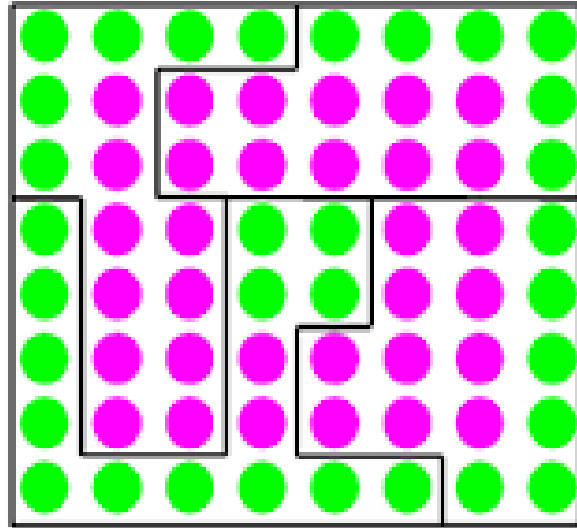
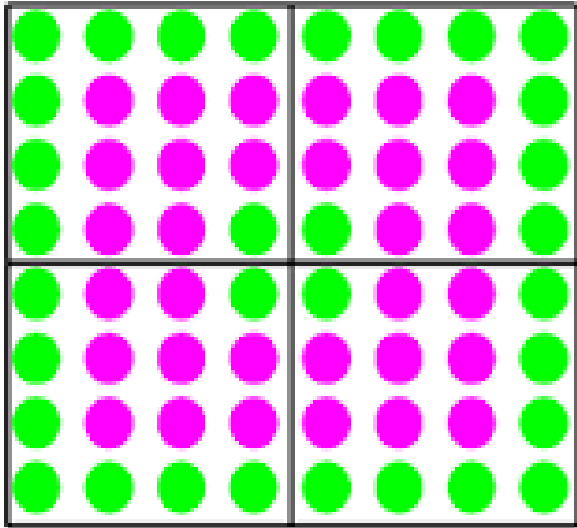


Heartland Theory/ Rimland Theory

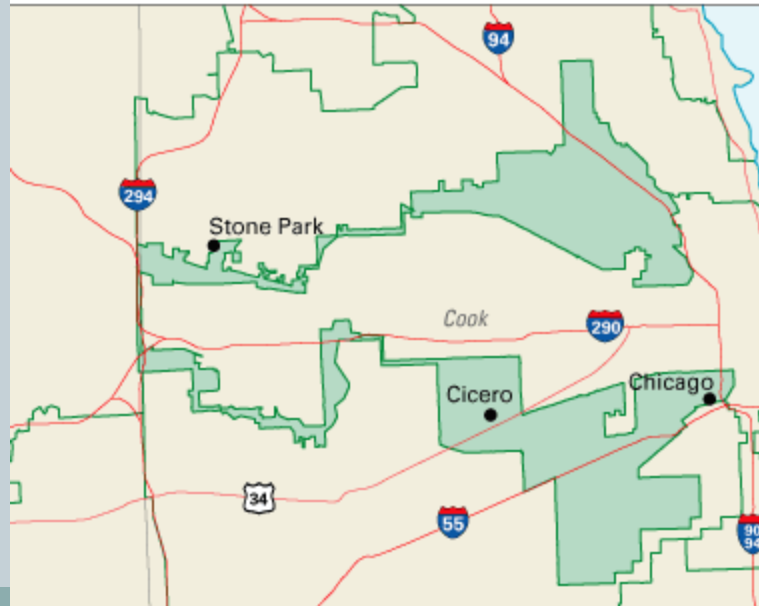


AFRICA 1914





Congressional District 4



Back to models!



<https://prezi.com/vovgvwo56u22/ap-human-geography-review/>

Rostow Levels of Development



Rostow's Model - the Stages of Economic Development

<http://www.bized.co.uk/virtual/de/copper/theory/th9.htm>

In 1960, the American Economic Historian, WW Rostow suggested that countries passed through five stages of economic development.

Stage 5 High Mass Consumption

consumer oriented, durable goods flourish, service sector becomes dominant

Stage 4 Drive to Maturity

diversification, innovation, less reliance on imports, investment

Stage 3 Take Off

Industrialisation, growing investment, regional growth, political change

Stage 2 Transitional Stage

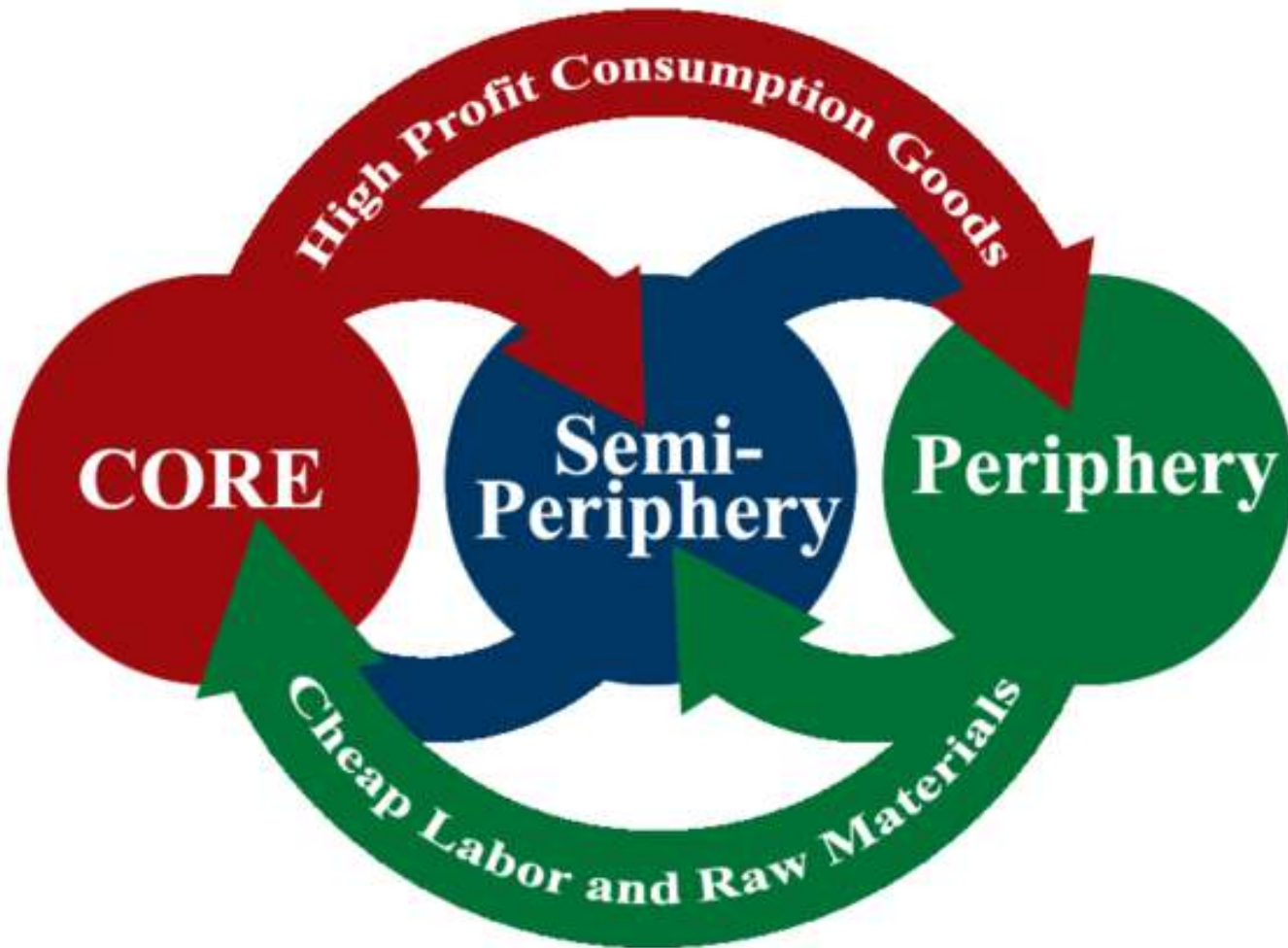
specialization, surpluses, infrastructure

Stage 1 Traditional Society

subsistence, barter, agriculture

According to Rostow development requires substantial investment in capital. For the economies of LDCs to grow the right conditions for such investment would have to be created. If aid is given or foreign direct investment occurs a stage 3 the economy needs to have reached stage 2. If the stage 2 has been reached then injections of investment may lead to rapid growth.

Wallerstein World Systems Theory



- Theorizes the world as a unified economic system in which different countries have different roles and depend on one another
- Core
- Periphery
- Semi-periphery

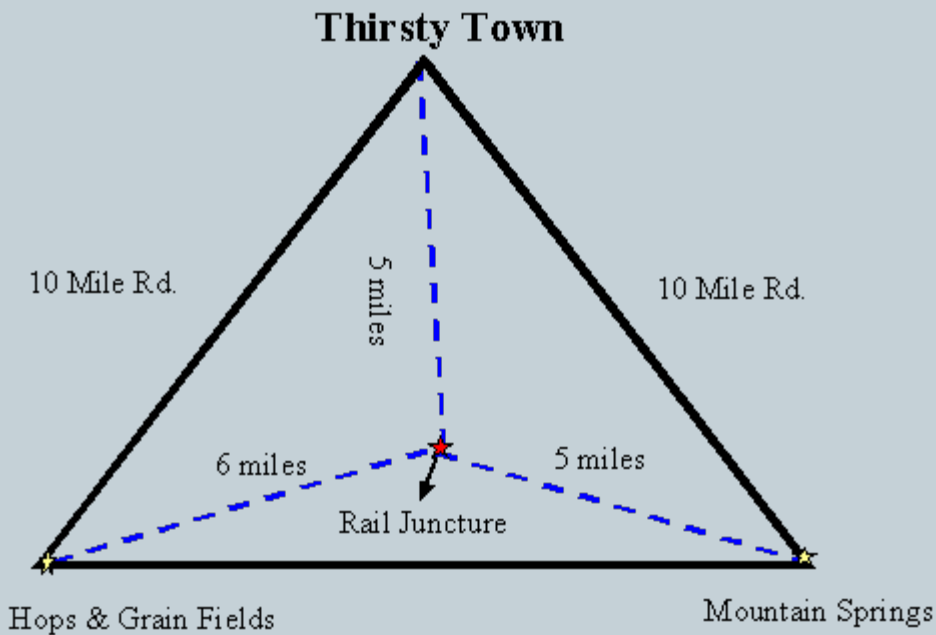
Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

Industrial Sectors



- Primary: Extractive of resources from the earth
- Secondary: factories and industry
- Tertiary: services
- Quaternary: collection, processing, manipulation of information. From mutual fund managers to tax consultants, software developers and statisticians. Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors' offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of service
- Quinary: data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies; “gold collar” senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants

Weber's Least Cost Model



- Explains the relationship of cost of transporting materials between bulk-gaining and bulk-reducing industries with centers of production and distance to markets

Ravensteins Laws of Migration



- **Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:**
 1. Most migration is over short distances
 2. Migration tends to occur in steps
 3. Long range migrants usually move to urban areas
 4. Each migration produces movement in the opposite direction
 5. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers.
 6. Males are more migratory over long distances
 7. Most migrants are adults
 8. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase
 9. Migration increases with economic development
 10. Migration is mostly due to economic causes

Top ten largest urban agglomerations in 1950, 2000, and 2015

1950
1. New York, USA 12.3 million
2. London, England 8.7 million
3. Tokyo, Japan 6.9 million
4. Paris, France 5.4 million
5. Moscow, Russia 5.4 million
6. Shanghai, China 5.3 million
7. Essen, Germany 5.3 million
8. Buenos Aires, Argentina 5.0 million
9. Chicago, USA 4.9 million
10. Calcutta, India 4.4 million

2000
1. Tokyo, Japan 26.4 million
2. Mexico City, Mexico 18.4 million
3. Bombay, India 18.0 million
4. Sao Paulo, Brazil 17.8 million
5. New York, USA 16.6 million
6. Lagos, Nigeria 13.4 million
7. Los Angeles, USA 13.1 million
8. Calcutta, India 12.9 million
9. Shanghai, China 12.9 million
10. Buenos Aires, Argentina 12.6 million

2015
1. Tokyo, Japan 26.4 million
2. Bombay, India 26.1 million
3. Lagos, Nigeria 23.2 million
4. Dhaka, Bangladesh 21.1 million
5. Sao Paulo, Brazil 20.4 million
6. Karachi, Pakistan 19.2 million
7. Mexico City, Mexico 19.2 million
8. New York, USA 17.4 million
9. Jakarta, Indonesia 17.3 million
10. Calcutta, India 17.3 million

Source: Population Reference Bureau

The Exam



Section I: Multiple Choice | 75 Questions | 60 Minutes | 50% of Exam Score
Define, explain, and apply geographic concepts
Interpret geographic data

Section II: Constructed Response | 3 Questions | 75 Minutes | 50% of Exam Score
Questions may require that students:
Synthesize different topical areas
Analyze and evaluate geographical concepts
Supply appropriately selected and well-explained real-world examples to illustrate geographic concepts
Interpret verbal descriptions, maps, graphs, photographs, and/or diagrams
Formulate responses in narrative form