

2013 – 14 School Year

Mr. Ross Wason

For those Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors choosing to take this course, your experiences, both in life and in school to this date, will help you a great deal, especially if you've already taken an AP course in the last few years. We will be asking you to be role models for the Freshmen around you and that you show them what it takes to be successful in AP and in high school in general. The expectations we hold for upperclassmen are greater than for incoming Freshmen, and it is expected that you will rise to meet the standards that have been laid out for you.

In order to be ready to go for the start of the AP Human Geography course for the 2013 – 14 school year, make sure you have completed the following items. They will be due and assessed in the first three weeks of school!

1. Purchase the supplemental text “Merriam-Webster’s Student Atlas” (2011) ISBN-13: 9780877796381 This student atlas will be required as a resource throughout the school year.
2. Complete the Atlas Scavenger Hunt contained in this packet (Pages 2 - 9). This activity is required, and your work will be submitted and reviewed as a graded Formative Assessment.
 - a. **This is your first assignment! It will be due Friday, August 23rd, 2013.**
3. **Study the maps and map features contained in the packet available online.** Throughout Unit One, you will be assessed on your knowledge of the physical and political features of the earth’s landscape. You will be responsible for knowing the locations of these features and preparing for your assessments (map based quizzes and tests) based on the schedule provided in that packet.
 - a. **Your Student Atlas should be your first resource, and you should work through your packet as much as you need in order to be ready for Map Quizzes and Tests. You are not required to recreate any of the maps contained in this packet,** but that strategy may be beneficial for you as you begin to study for this test. You may find that keeping blank maps will help you to quiz yourself along the way, or you may find that you need to recreate these maps in order to be prepared.
4. **EVERY STUDENT WILL HAVE ACCESS TO A COPY OF THE TEXT FOR CHECKOUT THROUGH OUR MEDIA CENTER.** Some students have found it beneficial to purchase a copy of the course textbook for a variety of reasons. If you choose to purchase a copy for your own use, feel free to purchase our text (or any updated version).
 - a. The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography by James M. Rubenstein (10th ed).
5. **For students looking for additional depth in supplementing their course knowledge, a variety of additional resources are available for purchase.** Please note that none of these texts are required, but they can help to provide students with additional course content and practice questions for the AP Exam.
 - a. Any variety of AP Exam Review Text, including Kaplan, Barron’s, REA, Princeton Review and others.
 - b. Supplemental Texts “Why Geography Matters” (2005) or “The Power of Place” (2009) by Harm DeBlij
 - c. There are a number of other AP Human Geography textbooks that are used by teachers around the country to teach this course. Contact us if you would like the Titles and Authors of those textbooks.

Atlas Scavenger Hunt

Respond to all of the questions in this packet in your own words. The goal of this activity is to introduce some basic terms and key geographic principles that you will use throughout the course.

This activity will include introductions to the following key concepts and vocabulary terms. You may find it beneficial to define each of these terms on your own as a part of your work through this activity.

Map Scale (Large and Small Scale)
Map Projections (Robinson, Mercator and Azimuthal)
Map Distortions – Size, Shape, Distance and Direction
Latitude (Parallels) and Longitude (Meridians)
Types of Maps – Physical, Political and Thematic
Climate Types and the Koppen System
Time Zones
Distribution, Concentration, Dispersal and Diffusion
Development (High versus Low Levels of Development)
Space-Time Compression

You will also be asked to provide some analysis of various topics throughout this activity. In order to properly analyze information, you have to move beyond just defining and describing what something is. True analysis and synthesis of information happens when you can take multiple pieces of information and put them together to create a fuller picture of what is actually happening, and even what can happen in the future. **A good analysis is like a jigsaw puzzle that has been properly completed.**

Use this opportunity to practice writing your responses in a variety of formats. Some items will require you to simply **list or identify**, while others will require a more complete (full sentences/paragraphs) response. Still others will require the construction of a chart or table where you can summarize various pieces of information for easy reference. We will use each of these methods of constructing responses throughout the course, so use this chance to prepare yourself for what to expect during the year.

Projections – Defining terms and recognizing patterns

A _____ is the only “perfect” representation of the Earth’s surface. All maps are distorted in four major ways. The four ways maps are distorted is by the _____, _____, _____, and _____ of the landmasses being mapped. In order to make maps, projections must be made, and different projections require different distortions. For each projection listed below, complete the chart for the correct information.

Projection	Robinson	Mercator	Azimuthal
Purpose			
Distortion – Types?			
Distortion – Areas that are most distorted?			

Map Scale – Large versus Small Scale Maps

Large Scale Maps show a large amount of _____ and a small amount of _____.

Small Scale Maps show a large amount of _____ and a small amount of _____.

Why might geographers/cartographers use maps of different scales?

What types of information would best be placed on a small scale map?

What types of information would best be placed on a large scale map?

Latitude and Longitude – Locating places on the Earth's surface

Describe the process for determining Latitude and Longitude. How do we figure out where each line is?

Latitude –

Longitude –

Using the maps in your atlas, find the coordinates of each of the cities listed below.

City	Atlanta, GA	Honolulu, HI	New York, NY	Washington DC	Los Angeles, CA
Coordinates					
City	London, UK	Hong Kong, China	Lagos, Nigeria	Mumbai, India	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Coordinates					

Types of Maps – Reference versus Thematic Maps

Why are there two distinct types of maps? What functions does each type serve?

Reference – Physical/Political Maps

Thematic

World Physical and World Political Maps (Pages 14 – 17)

Familiarize yourself with each of these maps, making note of how they display different pieces of information. Make a note of each of the projections being used in the maps on these pages.

World Physical - _____ projection (Polar Regions Inserts - _____)

World Political - _____ projection

Central America - _____ projection

Europe – _____ projection

Physiology of the Earth – Physical Geography

Geography is a discipline with a wide range of sub-topics. The basic divide within this field of inquiry is the divide between Human and Physical Geography. The maps on pages 18 – 29 display a number of different topics within the field of Physical Geography. For each of the maps listed below, discuss the impact of that particular physical characteristic on humans.

Plate Tectonics and Continental Drift – Pages 20 – 23 –

Climate and Vegetation – Pages 24 – 27

World Forest Cover, Deforestation and Tropical Rain Forests – Pages 28 – 29

Human Geography – Population Density and Age Characteristics

Compare the Climate/Vegetation Maps on pp 24 – 27 with the Population Density map on pp 30 – 31. Answer the questions below based on your investigation.

List the areas with the highest population concentrations. Generally, where are they?

What are the climate and vegetation characteristics of the regions with the HIGHEST population densities? How would you describe the places with the highest concentrations of people?

What are the climate and vegetation characteristics of the regions with the LOWEST population densities? How would you describe the places with the lowest concentrations of people?

Life Expectancy, Age Structure, Health and Nutrition and Literacy Rates are critical pieces of information that allow us to determine the overall development of a society. Using the maps on pages 32 – 33 and the Literacy Rate map on page 34 to compare these essential development statistics for each region listed below. Use general phrases to illustrate their level of development (High, Middle, Low).

Geographical Realm	<u>Life Expectancy</u> High, Middle, Low	<u>Age Structure</u> Young, Middle, Old	<u>Health & Nutrition</u> Well Nourished or Under Nourished	<u>Literacy Rate</u> High, Middle or Low
North America				
South America				
Europe and Russia				
Africa				
Southwest Asia				
South Asia				
East Asia				
Australia				

Based on this chart, what does it take to be considered developed?

What does it take to be considered undeveloped?

Cultural Geography – Language and Religion

For each geographic realm, identify the major language families and religions that occupy that territory using your maps on pages 34 and 35. Include specific languages where you can.

Geographical Realm	Dominant Language Family/Families	Major Languages Spoken	Dominant Religious Ideas
North America			
South America			
Europe and Russia			
Africa			
Southwest Asia			
South Asia			
East Asia			
Australia			

Geographical Diffusion – Diffusion of Religious Ideas

The term diffusion refers to the spreading of a phenomenon across a landscape. Diffusion can occur through many different methods, but it always begins from the point of origin, or hearth, of an idea. Pick one of the religions on the map at the bottom of page 35 and discuss its diffusion from its hearth.

Religion – _____

Wealth, Land Use and Economic Activities – Economic Geography

Development is tied not only to demographic (population) characteristics, but also to economic factors. One major way of determining a country's level of development is by determining the wealth of its citizens and the ability of its economy to produce goods. Use pages 36 – 41 to construct a more detailed picture of what a “developed” and an “undeveloped” country looks like.

For each geographic realm, briefly highlight its economic characteristics, including the Industrial and Economic Employment statistics, overall agricultural land use characteristics and access to “stuff”.

Realm	Overall Economic Description
North America IND % _____ AGR % _____	
South America IND % _____ AGR % _____	
Europe/Russia IND % _____ AGR % _____	
Africa IND % _____ AGR % _____	
Southwest Asia IND % _____ AGR % _____	
South Asia IND % _____ AGR % _____	
East Asia IND % _____ AGR % _____	
Australia IND % _____ AGR % _____	

How does this add to your sense of what it takes to be developed/undeveloped?

The Space-Time Compression – The Impact of Technology on “Globalization”

Globalization is loosely defined as the process of creating a more uniform global cultural landscape through improvements in technology to promote trade and more rapid transportation of people, goods and ideas worldwide. Generally, the more connected a country, region or city is to other places, the more global we consider it to be. The less connected it is, the more local (less global) we consider it. It is also important to note that the most connected cities are typically the ones that are in charge of the diffusion of ideas out to the rest of the world. Generally, those cities appear in more developed countries. Use the maps and tables on pages 42 – 43 to respond to the following questions.

Which cities are considered to be the most connected based on the map at the bottom of page 43?
What does that tell you about their relative level of development?

What would you say about the countries without those major connection points?

How has the connections between places sped up with the introduction of transportation technology since 1900? What does that tell us about the nature of globalization from 1900 forward?

Time Zones – If it’s noon on Monday in Atlanta, what time is it in...

For each of the cities listed below, answer the question above.

Buenos Aires, Argentina _____	Johannesburg, South Africa _____
Delhi, India _____	Moscow, Russia _____
Sydney, Australia _____	London, England _____
San Francisco _____	Chicago _____
Denver _____	Honolulu _____

Why is it important to know what time it is in another region/country? How does modern globalization make this problem more important?

Key Vocabulary for Human Geography

Using the glossary at the back of your Student Atlas, copy definitions of the following terms. Good definitions are complete, specific and repeatable. You will be quizzed on these terms.

Country (Definition 2) –

Enclave –

Exclave –

Metropolitan –

Region (Definition 3) –

Republic (Definition 2) –

State (Definition 1) –

State (Definition 2) –

Territory (Definition 1a)

Territory (Definition 2) –

Using your knowledge of development from this activity, create lists of countries/regions for each category listed below. Be prepared to justify and defend your choices in class!

More Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Less Developed Countries