

AP Human Geography Summer Preparation Assignment

YOUR PREPARATION: Create a set of note cards on the top geographers, geography models, and vocabulary words listed on the following pages. Cards should be 3X5 format. The **top card** should list your name in the upper left-hand corner and “Summer Assignment” in the center. Each of the cards should be numbered. The cards should be formatted as follows:

- **Front of Card:** # of card (top right corner) and geographer’s name, model, or vocabulary word (center of card).
- **Back of Card:** Contributions – This should detail the major contribution/idea of the geographer *or* a detailed definition of the word. Cards must be **handwritten** and in pen (feel free to color-code). This work is essential to what we will be studying.

You will be given a test for a summative grade on which you may use your flash cards on **8/26/16**.

I. Geography – Nature & Perspectives

Cultural landscape: Fashioning of a natural landscape by a cultural group. This is the essence of how humans interact with nature.

Arithmetic density: The total number of people divided by the total land area. This is what most people think of as density; how many people per area of land.

Physiological density: The number of people per unit of area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture. This is important because it relates to how much land is being used by how many people.

Hearth: The region from which innovative ideas originate. This relates to the important concept of the spreading of ideas from one area to another (diffusion).

Diffusion: The process of spread of a feature or trend from one place to another over time.

Distribution: The arrangement of something across Earth's surface.

Environmental determinism: A 19th- and early 20th-century approach to the study of geography that argued that the general laws sought by human geographers could be found in the physical sciences. Geography was therefore the study of how the physical environment caused human activities.

Transnational Corporation – (Multinational Corporation) a company that conducts research, operates factories, and sells products in many countries, not just where its headquarters or shareholders are located.

Site: The physical character of place; what is found at the location and why it is significant.

Situation: The location of a place relative to other places.

Space Time Compression- The reduction in the time it takes to diffuse something to a distant place, as a result of improved communications and transportation system.

Distance Decay- The diminishing in importance and eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin. Typically, the farther away one group is from another, the less likely the two groups are to interact. (Electronic devices such as the internet and e-mail have aided in eliminating barriers to interaction between people who are far from each other).

Space- Refers to the physical gap or interval between two objects.

Scale- Representation of a real-world phenomenon at a certain level of reduction or generalization. In cartography, the ratio of map distance to ground distance, indicated on a map as a bar graph, representative fraction, and/or verbal statement.

Formal Region- (uniform) or homogenous region is an area within which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics. The shared feature could be a cultural value such as a common language, or an environmental climate.

Functional Region- (nodal region) Area organized around a node or focal point. The characteristic chosen to define a functional region dominates at a central focus or node and diminishes in importance outward. This region is tied to the central point by transportation or communication systems or by economic or functional associations.

Vernacular Region- (Perceptual Region) is a place that people believe exists as a part of their cultural identity. Such regions emerge from people's informal sense of place rather than from scientific models developed through geographic thought. (Often identified using a mental map- which is an internal representation of a portion of Earth's surface)

Possibilism- The physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment.

II. Population – Migration & Dispersion

Carry capacity: This is the population level that can be supported, given the quantity of food, habitat, water and other life infrastructure present. This is important because it tells how many people an area will be able to support.

Demographic Transition model: Has 5 steps. Stage 1 is low growth, Stage 2 is High Growth, Stage 3 is Moderate Growth, and Stage 4 is Low Growth and Stage 5 although not officially a stage is a possible stage that includes zero or negative population growth. This is important because this is the way our country and others countries around the world are transformed from a less developed country to a more developed country.

Dependency ratio: The number of people who are too young or too old to work compared to the number of people in their productive years. This is important because this tells how many people each worker supports. For example the larger population of dependents, the greater financial burden on those who are working to support those who cannot.

Doubling time: The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase. This is important because it can help project the countries population increase over the years and when its population will double.

Ecumene: The proportion of earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement. This is important because it tells how much of the land has been built upon and how much land is left for us to build on.

Brain Drain – large-scale emigration by talented people.

Epidemiological transition model: This is a distinctive cause of death in each stage of the demographic transition. This is important because it can explain how a countries population changes so dramatically and more.

Infant mortality rate: (IMR) The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births. It is expressed as the annual number of deaths among infants among infants per 1000 births rather than a percentage. This is important because it tell how developed a country is, if they have a high IMR they are an LDC and if it is low they are an MDC.

Malthus, Thomas: Was one of the first to argue that the world's rate of population increase was far outrunning the development of food population. This is important because he brought up the point that we may be outrunning our supplies because of our exponentially growing population.

Crude Birth Rate (Natality) This is the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; it is expressed as number of birth in year to every 1000 people alive in the society. This is important because it tells you the rate a country is having babies as well as how fast you can expect that population to grow.

Neo-Malthusian- theory that builds upon Malthus' thoughts on overpopulation. Takes into count two factors that Malthus did not: population growth in LDC's, and outstripping of resources other than food.

Population densities- the frequency with which something occurs in space is density

Agricultural density - the number of farmers per unit of area of farmland. *May mean a country has inefficient agriculture.*

Population distributions- the arrangement of a feature in space is distribution. Geographers identify the three main properties as density, concentration, and pattern. *Used to describe how things and people are distributed across the earth.*

Population pyramid- population displayed by age and gender on a bar graph. *Shape is determined primarily by crude birth rate. Shows age distribution and sex ratio.*

Rate of natural increase- the percentage by which a population grows in a year. $CBR - CDR = NIR$ Excludes migration. *Affects the population and a country's or area's ability to support that population.*

Sex ratio- the number of males per hundred females in the population

Zero population growth- when the crude birth rate equals the crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero. *Often applied to countries in stage 4 of the demographic transition model.*

Chain migration- when one family member migrates to a new country and the rest of the family follows shortly after. *Mostly seen from Mexico to the United States when guest workers set up homes and make money for their family to follow them.*

Forced Migration- People removed from their countries and forced to live in other countries because of war, natural disaster, and government.

Gravity Model- Predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance people must travel to access it.

Migration – form of relocation diffusion involving a permanent move to a new location.

Immigration – migration to a new location.

Emigration – migration from a location.

Push-Pull Factors- Factors that induce people to leave old residence and move to new locations.

III. Cultural Patterns & Processes

Cultural core/periphery pattern: The core-periphery idea that the core houses main economic power of region and the outlying region or periphery houses lesser economic ties. **Core**-Center of economic activity. **Periphery**-Outlying region of economic activity.

Cultural Ecology: The geographic study of human environmental relationships

Culture: The body of customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits that together constitute a group of people's distinct tradition.

Popular Culture: Culture found in a large, heterogeneous society that shares certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics.

Folk Culture: Culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogenous, rural group living in relative isolation from other groups.

Dialect: A regional variety of a language distinguished by vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.

Lingua Franca: A language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who have different native languages.

Religion-the faithfulness to codified beliefs and rituals that generally involve a faith in a spiritual nature. This is important to HG because man wars have been fought over it.

Animism: Belief that objects, such as plants and stones, or natural events, like thunderstorms and earthquakes, have a discrete spirit and life. This is important to Human Geography because a lot of cultures around the world believe in Animism.

Buddhism: The third of the world's major universalizing religions. It has 365 million adherents especially in China and Southeast Asia. It is important because a large percent of the earth's population follow Buddhism beliefs.

Christianity- is a monotheistic religion centered on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as presented in the New Testament. It's important to HG because it's the most popular religion in the world.

Ethnic Religion- A religion with a rather concentrated distribution whose principles are likely to be based on the physical characteristics of the particular location where its adherents are located. This is important to HG because most religions start off as a Ethnic Religion.

Hinduism- Created in India, approximately one billion followers. Unlike other religions, heaven isn't always the ultimate goal in life. Third largest in world behind Christianity and Islam. Talk about Karma (what goes around comes around.) It is important to HG because such a large number of people follow the religion and it's unlike any other one.

Islam- It means the submission to the will of god. It is a monotheistic religion originating with the teachings of Muhammad, a key religious figure. It is the second largest religion in the world. This is important to HG because it has impacted the world greatly, especially boundaries.

Judaism- It is the religion of ancient Hebrews, said to be one of the first monotheistic faiths. This is important to HG because many other religions have been based off it.

Monotheism/polytheism- Monotheism this is the belief in one god and polytheism is the belief in many gods. This affects HG because many religions spread throughout the world fall under these two categories.

Universalizing Religion: which is an attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to those of one culture or location. There are three religions that practice this they are Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. To proselytize is to try to convert another person to your religion. This important to HG because these are three of the biggest religions in the world they are practiced all over the world.

Religious Conflict- this is the conflicts between religions. One of these is Israel-Palestine. This consists of Roman Takeovers, Muslim conquests, and the crusades. This affects HG because there has been a lot of bloodshed over Religious Conflict.

IV. Political Organization of Space

Apartheid: Afrikaans for apartness, it was the segregation of blacks in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. It was created to keep the white minority in power and allow them to have almost total control over the black majority.

Balkanization: The political term used when referring to the fragmentation or breakup of a region or country into smaller regions or countries. The term comes from the Balkan wars, where the country of Yugoslavia was broken up in to six countries between 1989 and 1992. It was the effect of the Balkan wars.

Boundary type: Many boundaries are natural boundaries, formed by rivers, mountains, etc. There are also political boundaries. These are often formed through war and compromise in treaties and agreements. In countries often form cultural boundaries that used to belong to a groups cultural homeland. However, countries in Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere aren't arranged by culture but politics, and Western countries turned their former colonies into nations without respect for culture.

More Developed Country (MDC): A country that has progressed relatively far along a continuum of development.

Less Developed Country (LDC): A country that is at a relatively early stage in the process of economic development.

Centrifugal: Religious, political, economic, conflict, etc. that causes disunity in a state.

Centripetal: An attitude that unifies people and enhances support for the state.

City-state: A region controlled by a city and that has sovereignty. They were more common in the middle ages and Renaissance in Europe.

Colonialism: The attempt by a country to establish settlements and impose political and economic control and principles. It was a big thing in the 17th through 20th century for countries in Europe to take areas around the world and make them into colonies.

Devolution: Devolution is the both the decentralization of a government from a unitary to a federal system or a fracturing of a government like Balkanization.

Electoral regions: Electoral regions are the different voting districts that make up local, state, and national regions.

Ethnic conflict: An ethnic conflict is a war between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism or fight over natural resources. Ethnic conflict often includes genocide. It can also be caused by boundary disputes.

European Union: The European Union (EU) is a supranational and intergovernmental union of 27 democratic member states of Europe. The EU's activities cover most areas of public policy, from economic policy to foreign affairs, defense, agriculture and trade. The European Union is the largest political and economic entity on the European continent, with around 500 million people and an estimated GDP of US\$13.4 trillion.

Forward capital: A forward capital is a symbolically relocated capital city usually because of either economic or strategic reasons. A forward capital is sometimes used to integrate outlying parts of a country into the state. An example would be Brasília.

Frontier: A frontier is a zone where no state exercises complete political control. It is usually uninhabited or sparsely inhabited. It separates countries where a boundary cannot be found. A current example can be found between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Geopolitics: Geopolitics is the study that analyzes geography, history and social science with reference to international politics. It examines the political and strategic significance of geography, where geography is defined in terms of the location, size, and resources of places.

Gerrymander: Gerrymandering is the process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the political party in power. The process is usually used to turn "too close to call" states into a party's favor.

Heartland/Rimland: Heartland is the central region of a country or continent; especially a region that is important to a country or to a culture. Rimland is the maritime fringe of a country or continent.

V. Agricultural & Rural Land Use

Agribusiness: Commercial agriculture characterized by integration of different steps in the food-processing industry, usually through ownership by large corporations.

- It influences how things are grown and what people eat

Agriculture: The deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for subsistence or economic gain.

- It has influenced the growth of areas and human society

Biotechnology: Using living organisms in a useful way to produce commercial products like pest resistant crops.

- Has helped the farmers grow a more bountiful harvest through the using of pesticides ext.

Commercial Agriculture (intensive, extensive): Agriculture undertaken primarily to generate products for sale off the farm. Allowed people to move away from farms- fueled industrial revolution

Crop Rotation: The practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year, to avoid exhausting the soil.

- Takes up large areas of land but keeps land usable for future generations

Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary):

Primary: Involves jobs like lumber and mining

Secondary: Manufacturing products and assembling raw materials

Tertiary: The service sector that provides us with transportation, communication and utilities

Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation, nomadic herding/pastoralism):

Shifting Cultivation: Use many fields for crop growing each field is used for a couple years then left fallow for a relatively long time.

Nomadic herding/pastoralism: Based on herding domesticated animals

- Effect the way that some in the world to live and were they fall in demographic transition

First agricultural revolution: Around 8000 B.C. when humans first domesticated plants and animals.

- This allowed for future generations to grow larger because they no longer we just a hunter gatherer society

Green Revolution – Rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizer. Because of Green Revolution, agricultural productivity at a global scale has increased faster than the population.

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture – A form of subsistence agriculture in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land. Popular in East, South, and Southeast Asia, because the ratio between farmers and arable land is so high, most of the work is done by the family by hand or by animal with processes refined over thousands of years.

Renewable – Energy replaced continually within a human lifespan, has an essentially unlimited supply and is not depleted when used by people. Solar energy, hydroelectric, geothermal, fusion and wind, are the most widely used.

Non-Renewable – Energy formed so slowly that for practical purposes it cannot be renewed. The three main fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) plus nuclear energy are the most widely used, mostly because they are more cost efficient.

Sauer, Carl O. – defined cultural landscape, as an area fashioned from nature by a cultural group. A combination of cultural features such as language and religion; economic features such as agriculture and industry; and physical features such as climate and vegetation. “Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, and the cultural landscape is the result.”

Second Agricultural Revolution – Precursor to Industrial Revolution in the 19th century that allowed a shift in work force beyond subsistence farming to allow labor to work in factories. Started in United Kingdom, Netherlands, and Denmark, especially with the Enclosure Act, which consolidated land in Great Britain. Potatoes and corn diffused from America’s to Europe, and other resources followed from colonial possessions to Europe.

Third Agricultural Revolution – ‘Green Revolution’ Rapid diffusion of new agricultural techniques between 1970’s and 1980’s, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers. Has caused agricultural productivity at a global scale to increase faster than population growth.

Transhumance – pastoral practice of seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pasture areas.

Von Thunen, Johann Heinrich – 1826, Northern Germany. When choosing an enterprise, a commercial farmer compares two costs; cost of the land versus the cost of transporting production to market. Identifies a crop that can be sold for more than the land cost, distance of land to market is critical because the cost of transporting varies by crop.

VI. Industrialization & Development

The **Core-periphery model** describes the pattern of distribution of the MDCs and LDCs. When the earth is viewed from the North Pole, the MDCs are clustered near the center of the map while the LDCs are near the edges.

Dependency theory states that LDCs tend to have a higher dependency ratio, the ratio of the number of people under 15 or over 64 to the number in the labor force.

Development is the improvement in material conditions of a place as a result of diffusion of technology and knowledge. This is important because it is a main goal for most of the planet’s regions and development will help solve many problems.

Gender is an important developmental factor. A great difference in development between the genders is found primarily in LDCs, especially in the Middle East. Differences exist primarily in income and in literacy rate.

Gross domestic product is the total value of goods and services produced in a year in a given country. The value varies greatly between MDCs and LDCs and is one of the best indicators of development. Fast growth of GDP is a major goal of all countries.

Gross national product is similar to GDP except that includes income that people earn abroad.

The **Human Development Index** is an aggregate index of development, which takes into account economic, social and demographic factors, using GDP, literacy and education, and life expectancy.

Levels of development that countries are classified into include MDCs (more developed countries) and LDCs (less developed countries).

Measures of development are used to distinguish LDCs from MDCs. They include GDP, literacy rate, life expectancy, caloric intake, etc.

Purchasing power parity is an index of income related to GDP. Unlike GDP however, PPP takes into account price differences between countries. Usually goods in LDCs are priced lower, so this makes the difference between LDCs and MDCs less.

World Systems Theory- refers to perspective that seeks to explain the dynamics of the “capitalist world economy” as a “total social system”

- Important because explains the power hierarchy in which powerful and wealthy "core" societies dominate and exploit weak and poor peripheral societies.

Bid rent theory- refers to how the price and demand on land changes as the distance towards the CBD increases

- Important because it provides an explanation as to the spatial distribution of urban areas.

Assembly line production/Fordism- industrial arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers for continuous flow of work pieces in mass production operations, each movement of material is made as simple and short as possible

- Important because it allowed for goods to be produced at a rate comparable to the demand for many of those products, made for more efficient manufacturing industries.

Least Cost Theory: Model developed by Alfred Weber according to which the location of manufacturing establishments is determined by the minimization of three critical expenses: labor, transportation, and agglomeration.

Agglomeration economies- refers to benefits or advantages (savings, cost reductions, etc.) resulting from the spatial clustering of activities and/or people

“Stages of Growth” Model- linear theory of development that developed countries go through a common pattern of structural change (1-Traditional Society, 2-Transitional Stage, 3-Take Off, 4-Drive to Maturity, 5-High Mass Consumption)

- Important because it explains the development experience of Western countries and is a general model for many others.

Rostow, W. W. - economist, developed the “Stages of Growth” model in the late 1950s - Important because he developed the model that is frequently referred to.

VII. Cities & Urban Land Use

CBD – stands for central business district, location of skyscrapers and companies (would always be the center of the 3 urban models, many people commute, few actually live there)

Centrality – the strength of dominance of an urban center over its surrounding area, larger than the MSA or agglomeration (Twin Cities centrality extends up into northern MN, over into ND, SD, and western WI)

Christaller, Walter – he created the Central Place Theory, which explains how services are distributed and why there are distinct patterns in this distribution (central place theory involves market area/hinterland and the threshold, which is the minimum number of customers needed to keep the business running)

City – centralized area with a mayor and local government, usually bigger than a town (cities started in the Greek/Roman times, more and more people live in cities, especially in LDC's)

Concentric Zone Model – created by E.W. Burgess, city grows outwards from a central area (CBD in middle, then zone of transition, then zone of workers' homes, then zone of residences, then commuter's zone)

Counterurbanization – a net migration from urban to rural areas (this only happens in very developed areas in North America and Western Europe)

Edge city-A new concentration of business in suburban areas consisting of suburbs (We learned about urban sprawl.)

Primate city rule: A pattern of settlements in a country such that the largest settlements in a country such that the largest settlement has more than twice as many people as the second-ranking settlements.

Rank-size rule: A pattern of settlements in a country such that the n th largest settlement is $1/n$ the population of the largest settlement.

Emerging cities- City currently without much population but increasing in size at a fast rate (learned about cities that are growing at a fast rate)

Ethnic neighborhood-A neighborhood with distinctive ethnic composition (We learned about segregation of cities into ethnic backgrounds.)

Favela - A shantytown or slum, especially in Brazil (We learned about the slum conditions faced by Latin American countries.

Gateway City-a settlement which acts as a link between two areas. (We learned about primate cities, which are similar.)

Gentrification- process in which low cost neighborhoods are renovated by middle class to increase property values. (We learned about the positives and negatives of this process.)

Ghetto- A usually poor section of a city inhabited primarily by people of the same race, religion, or social background. (We learned about the worst parts of cities.)

Globalization- Development of worldwide patterns of economic relationships (we learned about the future impact this will have.