

AP Human Geography Summer Work

Welcome to AP Human Geography. In this course you will explore the patterns and processes that have shaped human understanding, use, and alteration of the Earth's surface. This summer you will complete Unit 1-Thinking Geographically of the course and begin to master maps of the world.

In this packet:

- Unit 1 Thinking Geographically Objectives
- Chapter 1 Reading Guide to be completed using Chapter 1 of *The Cultural Landscape* 13th edition by Rubenstein
- Chapter 1 Vocabulary instructions
- Free Response Question on Distortion
- Links for map games

Important dates:

- August 15th, 2022- 1st Day of School, Reading Guide, Vocabulary, and FRQ due
- August 16th, 2022- Map Quiz
- August 18th, 2022- Unit 1 Test
- August 26th, 2022- Last day to drop
- Tuesday, May 2, 2023- AP Human Geography Exam

Please let me know if you have any questions!

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or on Teams

KBAT (**K**now, **B**e **A**ble **T**o do) Taken directly from the College Board’s “Course and Exam Description” for AP Human Geography.

Topic	Description
1.1 Introduction to Maps	<p>A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p> <p><i>1. Identify types of maps. The types of information presented in maps and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps. b. Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation. c. All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape area distance and direction
1.2 Geographic Data	<p>A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p> <p><i>1. Identify different methods of geographic data collection.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals. b. Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization. c. Spatial information can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation.
1.3 The Power of Geographic Data	<p>A. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p> <p><i>1. Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Geospatial and geographical data, including census data and satellite imagery, are used at all scales for personal, business and organizational, and governmental decision making purposes.
1.4 Spatial Concepts	<p>A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.</p> <p><i>1. Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern. Concepts also include the Gravity Model; Tobler’s Law
1.5 Human Environment Interaction	<p>A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.</p> <p><i>1. Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use. b. Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.

<p>1.6 Scale of Analysis</p>	<p>A. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Define scales of analysis used by geographers.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local. 2. <i>Explain what scales of analysis reveal.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of data.
<p>1.7 Regional Analysis</p>	<p>A. Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Describe different ways that geographers define regions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regions are defined based on one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity. b. Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular. c. regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping. d. Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.

CASE STUDIES (these are examples that you will add that you could use to highlight and emphasize a concept learned in the unit. It is blank because you fill it in as we go through it. These are very important for your FRQ's)

Chapter 1: This is Geography- Reading Guide

Key Issue 1: Why is Geography a Science? Pages 4-13

1. Which three basic concepts explain why different locations are interrelated?
2. What are two purposes of maps?
3. What is the advantage of a **large-scale map**? (which shows only a small portion of the earth’s surface – like a neighborhood –)
4. What advantage does a map, which shows the entire globe, a **small-scale map**, have?

5. Explain **remote sensing**:

Elements/Components	Uses/Implementation

6. Explain **Global Positioning System**

Elements/Components	Uses/Implementation

7. Geographers use **GIS** (Geographic Information System) to store “layers” of data. Give **four** examples of types of data stored in a single layer.

Answer: Land usage, Elevation, Parcels, streets, customers

8. Explain a **mashup** in relation to geography and GIS.

9. When geographers convert the round Earth to a flat map, they use a **projection**. All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the **four** things that typically become distorted in various projections and explain the distortion.

Chapter 1: This is Geography- Reading Guide

10. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Winkel**. Complete the chart below to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

	Mercator	Winkel
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

Key Issue 2: Why Is Every Place Unique? Pages 14-19

11. Define *toponym*:

12. Identify **four** ways in which places can receive names.

13. Describe *site vs. situation*. List some *characteristics of each*.

14. What role do familiar places have in understanding **situation** of unfamiliar places?

15. One contemporary (current) approach to studying the cultural landscape is called the *regional studies approach*. What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?

16. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers:

	Formal Region	Functional Region	Vernacular Region
Also Called			
Definition			
Example			

Chapter 1: This is Geography- Reading Guide

17. How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are “spatially associated,” that is, that they bear some sort of cause and effect relationship?

Key Issue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar? Pages 20-33

18. How was the recession that began in 2008 an example of **globalization**?

19. In what ways is globalization of culture manifested in the landscape? Provide an example.

20. In what ways has the **communications revolution** played a role in globalization?

21. Why might some group(s) of people oppose globalism or globalization?

22. Describe **SPACE** vs. **DENSITY**

23. In the boxes below, draw 10 dots in each so that the density is the same in each, but illustrate and label the two different kinds of concentration.

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24. List the two different types of **pattern** given in the text.

25. In what ways does each of the following play a role in geography?

Ethnicity	Gender	Sexual Orientation

26. **Diffusion** is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion, define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following:

	Diffusion	
	Hearth	
	Relocation Diffusion	
Expansion Diffusion	Hierarchical Diffusion	
	Contagious Diffusion	
	Stimulus Diffusion	

27. Describe the phenomenon known as **distance decay**.

Chapter 1: This is Geography- Reading Guide

28. What is **space-time compression**?

29. How has interaction between places changed? (think **networks**)

30. Global culture and economy are increasingly centered in the 3 core (**hearth**) regions of: (pg 25)

i. _____

31. What are the **three** major reasons for these three areas being **hearths**? (pg 25)

a.

b.

c.

32. Explain why there is an increasing economic gap between regions in the world. (AKA: **uneven development**). (p25)

Key Issue 4: Why Are Some Human Actions Not Sustainable?

Pages 30-37

33. In the table below, explain and give a bulleted list of details about each of the **pillars of sustainability**

3 Pillars of Sustainability	
Environment <i>(focus on conservation vs. preservation)</i>	
Economy	
Society	

34. Explain **two** major criticisms about sustainability.

35. What are the types of **climates** geographers identify? (by letter and name)

Chapter 1 Vocabulary

At the end of each chapter (Ch 1 page 44-45) you will find vocabulary words and definitions. You are to handwrite each word and definition on an index card or sheet of paper. **NO TYPING**

*AP Human is very vocab heavy. Some words will be familiar to you, others new. Much of the course and exam is applying these words and recognizing them on maps.

Unit 1: Thinking Geographically
Free Response Question

Directions: You have 25 minutes to answer every part of this question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline your answer. Be sure to write your answer on the lined pages provided after this question.

Image



- Define **Map Projection**.
- Describe TWO types of distortions found on this map.
- Explain why Greenland is depicted as larger than Africa on this projection.
- Identify the continent that prefers McDonald's to Subway in most countries.
- Compare the popularity of McDonald's and Subway franchises in South American countries.
- Apply the data from this map to indicate TWO world regions without these fast-food dining options.
- To what extent has American culture, represented by these fast-food franchises, diffused across the globe?

Geography

*Map Quiz August 16th

Below are the maps I suggest getting a head start on. **There is nothing to turn in, and there will not be a grade whether you complete these or not but knowing and being able to identify these places will help you throughout the course.**

Your goal should be to get 100% in fewer than 5 minutes on each map.

There is also a Seterra app.

AP Human Geography regions: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3368>

Continents and Oceans: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3188>

50 US States: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3003>

Countries of North and Central America: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3015>

Countries of South America: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3016>

Countries of Europe: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3007>

Countries of the European Union: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3387>

Countries of the former Soviet Union: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3048>

Countries of the Middle East: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3049>

Countries of Asia: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3167>

Countries of South Asia: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3166>

Countries of Southeast Asia: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3033>

Countries of Africa: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3163>

Countries of Oceania: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3341>

Major World Cities: <https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3127>