

AP HUG COURSE REVIEW

UNIT 1: NATURE AND PERSPECTIVES

- The section makes up 5-10% of the questions on the AP Exam...4-8 questions
- Statistically Speaking, there should not be an FRQ on Unit 1
- Topics covered
 - Geography as a field of inquiry
 - Thinking Geographically
 - Describing Location
 - Space and Spatial Processes
 - Map Fundamentals
 - Application of Geography



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

- **Friction of Distance**: the concept that the length of the journey (distance), and the difficulty of the journey (friction) affects the time needed to complete the journey (time).
 - It can be expressed as follows: Distance + friction = time.
 - Historically, time has lessened because of the change in the friction of distance (difficulty of the journey) with advancing technology.
 - Example: jets reduce the friction of distance which allows them to cover longer distances in a shorter period of time compared to other means like ships, rail, and road transport.
 - Human activities tend to organize with respect to geographic location due to the friction of distance and the consequent competition for advantageous location

**Connections to distance decay and space time compression (slide 9)



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

○ Changing Attributes of Space

- What is Space?
 - Space refers to the physical gap or interval between two objects.
 - Space is abstract...but it is part of “Place”
- What are attributes?
 - Features or characteristics ; an inherent part of something.
- Spatial Thinking: Geographers think about the arrangement of objects (people and activities) in space
 - Where and Why?
 - Clustered, dispersed (concentration – extent of spread)
 - Density (frequency in space)



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

○ Cultural Landscape

- The visible human imprint on the landscape.
- How humans use, alter and manipulate the land to express their identity



○ Mental Maps/Cognitive Maps

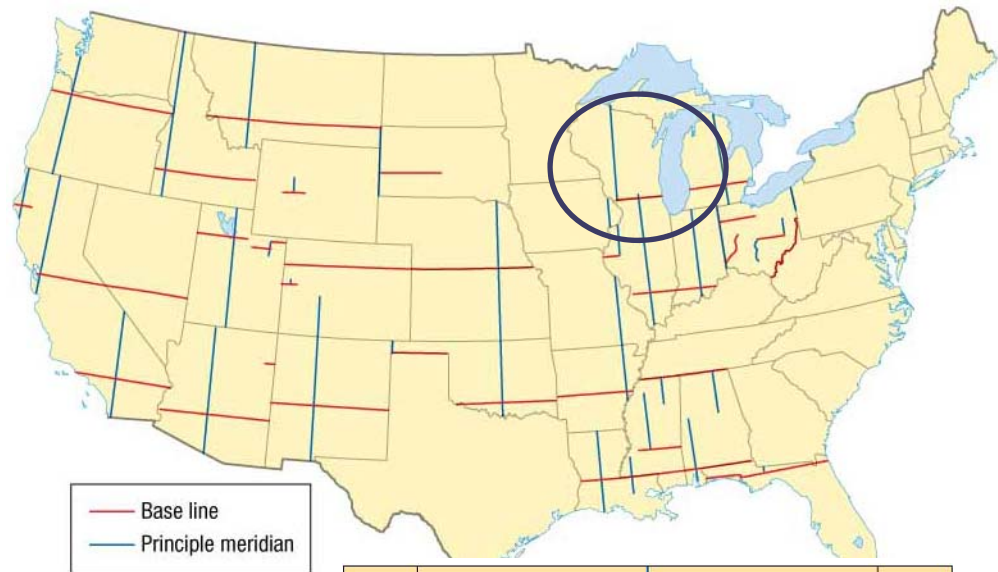
- Maps drawn from memory.
- Reflect the perceptions of the person who draws them.



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

○ Township Range

- Each township is identified with a township and range designation.
- Township designations indicate the location north or south of the baseline.
- Range designations indicate the location east or west of the Principal Meridian.

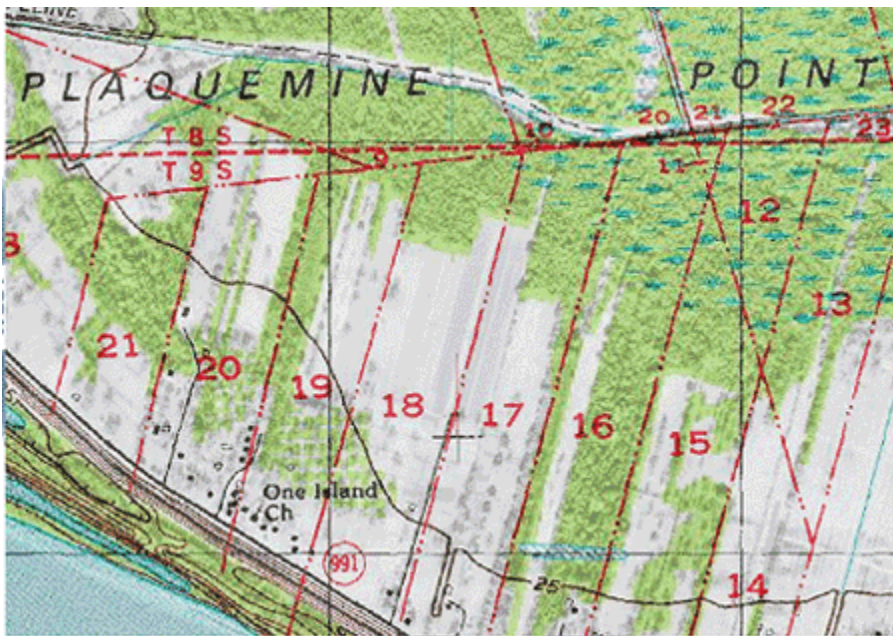


N	T24N R1W						T24N R1E					
	T23N R1W						6	5	4	3	2	1
							7	8	9	10	11	12
							18	17	16	15	14	13
							19	20	21	22	23	24
							30	29	28	27	26	25
							31	32	33	34	35	36
	T22N R1W						T22N R1E					

Menomonee Falls: T8N R20E

STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

- French Long-lot
 - divisions are long narrow
 - French areas of the US
 - Land by waterways



- Map Projections (slides 10-11)
- Regions (slide 15)
- Types of Maps (slides 12-13)



IMPORTANT PEOPLE

- Carl Sauer: The Cultural Landscape
 - Complex interactions between humans and their environments...landscape is a combination of cultural features, economic features, and physical features.
- Carl Ritter and Alexander von Humboldt: Environmental Determinism
 - The physical environment caused social development/human actions
- Marshall Sahlins: Possibilism
 - The physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment.



IMPORTANT MODELS/THEORIES

Distance Decay

- Level of interaction decreases as distance increases.

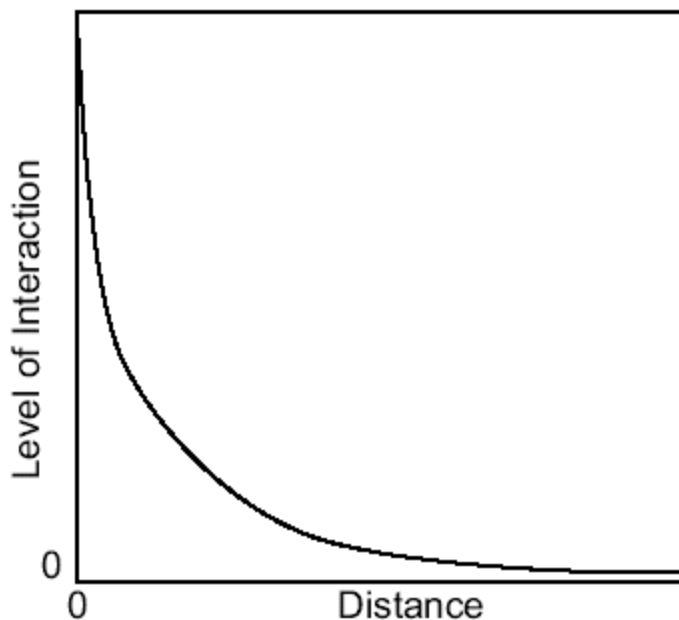


Figure 4.3. Distance decay curve showing decreasing interaction as distance increases.

Space-Time Compression

- The reduction in the time it takes to diffuse something to a distant place as a result of improved communication and transportation.



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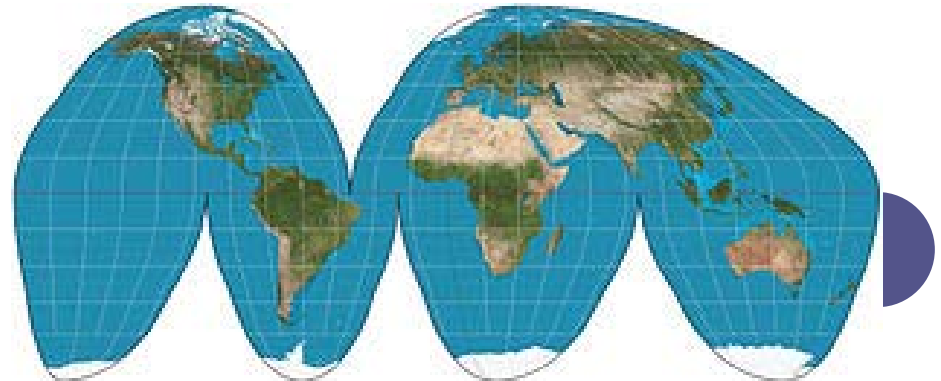
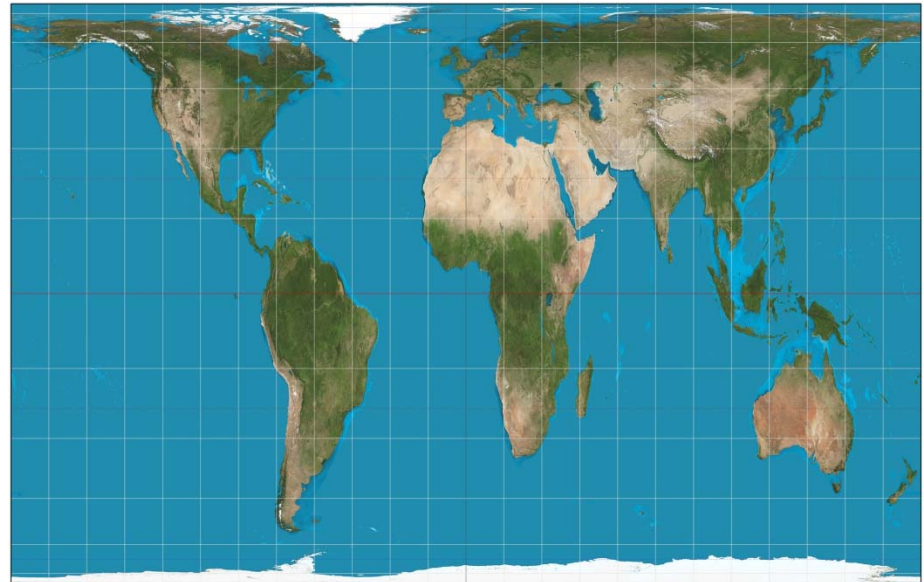
IMPORTANT MAP PROJECTIONS AND

Projections distort: Shape, distance, relative size, direction

- Equal Area

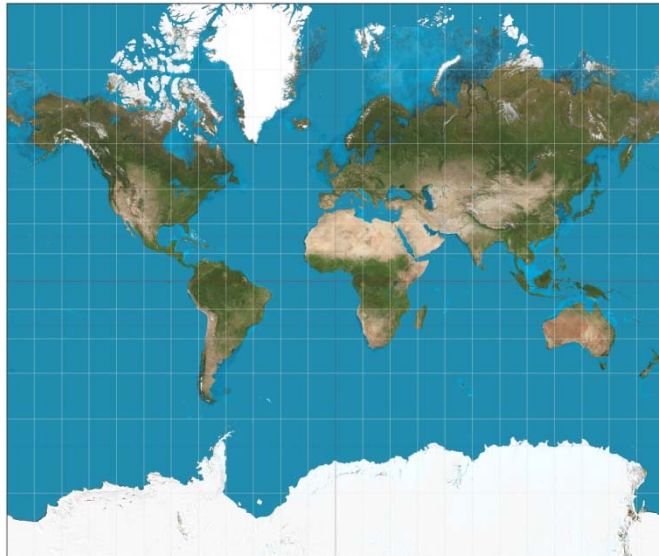
Projections: the relative size/area of the landmasses are the same as in reality

- Gall-Peters projection
- Goode Homolosine Projection

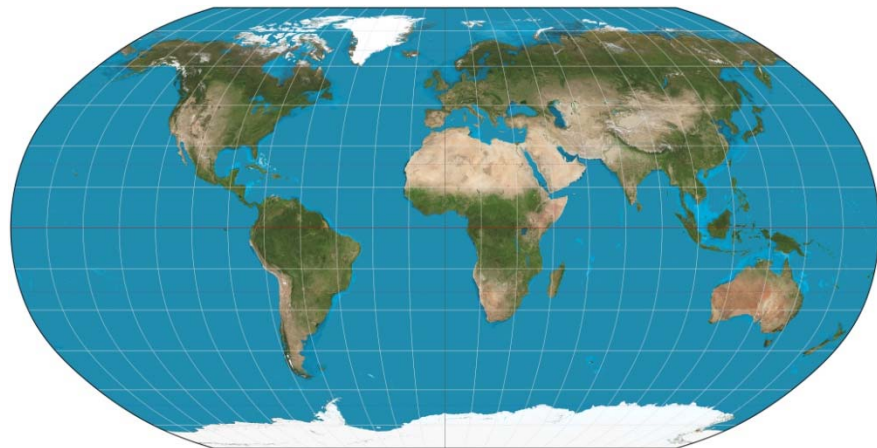


IMPORTANT MAP PROJECTIONS AND TOOLS

- Conformal Projections: accurately represents the **shape** of landforms, but distorts **relative size**
 - **Mercator Projection**



- Compromise Projection: all four properties are distorted slightly but not drastically
 - **Robinson Projection**



IMPORTANT TYPES OF MAPS AND MAPPING TOOLS

○ GIS

- Computer program that stores geographic data and produces maps to show those data in space often through layering data patterns over each other

○ GPS

- Accurately determines the precise location of something on Earth

○ Remote sensing

- Refers to the collection of information from satellites and other long- distance methods.

○ Reference Maps

- Show common features such as boundaries, roads and mountains

○ Thematic Maps

- Display one feature or pattern, such as climate, city size.

○ Isoline thematic maps

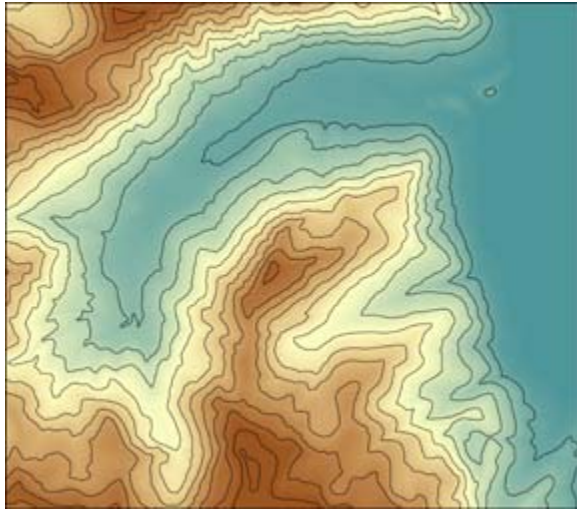
- Display lines that connect points of equal value, such as elevation levels

○ Choropleth thematic maps

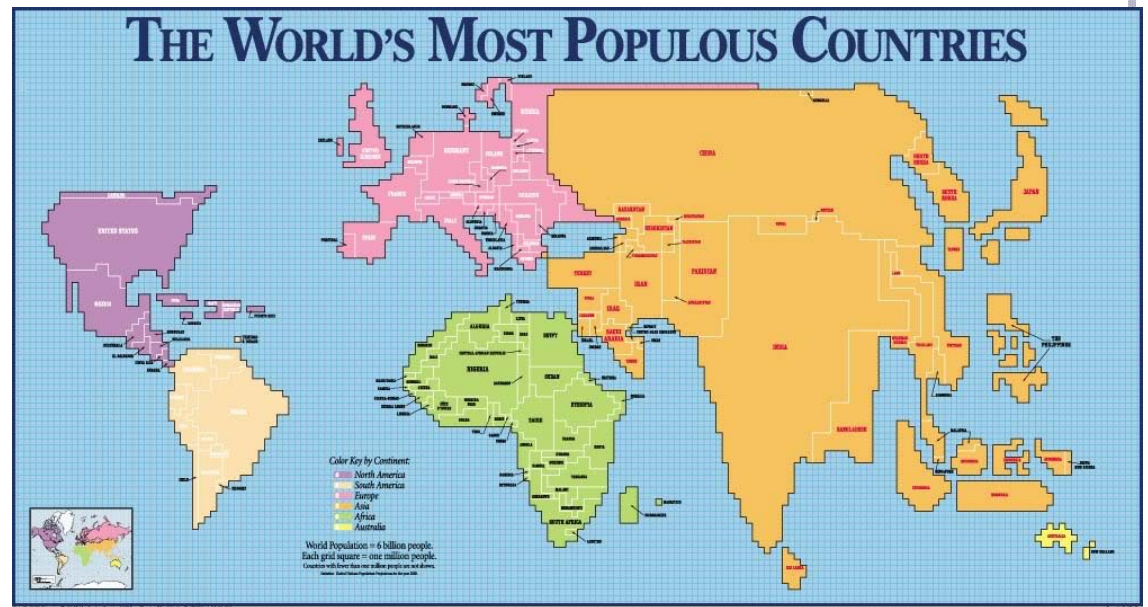
- Show patterns of some variable using colors or degrees of shading, such as population density



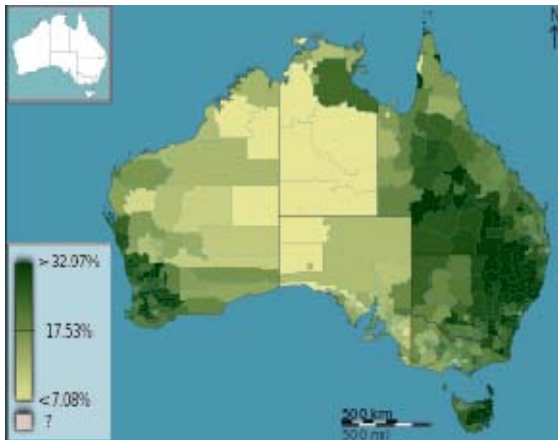
○ Isoline Map



○ Cartographic Map



○ Choropleth Map



OTHER MAPPING TERMS

○ Scale

- Relationship between distance on the map and the actual measurement in the real world
- The larger the area of space being represented on the map, the smaller the scale.
 - Globe would have the smallest scale.
 - Village or Town would have a large scale.

○ Longitude /Meridian

- Arc drawn between the North and South Poles.
- 0° = **Prime Meridian**
- 180° = opposite side (**International Date line**)
- 0° - 180° East or West

○ Latitude/Parallel

- Circle drawn around the globe parallel to the equator at right angles to the meridians.
- 0° to 90° North or South
- 0° = **Equator**
- 90° N= **North Pole**
- 90° S= **South Pole**



OTHER IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND TERMS

○ Diffusion

- Relocation Diffusion
- Expansion Diffusion
 - Hierarchical diffusion
 - Stimulus diffusion
 - Contagious diffusion

○ Distribution of features

- **Distribution**: arrangement of a feature in space
- **Density**: the frequency with which something occurs in space
- **Concentration**: the extent of a features spread over space. (clustered vs. dispersed).
- **Pattern**: the geometric arrangement of objects in space

○ 5 Themes

- **Location**
 - **Site**: Absolute location
 - **Situation**: Relative location
- **Region**
 - Formal region/uniform region
 - Functional region/nodal region
 - Vernacular region/perceptual region
- **Place**
 - Physical place
 - Human place
 - Toponym
- **Interaction**
 - Human adaptation
 - Changes made by humans
- **Movement**
 - Material things
 - Non material things

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. A ratio of the number of items within a defined unit of area measures
 - (A) dispersion
 - (B) direction
 - (C) pattern
 - (D) density
 - (E) diffusion
2. Which of the following best describes the *site* of Manhattan?
 - (A) A regional transportation hub for the northeastern United States.
 - (B) A midway point along an urban corridor stretching from Boston to Washington, D.C.
 - (C) An island bordered by the Hudson and East Rivers
 - (D) An important center for international trade and commerce
 - (E) An urban center located two hours northeast of Philadelphia by train



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Spatial coordinates of latitude and longitude express
 - (A) relative location
 - (B) absolute location
 - (C) relative direction
 - (D) absolute direction
 - (E) relative distance
4. Which of the following concepts refers to the spatial arrangement of items or features within a given area?
 - (A) Distribution
 - (B) Direction
 - (C) Accessibility
 - (D) Trajectory
 - (E) Scale



REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 5. A method for representing the three-dimensional surface of the earth on the two-dimensional surface of a map is known as
 - (A) scale
 - (B) globalization
 - (C) proximity
 - (D) ethnography
 - (E) projection
- 6. A subjective image of an area informed by individual perceptions and experiences in that area is known as a
 - (A) thematic map
 - (B) reference map
 - (C) mental map
 - (D) contour map
 - (E) topographic map



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. The notion that the physical environment offers certain constraints and opportunities that influence cultural practices without entirely determining them is known as
- (A) assimilation
 - (B) possibilism
 - (C) diffusion
 - (D) determinism
 - (E) divergence
8. During the process of mapmaking, in which the three-dimensional surface of the earth is projected onto a flat, two-dimensional surface, all of the following attributes can become distorted
- EXCEPT**
- (A) shape
 - (B) area
 - (C) distance
 - (D) direction
 - (E) relative location



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. The Prime Meridian, which passes through Greenwich, England, is equivalent to which of the following lines of longitude?
- (A) 0° longitude
 - (B) 45° longitude
 - (C) 90° longitude
 - (D) 180° longitude
 - (E) 270° longitude
10. Which of the following terms refers to a ratio between distances portrayed on a map and actual distances on the earth's surface that correspond to this map?
- (A) Chart
 - (B) Scale
 - (C) Contour
 - (D) Grid
 - (E) Projection



UNIT 2: POPULATION AND MIGRATION

- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions
- There have been 11 FRQs on this unit.
- Topics covered
 - Human Population
 - Population Parameters and Processes
 - Human Migration
 - Population Structures and Compositions
 - Population Sustainability



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

POPULATION

○ Demographic Equations

- Summarize the amount of growth or decline of a population over time.
 - Look at CBR, CDR, NRI and migration

○ Cohort

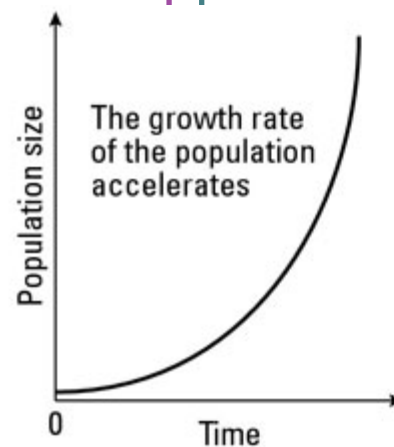
- Group of people bound together...
- Have similar characteristics like age, gender etc.
- Used for statistics.



STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

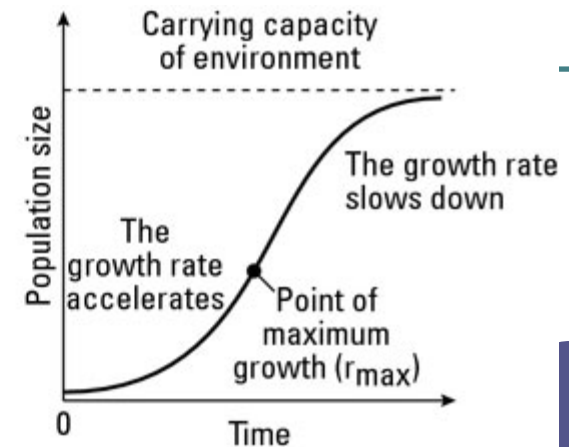
POPULATION

- What is an J Curve?
 - Shows exponential growth: Malthus' prediction of population
- What is a S Curve?
 - The leveling off of a J curve: seen in reality once population reaches carrying capacity.
 - Seen in Stage 4



a Exponential (unrestricted) growth

- Where would you find Zero Population growth?
 - Stage 4 countries see ZPG.
 - TFR at 2.1 to 2.5
 - CBR = CDR
- Neo-Malthusian (slide 26)



b Logistic (restricted) growth

PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES: POPULATION

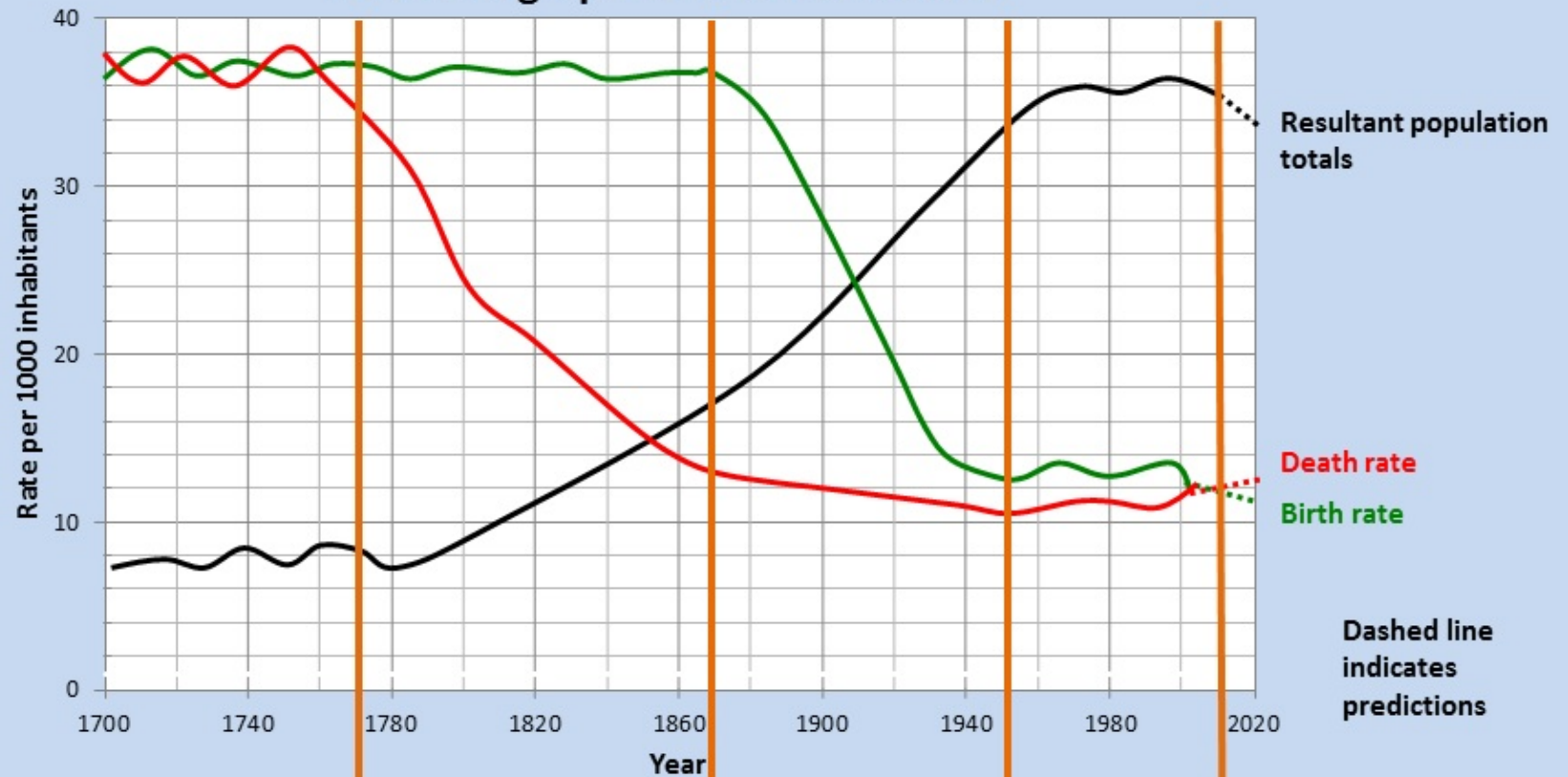
○ Demographic Transition Model (Warren Thompson)


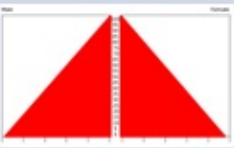
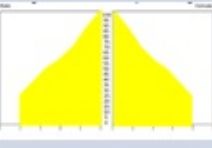
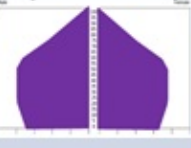
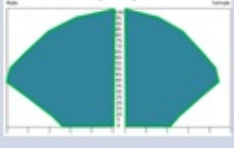
- Stage 1: high CBR and CDR (fluctuate)= low or no NRI
- Stage 2: High CBR and declining CDR = high NRI
- Stage 3: falling CBR and low CDR= moderate NRI
- Stage 4: Low CBR and Low CDR=low NRI
- Stage 5 (possible): CBR drop below CDR = negative NRI

○ Epidemiologic Transition Model (Abdel Omran)

- Stage 1: Age of Pestilence and Famine
- Stage 2: Age of Receding Pandemics
- Stage 3: Age of Degenerative and Man-made Diseases
- Stage 4: Age of Delayed Degenerative Diseases
- Stage 5 (possible): Reemergence of infectious diseases.

The Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1 – High fluctuating	Stage 2 – Early expanding	Stage 3 – Late expanding	Stage 4 – Low fluctuating	Stage 5 – Decline?
UK pre 1760	UK 1760 to 1870	UK 1870 to 1950	Post 1950	Soon?
Amazon Basin tribes	Ethiopia	India	UK	Russia
				

Population
Pyramid shape

PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES

○ Thomas Malthus

- Population was growing exponentially (geometrically)
- Food supply was growing arithmetically
- Advocated positive checks on population growth
- Negative checks on population: starvation and disease

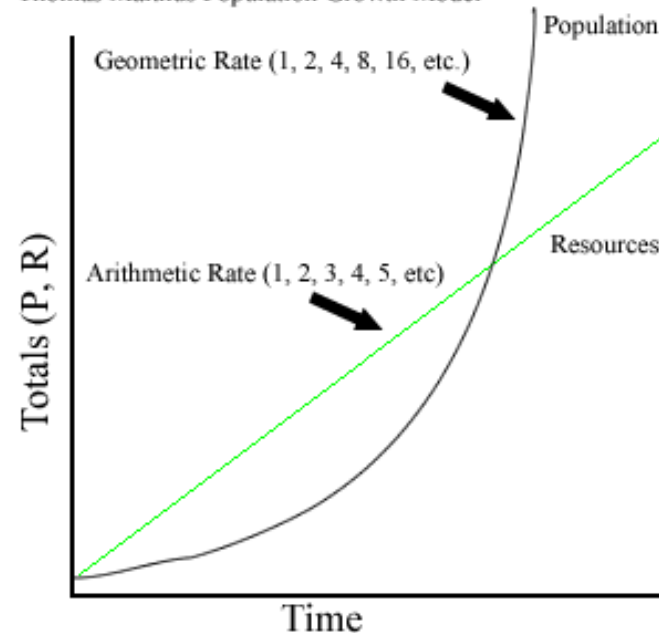
○ Neo Malthusians

- Not only run out of food, but other resources.
- Call for regions not to exceed their carrying capacity

○ Opposition

- Malthus failed to predict agricultural innovations
- Resources are not fixed

Thomas Malthus Population Growth Model



TERMS AND CONCEPTS: POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

- Arithmetic Density
 - Total population/total land area
 - Highest in Asia, Europe, and Central America
 - Physiological Density
 - Population/arable land
 - Highest in Asia, Sub Sahara Africa and South America
 - Lowest in North America, Europe and South Pacific
 - Agricultural Density
 - Farmers/arable land
 - High in developing
 - Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa
 - Low in developed
- Largest concentration of population found in East Asia.
 - Carrying Capacity: the number of people the area can sustain or support
 - Overpopulation: regions population outgrows it's carrying capacity



CONCEPTS AND TERMS: POPULATION

- Pro-natalist policies
 - Expansive
 - Tax breaks, daycare, extended maternity/paternity leave
- Anti-natalist policies
 - Restrictive
 - Tax breaks, sterilization, one-child policy, eugenics
- Dependency ratio
 - People too old or young to work compared to those in the workforce (15-64).
- Demographic Momentum
 - Population continues to grow even after fertility rates decline

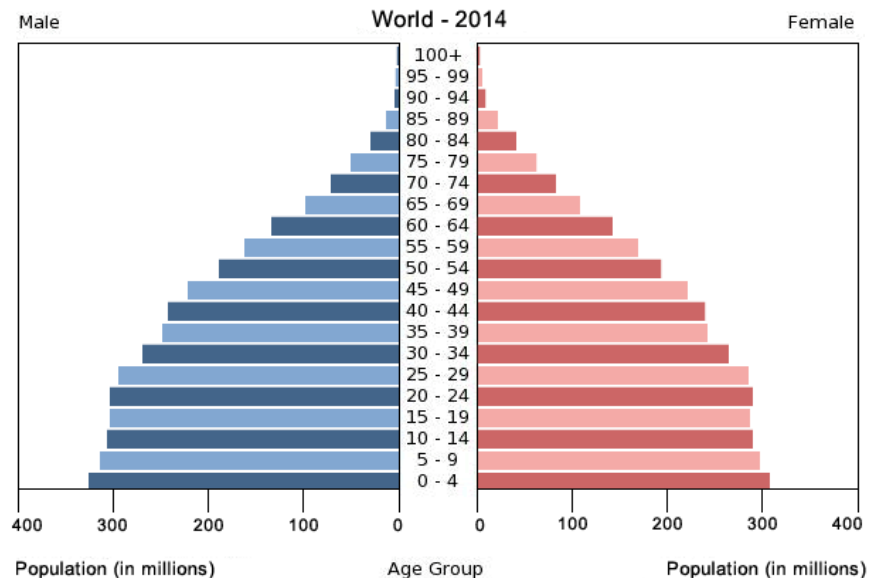
- CBR: crude birth rate
- CDR: crude death rate
- NRI/RNI: Natural rate of increase
 - growth rate of population excluding immigration and emigration
- IMR: infant mortality rate
- TFR: total fertility rate
- Replacement level: number of births needed to replace number of deaths.



POPULATION PYRAMIDS

Population Pyramid

- Used to display the percentages of each age group in a total population.
- 5 year increments
- Male vs. Female

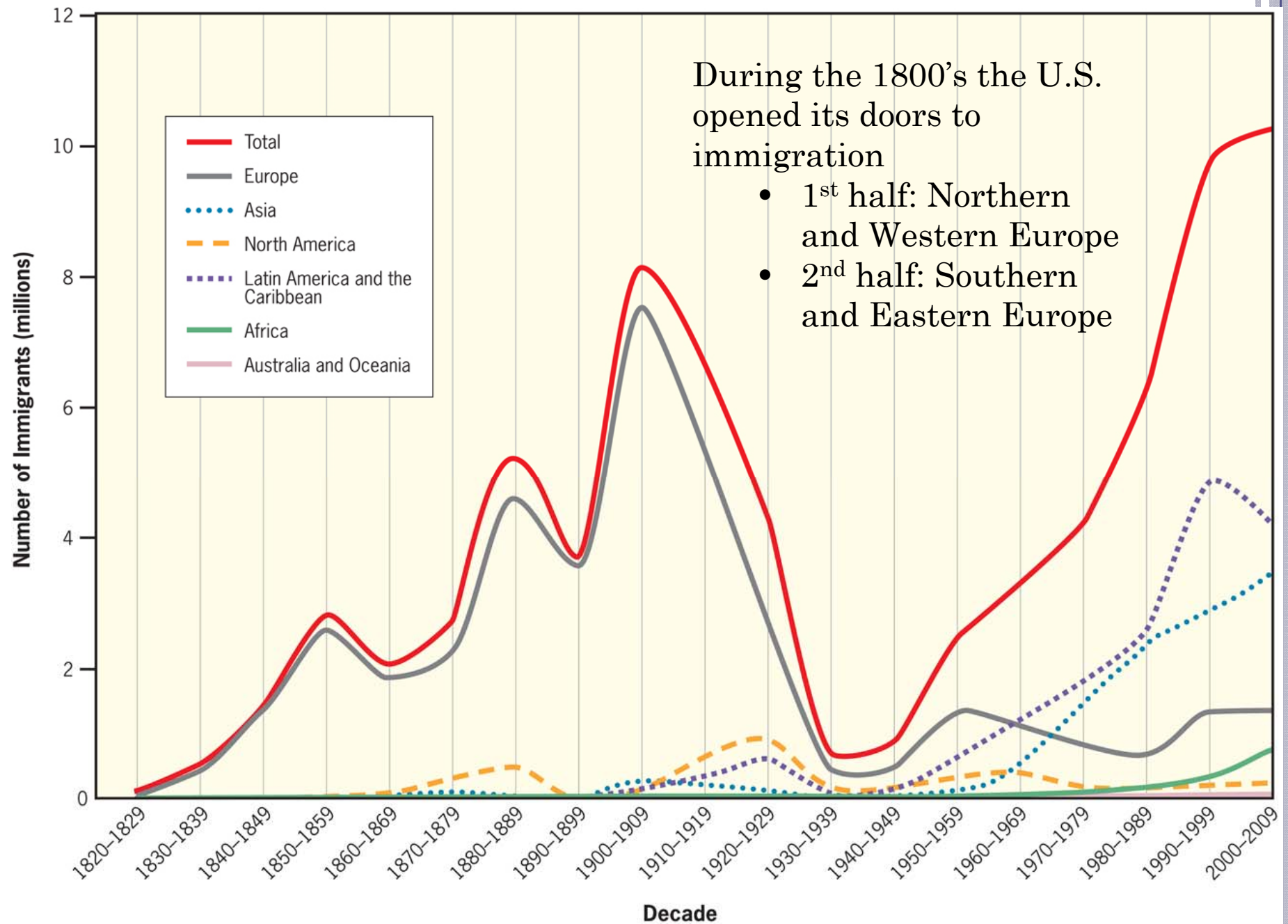


Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Expansive.	Expansive.	Stationary.	Contractive.
Concave sides.	Straight sides.	Convex sides.	Convex sides.
High birth rate.	Still high birth rate.	Declining birth rate.	Very low birth rate.
High death rate.	Falling death rate.	Low death rate.	Low death rate.
Short life expectancy.	Slightly longer life expectancy.	Long life expectancy.	Longer life expectancy.
Rapid fall in each upward age group due to high DR.	Fall in DR so more people living into middle age.	An increasing proportion of the population is in the 65+ age group.	Higher dependency ratio.
Niger	Haiti	Morocco	Australia

STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS – MIGRATION

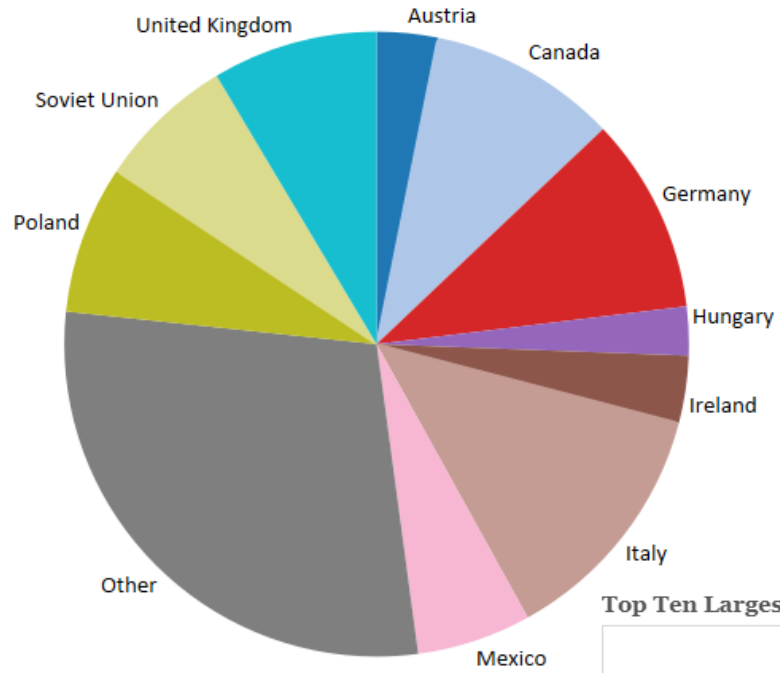
- History of Migration
(slides) 31-32
- Ravenstein's laws of
Migration (slide 33)
- Cyclical Migration
(slide: 34)
- Chain migration
(slide: 34)
- Intervening
Opportunity (slide 34)



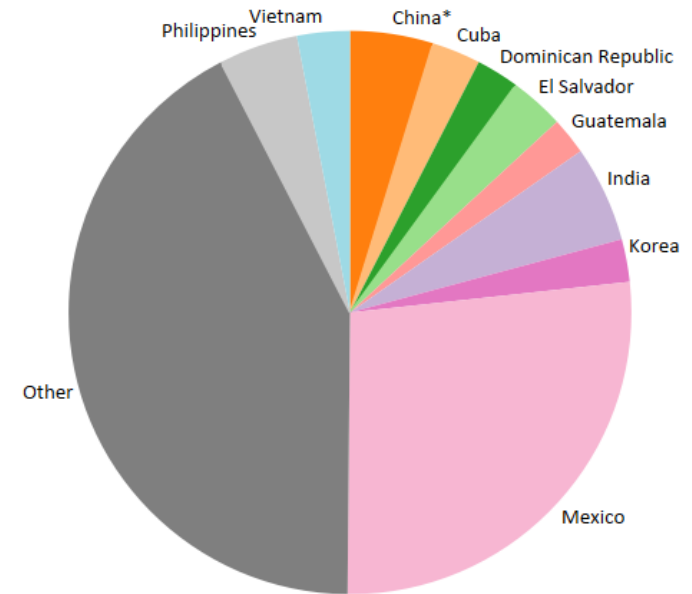


Data from: United States Census Bureau, 2012.

Top Ten Largest U.S. Immigrant Groups, 1960



Top Ten Largest U.S. Immigrant Groups, 2015



PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES: MIGRATION

○ Ravenstein's laws of Migration

1. The majority of migrants travel a short distance
2. Migration occurs in a series of steps.
3. Tend to move to large cities with economic opportunity.
4. Rural are more likely to migrate than urban.
5. Families are less likely to migrate across national borders than young adults (Men more than women)
6. Every migration stream creates a counter-stream

○ Gravity Model of Migration

- Larger places attract more migrants than smaller places
- Closer places attract more migrants than more distant places

○ Zelinksy's Model of Migration Transition

- Explains and predicts migration based on the demographic transition model
- Stage 1: migrate on a local and seasonal basis – needs.
- Stage 2: limited opportunities (because of high NRI) push people to migrate to more developed countries (international) or high interregional (rural to urban)
- Stage 3 and 4: high international and intraregional (urban to suburban)



CONCEPTS AND TERMS: MIGRATION

- Push-Pull factors
- Intervening Opportunity or obstacles
 - Can change migratory path.
- Voluntary vs. Forced Migration
- Refuges
- International Migration
- Internal Migration
 - Interregional: moving from one region to another region
 - Rural to Urban
 - Urban to rural (counterurbanization)
 - Intraregional: moving within a region
 - Urban to suburban

- Cyclic movement
 - Commuting
- Seasonal movement
 - Snow birds
 - Migrant workers
- Periodic movement
 - Military
 - College
- Migration
 - Immigration: Movement of people to a place
 - Emigration: Movement of people away from a place
- Chain Migration
 - Follow a migration flow – follow other migrants (family and friends)
 - Can be seen with Ethnic neighborhoods.
- Step Migration
 - Series of small moves to reach destination

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. An example of a country with a population pyramid that has a large base is

- (A) Japan
- (B) Germany
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) United States
- (E) Russia

2. The demographic transition model suggests that as countries industrialize

- (A) in-migration increases over time
- (B) migration increases from rural to urban areas
- (C) birth and death rates decrease over time
- (D) life expectancy decreases over time
- (E) fertility rates increase over time



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Which of the following is **not** a contributing factor to the low birth rates in stage **four** of the demographic transition model?
- (A) Less dependence on child labor
 - (B) Reliance on subsistence agriculture
 - (C) The education of women
 - (D) Availability of health care
 - (E) Increased sanitation
4. According to Thomas Malthus's population theory, which of the following is a preventive check on population?
- (A) Famine
 - (B) Disease
 - (C) War
 - (D) Moral restraint
 - (E) Disaster



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Which of the following is **not** a result of overpopulation?
- (A) Squatter settlements in Rio de Janeiro
 - (B) Low unemployment rates in Tokyo
 - (C) Deforestation in Madagascar
 - (D) Overcrowding in Mumbai
 - (E) Lack of access to food in Manila
6. The population of developed nations can be described as having
- (A) higher fertility rates than undeveloped countries
 - (B) higher crude death rates than undeveloped countries
 - (C) higher crude birth rates than undeveloped countries
 - (D) lower natural increase than undeveloped countries
 - (E) lower life expectancy rates than undeveloped countries



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. For an emigrant, war in his or her homeland is an example of a
- (A) push factor
 - (B) draw factor
 - (C) pull factor
 - (D) force factor
 - (E) driving factor
8. The gravity model predicts
- (A) the number of people a city can support with available resources
 - (B) the rate at which intercontinental migration occurs
 - (C) the movement of people, goods, and ideas between two locations based on size and distance
 - (D) periods of population explosion in a certain geographic region
 - (E) the physiological density of a country



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. A person, typically 20–35 years old, who leaves his or her home country to work in another country is known as a

- (A) guest worker
- (B) temporary laborer
- (C) host laborer
- (D) interim worker
- (E) provisional laborer

10. A J-curve on a population graph indicates

- (A) exponential population growth
- (B) cyclical population growth
- (C) logarithmic population growth
- (D) quadratic function
- (E) linear population growth



REVIEW QUESTIONS

11. All of the following are examples of forced migration **EXCEPT**
- (A) the Trail of Tears in the early 19th century
 - (B) the Atlantic slave trade
 - (C) the California gold rush in the mid-19th century
 - (D) the Irish Potato Famine from 1846 to 1850
 - (E) the Japanese internment camps during World War II
12. Which of the following is not one of Ravenstein's migration laws?
- (A) Most migration is rural to urban.
 - (B) Migrants traveling long distances will likely settle in a big city.
 - (C) People in rural areas are more migratory than city dwellers.
 - (D) Most international migrants are young women
 - (E) Most migration is step migration.



UNIT 3: CULTURE

- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions.
- There have only been 5 FRQs on this unit...I predict there will be one on this AP Test.
- Topics covered
 - Cultural Basics
 - Popular vs. Folk Culture
 - Language
 - Religion
 - Gender
 - Ethnicity



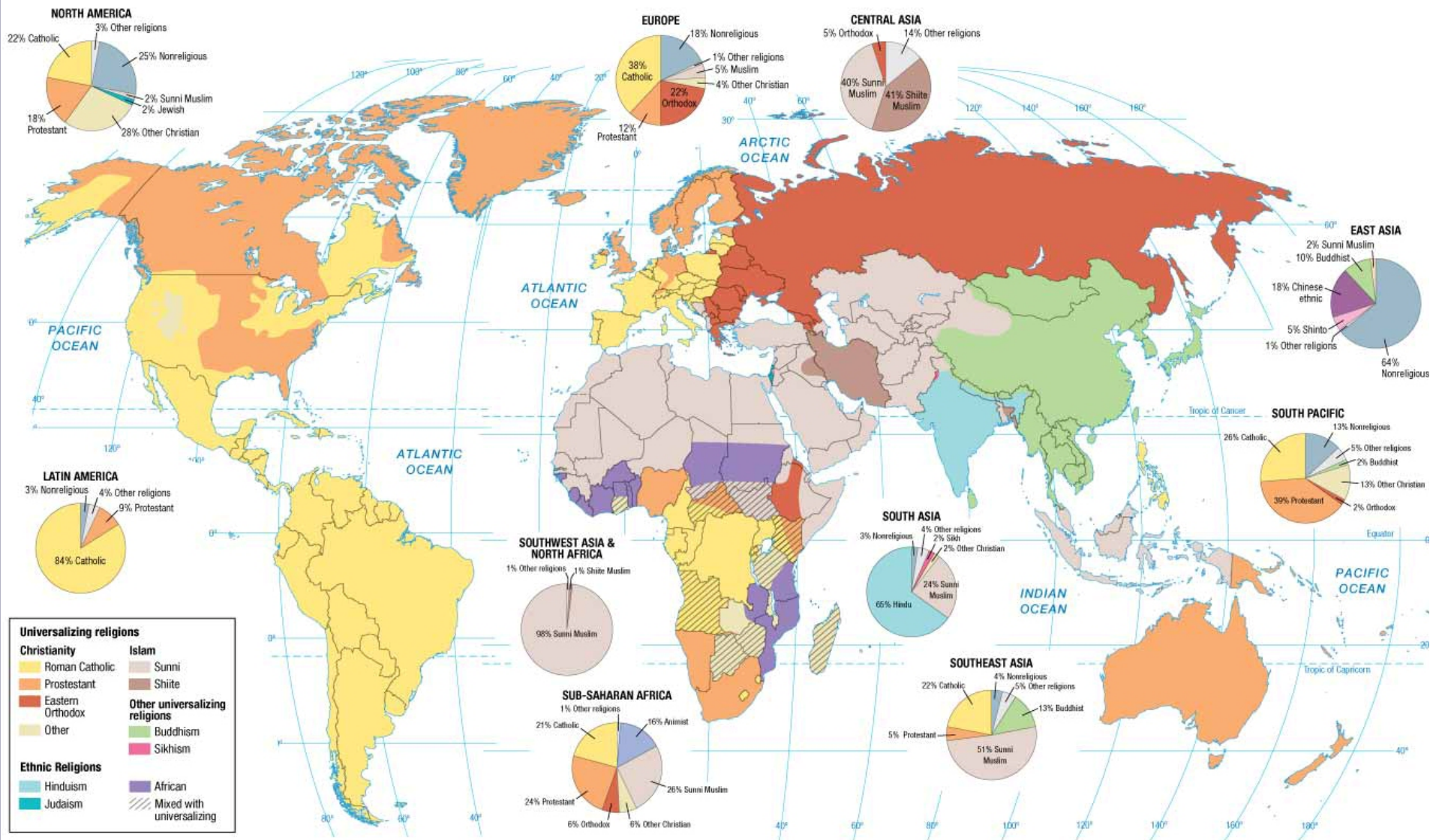
TERMS AND CONCEPTS: RELIGION

- Universalizing: Try to have a universal appeal and attract all people
 - Christianity
 - Islam
 - Buddhism
 - Baha'i
 - Sikhism
- Ethnic: appeal to only one group, one place, one ethnicity
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism

- Monotheistic: Belief in one supreme being
 - Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Baha'i, Sikhism
- Polytheistic: belief in more than one supreme being
 - Hinduism?
- Animism: objects have divine spirits
- Secularism: movement away from control of life by religion
- Theocracy: government run by a religion
 - Iran

STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

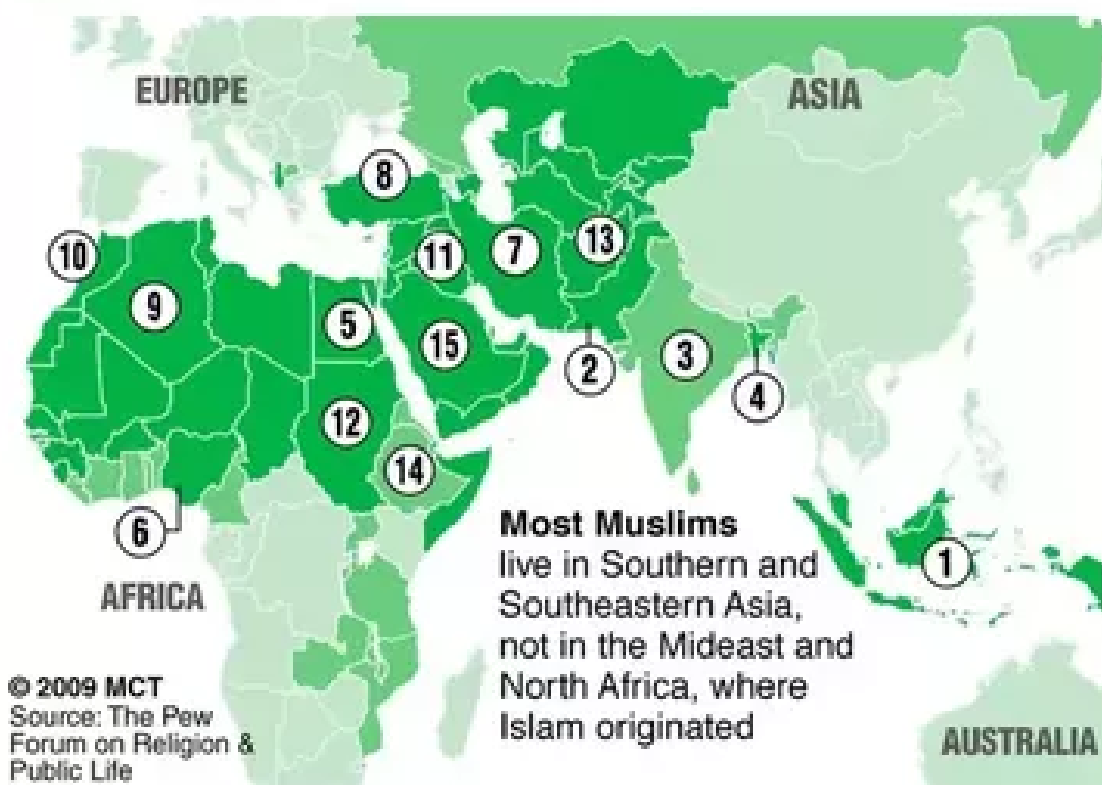
○ Distribution of Religions



Where Muslims live

Nearly one in four people worldwide is Muslim, or about 1.6 billion people; percent of country's population that is Muslim:

0-9% 10-49% 50-100%



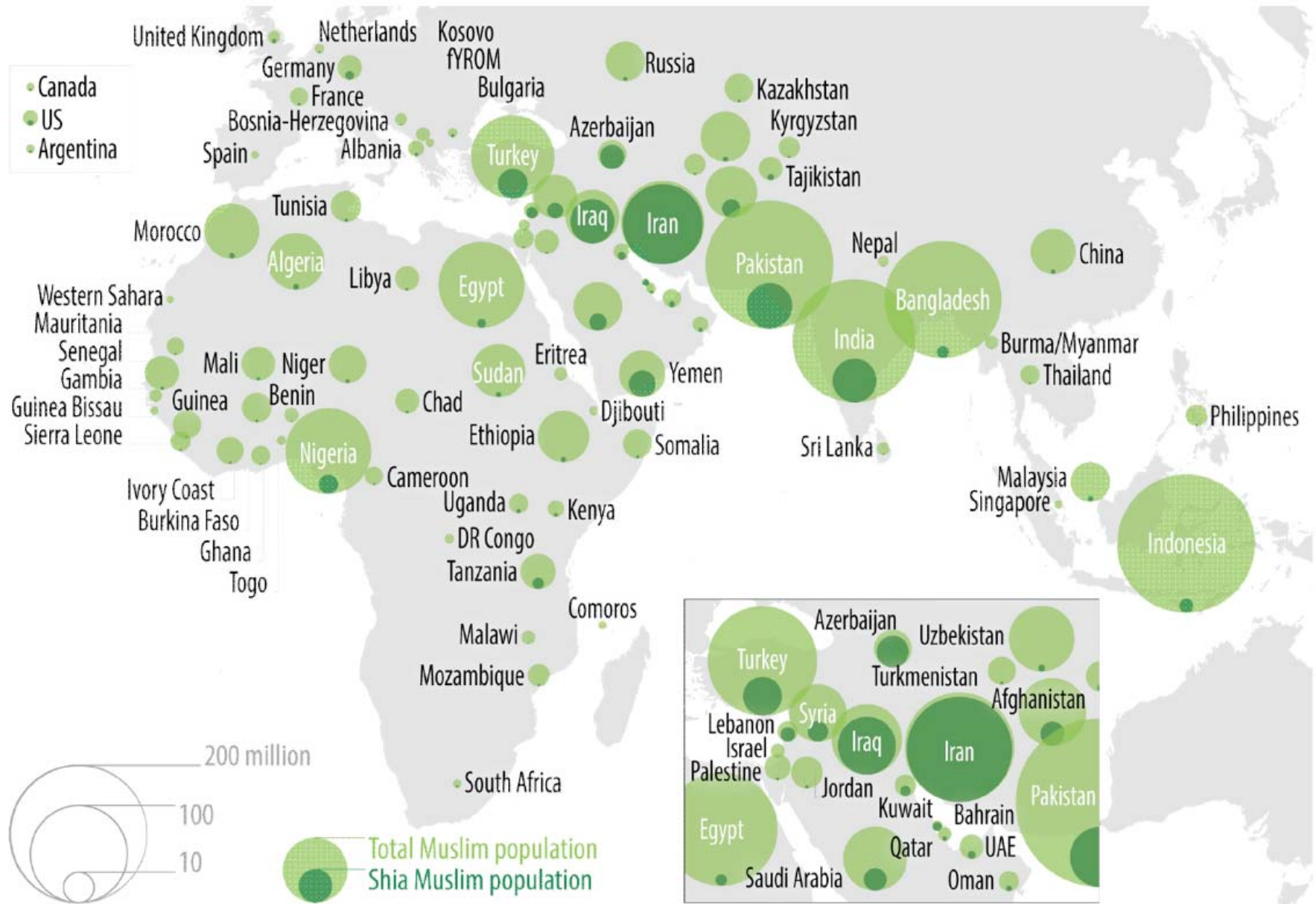
© 2009 MCT
Source: The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life
Graphic: Eeli Polli

NOTE: In the U.S., there are 2.45 million Muslims, 0.8% of population

Largest Muslim populations

Rank	Muslims, in millions	Percent Muslim
1	Indonesia	203 88%
2	Pakistan	174 96%
3	India	161 13%
4	Bangladesh	145 90%
5	Egypt	79 95%
6	Nigeria	78 50%
7	Iran	74 99%
8	Turkey	74 98%
9	Algeria	34 98%
10	Morocco	32 99%
11	Iraq	30 99%
12	Sudan	30 71%
13	Afghanistan	28 99%
14	Ethiopia	28 34%
15	Saudi Arabia	25 97%

Map 1 – Muslim population worldwide

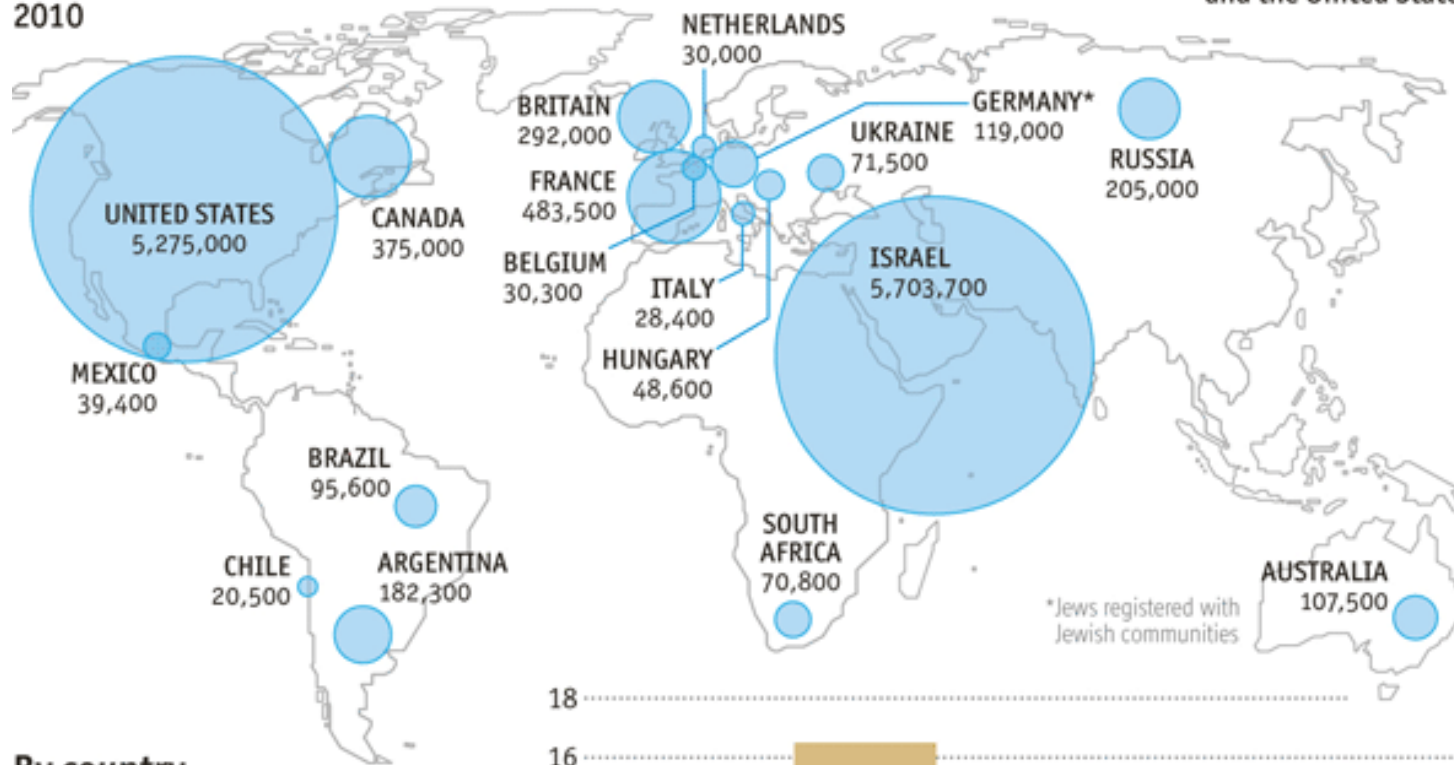


Jewish population

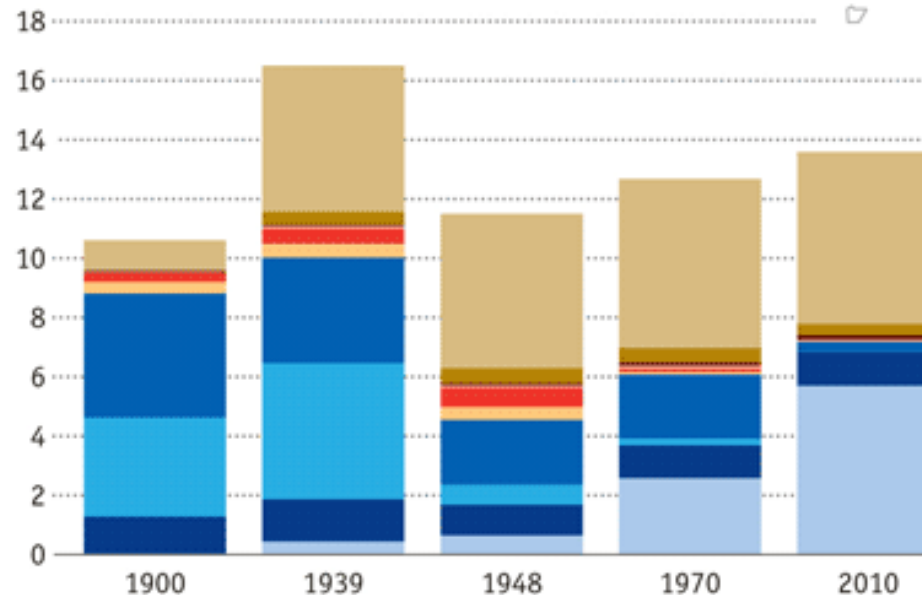
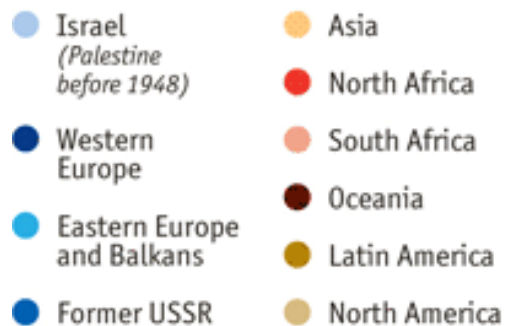
By country
2010

13,580,000
World total

81%
of whom live in Israel
and the United States



By country
or region, m

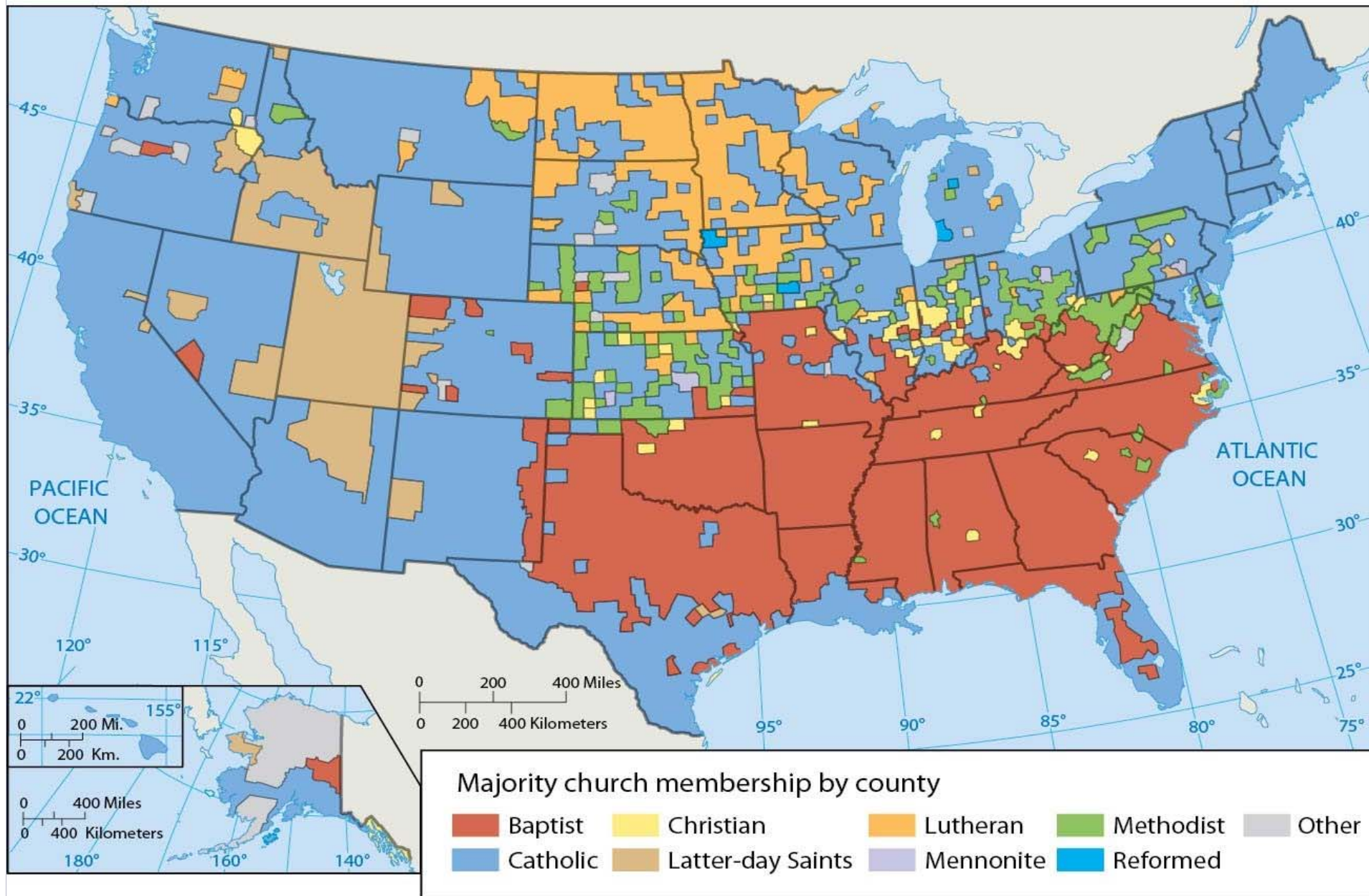


Source: "Jewish Demographic Policies", by Sergio DellaPergola, The Jewish People Policy Institute


STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

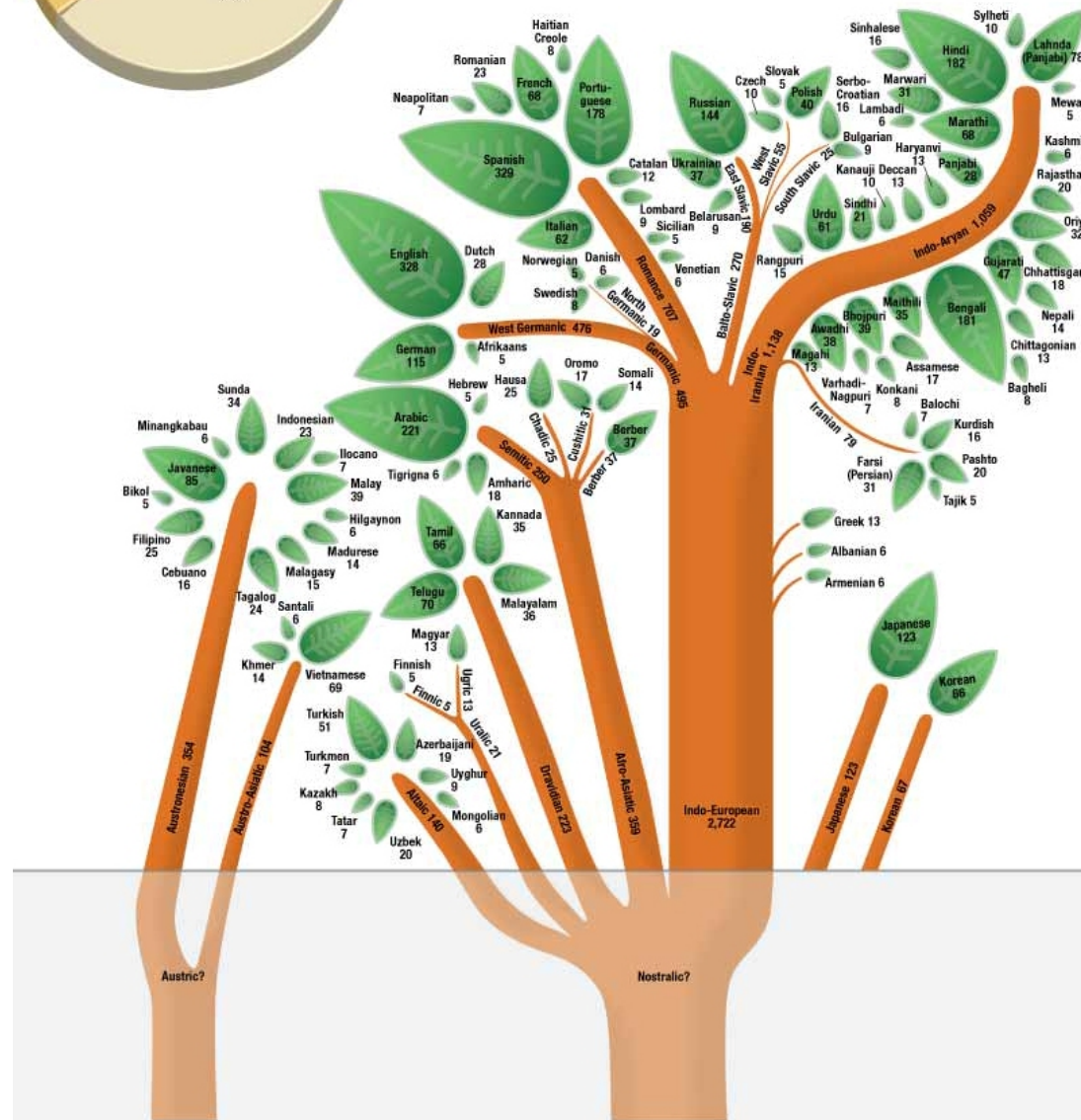
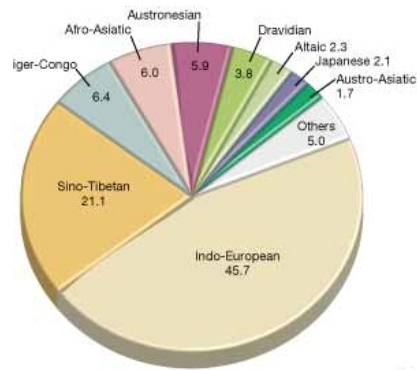
- Sects, denominations, branches
(Christianity)
 - Branches: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Protestants.
 - Denominations: the offshoots of a branch
 - i.e. Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran
 - Sects: the offshoots of a denomination
 - i.e. Evangelical Lutherans





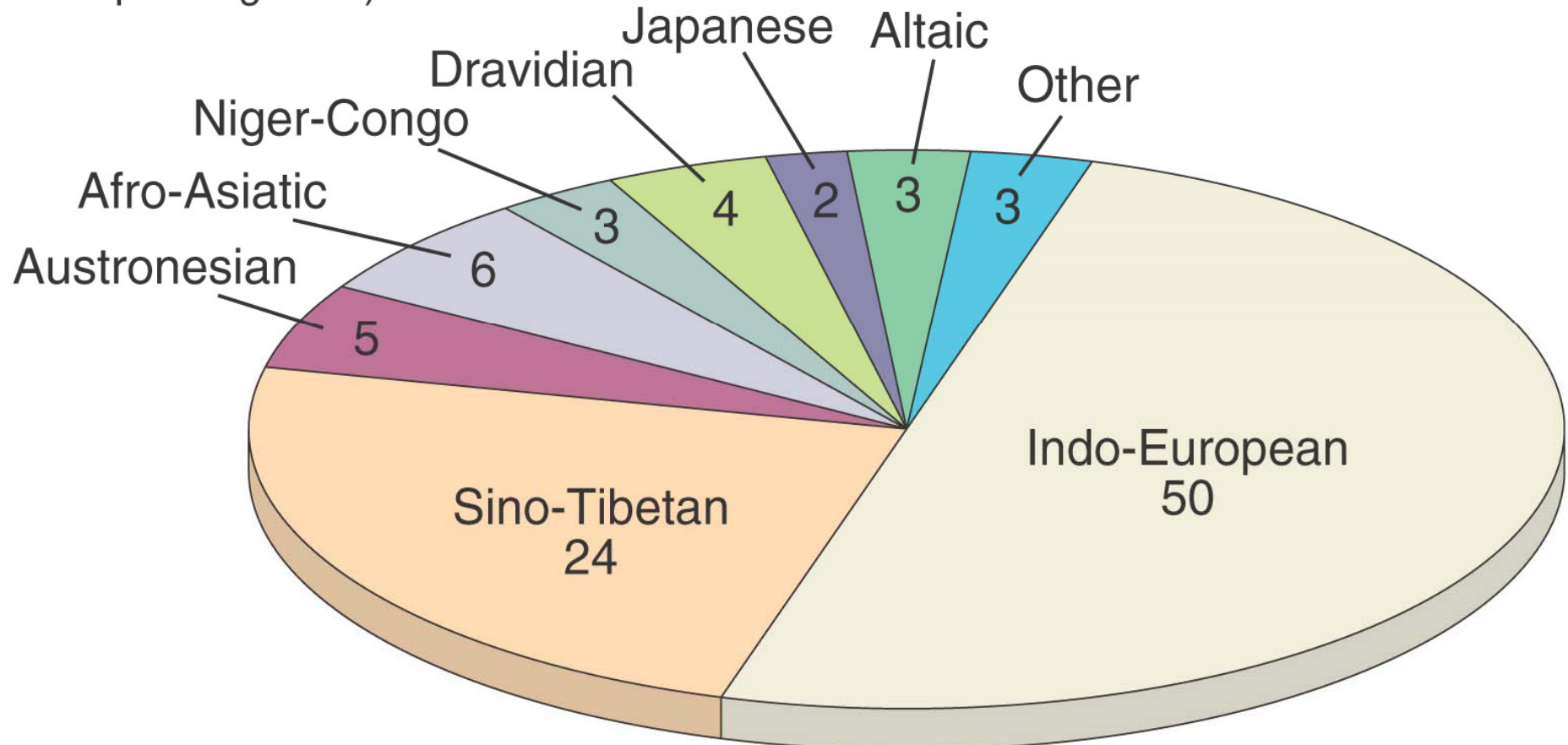
TERMS AND CONCEPTS: LANGUAGE

- Language Family, branches, groups, language, dialects
 - Indo-European (most speakers)
 - Sino-Tibetan (2nd)
 - Mandarin Chinese (most speakers)
 - Spanish (2nd)
 - English (3rd)
 - Lingua Franca: a language used to facilitate trade among groups speaking different languages
 - English
 - Pidgin: simplified version of a language
 - Creole: language that results from the mixing of the “colonizer’s” language with the indigenous
 - French Creole - Haiti
- 



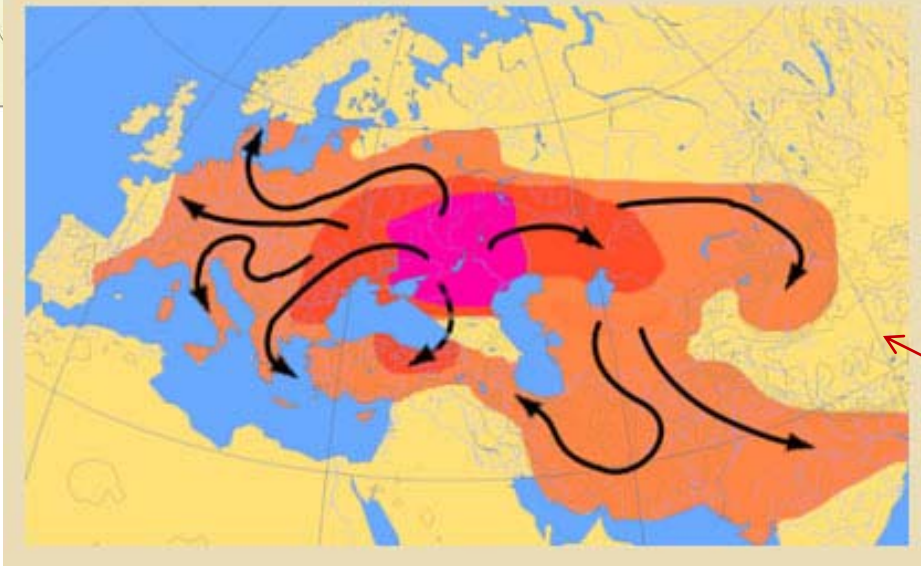
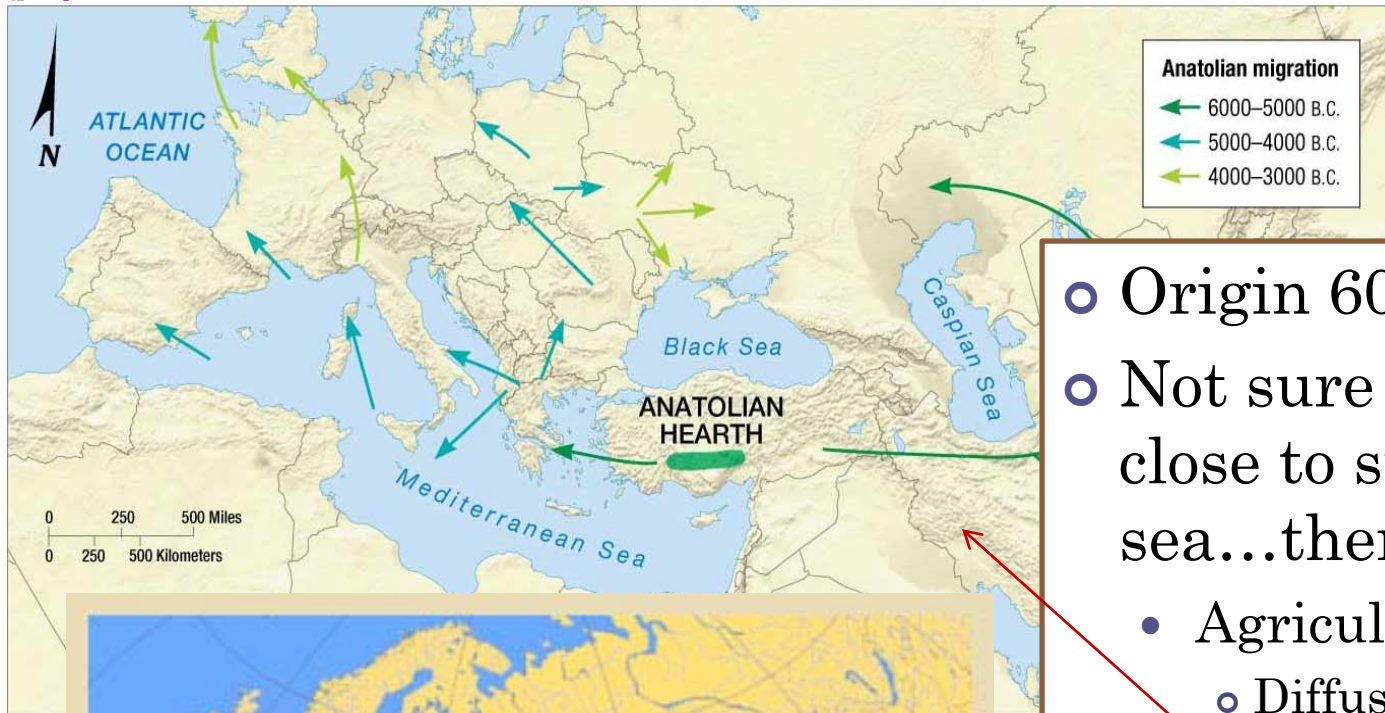
LANGUAGE FAMILIES

(Percentage of people speaking each)



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STUDENT QUESTION/CONCERN: ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF LANGUAGE: INDO EUROPEAN HEARTH?



- Origin 6000 to 4500 BCE
- Not sure of origin, but close to snow and not sea...therefore Anatolia
 - Agricultural theory
 - Diffusion started in a farming community spread with the diffusion of agriculture. (Anatolia)
 - Kurgan Conquest theory
 - Diffusion started with Empire-building from Central Asia

TERMS AND CONCEPTS: FOLK VS. POPULAR CULTURE

- Cultural Hearths
- Acculturation
 - Two cultures come into contact with one another and the weaker of the two adopts traits from the more dominant culture
- Assimilation
 - When the original trait of the weaker culture are completely replaced by the traits of the more dominant culture

- Folk Culture: limited to a smaller region and smaller group
 - Amish
 - Spreads through relocation diffusion
- Popular Culture: mass culture that diffuses rapidly
 - Expansion diffusion
 - Uniform landscape
 - Environmental consequences
 - Threatens or strengthens folk culture

STUDENT QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

○ Food Taboos

- a prohibition against consuming certain foods
 - i.e. Pork, Beef etc.
 - Might be out of concern for the environment
 - Might be religious
 - Might be because of social values



TERMS AND CONCEPTS: ETHNICITY ETC.

- Race: classification system based on biology i.e. skin color
 - Ethnicity: relates to a set of norms people create to define their group (actual or perceived shared cultural traits)
 - Ethnic Cleansing
 - Genocide
- Ethnic Clustering
 - S.W. US: Hispanic clustering
 - S. E. US: African American Clustering
 - West: Asian Cluster
 - Urban areas
 - Ethnic neighborhoods



STUDENT QUESTION/CONCERNS

○ Shatterbelt Region

- A region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals.
- Regions classified as shatterbelts are characterized by states or territories that have a large degree of ethnic, linguistic, and/or religious diversity, and a history of antagonism and hostility between the groups living there

○ Examples

- Israel
- Kashmir
- Eastern Europe (during the Cold War Era)
- The Balkans



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following terms best describes the geographical boundary of one particular linguistic feature?

- (A) Language border
- (B) Toponym
- (C) Choropleth interval
- (D) Linguistic hearth
- (E) Isogloss

2. Which of the following sacred places is most closely associated with animism?

- (A) Hagia Sophia
- (B) Ayers Rock
- (C) Sistine Chapel
- (D) Mecca
- (E) The Western Wall



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Compared to popular cultures, folk cultures are

- (A) more cosmopolitan
- (B) more homogeneous
- (C) more diff use
- (D) more transitory
- (E) more contagious

4. A new fashion trend originating in New York City that diff uses to Los Angeles, Paris, and Tokyo before reaching rural areas of New York state would be an example of which of the following kinds of diffusion?

- (A) Contagious
- (B) Hierarchical
- (C) Uniform
- (D) Relocation
- (E) Stimulus



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. An immigrant who selectively adopts certain customs of the dominant host society in order to advance socioeconomically, while still retaining much of his or her native customs, practices, and beliefs, best illustrates the concept of
- (A) acculturation
 - (B) maladaptive behavior
 - (C) assimilation
 - (D) ethnocentrism
 - (E) all of the above
6. A highly simplified language developed between linguistically heterogeneous groups for the purposes of basic intergroup communication is known as which of the following?
- (A) Creole
 - (B) Pidgin
 - (C) Lingua franca
 - (D) Bilingualism
 - (E) Standard dialect



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. Which of the following regions is characterized as a zone of conflict between Muslim and Hindu ethnic groups?

- (A) Kurdistan
- (B) Chechnya
- (C) Kashmir
- (D) East Timor
- (E) The West Bank

8. All of the following are examples of iconic, secular landscapes EXCEPT

- (A) the Eiffel Tower
- (B) Yosemite Valley
- (C) the Lincoln Memorial
- (D) the Great Wall of China
- (E) the Dome of the Rock



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. In which of the following countries are inhabitants subject to Sharia law?

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Venezuela
- (C) Ethiopia
- (D) Turkey
- (E) North Korea

10. The predominance of English as the preferred language spoken at many international business meetings and political summits could be cited to support the claim that English is a popular

- (A) Creole language
- (B) pidgin language
- (C) language branch
- (D) dialect
- (E) lingua franca



REVIEW QUESTIONS

11. Which of the following religions did NOT originate in the Indian subcontinent?

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Sikhism
- (D) Hinduism
- (E) Zoroastrianism

12. All of the following are true of language isolates like Basque and Ainu **EXCEPT**

- (A) They have no demonstrable connection to other known existing world languages.
- (B) Constructed languages like Esperanto also fit within the definition of a language isolate.
- (C) They often exist in geographically isolated areas, but not exclusively.
- (D) Many language isolates are in danger of extinction due to declining numbers of native speakers.
- (E) Korean, for which no connection to other Sino-Tibetan languages has been proven, is considered the most widely spoken language isolate.



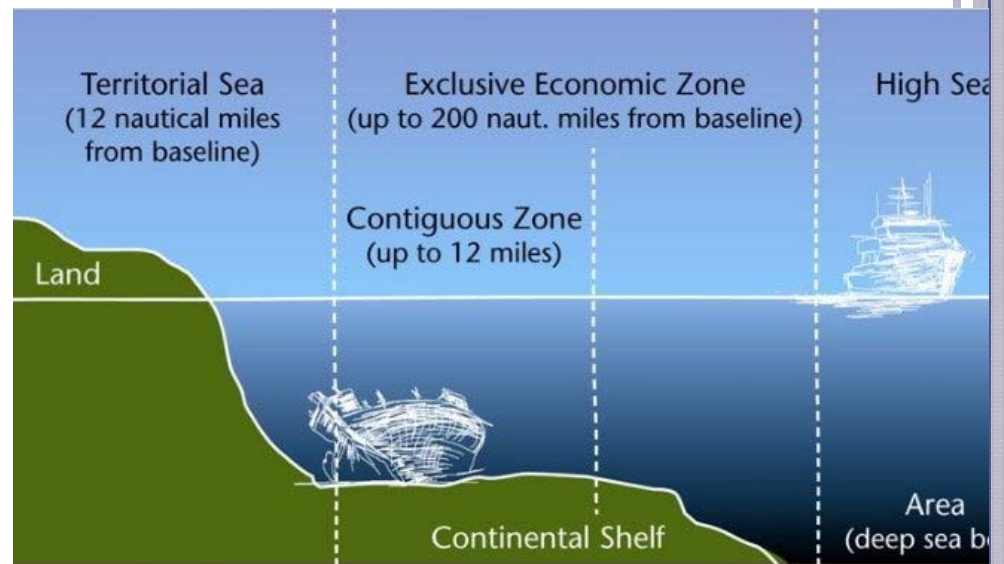
UNIT 4: POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions.
- There have been 8 FRQ's on this Unit...I could see there being one on this years AP Test.
- Topics covered
 - The Geography of Local and Regional Politics
 - Territory, Borders, and the Geography of Nations
 - International Politics
 - Spatial Conflict



BOUNDARIES

- Law of the Seas
 - Coastal States – 12 nautical miles
 - Coastal States – claim up to 200 nautical miles as exclusive economic zone – explore and mine natural resources
 - If share coastal area...divide up evenly



BOUNDARIES

- Physical/Natural Boundary
 - Mountains, deserts, rivers
 - France/Spain divided by the Pyrenees Mts.
- Cultural Boundary
 - Consequent
 - Religion, language etc.
 - Pakistan/India: Muslim vs. Hindu
- Geometric Boundary
 - Straight-line; do not relate to cultural or physical features
 - Many African S



- Relic boundary
 - Old boundary, no longer functions, but reminds.
 - Berlin Wall: East vs. West Berlin
- Superimposed boundary
 - Forcibly place by outside parties
 - Israel: Creation by UN
- Enclave
 - State completely surrounded by another state
 - Lesotho
- Exclave
 - Land that is an extension of another state
 - Alaska



SHAPES OF STATES

- **Fragmented**
 - Geographically exists in many places
 - Indonesia, Malaysia, US.
- **Elongated**
 - Long and thin
 - Chile, Vietnam
- **Compact**
 - Square or circular
 - Switzerland, Hungary
- **Prorupted**
 - Has a piece that protrudes from its core area, like an arm or a leg
 - Thailand
- **Perforated**
 - Have a hole punched in them by another state...completely surrounds another state
 - South Africa
- **Landlocked**
 - No costal access



TERMS AND CONCEPTS

○ State

- Political unit with a permanent population, territorial boundaries that are recognized by other states, an effective government, a working economy, and sovereignty.

○ Centrifugal Forces

- Divide and tear apart (lead to balkanization/devolution, disrupt internal order, destabilize, weaken)

○ Centripetal Forces

- Unify a state
- National anthem, flag, pledge etc

○ Multinational State

- A state that includes more than one nation within its borders.
- Soviet Union

○ Nation-State

- A state with only one nation in its borders
- Japan, Denmark, Iceland

○ Stateless nation

- Nation does not have a state.
- Kurds, Basque, Ughirs (Western China)

TERMS AND CONFLICTS

◦ Shatterbelt Region

- A region caught between stronger colliding external cultural-political forces, under persistent stress, and often fragmented by aggressive rivals.
- Regions classified as shatterbelts are characterized by states or territories that have a large degree of ethnic, linguistic, and/or religious diversity, and a history of antagonism and hostility between the groups living there

◦ Examples

- Israel
- Kashmir
- Eastern Europe (during the Cold War Era)
- The Balkans



TERMS AND CONCEPTS

○ Unitary States

- There is one main governmental decision-making body for the entire state – based in Capital
- France/Paris

○ Federal States

- Central government and regional governments share power
- US, Germany, Mexico etc.

○ Forward Capitals

- Capital city built by a state in order to achieve some national goal
 - Brasilia, St. Petersburg, Islamabad

○ Gerrymandering

- Redrawing electoral boundaries to give a political party an advantage

○ Supranationalism

- Organize political and economic affairs at the international level
- 3 or more countries form an alliance
- League of Nations, United Nations, Warsaw Pact, NATO, ASEAN, EU etc.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The geographic boundary of a state can also be a physical boundary, such as
 - (A) a religious movement
 - (B) a lake or mountain
 - (C) a language barrier
 - (D) a type of currency
 - (E) a national dish
2. One example of a geometric political boundary is the
 - (A) cultural divide between Creole and Cajun communities in New Orleans, Louisiana
 - (B) straight line of the George Washington Bridge between New York and New Jersey
 - (C) sharp ascent of the Sierra Nevada
 - (D) curve of Ohio's coast around Lake Erie
 - (E) straight line between the states of Colorado and Kansas



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. In democratic nations, legislators and political parties typically redraw boundaries for voting districts after the release of data from
- (A) a national geographical survey
 - (B) a state public opinion poll
 - (C) a state primary election
 - (D) a national census
 - (E) a national study on spending patterns
4. A political leader might seek to make his or her country conform to the traditional concept of a nation-state by
- (A) demanding representation in the United Nations
 - (B) openly encouraging civil disobedience
 - (C) instituting a bicameral system of legislature
 - (D) using the popular media to promote the idea of a national culture
 - (E) advocating a policy of multiculturalism



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Gerrymandering is a practice in which a political party attempts to gain an unequal advantage by
- (A) nominating a candidate who challenges the state's constitution
 - (B) advocating that the electoral college be replaced by the popular vote
 - (C) changing the boundaries of a legislative district
 - (D) electing a party chairperson who is a friend of the current president
 - (E) seeking the support of labor unions
6. One of the classic examples of supranationalism is the European Union (EU), because this body of member states has
- (A) transferred some of its powers to a central authority
 - (B) invested all of its power in a prime minister
 - (C) a single annual election
 - (D) a single intergovernmental bank
 - (E) required its member states not to sign international treaties



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. The United Nations has a policy of using economic and military sanctions to limit the sovereign powers of
- (A) only contested states
 - (B) humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross
 - (C) any country that disrupts international peace
 - (D) only its member states
 - (E) territories of nonmember states
8. Basque groups could directly force a devolution of the Spanish government by
- (A) forming an alliance with Basque groups in other nations
 - (B) gaining political control over certain areas of Spain
 - (C) participating in a global economic forum
 - (D) electing a Basque president
 - (E) voicing their political concerns in a meeting of Spain's Senate



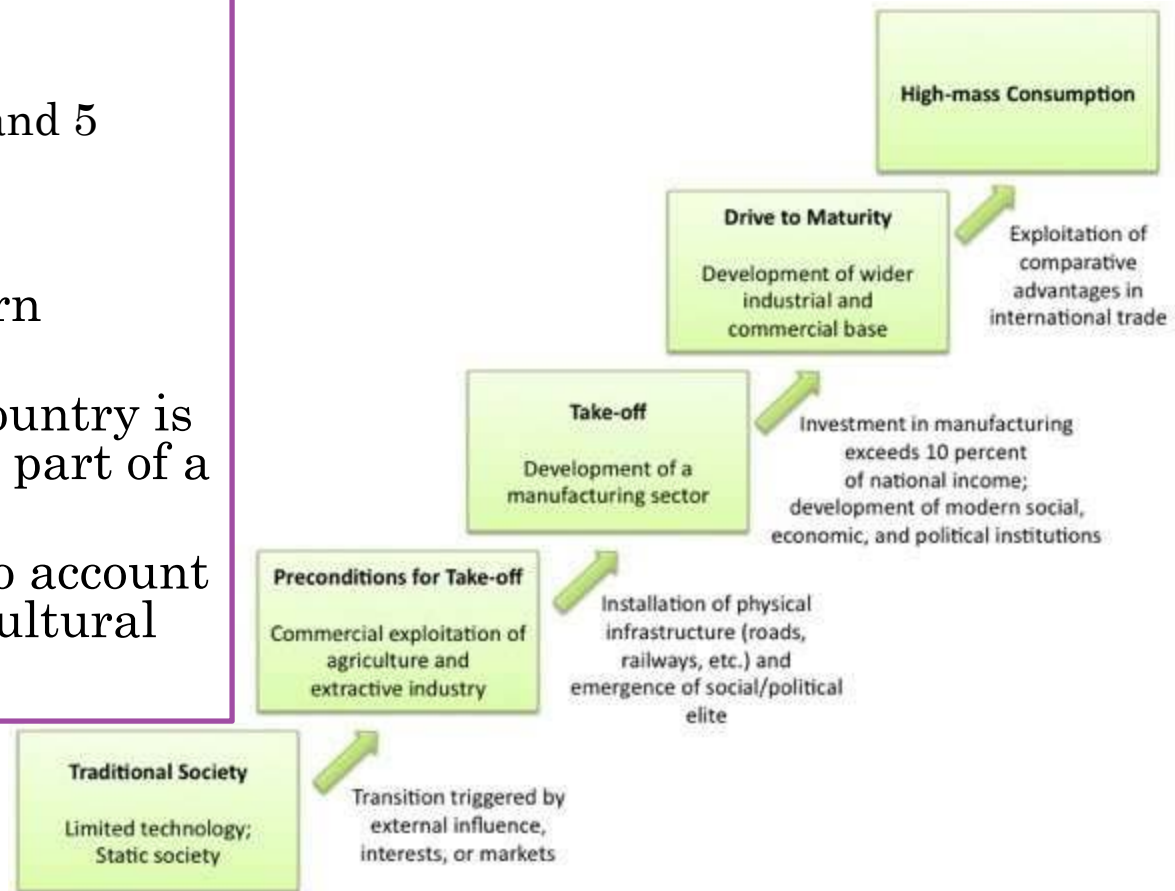
UNIT 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions.
- There have been 10 FRQ's on this Unit
- Topics covered
 - Industrialization
 - Models of Development and Measures of Productivity
 - Global Economic Patterns
 - Location Principles
 - Development, equality, and sustainability
 - Globalization



PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES

- Walt Rostow's Modernization Model
 - 5 stages countries move through as they improve their economic development
 - MDC stages 4 and 5
 - LDC stages 1-3
- Criticisms
 - Based on Western Europe
 - Assumes each country is independent not part of a global system
 - Doesn't take into account structural and cultural differences.



PEOPLE, MODELS, THEORIES

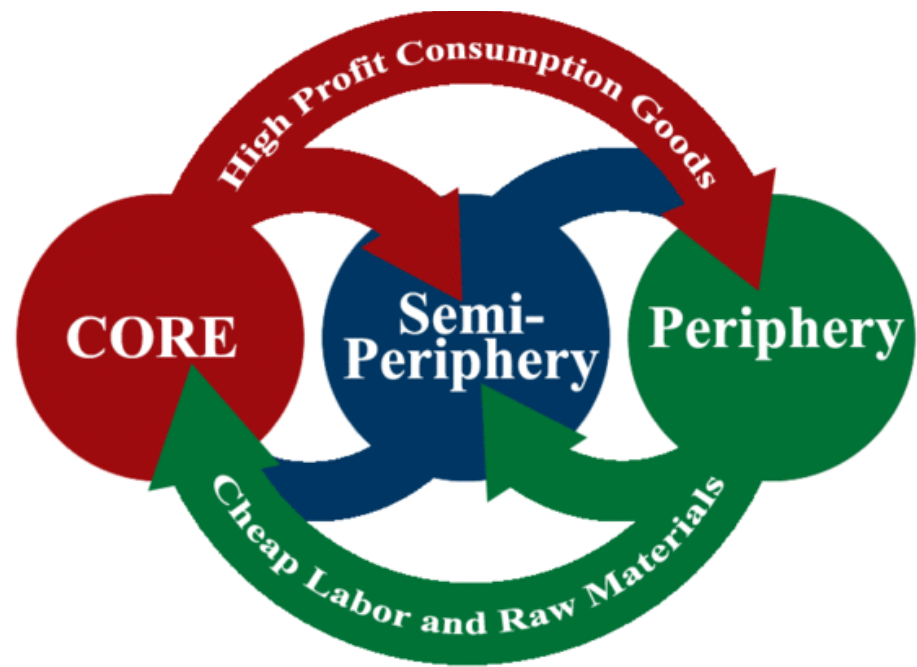
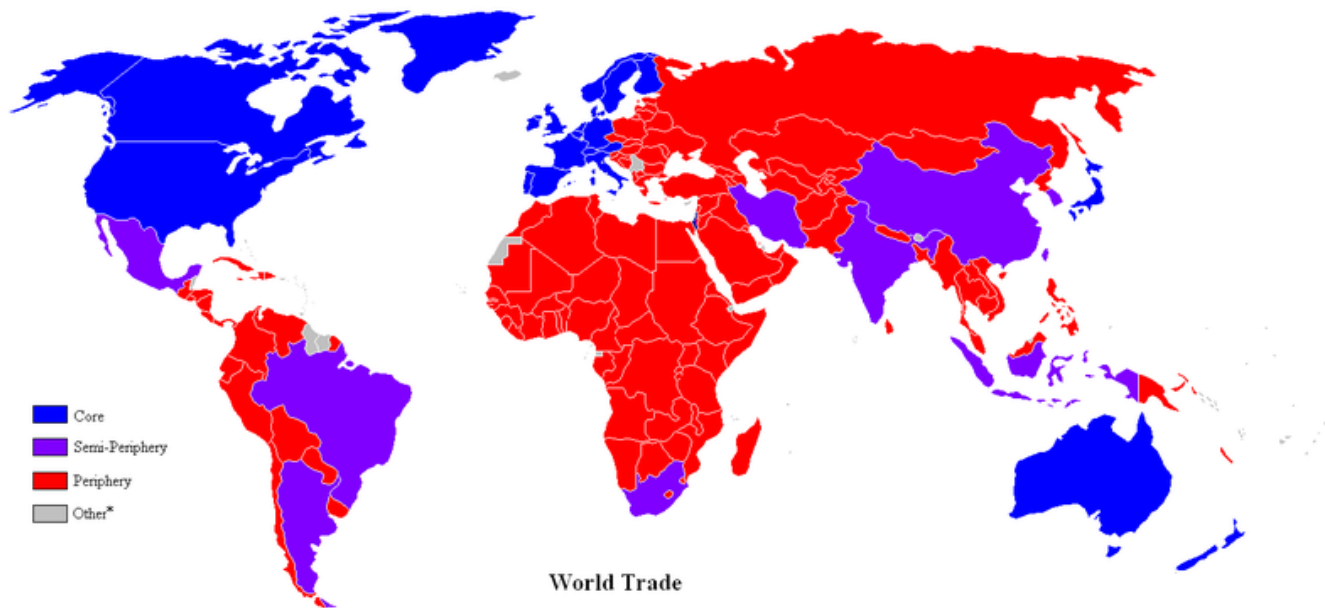
○ Core-Periphery Model

- World Countries are divided into three groups
 - Core (MDC): industrialized – US, Europe, Canada, Japan
 - Semi-Periphery: newly industrializing (Brazil, China, India)
 - Periphery (LDC): Africa, Asia, South America

○ Wallerstein's World Systems Analysis

- Views the world as a capitalistic system of interlocking states connected through economic and political competition
- Caused by Colonization and Exploration
 - Leads to inequalities and domination
- Core, Semi-Periphery and Periphery





Wallerstein's World System Theory Model

APPROACHES TO IMPROVING DEVELOPMENT

○ Self-Sufficiency

- Spread investments and development equally across the entire country
- Favors a closed economic state
 - Limited imports
 - High tariffs
- Local businesses can flourish without competition

○ International trade

- Identify what you have a comparative advantage in
 - Lower opportunity cost



PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES: LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

○ Alfred Weber: Least Cost Theory of Industrial Location

- Predicted where industries would locate based on the places that would be the lowest cost to them
 - Distance of transportation
 - Weight of goods
 - Agglomeration (industries clump together – share costs, ideas etc)
 - Cost of labor

○ Bulk Gaining Industry

- Locate near consumer/market place
- Market orientation

○ Bulk Reducing Industry

- Locate near resources
- Material orientation



ECONOMIC TERMS AND SECTORS

- HDI
 - GDP, Life expectancy, education/literacy rates
 - 1.0-0
- GDP and GDP/Capita
 - Production of the formal economy within a year – only domestic production
- GNP
 - Production of the formal economy within a year including overseas production
- PPP
 - Calculates exchange rates
- Industrial Revolution

- Primary
 - Raw materials: mining, farming, fishing etc.
- Secondary
 - Processing: raw materials into finish products
- Tertiary
 - Sell and trade products: business and consumer services
- Quaternary
 - Information processing and research
- Quinary
 - Highest level of decision making and research

GLOBALIZATION

○ TNC or MNC

- Headquarters in one country and production facilities in another or many.
- Owned Developed
- Maquiladora (Mexico/US boarder)

○ Free Trade vs. Fair Trade

○ Structural Adjustments: IMF and World Bank

○ Outsourcing

- Relocate within the same country

○ Offshoring

- Relocated within a different country (developing)

○ Reshoring

- Relocate back to



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. According to Rostow's stages of development, which of the following is true?
 - (A) All countries will eventually pass through each of the five stages of economic development.
 - (B) The colonial legacy will impede a country's economic growth.
 - (C) Foreign investment is a necessary precondition for economic development in the second stage.
 - (D) Countries might not pass through each of the stages in a linear manner.
 - (E) Deindustrialization is accounted for in the fifth and final stage.
2. In the core-periphery model of global economic patterns, all of Africa is included in the periphery EXCEPT
 - (A) Zimbabwe
 - (B) Morocco
 - (C) South Africa
 - (D) Liberia
 - (E) Egypt



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Which of the following groups of American cities is part of the Rust Belt?
- (A) Detroit, Buffalo, and Cleveland
 - (B) San Jose, Palo Alto, and Cupertino
 - (C) St. Louis, Little Rock, and Oklahoma City
 - (D) Atlanta, Augusta, and Knoxville
 - (E) Albuquerque, Tucson, and Phoenix
4. Mexico's system of maquiladoras is located
- (A) along the coast of the Pacific Ocean
 - (B) on the Baja Peninsula
 - (C) on the Yucatan Peninsula
 - (D) along the Mexico–United States border
 - (E) in the areas surrounding Mexico City



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Off shore financial centers allow companies and individuals to
- (A) avoid high taxes in the countries where they conduct business
 - (B) spread their wealth to less developed countries
 - (C) take advantage of low labor costs
 - (D) pay lower banking fees
 - (E) do business in second-world countries

6. NAFTA allowed for free trade among which of the following?
- (A) North America and South America
 - (B) Canada, the United States, and Mexico
 - (C) Great Britain, Ireland, and France
 - (D) Russia and the former Soviet states
 - (E) Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. According to Immanuel Wallerstein's world-system theory, the modern network of global economic interdependence and competition began
- (A) when European nations began exploring outside of their continent in the 1600s
 - (B) with the spread of the Industrial Revolution from northern Europe to Asia
 - (C) in the early 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union and fall of communism
 - (D) after the United States resumed trade with Great Britain following the American Revolution
 - (E) with the spread of capitalism at the end of the 19th century
8. The Human Development Index is a measure of both economic production and
- (A) social indicators
 - (B) population density
 - (C) unemployment rates
 - (D) income per capita
 - (E) income disparity



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. Which of the following is an example of a bulk-reducing industry?
- (A) Water bottling
 - (B) Car manufacturing
 - (C) Steelmaking
 - (D) Furniture manufacturing
 - (E) Food packaging
10. The shift of industry to developing countries has resulted in
- (A) tighter trade restrictions across the globe
 - (B) higher unemployment in developing countries
 - (C) a lower standard of living in developing countries
 - (D) an industrial decline in the United States and Europe
 - (E) a more robust economy in the United States and Europe



REVIEW QUESTIONS

11. Brain drain occurs when

- (A) young people leave their home country for education and do not return
- (B) teachers are underpaid and leave education to work in other industries
- (C) a workforce is undereducated and can only perform low-skill jobs
- (D) educational facilities close due to lack of funding and support from the government
- (E) girls and women do not have the same access to education as boys and men

12. A free trade zone is an area where

- (A) the normal trade laws of a country, such as tariffs, bureaucratic requirements, and quotas, are eliminated in hopes of stimulating foreign trade and industry
- (B) large open markets are set up in poor countries for the exchange of international currencies
- (C) black market trade is carried out under government supervision
- (D) ideas are exchanged in an academic setting to increase the academic activity of the country
- (E) people bring agricultural products for trade and barter



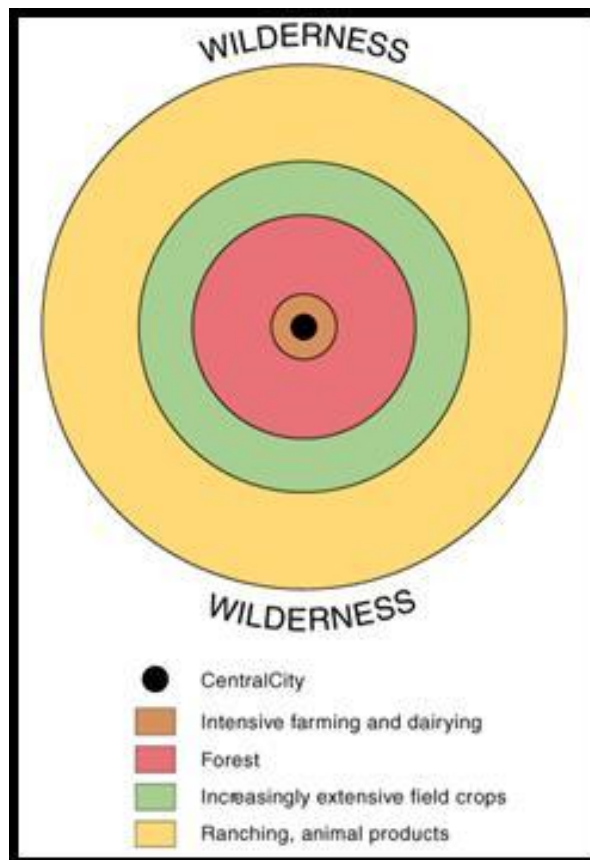
UNIT 6: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND USE

- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions.
- There have been 8 FRQ's on this Unit...I could see there being one on this years AP Test.
- Topics covered
 - Historical Geography of Agriculture (origin and diffusion)
 - Geography of modern Agriculture
 - Agriculture and the Environment



PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES

- Carl Sauer: agriculture starts in “lands of plenty”
 - Vegetative – SE Asia



- Von Thünen Model
 - Model explains/predicts where and why different agricultural activities take place
 - Assumptions
 - 1 city with 1 central market place where all farmers sell their product and try to make the most money
 - All land is equally farmable and uniform
 - Only 1 type of transportation
 - Land closest to the center most expensive; less intensive land use...also perishable goods or expensive to transport.
 - Land further away from the city is cheaper; more extensive and intensive use.

SUBSISTENCE VS. COMMERCIAL FARMING

○ Subsistence Farming

- Developing
- Farm for self/family
- Shifting cultivation
 - Slash/Burn
- Intensive subsistence Farming
- Pastoral nomadism
- Plantation
(commercial farming in developing world)

○ Commercial Farming

- Developed
- For sale off the farm
- Mixed Crop and livestock
- Ranching/commercial grazing
- Dairying
- Grain
- Mediterranean
- Commercial gardening



ORIGIN, DIFFUSION, AND REVOLUTIONS

○ Agricultural Hearths

- SE Asia, China, Japan; West to SW Asia, Africa, Med.

○ 1st Agricultural Rev.

- Neolithic Rev
- Seed Agriculture and domestication of animals.

○ 2nd Agricultural Rev (17th and 18th cent.)

- Enclosure
- Technology and fertilizer
- Selective breeding
- Crop rotation

○ 3rd Agricultural Rev (19th cent.)

- Global distribution of technology and fertilizers.
- Food growth and processing separated.

○ Green Rev (1940's on and part of 3rd rev.)

- Hybrid rice, wheat, maize
- New fertilizers
- GMOs
- Africa not helped by the Green Rev.



CONSEQUENCES

○ Positive Consequences

- Increased food supply
- More efficient/productive
- Reduction of world hunger and famine

○ Negative Consequences

- Desertification
- Deforestation
- Erosion
- Genetic uniformity = increase risk for disease and pest infestations
- Pollution
- Loss of jobs in farming
- Increased economic inequality between the core and periphery



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred at roughly the same time as the

- (A) American Civil War
- (B) Industrial Revolution
- (C) Green Revolution
- (D) Boxer Rebellion
- (E) California Gold Rush

2. The Third Agricultural Revolution is also known as the

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Industrial Revolution
- (C) Genetic Revolution
- (D) Rice Revolution
- (E) Plantation Revolution



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. All of the following are forms of commercial agriculture EXCEPT

- (A) dairy farming
- (B) specialized fruit production
- (C) cattle ranching
- (D) grain farming
- (E) pastoral nomadism

4. A farmer plants corn in a field one year, cotton in the same field the following year, and then corn again. This farmer is practicing

- (A) subsistence agriculture
- (B) commercial farming
- (C) crop rotation
- (D) slash-and-burn agriculture
- (E) shifting cultivation



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Market-gardening activities occur in which zone of von Thünen's model of agricultural land use?

- (A) First zone
- (B) Second zone
- (C) Third zone
- (D) Fourth zone
- (E) Sixth zone

6. Which form of commercial agriculture is found primarily in developing countries?

- (A) Plantation agriculture
- (B) Livestock farming
- (C) Mixed farming
- (D) Dairy farming
- (E) Truck farming



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. A type of animal feeding operation (AFO) that prepares an animal for slaughter by increasing the weight of the animal is called

- (A) dairying
- (B) a grazing farm
- (C) a feedlot
- (D) a cattle drive
- (E) a livestock yard

8. Intertillage is the process of

- (A) resting land between crop cycles
- (B) planting between the rows of crops
- (C) hand picking fruit yields
- (D) transporting crops to market
- (E) harvesting cereal crops with machinery



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. Which of the following is not a cause of desertification?
- (A) Overgrazing by animals
 - (B) Off -road vehicles increasing soil loss in drylands
 - (C) Overcultivation of semiarid lands
 - (D) Policies favoring nomadic herding over sedentary farming
 - (E) Irrigation resulting in salinization
10. Which of the following is an argument made by Carl Sauer?
- (A) Agrarian societies increased biodiversity in their homelands.
 - (B) The spread of universal faiths is a result of crop surplus.
 - (C) Natural landscapes have been indirectly altered by human activity.
 - (D) Nomadic people of the grasslands first domesticated crops.
 - (E) The shift from horticulture to agriculture resulted in increased male activity in farming.



UNIT 7: URBANIZATION AND URBAN LAND USE

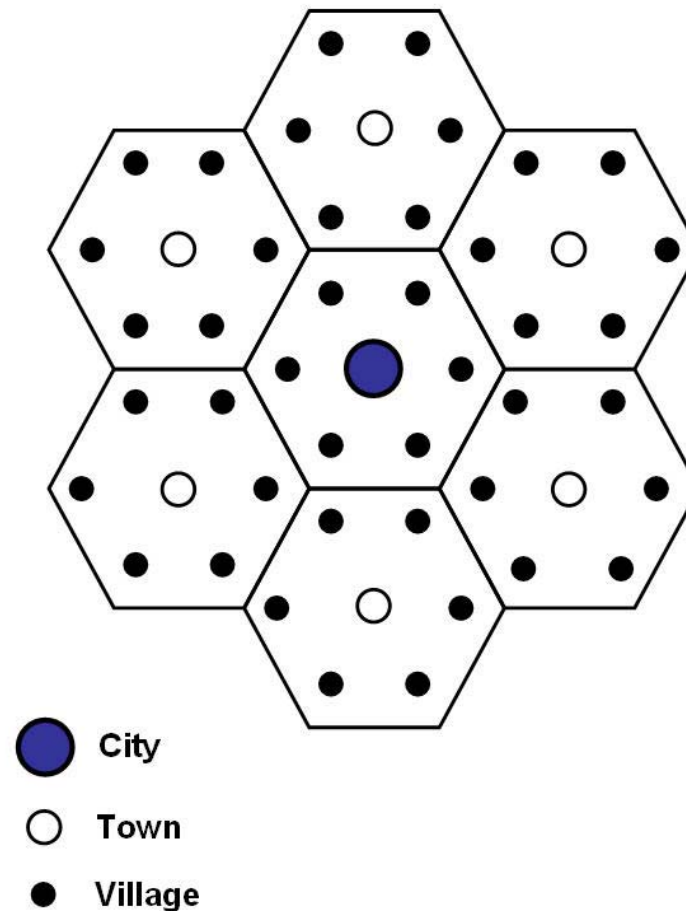
- The section makes up 13-17% of the questions on the AP Exam...10-13 questions.
- Topics covered
 - Historical geography of Urban Environments (origin and diffusion)
 - The Spatial Organization of Urban Environments
 - Urban Planning



PEOPLE, MODELS AND THEORIES

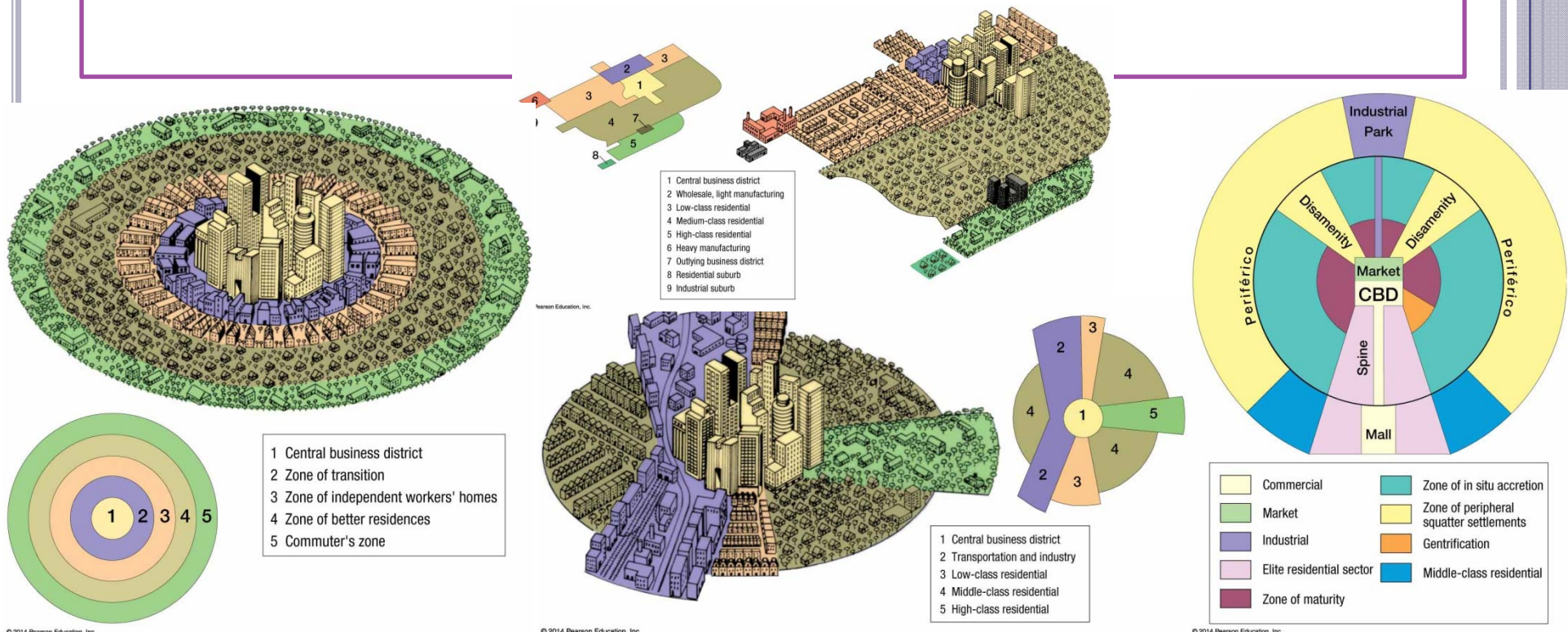
○ Walter Christaller's Central Place Theory

- Central places are urban centers that provide services to their surrounding rural people (hinterland)
- Threshold: minimum number of people needed to profit/function
 - The more unique, the higher the threshold
- Range: maximum distance a person is willing to travel to obtain good/service
- Creates a urban hierarchy



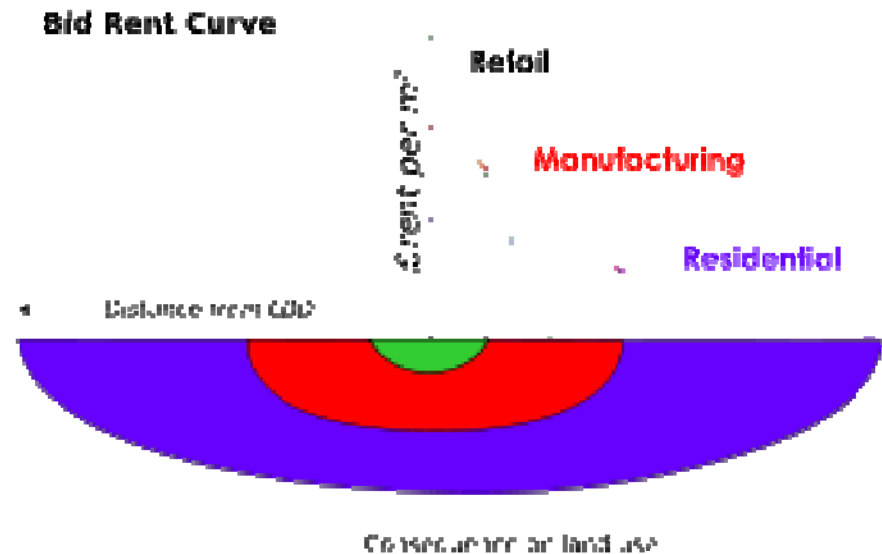
PEOPLE, MODELS, THEORIES

- Burgess: Concentric Zone Model
- Hoyt: Sector Model
- Harris and Ullman: Multiple-Nuclei Model
- Griffin and Ford: Latin American City Structure



○ Bid Rent Curve

- Different land users will compete with one another for land close to the city centre.
- The amount they are willing to pay is called "bid rent".
- Land is more expensive the closer you are to the CBD
- Land is cheaper the further out from the CBD
- Determines the location of various activities.



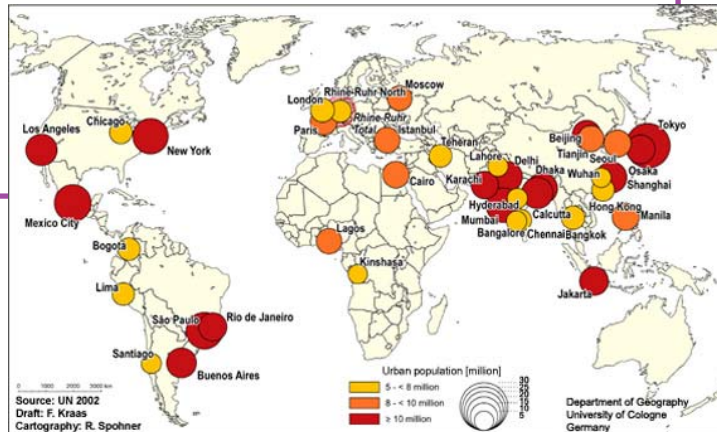
RANKING CITIES/URBAN CENTERS

○ Rank-Size Rule

- 1/nth the size of the largest city
- US

○ Primate City

- More than twice as large as the 2nd largest city
- Dominates economic, political, and cultural functions
- Mexico City, Buenos Aires



○ World/Global City

- Control disproportionately high levels of the world's economic, political and cultural activities
- Alpha, Beta, Gamma
- London and New York are the two dominant Global Cities

○ Megacities

- Over 10 million

○ Megalopolis

- Boshwas

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

- CBD
- Urban Sprawl
- Edge Cities
 - Self-Sufficient urban villages – but part of a larger metropolitan complex
 - Develop along highways

- Gentrification
 - Critics: increasing uneven development, poverty etc.
- Squatter Settlements
 - Rural to urban migration.
 - Lack of housing
 - Lack of opportunity/jobs



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The concentric zone model is portrayed as a series of rings, with the outer-most ring being the
 - (A) central business district
 - (B) factory zone
 - (C) commuter zone
 - (D) working-class zone
 - (E) zone of transition
2. During the 1950s, many urban American neighborhoods came to be segregated because of redlining, a practice engaged in by
 - (A) corporate real estate directors
 - (B) banks and other lending institutions
 - (C) independent surveyors
 - (D) civil rights activists
 - (E) renovators of historic homes



REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Global cities such as New York and London are characterized as such primarily because they are home to
 - (A) intense religious rituals
 - (B) major hospitals and medical centers
 - (C) historic ethnic neighborhoods
 - (D) immigrants who speak a variety of languages
 - (E) international business centers
4. Residents of edge cities and suburban areas have long depended on auto-mobiles and public transportation to access
 - (A) performing arts centers in large cities
 - (B) educational opportunities in large cities
 - (C) jobs in large cities
 - (D) places of religious worship in large cities
 - (E) family networks in large cities



REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. In the United States, it has been demonstrated that a sudden influx of wealth into an urban ghetto typically leads to
- (A) a drop in the number of women-owned businesses in the ghetto
 - (B) the ghetto's transformation into a commuter zone
 - (C) further segregation and the persistence of the ghetto
 - (D) desegregation and economic development within the ghetto
 - (E) reunification of extended families throughout the ghetto
6. The concentric zone model provided a way for urban residents to gradually move up economically and socially by allowing them
- (A) to migrate progressively away from the working-class zone
 - (B) to migrate progressively away from the residential zone
 - (C) to migrate progressively away from the commuter zone
 - (D) to migrate progressively away from the transitional zone
 - (E) to migrate progressively away from the central business district



REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. Many of today's emerging megacities, such as Rio de Janeiro and Guangzhou, are actually not one distinct city but
- (A) a collection of highly populated religious centers
 - (B) multiple cities that have merged
 - (C) academic institutions located close to suburbs and edge cities
 - (D) a collection of company towns set up by major industries
 - (E) a ring of commuter towns
8. Which area of the United States is known as a megalopolis?
- (A) The Mid-Atlantic
 - (B) The Eastern Great Lakes
 - (C) The Southwest
 - (D) The South
 - (E) The Pacific Northwest



REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. The process in which wealthy individuals and families move into formerly poor neighborhoods is called

- (A) urbanization
- (B) white flight
- (C) suburban sprawl
- (D) gentrification
- (E) decentralization

10. During the Neolithic Revolution, the majority of cities originated in areas where the population was able to

- (A) build underwater irrigation systems
- (B) unite in polytheistic worship
- (C) fight naval battles
- (D) generate an agricultural surplus
- (E) establish intercontinental trade routes

