AP Human Geography Summer Assignment 2019-2020

Your summer assignment for A.P. Human Geography will consist of two parts: A reading assignment, and a map assignment. Details are as follows:

Reading Assignment:

This summer you need to read The Power of Place: Geography, Destiny, and Globalization’s Rough Landscape by Harm de Blij. I found a number of used copies on Amazon for under $4 plus shipping. Click here for the link: https://tinyurl.com/APHGSummerReading

Directions: Read chapters 1-5 of The Power of Place: Geography, Destiny, and Globalization’s Rough Landscape by Harm de Blij. The first 5 chapters that you will be reading over the summer is approximately half of the book. While reading the book, take hand-written notes about the material. We will be discussing the book during the first week of school, and you will need to bring a completed copy of the pre-organizer questions with you to that discussion. The pre-organizer can be found on the next page – I recommend filling it out as you read the book.

The questions and topics below should help guide and focus your note-taking.

**Topics**

- The impact of physical geography on development. What does the author mean by “globals, locals, and mobals”? Why would the author choose/what is the significance of breaking down the population into those categories?
- The Core-Periphery Model (World Systems Theory) – this is most likely the biggest concept you need to understand for this course.
- Medical Geography: Diseases and medical treatments, what regions are most affected?
- Cultural Aspects: How does religion play a role in economic development? What are some examples of gender inequalities and ethnic inequalities? How is language such an important and powerful factor in development and economic opportunity?
- What are the major natural disasters to which the earth is subject, and which areas are especially susceptible to each? What kinds of consequences do these natural disasters cause to the development of the affected people and societies?

Students will complete an assessment consisting of short essay questions during the first week of school.

**Students will be allowed to use their handwritten notes during the test.** Typed notes will not be allowed. In other words, take good notes and make sure they are handwritten, not typed.
Socratic Seminar Ticket

Directions: To prepare for our discussion during the first week of school, make sure you have thought about and have notes covering the following questions. You will bring these answers with you to class that day. If you took good notes while you were reading the book, you have probably already answered many of these questions. If that is the case, there is no need to rewrite the answers – just mark in your notes the places where you have already answered those questions. If you did not talk about some of these issues in your reading notes, add them to your notes before Thursday.

Define and be able to explain/discuss the following terms and ideas:

- globals
- locals
- mobals
- flatness
- globalization
- global core vs. periphery
- “boundaries” (between core and peripheral areas)
- lingua franca

Make sure your notes include information about the spatial distributions of the world’s languages, religions, diseases, and natural disasters. Additionally, you should be ready to talk about each of these topics’ differing impact on globals, locals, and mobals. [In other words: How do diseases affect locals? How is that different from how diseases affect globals? Why does it affect them differently? etc.]

With regards to the chapter on religion, make sure you include information about why certain religions come to be concentrated in certain areas. What is de Blij’s opinion about religion’s power and overall effect on human society? How does de Blij argue for his viewpoint? Be ready to discuss specific examples that he cites.

Prepare 2 discussion questions related to topics in the book that you could ask your classmates on Thursday. These questions should require your classmates to analyze, wrestle with, and evaluate broader topics and ideas, not just remember specific facts. [For example, a good question might be something like, “What factors encourage and/or discourage people from migrating to different countries?” A not-so-good question would be something like, “How many people migrated last year?” – the second question just asks for a number and would not by itself lead to any discussion of deeper issues.] Write the two discussion questions you want to ask below:

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College Board Standards Addressed:

I.A Geography, as a field of inquiry, looks at the world from a spatial perspective.

I.A.1 Explain the importance of geography as a field of study.

I.A.1.a Geographic information provides context for understanding spatial relationships and human-environment interaction.

I.B.1.a Geographical concepts include location, place, scale, space, pattern, nature and society, networks, flows, regionalization, and globalization.

I.C.1.a People apply spatial concepts to interpret and understand population and migration; cultural patterns and processes; political organization of space; agriculture, food production, and rural land use; industrialization and economic development; and cities and urban land use.

I.C.5.a Geographical issues include problems related to human-environmental interactions (e.g., sustainable agriculture); conflict and cooperation among countries (e.g., European Union); and planning and public-policy decision making (e.g., pronatalist policies).

I.C.7.a Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics (e.g., corn belt) or on patterns of activity (e.g., hinterlands of ports).

I.C.7.b Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual.

I.C.8.a Regional thinking is applied at local, national, and global scales.

I.C.8.b Regionalism refers to a group's perceived identification with a particular region at any scale (e.g., Quebec).

II.A.1.a Factors that explain patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis (i.e., local to global).

II.A.1.b Physical factors (e.g., climate, land forms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., cultural, economic, historical, political) influence the distribution of population.

II.B.1.a Demographic factors that determine population growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.

II.B.1.b Rates of natural increase and population-doubling times are used to explain population growth and decline.

II.B.1.c Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.

II.B.2.a The demographic transition model may be used to explain population change over time and space.

II.C Causes and consequences of migration are influenced by cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, and political factors.

II.C.1 Explain how push and pull factors contribute to migration.

II.C.1.a Push and pull factors can be cultural (e.g., religious freedom), demographic (e.g., unbalanced sex ratios, overpopulation), economic (e.g., jobs), environmental (e.g., natural disasters), or political (e.g., persecution).

II.C.1.b Push factors are often negative (e.g., poor economic conditions, warfare), while pull factors are often perceived as positive (e.g., a better quality of life, economic opportunities).

II.C.4 Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, and political consequences of migration.

II.C.4.b Migration has consequences (e.g., remittances; spread of languages, religions, innovations, diseases) for areas that generate or receive migrants.

III.A.3 Explain how globalization is influencing cultural interactions and change.

III.B.1.a Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance place making, and shape the global cultural landscape.

III.B.2.b Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths, resulting in interactions between local and global forces that lead to new forms of cultural expression (e.g., lingua franca).

III.B.2.c Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture (e.g., language, religion).

III.B.3.b Universalizing religions (e.g., Christianity, Islam, Buddhism) are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion.

IV.A The contemporary political map has been shaped by events of the past.

IV.C The forces of globalization challenge contemporary political-territorial arrangements.

IV.C.1 Explain how the political, economic, cultural, and technological elements of globalization challenge state sovereignty.

IV.C.1.a Some forces that may lead to supranationalism include economies of scale, trade agreements, military alliances, and transnational environmental challenges.

IV.C.1.b Supranationalism is expressed in the creation of multinational organizations (e.g., UN, NATO, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA).

VI.B.2.a Models like Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth and Wallerstein’s World System Theory help explain spatial variations in development.

VI.B.2.c In contrast to the periphery and semi periphery, the core countries achieved dominance through industrial production of goods.
Maps Assignment:

You will need to study and be able to label on a map all of the following items:

There will be a map quiz the first week of school.

1. All the countries of the world.

2. The following cities:

New York, U.S.A.
London, England
Tokyo, Japan
Paris, France
Berlin, Germany
Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Delhi, India
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Mumbai (Bombay), India
Mexico City, Mexico
Shanghai, China

Kolkata (Calcutta), India
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Karachi, Pakistan
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Beijing, China
Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Cairo, Egypt
Lagos, Nigeria
Moscow, Russia
Istanbul, Turkey

3. The following Rivers:

Nile, Africa
Amazon, South America
Yangtze, Asia
Mississippi, North America
Congo, Africa
Mekong, Africa

Niger, Africa
Volga, Europe
Tigris, Southwest Asia
Euphrates, Southwest Asia
Indus River, South Asia
Ganges River, South Asia

4. The Following Geographic Features:

The Rocky Mountains, North America
The Andes Mountains, South America
The Atlas Mountains, Africa
The Sahara Desert, Africa
The Kalahari Desert, Africa
The Gobi Desert, Asia
The Alps Mountains, Europe
The Ural Mountains, Europe
The Caucasus Mountains, Europe
The Balkan Peninsula, Europe
The Himalayan Mountains, Asia
The Caspian Sea
The Black Sea
The Mediterranean Sea

The Red Sea
The Persian Gulf
The Yellow Sea
The North Sea
The Baltic Sea
The Caribbean Sea
The Bering Sea
The Equator
The Prime Meridian
The Tropic of Capricorn
The Tropic of Cancer
The Strait of Gibraltar
The Strait of Hormuz
The South China Sea