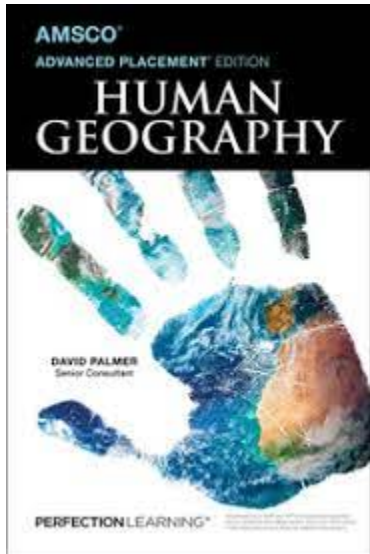


AP Human Geography

2026-2027 Summer Assignment



This summer assignment is designed to be very practical, get you organized for the course, and to start you off on the right foot in AP Human Geography. So here's how you get started for the summer:

Part I: Purchase the Required Book-

AMSCO Advanced Placement Human Geography (Second Edition)

Part II: AMSCO Chapter 1 Guided Reading

- As you read the AMSCO book, become familiar with the organization of the information. The guided readings go in order of the reading and **do not** have to be answered in complete sentences.
- The Guided Reading is at the end of this document.

Part III: Maps

- Using an online atlas, you will label the attached maps.
- Map: "Impact Countries" – label and color the following "impact countries" that we will study in more depth throughout the course.

- **Asia**: China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Taiwan, Russia, Vietnam, Iraq, Pakistan, Israel, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, North Korea, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar, Iran, Yemen, Oman, Syria
- **Europe**: Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Ukraine, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Poland
- **Africa**: Sudan, Nigeria, Egypt, South Africa, Gabon, Somalia, Rwanda, Libya, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire
- **Americas**: Canada, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador

Part IV: Notebook Organization

- Put together a 3-ring binder notebook (minimum 1 inch) for AP Human Geography. You will need an entire notebook devoted to AP Human Geography.
- 8 divider tabs
 - Unit 1: Intro/Environmental
 - Unit 2: Population & Migration
 - Unit 3: Culture
 - Unit 4: Political
 - Unit 5: Agriculture
 - Unit 6: Urban Geography
 - Unit 7: Industry, Services & Development
 - Practice FRQs & Review Materials
- In your notebook, you should have the following for Unit 1:
 - Chapter 1 AMSCO Guided Reading
 - Maps of Impact Countries

AMSCO Chapter 1 Reading Guide: Maps & Geographic Data

Topic 1.1: Introduction to Maps

Essential Question: What information is presented in different types of maps, and how do those maps show spatial patterns, the power of geographic data, and relationships among places?

MAPS

Maps are the most important _____ of a geographer to help to _____ complex information.

● **Reference maps** are designed for people to _____ to for _____ information about places:

- **Political maps:** show and label _____-created boundaries such as countries, states, cities, and capitals (the shape you think of when you think of GA is because you've seen GA on a political map!)
- **Physical maps:** show and label _____ features
- **Road maps:** show and label _____, streets, and alleys.
- **Plat maps:** show and label _____ and details of land ownership.

Reference map of Mexico from 2020. What type of reference material is included in the map? For what purpose might this map be useful? (p.10)

●

Cartogram of World Population. The size of each country reflects the total population. Based on the graphic, which countries have the largest populations? (p.11)

●

● **Thematic Maps** show _____ aspects of information.

○ **Choropleth maps** use various _____, shades of colors, or patterns to show the location and distribution of spatial data

○ **Dot distribution maps** show the _____ location and distribution of something across

○ **Graduated symbol maps** use symbols of different _____ to indicate different _____ of something
_____ sizes indicate _____ of something
_____ sizes indicate _____ of something

○ **Isoline** maps use lines that connect points of _____ value to depict variations in the data across space.
-Where lines are close together, whatever the map predicts is changing _____.
-Where lines are farther apart, whatever the map predicts is staying relatively the _____.
-Most common type of isoline map is a _____ map.

○ **Cartograms** show the _____ of countries according to some specific statistic.

SCALE

Scale is the _____ between the size of things in the _____ and the size of those same things on the _____. A map has three types of scale: _____ scale, geographic scale and the scale of the data represented on the map.

○ Words: one inch equals ten miles -- how many inches on a map would I need to see 100 miles?

○ A ratio: 1:200,000 -- how many units of measurement would I need to see 100,000 miles?

○ A line: the map may show a _____ to indicate that its distance on the map represents ten miles in _____.

Small Scale vs. Large Scale

What is the difference?

●

TYPES OF SPATIAL PATTERNS REPRESENTED ON A MAP

Spatial patterns refer to the general arrangement of _____ on a _____.

Spatial patterns can be described in a variety of way utilizing important geographic tools and concepts including location, _____, _____, elevation, or distribution pattern.

Location

○ **Absolute Location:** is the _____ where something is according to a system

The Relative Location of SLC The map shows the relative location of Salt Lake City along Interstate 15.

Label longitude, latitude, equator, and prime meridian on the “globe.”		What are advantages for business or cities being located near an interstate? (p.13)	
○ Relative Location: is a description of where something is in _____ to other things Provide an example of how to describe something using relative location (Salt Lake City).		•	
How can relative locations change over time?		•	
Distance <i>Absolute distance vs. Relative Distance</i> What is the difference?		Elevation ○ Elevation is the _____, usually measured in feet or meters. What type of things can elevation impact?	
•		•	
•		What type of map is elevation usually shown on?	
•		•	
Pattern Distribution <i>Distribution vs. Pattern</i> What is the difference?			
•			
Draw a small image depicting the different types of distribution patterns:			
<i>Clustered</i>	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Dispersed</i>	<i>Circular</i>
<i>Geometric</i>	<i>Random</i>		
PROJECTIONS Because the earth is a _____ and maps are _____, all maps distort some aspect of reality. The process of showing a curved surface on a flat surface is done using a _____.			
Projection	Purpose	Strengths	Weaknesses
Mercator			
Peters			
Conic			
Robinson			

--	--	--	--

Topic 1.2: Geographic Data

Essential Question: What are different methods of geographical data collection?

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS		
The task of defining and describing landscapes		
Observation and Interpretation What are examples of field observations?		Geospatial Data What type of data does geospatial data include?
Remote sensing?	Aerial photography?	<i>Sources of Quantitative Data.</i> The images illustrate different ways that quantitative geospatial data related to life expectancy can be presented. What are strengths and weaknesses of data presented in each image? (p.19)
How do geographers obtain data? What do they do and what sources do they use?		

Topic 1.3: The Power of Geographic Data

Essential Question: What are the effects of decisions made using geographical information?

USING GEOGRAPHIC DATA TO SOLVE PROBLEMS		
There are many _____ sources of geospatial data and many ways the _____ obtained from those sources is used in our _____ life.		
What are geovisualizations and how can they be helpful to people? What is a specific example of one and its impact? 		How can geographers' data sometimes be limited?
Geospatial Technologies		
Type	Description	Uses
Global Positioning System (GPS)		
Remote Sensing		
Geographic Information System (GIS)		

Smartphone & Computer Applications		

GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES: THE LONDON SUBWAY MAP p. 24	THINK AS A GEOGRAPHER: GROUPING DATA p.25
1. Even though the underground map has inaccuracies why is it still useful? • 2. What other maps do you find useful that may have some inaccuracies? Explain. •	1. If you use large dots to show cities of three million or more people in 1900 and small dots for the other cities, what impression would the map give readers about the relative size of cities? • 2. If you use large dots to show cities of 600,000 or more people in 1900 and small dots for the other cities, what impression would the map give readers about the relative size of cities? •
Chapter 1 Review Multiple Choice Questions	
1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	

Part 4: Maps

Map of Europe



Map of Asia



Map of the Americas



Map of Africa

