

KBAT: AP Human Geography Exam Review

Directions: Complete the KBAT by taking notes on each concept presented in the KBAT outline. Terms in **bold** are covered in your Models and Theories Packet, so you can choose to skip those ideas on your KBAT online. But be sure to include them in your Essential Models and Theories Packet.

- I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives (5-10%)
 - A. Key concepts: location, space, place, scale, pattern, regionalization, and globalization.
 - B. Introduction to Maps
 1. How to use and think about maps and spatial data
 2. How to recognize and interpret different scales (scale of analysis) and relationships among patterns and processes
 3. How to characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places
 - C. How do maps aggregate data and illustrate patterns?
 1. Data aggregation, spatial perspective, spatial patterns
 - D. Types of Maps & map projection
 1. Reference maps
 - a. Political, topographic.
 2. Thematic maps
 - a. Choropleth map, isoline, graduated circle, cartogram, dot distribution.
 3. Map projection
 - a. Mercator projection, Peters projection, Goode-homolosine projection, Polar projection, Robinson projection
 - E. Geospatial technologies
 1. Geographic information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, Global positioning system (GPS)
 - F. Spatial concepts and types of diffusion
 1. Relative location, Cultural landscape, **Time-Space Compression**
 2. **Relocation diffusion**
 3. **Expansion diffusion – contagious, hierarchical stimulus.**
 - G. Environmental determinism vs. Possibilism
 - H. **Types of regions: Formal (uniform), functional (nodal), and perceptual (vernacular)**
 - I. *Other important terms to know:* Sustainability, infrastructure, **time-distance decay**, census, satellite imagery, cultural ecology, natural resources, nonrenewable/renewable resources, border zone, contested boundaries.
- II. Population and Migration (13-17%)
 - A. Geographical analysis of population
 1. Density, distribution, and scale
 - a. World's four major population clusters
 - b. Population density, arithmetic density, physiological density, agricultural density
 2. Implications of various densities and distributions
 3. Patterns of composition: age, sex, race, ethnicity
 4. Population pyramids: age structure, dependency ratio (youth dependency vs elderly dependency), sex ratio
 - B. Population growth and decline over time and space
 1. Historical trends and projections for the future
 2. **Demographic Transition Model: Stage 1, 2, 3, and 4**
 3. CBR, CDR, RNI,
 4. **Epidemiological transition model**
 5. Patterns of fertility, mortality, health, life expectancy
 6. Regional variations of demographic transitions
 7. Thomas Malthus, Neo-Malthusian views, Cornucopian/anti-Malthusian views
 8. Effects of population policies: pronatalist and antinatalist policies
 - C. Migration
 1. Causes of Migration
 2. Major voluntary and forced migrations at different scales
 3. Theories of migration (**Ravenstein's, Zelinsky's, Lee's**), push and pull factors, human capital, and life course
 4. International migration and refugees
 5. Socioeconomic consequences of migration
 - a. **Brain drain/gain**
 6. Urbanization – know examples
 7. Step migration, **chain migration**, seasonal migration
 - D. *Other important terms to know:* Metacities, megacities, ecumene, developed country, developing country, carrying capacity, androcentrism, total fertility rate, replacement level fertility, infant mortality rate, Zero population growth, transhumance, doubling time/rule of 70, women's empowerment, aging populations, intervening obstacles/opportunities, Great Migration, guest worker.

III. Cultural Patterns and Processes (13-17%)

- A. Concepts of culture
 - 1. Material & nonmaterial culture
 - 2. Traits
 - 3. Acculturation, assimilation, transculturation, and globalization
 - 4. Cultural regions, hearths, and diffusion
 - 5. Barriers to diffusion: Absorbing barriers, permeable barriers.
 - 6. Multiculturalism, cultural relativism & ethnocentrism
 - 7. Cultural divergence and glocalization
- B. Cultural Characteristics
 - 1. Language
 - a. Pidgin & creole languages, lingua francas, bilingualism, endangered/extinct languages, language families/branches/groups/dialects, Indo-European language family, Sino-Tibetan Language Family, Afro-Asiatic Language Family,
 - 2. Religion
 - a. Universalizing/ethnic religions, monotheistic/polytheistic religions
 - b. Know the characteristics of religions including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Hinduism, Animism.
 - 3. Ethnicity
 - 4. Popular and folk (local) culture
- C. Cultural landscapes and sense of place
 - 1. Values and preferences
 - 2. Sense of place, placemaking, & placelessness
 - 3. Environmental impact of cultural attitudes and practices
 - 4. Sacred spaces and secular spaces
 - 5. How does the landscape reflect local cultural beliefs?
- D. Other important terms to know: sequent occupance, centripetal forces, centrifugal forces, time-space convergence, accent.

IV. Political Organization of Space (13-17%)

- A. Territorial dimensions of politics
 - 1. The concept of territoriality
 - 2. The nature and meaning of boundaries and types of boundaries
 - a. Superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, consequent, demilitarized zone,
 - 3. Federal and unitary states
 - 4. State shapes, enclaves, exclaves
 - 5. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- B. Evolution of contemporary political pattern
 - 1. The nation-state concept
 - 2. Berlin Conference, colonialism, and imperialism
 - 3. Neocolonialism
 - 4. Democratization
 - 5. Self-determination
 - 6. Core areas
- C. Changes and challenges to political-territorial arrangements
 - 1. Changing nature of sovereignty
 - 2. Fragmentation, irredentism, alliance, ethnic cleansing, genocide
 - 3. Supranationalism and supranational organizations: U.N., E.U., NATO, NAFTA, etc.
 - 4. Devolution & separatism (provide examples)
 - a. What factors can lead to the devolution of states?
 - 5. Electoral geography, including gerrymandering, voting districts, electoral college, reapportionment, redistricting
 - 6. Terrorism
- D. Other important terms to know: independent state, stateless nation, multistate nation, autonomous/semiautonomous region, ethnonationalism, shatterbelts, chokepoints, median line principle, frontier, delimited, demarcated, buffer states, failed state, iconography.

V. Agricultural and Rural Land Use (13-17%)

- A. Development and diffusion of agriculture
 - 1. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution & Agricultural Hearths
 - 2. Second Agricultural Revolution
 - 3. Green Revolution
 - 4. Modern Commercial Agriculture
- B. Major agricultural production region

1. Subsistence Agriculture: intensive, shifting cultivation, pastoral nomadism,
 2. Commercial Agriculture: market gardening, truck farm, plantation, mixed crop/livestock agriculture, dairying, livestock ranching, Mediterranean.
 3. Agricultural systems associated with major bioclimatic zones
 4. Variations within major zones and effects of markets
 5. Linkages and flows among regions of food production and consumption
- C. Rural land use and settlement patterns
1. Models of agricultural land use, including **von Thunen's model**
 2. Settlement patterns associated with major agriculture types
 3. Land use/land cover change, irrigation, conservation (desertification/deforestation)
 4. Clustered rural settlements, dispersed rural settlements, linear settlements
- D. Modern commercial agriculture
1. Biotechnology, including genetically modified plants and animals
 2. Spatial organization and diffusion of industrial agriculture
 3. Organic farming and local food production
 4. Environmental impacts of agriculture: pollution, runoff, nutrient pollution, dead zones, deforestation,
 5. Agricultural commodity chains
 6. Women in Agriculture
- E. Feeding the Global Population
1. Food deserts and food insecurity
 2. Food safety
- F. *Other important terms to know*: cash crops, cereal grains, feedlots, long lots, metes and bounds, township and range, fertile crescent, **Columbian exchange**, synthetic fertilizer, double/multi cropping, bid-rent theory, cool chain, hinterland, subsidies, biofuels, aquaculture, value added specialty crop.

VI. Cities and Urban Land Use (13-17%)

- A. Development and characteristics of cities
1. Origin of cities – urban hearth areas
 2. First, Second, and Third Urban Revolution
 3. Diffusion of urbanization
 4. Rural-urban migration and urban growth
 5. Global cities, megacities, meta cities
 6. Suburbanization and edge cities
 7. Metropolitan Statistical Areas
- B. Models of urban systems
1. **Rank-size rule**
 2. **Primate cities**
 3. **Central place theory**
 4. Gravity model
 5. Bid-rent theory
- C. Models of internal city structure
1. **Concentric Zone Model**
 2. **Sector Model**
 3. **Multiple Nuclei Model**
 4. **Latin America City Model**
 5. **Southeast Asian City Model**
 6. **Sub-Saharan Africa City Model**
 7. **Galactic City Model**
 8. Changing employment mix and demographic and social structures
 9. Uneven development, ghettoization, and gentrification
 10. Squatter Settlements
- D. Built environment and social space
1. Housing
 2. Transportation and infrastructure
 3. Political organization of urban structure
 4. Urban planning and design
 - a. Smart growth, zoning, new urbanism,
 5. Patterns of race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status
 6. Redlining, blockbusting, white flight, filtering.
- E. Challenges of Urban Sustainability
1. Urban risk divide
 2. Urban heat island
 3. Brownfields & brownfield remediation

- F. Other important terms to know: site, situation, capitalism, communism, sprawl, boomburbs/exurbs, urban hierarchy, gentrification, density gradient, greenbelts, environmental justice/injustice, urban renewal.

VII. Industrialization and Economic Development (13-17%)

- A. Growth and diffusion of industrialization
1. The changing roles of energy and technology
 2. Industrial Revolution
 3. Evolution of economic cores and peripheries
 4. Geographic critiques of models of economic location (i.e., bid rent, comparative costs of transportation), industrial location, economic development, uneven development, and world systems (**core/semi periphery/periphery**)
 5. International Division of labor
- B. Contemporary patterns and impacts of industrialization and development
1. Spatial organization of the world economy
 2. Variations in levels of development
 3. Deindustrialization and economic restructuring
 4. Globalization and international division of labor
 5. Natural resources and environmental concerns
 6. Sustainable development
 7. Local development initiatives: government policies
 8. Human Development Index
 9. Women in development and Gender Inequality Index
- C. Economic Sectors and Theories of Economic Activity
1. Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, & quinary sectors of the economy
 2. Base industry
 3. Break-of-bulk point
 4. **Weber's Least Cost Theory**
 5. **Rostow's Stages of Economic Development**
 6. **Wallerstein's world systems theory**
 7. **Dependency Theory**
 8. Neoliberalism
 9. Outsourcing and offshoring
- D. New International Division of Labor
1. Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones
 2. Free trade zones
 3. New international division of labor
 4. Fordism vs. Post-Fordism
 5. Just-in-time delivery
- E. Sustainable Development
1. Environmental pollution, point source pollution, nonpoint source pollution, climate change
 2. Ecotourism
- F. Other important terms to know: Fossil fuels, containerization, Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, GDP Per capita, Purchasing Power Parity, formal sector, informal sector, absolute advantage, comparative advantage, World Bank, international monetary fund, OPEC, agglomeration, growth poles