

## AP Human Geography

Hladky

### Assignment rationale/Objective

AP Human Geography students are expected to enter class with a basic understanding of geographic themes, and concepts and terms that underlie geographical thinking: maps and projections, location, direction, scale, region, geographic data, and human-environment interaction.

### Required materials

- AP classroom – [JOIN HERE](#) or with this code: **cc3f53eb**
- **Hildebrant**, Lu, Keller, and Neumann. Human Geography for the AP Test. Bedford, Freeman, and Worth, 2021.
- **Summer Assignment Packet** (pick up from Mrs. Hladky or print yourself) - **only handwritten responses will receive credit.**
  - Part 1 = AP Human Geography FRQ Practice (Movie) questions.
  - Part 2 = CED questions
  - Part 3 = textbook questions

### Overview instructions

Choose and watch a movie to complete the FRQ Practice questions.

Use the Unit 1 CED [Presentation](#) to complete the Thinking Geographically CED questions.

Use **Hildebrant Modules 1-6** for the textbook questions.

\*\*\*\*\***Only handwritten responses will receive credit.**\*\*\*\*\*

**DUE: second day of class**

**Third day of class: Quiz on Unit 1 vocabulary complete**

Estimated time for completion - 6 hours

Number of points - 70

Percentage of first marking period grade - 15%

Process for requesting help over the summer Email: [hladkyc@madisonnjps.org](mailto:hladkyc@madisonnjps.org)

**Pickup meeting = June 8.** I will be available to answer questions **in Room # G51 2-3 pm June 10-11**

## Summer Assignment Part 1: AP Human Geography FRQ Practice

Read pages 1-7 in Hildebrant (the textbook) and the **AP Human Geography Units and Topics** information below to gain a better understanding of some of the content that will be covered in class, then answer the following Free-Response Questions (FRQs) that connect the movie you watched to the course. Watch [this video](#) to have a better understanding of how to write an FRQ.

List of pre-approved movies:

If you have read over the units and topics of APHG and believe you have another movie in mind that would connect well with the course and would like to answer the FRQs on that movie, please email me for approval.

My Big Fat Greek Wedding  
Ice Age: Continental Drift  
Ferris Bueller's Day Off  
Remember the Titans  
What a Girl Wants  
The Bee Movie  
Home  
Wall-E

Moana  
Avatar  
Coco  
Lorax  
The Croods  
She's the Man  
Back to the Future

After viewing the movie, answer the following questions. Reference the rubric attached so that you know how to format your answers. This is NOT a full essay. Please be sure to watch the embedded video for better understanding.

1. **Identify TWO** AP Human Geography units or topics that connect well with the content of the movie. (2)
2. **Describe** a scene in the movie that connects to a geography unit or topic. (1)
3. **Define** one aspect of human geography that could have been incorporated into the movie and then **explain** how. (2)
4. **Compare** similarities and differences between two characters in the film and how they interact with themes of AP Human Geography. (2)
5. **Explain** how this movie can relate to an aspect of human geography and your life. (1)

## AP Human Geography Units and Topics

1. Thinking Geographically: study of where things are found on the Earth's surface and the reasons for the location. Human geography is the study of where and why human activities are located where they are. Physical geography studies where and why natural forces occur as they do. The geographers tool = a map.
  - a. Does it focus on the world, a country, a state, a city or a place?

### POPULATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

2. Population: A study of population is the basis for understanding a wide variety of issues in human geography. To study the challenge of increasing food supply, reducing pollution, and encouraging economic growth, geographers must ask where and why a region's population is distributed as it is.
  - a. Are people close together, are they far apart?
  - b. Are there more males than females?
  - c. Is the population younger or older?Migration: permanent move to a new location, including emigration and immigration and all its effects.
  - d. Emigration = moving out of a place
  - e. Immigration = moving into a place
  - f. Circular migration happens annually, like going to college in the fall and coming home in the summer.

### CULTURAL PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

3. Folk and Pop Culture: habits and customs practiced by small groups (folk) or larger societies (popular). This can include food, music, entertainment/sports, housing and clothing.  
Language: System of communication through speech, a collection of sounds/signs that a group of people understands to have the same meaning.
  - a. Are people trying to find a common language that they can both understand?Religion: Study of different religions across time and space, and their connections.  
Ethnicity: Identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth. It is distinct from race, which is identity with a group of people who share a biological ancestor.

### POLITICAL PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

4. Political Geography: Study of borders of countries and nation-states, as well as sovereignty and political dependence, and the problems between countries.
  - a. Travel restrictions could be discussed.
  - b. Borders and boundaries could be discussed.

### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND USE PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

5. Agriculture: Deliberate modification of Earth's surface through cultivation of plants and animals to obtain sustenance or economic growth, types of farming.
  - a. Plantation farming or personal farming.
  - b. Domesticating animals for farm use.

### CITIES AND URBAN LAND USE PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

6. Urban Patterns: Anything about cities, where people live, size, etc.
  - a. Apartments vs. suburbs
  - b. Rural or urban
7. Services: Any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it.
  - a. Examples: getting a manicure, getting a haircut, going to a tutor, paying the electricity bill.

### INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

8. Industry: Manufacturing of goods in a factory, types of industry, where it occurs.
  - a. Types of industry could include fashion, construction, education, farming, etc.
9. Development: The process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology, the kinds of jobs, and wealth of areas.
  - a. This can help with gender inequality.
  - b. Medical technology.
  - c. Human effects on the environment.
10. Resource Issues: Natural resources, their use, depletion, and pollution.

APHG Writing Rubric – 8 points

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	Decision Rules
Identify	<p><u>1 pt.</u> Indicates or provides information about a specified topic, without elaboration or explanation.</p>	<p>To earn this point, the response must point out the specific term, person, item that the prompt is asking for. This will typically be addressing a term, a person, or an item located in the Stimulus provided.</p>
Describe	<p><u>1 pt.</u> Provides the relevant characteristics of a specified topic.</p>	<p>To earn this point, the response must give a detailed overview of the term, topic or concept that is addressed in the prompt.</p>
Define	<p><u>1 pt.</u> Provides a specific meaning for a word or concept.</p>	<p>To earn this point, the response must clearly express a meaning that is explicitly related to the word or concept presented in the prompt.</p>
Explain	<p><u>1 pt.</u> Provides information about how or why a relationship, process, pattern, position, or outcome occurs, using evidence and/or reasoning</p>	<p>To earn this point, the response must be able to provide clarification or reasoning as to how or why something occurs.</p>
Compare	<p><u>2 pts.</u> Provides a description or explanation of similarities and/or differences.</p>	<p>To earn this point, the response must provide an analysis of how two terms, concepts, theories, etc. are similar or different. Then elaborate on why they are different.</p>

## Summer Assignment Part 2: Thinking Geographically CED Presentation

### [Unit 1: Thinking Geographically CED Presentation Link here](#)

Complete the CED questions using the presentation linked above. Read through all the slides even if they are not required for a question. **Responses must be handwritten to receive credit. You do not have to write in full sentences.**

#### Topic 1.1 Introduction to Maps

1. Isoline maps are not always topographic. What kind of data does the top map convey in isometric form? (Slide 12) What other information does it convey?
2. How would you title the map on slide 13?
3. Describe and explain each of the cartograms in slide 14. What pattern do you see when you look at all of them together?
4. Compare the maps on slides 14 and 18. How are they similar and how are they different? Which do you think is a better representation of the data it's trying to convey? Explain.

#### Types of Spatial Patterns

5. Slide 20 and 21 - Provide an additional example of absolute location. How about relative location?
6. Slide 22 - Provide an additional example of absolute direction. How about relative direction?
7. Slide 23 - Provide an additional example of absolute distance. How about relative distance?
8. Slide 24 - what are the 3 types of cartographic scale we use in geography? What kind of map do you always see them on, reference or thematic?
9. Slide 25 - what are the 6 types of geographic scale we consider in human geography?

10. Slide 26 application of geographic scale small v large: (do your best!)

- a. Left =
- b. Center =
- c. Right =

11. Slide 27 application of geographic scale local/national/regional/global: (do your best!)

- a. Left =
- b. Center =
- c. Right =

### **Maps are Selective in Information**

12. Slide 28 – Explain how the map on the right is connected to the question(s) on the left.

13. Slide 29 – Explain how the map on the right is connected to the question(s) on the left.

14. Slide 30 – Explain how the map on the right is connected to the question(s) on the left.

15. FYI – the Mercator projection is helpful for navigation. Given that last detail, which of the 3 projections do you like the best? Why?

### **Topic 1.2 Geographic Data**

16. What are examples of organizations and/or individuals who may do geographical fieldwork?

17. Compare and contrast GIS and GPS.

18. Where does spatial information come from?

19. What are examples of qualitative and quantitative data used by geographers?

### **Topic 1.3 – The Power of Geographic Data**

20. Slide 51 – For each map above, identify the geographic scale. Who might find the left map most helpful? Who might find the right map most helpful? Think of a personal, Business/organizational, or government decision that can be made using each map.

21. Slide 52 - - For each map above, identify the geographic scale. Who might find the left map most helpful? Who might find the right map most helpful? Think of a personal, Business/organizational, or government decision that can be made using each map.

### **Topic 1.4 – Spatial Concepts**

22. Slide 60 – Application – what can we infer about these places based on their toponyms? Choose 3 and explain what their names tell us about them.

23. Slide 61 – Application – describe the site and situation of Madison High School. Minimum 2 of each, please.

24. Slide 62 – Name some of the characteristics of our school that provide a sense of place.

25. Slide 64 – Both maps show flow. What is moving in each of them?

26. Slide 65 – application – how do each of the following relate to distance decay?

27. Slides 66 & 67 – define time-space compression and explain its relationship to distance decay.

28. Choose 2 maps on slide 69 and explain how each illustrates this statement: Geographers analyze patterns in order to develop theories and understandings about how humans interact with Earth and one another.



**Summer Assignment Part 3 - Complete these questions using Hildebrant (the textbook) Modules 1-6.** Responses do not have to be in full sentences, but must be handwritten to receive credit.

Answer the numbered questions below. Please respond to the questions in Hildebrandt that accompany the following Figures. In some cases, I have included follow-up or additional questions – do these once you answer the questions in the book.

**M1 - Introduction to Maps**

**Info from the Course and Exam Description (CED):**

- **Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.**
- **Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.**
- **All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.**

1. Figure 1.1
2. Figure 1.3 & 1.4 - connect these!
3. Figure 1.5
4. Figure 1.6
5. Figure 1.7
6. Figure 1.9 What do you think explains this pattern?
7. Figure 1.10
8. Figure 1.11. Hint for the red line: HRP
9. Figure 1.12
10. Figure 1.13

11. Figure 1.14

12. Figure 1.16

13. Figure 1.17

14. Figure 1.18

15. Figure 1.19

16. Figure 1.20

17. Figure 1.22

## **M2 - Geographic Data**

### **From the CED:**

- **Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.**
- **Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.**
- **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.**
- **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.**

18. Figure 2.11

## **M3 - Spatial Concepts and Types of Diffusion**

19. **Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.** How do these illustrate spatial relationships? [Good video on this.](#)

20. Figure 3.5

#### **M4 - Human-Environment Interaction**

21. How are sustainability, natural resources, and land use concepts of nature and society?

22. Describe how theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.

#### **M5 - Scales of Analysis**

**From the CED:**

- **Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.**
- **Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.**

23. Figure 5.2

24. Figure 5.3

25. Figure 5.4 – Add why you think this is the case.

26. Figure 5.5 – Add why you think this is the case.

27. Figure 5.6

28. Figure 5.7

## **M6 - Regional Analysis**

### **From the CED:**

- **Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.**
- **Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.**
- **Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.**
- **Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.**

29. Figure 6.1

30. Figure 6.5

31. Figure 6.8

32. Figure 6.9

33. Figure 6.10 – Add why you think this is the case.