

Name _____

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

REVIEW 1-6

Chapter 1: Thinking Geographically

Chapter 2: Population

Chapter 3: Migration

Chapter 4: Culture

Chapter 5: Language

Chapter 6: Religion

Name:

CHAPTER 1

_____ Formal Region	_____ Longitude
_____ Vernacular Region	_____ Pattern
_____ Globalization	_____ Space-time compression
_____ Distribution	_____ Distance Decay
_____ Density	_____ Diffusion
_____ Arithmetic Density	_____ Hearth
_____ Concentration	_____ Relocation Diffusion
_____ Clustered	_____ Hierarchical Diffusion
_____ Dispersed	_____ Contagious Diffusion
_____ Site	_____ Toponym
_____ Situation	_____ Remote Sensing
_____ Latitude	_____ GIS

1. geometric arrangement of objects in space
2. around the globe, parallel to the equator
3. place from which an innovation originates
4. physical characteristic of a place
5. computer system that can capture, store, query, analyze, display data
6. farther way one group is from another, the less likely the two are to interact
7. frequency with which something occurs in space
8. objects in an area that are close together
9. acquisition of data from a satellite orbiting Earth
10. a uniform or homogenous region
11. location of a place relative to other places
12. process by which a characteristic spreads across space
13. spread of an idea from persons of authority or power to others of authority or power
14. describes the reduction in the time it takes for something to reach another place
15. the name given to a place
16. process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide
17. the extent of a feature's spread over space
18. arrangement of a feature in space
19. total number of objects in an area, used to compare the distribution of population
20. objects in an area are relatively far apart
21. perceptual region, place that people believe exists as part of their identity
22. spread of an idea through physical movement of people
23. rapid, widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population
24. an arc drawn between North and South poles, meridians

Five Themes of Geography:

M=

R=

H=

L=

P=

Identifying Places. Give an example of identifying place using each of the terms below:

- Toponym:
- Situation:
- Site:
- Mathematical Location:

Latitude =

Longitude =

Telling time with Latitude. International agreement designated the time at prime meridian or 0° longitude as GMT = _____

15° = _____ (how much time?)

Space-Time Compression =

Name:

CHAPTER 2

The scientific study of population characteristics is _____.

Population Concentrations. 2/3 of the World's Population is clustered in four regions. Name the Region and give one country that belongs to this region.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

What do these places have in common?

Ecumene:

Which regions are sparsely concentrated and why?

-
-
-
-

Three measures of density help geographers describe the distribution of people.

1. _____: total number of people divided by total land area
2. _____: number of people supported by a unit of arable land
3. _____: number of farmers to the amount of arable land

DEPENDENCY RATE
NATURAL INCREASE
LIFE EXPECTANCY

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH
INFANT MORTALITY RATE
DOUBLING TIME

CRUDE BIRTH RATE
CRUDE DEATH RATE
TOTAL FERTILITY

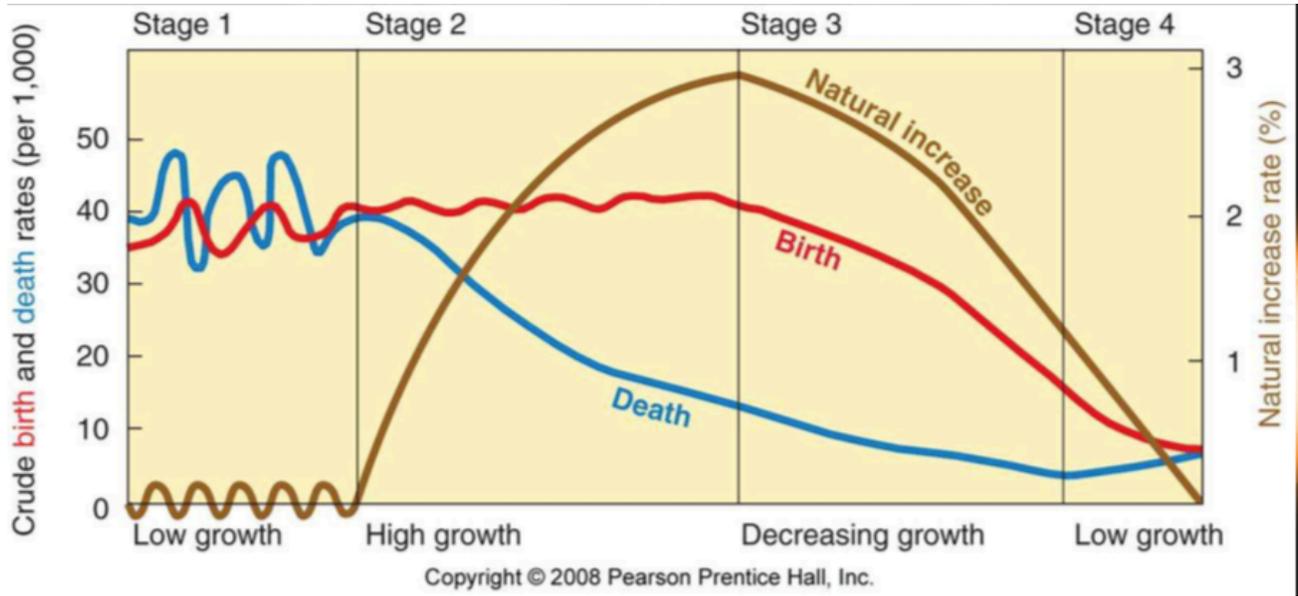
- _____ total number of lives births in a year for every 1000 people alive
- _____ total number of deaths in a year for every 1000 people alive
- _____ percentage by which a population grows in a year
- _____ number of years needed to double a population
- _____ average number of children a woman will have
- _____ annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age
- _____ the average number a years a new born infant can expect to live
- _____ ratio of people who do not work to those who are capable
- _____ when CBR declines to the point where it equals CDR

THOMAS MALTHUS & POPULATION GROWTH

Malthus Theory:

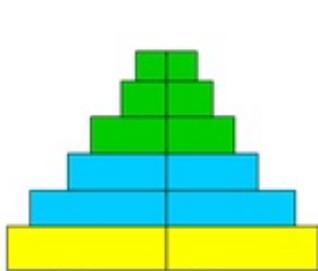
Facts that support Malthus theory: (Neo-Malthusians)

Critics arguments on Malthus:

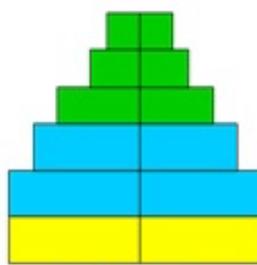


Stage →	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Growth				
Reasons/ Explanation for NIR				
Example of a country in this stage				

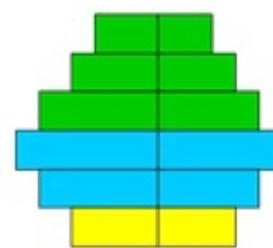
Population Pyramid	Expanding	Stable	Declining
Explain what is happening			
Examples			
Problems they may face in the future			



Expanding



Stable



Declining

 → Pre reproductive

 → Reproductive

 → Post reproductive

Epidemiological Transition =

Stages	Description of Diseases:
Stage 1	
Stage 2	
Stages 3 & 4	
Stage 5 possible	

Pro-natal Policy:

Example:

Anti-natal Policy:

Example:

Name:

CHAPTER 3

Motives for Migration. Give an example of each:

Economic pull factor: _____

Economic push factor: _____

Cultural push factor: _____

Cultural pull factor: _____

Environmental push factor: _____

Environmental pull factor: _____

Refugee=

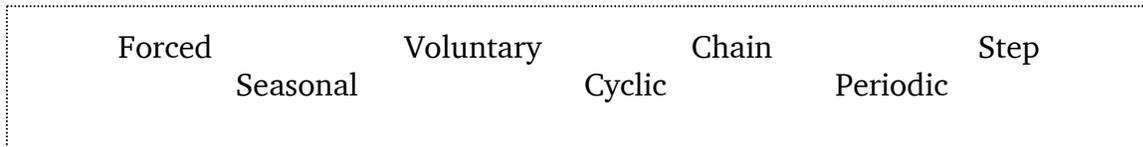
Name three reasons refugees flee their countries:

-
-
-

Name four impacts refugees have on receiving countries:

-
-
-
-

Give a specific example of a refugee crisis:



_____ During Andrew Jackson’s presidency, the Cherokee Indians were relocated to the Midwest in an infamous experience known as the “Trail of Tears”

_____ My neighbor moved here from El Salvador to be closer to relatives who moved here last year

_____ When moving to San Francisco, a college graduate first buys a condo in the suburbs before waiting to buy an apartment in the inner-city.

_____ Thousands have been lured to Scotland and Ireland for new job opportunities in the oil businesses

_____ Every year, my grandparents spend the winters in sunny Florida rather than in the cold of Michigan

_____ Everyone in this class participates in this kind of movement when they wake up every morning and go to school

_____ A US Army Colonel is deployed to South Korea with his family for 9 months

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a. International | _____ | New York City to Seaford |
| b. Intraregional | _____ | Detroit to Quebec |
| c. Interregional | _____ | leaving Boston, MA |
| d. Immigration | _____ | going to Dallas, TX |
| e. Emigration | _____ | West Coast to Midwest |

Distance Decay =

Gravity Model =

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration =

Zelinsky's Migration Transition

	Migration Patterns according to Zelinsky
Stage 1	
Stage 2	
Stage 3 & 4	

Net-in migration=

Net-out migration =

The three largest global migration flows:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Immigration to the United States

ERA	WHO CAME	WHY THEY CAME
Initial Settlement of Colonies		
19 th Century Immigration from Europe	First Wave:	
	Second Wave:	
	Third Wave:	
Recent Immigration from Less Developed Regions		

Name:

CHAPTER 4

FOLK CULTURE		POP CULTURE
	Origin	
	Diffusion	
	Distribution Across Earth	
	Impact on Environment	

How can you preserve folk cultures?

Why would folk cultures want to keep popular cultures out?

Name:

CHAPTER 5

Three tribes that invaded England:

Standard Language _____

Dialect _____

Lingua Franca _____

Spanglish _____

Franglais _____

Ebonics _____

Isogloss _____

Pidgin Language _____

- a. a boundary that separates regions in which different language usages predominate
- b. Widespread use of English in the French Language
- c. a language of international communication
- d. dialect that is well established and widely recognized as the most acceptable for government, business, education and mass communication
- e. Combination of Spanish and English
- f. simplified form of a lingua franca, learn few rules and mix in their own
- g. African American dialect, combination of ebony and phonics
- h. a regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation

Give an example of an...

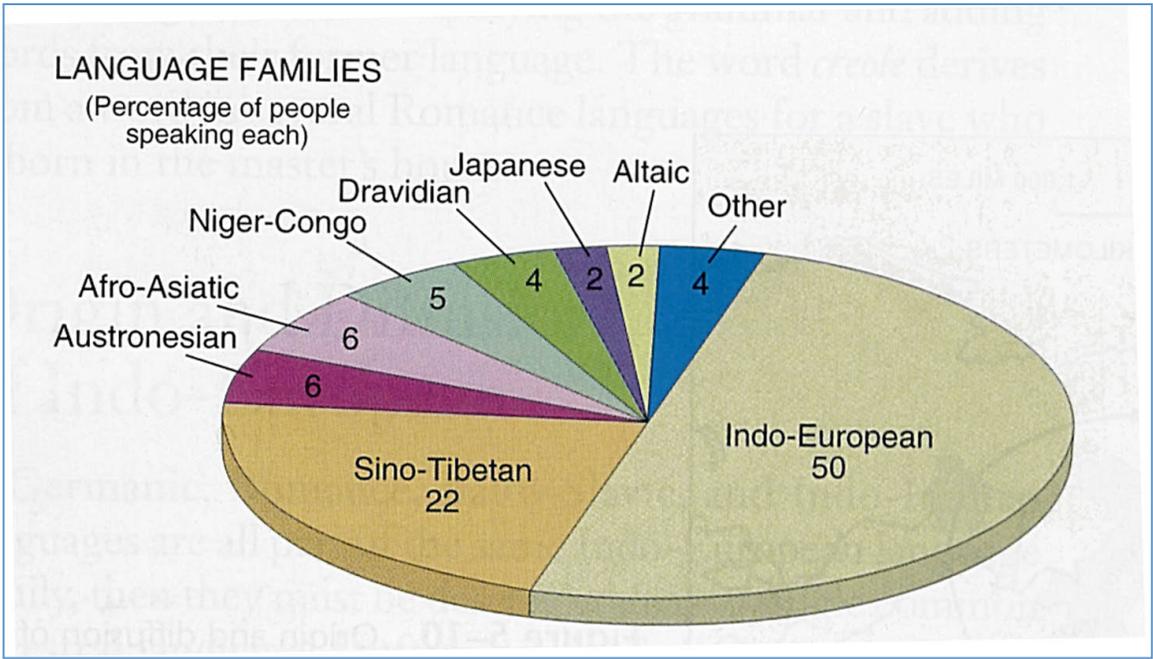
Extinct language _____

Endangered language _____

Revived language _____

Isolated language _____

	Definition	Classification of English
Language Family		
Language Branch		
Language Group		



Give two examples that show the dominance of English:

-
-

Describe the situation in two multilingual states.

-
-

Name:

CHAPTER 6

Universalizing Religion	Ethnic Religion
Definition	
Origin	
Diffusion	
Holy Places/Holidays	

Top Religions in the World	Top Universalizing Religions	Top Ethnic Religions
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	

Describe an example of a religious conflict → religion vs. social change

Describe an example of a religious conflict → religion vs. communism

Describe an example of a religious conflict → religion vs. religion