

WELCOME TO APHG 2018-2019!

This is a rigorous, reading- comprehension heavy class. From the moment you enter this course, we begin a countdown to your Advanced Placement exam in May.

ASSIGNMENT OUTLINE:

Your summer assignment consists of 5 parts:

- 1.) A reading guide corresponding to Chapter 1 in your book (Rubenstein, 10th edition). MUST BE PRINTED, THEN HANDWRITTEN ANSWERS.
- 2.) Your first set of vocabulary flashcards you are required to complete. Chapter 1 consists of 57 terms, though the amount of terms varies per chapter.
- 3.) A short case study assignment based on a case study found in your book.
- 4.) A video assignment with follow-up questions.
- 5.) A map checklist- print this and keep this with you throughout the school year. You must know all content under the section titled 'General' for a map quiz during the second week of school.

Questions/ Concerns?

Generally speaking, you will receive a similar amount of assignments such as these throughout the school year- one set of assignments per each chapter we work through (total of 13 chapters).

The assignments are all worth points, but more importantly: they will help you study for tests, which are a heavy determinant of your grade in the course. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me at Erika.numeriano@browardschools.com!

Key Issue 1: How Do Geographers Describe Where Things Are? (Pages 5-13)

Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.

1.	Define <i>map:</i>	
2.	What is the science	of mapmaking called?
3.	What are the two p	ourposes that maps serve?
4.	Who first used the	term "geography"?
	a. What does	the term "geography" mean? (You may have to look it up!)
5. 	Provide examples o	f developments in geography for each of the following:
	Chinese	
	Muslims	
	Age of Discovery (16 th Century)	
6.	Define <i>scale:</i>	
		e advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's ke a neighborhood – that is, a <i>large-scale map</i> ?

b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a *small-scale map*, have?

7.	When geographers conve projections have some di typically become distorte	stortion (only a glob	e has none). List	the four things that
8.	Two important projection below to compare their a			n. Complete the chart
		Merca	tor	Robinson
	Advantages			
	Disadvantages			
9.	Define <i>remote sensing:</i>			
10.	List several things that ge	eographers can map	using remotely s	ensed data.
11.	Complete the following r	egarding a <i>Global Po</i>	ositioning Systen	1
	Elements/Co	mponents	Uses/	'Implementation
12.	Geographers use GIS (Ge <u>four</u> examples of types or		•	e "layers" of data. Give
13.	Explain a <i>mashup</i> in relat	ion to geography an	d GIS.	

Key Issue 2: Why Is Each Point on Earth Unique? (Pages 13-23)

1.	Define toponym:
2.	Identify four ways in which places can receive names
3.	Define <i>site:</i>
4.	List some <i>site characteristics:</i>
5.	Complete the following sentence about site: Human actions can the characteristics of a site.
6.	Define <i>situation:</i>
7.	What role do <u>familiar places</u> have in understanding situation of <u>unfamiliar places</u> ?
8.	What place is designated as 0 degrees <u>longitude</u> ?
9.	What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees longitude?
10.	What is the name for the line drawn at 0 degrees <u>latitude</u> ?
11.	How is a degree of longitude or latitude further subdivided?
12.	How many degrees of longitude do you need to travel across to pass through one "hour" of time (or one time zone)?
13.	How many time zones are there?

- 14. Using an outside source, find out which country first adopted time zones and when that occurred.
- 15. What is the longitude of the International Date Line?
- 16. Use page 18 and the information in the reading to annotate the map below.
 - a. Draw the Prime Meridian and International Date Line.
 - b. Label the country that moved the International Date Line in 1997.



17. A <i>region</i> is an _	of _	 defined by one or
more		
	_	

18. One contemporary (current) approach to studying the cultural landscape is called the *regional studies approach*. What do geographers who adopt this view believe regarding regions?

19. Complete the chart below which details types of regions identified by geographers:

	Formal Region	Functional Region	Vernacular Region
Also Called			
Definition			
Example			

	Example			
20.	What two mea	anings of culture do geograph	ers study?	
21.	Prepare a bulle	eted list about the word CULT	URE.	
	_	ographer conclude that two (ney bear some sort of cause a	or more) phenomena are "spand effect relationship).	ntially
23.	Define <i>cultura</i>	l ecology.		
		mpare/ contrast the difference ow are they similar? How are	ce between <i>environmental de</i> they different?	terminism and
25.	What are the t	ypes of climates geographers	identify?	
26.	In what major	way does climate <u>influence</u> hi	uman activities? (Give an exan	nple)

27.	What are the $\underline{\textbf{two}}$ major problems with which geographers are concerned as far as	soil is
	concerned?	

Key

-	ssue 3: Why Are Different Places Similar? (Pages 28-39)				
1.	Define <i>globalization:</i>				
2.	How was the recession that began in 2008 an example of globalization?				
3.	In what ways is globalization of culture shown in the landscape? Provide an example.				
4.	In what ways has the communications revolution played a role in globalization?				
5.	Why might some group(s) of people oppose globalism or globalization?				
6.	Define <i>space</i> .				
7	The of a feature in is known as its				
,.	distribution.				
8.	Define <i>density:</i>				
9.	The way in which a feature is spread over space is known as concentration . What are the opposite ends of the spectrum of concentration? a.				
	b.				
10.	10. In the boxes below, draw 10 dots in each so that the density is the same in each, but illustrate and label the two different kinds of concentration.				

	Ethnicity	Gender	Sexual Orientation
12 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		2	
13. What is	space-time compression	n?	
14. How has	s interaction between pl	laces changed? (think ne	tworks)
15. In the pa	ast, most interaction be	tween places required w	hat?
16. Describe	e the phenomenon knov	vn as distance decav .	
20. 200.130	e the phenomenon the	m as alstance acca ;	
17. Diffusio	n is defined as the proce	·	stic spreads across space. With
	o diffusion, define and,	where possible, give an e	example of each of the
regard t			
	ng:	where possible, give an e	
	ng:		
	ng:	Diffu	
	Hearth	Diffu	
	Hearth Relocation Diffusion	Diffu	
	Hearth	Diffu	
	Hearth Relocation Diffusion	Diffu	
followin	Hearth Relocation Diffusion	Diffu	
followin	Hearth Relocation Diffusion Hierarchical Diffusion	Diffu	
followin	Hearth Relocation Diffusion Hierarchical Diffusion Contagious Diffusion	Diffu	
	Hearth Relocation Diffusion Hierarchical Diffusion	Diffu	

11. List the two different types of **patterns** given in the text.

18. Give some examples of things that <u>slow interaction among groups</u> .
19. Global culture and economy are increasingly centered in the 3 core (hearth) regions of: a.
b.
c.
20. What are the three major reasons for these three areas being hearths?
a.
b.
C.
21. Explain why there is an increasing economic gap between regions in the world. (AKA: uneven development).

Assignment 2:

Directions: Look up the following words in your textbook (or another source) and create your vocabulary flashcards. **SOME WORDS MAY NOT BE HIGHLIGHTED, AND WILL REQUIRE THAT YOU READ THE SECTION AND INFER A MEANING.** Words with a * next to it will not be in the text, but will be covered during class lectures or other APHG sources (you may use the internet)

- 1. Globalization
- 2. Human Geography
- 3. Physical Geography
- 4. Map
- 5. Place
- 6. Region
- 7. Scale
- 8. Space
- 9. Connections
- 10. Eratosthenes
- 11. Ptolemy
- 12. Projection
- 13. Land Ordinance of 1785
 - Township
 - Principal Meridians
 - Base Lines
 - Section
- 14. Global Positioning System
- 15. Remote Sensing
- 16. Geographic Information System
- 17. Location
- 18. Toponym
- 19. Site
- 20. Situation
- 21. Prime Meridian/Longitude
- 22. Parallel/Latitude
- 23. Cultural Landscape
- 24. Regional Studies
- 25. Formal/Uniform/Homogenous Region
- 26. Functional (Nodal) Region
- 27. Vernacular (Perceptual) Region
- 28. Mental Map
- 29. Culture
- 30. Cultural Ecology
- 31. Environmental Determinism
- 32. Possibilism
- 33. Resource
- 34. Biomes
- 35. Polder
- 36. Transnational Corporation
- 37. Distribution
- 38. Density
- 39. Concentration
- 40. Pattern
- 41. Space- Time Compression
- 42. Distance Decay
- 43. Diffusion
- 44. Hearth
- 45. Relocation Diffusion
- 46. Hierarchical Diffusion
- 47. Contagious Diffusion

- 48. Stimulus Diffusion
- 49. Uneven development
- 50. Sequent Occupance*
- 51. Agglomeration*
- 52. Friction of Distance*
- 53. Connectivity (DIFFERENT than connections)*
- 54. Accessibility*
- 55. Infrastructure*
- 56. Time-Space Convergence*
- 57. Complementarity*

Format for Vocabulary assignment:

- Front side =
 - 1. Vocabulary term
- Back side =
 - 1. Definition in words that you understand
 - 2. Connection to your life OR
 - Example OR
 - Analogy OR
 - Picture OR
 - Mnemonic Device OR
 - Use the term in a sentence

Example Card: Front / Back

Demography

EN (YOUR Initials)

Def: (Demographics) The study of population patterns / rates changes.

Ex: The Crude Death Rate of the USA.

- All index cards should:
 - o Be handwritten!!!
 - Display the unit number (top left)
 - o Your initials (bottom right)
 - Be numbered (top right)
- Points will be deducted if index cards are not:
 - o In numerical order
 - o secured with a clip or rubber band (STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY!!!!)

Assignment 3:

CASE STUDY (Pgs. 27-28): THE NETHERLANDS & FLORIDA (Possibilism) Print and complete case studies which describe human modifications of and adaptation to the local environment. To do so, annotate the blank maps (using images 1-21 and 1-22) and bullet in concise notes to the right of each.

A) THE NETHERLANDS



B) FLORIDA



<u>Assignment 4:</u> Directions: Watch the Crash Course World History episodes on Globalization and answer the following questions. You may print the questions, but answers must be handwritten.

Crash Course: Globalization (Pt. 1):

- 1. What is Economic Interdependence and why has it increased in recent years?
- 2. Explain how a T-Shirt symbolizes the impact of globalization.
- 3. How has Globalization been good for business, culture, and the world as a whole (2 ways)? How has it been bad (2 ways)?
- 4. What factors have sped up the process of globalization in the modern era (4 ways)?

Crash Course: Globalization (Pt. 2)

- 5. List and explain 5 impacts that globalization has had on the world.
- 6. Overall, has globalization been good or bad in your opinion? Explain using reasoning and evidence.

PRINT THIS CHART AND KEEP IT IN YOUR FOLDER THROUGHOUT THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Review and <u>be prepared to take an assessment</u> over these locations throughout the school year. Don't stress out about this, but do some review and familiarize yourself with this information. Think of this knowledge as the ABC's and 1,2,3's of geography. The rationale for this assessment: <u>It is impossible to form mental maps and answer complicated questions about an area if you do not have any geographic knowledge about these places.</u>

General Stuff		Major Mountain Ranges		Major F	Major Rivers	
□ 5 Oceans			Himalayas		Rhine	
	7 continents		Rockies		Amazon	
	Equator		Andes		Yangtze	
	Prime Meridian		Alps		Mississippi	
	Tropic of Cancer		Caucasus		Ganges	
	Tropic of Capricorn		Urals		Nile	
_	riopic of capiteoiti		Appalachian		Congo	
		_	приненин	_	congo	
Major [Deserts / Other stuff		Have some sense of development levels of	Major E	odies of Water	
	Sahara		regions. Rich (Highly		Great Lakes	
	Great Sandy Desert		Developed),		Mediterranean Sea	
_	Australia		Developing (Middle		Black Sea	
	Gobi		Income), Poor (Less		Caspian Sea	
	Siberia		Developed)		Red Sea	
_	0.50.14		Characteristics of		Arabian Sea	
		_	regions: religion,		South China Sea	
			language, ethnicity etc		Caribbean Sea	
			ianguage, etimierty etc		Aral Sea	
Canadia	an Provinces	Major	World Cities			
Calladia	British Columbia	iviajoi v	World Cities			
	Yukon Territory		New York City		Chicago	
	Alberta		London		Beijing	
	Saskatchewan		Tokyo		Bombay (Mumbai)	
	Northwest Territories		Paris		Mexico City	
_	Manitoba		Cairo		Tehran	
	Quebec		Sydney		Washington D.C.	
	New Brunswick		Sao Paulo		Lagos	
	Nova Scotia		Johannesburg	_	Calcutta	
	Newfoundland/ Labrador		Moscow	_	Toronto	
	Nunavut		Hong Kong	_	Singapore	
	Ontario					
N4-:	Mandal Daniana					
Major V	World Regions –					
	Middle East					
	South East Asia					
	South Asia					
	Sub-Saharan Africa					
	Sahel Africa					
	Latin America					
	Central America					
	Caribbean					

Western Europe
Eastern Europe
Former USSR
Oceania

Africa		North America & South		Asia	
	South Africa	Americ	a		Vietnam
	Madagascar				Thailand
	Sudan		United States		Japan
	Niger		Argentina		India
	Algeria		Guatemala		Singapore
	Nigeria		Bolivia		Burma
	Somalia		Cuba		Mongolia
	Morocco		Brazil		China
	Libya		Haiti		Cambodia
	Egypt		Chile		Indonesia
	Kenya		Honduras		South Korea
	Chad		Colombia		Philippines
	Mali		Costa Rica		
	Congo/Zaire		Ecuador		
	Rwanda		Bahamas		
	Botswana		Peru		
	Ethiopia		Panama	Other:	
	Zimbabwe		Venezuela		
			Nicaragua		Australia
			El Salvador		New Zealand
			Canada		
			Mexico		
Europe Sou		Southw	est Asia		
			Kuwait		
	Ireland		Syria		
	Russia		Iraq		
	Sweden		Lebanon		
	Greece		Saudi Arabia		
	Romania		Israel		
	Slovakia		Iran		
	Czech Republic		Jordan		
	Norway		Turkey		
	Spain		Afghanistan		
	Croatia	All 50 U	S States and Regions		
	Yugoslavia				
	Germany		Northeast		
	France		Southeast		
	United Kingdom		Midwest		
	Italy		Southwest		
	Poland		Rocky Mountain		
	Finland		Pacific West		
	Bosnia				