

WELCOME TO APHG 2019-2020

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 55 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.Luna@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** purposes 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 of developments in geography for each of the following:

Chinese		
Muslims		
Age of Discovery (16 th Century)		

6. Define scale:

- a. What is the advantage of a map which shows only a small portion of the earth's surface like a neighborhood that is, a *large-scale map*?
- b. What advantage does a map which shows the entire globe, a *small-scale map*, have?
- 7. When geographers convert the round Earth to a flat map, they use a **projection**. All projections have some distortion (only a globe has none). List the <u>four</u> things that typically become distorted in various projections and explain the distortion.

	Mercator	Robinson	
Advantages			
Disadvantages			
Define <i>remote sensing:</i>			
. List several things that geo	graphers can map using ren	notely sensed data.	
. List several tilligs that geo	p. aprilers can map asing ren	iotor, serisca autui	
. Complete the following re	garding a <i>Global Positioning</i>	ı System	
. Complete the following rep Elements/Co		Uses/Implementation	
Elements/Co	mponents graphic Information System		amples o
Elements/Co	mponents graphic Information System	Uses/Implementation	amples o

2. Identify **four** ways in which places can receive names

8. Two important projections are the **Mercator** and the **Robinson.** Complete the chart below to compare their

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			

20.	What two meanings of culture do geographers study?
21.	Prepare a bulleted list about the word CULTURE .
22.	How does a geographer conclude that two (or more) phenomena are "spatially associated" (they bear some sort of cause and effect relationship).
23.	Define <i>cultural ecology</i> .
24.	Define AND compare/ contrast the difference between <i>environmental determinism and possibilism</i> . How are they similar? How are they different?
25.	What are the types of climates geographers identify?
	In what major way does climate <u>influence</u> human activities? (Give an example) What are the <u>two</u> major problems with which geographers are concerned as far as soil is concerned?
=	sue 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 spectrum of concentration?	oread over space is known as conc	entration. What are the opposit	e ends of the
	b.			
10.	In the boxes below, draw 10 do different kinds of concentration	ts in each so that the density is th	e same in each, but illustrate an	d label the two
11.	List the two different types of p	atterns given in the text.		
12.	In what ways does each of the f	following play a role in geography	?	
	Ethnicity	Gender	Sexual Orientation	
13.	What is space-time compression	n?		
14.	How has interaction between p	laces changed? (think networks)		
15.	In the past, most interaction be	tween places required what?		
16.	Describe the phenomenon know	wn as distance decay .		

		Diffusion
	Hearth	
	Relocation Diffusion	
	Hierarchical Diffusion	
Expansion Diffusion	Contagious Diffusion	
	Stimulus Diffusion	
18. Give some	e examples of things that s	slow interaction among groups.
19. Global cul	ture and economy are inc	reasingly centered in the 3 core (hearth) regions of:
a.	,	
b.		
c.		
20. What are a.	the <u>three</u> major reasons f	or these three areas being hearths ?
u.		
b.		
C.		
21. Explain wl	hy there is an increasing e	conomic gap between regions in the world. (AKA: uneven development

17. *Diffusion* is defined as the process by which a characteristic spreads across space. With regard to diffusion,

define and, where possible, give an example of each of the following:

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*
 - * Please place all on card #13
- 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. Formal (Uniform/ Homogenous) Region
- 25. Functional (Nodal) Region
- 26. Vernacular (Perceptual) Region
- 27. Mental Map

- 28. Culture
- 29. Environmental Determinism
- 30. Possibilism
- 31. Resource
- 32. Biomes
- 33. Polder
- 34. Transnational Corporation
- 35. Distribution
- 36. Density
- 37. Concentration
- 38. Pattern
- 39. Space-Time Compression
- 40. Distance Decay
- 41. Diffusion
- 42. Hearth
- 43. Relocation Diffusion
- 44. Hierarchical Diffusion
- 45. Contagious Diffusion
- 46. Stimulus Diffusion
- 47. Uneven development
- 48. Sequent Occupance*
- 49. Agglomeration*
- 50. Friction of Distance*
- 51. Connectivity (DIFFERENT than connections)*
- 52. Accessibility*
- 53. Infrastructure*
- 54. Time-Space Convergence*
- 55. 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 and adaptation to the local environment. To do so, annotate (label) the blank maps (using images 1-21 and 1-22) and bullet in concise notes to the right of each image below.

A) THE NETHERLANDS



B) FLORIDA



Assignment 4:

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.

AP Human Geography: Mapping Knowledge 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 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 or capricorn		Appalachian		Congo
		_	Apparacilian	_	Congo
Major E	Deserts / Other stuff		Have some sense of	Major E	Bodies of Water
			development levels of		
	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
			Characteristics of		Arabian Sea
			regions: religion,		South China Sea
			language, ethnicity etc		Caribbean Sea
					Aral Sea
Canadia	an Provinces	Major V	World Cities		
	British Columbia				
	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				
Major	World Regions –				
Iviajoi	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	

		T			
Africa		North A	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		Southw	vest Asia		
			Kuwait		
	Ireland		Syria		
	Russia		Iraq		
	Sweden		Lebanon	3	
	Greece		Saudi Arabia	3	
	Romania		Israel		
	Slovakia		Iran		
	Czech Republic		Jordan		
	Norway		Turkey	Y	
	Spain		Afghanistan		
	Croatia	All 50 U	IS States and Regions		
	Yugoslavia				
	Germany		Northeast		
	France		Southeast		
	United Kingdom		Midwest		
	Italy		Southwest		
	Poland		Rocky Mountain		
	Finland		Pacific West		
	Bosnia				