**AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**THE LAST NEWS – POSSIBLE AP EXAM FRQ’s**

These subjects have yet to be asked a Free Response Question on the AP Exam. So just to remember…

*CENTRAL PLACE THEORY – of Walter Christaller (U7)*

Central place theory is a geographical theory that seeks to explain the size and spacing of human settlements. It rests on the notion that centralization is a natural principle of order and that human settlements follow it. The theory suggests that there are laws determining the number, size and distribution of towns. He was interested only in their functions as *markets*, thus excluding specialist towns such as *mining* settlements. He argued that population alone couldn’t measure the significance of a town.

Walter Christaller developed the Central Place theory to explain the size and spacing of cities that specialize in selling goods and services.

The theory consists of **two basic concepts:**

1) **threshold** -- the *minimum market* needed to bring a firm or city selling goods and services into existence and to keep it in business

2) **range** -- the average *maximum distance* people will travel to purchase goods and services

The Central Place Theory has been criticized for being static; it does not incorporate the temporal aspect in the development of central places. Furthermore, the theory holds up well when it comes to agricultural areas, but not industrial or postindustrial areas due to their diversified nature of various services etc.

*THOMAS MALTHUS (U2)*

*Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798). Food production increases arithmetically (linear, constant) while population increases geometrically (exponentially, compounded). This will lead to mass starvation and disease, which he called “negative checks” on the population.

![Comparison of Exponential and Arithmetic Growth](image)

- **Neo-Malthusian:** Supports ideas of Malthus
  - Human suffering greater than M. predicted
  - Not just inevitable stage in history
- **Anti-Malthusian:** not in agreement
  - Food production not linear -> has become exponential as well
    - Cultivated land increased
    - New seeds and fertilizers used

*STATE SHAPES: 5 of them (U4)*

Compact (Poland), Fragmented (Indonesia), Prorupt (Thailand), Elongated (Chile), Perforated (Leshoto)

Pros / Cons of each shape – Resources, trade, defense, unity, balkanization LANDLOCKED!!!
*HEARTLAND THEORY and GEOPOLITICS – Mackinder (U4)*

Geopolitics is the study that analyzes geography, history, and social science with reference to spatial politics and patterns at various scales (ranging from the level of the state to international). The Geographical Pivot of History was an article submitted by Halford John Mackinder in 1904 that advanced his Heartland Theory. Mackinder extended the scope of geopolitical analysis to encompass the entire globe.

According to Mackinder, the earth's land surface was divisible into:

- The World-Island, comprising the interlinked continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This was the largest, most populous, and richest of all possible land combinations.
- The peripheral island groups of the Americas, Australia, Japan, and the British Isles.

The Heartland lay at the centre of the world island

Any power which controlled the World-Island would control well over 50% of the world's resources. The Heartland's size and central position made it the key to controlling the World-Island.

*GIDEON SJÖBERG – CITY CLASSIFICATION (U7)*

- Cities are products of their societies
  - 1. Folk-Preliterate (agricultural settlement)
  - 2. Feudal (Status of houses {manor})
  - 3. Preindustrial (architecture and arts influence on religious / gov’t buildings)
  - 4. Urban-Industrial (high rise / econ. & financial takeover of city core)

*LEAST COST THEORY - ALFRED WEBER MODEL (U6)*

- Developed model for location of manufacturing establishments
  - Least Cost Theory – locating a plant to minimize 3 types of costs
    - 1. Transportation
    - 2. Labor
    - 3. Agglomeration – clustering of people or activities
  - Businesses benefit from close proximity because they share labor pools, services, facilities
  - Big cities more advantageous

*DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION CYCLE (4 Stages) (U2)*

Based on W. Europe’s experience, of changes in population growth exhibited by countries undergoing industrialization.

1. HIGH STATIONARY STAGE: high birth / death rates, little long term growth
2. EARLY EXPANDING STAGE: high fertility and declining mortality
3. LATE EXPANDING STAGE: with declining fertility, but as with already low mortality, continuing significant growth
4. LOW STATIONARY STAGE: low fertility, low mortality, low rate of growth (industrialized countries)

The Demographic Transition
Floor plans might stay the same, but as we industrialize, building materials no longer limited to what is available in the region / what it can provide. Can import other materials.

1. Unchanged - Traditional: traditional layouts, no changes, not influenced by external influences / cultures
2. Modified - Traditional: some new building materials used, elements don’t alter original layouts. Maybe add windows for ex.
3. Modernized - Traditional: new materials, new layouts & floorplans, elements of traditional, but modernization taken over tradition – 2 car garage, 2-3 bathrooms
4. Modern: advanced technology, comfortable and practical, hygiene, common in USA – way to control everything

*ERNST RAVENSTEIN – 5 LAWS OF MIGRATION – (U2)
1. Net migration amounts to a fraction of the gross migration between two places
2. The majority of migrants move a short distance
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big cities
4. Urban residents are less migratory that inhabitants of rural areas
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults

Gravity Model: A measure (mathematical prediction) of the interaction of places
- # of migrants declines as distance they must travel increases

*COLIN RENFREW MODEL (U3)
3 separate source agricultural areas (hearts) gave rise to 3 separate language families
- Anatolia > diffused Indo European languages
- W. Fertile Crescent > diffused languages of N. Africa and Arabia
- E. Fertile Crescent > diffused into Iran, Pakistan, and India (but later would be replaced by Indo-European)

*Evolution of Boundary - 3 stages (U4)

1. DEFINITION – treaty-like definition on the landscape agreed upon
2. DELIMITATION – Put line on the map officially
3. DEMARCATION – Making the Boundary known – fences, markers, signs

*Land Survey Systems (U7)

Cadastral System – Delineates property lines regulated by law
- Helps for taxation purposes
- Verifies land value
- Most notable is the…

- Rectangular Survey System – Adopted by US Gov’t after Revolution
  - Part of Township-and-Range System
  - designed to disperse families evenly
  - rigid, grid-like pattern on land
  - section lines drawn w/out reference to terrain
  - imposed remarkable uniformity across the land
- Metes & Bounds Survey System – Natural Features used to demarcate irregular patterns of land
- Long Lot System – divided land into narrow parcels stretching back from rivers, roads, or canals
**World Systems Theory (U6)**
- By Immanuel Wallerstein
- Promoting Core-Periphery Theory
- Divides world into Core, Semi-Periphery, and Periphery
- Highlights power relationships among places
- Does not assume that socioeconomic change will take place the same everywhere
- Social Change of Developing world linked to economic activities of developed world.
- Describes development on multi spatial scales (local, regional, national, global)

**Modernization Model (a liberal model) (U6)**
- Walt Rostow
- All countries follow similar 5 stage path of development (European model)
  1. Traditional – Subsistence Farming, rigid, opposed to change
  2. Preconditions of Takeoff – Progressive leadership moves country forward; openness, diversification
  3. Takeoff – (industrial revolution) urbanization, mass production
  4. Drive to Maturity – Technologies diffuse, Int. trade expands, modernization
  5. High Mass Consumption – High Incomes, workers in service sector, many goods / services

  Structuralist Response: Not all countries follow same path; colonization, resources

**Maps (U1)**
- Comparing Mercator/ Robinson projections, Contour lines, Remote Sensing, GPS, Cartograms etc.

**Farming Methods (U5)**
- Comparing agricultural methods during 3 revolutions (Hunter gatherer, early settlements, feudalism, Green / Biotech revolutions.
- compare different places in the world: CA vs. Mediterranean vs. Africa etc.

**CITY MODELS (U7) (Classical models of Urban structure)**
- 1. Concentric Zone Model - 5 functional zones – rings of importance / features
  - Ernest Burgees
- 2. Sector Model – Growth can extend from CBD to city’s edge
  - Homer Hoyt
- 3. Multiple Nuclei Model – CBD losing dominant position
  - Chauncy Harris

**MODERN CITY MODELS**
1. Ibero-American (Latin American) (by Larry Ford)
   - Marked by the spine extending from CBD (still strong) surrounded by elite real estate
   - Various other sector zones (model)

2. Southeast Asian – by TG McGee)
   - Marked by port zone – expands off of that
   - Not true CBD, but components of it spread out in different sectors

3. Subsaharan African
   - CBD usually in 3 sections (see book 361) colonial CBD / traditional business CBD /
     and an informal market zone
   - Ringed by satellite townships (squatter settlements)

Remember:

- A Unit 3 Religion Question is always possible
- Maybe a Q comparing genocides of the world: Nazi Germany, Rwanda, Darfur Sudan
  Gov’t policies, religion in groups, UN failures etc
- Supranational Organizations!!! (UN, NATO, EU, OPEC AU etc.)