

AP Human Geography
Chapter 1 - Reading Questions

In preparing for the exam, you should be familiar with the Geographic Concepts on page 34.

I. What is Human Geography? [The study of the spatial and material characteristics of the human made places and people found on the earth's surface. 9](#)

1. What does the field of human geography focus on? [How we make places, organize space/society, how we interact across space, 8](#)
2. What is Globalization? [The increasing interdependence and relationships across international borders. 8](#)
3. Why do Geographers use scale? [To understand individual, local, regional, national, and global interrelationships.8](#)

II. What are Geographic Questions?

1. What are the two types phenomena that Geographers study? [Human phenomena \(language, religion, identity\) and physical phenomena \(landforms, climate, env. Change\) 9](#)
2. A [spatial](#) perspective is used by both types of Geographers to study the earth. 9
3. What is usually key to understanding a spatial distribution of a phenomenon. [Mapping the spatial distribution of the phenomena 9](#)

[What did Dr. John Snow do to end an outbreak of Cholera in London in 1854. Mapped cases of Cholera in London's SOHO district and found most of the cases of cholera were near a certain water pump. 9-10](#)

III. The Spatial Perspective

1. What are the 5 themes of Geography? [Location, Human-environment interactions, region, place, movement 11-15](#)

2. Give an example of each of the themes.

[Location – where something is \(absolute location\), what something is near \(relative loc.\) los angeles is near the ocean.](#)

[Human-environment interactions- building of the Hoover dam](#)

[Region – the middle east consists of Saudi Arabia, Israel, Syria, Jordan, etc.](#)

[Place – unique human/physical characteristics. Home is a place. School is a place.](#)

[Movement – people flying to other places for business or vacation. Cargo. Trade.](#)

3. How do Geographers use the term landscape? [To refer to the material character of a place, the man made and natural things that interact. 13](#)

4. Which Geographer is most associated with the Cultural Landscape concept? [Carl Sauer. CL are forms superimposed on the physical landscape from human activity. 13](#)

5. What is sequent occupance and who came up with it? [Derwent Whittlesley 1929. Human activity that is layered on top of each other. 14](#)

6. What is an example of sequent occupance other than the Tanzanian example? [Think of Egypt, with the 5000 year old tombs, monuments, and shrines that are located amongst the modern homes and business areas.](#)

IV. Why do Geographers use maps and what do maps tell us?

1. What is the difference between a reference map and a thematic map? [Reference shows locations/geo. Features. Thematic tells a story. Degrees, attributes, movement of things. 16](#)

2. What allows us to locate things on the surface of the Earth with extraordinary accuracy? [Global Positioning System 16](#)

3. Our most accurate mental maps of places come from our [activity centers 17](#)

4. [Generalized](#) maps helps us see [general trends](#), but we cannot see all cases of a given phenomenon. 17

5. Give one example of how Geographers use GIS. [Using remote sensors, geographers can track the shrinking of sea ice in the northern pole area.](#)

V. Why are Geographers concerned with Scale and Connectedness?

1. What are the 2 meaning of scale in geography? Distance on a map compared to the distance on the earth. The spatial extent of something. How things are spaced apart, and why. 23
2. What is an example of rescaling? Taking a local issue and making it regional, looking at worldwide poverty and comparing it to poverty in neighborhood in a large city.
3. List the 3 types of Regions and give an example of each. 25
 Formal region : the region of North Africa shares the physical trait of the Sahara Desert.
 Functional region: mexico, Canada, US make up the region covered by the NAFTA
 Perceptual region: hippies live in the pacific northwest
4. Who came up with the North America’s Vernacular Regions? Wilbur Zelinsky 27
5. What is culture? Lifestyles, values, beliefs of a people. 28
6. Give an example of a culture trait. Wearing a kilt.
7. What is a culture complex? The mixture of all of the cultural traits of a culture. 29
8. Give an example of a cultural hearth. Jazz began in the US.
9. What is cultural diffusion? The dissemination of ideas, people or goods move around. 29
10. Which geographer did research on the role of time in the diffusion process? Torsten Hagerstrand . Time and distance affect behavior and diffususion of ideas. 29
11. What is time-distance decay? The father away something is, the longer it takes for it to be accepted/adapted in the new area. 29
12. Give an example of a cultural barrier? Women not being able to own property. Swaziland.
- 13.

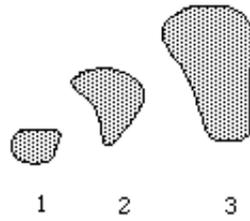
Type of Diffusion	Definition	Example
Expansion	Idea strong in hearth, stays, and spreads out.	Hip hop music
Contagious	Nearly all people/places close to the phenomena are affected and it spreads outward 30	Silly bandz
Stimulus	An idea/thing may not be adopted by many, but some will experiment with it.	Tofu
Relocation	A person adopts an idea/custom and moves to another place and begin to disseminate it.	Religion. Mormons.

VI. What are Geographic concepts, and how are they used in Answering Geographic questions?

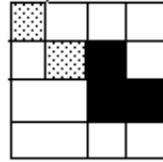
1. What is environmental determinism? Human behavior is affected and/or controlled by the physical environment. 33
2. Which three scholars supported the theory? Aristotle, Ellsworth Huntington, C.W. Cushing 33
3. What theory developed as a reaction to environmental determinism? Possibilism. We make decisions based on what we need and what technology is available to us to thrive in said environment. 33
4. Current research now focuses on cultural ecology which is how we use our culture to adapt to and alter the environment



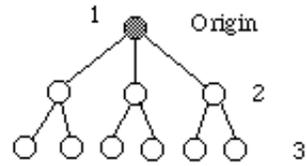
(a) Expansion diffusion



(b) Relocation diffusion



(c) Contiguous diffusion



(d) Hierarchical diffusion