

YHS Semester 1 Final Exam Review Guide

Chapter 1-Basic Concepts

1. **Key terms:** scale, physical geography, human geography, projection, distortion, GIS, GPS, remote sensing, cartography, diffusion, globalization, location, site, situation, toponym, longitude/meridian, latitude/parallel, vernacular region, functional region, formal region, environmental determinism, possibilism, cultural landscape, concentration, density, distribution, diffusion, hearth, expansion diffusion, contagious diffusion, hierarchical diffusion, stimulus diffusion.

2. **Review Questions:**
 - a. When and where did geography originate?
 - b. What are the different types of scale?
 - c. What maps distort the most?
 - d. What is the difference between relative and absolute location?
 - e. What are the elements of culture?
 - f. How do the different types of diffusion work? What would the spread of McDonalds around the world be?
 - g. What is the difference between latitude and longitude?
 - h. Why is the South a vernacular?
 - i. Why is the area of a broadcast television station considered a functional region?
 - j. Why are the divisions by the census bureau considered formal regions?
 - k. Why is Texas considered a formal region?
 - l. What is the difference between environment determinism and possibilism?
 - m. How is arithmetic density calculated?
 - n. What type of diffusion is economic development through international trade?
 - o. Diffusion of HIV/AIDS prevention methods and treatments in the United States is which type of diffusion?

- p. What has enhanced the global movement of money?

Chapter 2 – Population

1. Key Terms: Arithmetic Density, CBR, CDR, Demographic Transition, Dependency Ratio, Ecumene, Epidemiologic Transition, IMR, Life Expectancy, Medical Revolution, NIR, Overpopulation, Pandemic, Physiological Density, Population Pyramid, sex Ratio, TFR, ZPG.

2. Review Questions:

- a. How can you tell what stage of the demographic transition countries are in...be able to apply the transition and its information to MDCs and LDCs.
- b. Where are the highest levels of population density found in the US and the world?
- c. Who was Thomas Malthus, what did he conclude about population and evaluate whether he was right or wrong.
- d. Explain what the shape of a population pyramid says about a countries level of development.
- e. Most lethal epidemic in years?
- f. How did the Industrial Revolution change population?
- g. Apply CBR and CDR to what would happen in a country if one of the other increased dramatically.
- h. Where is life expectancy the lowest/highest.
- i. Why is education the key to reducing birth rates?

Chapter 3 – Migration

1. Key Terms: Brain drain, chain migration, circulation, counter-urbanization, Emigration, forced migration, guest workers, immigration, internal migration, International migration, intra/interregional migration, migration, mobility, Net migration, pull/push factors, quotas, refugees, unauthorized immigrants, Voluntary migration

2. Review Questions:

- a. What is the most important pull factor?

- b. What is the most prevalent global migration pattern?
- c. Be able to explain the controversy surrounding undocumented workers in the US
- d. Final destination of most immigrants to the US
- e. What creates refugees...push factors?
- f. 19th and 20th century most prominent type of intraregional migration

Chapter 9-Development

1. **Key terms:** development, LDC, MDC, GDP, gender inequality, primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, productivity, value added, HDI indicators, distance-decay
2. **Review Questions:**
 - a. What is happening with the GDP between LDCs and MDCs?
 - b. What is GDP a good indicator of?
 - c. What are some examples of primary economic activities?
 - d. What are some examples of secondary economic activities?
 - e. What are some examples of tertiary economic activities?
 - f. Which has more tertiary jobs, LDCs or MDCs?
 - g. What are happening to job types within MDCs?
 - h. What is taking place with types of employment within LDCs?
 - i. What impact does technology have upon work output and value added?
 - j. Do a majority of people within LDCs have consumer goods? Explain
 - k. What is the one item that LDCs have a higher rate than MDCs? Percentage of GDP spent on education, literacy rate, number of teachers per pupil, number of years in school, spending per student

- l. What is North America a leader of for the world?
- m. How does distance-decay relate to Wal-Mart?
- n. Where is the highest level of development within Latin America?
- o. Which LDC has the highest percent of people living in urban areas?
- p. What impact does GDI have upon a nation?
- q. What are the different levels of Rostow's development theory?
- r. What has limited development in Sub-Saharan Africa?
- s. Where are a majority of LDCs located? Northern or Southern Hemisphere?
- t. How can international trade help a country development? What are the benefits and limitations?
- u. What are the indicators for global gender inequality?
- v. What are the benefits for the self-sufficiency approach for development?
- w. What is fair trade and what are its characteristics?
- x. Why do LDCs struggle when financing development?
- y. What are the arguments against Structural Adjustment Programs for refinancing loans to LDCs?

Chapter 8: Political Geography

1. **Key Terms:** State, nation, multinational state, multiethnic state, commonwealth, centripetal and centrifugal forces, sovereignty, fragmented, elongated, prorupted, perforated, compact, European Union, balance of power.

2. Review Questions:

- a. Define a state. What is the world's largest state?
- b. What is the only large land mass that is not part of a sovereign state?

- c. Describe the relationship between a colony and a state.
- d. What were the first states in Mesopotamia called?
- e. What is it called when one country attempts to impose political control over another territory?
- f. What are some reasons/motives of European states establishing colonies?
- g. How were boundaries redrawn in Europe after WWI?
- h. What is a perforated state? Give an example.
- i. What type of state places most power into the hands of the central government?
- j. What characteristics make up cultural boundaries?
- k. What country generated one of the largest refugee migrations as a result of a 1979 Soviet invasion?
- l. What is the primary purpose of the United Nations?
- m. What is the purpose of the European Union?

Chapter 10: Agriculture

1. Key Terms: Derwent Whittlesley, plantation, intensive subsistence farming, Von thunen's isolated sate, truck farming, shifting cultivation, mixed crop and livestock farming, commercial farming, subsistence farming,

2. Review Questions:

- a. What is the most important distinction for dividing the world into agricultural regions?
- b. Describe characteristics of hunting and gathering societies.
- c. Where are hunting and gathering societies found in the world?

- d. The _____ and _____ of hunter and gatherer migration depends on the movement of game and the seasonal growth of plant.
- e. Where are important agricultural hearths?
- f. How did geographer Derwent Whittlesey divide the world into agricultural regions?
- g. Define subsistence agriculture. What are some examples/forms of subsistence agriculture?
- h. Define commercial agriculture. What are some examples/forms of commercial agriculture?
- i. Which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of the world's land area?
- j. How do farmland preservationists define "prime farmland"?
- k. Which type of agriculture is practiced by the largest percentage of the world's people?
- l. What type of farming is practiced most in Asia?
- m. What type of climate region are pastoral nomads commonly found?
- n. What do farmers in South China practice to increase crop yields?
- o. Which type of farming is the most common form of commercial agriculture found in Europe?
- p. What are the benefits of mixing crops and livestock?
- q. After corn, what is the most important crop in the U.S. mixed crop and livestock region?
- r. What is the predominant form of agriculture in the southeast U.S.?
- s. What is the purpose of crop rotation?
- t. What is the purpose of the VonThunen model?
- u. What is the primary factor in VonThunen's model for choosing commercial farm products?
- v. What are the benefits of using genetically modified crops?

AP Human Geography

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