

Free Response Questions:

The FRQs count for 50% of your exam score. You have 75 minutes to complete this portion of the AP Exam.

**As you review the questions, realize that this is one of the newest AP courses. Therefore, the College Board has undergone changes to the style of the questions. Expect questions more similar to those of more recent years.

2012:

1. Walls, barriers, boundaries in the 20th Century/Consequences
2. Shifting Cultivation Trends w/ Map
3. Muslim Immigration to Europe and it's impact (spatial/pop/social)

2011:

1. Population of Mexico: Primate City (positive and negative effects), Rank-Size Rule
2. Malthus (Arguments for and against)
3. Industrial Location/Automobile factories in the US

2010:

1. Weber's Location Theory
2. Development of national identity and strengthening a state
 - a. Strengthening: Economic development & relocation of capital
 - b. Weakening: Ethnicity, transportation structure
3. Population Pyramid & Demographic Transition

2009:

1. Religious Distribution in the US
2. Squatter Settlements (megacities on global periphery & consequences of)
3. Trends in U.S. Agriculture (Decline of dairy farms, increase in organic farms)

2008:

1. Von Thunen's Model compared/contrast to Burgess' Model
2. Regional migration within US
3. Female Education / Gender & Development

2007:

1. Agriculture - Von Thunen model
2. Language and globalization (revival of 'minor' languages)
3. Economics in globalization - New international (global) division of labor

2006:

1. International Migration
 1. Principles
 2. Causes/Effects of movement
2. Economics
 1. Service Industry
3. Political Geography
 1. Centripetal v. Centrifugal forces

2005:

1. Political Geography
 1. Supranationalism & devolution
 2. Europe case study
2. Migration
 1. Cause & Effects
 2. Push & Pull factors
3. Revitalization of CBDs

2004:

1. Economics (Industry) – Maquiladoras
2. Agriculture – Focus on poultry
3. CBDS and Populations

2003:

1. Core-Periphery Theory and Urban Development
2. Tourism and Regional Landscapes
3. Migration – Focus Europe& applying the Demographic Transition Model

2002:

1. Political Geography - Terms, examples through time, nation-state (battles between cultures)
2. Religion – Identifying religions based on “things”
3. CBDs – Hoyt Sector model

2001:

1. Agriculture – Green Revolution
2. Suburbs (Causes in USA)
3. Rostow Model (Stages and using regions to support)

Make an X in each box for the YEAR to show when topics have been covered in FRQ’s

	Population	Culture	Political	Agriculture	Eco/Ind/Dev	Urban/Services
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						

These subjects have yet to be asked a Free Response Question on the AP Exam. Can we think of others? So just to remember...

***CENTRAL PLACE THEORY – of Walter Christaller**

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.



***STATE SHAPES: 5 of them**

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

***HEARTLAND THEORY and GEOPOLITICS - Mackinder**

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 SJOBERG – CITY CLASSIFICATION**

☛ **Cities are products of their societies**

- ☛ 1. **Folk-Preiterate** (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)

***ERNST RAVENSTEIN – 5 LAWS OF MIGRATION –**

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 than 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

3 separate source agricultural areas gave rise to 3 separate language families

- Anatolia
- W. Fertile Crescent
- E. Fertile Crescent

*Evolution of Boundary - 3 stages

- 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

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

- 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)

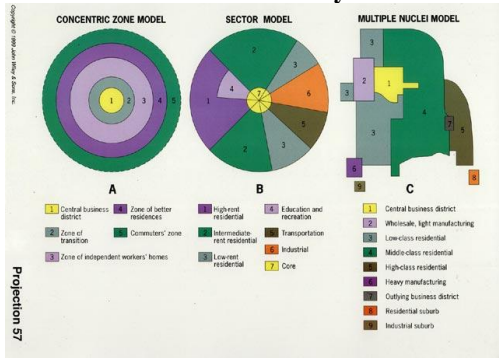
*Modernization Model (a liberal model)

- **Walt Rostow**
- All countries follow similar 5 stage path of development
 - Stage 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

*CITY MODELS

- 1. Concentric Zone Model - 5 functional zones
 - Ernest Burgess
- 2. Sector Model – Growth can extend from CBD to city's edge
 - Homer Hoyt

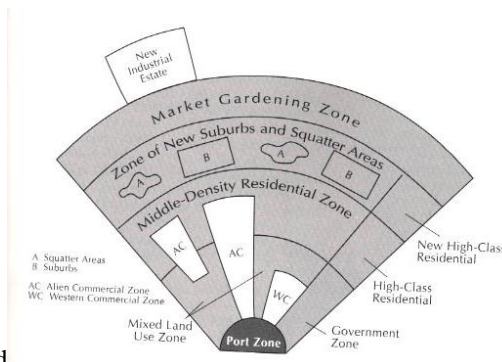
- 3. Multiple Nuclei Model – CBD losing dominant position
 - Chauncy Harris



*MODERN CITY MODELS



- 1. Ibero-American (Latin American)



- 2. Southeast Asian – by Larry Ford
- 3. Sub-Saharan African