

HHS AP Human Geography
Summer Homework SY17-18

Name: _____
 DUE DATE: _____

A large part of being successful in AP Human Geography is having a base knowledge of the globe, important places, important physical features, and key terms. You will need to complete the work in this packet over the summer in order to help you learn these skills. During the first Six Weeks (typically week two or three), you will have to take a test over content material of this packet. Make sure not to leave it until the end of the summer to complete the assigned work.

PART 1. Watch the WORLD News regularly Watch and pay attention to WORLD news during the summer or download an app like BBC, CNN, *NY Times*, *The Week Magazine* and follow the news on your cell phone/iPad. Become aware of current world events and WHERE these events are happening. This is essential to understanding human geography.

A. What are **FIVE** current world events (not in the US) you learned about this summer? Briefly explain what the event was about, when it occurred and what country it occurred in.

Current Event	Explanation of event	COUNTRY the event occurred in
#1 DATE:		
#2 DATE:		
#3 DATE:		
#4 DATE:		
#5 DATE:		

PART 2: MAPS-make some maps.

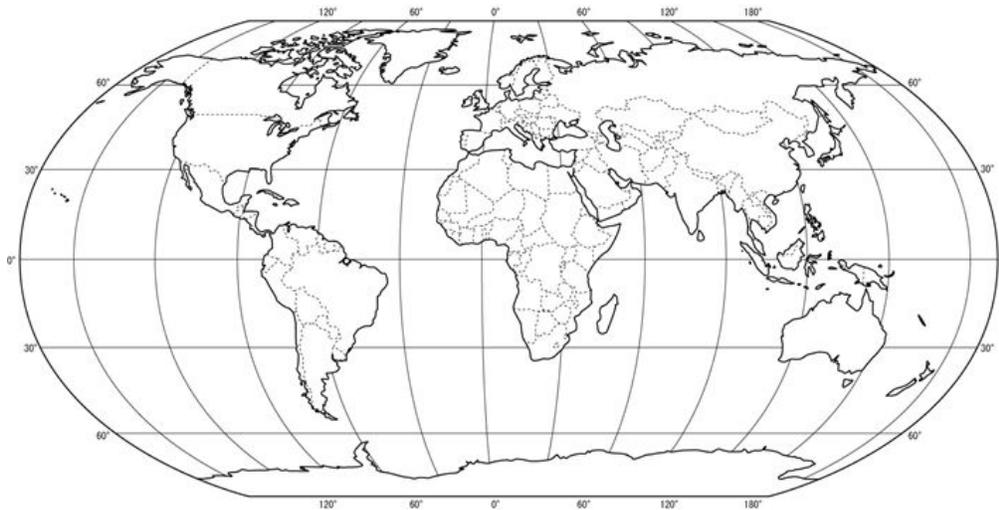
1. Basic Mapping Skills Suggested Websites for practice:

- Sheppard Software: <http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Geography.htm>
- iLike2Learn: <http://www.ilike2learn.com/>
- National Geographic Maps: <http://maps.nationalgeographic.com/maps>
- Study Stacks <http://www.studystack.com/flashcard-191449>

Map #1: Physical Geography-Create a map

Directions: Use the categories below to **create a key identify and label** the physical geographic features on the map.

Discuss the importance of river civilizations:



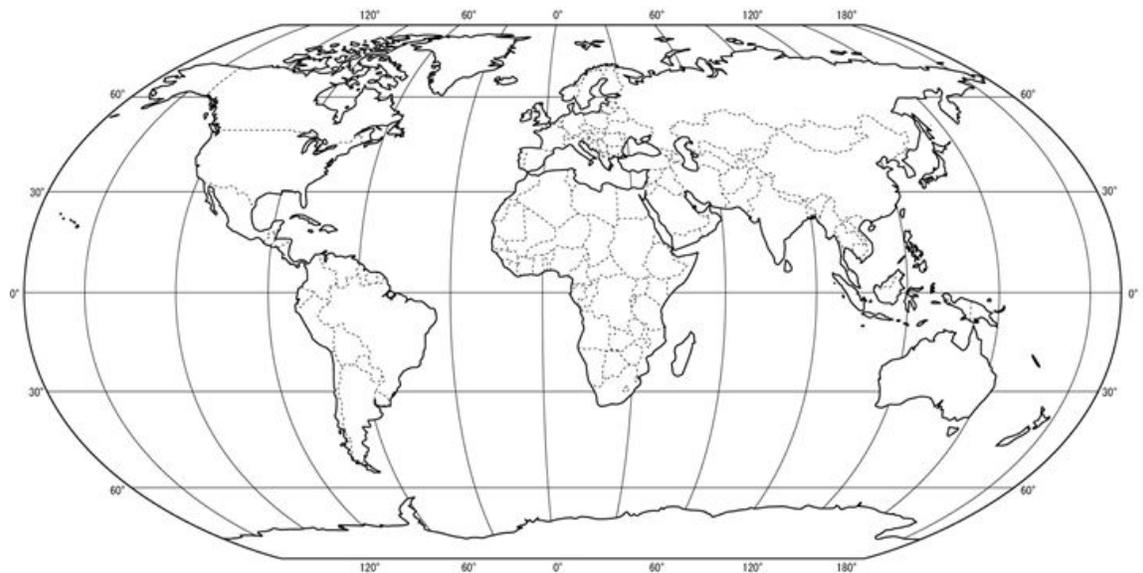
<u>Oceans</u>	<u>Mountain Ranges</u>	<u>Rivers</u>	<u>Deserts</u>
Arctic Ocean Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Pacific Ocean Southern Ocean	Andes Caucasus Himalayas Rockies Urals	Amazon River Ganges River Indus River Nile River Tigris River	Atacama Desert Gobi Desert Kalahari Desert Namib Desert Sahara Desert

Map #2: MDC's vs. LDC's (continents) Create a map

Directions: Use the categories below to **create a key** and create a map of MDCs, NICs, and LDCs.

Three types of countries exist in the world today. Geographers no longer use the terms 1st world, 2nd world and 3rd world. Acceptable terminology includes:

- More Developed Country (MDC); More Economically Developed Country, Core or Developed.
- In-Transition, Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs), or "BRICSA" (acronym).
- Less Developed Country (LDC), Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC), Periphery or Developing.



● Memorize the location of each of these countries (states)			
<u>Continents</u>	<u>MDC/MEDC/Core/Developed Countries</u>	<u>In-Transition Countries, NICs or "BRICSA"</u>	<u>LDC/LEDC/Periphery/Developing Countries</u>
Africa Antarctica Asia Europe North America Oceania South America	Australia England France Norway Sweden USA	Brazil Russia India China South Africa	Argentina Bangladesh Egypt Nepal Syria Zimbabwe

Map #4: Mountain Ranges and Rivers

A. Research and create your own list below of the 10 most important MOUNTAIN RANGES in the world.

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-
-
-
-

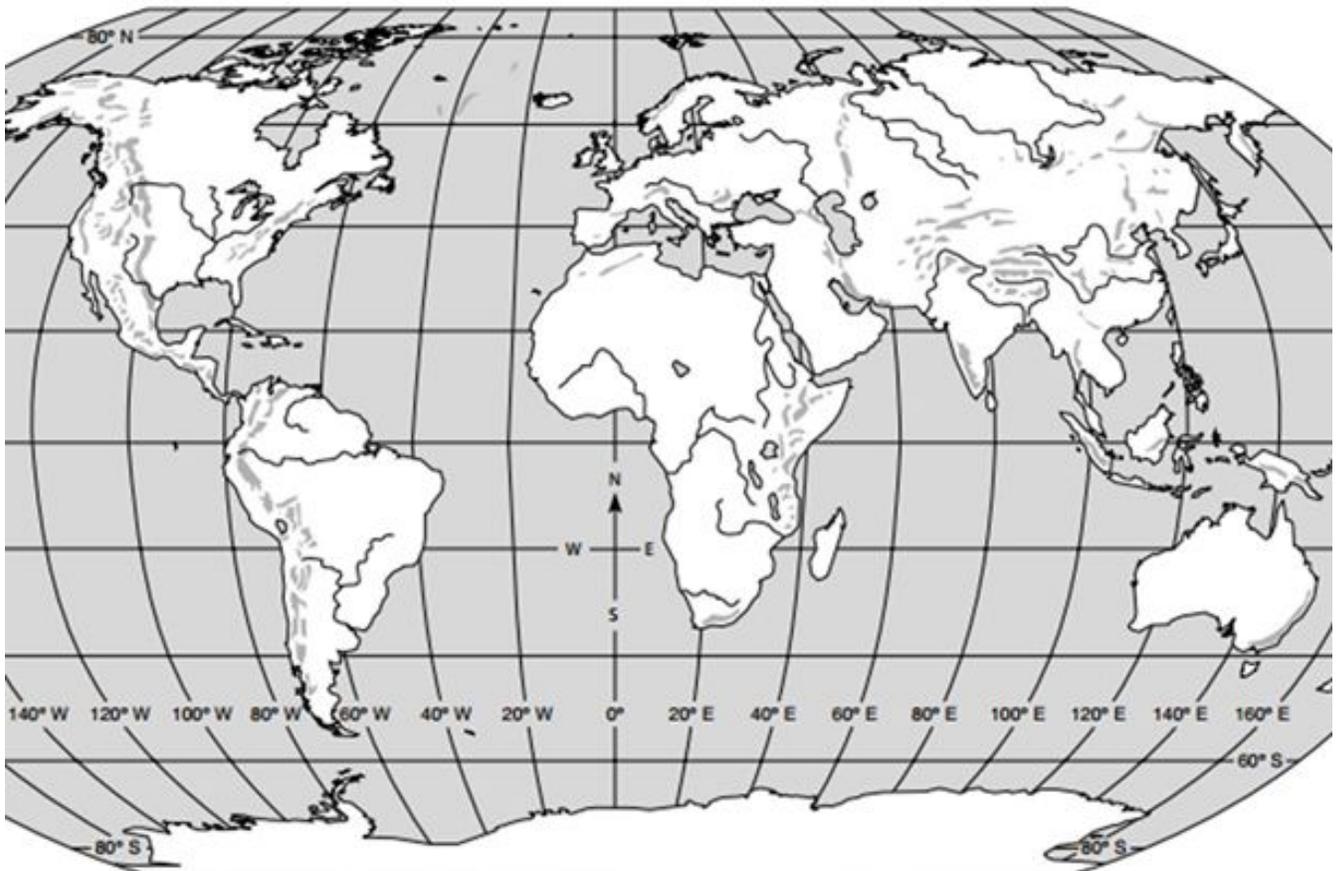
B. EXPLAIN your rationale as to why you choose those mountain ranges as the most important in the world.

C. Research and create your own list below of the 10 most important RIVERS in the world

-
-
-
-
-

D. EXPLAIN your rationale as to why you think those rivers are the most important in the world.

E. Locate, label and color the 10 mountain ranges (in brown) and 10 rivers (in blue) you listed above on the map below. Don't forget to create a key too.



Map #5: Latitude and Longitude Map Latitude and longitude are imaginary lines which are universally accepted as coordinates for locating specific places on the earth. **LATITUDE lines** are also called *parallels* because they are parallel to the **equator**. The equator is the dividing line which runs around the earth in an east-west direction and is used as the starting point in measuring latitude or distances **north and south**. Latitude is measured from 0° at the equator to 90° at the North or South Pole. For example, 50° N means the place is located 50 degrees north of the equator.

Besides the equator, other important lines of latitude include the Tropic of Cancer at 23.5° N, Tropic of Capricorn at 23.5° S, the Arctic Circle at 66.5°N and the Antarctic Circle at 66.5° S.

LONGITUDINAL lines are also called *meridians* because they are based off of the **Prime Meridian**. The Prime Meridian (and the International Date Line) is the dividing line around in the earth in a north-south direction and is the starting point in measuring longitude or distances **east and west**. Longitude is measured using east and west directions starting from 0° at the Prime Meridian to 180° at the International Date Line. For example, 105° E means the place is located 105 degrees east of the Prime Meridian.

When giving latitude and longitude coordinates, latitude always goes first.

Latitude and Longitude Map 1. On the map below: (consult an atlas if needed)

A. Label the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| · Equator | · Tropic of Cancer | · Arctic Circle |
| · Prime Meridian | · Tropic of Capricorn | · Antarctic Circle |

B. Highlight the lines of latitude in yellow and the lines of longitude in pink.

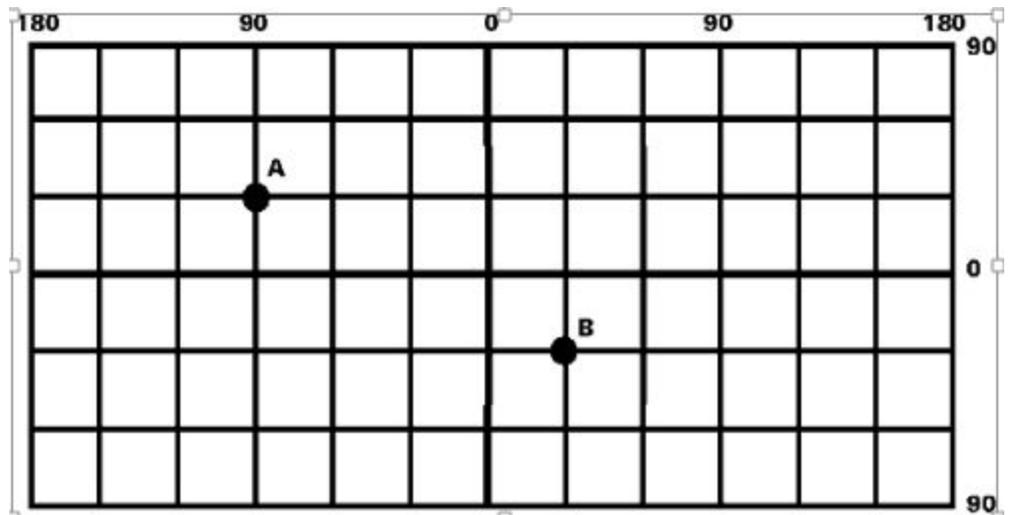
C. Color in the **tropics** (area between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn) green.

D. Create a key that explains what the colors on the map represent.



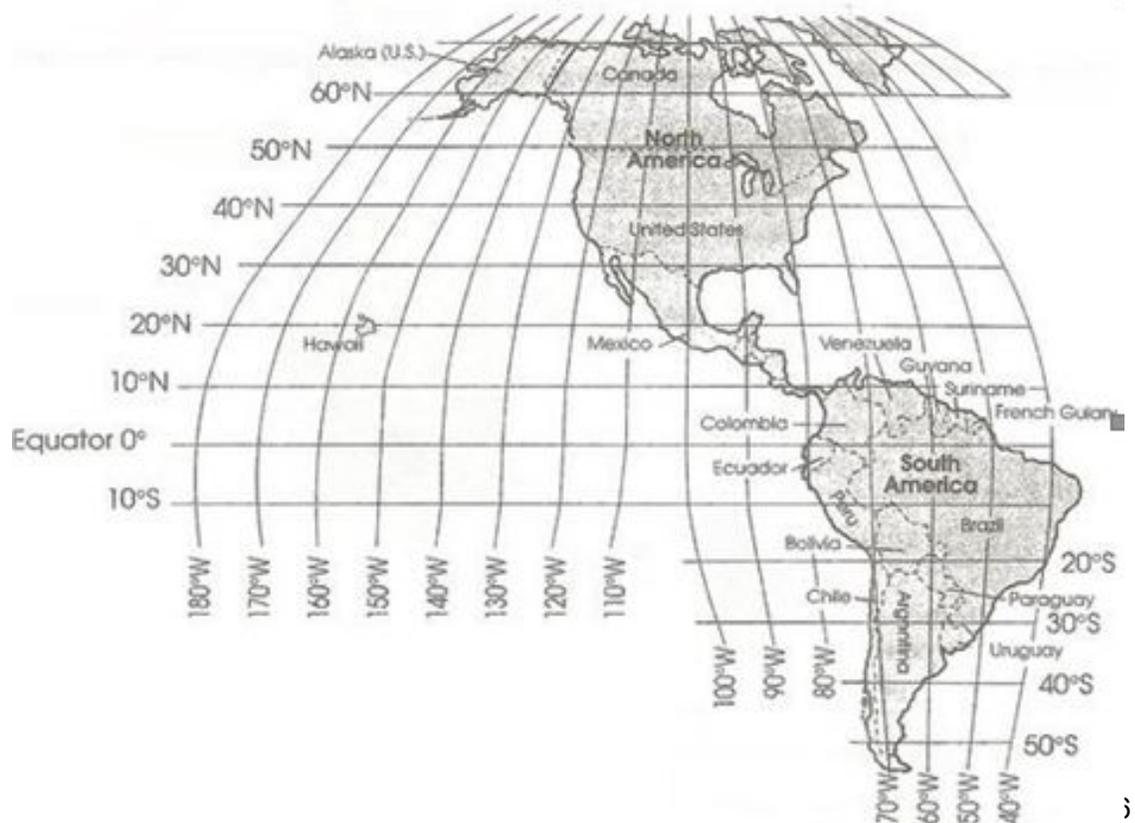
Map #6: Grid Map Locations Use the grid to answer/complete A-F

- A. Label the degrees of the missing lines of latitude between 0° and 90° N and S.
- B. Label the degrees of the missing lines of longitude between 0° and 180° E and W.
- C. What are the coordinates of point A?
- D. What are the coordinates of point B?
- E. Locate a point at 60° S and 150° W. Mark it C.
- F. Locate a point at 45° N and 90° E. Mark it D.



Map #7 Latitude and Longitude Map 2: Use the map below to complete questions G-O.

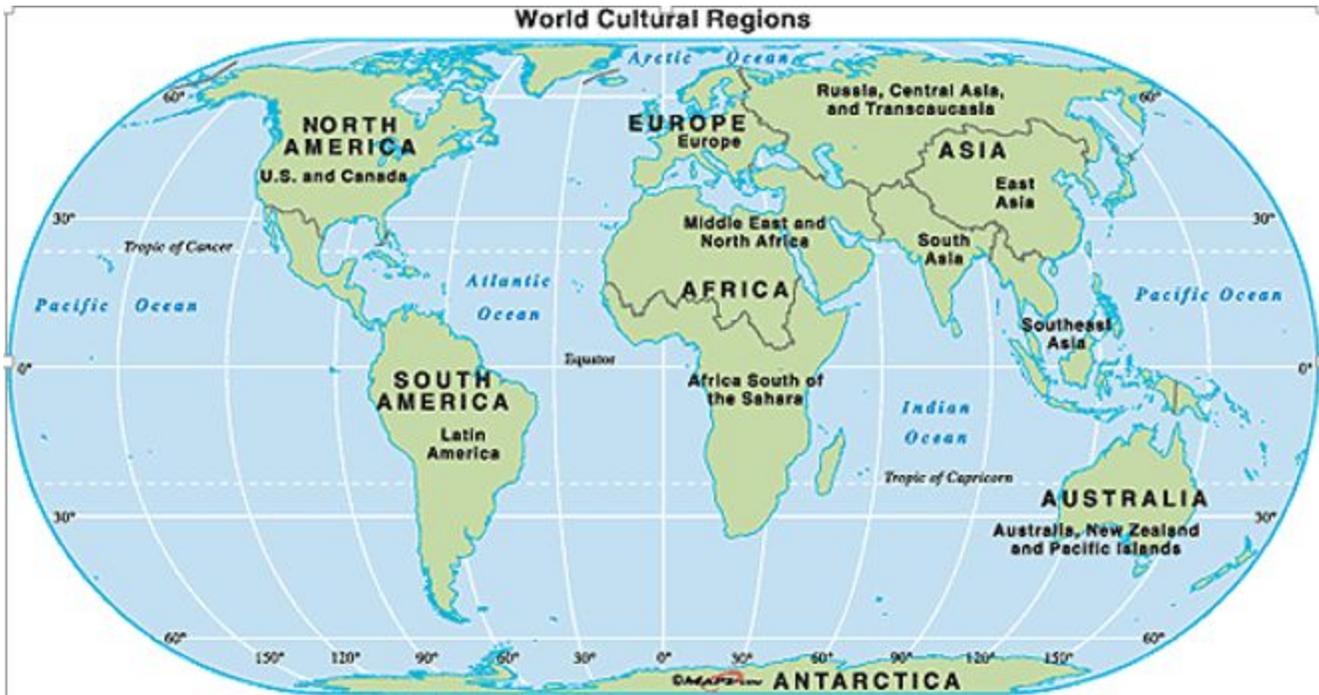
- G. Is Mexico north or south of the equator?
- H. Name one country located west of 70°W.
- I. What country is located almost entirely between 10°S and 20°S?
- J. All of Canada is located north of which parallel?
- K. What country is located at 5°S, 55°W?
- L. What country is located at 35°N, 95°W?
- M. Give the degrees of latitude that Chile is located between.
- N. Where are the approximate coordinates of Uruguay?
- O. What country is located at 20°N, 155°W?



Map #8:
Development-Where people sleep

Go to this website: <http://jamesmollison.com/books/where-children-sleep/>

Look at all 33 photographs. Choose 5 pictures from 5 different regions. In a short paragraph for each, describe what you think the lives of these children are like, based on what you see in the pictures. Record name, age, and location for each paragraph. Label locations by number on the map below.



Write and number paragraphs 1-5 here.

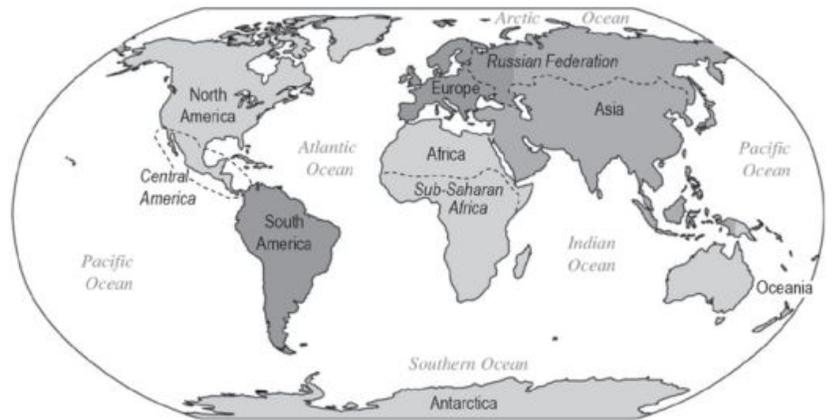
Photograph, draw, or describe *your own room*. Attach a separate sheet of paper/picture if necessary. Then reflect on how your room might be “read” by an outsider, just as you have “read” the contents of the 5 rooms you chose.

Map #9: AP Human Geography Regions Regions are a highly contested yet critical concept in the study of human geography and can be studied as they relate to space, place, and location. Regions allow us to generalize about a common characteristic so we can better group them. Human geography is not just concerned with describing cultural patterns, but with examining how they came about and their meaning.

For the AP Human Geography Exam, you should look at regions as objects to investigate and explore so you can move beyond just locating and describing regions on a map. You should also think about the history of not just the country, but the people who live there now and those who migrated from other places. That research will reveal much about that region and the evolving nature of the planet in which we live.

On the map below, recreate the 2nd map from the college board, shown at the right. **Draw** your borders, **identify and label** the different regions. Commit to memory!

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Big Picture View



AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look



© 2009 www.outline-world-map.com

Part 3: Critical Thinking-defining Geography: What is geography? In YOUR OWN WORDS, Write a ONE paragraph definition with 4-6 complete sentences of the meaning of geography. Also discuss why learning geography is important.

Part 4: Quiz Yourself-Countries of the World

Throughout the school year, you will have periodic quizzes on the countries of the world to help you learn their names. Get a jump start! Below is a list of websites that have fun geography games to help you learn the countries of the world. Play them again and again to improve your score.

- o <http://www.lizardpoint.com/fun/geoquiz/>
- o <http://www.jetpunk.com/quizzes/how-many-countries-can-you-name.php>
- o <http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Geography.htm>

Part 5: Folk Housing Types

Take notes in your binder. Create two-column/cornell notes? Or however you like. FOCUS: what is folk housing? How does it differ from region to region? DRAW AND EXPLAIN EXAMPLES.

Go to the website and open “Cultural Landscape: Folk Housing” under Summer Homework.

Answer the questions below.

1. Give a simple definition of cultural landscape:
2. Give a simple definition of folk housing (what is it? What is it influenced by?):
3. List four ways popular housing (think today’s suburbs) are different than folk housing (as seen in the three regions provided in this lecture:
4. Popular Housing Types: look these up and categorize them by region or time period of popularity; add to your notes. Much like you did earlier, draw a picture and explain this housing type. o Bungalow o Ranch o

Split-Level o Minimal Traditional o Neo-Tudor o Neo-Colonial o Single vs. Double Pile

5. Which is closest to your housing style?