

Date of Final Exam: Jan 31 and February 1

Final Exam Review dates after school: 1/23 and 1/30

Study Groups: might I suggest 3rd and 5th period in 203?

How to study for our exam...

1. USE YOUR FLASHCARDS
2. USE YOUR FLASHCARDS
3. KNOW YOUR VOCABULARY
4. USE YOUR FLASHCARDS
5. Paris and Study groups! Quiz each other on the questions
6. Individually: use a piece of paper to hide the answer below and quiz yourself
7. THERE'S AN APP FOR THAT: check the website or see me for inexpensive apps that will have a variety of MULTIPLE CHOICE questions that will test you on the concepts and ideas we have been studying.
8. Use a Review Book-either buy your own, go to the library, or borrow one of mine.
9. START AHEAD OF TIME.
10. STUDY IN A GROUP

FRQ Prep:Focus-Gender (THIS FRQ is not GOOGLE-able, I'm onto, jerks)

Total fertility rate, development, regional differences, empowerment, education rate in the developing world, ESPN consequences of TFRs, empowerment, education

Need to know*AP Regions* and the following state

- USA
- Greenland
- Canada
- Mexico
- Haiti
- Dominican Republic
- France
- Germany
- United Kingdom
- Russia
- Bosnia
- Greece
- Vatican City
- Italy
- Spain
- Poland
- Egypt
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Algeria
- Nigeria
- Niger
- Lesotho

Unit One-Nature & Perspectives of Geography

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?

Unit 2, Part 1 – 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 country's 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?

Unit 2, Part 2 – 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

Unit 3: 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?

Unit 4-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?

Unit 5: 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?