



## Unit 1

### Thinking Geographically

- **5 Themes of Geography**
  - **Location:** Absolute (latitude, longitude)
  - **Place:** Physical and human characteristics of a place
  - **Human-environmental interaction:** How people interact with the environment around them
  - **Movement:** Mobility of people, goods, and ideas across places
  - **Regions:** Areas that are distinctive from one another
- **Types of Geography:** **Modern** (science), **Human** (culture), **Physical** (landforms/vegetation)
- **Map Types**
  - **Isoline:** Line of equal value represent data such as pressure and temperature, **Choropleth:** Color shows information, **Proportional Symbol:** Size correlates to variable's intensity, **Dot:** Dot shows info
- **Types of Sensing**
  - **Remote Sensing, GPS** (Global Positioning System), **GIS** (Geographical Information Science)



## Unit 2

### Population & Migration

- **Important Models**
  - **Population Pyramids:** % of males and females of an age group
  - **Demographic Transition Model:** Sequence of demographic changes - country moves from high birth and death rates to low
  - **Epidemiologic Transition Model:** Distinct cause of death at each stage of DTM
  - **Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:** 10 rules about migration
  - **Malthusian Theory of Population Growth:** Human population grows more rapidly than food supply
- **Key Characteristics**
  - **Crude birth rate** (# births per 1000 ppl), **crude death rate** (# deaths per 1000 ppl), **emigration** (out), **endemic, epidemic, feticide** (killing a fetus), **immigration** (in), **infanticide** (killing an infant)
- **Types of Density**
  - **Arithmetic** (# objects), **Physiological** (# people), **Agricultural** (# farmers)



## Unit 3

### Cultural Geography

- **Types of Culture**
  - **Folk** (traditions, dress modes), **Popular** (trends in diet, music, and food), **Local** (specific to people in a community - customs, traits), **Material** (art, sports, dance), **Non-material** (beliefs, practices, aesthetics)
- **Cultural Relativism:** person's beliefs, values, and practices understood based on their own culture
- **Ethnocentrism:** own culture is the center; other cultures evaluated based on it
- **Universalizing vs. Ethnic Religions**
  - **Universalizing:** spread through expansion and relocation diffusion
    - Example: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism
  - **Ethnic:** found near the heath or spread through relocation diffusion
    - Example: Hinduism, Judaism
- **Acculturation:** weaker culture **adopts** dominant traits of stronger one
- **Assimilation:** weaker culture **replaced** by stronger one
- **Syncretism:** blending of 2 cultures
- **Multiculturalism:** 1+ culture in 1 area



## Unit 4

### Political Geography

- **Geopolitics:** interplay between international political relations and territories
- **Sovereignty:** authority of state to govern itself
- **State Vs. Nation**
  - **State:** political unit, independent country, defined boundaries, full control over land and people
  - **Nation:** cultural unit, common ancestry, common religion
- **Vocabulary:** **Nation-state** (Japan, Denmark, Poland), **State-less nation** (Kurds, Basques, Palestinians), **Multinational state** (former USSR, Lebanon), **Multistate nation** (Kurds, Koreans)
- **Types of Boundaries:** **Antecedent** (before human cultures), **Subsequent** (evolved thru cultural landscape), **Superimposed** (forcibly put by outside party), **Relict** (no longer functions as a boundary)
- **Irredentism** (ethnic group that aims to reoccupy area) - East/West Germany, **Balkanization** (state fragmenting into smaller states) - Former Yugoslavia, **Self-determination** (ethnicities have right to govern themselves) - Czech Republic



## Unit 5

### Agriculture & Rural Land-Use

- **Intensive farming:** market gardening, plantation agriculture, mixed crop/livestock systems
- **Extensive farming:** shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, ranching
- **Rural Settlement Patterns:** **clustered** (close proximity), **dispersed** (isolated from neighbors), **linear** (along a road or river - straight line)
- **Rural Survey Methods:** **metes and bounds** (relies on descriptions of land ownership and natural features), **township and range** (rectangular land division scheme), **long lot** (land divided into narrow parcels)
- **Diffusion Patterns:** **1st Ag. Revolution** (Neolithic), **2nd Ag. Revolution, Columbian Exchange**



## Unit 6

### Cities & Urban Land-Use

- **Urbanization:** population of city grows
- **Concentric Zone Model:** city grows outward in series of rings
- **Sector Model:** Hoyt; city develops in sectors
- **Multiple Nuclei Model:** city includes more than one center around which activities revolve
- **Galactic/Periphery Model:** modified multiple nuclei model; accounts for suburbanization; business nodes form on outside
- **Squatter Settlements:** low residential area, developed without legal right to land; high mortality, unhealthy living, increased cheap labor, unemployment, political unrest, pollution
- **Site** (characteristics that make city easy to defend)/**Situation** (favor city growth)



## Unit 7

### Industrial & Economic Development

- **Economy:** producing and consuming goods
- **Economy Sectors:** **Primary** (extracting raw material and harvesting), **Secondary** (processes raw materials into finished goods), **Tertiary** (provides services), **Quaternary** (collecting, processing info), **Quinary** (economic activity that requires high-level decision making)
- **Formal Economic Activities:** legally registered, monitored, taxed/**Informal Economic Activities:** not legally registered or taxed
- **Rostow Model:** traditional society, pre-conditions takeoff, takeoff, drive to maturity, high mass consumption
- **Weber's Least Cost:** Transport, Labor, Agglomeration



## FRQ Tips

- **Keep it simple!** Restate the prompt, and be straightforward. Don't waste time giving extra explanations!
- Always **label** the specific part you are referring to (A-G)!
- **Read the captions** and other text to explain and understand stimuli! Take into account **numerical data** and **units** when reading/analyzing graphs!
- **Common Tasks:**
  - **Identify:** state the answer
  - **Describe:** explain how something works
  - **Explain:** show patterns btw concepts
  - **Compare:** sim and diff btw concepts