

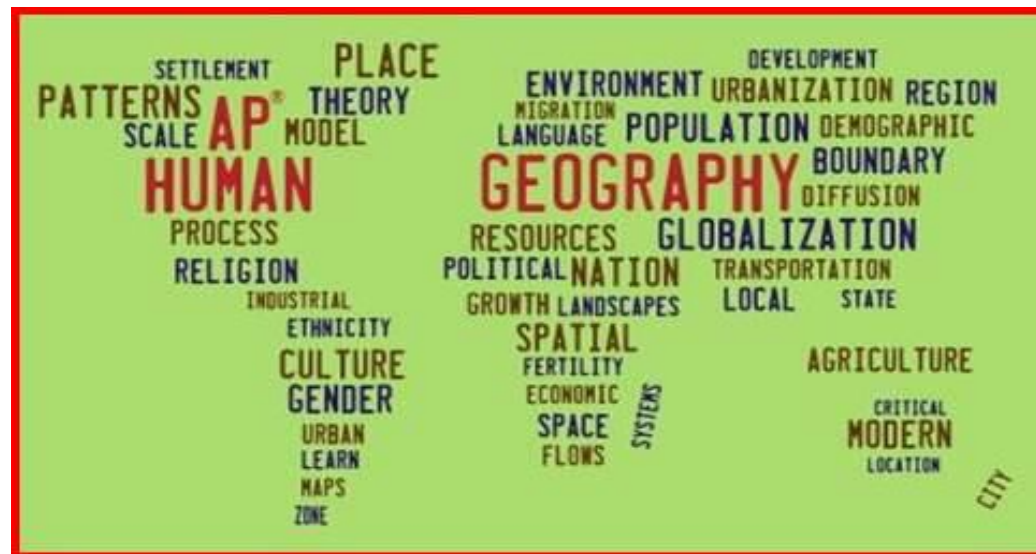
AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

PCS Common Summer Assignment

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Welcome to AP Human Geography, a College Board Advanced Placement Course that explores the activities/impacts of humans on the earth's surface. One of the most important areas of study in human geography is the Five Themes of Geography. This summer assignment gives you a head start to success in the course as an introduction to these important themes.

Should you have questions or if you would like support with this assignment, please refer to your PCS student email account for information about the AP Summer Assignment Support Sessions (AP SASS) that will be held July 31-August 1 at various locations. You can access your student email account by going to www.office.com and using your PCS username and password to login.



THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme #1:

LOCATION

This theme includes **Absolute** location: where you are specifically...latitude/longitude and your mailing address; and **Relative** location: where you are in relation to another place/object, usually including directional words like north, south, east and west. Every place on earth has a location, like the map below.



Assignment: Location – The Basics



Label the following:

5 Oceans

7 Continents

Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

Arctic Circle

Antarctic Circle

Prime Meridian

International Date Line

Southern Ocean

After labeling Map 1, complete the following sentences:

Lines of latitude run from _____ to _____ and measure distances _____ and _____ of the _____.

Lines of longitude run from _____ to _____ and measure distances _____ and _____ of the _____.

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme #2:

PLACE

When we think of place as an area of study in human geography, we are referring to the physical and human aspects of a location. No matter how similar places may be, each has its own unique characteristics that reflect where it is located in the world, its geography, its people, and human culture. In Unit 1 you will learn the word Toponym – which is a place name. Can you tell from the picture what place this would be located?



Assignment: Mental Map of where you live. THIS IS FROM YOUR MIND... DO NOT LOOK AT GOOGLE MAPS.

Below, draw the route from your home to your high school. Mark important items you remember with separate symbols. Include any landmarks (churches, restaurants, gas stations, big trees, etc) that you might pass to help you know your way. Include a compass rose. Include a Legend with what your symbols and colors mean. Label any roads that you know.



Assignment:: Southeast Asia

Using internet resources, define the following as they would pertain to Human Geography. You may know these words, but they have different meanings for geographers!

Site	
Situation	
Cultural Landscape	
Placelessness	
Sense of Place	



Assignment: Highlight Southeast Asia on the map above. Read the following article on Southeast Asia and highlight where in the article you would find examples of the terms you defined in the chart on page 6. Write the term in the margin near the text.

After reading the article excerpt, complete the following on the map:

- color in the countries with a minority Muslim population blue
- color in the countries with a large Buddhist or Hindu population orange
- color in the countries with boundaries that were created by colonialism red
- color in the country that is generally without hurricanes or typhoons green
- place a star in the countries with the Cham people

Reading: Excerpt from Introduction to Southeast Asia <https://asiasociety.org/education/introduction-southeast-asia>

***History, Geography, and Livelihood* by Barbara Watson Andaya**

Southeast Asia consists of eleven countries that reach from eastern India to China, and is generally divided into “mainland” and “island” zones. The mainland (Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) is actually an extension of the Asian continent. Muslims can be found in all mainland countries, but the most significant populations are in southern Thailand and western Burma (Arakan). The Cham people of central Vietnam and Cambodia are also Muslim.

Island or maritime Southeast Asia includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, and the new nation of East Timor (formerly part of Indonesia). Islam is the state religion in Malaysia and Brunei. Although 85 percent of Indonesia’s population of over 234,000,000 are Muslims, a larger number than any other country in the world, Islam is not the official state religion. Muslims are a minority in Singapore and the southern Philippines.

Geography, Environment, and Cultural Zones

Virtually all of Southeast Asia lies between the tropics, and so there are similarities in climate as well as plant and animal life throughout the region. Temperatures are generally warm, although it is cooler in highland areas. Many sea and jungle products are unique to the region, and were therefore much desired by international traders in early times. For example, several small islands in eastern Indonesia were once the world’s only source of cloves, nutmeg, and mace. The entire region is affected by the monsoon winds, which blow regularly from the northwest and then reverse to blow from the southeast. These wind systems bring fairly predictable rainy seasons, and before steamships were invented, these wind systems also enabled traders from outside the region to arrive and leave at regular intervals. Because of this reliable wind pattern, Southeast Asia became a meeting place for trade between India and China, the two great markets of early Asia.

There are some differences in the physical environment of mainland and island Southeast Asia. The first feature of mainland geography is the long rivers that begin in the highlands separating Southeast Asia from China and northwest India. A second feature is the extensive lowland plains separated by forested hills and mountain ranges. These fertile plains are highly suited to rice-growing ethnic groups, such as the Thais, the Burmese, and the Vietnamese, who developed settled cultures that eventually provided the basis for modern states. The highlands were occupied by tribal groups, who displayed their sense of identity through distinctive styles in clothing, jewelry, and hairstyles. A third feature of mainland Southeast Asia is the long coastline. Despite a

strong agrarian base, the communities that developed in these regions were also part of the maritime trading network that linked Southeast Asia to India and to China.

The islands of maritime Southeast Asia can range from the very large (for instance, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Luzon) to tiny pinpoints on the map (Indonesia is said to comprise 17,000 islands). Because the interior of these islands were jungle clad and frequently dissected by highlands, land travel was never easy. Southeast Asians found it easier to move by boat between different areas, and it is often said that the land divides and the sea unites. The oceans that connected coasts and neighboring islands created smaller zones where people shared similar languages and were exposed to the same religious and cultural influences. The modern borders created by colonial powers—for instance, between Malaysia and Indonesia—do not reflect logical cultural divisions.

A second feature of maritime Southeast Asia is the seas themselves. Apart from a few deep underwater trenches, the oceans are shallow, which means they are rather warm and not very saline. This is an ideal environment for fish, coral, seaweeds, and other products. Though the seas in some areas are rough, the region as a whole, except for the Philippines, is generally free of hurricanes and typhoons. However, there are many active volcanoes and the island world is very vulnerable to earthquake activity.

Lifestyle, Livelihood, and Subsistence

A distinctive feature of Southeast Asia is its cultural diversity. Of the six thousand languages spoken in the world today, an estimated thousand are found in Southeast Asia. Archeological evidence dates human habitation of Southeast Asia to around a million years ago, but migration into the region also has a long history. In early times tribal groups from southern China moved into the interior areas of the mainland via the long river systems. Linguistically, the mainland is divided into three important families, the Austro-Asiatic (like Cambodian and Vietnamese), Tai (like Thai and Lao), and the Tibeto-Burmese (including highland languages as well as Burmese). Languages belonging to these families can also be found in northeastern India and southwestern China.

Around four thousand years ago people speaking languages belonging to the Austronesian family (originating in southern China and Taiwan) began to trickle into island Southeast Asia. In the Philippines and the Malay-Indonesian archipelago this migration displaced or absorbed the original inhabitants, who may have been related to groups in Australia and New Guinea. Almost all the languages spoken in insular Southeast Asia today belong to the Austronesian family.

A remarkable feature of Southeast Asia is the different ways people have adapted to local environments. In premodern times many nomadic groups lived permanently in small boats and were known as orang laut, or sea people. The deep jungles were home to numerous small wandering groups, and interior tribes also included fierce headhunters. In some of the islands of eastern Indonesia, where there is a long dry season, the fruit of the lontar palm was a staple food; in other areas, it was sago. On the fertile plains of Java and mainland Southeast Asia sedentary communities grew irrigated rice; along the coasts, which were less suitable for agriculture because of mangrove swamps, fishing and trade were the principal occupations. Due to a number of factors—low populations, the late arrival of the world religions, a lack of urbanization, descent through both male and female lines—women in Southeast Asia are generally seen as more equal to men than in neighboring areas like China and India.

Cultural changes began to affect Southeast Asia around two thousand years ago with influences coming from two directions. Chinese expansion south of the Yangtze River eventually led to the colonization of Vietnam. Chinese control was permanently ended in 1427, but Confucian philosophy had a lasting influence when Vietnam became independent. Buddhism and Taoism also reached Vietnam via China. In the rest of mainland Southeast Asia, and in the western areas of the Malay-Indonesian archipelago, expanding trade across the Bay of Bengal meant Indian influences were more pronounced. These influences were most obvious when large sedentary populations were engaged in growing irrigated rice, like northern Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Java, and Bali. Rulers and courts in these areas who adopted Hinduism or forms of Buddhism promoted a culture which combined imported ideas with aspects of local society.

Differences in the physical environment affected the political structures that developed in Southeast Asia. When people were nomadic or semi-nomadic, it was difficult to construct a permanent governing system with stable bureaucracies and a reliable tax base. This type of state only developed in areas where there was a settled population, like the large rice-growing plains of the mainland and Java. However, even the most powerful of these states found it difficult to extend their authority into remote highlands and islands.

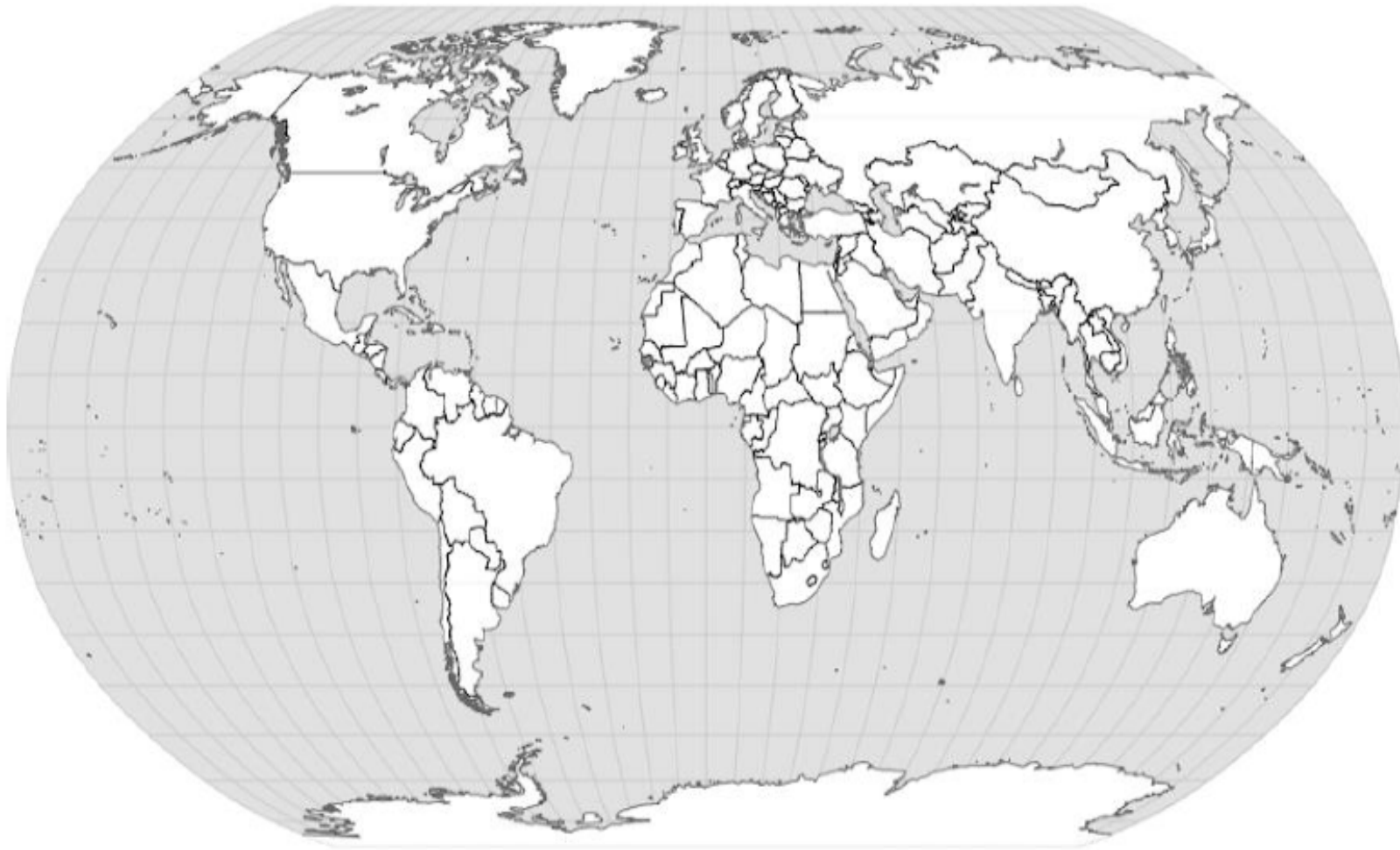
THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme #3:

REGION

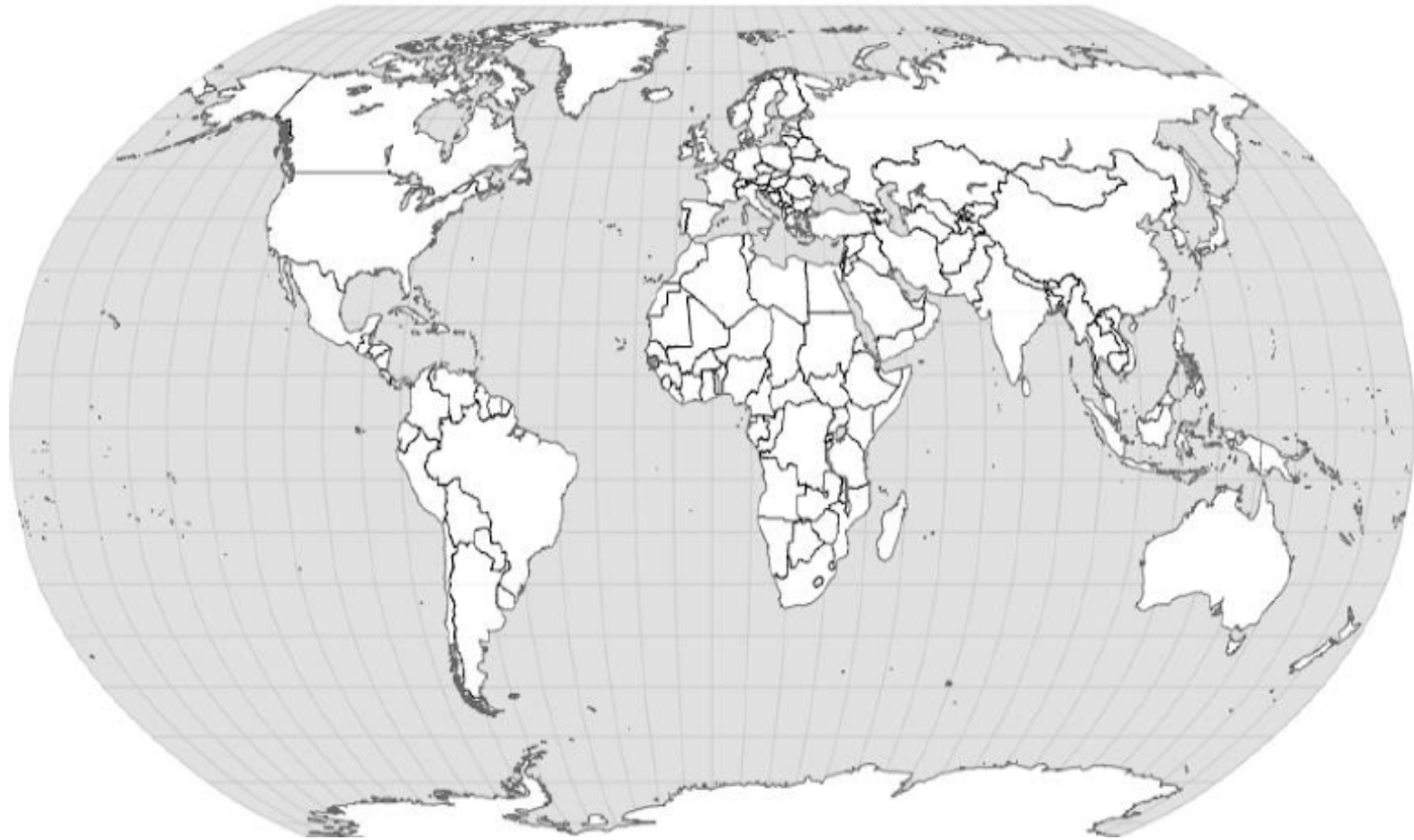
This theme includes the various ways we as people identify where we live. The regions include characteristics that we share, whether it is political, cultural, or economic. The three main regions will include **Formal** (countries, states and cities), **Functional** (organized around a central focus; i.e. connections with people – like a newspaper or sports team), and **Vernacular** (perceived areas that have no formal boundaries, like “the South”). Notice the African Transition Zone below...what region would this be?





Assignment: This map will be colored based on region, not state (country). Each REGION must be a single color. Draw a circle around Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Russian Federation. Use page 16 of the [AP Human Geography Course Description](#) and <https://www.seterra.com/> to help you.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. North America | 3. Africa | 5. Central America | 7. Sub-Saharan Africa | 9. South America |
| 2. Asia | 4. Europe | 6. Oceania | 8. Russian Federation | 10. Antarctica |



Assignment: This map will be colored based on region not state (country). Each REGION must be a single color. Draw a circle around Eastern Europe, East Asia, SE Asia, and S Asia. Bracket the Caribbean and Latin America. Use the sample map provided to help you.

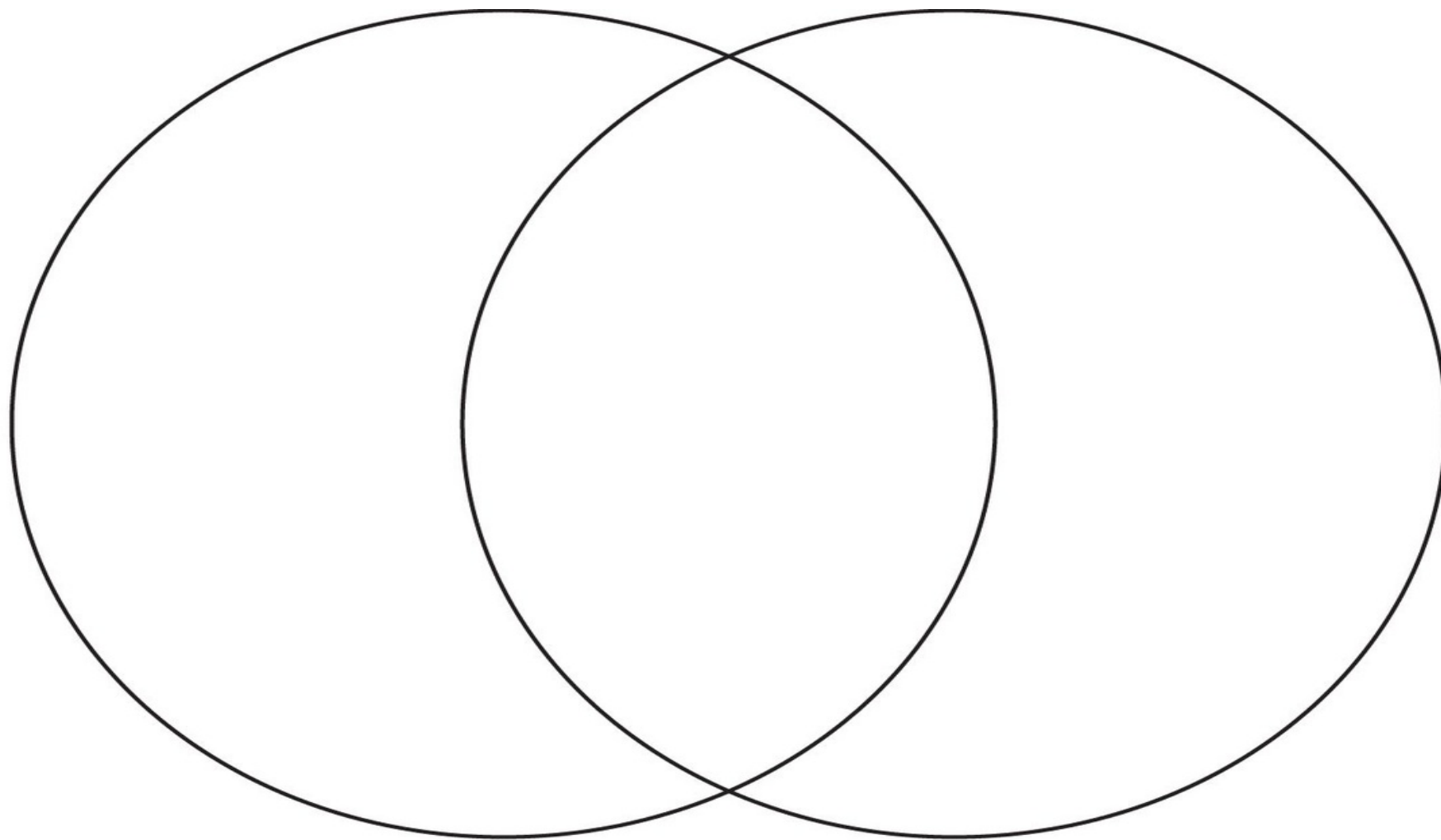
- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Latin America | 4. Western Europe | 7. Eastern Europe | 10. North Africa and Middle East | 13. West Africa |
| 2. Central Africa | 5. East Africa | 8. Southern Africa | 11. Siberia | 14. Central Asia |
| 3. South Asia | 6. East Asia | 9. Southeast Asia | 12. Australia | 15. Antarctica |

Assignment: Research five regions that you learned about in the map activities on pages 12 and 13. After reading and summarizing, complete the graphic organizers.

Summarize the Regions

Name of Region/Location	Four Facts about Region	Your Summary	Citation for article

Assignment: Compare and Contrast Two Regions (Select Any Two Regions)



THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme #4:

HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

This theme holds a special place in human geography because it helps us understand how humans **adapt** to and **depend** on the environment. For example, humans depend on the environment for food, but need to **modify** the land and farming practices (like in the picture below) to support a growing global population. HEI provides us with a way to study how human activities on the earth's surface modify the environment.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

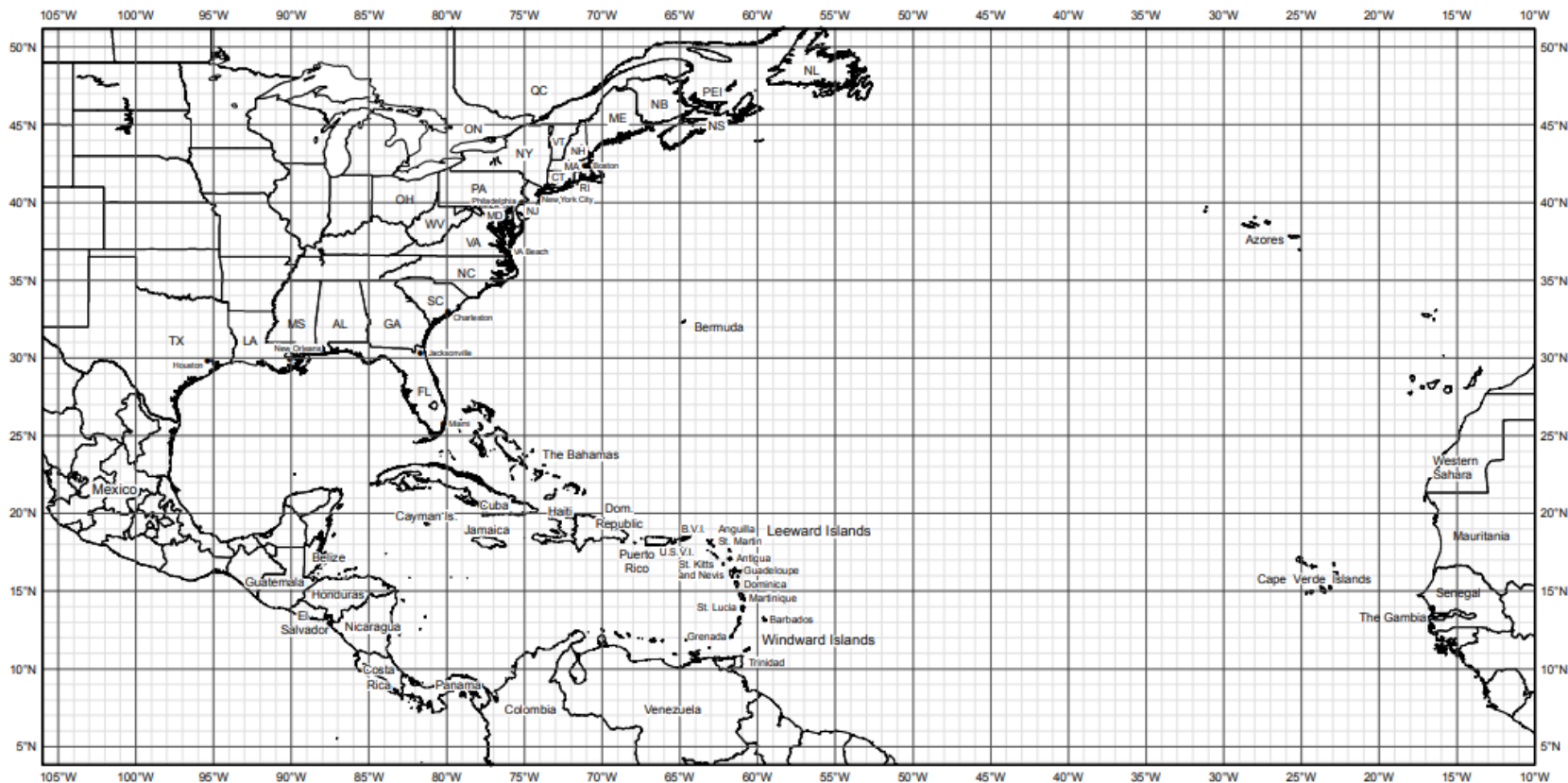
Assignment: Hurricanes and Human Environment Interaction

How do hurricanes impact people located in their path?

Using the Hurricane Tracking Map, plot the path of Hurricane Andrew (1992) and Hurricane Katrina (2005). Use Google to search for images of the hurricane paths, try to plot as close as possible using Blue for Andrew and Red for Katrina.



Atlantic Basin Hurricane Tracking Chart National Hurricane Center, Miami, Florida



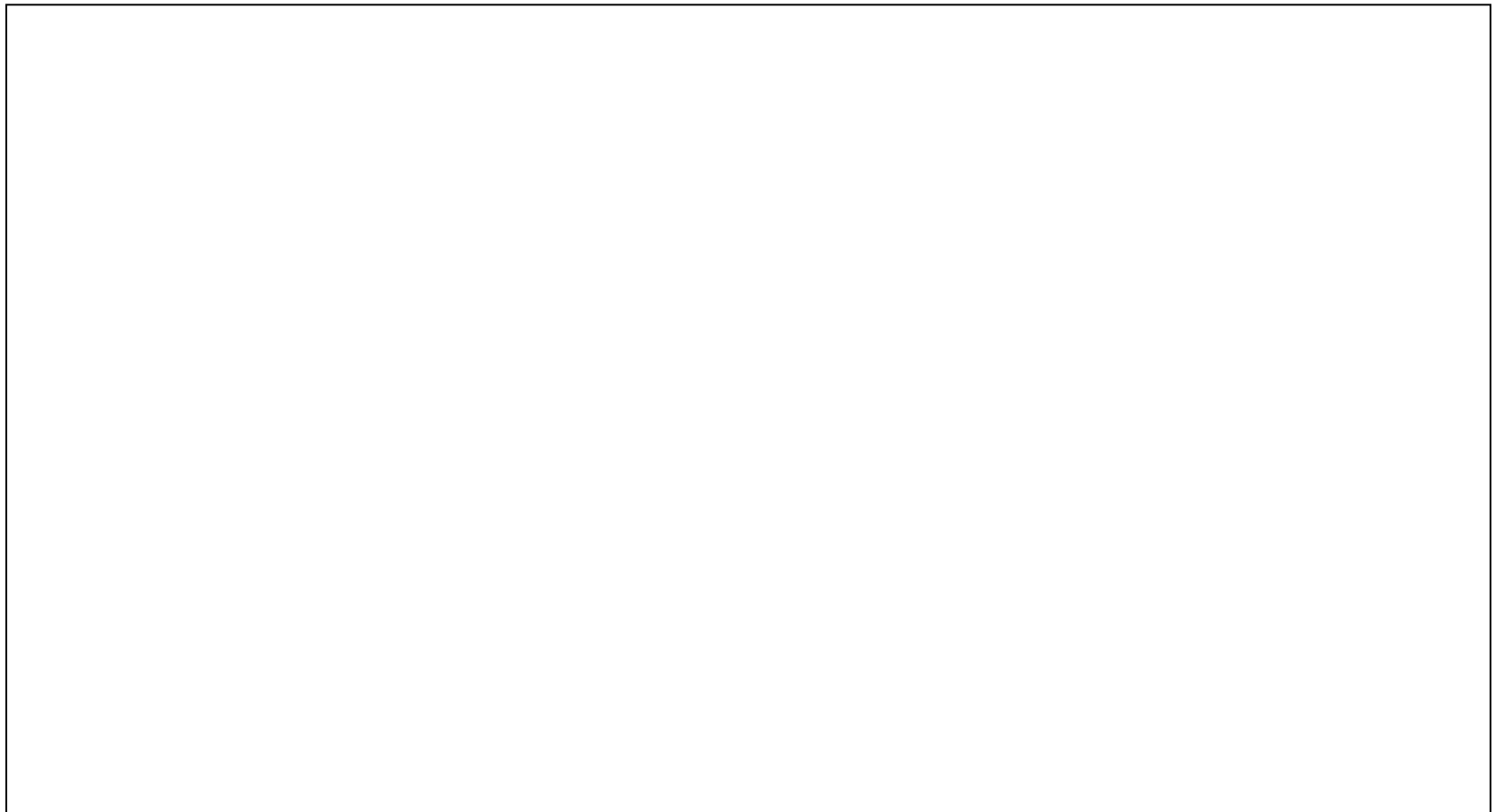
Assignment: Writing: Short Answer.

A. Review the following sites.

- <https://www.thoughtco.com/learning-from-new-orleans-hurricane-katrina-178419>
- <https://www.history.com/news/the-impact-of-hurricane-katrina-10-years-later>
- <http://www.hurricanesience.org/history/studies/katrinacase/impacts/>

A. Explain how people in the Gulf Coast states have changed the way they live. Include Communication, Building Codes and Evacuation Planning.

B. Discuss with your family what your Hurricane Safety plan is and how they believe things have changed in their lives.



THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme #5:

MOVEMENT

Over time, people, ideas, cultures, and innovations have moved all over the globe. In this assignment that introduces movement, we are going to explore **migration** (how/why people move) and **diffusion** (how ideas and innovations move). Notice what mode of transportation is used in the picture below.



Human Migration

What is Human Migration?

It is the movement of a person or a group of people, to settle in another place, often across a political or administrative boundary. Migration can be **temporary or permanent**, and it may be **voluntary or forced**.

When people move, it is usually because of push and pull factors.

Push Factors

Push factors are those that motivate or force individuals to move, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risks something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, war, drought, famine, political intolerance, and ethnic, racial, or religious discrimination. Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors for migration.

Pull Factors

Pull factors are those factors in a destination country that attract an individual or group to leave their home. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.

Source: eschooltoday.com

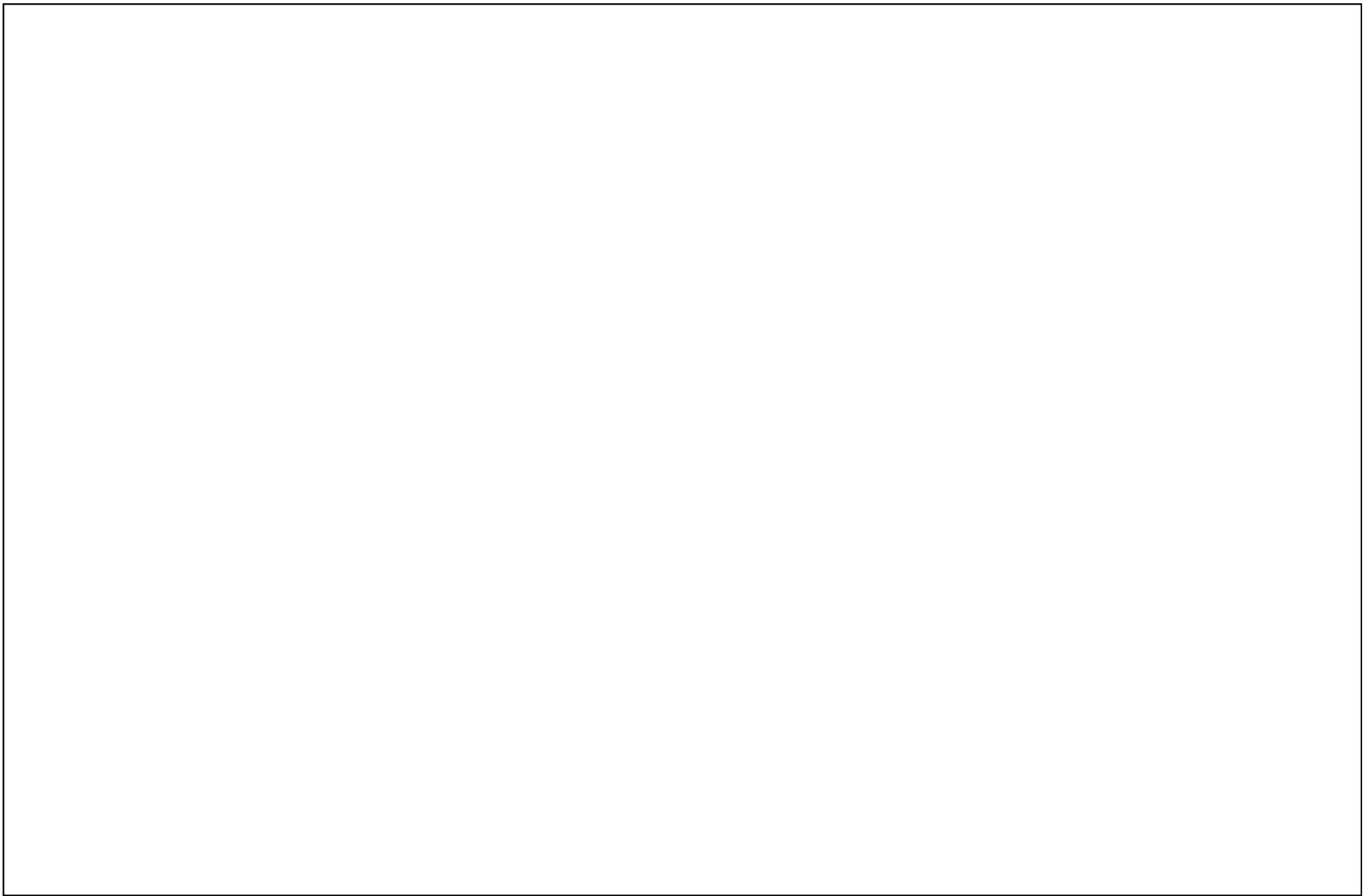
Assignment: Human Migration

Watch, Reflect, and Write

Watch the videos on Migrant Stories: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34519930>

After watching all of the migrant interviews, write a brief statement that

- a) Identifies one push factor for each migrant that is motivating his/her decision to migrate to Europe.
- b) Identifies three pull factors that caused these migrants to choose Europe as their destination.
- c) Share a story or briefly reflect on one fact or idea about human migration from having viewed these news clips.



Common Geography Terms: Diffusion

By [Matt Rosenberg](#) in Thought Co.

Updated September 09, 2018



Analyze the picture. What do you see? Now, read the article!

Diffusion, in the scope of geography, is the spread of people, things, ideas, cultural practices, disease, technology, weather, and more from place to place; thus, it's called **spatial diffusion** (spreads across space). The different types of diffusion are **expansion (contagious and hierarchal), stimulus, and relocation diffusion**.

Spatial

[Globalization](#) is an example of spatial diffusion. Take, for example, products in a person's home. A woman's handbag may have been made in France, her computer in China. Her spouse's shoes may have come from Italy and car from Germany. Spatial diffusion has a clear origin point that it spreads from called a **hearth**. How quickly and through what channels it spreads determine its class or category.

Contagious and Hierarchical Expansion

Expansion diffusion comes in two types, **contagious** and **hierarchical**. In the first, a contagious disease is a prime example. It knows no rules or boundaries as to where it spreads. A forest fire could also fall under this category. In social media, memes and viral videos [spread from person to person](#) in contagious expansion diffusion as they are shared. It's no coincidence that something that spreads quickly and widely on social media is deemed "going viral." Religions spread through contagious diffusion as well, as people need to come in contact with the beliefs somehow to learn about them and adopt them.

Hierarchical diffusion follows a chain of command, for example, in business or different levels of government. The CEO of a company or the leader of a government body would likely know information before it is disseminated among a wide employee base or the general public.

Fads and trends that start with one community before spreading to the wider public also can be hierarchical, such as hip-hop music starting in urban centers or slang words starting with one particular age group before wider adoption—and then actually making it into the dictionary.

Stimulus

In **stimulus diffusion**, a trend catches on but is changed as it is adopted by different groups, such as when a religion is adopted by a population but the practices are blended with the existing culture's customs.

Stimulus diffusion can also apply to the more mundane as well. "Cat yoga," an exercise fad in the United States, is much different than the traditional meditative practice, for example. The varied menus of McDonald's restaurants around the world resemble the original menus but have been adapted to local tastes and religious food practices to be distinct.

Relocation

In **relocation diffusion**, whatever changes place leaves behind its point of origin. The concept can be simply illustrated through the [immigration of people](#) from place to place or even the movement of people from the countryside to the city. In the case of people immigrating, their cultural traditions and practices are then shared with their new community and maybe even adopted. Relocation diffusion can happen in the business community as well, as new employees come to a company with good ideas from their previous workplaces.

Relocation diffusion can also be illustrated by the movement of air masses that spawn storms as they spread across a landscape.

Assignment: *One Pager* on Diffusion

After reading the article on diffusion, you will create a ***One Pager*** (a one page document) that highlights what you believe to be the most interesting concepts or facts about diffusion.

You can create your ***One Pager*** on any type of 8.5 x 11 sheet of paper. Be creative and feel free to use computer paper, construction paper, or some other type of paper that you may have. You may cut images from magazines, print images from the internet, or make your own illustrations. Use shapes, text boxes, and “thought bubbles” to write or type your ideas.

Your ***One Pager*** must include:

- At least 3 vocabulary terms and definitions presented in the article (Hint: look for the bold terms.)
- Four or more pictures, drawings, or images that help explain the important ideas in the article. Be sure to label each image.
- One “thought bubble” comparing and contrasting two types of diffusion presented in the article.
- Two images that illustrate how **one product you love and use** has diffused across regions of the world. Label the locations seen in your pictures. Please be sure to identify what type of diffusion is represented and why you think it is this type of diffusion.
- Your reflection on how diffusion connects people from around the globe.

