

**Greg Hayes - [ap-geog] Re: differing models for AP Human Geography**

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**From:** sshingleton@acs-england.co.uk  
**To:** "AP Human Geography" <ap-geog@lyris.collegeboard.com>  
**Date:** 3/28/06 4:30 AM  
**Subject:** [ap-geog] Re: differing models for AP Human Geography

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Dear Jerry:

The models applied in the AP Human Geography are:

Population

- Demographic Transition Model
- Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth
- Malthus' Principal of Population as It Affects the Future Improvement of Society

Agriculture & Rural Land Use

- Von Thunen's Land Use Model

Cities & Urban Land Use

- Christaller's Central Place Theory
- Burgess' Concentric Ring Model
- Hoyt's Sector Model
- Harris-Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Model

*Galactic City Model*  
*Latin America City Model*  
*(Ford + Griffin)*

Political Organization of Space

- Wallerstein's World Systems Theory
- Spykman's Rimland Theory
- Mackinder's Heartland Theory

Industrial & Economic Development

- Weber's Least Cost Theory
- Losch's Profit Maximisation Approach (not mentioned, but needed to understand)
- Behavioral Approach (not mentioned, but needed to understand)

There are many other concepts though these are the specific models that I have seen in the curriculum.

Sincerely,  
Sam Shingleton

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Course related website:  
<http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/humangeo> ap-geog is an Electronic Discussion Group (EDG) of

## **A Vocabulary List for AP Human Geography**

Martha Sharma

Retired teacher

Hilton Head, South Carolina

### **Unit I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts**

Note: The following concepts transcend all units in AP Human Geography; they are central to all geographic thinking and analysis and could even be considered central to any definition of geography.

#### **Basic Concepts**

Changing attributes of place (built landscape, sequent occupance)

Cultural attributes (cultural landscape)

Density (arithmetic, physiological)

Diffusion (hearth, relocation, expansion, hierarchical, contagious, stimulus)

Direction (absolute, relative)

Dispersion/concentration (dispersed/scattered, clustered/agglomerated)

Distance (absolute, relative)

Distribution

Environmental determinism

Location (absolute, relative, site, situation, place name)

Pattern (linear, centralized, random)

Physical attributes (natural landscape)

Possibilism

Region (formal/uniform, functional/nodal, perceptual/vernacular)

Scale (implied degree of generalization)

Size

Spatial (of or pertaining to space on or near Earth's surface)

Spatial interaction (accessibility, connectivity, network, distance decay, friction of distance, time-space compression)

#### **Geographic Tools**

Distortion

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Global Positioning System (GPS)

Grid (North and South Poles, latitude, parallel, equator, longitude, meridian, prime meridian, international date line)

Map (Maps are the tool most uniquely identified with geography; the ability to use and interpret maps is an essential geographic skill.)

Map scale (distance on a map relative to distance on Earth)

Map types (thematic, statistical, cartogram, dot, choropleth, isoline)

Mental map

Model (a simplified abstraction of reality, structured to clarify causal relationships):

Geographers use models (e.g., Demographic Transition, Epidemiological Transition, Gravity, Von Thünen, Weber, Stages of Growth [Rostow], Concentric Circle [Burgess], Sector [Hoyt], Multiple Nuclei, Central Place [Christaller], and so on) to explain patterns, make informed decisions, and predict future behaviors.

Projection

Remote sensing

Time zones

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### Unit II. Population—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

#### Population

Age distribution  
Carrying capacity  
Cohort  
Demographic equation  
Demographic momentum  
Demographic regions  
Demographic Transition model  
Dependency ratio  
Diffusion of fertility control  
Disease diffusion  
Doubling time  
Ecumene  
Epidemiological Transition model  
Gendered space  
Infant mortality rate  
J-curve  
Maladaptation  
Malthus, Thomas  
Mortality  
Natality  
Neo-Malthusian  
Overpopulation  
Population densities  
Population distributions  
Population explosion  
Population projection  
Population pyramid  
Rate of natural increase  
S-curve  
Sex ratio  
Standard of living  
Sustainability  
Underpopulation  
Zero population growth

#### Migration

Activity space  
Chain migration  
Cyclic movement  
Distance decay  
Forced  
Gravity model  
Internal migration  
Intervening opportunity  
Migration patterns

- Intercontinental
- Interregional
- Rural-urban

Migratory movement  
Periodic movement  
Personal space  
Place utility  
Push-pull factors  
Refugee  
Space-time prism  
Step migration  
Transhumance  
Transmigration  
Voluntary

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### **Unit III. Cultural Patterns and Processes, Part 1—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts**

#### **Concepts of Culture**

Acculturation

Assimilation

Cultural adaptation

Cultural core/periphery pattern

Cultural ecology

Cultural identity

Cultural landscape

Cultural realm

Culture

Culture region

- Formal—core, periphery
- Functional—node
- Vernacular (perceptual)—regional self-awareness

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#### **Diffusion types**

- Expansion—hierarchical, contagious, stimulus
- Relocation

Innovation adoption

Maladaptive diffusion

Sequent occupance

## **Folk and Popular Culture**

Adaptive strategies  
Anglo-American landscape  
characteristics  
Architectural form  
Built environment  
Folk culture  
Folk food  
Folk house  
Folk songs  
Folklore  
Material culture  
Nonmaterial culture  
Popular culture  
Survey systems  
Traditional architecture

## **Language**

Creole  
Dialect  
Indo-European languages  
Isogloss  
Language  
Language family  
Language group  
Language subfamily  
Lingua franca  
Linguistic diversity  
Monolingual/multilingual  
Official language  
Pidgin  
Toponymy  
Trade language

## **A Vocabulary List for AP Human Geography**

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Hilton Head, South Carolina

### **Unit III. Cultural Patterns and Processes, Part 2—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts**

#### **Religion**

Animism

Buddhism

Cargo cult pilgrimage

Christianity

Confucianism

Ethnic religion

Exclave/enclave

Fundamentalism

Geomancy (feng shui)

Hadj

Hinduism

Interfaith boundaries

Islam

Jainism

Judaism

Landscapes of the dead

Monotheism/polytheism

Mormonism

Muslim pilgrimage

Muslim population

Proselytic religion

Reincarnation

Religion (groups, places)

Religious architectural styles

Religious conflict

Religious culture hearth

Religious toponym

Sacred space

Secularism

Shamanism

Sharia law

Shintoism

Sikhism

Sunni/Shia  
Taoism  
Theocracy  
Universalizing  
Zoroastrianism

**Ethnicity**

Acculturation  
Adaptive strategy  
Assimilation  
Barrio  
Chain migration  
Cultural adaptation  
Cultural shatterbelt  
Ethnic cleansing  
Ethnic conflict  
Ethnic enclave  
Ethnic group  
Ethnic homeland  
Ethnic landscape  
Ethnic neighborhood  
Ethnicity

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Ethnocentrism  
Ghetto  
Plural society  
Race  
Segregation  
Social distance

**Gender**

Dowry death  
Enfranchisement  
Gender  
Gender gap  
Infanticide  
Longevity gap  
Maternal mortality rate



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### **Unit IV. Political Organization of Space—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts**

Annexation

Antarctica

Apartheid

Balkanization

Border landscape

Boundary, disputes (definitional, locational, operational, allocational)

Boundary, origin (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)

Boundary, process (definition, delimitation, demarcation)

Boundary, type (natural/physical, ethnographic/cultural, geometric)

Buffer state

Capital

Centrifugal

Centripetal

City-state

Colonialism

Confederation

Conference of Berlin (1884)

Core/periphery

Decolonization

Devolution

Domino theory

EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)

Electoral regions

Enclave/exclave

Ethnic conflict

European Union

Federal

Forward capital

Frontier

Geopolitics

Gerrymander

Global commons

Heartland/rimland

Immigrant states

International organization  
Iron Curtain  
Irredentism  
Israel/Palestine  
Landlocked  
Law of the Sea  
Lebanon  
Mackinder, Halford J.  
Manifest destiny  
Median-line principle  
Microstate  
Ministate  
Nation  
National iconography  
Nation-state  
Nunavut  
Raison d'être  
Reapportionment  
Regionalism  
Religious conflict  
Reunification  
Satellite state  
Self-determination

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Shatterbelt  
Sovereignty  
State  
Stateless ethnic groups  
Stateless nation  
Suffrage  
Supranationalism  
Territorial disputes  
Territorial morphology (compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, perforated)  
Territoriality  
Theocracy  
Treaty ports  
UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)  
Unitary  
USSR collapse  
Women's enfranchisement

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### Unit V. Agricultural and Rural Land Use—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Adaptive strategies	Fishing
Agrarian	Food chain
Agribusiness	Forestry
Agricultural industrialization	Globalized agriculture
Agricultural landscape	Green revolution
Agricultural location model	Growing season
Agricultural origins	Hunting and gathering
Agriculture	Intensive subsistence agriculture
Animal domestication	Intertillage
Aquaculture	Livestock ranching
Biorevolution	Market gardening
Biotechnology	Mediterranean agriculture
Collective farm	Mineral fuels
Commercial agriculture (intensive, extensive)	Mining
Core/periphery	Planned economy
Crop rotation	Plant domestication
Cultivation regions	Plantation agriculture
Dairying	Renewable/nonrenewable
Debt-for-nature swap	Rural settlement (dispersed, nucleated, building material, village form)
Diffusion	Sauer, Carl O.
Double cropping	Second agricultural revolution
Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary)	Specialization
Environmental modification (pesticides, soil erosion, desertification)	Staple grains
Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation [slash-and-burn, milpa, swidden], nomadic herding/pastoralism)	Suitcase farm
Extractive industry	Survey patterns (long lots, metes and bounds, township-and-range)
Farm crisis	Sustainable yield
Farming	Third agricultural revolution (mechanization, chemical farming, food manufacturing)
Feedlot	“Tragedy of the commons”
First agricultural revolution	Transhumance
	Truck farm
	Von Thünen, Johann Heinrich

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### **Unit VI. Industrialization and Development—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts**

#### **Development**

Agricultural labor force  
Calorie consumption  
Core-periphery model  
Cultural convergence  
Dependency theory  
Development  
Energy consumption  
Foreign direct investment  
Gender  
Gross domestic product (GDP)  
Gross national product (GNP)  
Human Development Index  
Levels of development  
Measures of development  
Neocolonialism  
Physical Quality of Life Index  
Purchasing power parity  
Rostow, W. W.  
“Stages of Growth” model  
Technology gap  
Technology transfer  
Third World  
World Systems Theory

#### **Industrialization**

Acid rain  
Agglomeration  
Agglomeration economies  
Air pollution  
Aluminum industry (factors of production, location)  
Assembly line production/Fordism  
Bid rent theory

Break-of-bulk point  
Canadian industrial heartland  
Carrier efficiency  
Comparative advantage  
Cumulative causation  
Deglomeration  
Deindustrialization  
Economic sectors  
Economies of scale  
Ecotourism  
Energy resources  
Entrepôt  
Export processing zone  
Fixed costs  
Footloose industry  
Four Tigers  
Greenhouse effect  
Growth poles  
Heartland/rimland  
Industrial location theory  
Industrial regions (place, fuel source, characteristics)  
Industrial Revolution  
Industry (receding, growing)

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Infrastructure  
International division of labor  
Labor-intensive  
Least-cost location  
Major manufacturing regions  
Manufacturing exports  
Manufacturing/warehouse location (industrial parks, agglomeration, shared services, zoning, transportation, taxes, environmental considerations)  
Maquiladora  
Market orientation  
Multiplier effect  
NAFTA  
Outsourcing  
Ozone depletion  
Plant location (supplies, “just in time” delivery)  
Postindustrial  
Refrigeration  
Resource crisis  
Resource orientation

Special economic zones (China)  
Specialized economic zones  
Substitution principle  
Threshold/range  
Time-space compression  
Topocide  
Trade (complementarity)  
Transnational corporation  
Ubiquitous  
Variable costs  
Weber, Alfred  
Weight-gaining  
Weight-losing  
World cities

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### Unit VII. Cities and Urban Land Use—Basic Vocabulary and Concepts

Agglomeration

*Barriadas*

Bid-rent theory

Blockbusting

CBD (central business district)

Census tract

Centrality

Centralization

Central-place theory

Christaller, Walter

City

Cityscapes

Colonial city

Commercialization

Commuter zone

Concentric zone model

Counterurbanization

Decentralization

Deindustrialization

Early cities

Economic base (basic/nonbasic)

Edge city

Emerging cities

Employment structure

Entrepôt

Ethnic neighborhood

Favela

Female-headed household

Festival landscape

Gateway city

Gender

Gentrification

Ghetto

Globalization

Great cities  
High-tech corridors  
Hinterland  
Hydraulic civilization  
Indigenous city  
In-filling  
Informal sector  
Infrastructure  
Inner city  
Invasion and succession  
Lateral commuting  
Medieval cities  
Megacities  
Megalopolis/conurbation  
Metropolitan area  
Multiple nuclei model  
Multiplier effect  
Neighborhood  
Office park  
Peak land value intersection  
Planned communities  
Postindustrial city  
Postmodern urban landscape

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Primate city  
Racial steering  
Rank-size rule  
Redlining  
Restrictive covenants  
Sector model  
Segregation  
Settlement form (nucleated, dispersed, elongated)  
Shopping mall  
Site/situation  
Slum  
Social structure  
Specialization  
Squatter settlement  
Street pattern (grid, dendritic; access, control)  
Suburb  
Suburbanization  
Symbolic landscape  
Tenement



Threshold/range

Town

Underclass

Underemployment

Urban growth rate

Urban function

Urban hearth area

Urban heat island

Urban hierarchy

Urban hydrology

Urban morphology

Urbanization

Urbanized population

World city

Zone in transition

Zoning

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