

2007 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

2. At the same time that English is solidifying its role as the world's premier lingua franca, lesser-used minority languages (such as Welsh, Basque, and Inuktitut) are undergoing revival.

Discuss three distinct factors promoting the revival of minority languages in the face of globalization.

3. Economic restructuring is transforming the world economy.
- A. Define and discuss the key features of the new international division of labor (also known as global division of labor).
 - B. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of the United States.
 - C. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of developing countries such as Mexico, China, and India.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2

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(6 points)

Only the first three factors receive credit, **BUT look at ALL supporting evidence for processes. Examples get credit.**

One point for Factor column and 1 point for Process/Example column.

Factor	Process/Example
Groups other than governments try to maintain their distinctive culture by resisting English (folk culture)	Elders teaching young people, etc. Native Americans, minority languages in China, Cornish in England.
Devolution (a transfer of power from a higher to a lower level of government) Separatist—regional autonomy (centrifugal force)	Central government allows a minority language found in a region, within a state, that wishes a separate identity to be used—e.g., Breton, Welsh, Maori, Inuktitut; OR nationalists/separatists promote the local language as a way to resist the central or national political culture—e.g., Basque.
Government policies to promote unity in multicultural state (centripetal force)	The central or national government of a state adopts two or more official languages to reduce the threat of secession; OR examples: Belgium, Canada, South Africa, Singapore, India, Nigeria.
Nationalism —government policies to increase nationalism in country	Some newly independent states reestablish the indigenous language as a statement of political and cultural independence; OR examples such as Ireland/Gaelic, Israel/Hebrew.
Modern electronic communications or improved communications (but not mass media) can enable small groups of people to stay in touch and reinforce the use of a minority language	The rise of mass personal communications tools such as the telephone, Internet, photocopier, and narrowcasting via cable TV, radio and TV stations, and specialized newspapers and magazines can enable minority groups to resist the power of mass media and maintain their language.

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Question 2 (continued)

Factor	Process/Example
Tourism	Some minority languages have become part of the tourist landscape because tourists want to see something authentic; examples: Welsh, Irish.
Government policy to support minority language for nonpolitical reasons	European Union's Bureau for Little Used Languages or the end of forced assimilation of Native Americans in the United States. French policy of supporting regional variations of premodern French.