

2001 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SECTION II Time—60 minutes Percent of total grade—50

Directions: You have 60 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-third of your time (20 minutes) on each question. Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. It is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. You should present a cogent argument based on your critical analysis of the questions posed and your understanding of geography. Make certain to number each of your answers in the pink booklet as the question is numbered below.

1. (a) (i) Define the term “Green Revolution” as used during the period 1945 to 1985.
(ii) Explain the principal agricultural practices/technologies associated with the green revolution.
(iii) Name TWO regions, in different parts of the world, where the green revolution has had a significant impact on crop yields.
(b) Identify and discuss TWO social, political, or cultural conditions necessary for the success of the agricultural practices/technologies of the green revolution.
(c) Identify and discuss TWO significant economic or ecological factors that may limit the long-term success of the agricultural practices/technologies of the green revolution.
2. The development of suburbs in North American metropolitan areas has greatly accelerated since the 1950's and 1960's.

Discuss how THREE of the following have contributed to this acceleration.

- (a) Transportation
- (b) Housing production
- (c) Landscape preferences
- (d) Social and demographic trends

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3. According to the Rostow model, countries move through the following five stages of economic development:

- Stage 1: Traditional
- Stage 2: Preconditions for takeoff
- Stage 3: Takeoff
- Stage 4: Drive to maturity
- Stage 5: High mass consumption

Explain the usefulness of the model in understanding contemporary social and economic change with reference to any THREE of the following:

- (a) A country's role in the world economy
- (b) Colonial transportation networks
- (c) Cultural differences
- (d) Local social and class structures

Be sure to support your answers with examples from any of the following regions:

- Latin America
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- South Asia

END OF EXAMINATION

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Question 2

Overall: 3 points possible for each of three discussions. Pick the best two elements/discussions that a student offers in a response.

3 points	Good discussion of any two major elements
2 points	Good discussion of one major element and one other element; OR good discussion of two other elements; OR limited discussion of two major elements
1 point	Discussion of one major element OR discussion of one other element
0 point	No major elements or other elements discussed

2. (a) Transportation

Major elements:

- Freeways and transport corridors increased accessibility to the suburbs for individuals
OR freeways opened up large areas of cheap land for development of low-cost housing by developers
- Cars became more affordable, greater availability/access

Other elements:

- Decline of street car system
- Multiplier effect with commerce decentralizing (relocation outside of central business district)

2. (b) Housing

Major elements:

- Affordability due to organization of production: large developers could purchase land, materials, designs at cheaper unit costs, and they could subcontract (in 1949 70 percent of new homes were constructed by 10 percent of the companies)
- Affordability improved due to “methods”: prefab, assembled on site, division of labor into crews that cut labor costs, speed of production
- Financing easier to obtain — quick system, plus federal guarantees (FHA-insured mortgage and 1944 GI Bill)

Other elements:

- Tax codes that favor construction of new buildings rather than rehab of old buildings (and loan programs that favored new construction not repairs/upgrades)

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2. (c) Landscape Preferences

Major elements:

- An anti big city feeling: escape the built environment and its density, pollution, congestion; rural idyll is the opposite
- Desire for large home size — ranch style design as indicative of expansionist mood
- Desire for single family
- Suburbs as seen in popular culture (e.g., images in media, “the American way”)

Other elements:

- Desire for an ethnically homogenous and conformist landscape
- Desire for large yard/lot size

2. (d) Social and demographic trends

Major elements:

- Baby boomers provided demographic demand for housing expansion (market-led)
- Nuclear family in demographic terms
- “Model” family units (replaced extended family ideal); i.e., social construction of the family
- Male as primary bread winner norm encouraged by GI Bill (wage); accompanied by women as homemakers, placing of women in suburbs (cult of domesticity)

Other elements:

- White flight and, more generally, desire of ethnic/race groups to flock together
- Middle class value children’s education and view inner cities as providing inferior product