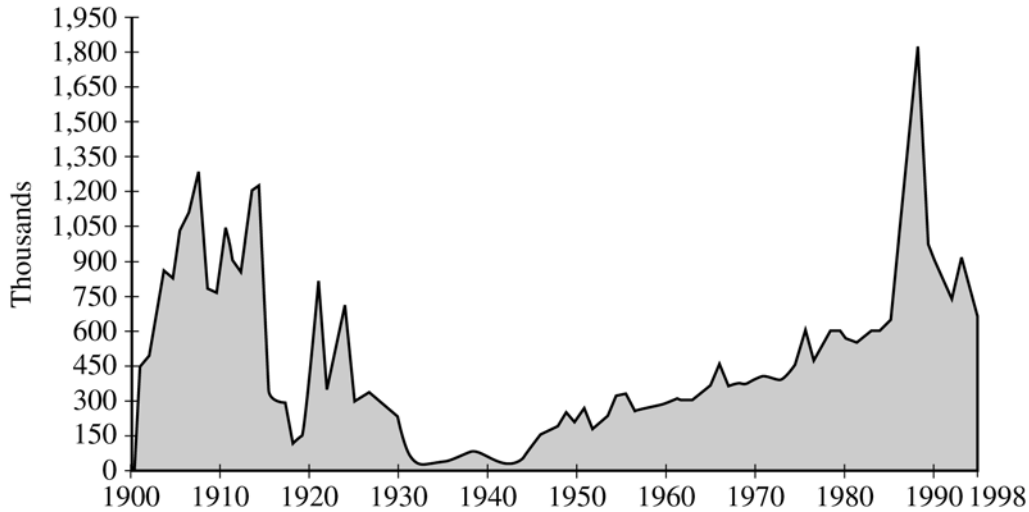


## 2005 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES: 1900-1998



2. Peaks in immigration to the United States reflect changing circumstances at the global scale. Refer to the graph above to answer the following.
- Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the early twentieth-century peaks.
  - Discuss how change in the economic structure of the United States promoted immigration in the early twentieth century.
  - Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the late twentieth-century peak.
  - Discuss how change in the economic structure of the United States promoted immigration in the late twentieth century.
- 
3. In the 1990's the central business and residential districts of cities in the United States became the focus of a revitalization process. Discuss how each of the following has contributed to this revitalization process.
- Economic factors
  - Demographic composition
  - Urban policy
  - Sense of place

**END OF EXAM**

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**Question 3**

This question is concerned with factors that contribute to revitalization of business and residential areas of the urban center of U.S. cities in the late twentieth century.

**Total: 8 points**

- A. Discuss economic factors** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Actions and decision-making process of businesses/entrepreneurs; also broader forces of economic restructuring

Acceptable:

- Expansion of service sector, quaternary sector; information/knowledge processing, research facilities
- Agglomeration economies/centrality (identified in context)
- Rent gap, investment opportunities, places of profit
- Importance of face-to-face interaction
- Entrepreneurship; growth in small businesses (may be in residential districts surrounding city core)
- Tourism
- Demand for housing in downtowns and inner-city neighborhoods due to economic growth

Not acceptable:

- Historic causes of urbanization (e.g., break-of-bulk point, development of transportation systems); gentrification unless linked to one of the above

- B. Discuss demographic factors** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Changing patterns of household composition, age composition, and residential location, including migration/immigration

- New household forms; single-person households, households without children (DINKs, yuppies), and nontraditional households
- Aging of Baby Boomers; empty-nesters
- Recent international immigrants

- C. Discuss urban policy** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Effects of government/nonprofit organizations to revitalize central cities through public policies and incentives

- City investment policies; subsidies/tax incentives, e.g., sports facilities, other attractions
- Public-private partnerships
- Zoning; urban enterprise zones; building codes
- Historic preservation (must refer to government policy/action)

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**Question 3 (continued)**

- Public safety
- Replacement of older public housing with mixed-income housing
- Creation of new greenspaces/open areas

**D. Discuss sense of place** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Emotional attachment to central-city locations based on cultural amenities, landscape features, lifestyle factors

Acceptable:

- Distinctiveness of inner cities; consumption of nostalgia/historic character
- Cultural amenities (theater, museums, sports venues, restaurants); leisure society
- Lifestyles; concentrations of populations with similar interests; acceptance of diversity
- Community pride; neighborhood associations

Not acceptable:

- “Sense of place” if discussed as an effect of revitalization gentrification without specific reference to character of neighborhood, OR if credit given for gentrification in part A, above.