

2014 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—75 minutes

Percent of total score—50

Directions: You have 75 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may use the unlined space below each question for notes. Be sure to write your answers on the lined pages immediately following each question.

1. Rostow's five-stage model of economic growth and the core-periphery concept of Wallerstein's three-part world system theory are two of the more common economic development models.
 - A. Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model.
 - B. Use one of the two models to explain the level of economic development in either Mexico or Brazil.
 - C. Give two examples of how the core-periphery concept can be applied below the national scale.

2. The international borders of African countries are a legacy of colonialism.
 - A. Describe the concept of a superimposed boundary.
 - B. Describe three political or cultural consequences of superimposed boundaries in Africa.
 - C. Identify and explain one challenge landlocked African countries face in developing viable economies.

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3. Agricultural systems, such as the production of coffee, are part of a global network.
- Describe a common characteristic shared by the coffee producing countries shown on the map.
 - Explain two impacts of coffee farming on producing countries.
 - Identify and explain one way increased coffee consumption outside of coffee growing areas affects its production.
 - Explain one change in the urban landscape in the developed world associated with coffee consumption.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2

The international borders of African countries are a legacy of colonialism.

Part A (1 point total)

Define the concept of a superimposed boundary.

- A boundary line or border line placed over and ignoring an existing cultural pattern **OR** arbitrarily imposed by external powers.

Part B (3 points total)

Describe three political or cultural consequences of superimposed boundaries in Africa.

Consequences	
Multinational or multiethnic state	separate nations within the same territory
Multistate nation	culture group split into pieces, made into minority groups
Internal struggle	increased likelihood of religious, ethnic, or tribal conflict
External struggle	increased likelihood of international, regional, or cross-border conflict
Loss of culture	loss of language, cultural traditions, etc.
New language	European or regional languages (Swahili) become official language or <i>lingua franca</i>
Cultural syncretism (synthesis)	between culture groups of a single country
Migration	may increase number of refugees or internally-displaced persons; traditional or seasonal migration patterns disrupted
Government change	nation-building difficulties, non-viable states, formation of new independent states, relocated capitals
Lost or limited access to natural resources	economic dependency
Ineffective governance	governments, antecedent treaties and laws less effective
Political and economic hubs	diffusion patterns extend from ports along coasts to points inland

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Question 2 (continued)

Part C (2 points total)

Identify and explain one challenge landlocked African countries face in developing viable economies.

Landlocked Economies	
Identify	Explain
Access to the sea	lack of easy access to maritime trade or ocean resources
Increased cost of imports	due to customs, tariffs, tolls, distance, or transportation costs
Increased cost to export goods	due to customs, tariffs, tolls, distance, or transportation costs
Limited road or rail transportation for imported goods in bulk	more break-of-bulk points
Economic cooperation	communications needed between landlocked and bordering states (including provisions and resources under the Law of the Seas)
Vulnerability	can be cut-off from global trade and/or political support by hostile neighbors; economically dependent