

## **2003 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

2. A. Identify and explain ONE way that tourism has diminished regional landscape distinctiveness.  
B. Identify and explain ONE way that tourism has enhanced regional landscape distinctiveness.
3. Over the last 150 years, Europe has changed from a source to a destination region for international migration.
  - A. Use the demographic transition model to explain briefly Europe's development as a source of international migrants between 1800 and 1920.
  - B. Identify and briefly explain ONE factor other than demographic transition that was responsible for Europe's development as a source of migrants to the United States between 1800 and 1920.
  - C. Briefly explain how THREE aspects of the demographic transition model account for Europe's transformation into a destination region for migrants from North Africa between 1960 and 2000.

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY  
2003 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 3**

|                      |  |   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Part A<br>(1 point)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A decreasing death rate in Europe led to increased population.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe's position in stage 2-3 led to increased population (implies the above).</li> </ul> |   |
|                      |  |   |
| Part B<br>(2 points) | <b>Identify</b> (1 point)  | <b>Explain</b> (1 point)  |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collapse of agriculture</li> </ul>  | Potato famine; Irish migration (push)   |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Downturns, e.g., Norway, Sweden (push)</li> <li>• Job opportunities in United States (pull)</li> <li>• Recruiting, e.g., RR in United States (pull)</li> </ul>   |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious persecution, e.g., Germans, Russian Jews (push)</li> <li>• Network connections/chain migrations (pull)</li> </ul>  |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political</li> </ul>  | Instability, repression, lack of freedom (push)   |
|                      |  |   |
| Part C<br>(3 points) | <b>Aspects</b>   | <b>Explain</b>  |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe's low BR/DR (stages 4-5)<br/>OR</li> <li>• Europe with aging population</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General labor shortage</li> <li>• Specific labor shortages (e.g., skilled, etc.)</li> <li>• Avoid population decline</li> <li>• Immigrants as scapegoats</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General labor shortage</li> <li>• Specific labor shortages (e.g., skilled, etc.)</li> </ul> |
|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Africa's high BR (stage 2)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overpopulation</li> <li>• Labor surplus</li> </ul>   |

**Note:** In Part C, points are awarded for explanations derived from appropriate aspects of the demographic transition model.