

## **2005 AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

### **HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

#### **SECTION II**

**Time—75 minutes**

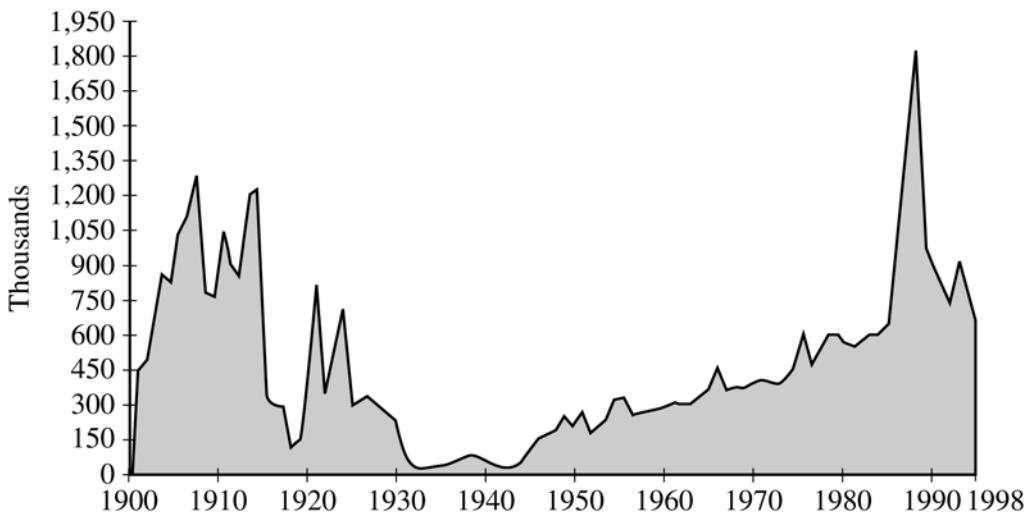
**Percent of total grade—50**

**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. While a formal essay is not required, it is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. Illustrate your answers with substantive geographic examples where appropriate. Be sure that you number each of your answers, including individual parts, in the answer booklet as the questions are numbered below.

1. The modern state system is engaged in a struggle between the forces of supranationalism and devolution.
  - A. Define both terms and give a geographic example for each.
  - B. With reference to the political and economic geography of Europe, briefly discuss three changes resulting from supranationalism.
  - C. With reference to the political and economic geography of Europe, briefly discuss three changes resulting from devolution.

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### **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.
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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 1**

This question is concerned with the political geography concepts of supranationalism and devolution.

**Total: 10 points**

**A. Define supranationalism (1 point)**

- Political, economic, and/or cultural cooperation among national states to promote shared objectives
- Tendency for states to give up political power to a higher authority in pursuit of common objectives (political, economic, military, environmental)
- Venture involving multiple national states (two or more, many, several) with a common goal

**Provide example (1 point)**

Acceptable:

- EU, EEC, Common Market, Benelux, NAFTA, ASEAN, UN, NATO, Warsaw Pact, League of Nations, Arab League, SEATO, OAS, CARICOM, ACS, Andean Group, MERCOSUR, AU, ECOWAS, APEC, CIS, OPEC, NORDEN, Central American Common Market

Not acceptable:

- U.S.S.R., East and West Germany, United Kingdom

**Define devolution (1 point)**

Acceptable:

- Relinquishing of autonomy to internal units
- Process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government
- Breakup of a state (balkanization)

Not acceptable:

- Creation of new states

**Provide example (1 point)**

- Breakup of a state, e.g., Yugoslavia/Balkans, former U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Austria-Hungary, British India
- Demand for greater autonomy (requires identification of internal units or groups), e.g., UK (Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland), Belgium, Canada (Quebec, Nunavut, native peoples), Spain (Basques, Catalonians), Italy (Padania, Tyrol), France (Corsica), U.S. (Hawaii, native peoples), India, Pakistan

**B. Discuss three changes resulting from supranationalism in Europe (3 points)**

- Larger market (greater trade, free trade, reduced tariffs, greater economic prosperity)
- Greater international influence (greater political/economic power, greater ability to compete with economies of other countries)
- Open borders (labor, tourists)
- Common currency
- Common policy (resources, agriculture, economic, environment, trade, military) OR loss of control over individual policy

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**Question 1 (continued)**

- Loss of identity (only with explanation in terms of political/economic situation)
- War is less likely

NOTE: If students list Chunnel, Airbus, Eurostar, etc., they must identify them as manifestations of a larger process.

**C. Discuss three changes resulting from devolution in Europe (3 points)**

- Formation of new states/governments
- More power to regions (petitioning for/formation of new legislatures, local control over policy)
- Local ethnonationalism (linguistic/religious revival)
- Regional separatism
- Political instability (civil war, fighting, hostility, ethnic cleansing, conflict)
- Economic instability (economy declining, with supporting explanation)
- Mass migration (refugees, emigration)