



AP[®] Human Geography 2006 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

PART A (3 Points)

Define each of the following principles.

<u>Principle</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Core-Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uneven spatial distribution of economic, political, or cultural power.• Must show basic understanding of the relationship between more-developed and less-developed regions of the world.
Distance Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decreased spatial interaction linked to increased distance.• Decreased influence or intensity of cultural traits and processes with increased distance.
Chain Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once migration starts subsequent migrants will follow earlier migrants.

PART B (6 Points)

For each principle in part A, select a migration stream identified by letter on the map and discuss how the stream you choose illustrates the principle. Note: Each lettered migration stream may be used only once.

Discussion

1 point: Must specifically identify regions or the groups of people involved in the migration, correctly linked to the principle defined in part A.

2 points: Discuss specific reason for the migration pattern.

Core-Periphery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A discussion that shows an understanding of the characteristics of the migration stream relative to the core-periphery principle.
Distance Decay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater number of migrants settled at the edge of the country closer to the country of origin, compared to the number settled on the opposite edge of the country.• The diminishing evidence of cultural traits by a group on people, if the explanation clearly shows a link to the fact that due to migration there is less contact between the migrants and their home country.• Explanatory factor behind distance decay relationship (e.g., travel cost, information availability).
Chain Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples must clearly establish a link/transfer of knowledge between the first group of migrants and subsequent groups OR it should be clear that subsequent migrants are from areas of close proximity to the source area of the early migrants, and that they are migrating to the same destination area.

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Question 2

PART A (2 points: 1 point for each correct reason)

Identify two reasons why businesses would choose to locate their call centers in small southern towns.

- Low wage structure
- Low tax structure, tax incentives
- Low land (site costs) or rent
- Low building costs/buildings available
- Large labor pool (from deindustrialization) and small town/rural area
- Telecommunications in place or easily provided
- Business climate, e.g., right to work, zoning

PART B (6 points: For each of 3 examples—1 point for Core Idea; 1 point for Discussion)

Discuss three disadvantages in the use of call centers as a local economic developmental strategy.

Core Idea(s)	Discussion Points
Low wages	Adds little to local economy through disposable income
Footloose; short term; unstable employer	Corporate mobility facilitated by globalization of language, communications, technology, and minimal local investment Few local resources needs or demands Future technological advances Not a long-term contributor to local economic development
Low multiplier effect Low spin-off development	Not a provider of goods, so a minimal need for associated services, supplies, or local linkages
Amount of labor required is minimal	Small addition of capital to local economy—highly automated
Skill level requirements minimal	Jobs requiring basic in-house training Upward mobility/promotions restricted Limited improvements on education system
Part-time employment	Limited employment benefits
Global corporation	Separation from parent company headquarters does not encourage loyalty to locality Low investment requirements Longevity in the place depends on corporate success, succession of owners

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Question 3

PART A (2 points)

Define the concepts “centripetal force” and “centrifugal force.”

1 point: Generalized definition of centripetal and centrifugal without explicit reference to “viability of a state” OR one correct definition.

2 points: Centripetal forces unify a state (provide stability, strengthen, bind together, create solidarity)
Centrifugal forces divide a state (lead to balkanization/devolution, disrupt internal order, destabilize, weaken).

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Question 3 (continued)

PART B (2 points: 1 point for generalized identification of a force with a country specified; 2 points for identification of a force with country specified and specific details)

Give a specific example of and explain a centripetal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.

Centripetal force examples	Specific details
Religion	Hinduism in India or Nepal; Islam in Pakistan or Bangladesh; Buddhism in Bhutan
Language	Urdu (official language), Punjabi or English in Pakistan; Hindi or English in India; Bengali in Bangladesh
Expressions of national pride/symbols (generalized: anthem, sports teams, flag...)	Cricket in India; Place name changes in India
Transportation/ Communication infrastructure	Railroads in India
Raison d'être/Shared history	History of British imperialism; Creation of states (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh)
External threat	India, Pakistan
Morphology/Compact state	Sri Lanka, Bhutan
Charismatic or strong leader	Absolute monarchy in Nepal; Military leader in Pakistan
Forward capital	Capital of Pakistan moved from Karachi to Islamabad
Disaster response	Earthquake in Pakistan; Cyclones or flooding in Bangladesh; Tsunami in India/Sri Lanka—must reference unifying effect on population
Economic-development programs	Self-sufficiency program in India
Physical geography	Pakistan as a river valley, isolated by mountains and desert
Government	India's representative democracy

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Question 3 (continued)

PART C (2 points: 1 point for generalized identification of a force with a country specified; 2 points for identification of a force with country specified and specific details)

With reference to a different specific example, explain a centrifugal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.

Centrifugal force examples	Specific details
Religion	Islam/Hindu in India or Bangladesh; Buddhist/Hindu in Sri Lanka; Sunni/Shiite Muslims in Pakistan; Islam/Hindu in Kashmir; Sikhs/Hindu in India; Jains/Hindu in India
Language	India 14–18 official languages (4 language families); disputes regarding place name changes in India
Federal Government/Regionalism	Federal system (28 states) in India
Ethnicities/Separatist movements	Sikhs in India; Muslims in Kashmir, Tamil/Sinhalese in Sri Lanka, Maoist rebels in Nepal
Morphology/Fragmented or Prorupt	Bangladesh exclave in India; Prorupt portion of India
External threat	India, Pakistan
Territorial Disputes	Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India
Multicore state	Several large cities in India
Physical geography	Mountains divide communities in Nepal

WILL NOT ACCEPT:

- Examples with countries not on the map (e.g., Afghanistan, Burma, Madagascar)
- Same force and country for both B and C (MAY use same country with different forces or same force with different countries)