

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

The map above shows the distribution of three religious groups in the contiguous United States.

Part A (3 points)

Using the letters in the legend, name the three religious groups shown on the map.

X: Mormon or Latter-Day Saints or LDS—1 point	Y: Lutheran—1 point	Z: Baptist or Southern Baptist—1 point
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Part B (4 points: 2 factor points and 2 explanation points)

For ONE of the three religious groups, first identify and then explain TWO factors that have influenced the distribution shown on the map.

Region X	Region Y	Region Z
<p>Factor 1: Original migration <i>Explanation:</i> Mormonism began in the eastern United States, but believers migrated west to Utah, an area outside the authority of those who persecuted them.</p> <hr/> <p>Factor 2: Subsequent migration <i>Explanation:</i> Mormon families grew and migrated throughout the region to farm new areas that could be cultivated in the intermountain West.</p> <hr/> <p>Factor 3: Lack of in-migration <i>Explanation:</i> During the 1880–1920 great wave of European immigration, no new immigrants with different religions came to this region because of lack of urbanization.</p> <hr/> <p>Factor 4: Physical environment <i>Explanation:</i> Arid, rigorous climate with lack of water.</p>	<p>Factor 1: Original migration from northern and western Europe <i>Explanation:</i> Germans and Scandinavians migrated from Europe in large numbers, bringing with them their religion—Lutheranism. <i>Explanation:</i> Railroad companies and state governments recruited these groups to farm. Chain migration occurred as relatives continued to arrive.</p> <hr/> <p>Factor 2: Lack of later in-migrations of other religions <i>Explanation:</i> Later groups from Europe (Jewish, Catholic, Orthodox) did not come, as the region lacked the pull of cities. <i>Explanation:</i> Upper Midwest did not attract rural-to-urban migration from the South because of the smaller number of cities.</p>	<p>Factor 1: Indigenous religion with origins in small towns and rural areas of the southeastern United States <i>Explanation:</i> Baptist religion matured as an indigenous religion in the rural South. Based on Calvinism brought from Europe. No requirement for formally credentialed clergy. <i>Explanation:</i> Baptists appealed to African-Americans excluded from mainline Protestant denominations in the South. <i>Explanation:</i> Baptists included other groups that created locally specific church communities.</p> <hr/> <p>Factor 2: Lack of in-migration <i>Explanation:</i> Other groups of European immigrants with different religions were not attracted to this predominantly agricultural region.</p>

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Question 1 (continued)

Part C (1 point)

Explain how the map as presented at this scale is an incomplete representation of the geography of religion in the United States.

- Map does not show small areas where other religions dominate.
- Map does not show areas where density of adherents is really high. Map gives greater importance to small populations.
- Map masks much “diversity” and “variation” in religions.
- Not able to view subcounty variation.
- Map overgeneralizes.

The following is NOT acceptable to earn the part C point: “Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.”

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

1A

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- 1 A. Religious group X is Mormonism, religious group Y is Lutheran, and religious group Z is baptist.
- 1 B. Mormons have been persecuted in the past for practicing their religion. For this reason, they moved around a lot before they were able to settle in Salt Lake city, Utah and the surrounding areas. Site Factors that enabled them to cluster here include land for farming, temperate climate, and water resources. Situational Factors includes isolation from the people that had previously persecuted them. In Utah, the mormons built temples and universities, which in part helped lure more Mormons to that area.
- 1 C. Because of the use of a choropleth map, we cannot see any other dominant religion in the areas (even though they may not be the majority). Also this map only lists 3 religions. This map makes the U.S. Southeast look religiously homogeneous even though it may not be

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1B 1 of 2

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- A. The religious group X is the Protestant sect of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints or the mormons, religious group Y is a Protestant denomination the Lutherans and religious group Z is the Protestant denomination the Baptists.
- B. The Baptist religion group is concentrated in the South because of the Protestants who settled there and the cluster of African Americans living in that region. The Protestants who settled in the South were those with radical beliefs and literal interpretation of the Bible, which is the basis for the Baptist people today. Those Protestants also had many slaves who practiced the same religion, the ancestors of the African American population in the South. The African Americans just continued to follow the Baptist beliefs because if they translated the Bible literally they could equalize their situation with those of the ^{Jews} Egyptians in Egypt.
- C. The map is an incomplete representation of the geography of religion in the United States because it only displays the majority religions. Inside each fully shaded box is not only that specific religion but other religions that could be described as an Arab (Muslim) part of city or an Italian (Catholic) neighborhood. This map shows the idea that one religion

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covers the entire South, excluding about 5 boxes, which is not the case. Not even the universalizing religions have clusters that cover a whole region without some other religion being inside and practiced. All the ethnic religions that minority groups follow is also not represented on this map. The United States is a country of difference and uniqueness and this map at this scale does not show that when pertaining to religion.

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1) A) The three religious groups on this map are concentrated in three different areas on the map. Group X, which is in the mid-southwest area would probably be Mormons. They are known to be living in states like Utah. Group ~~X~~ Y which is in the mid-north is most likely Lutheran ^{Protestant} and Methodist because a great number of Germans moved there in the 19th and 20th centuries. Group ~~X~~ Z which has the largest land area is most likely the Catholic sect of Christianity.

B) Group X is concentrated in the upper midwest and distributed in what looks like is a result of relocation ~~at east~~ diffusion. In the 19th and 20th century, North America had a large influx of Eastern European immigrants. The immigrants included Germans who moved to areas such as north dakota and south dakota. These specific immigrants were Lutheran, Protestant, or Methodist because they Germany's major religions. After moving there and ~~staying~~ staying for a while. They started moving outward which make the pattern of concentrations spread out then die out into the midwest.

C) A map presented at this scale is an incomplete representation of the geography of religion in the

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United States because it is vague. The firmal lines are drawn by counties throughtout the country and colored in according to ~~the~~ the number of specific religions. This is incomplete because there are many other religions and ~~these~~ religions represented have large populations in other countries so they should also be accounted for, for an accurate read.

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2009 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Overview

This question focused on the geography of religion in the United States as influenced by migration patterns during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Its intent was to determine how well students could make connections between the cultural and population sections of the course outline. The question was also structured so that students were required to think critically about patterns shown on maps. The case of predominate church affiliation by county in 2000 was used because a map of these data, with accompanying commentary, can be found in all the major textbooks used by AP Human Geography teachers.

Part A of the question asked students to identify the three religious groups shown on the map.

Part B required them to select the religious group they knew the most about and to develop an explanation for its spatial pattern based on two factors.

Part C asked students to use their knowledge of map design and the concept of scale to critically analyze the map.

Sample: 1A **Score: 8**

The essay demonstrates a fundamental understanding of the distribution of three religious groups in the United States and was awarded full credit. In part A the essay received 3 points for correctly identifying the Mormon, Lutheran, and Baptist religious groups. The essay received 4 points in part B for identifying and explaining that Mormons migrated to avoid persecution and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. The student explains the site advantages that this area offered the Mormons (“land [f]or [f]arming, temperate climate, and water resources”), as well as a situational advantage (“isolation [f]rom the people that had previously persecuted them”) that encouraged growth, and explains that “the [M]ormons built temples and universities, which in part helped lure more Mormons to that area.” The essay received 1 point in part C for correctly explaining that the map shows just three dominant religious groups in the highlighted regions and does not account for other religions.

Sample: 1B **Score: 6**

The essay received full credit in parts A and C and partial credit (2 points) for part B. In part A the essay received 3 points for correctly identifying The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Mormons) and the Lutheran and Baptist religious groups. The essay received 2 points in part B for identifying and explaining that “[t]he Baptist religion [*sic*] group is concentrated in the South” and that Protestant beliefs merged with African beliefs: the Baptist belief in the “literal interpretation of the Bible” was adopted by African slaves whose descendents continue to follow these beliefs and practices today. No additional factor or explanation points were awarded in part B. The essay received 1 point in part C for correctly explaining that the map does not account for other religions that are practiced in the areas highlighted on the map.

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2009 SCORING COMMENTARY**

Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1C

Score: 5

The essay received 2 points in part A, partial credit (2 points) in part B, and 1 point in part C. In part A the essay received 2 points for correctly identifying the Mormon and Lutheran religious groups. In part B the student identifies original migration from Europe and includes immigrants from Germany. The student explains that these immigrants brought Lutheranism with them, earning 2 points. The essay received 1 point in part C for correctly explaining that the map does not account for distribution of other religious groups in the United States or in the regions outlined on the map.