



## **AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography 2009 Scoring Guidelines**

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## 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><b>Factor 1: Original migration</b> <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><b>Factor 2: Subsequent migration</b> <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><b>Factor 3: Lack of in-migration</b> <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><b>Factor 4: Physical environment</b> <i>Explanation:</i> Arid, rigorous climate with lack of water.</p>	<p><b>Factor 1: Original migration from northern and western Europe</b> <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><b>Factor 2: Lack of later in-migrations of other religions</b> <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><b>Factor 1: Indigenous religion with origins in small towns and rural areas of the southeastern United States</b> <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><b>Factor 2: Lack of in-migration</b> <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.”

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### Question 2

A large proportion of urban residents in the megacities of the periphery of the world system live in squatter settlements.

#### Part A (1 point)

Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.

- Edge of city
- Elsewhere in the built area other than the edge (with explanation)
- Vacant or undesirable land, such as steep hillsides, floodplains, dumps/landfills, cemeteries, close to industries
- Land with unclear title

#### Part B (2 points)

Describe two factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.

- Large-scale rural-to-urban migration
- Poverty (with elaboration)
- Lack of enough affordable housing (public/private)
- Lack of, or failure to enforce, land use policy (government or private)
  
- NOT immigration, unless clearly talking about rural-to-urban migration
- NOT refugees

#### Part C (3 points)

Give a detailed account of THREE consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political, or environmental.

- Unhealthy living conditions leading to high morbidity and/or mortality rates in squatter settlements
- Increase in crime
- Development of gangs or other nonlegal authority systems that use force to impose their rules
- Development of political action and/or political unrest
- Increased water pollution resulting from lack of sanitation facilities and refuse collection
- Increased soil erosion on hillsides as existing vegetation is removed
- Decreased air quality resulting from fires used for cooking and heating in settlements
- Deforestation
- Visual pollution
- Increase in the availability of cheap labor
- Increased risk of disasters, such as fires, industrial accidents, mudslides, flooding
- Strain on the already inadequate infrastructure—such as water, electricity, education, sewer, and fire protection—resulting in an increased burden on existing taxpayers

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## Question 3

Agriculture in the United States has changed significantly in the past few decades. With respect to the past, present, and projected trends in agriculture shown in the diagram above, answer the following:

### Part A (4 points)

First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the steady decline in the number of dairy farms since 1970.

<b>Factors (1 point per factor; max 2 points)</b>	<b>Explanations (1 point per explanation; max 2 points)</b>
Increased production of milk	Cows produce <b>higher yields, meaning fewer cows</b> are needed to meet the demand for milk; therefore there are fewer farms.
Increased mechanization	Mechanization/technological changes in the milking process have enabled farmers to <b>increase the size of their dairy herds</b> . This efficiency has made small farms unprofitable.
Development of agribusiness, economies of scale, factory farms, industrialization of agriculture; changes from labor-intensive to less labor-intensive forms of agriculture	The number of farms, including dairy farms, in the United States is decreasing, owing to one or more of these factors <b>[elaboration required]</b> .
Displacement by urbanization	Dairy farmers <b>close to cities where dairy farms traditionally have been located</b> (milk shed) have been displaced by urbanization, leading to a decline in the number of dairy farms overall.

#### Scoring Notes:

- Students must identify and then explain **TWO** factors—that is, link the decline in the number of farms (EFFECT) to a factor (CAUSE). Just saying “agribusiness” or “industrialization” is insufficient to earn 2 points.
- Do not award points for discussions of the **LOCATION** of dairy farms (a repetition of von Thünen’s ideas) that are not directly related to the decline in the **NUMBER** of farms.

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## Question 3 (continued)

### Part B (4 points)

First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the increase in the number of organic farms since 1970.

Factors (1 point each; max 2 points)	Explanations (1 point each; max 2 points)
<p><b>Increasing demand</b> for organic products has made organic agriculture profitable and led to a growth in organic farming (both large-scale and small-scale).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumers in the U.S. seek alternatives to the industrial products of modern agriculture because of (media-driven) <b>concerns about the nutrition and healthiness</b> of commercial agricultural products.</li> <li>• Consumers have become <b>wary of the insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs)</b> used in agriculture and to produce foodstuffs and have become concerned about related long-term health issues.</li> <li>• Population of the U.S. is increasing in wealth and is <b>better able to afford</b> (and willing to pay) higher prices for organic products.</li> <li>• Buying organic food is an example of <b>conspicuous consumption</b> to display cultural preferences (a green lifestyle).</li> <li>• Some consumers switch to organic products because they are concerned about the <b>humane treatment of animals</b>.</li> <li>• Households have declined in size and have <b>more disposable income to spend on higher-quality (organic) food</b> rather than lower-quality (nonorganic) food.</li> <li>• Better advertising and marketing systems have made <b>organic products more appealing</b> to consumers, thereby increasing the demand for goods and profitability.</li> <li>• The demand has increased, aided by the growth of <b>chains of supermarkets dedicated to organic products</b>, which has <b>increased profitability</b> and led to the growth of suppliers for these chains.</li> </ul>
<p>Shifts in organic agriculture have led to <b>better care for the land</b> (land stewardship, sustainability, environmental concerns).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As stewards of the land, farmers/consumers wish to <b>sustain</b> it in the same state they found it rather than exhaust it or otherwise degrade it by the application of agricultural chemicals.</li> <li>• Some consumers switch to organic products because they wish to eat foods that have a <b>less negative impact on the environment</b> (wish to live in greater harmony with nature).</li> </ul>
<p>Small farms <b>competing with large-scale farms (agribusiness) are forced to shift to more profitable agriculture</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economies of scale achieved by large-farm operations have kept the retail price of food low. Because small-farm operations cannot achieve these economies, they have to either go out of business or <b>shift to more intensive forms of agriculture or supply specialty food</b> for niche markets that bring higher prices and greater profitability, e.g., producing higher-priced, higher-quality organic products.</li> </ul>

#### Scoring Notes:

- For parts A and B, factor points and explanation points are independent; students can earn one without the other.
- For both parts, do not award full credit for a “double dip”—e.g., two explanations of demand for organic foods.