AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT

Summer Book List


If you choose this book, you do not have to read the entire book. You can pick any six chapters to analyze. Likewise, please pick at least one section from each of the four parts of the book. This book is very good, and it is highly recommended that, even if you do not read it this summer, you should read it at some point before we finish this course.


This book deals with suburbanization and urban development in the United States and how they have altered our cultural landscape.


This book deals with the culture of the poor in India. Likewise, it gives a clear picture of agricultural life and the impact of religion on day-to-day life in India.


Friedman’s exceptionally frank and convincing columns offer an insightful post-September 11 diary. He asks questions surrounding that day and offers a reporter’s perspective on the world from outside U.S. borders. Thomas Friedman is an eminent columnist for the *New York Times*.


This is a great book related to the “fast food” culture of America. It tells the story of how America and much of the “globalized” world has become a repository for eating “fast food” and embracing the “fast culture” of America. The book also takes an in-depth look at fast food’s associated impact on agricultural and economic practice.


Paraphrased from the book jacket: “Can you find love in Love, Virginia? Is there inspiration in inspiration, Arizona? The author took stock of his Generation X lifestyle and didn’t like what he discovered. So he and his wife emptied their bank accounts, packed everything into a Winnebago, and set a course for a fabled America they weren’t sure existed. What began as a literal search for the small places on the map became a figurative examination of the small places of the heart, a quest for virtues lost amid negativity and disillusionment. Examples from the book include: Justice, West Virginia, where one-half the population descends from the Hatfields and McCoys, to Harmony, California, and a town that’s up for sale and can be yours for the right price.”


Zakaria contends that something has gone wrong with democracy in America, which has descended into “a simple-minded populism that values popularity and openness.” The solution, Zakaria says, is more appointed bodies, like the World Trade Organization and the U.S. Supreme Court, which are effective precisely because they are insulated from political pressures.


This book is a collection of essays that span Dr. Foner’s career as a preeminent historian. The Columbia University professor takes an in-depth look at how the concept of freedom has been promoted throughout the history of the United States. As well, Foner looks at the complex and controversial topic of how globalization has affected how people from other parts of the world view American “freedom.”
Instructions to Incoming Students

In advance of your beginning this course this coming fall, I would like for you to choose one book from the attached list to read over this summer. As well, I would like for you to complete an assignment related to the introductory unit of this course, which will come out of the textbook and associated Student Companion we will be using.

The books on this list, from which you need to choose one, have been selected to help you understand the nature and complexity of geography before undertaking its formal study. Moreover, each book in its own way will, I hope, broaden your knowledge of geography by helping make the complex simple and the intricate interesting.

Finally, I have selected these books because they are easily accessible, eminently readable, broadly informative, and specifically focused on some important aspect of geography such as urban development, religion and culture, or politics. It is my hope that in anticipation of taking AP Human Geography, you will not only enjoy the subject matter of the book you select but you will also make your AP experience more meaningful.

You will be asked to discuss your book, based on the following rubric, when we come back in late August. With regard to length of response, a total of three to four typed pages would be considered appropriate.

Rubric
Please use the following rubric as a guide to how to organize your paper:

I. Description
5 points: Author's name, place of publication, date of publication, number of pages in book.
20 points: Summary of book -- important points brought out, highlights, etc.

II. Analysis
10 points: Author's objectives. What did the author intend for the reader in writing this book?
10 points: Universal lessons. Provide examples from the book of lessons that would apply any place or time. These lessons should deal, if possible, with threads of humanity or the universal condition. If you do not feel there is any lesson to be learned from your book, explain why.
10 points: Use of passages to support answer.

III. Appraisal
10 points: Did you like/dislike the book and why?
5 points: What is missing?

IV. Themes of Geography
20 points: Please integrate, where applicable, the five geographic themes of place/location, movement, perception, human/environment interaction, and region. If you are unsure of the definitions of these terms, you will find them in your textbook, any dictionary, or a Web inquiry related to the "five themes of geography." You do not have to address them all, just the ones that apply to your book!
V. Overall Paper
10 points

Total: 100 points

Assigned Textbook for Summer Work

Summer Assignment from Textbooks

1. Rubenstien. James M. Introduction to Human Geography
2. Associated Student Companion to above text.

Read chapter 1. Begin a vocabulary notebook, label this section "Unit 1: Basic Concepts," define the key terms, and write a response, no longer than one typed page.

VOCABULARY LIST FOR AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Note: The following concepts transcend all units in AP Human Geography; they are central to all geographic thinking and analysis and could even be considered central to any definition of geography.

Basic Concepts
Changing attributes of place (built landscape, sequent occupancy)
Cultural attributes (cultural landscape)
Density (arithmetic, physiological)
Diffusion (hearth, relocation, expansion, hierarchical, contagious, stimulus)
Direction (absolute, relative)
Dispersion/concentration (dispersed/scattered, clustered/agglomerated)
Distance (absolute, relative)
Distribution
Environmental determinism
Location (absolute, relative, site, situation, place name)
Pattern (linear, centralized, random)
Physical attributes (natural landscape)
Possibilism
Region (formal/uniform, functional/nodal, perceptual/vernacular)
Scale (implied degree of generalization)
Size
Spatial (of or pertaining to space on or near Earth’s surface)
Spatial interaction (accessibility, connectivity, network, distance decay, friction of distance, time-space compression)

Geographic Tools
Distortion
Geographic Information System (GIS)
Global Positioning System (GPS)
Grid (North and South Poles, latitude, parallel, equator, longitude, meridian, prime meridian, international date line)
Map (Maps are the tool most uniquely identified with geography; the ability to use and interpret maps is an essential geographic skill.) Map scale (distance on a map relative to distance on Earth)
Map types (thematic, statistical, cartogram, dot, choropleth, isoline)
Mental map
Model (a simplified abstraction of reality, structured to clarify causal relationships): Geographers use models (e.g., Demographic Transition, Epidemiological Transition, Gravity, Von Thünen, Weber, Stages of Growth [Rostow], Concentric Circle [Burgess], Sector [Hoyt], Multiple Nuclei, Central Place [Christaller], and so on) to
explain patterns, make informed decisions, and predict future behaviors.
              
Projection
Remote sensing
Time zones

Population
Age distribution
Carrying capacity
Cohort
Demographic equation
Demographic momentum
Demographic regions
Demographic Transition model
Dependency ratio
Diffusion of fertility control
Disease diffusion
Doubling time
Ecumene
Epidemiological Transition model
Gendered space
Infant mortality rate
J-curve
Maladaptation
Malthus, Thomas
Mortality
Natality
Neo-Malthusian
Overpopulation
Population densities
Population distributions
Population explosion
Population projection
Population pyramid
Rate of natural increase
S-curve
Sex ratio
Standard of living
Sustainability
Underpopulation
Zero population growth

Migration
Activity space
Chain migration
Cyclic movement
Distance decay
Forced
Gravity model
Internal migration
Intervening opportunity
Migration patterns
• Intercontinental
• Interregional
• Rural-urban
Migratory movement
Periodic movement
Personal space
Place utility
Push-pull factors
Refugee
Space-time prism
Step migration
Transhumance
Transmigration
Voluntary
Concepts of Culture
Acculturation
Assimilation
Cultural adaptation
Cultural core/periphery pattern
Cultural ecology
Cultural identity
Cultural landscape
Cultural realm
Culture
Culture region
• Formal—core, periphery
• Functional—node
• Vernacular (perceptual)—regional self-awareness
Diffusion types
• Expansion—hierarchical, contagious, stimulus
Barrio
Chain migration
Cultural adaptation
Cultural shatterbelt
Ethnic cleansing
Ethnic conflict
Ethnic enclave
Ethnic group
Ethnic homeland
Ethnic landscape
Ethnic neighborhood
Ethnicity
Ethnocentrism
Ghetto
Plural society
Race
Segregation
Social distance
Gender
Dowry death
Enfranchisement
Gender
Gender gap
Infanticide
Longevity gap
Maternal mortality rate
Annexation
Antarctica
Apartheid
Balkanization
Border landscape
Boundary, disputes (definitional, locational, operational, allocational)
Boundary, origin (antecedent, subsequent, superimposed, relic)
Boundary, process (definition, delimitation, demarcation)
Boundary, type (natural/physical, ethnographic/cultural, geometric)
Buffer state
Capital
Centrifugal
Centripetal
City-state
Colonialism
Confederation
Conference of Berlin (1884)
Core/periphery
Decolonization
Devolution
Domino theory
EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)
Electoral regions
Enclave/exclave
Ethnic conflict
European Union
Federal
Forward capital
Frontier
Geopolitics
Gerrymander
Global commons
Heartland/rimland
Immigrant states
International organization
Iron Curtain
Irredentism
Israel/Palestine
Landlocked
Law of the Sea
Lebanon
Mackinder, Halford J.
Manifest destiny
Median-line principle
Microstate
Ministate
Nation
National iconography
Nation-state
Nunavut
Raison d’être
Reapportionment
Regionalism
Religious conflict
Reunification
Satellite state
Self-determination
Shatterbelt
Sovereignty
State
Stateless ethnic groups
Stateless nation
Suffrage
Supranationalism
Territorial disputes
Territorial morphology (compact, fragmented, elongated, prorupt, perforated)
Territoriality
Theocracy
Treaty ports
Unitary
USSR collapse
Women’s enfranchisement
Adaptive strategies
Agrarian
Agribusiness
Agricultural industrialization
Agricultural landscape
Agricultural location model
Agricultural origins
Agriculture
Animal domestication
Aquaculture
Biorevolution
Biotechnology
Collective farm
Commercial agriculture (intensive, extensive)
Core/periphery
Crop rotation
Cultivation regions
Dairying
Debt-for-nature swap
Diffusion
Double cropping
Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary)
Environmental modification (pesticides, soil erosion, desertification)
Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation [slash-and-burn, milpa, swidden], nomadic herding/pastoralism)
Extractive industry
Farm crisis
Farming
Feedlot
First agricultural revolution
Fishing
Food chain
Forestry
Globalized agriculture
Green revolution
Growing season
Hunting and gathering
Intensive subsistence agriculture
Intertillage
Livestock ranching
Market gardening
Mediterranean agriculture
Mineral fuels
Mining
Planned economy
Plant domestication
Plantation agriculture
Renewable/nonrenewable
Rural settlement (dispersed, nucleated, building material, village form)
Sauer, Carl O.
Second agricultural revolution
Specialization
Staple grains
Suitcase farm
Survey patterns (long lots, metes and bounds, township-and-range)
Sustainable yield
Third agricultural revolution
(farming, chemical farming, food manufacturing)
“Tragedy of the commons”
Transhumance
Truck farm
Von Thünen, Johann Heinrich
Development
Agricultural labor force
Calorie consumption
Core-periphery model
Cultural convergence
Dependency theory
Development
Energy consumption
Foreign direct investment
Gender
Gross domestic product (GDP)
Gross national product (GNP)
Human Development Index
Levels of development
Measures of development
Neocolonialism
Physical Quality of Life Index
Purchasing power parity
Rostow, W. W.
“Stages of Growth” model
Technology gap
Technology transfer
Third World
World Systems Theory
Industrialization

Acid rain
Agglomeration
Agglomeration economies
Air pollution
Aluminum industry (factors of production, location)
Assembly line production/Fordism
Bid rent theory
Break-of-bulk point
Canadian industrial heartland
Carrier efficiency
Comparative advantage
Cumulative causation
Deglomeration
Deindustrialization
Economic sectors
Economies of scale
Ecotourism
Energy resources
Entrepôt
Export processing zone
Fixed costs
Footloose industry
Four Tigers
Greenhouse effect
Growth poles
Heartland/rimland
Industrial location theory
Industrial regions (place, fuel source, characteristics)
Industrial Revolution
Industry (receding, growing)
Infrastructure
International division of labor
Labor-intensive
Least-cost location
Major manufacturing regions
Manufacturing exports
Manufacturing/warehouse location (industrial parks, agglomeration, shared services,
zoning, transportation, taxes, environmental considerations
Maquiladora
Market orientation
Multiplier effect
NAFTA
Outsourcing
Ozone depletion
Plant location (supplies, “just in time” delivery)
Postindustrial
Refrigeration
Resource crisis
Resource orientation
Special economic zones (China)
Specialized economic zones
Substitution principle
Threshold/range
Time-space compression
Topocide
Trade (complementarity)
Transnational corporation
Ubiquitous
Variable costs
Weber, Alfred
Weight-gaining
Weight-losing
World cities
Agglomeration
Barriadas
Bid-rent theory
Blockbusting
CBD (central business district)
Census tract
Centrality
Centralization
Central-place theory
Christaller, Walter
City
Cityscapes
Colonial city
Commercialization
Commuter zone
Concentric zone model
Counterurbanization
Decentralization
Deindustrialization
Early cities
Economic base (basic/non-basic)
Edge city
Emerging cities
Employment structure
Entrepôt
Ethnic neighborhood
Favela
Female-headed household
Festival landscape
Gateway city
Gender
Gentrification
Ghetto
Globalization
Great cities
High-tech corridors
Hinterland
Hydraulic civilization
Indigenous city
In-filling
Informal sector
Infrastructure
Inner city
Invasion and succession
Lateral commuting
Medieval cities
Megacities
Megalopolis/conurbation
Metropolitan area
Multiple nuclei model
Multiplier effect
Neighborhood
Office park
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