2011

* Primate cities, Rank-size rule, positive and negative effects
* Malthus’s theory on population, 2 current reasons to use it and 2 current reasons and can’t be used.
* Auto factories in the U.S. before and after 1986 (map). 2 changes in geography and 2 factors related to industrial location that contributed to the change.

2010

* Weber’s theory of industrial location-3 factors determine location of a manufacturing plant: location of raw materials, location of market, and transportation costs. Using the map provide examples of a specific industry’s reason for industry location for each factor.
* Using modern examples explain how economic development and relocation of a state’s capital contribute to national identity and strength of the state. Then explain how ethnicity and transportation infrastructure can weaken the same.
* Population pyramids, explain the demographic characteristics of the 2 examples. Discuss 1 positive and negative impact of both countries population structure on its economic development.

2009:
• Map of religious groups/distribution in US (religion, migration)
• Squatter settlements in peripheral countries; where, why, problems associated with (urbanization/development)
• Dairy and organic farms graph; factors affecting change (agriculture)

2008:
• Compare concentric zone model (Burgess) with Von Thunen model (urbanization, agriculture)
• In/out-migration in US areas (population)
• Gender and development status (particularly education of females), trends (development)

2007:
• Von Thunen model (agriculture)
• Revival of minority languages (culture)
• New International Division of Labor (industry/development)

2006:
• International migration with core-periphery, distance decay, chain migration (population/migration,some Unit 1 basics)
• Local development/Arkansas call center (industry/development)
• Centripetal/centrifugal forces in South Asia (political geography, ethnicity)

2005:
• Supranationalism/devolution (political geography)
• Immigration to US 20th century peaks (population/migration)
• Urban revitalization (CBD’s, central cities) in 1990’s US (urbanization)

2004:
• Poultry-farming (agriculture)
• Maquiladoras (development/industry)
• Population pyramids (population,culture)

2003:
• Core-periphery (urbanization,development, industry)
• Tourism/landscape distinctiveness (culture,intro to geographic thinking)
• Europe’s shift from source to destination (DTM/population, migration)

2002:
• Nation-states/Europe (political geography)
• Religion shaping cultural landscape (religion/culture)
• Female-headed households (urbanization,demographic factors)

2001:
• Green Revolution (agriculture)
• Suburbanization (urbanization)
• Rostow model (development)

• There has been a question on industrialization/development/urbanization on almost every AP exam.
• Very frequent population (particularly migration)
• Globalization- at least one question per year that deals with something that happens on a more global scale (past or present)

Concepts/Models/Theories that Haven’t Been Covered Yet:

• Weber’s Industrial Location
• Agglomeration (of economic/industrial activity, secondary and tertiary sectors)
• Borchert’s transportation/industrial innovations by era
• Arithmetic/physiological/agricultural density
• Regions (formal, functional, etc.)
• Sense of place (briefly mentioned)
• Diffusion (specific types- relocation, expansion (hierarchical, contagious, stimulus)
• Major geopolitical theories (Rimland, Heartland, etc.)
• Territorial morphology (state shapes, etc.)
• Folk vs. popular culture in great detail (especially cultural landscape- housing, food, etc.)
• Neolithic and Second Agricultural Revolutions
• Major differences between subsistence and commercial agriculture
• Political boundaries (actual border/boundary stuff, types of, EEZ’s, buffer states, shatterbelts, etc.)
• Multiple-nuclei model of urban areas, non-US urban models
• Terrorism
• Refugees (case studies of refugee flows, major concentrations, reasons why, etc.)
• Maps (of themselves- an actual question on maps rather than just using maps)
• Population control policies (overpopulation, Malthus, etc.)
• Acculturation/transculturation, assimilation, maladaptive diffusion, etc.
• Edge cities (as a specific subset of suburbanization)