AP Human Geography

Summer Assignment

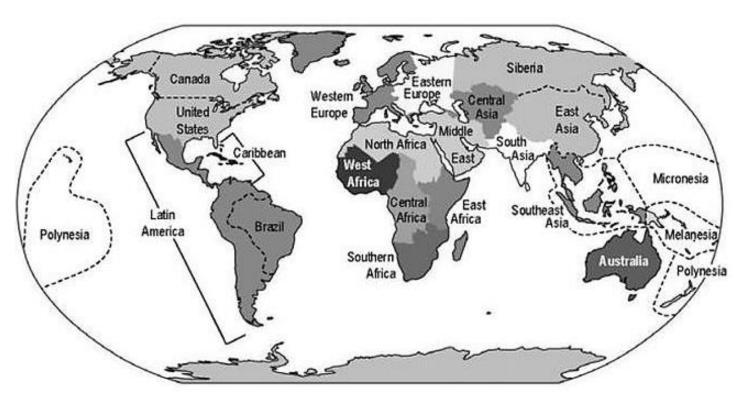
Student Name:_____



Taking You Places

Congratulations on your decision to take AP Human Geography. Geography is an exciting subject and completing this class will help you find success during the rest of your high school career. In AP Human Geography, you will learn to make connections and ask questions in all of your other classes. You will establish the study habits and the dicipline needed to suceed in upper level courses. A basic knowledge of Geography will help you understand the way the world around you works and help you spot opportunities for success. This Summer Assignment has been created to help you prepare for the year ahead by giving you a chance to view the world through a Geographers perspective or lens. It will serve as an important grade for the first grading period. It is important that you invest the time to work on this assignment because you will not be able to complete it overnight. You can choose to complete the activites in any order you wish, they will all help you prepare for the course. Remember, Geography can take you far!

AP Human Geography World Regions: A Closer Look



World regions maps: Many of the regions overlap or have transitional boundaries, such as Brazil, which is part of Latin America, but has Portuguese colonial heritage. Although some regions are based on culture, others are defined by physiographic features, such as sub-Saharan Africa, which is the part of the continent south of the Sahara Desert. Not all geographers agree on how each region is defined. One geographer may place Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Middle East, but another may place them in Central Asia as both countries were formerly parts of the Soviet Union. Likewise, some geographers still use the term Middle East, wearas others use Southwest Asia to describe the same region.

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Read

Read the following article and answer the questions that follow in complete sentences. If you come across words you are unfamiler with, look them up. Get used to reading with a highlighter in your hand. Circle main ideas, underline supporting information and make notes in the margins.

This Refugee Was A Daydream Believer When It Came To College March 24, 20197:00 AM ET

Malaka Gharib



John Awiel Chol Diing, who grew up in refugee camps, is now studying agricultural science at Earth University in Costa Rica. Above: He visited Washington, D.C., last week as a 2019 Next Generation Delegate, a program run by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. "To be dedicating his life to giving back — his was a voice we had to have," says Marcus Glassman of the council. Olivia Sun/NPR

This month, one of the big news stories is about parents who bribed and cheated to get their kids into prestigious universities. And then there's the college admissions story of John Awiel Chol Diing. Diing, 25, is a former refugee from South Sudan and grew up in U.N.-supported camps in Ethiopia and Kenya. His family couldn't even afford high school fees, let alone college tuition. But today, thanks to an unlikely series of events, he is a student at Earth University in Costa Rica, finishing up his fourth year studying agricultural science. Diing, who is tall, lean and soft-spoken, was in Washington, D.C., this week for the Chicago Council on Global Affairs' Global Food Security Symposium. He was there to network with policymakers in his field, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the World Bank. Diing talked to NPR about his grandmother's advice (and mattress) — and how two scholarships changed his life. This interview has been edited for length and clarity.

When you were 4 years old, in 1997, your family fled the civil war in South Sudan. What was it like going to school at a refugee camp?

When I was a young boy, there was only one textbook — the one the teacher used to teach the class. We learned underneath a tree. We used the dirt on the ground as a chalkboard. Still, I was always in the top of my class.

And what was life like at the camp?

I was occasionally forced to go to school late or missed school because I was delayed fetching water. Lack of potable water at the Kakuma camp in Kenya made life very unbearable. I couldn't count the times we slept without food because there was no water to cook.

Despite this hardship, you were able to do well in school. Why is that?

I think because of my background, what I've gone through as a refugee. I needed something to change my life. And I felt that education was the only way to do it — this was the advice given to me by my grandmother Mary.

Were you very close to your grandmother?

She was the only one who was taking care of me at [Kakuma] camp. In 2005, my mother and sisters left and went back to South Sudan. [His father had stayed in the country because he was in the military.] My grandmother was too old to make the journey so stayed behind. I decided to stay with her at the camp and finish my schooling. In 2006, she was diagnosed with breast cancer. Then in 2007, when I was 14, she died. She left me a mattress — the one that the hospital had given her. It was the first one I'd slept on in my life. Before, I was just sleeping on the ground of the hut. And she also left me some advice: Continue going to school. She believed that my life would change if I could stick to it. So this is a reason why I wanted to do well in school. It was the best thing I could do for her. Now I'm getting emotional.

You say that your background as a refugee helped motivate you in school. Any other motivations?

I guess I am a daydreamer. Every time I was at the camp, I realized that this is not the place I should be. I imagined doing something else, doing something great. People see the camp as the end zone. Everyone is suffering from the same problem. You feel like you're in a confined zone where all you see is frustration. People are hopeless. There's nothing that motivates you to excel. What made me stand out was my own motivation.

Were you ever inspired by a book or a TV show or movie?

TV? There were no movies at the camp! From 2001 to 2007, we never owned a TV in my house. We didn't even have lights!

You almost didn't make it through high school.

In 2010, I moved in with my uncle in Nakuru [a town near his refugee camp in Kenya] and started going to the Kabiyet Boys High School. My father [who came briefly to the Kakuma camp in 2007 after the grandmother's death] told me after the first year he couldn't afford the \$400 in school fees which covered pretty much everything — boarding, books. I stopped going to school. Then someone told me one Friday, a few months after not being in school, that a group called Sudan Foundation was giving out scholarships. Testing for it was at a community hall that Sunday. I took a five-question math test for one hour, then there was a writing prompt. I wrote about how the scholarship was my last hope to finish my education. I was one of 15 students who won, and 200 applied. They paid for the rest of fees at Kabiyet. I graduated in the top three in my class, excelling in biology, English and geography.

After you graduated, did you want to go to college?

I applied for universities like Arizona State, but I couldn't complete it because I needed an SAT or a GRE — I had no idea what that was. And I tried applying to McGill University in Canada, but the internet stopped working before I could complete the online application.

So what did you do?

I volunteered at UNHCR as a translator, and I worked as an elementary school teacher for about \$60 a month. I had to go to a bank to get this money.

And that's where you found out about an opportunity.

Yes. One time when I was at the bank, there was a TV showing a program called Wings To Fly from the <u>MasterCard Foundation</u>. They pick students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to get scholarships and study abroad. On TV, they had this story of this one guy who did well in high school but came from a poor area in Kenya. And I said: This guy has my same story! So I applied and got the scholarship to go to Earth Institute in Costa Rica.

What do you hope to do after college?

My passion is to work with refugees. When I was in the camp, I felt that people who worked in NGOs and refugee camps never got us. They don't understand our stories. I can help them because I can relate to them. For example, when our family first arrived to the refugee camp, the camp workers did not give us our correct date of birth. They gave us all "January 1." This made it difficult for me to correct my papers later in life. They did not treat us with dignity. If I get a job to return to my refugee camp or any one, I will take it.

In the U.S., we're reading news stories about wealthy families who cheated and bribed to get their children accepted in prestigious schools. How do you feel about that?

Frustrated. We depend on a just [system]. It means that people like me — we have to struggle harder. It breaks my heart.

Is this your first visit to the U.S.?

I was telling a friend yesterday, the first time I came to the States was in 2016. When I was 16, I remember telling a friend that I wanted to go to the Empire State Building in New York one day. Four years later, I had the chance to climb it. And I cried.

https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2019/03/24/705825429/this-refugee-was-a-daydream-believer-when-it-came-to-college

1.	What classifies a person as a refugee?						
2.	How was school different for Diing compared to your experience? What can you assume about development in South Sudan?						
3.	What is an NGO? What do you think Diing meant by "I felt that people who worked in NGOs and refugee camps never got us?"						
4.	What stood out the most to you about Diing's interview?						

Map

AP Human Geography Basic Background Knowledge List

Part of entering an AP class is an assumption of a certain level of background knowledge and skills. Please review and be prepared to take an assessment the first two weeks of school in the fall relating to this list. The assessment will be mastery based which means you can take the assessment multiple times but must attain 80% or above to pass. The assessment will be primarily a matching identifying assessment – do not worry about spelling. Don't stress out about this, but do some review and familiarize yourself with this information. Think of this knowledge as the ABC's and 1,2,3's of geography.

Basi	c map and atlas skills –
	Using an atlas to locate information Reading and interpreting a map Using latitude and longitude to locate and find places

Be able to locate the following places on a map-

General Stuff		Major Mountain Ranges		Major Rivers		
	4 Oceans		Himalayas		Rhine	
	7 continents		Rockies		Amazon	
	Equator		Andes		Yangtze	
	Tropic of Cancer		Alps		Mississippi	
	Tropic of Capricorn		Caucasus		Ganges	
			Urals		Nile	
			Appalachian		Congo	
Major D	eserts / random other stuff	Major Climate Regions- which parts		Major B	odies of Water	
_		of the w	orld fit each category	_		
	Sahara				Great Lakes	
	Great Sandy Desert		Tropical		Mediterranean Sea	
	Australia		Dry		Black Sea	
	Gobi		Mild		Caspian Sea	
	Siberia		Continental		Red Sea	
			Polar		Arabian Sea	
					South China Sea	
					Caribbean Sea	
					Aral Sea	
Chokepo	oints (Straits and Channels)	Major W	orld Cities			
	Strait of Gibraltar		New York City		Chicago	
	Panama Canal		London		Beijing	
	Suez Canal		Tokyo		Bombay (Mumbai)	
	Strait of Malacca		Paris		Mexico City	
	English Channel		Cairo		Tehran	
	Bosphorus & Dardanelles		Sydney		Washington D.C.	
	Strait of Hormuz		Sao Paulo		Lagos	
			Johannesburg		Calcutta	
			Moscow		Toronto	
			Hong Kong		Singapore	
Canadia	n Provinces		Have some sense of	Major W	/orld Regions –	
	British Columbia		development levels of			
	Yukon Territory		regions? Rich (Highly		Middle East	
	Alberta		Developed), Developing		South East Asia	
	Saskatchewan		(Middle Income), Poor		South Asia	
	Northwest Territories		(Less Developed)		Sub-Saharan Africa Sahel Africa	
	Manitoba		Know some cultural		Latin America	
	Quebec		characteristics of regions		Central America	
	New Brunswick		– major religions,		Caribbean	
	Nova Scotia		languages, ethnicities etc		Western Europe	
	Newfoundland and				Eastern Europe	
	Labrador				Former USSR	
	Nunavut				Oceania	
	Ontario			-		

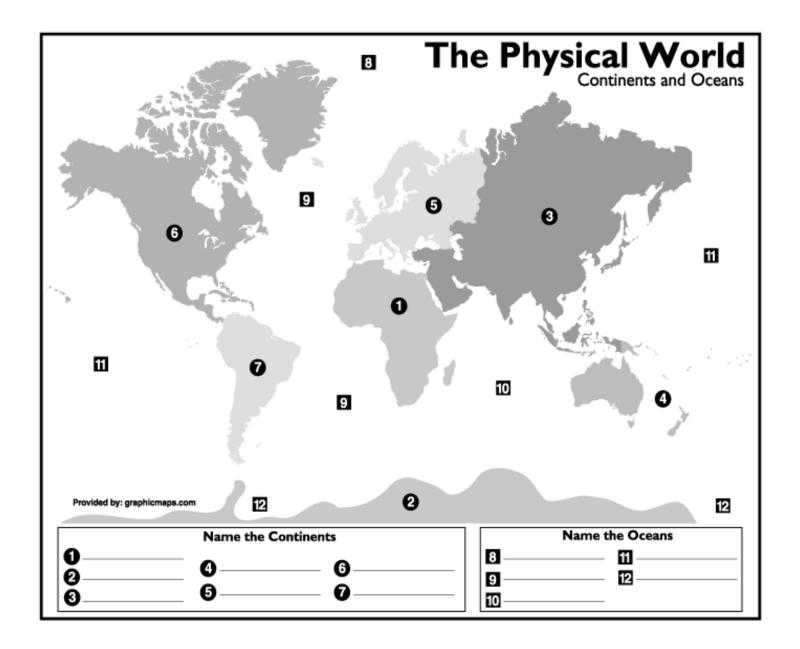
Country identification – you need to be able to identify where these countries are on a map.

Africa		North A	merica & South America	Asia	***		
	South Africa				Vietnam		
	Madagascar		United States		Thailand		
	Sudan		Argentina		Japan		
	Niger		Guatemala		India		
	Algeria		Bolivia		Singapore		
	Nigeria		Cuba		Burma		
	Somalia		Brazil		Mongolia		
	Morocco		Haiti		China		
	Libya		Chile		Cambodia		
	Egypt		Honduras		Indonesia		
	Kenya		Colombia		South Korea		
	Chad		Costa Rica		Philippines		
	Mali		Ecuador				
	Congo/Zaire		Bahamas				
	Rwanda		Peru				
	Botswana		Panama				
	Ethiopia		Venezuela	Other:			
	Zimbabwe		Nicaragua				
			El Salvador		Australia		
			Canada		New Zealand		
			Mexico				
Europe	Europe		Southwest Asia		Online Map Quizzes:		
			Kuwait				
	Ireland		Syria	https://e	online.seterra.com/en		
	Russia		Iraq				
	Sweden		Lebanon				
	Greece		Saudi Arabia				
	Romania		Israel	https://s	www.sporcle.com/games/category/geography		
	Slovakia		Iran	пссролу	www.sporae.com/games/category/geograpmy		
	Czech Republic		Jordan				
	Norway		Turkey				
	Spain		Afghanistan	https://	lizardpoint.com/geography/		
	Croatia		_	πιιμς.//	<u>nzarupomi.com/geograpmy/</u>		
	Yugoslavia						
	Germany	All 50 US	S States and Regions				
	France		S				
	United Kingdom		Northeast				
	Italy		Southeast				
	Poland		Midwest				
	Finland		Southwest				
	Bosnia		Rocky Mountain				
	2001110		Pacific West				
			I GOITE VVCJL	1			

Label the following maps and be prepared to take a series of quizzes over the maps this fall.

Your <u>first</u> exam will be on the second day of school over continents, oceans, and landforms.

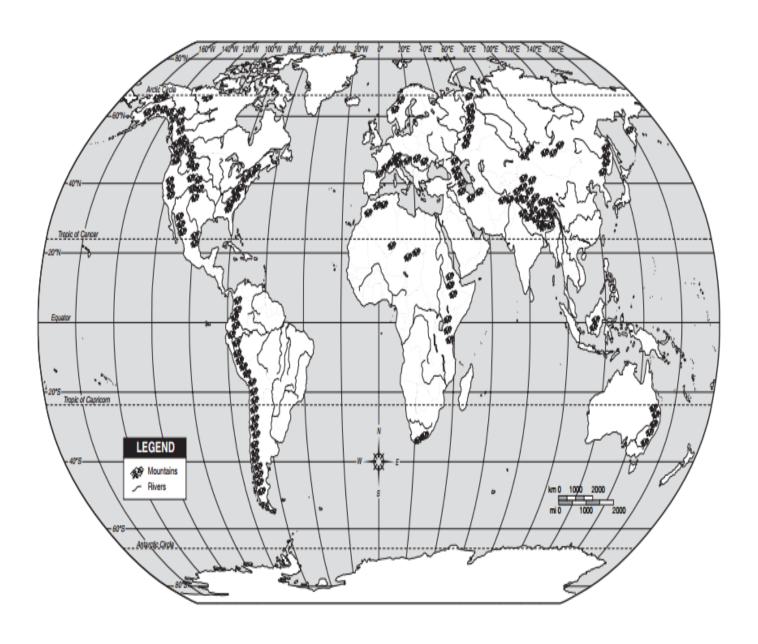
All maps are due the first day of school for a grade.

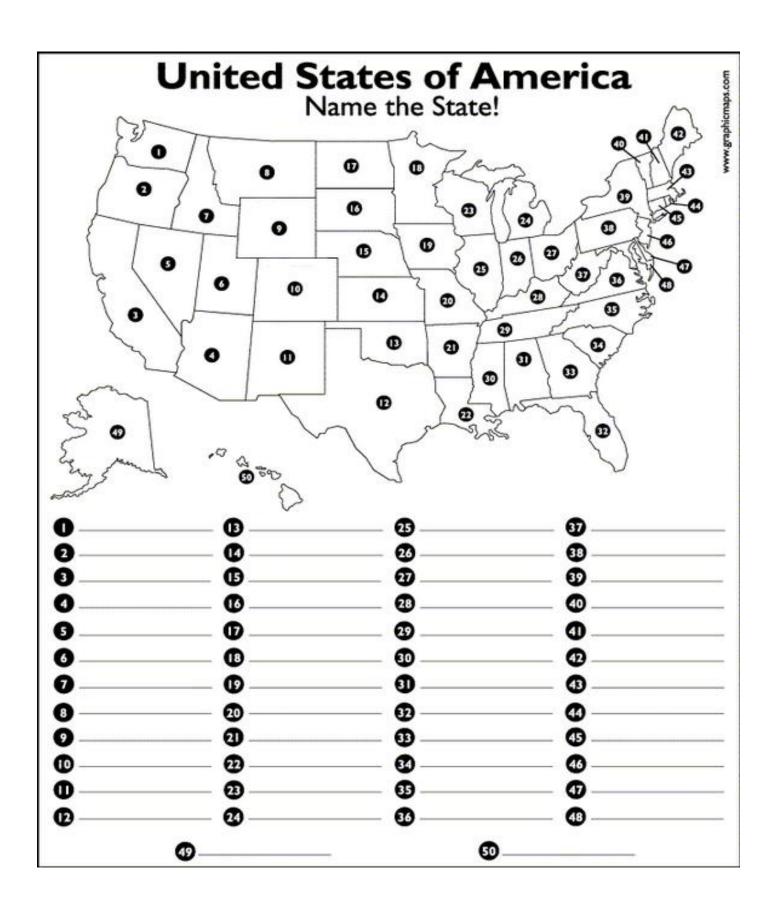


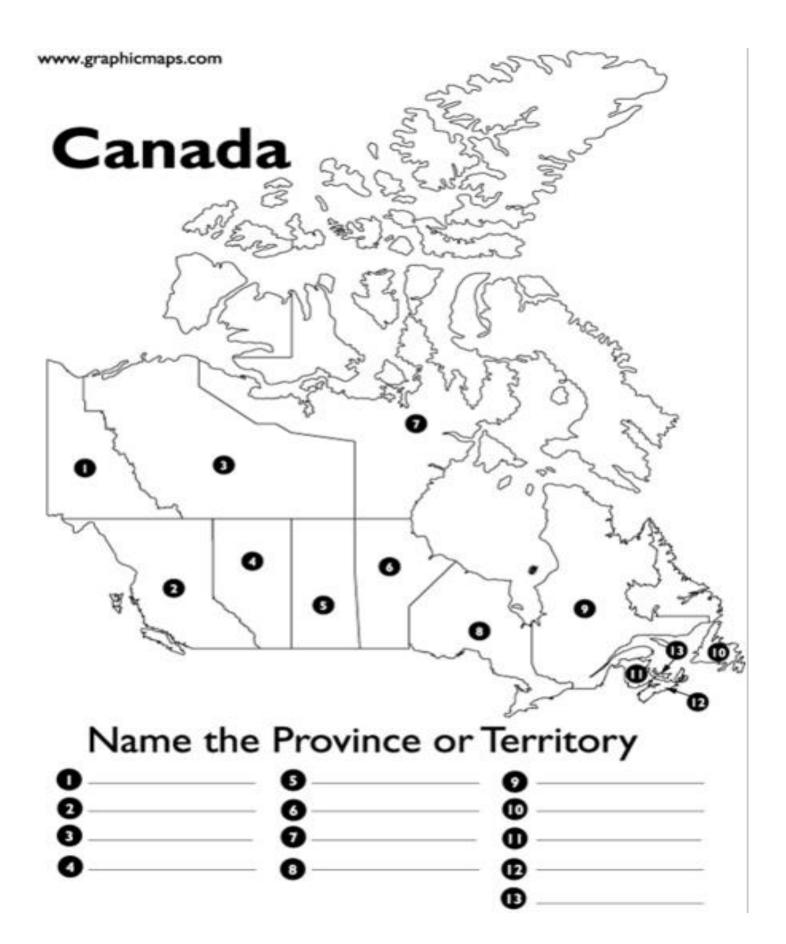
Label the following from your background knowledge list:

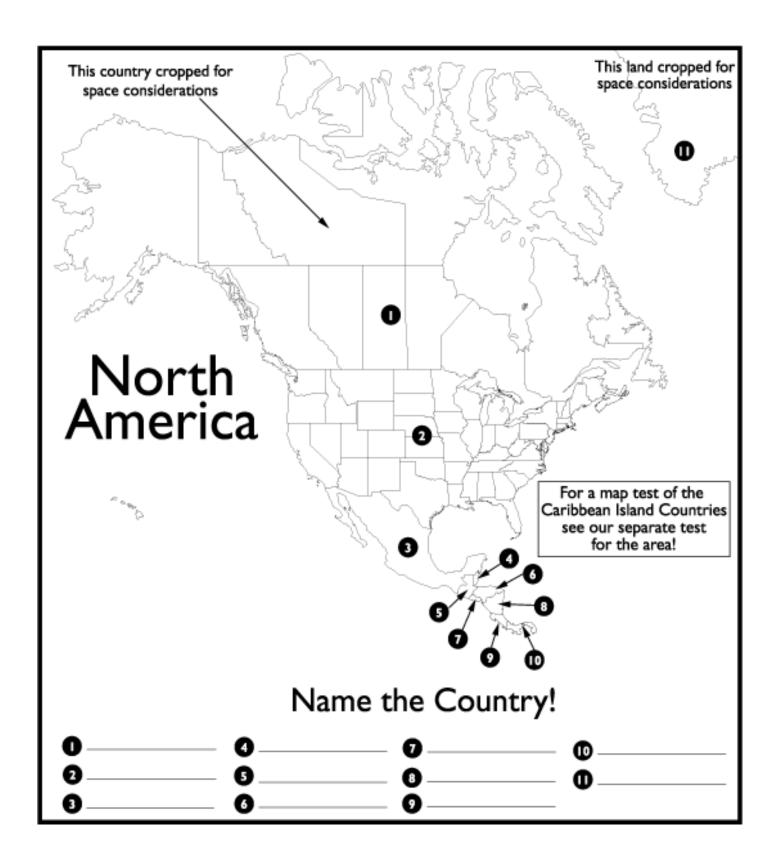
- □ Major Mountain Ranges
- Major Rivers
- Major Bodies of Water

(It is acceptable to draw lines and label on the side of the map if necessary)

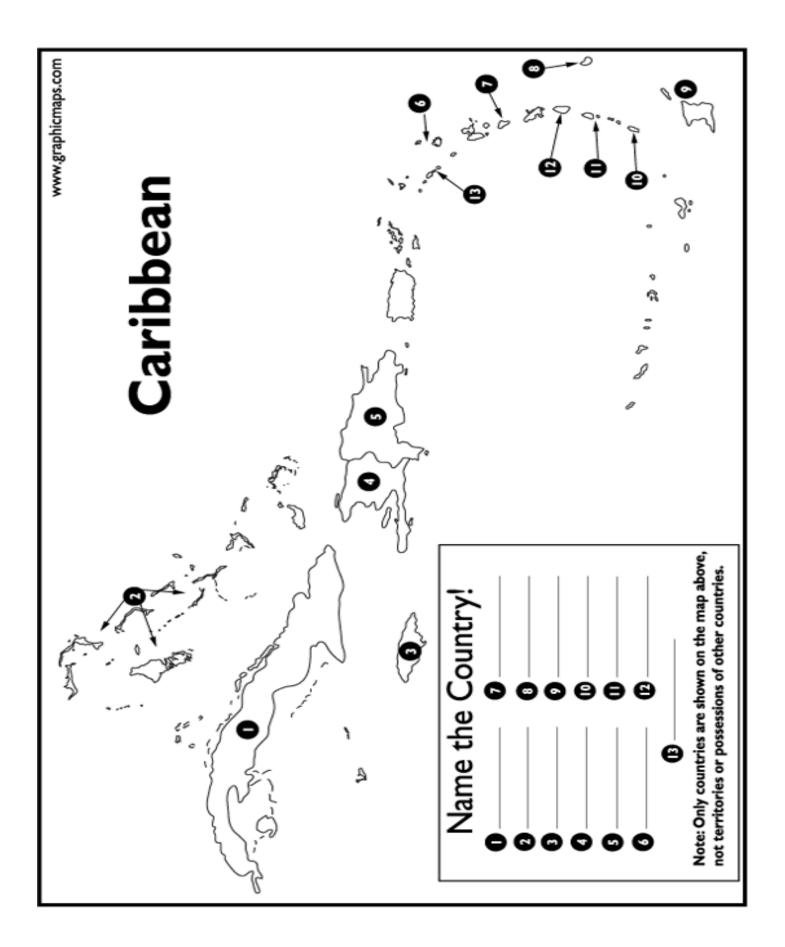


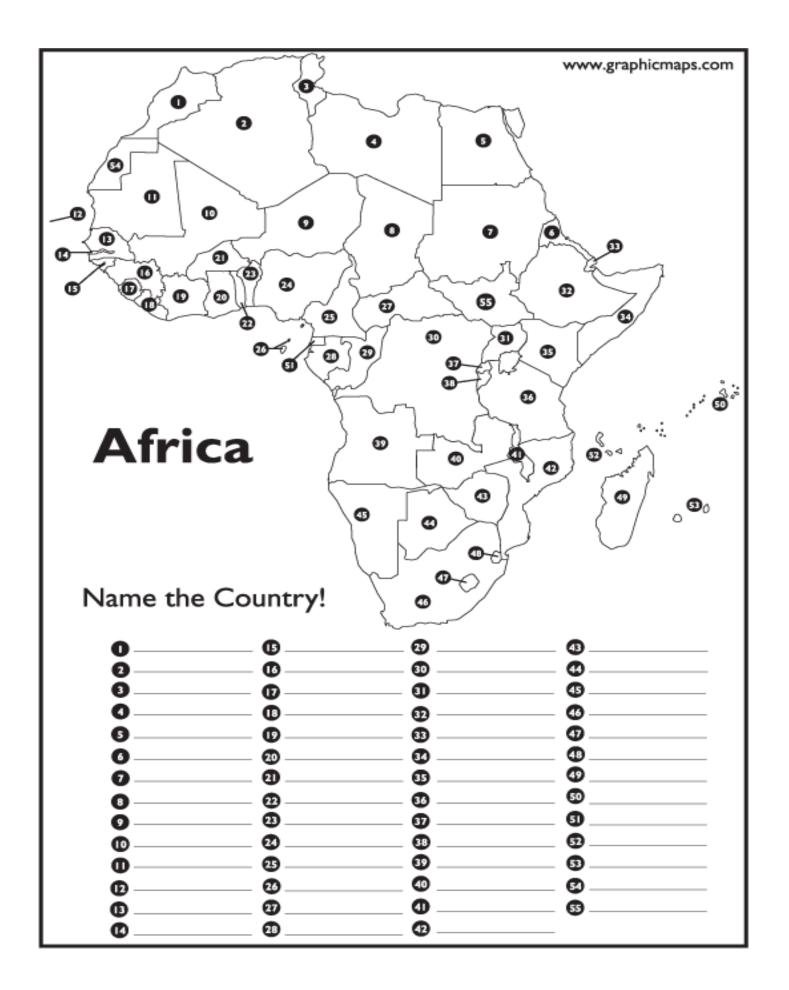


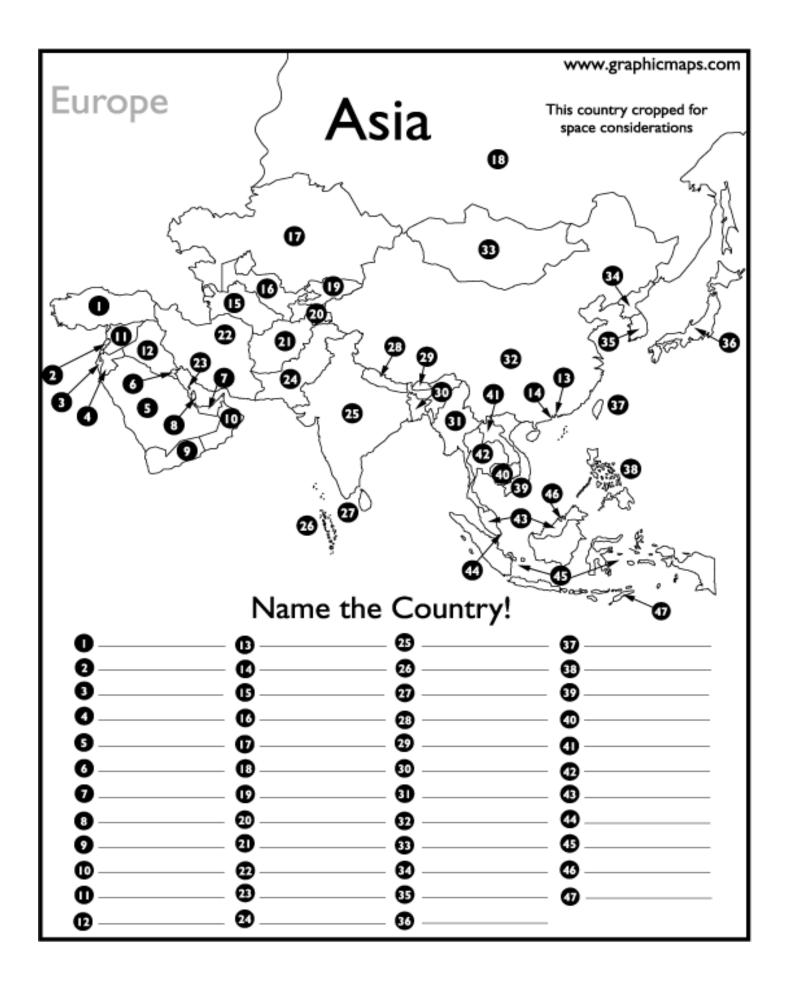


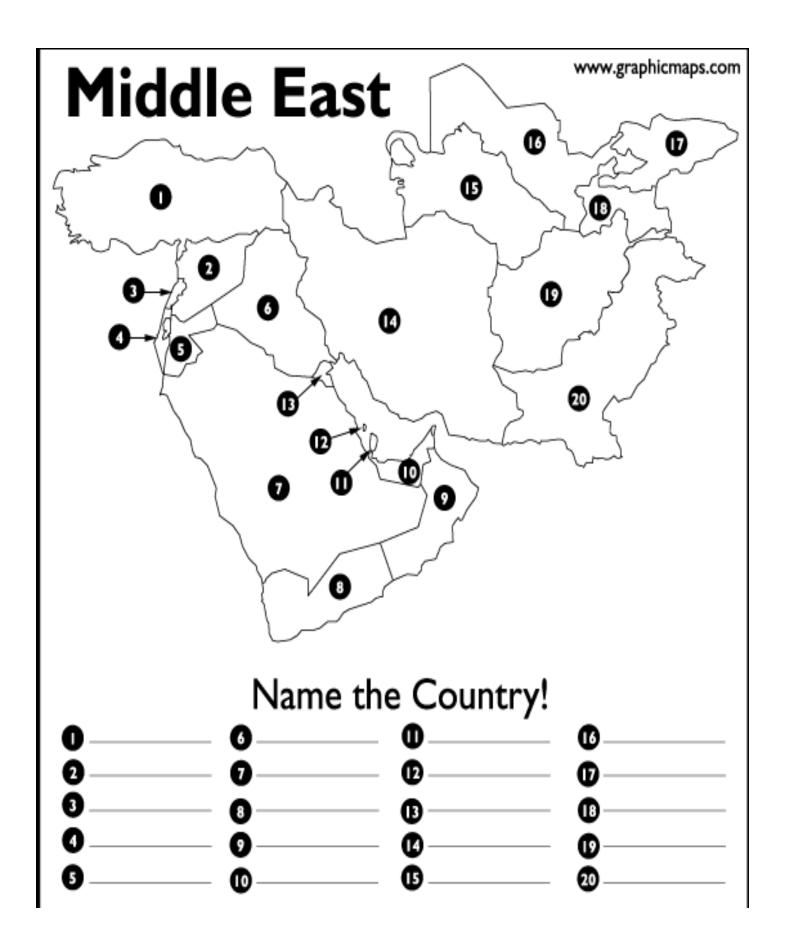


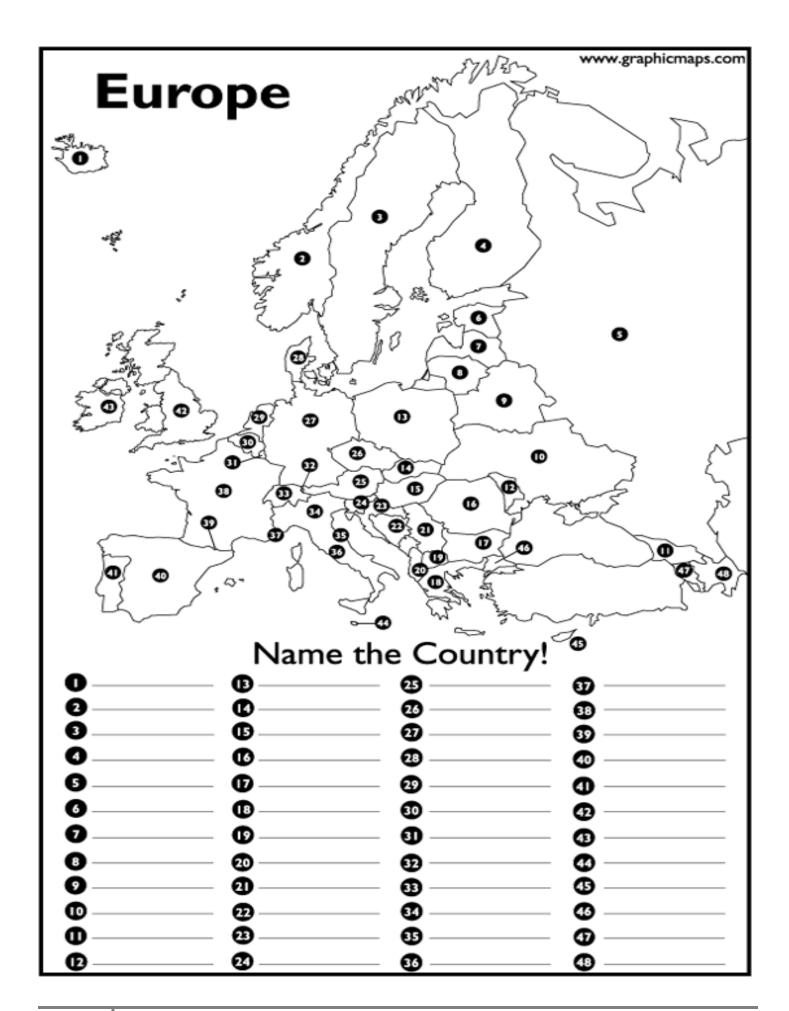


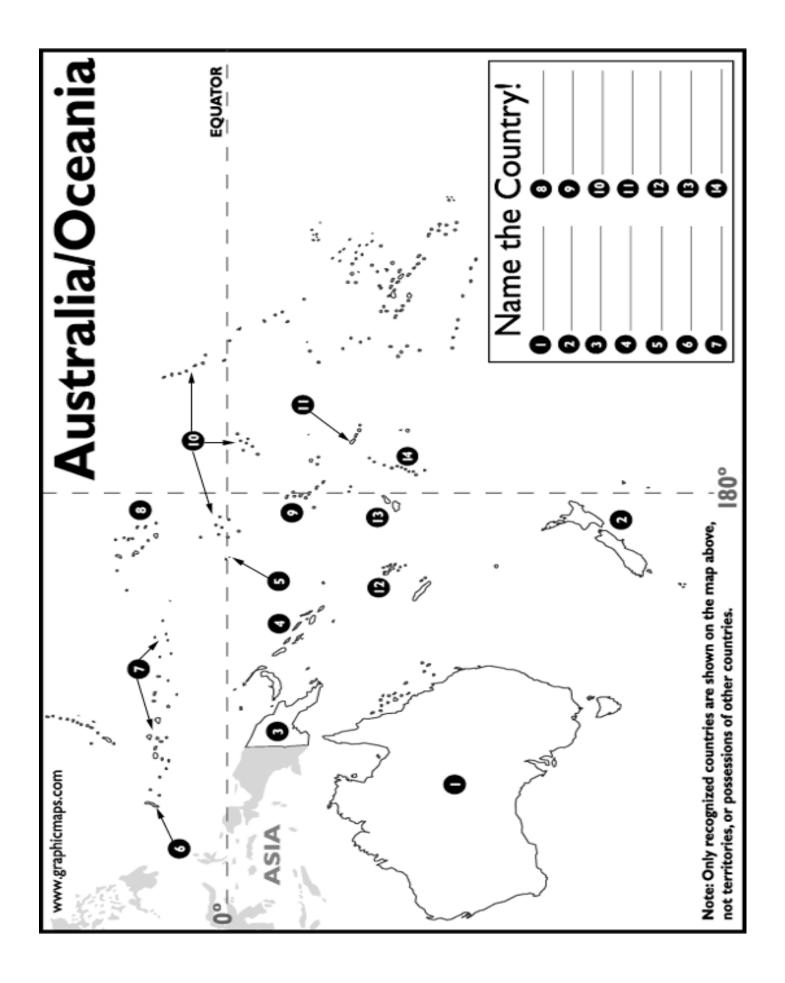












Explore

Go somewhere. It doesn't matter where. You could walk to the grocery store, a park, Galveston, your Abuelita's casa, the library, a restaurant, vacation in Mexico or visit a museum. Pick a place, any place that you can get to and go there. Now describe that place economically, socially, politically and environmentally. Economically- Was money needed to create this place, if so, where do you think it came from? Is there money exchanged here, if so why? Is there a potential for economic opportunity here? Does this place have any kind of economic impact on the surrounding community? Socially- Who is in this place? Where did they come from? What languages do they speak? Why are they in this place? What purpose does this place serve for them (recreational, functional, religious, people go there for a reason)? How would you describe the atmosphere (formal, laid back, entertaining)? What cultures will you find there and how would you describe them? Politically- What political boundaries is this place inside of (city, state, national)? Who controls this area, makes decisions about the land and protects it? What type of government controls the area? Environmentally- How would you describe the environment to someone who isn't there? Is it man made or natural? If it is man made, what was there before? What are the potential environmental impacts of this place? Is there anything else you want to share about this place?

Now map it! include a title, compass and key.				

Watch

You will watch the following videos and respond to the questions in complete sentences. You might want to turn on the closed captions as you watch because some of these videos move along pretty quickly. Feel free to pause them if you need to look a word up. As always, you can find more interesting videos at www.ineedgeography.com

1. Five Human Impacts on the Environment by Crash Course- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5eTCZ9L834s
What are the five ways humans impact the environmnet?
Pick three of the five Impacts. Now discuss the causes and consequences of them.
2. The Columbian Exchange by Crash Course- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQPA5oNpfM4
Describe some of the positive and negative impacts of the Columbian exchange.
Give examples of which ideas, goods, animals and diseases were spread during this time and how that influenced cultures on both sides of the exchange.

3. The Industrial Revolution by Crash Course- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhL5DCizj5c
What would you say was the single largest impact of the industrial revolution? Explain and defend your answer.
Explain and discuss some of the reasons why Euorope led the Industrial Revolution.