

Paul's FRQ Predictions

1. Population
2. Economic
3. Political

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

1. Spatial relationships
2. Human environment interaction
3. Location
4. Place
5. Scale
6. Space
7. Patterns
8. Nature and society
9. Networks
10. Flows
11. regionalization

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and — Perspective

12. Globalization
13. Field observation
14. Photographic interpretation
15. Population
16. Migration
17. Cultural patterns and processes
18. Political organization of space
19. Food production
20. rural land use
21. Industrialization
22. Economic development
23. city/urban land use

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and — Perspective

- 24. Physical map
- 25. Political map
- 26. Choropleth map
- 27. Dot map
- 28. Graduated symbol map
- 29. Isoline map
- 30. Cartogram
- 31. Mercator
- 32. Polar
- 33. Distortion
- 34. NRI

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and — Perspective

- 35. Doubling time
- 36. Rank-size rule
- 37. Distance decay
- 38. vonThunen model
- 39. Latin American City model
- 40. Industrial location
- 41. Weber
- 42. Central Place Theory
- 43. Christaller
- 44. Sustainable agriculture
- 45. conflict/cooperation (EU)

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and — Perspective

- 46. Pronatalist policy
- 47. Age-sex pyramid
- 48. Population density
- 49. Unifying characteristics (Corn Belt)
- 50. Patterns of activity (Hinterlands of ports)
- 51. Formal region
- 52. Functional region
- 53. Perceptual region
- 54. Overlapping regions
- 55. Transitional boundaries
- 56. Interconnection

Unit 1: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

57. Geospatial technology

58. GIS

59. Satellite navigation (GPS)

60. Remote sensing

61. Online mapping

62. Visualization

63. Geospatial data (census and satellite)

Unit 1: Rice/UT Information

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1. vonThunen model
 2. Weber model
 3. Christlers central place theory
 4. Sustainable agriculture
 5. EU
 6. Pronatelist policies
 7. Population pyramids
 8. Population density
 9. Regions (Corn Belt, Black Belt, etc.)
 10. Hinterlands of ports

Unit 1: Rice/UT Information

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11. Regions (formal, functional, perceptual)
 12. World regions
 13. Regionalism
 14. Location
 15. Place
 16. Scale
 17. Space
 18. Pattern
 19. Networks
 20. Flows
 21. Globalization

Unit 1: Rice/UT Information

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22. Industrialization
 23. Urban land use
 24. Rural land use
 25. Physical
 26. Political
 27. Thematic
 28. Choropleth
 29. Dot density
 30. Graduated symbol
 31. Isoline
 32. Cartogram

Unit 1: Rice/UT Information

33. Map projections

34. Doubling time

35. Rank size rule

36. Distance decay functions

Unit 1: Rice/UT Information

- Geographic information provides context for understanding: spatial relationships and human-environment interaction
- Geographic concepts: location, place, scale, space, pattern, nature and society, networks, flows, regionalization, globalization
- Apply spatial concepts to interpret and understand human organization of space
- Use maps to represent and identify spatial patterns and processes at different scales
- Types of maps including reference and thematic
- Map projections distort spatial relationships
- Mathematical formulas and graphs
- Models as generalizations: von Thünen and Weber
- Types of Regions: world, local
- Regions with scale, interconnections between regions

Unit 2: Population and Migration

1. Population distribution
2. Scales of analysis
3. Redistricting
4. infrastructure
5. Population pyramids
6. Ethnicity
7. Demography
8. Doubling time
9. Demographic transition
10. Epidemiological transition
11. Pronatalist and antinatalist
12. Malthusian Theory
13. Push and pull factors
14. Remittances

Unit 2: Rice/UT Information

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- The ETM explains causes of changing death rates
 - Governments institute policies to encourage or restrict migration
 - Population distribution and density affect the need for infrastructure
 - Demographic factors that determine population growth and decline are fertility, morality and migration
 - Possible:
 - Population distribution and scale
 - Physical factors and distribution
 - Distribution and density's impact on environment
 - Elements of population graphed at various scales
 - Demographics that determine growth and decline
 - Various factors that reduce fertility rates.

Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes-FROs

- Cultural traits and individual elements of culture
 - Food preferences
 - Architecture
 - Land Use
- Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture
 - Language
 - Religion
- Acculturation, assimilation, and multiculturalism are shaped by the diffusion of culture

Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Pros- Rice/UT

- Concepts of Culture Frame the shared behaviors of a society
 - EK 2- Cultural traits are individual elements of culture and include such things as food preferences, architecture & land use
- Culture varies by place and Region
 - EK8- Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture
 - EK9- Acculturation, assimilation & multiculturalism are shaped by the diffusion of culture
- 10-13
 - 10 & 11 Religion & Diffusion
 - 12 Cultural Landscapes
 - 13 Folk Culture

Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes

1. Culture
- ~~2.~~ Cultural traits
3. Spatial perspective
4. Ethnicity
5. Gender; gender role
6. Indigenous
7. Sense of space
8. Cultural landscape
9. Language tree; dialect
10. Ethnic neighborhood; ethnic culture; folk culture
11. Cultural identity
12. Sacred sites
13. Relocation diffusion

Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes

- 14. Expansion diffusion
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 - Contagious diffusion
 - Hierarchical diffusion
 - Stimulus diffusion
- 15. Colonialism
- 16. Imperialism
- 17. Acculturation
- 18. Assimilation
- 19. Multiculturalism
- 20. Lingua franca
- 21. Language family
- 22. Ethnic religion
- 23. Hearth
- 24. Universalizing religion
- 25. Popular culture

Unit 4: Political Organization of Space

- Colonialism and imperialism led to nationalism
- Independence movements and democratization have shaped the world since WWII
- Fall of USSR leads to new world powers
- Political power belongs to the HAVES!
- Territoriality influences culture
- Boundaries are fluid
- Local government has varying degrees of control
- Devolution is caused by place, ethnic issues, terrorism, and irredentism
- Devolution is expressed in the fragmentation of states into autonomous states

Unit 4: Political Org. of Space- Rice/UT

- Independent movements and democratisation have shaped political maps since WWII
 - Advantages and disadvantages of how political power is established and maintained
 - Geopolitical forces that contribute to the supranationalism and devolution of political units
 - Examples:
 - EU
 - BREXIT
 - Catalonia
 - Basque
 - Elections
- * NATO/Warsaw PACT
 - * UN
 - * OPEC
 - * ASEAN
 - * Electoral Process

Unit 4: Political Organization of Space

1. Nations
2. States
3. Nation states
4. Stateless
5. Multinational states
6. Colonialism
7. Imperialism
8. Nationalism
9. Democratization
10. Communism
11. heartland/rimland
12. Organic theories
13. territoriality

Unit 4: Political Organization of Space

14. Boundaries
15. Law of the Sea
16. Gerrymandering
17. Unitary states
18. Federal states
19. State morphology
 - Compact
 - Elongated
 - Perforated
 - Fragmented
 - Prorupted
 - Municipalities
20. Supranationalism
21. Transnational
22. United Nation
23. NATO
24. EU
25. ASEAN
26. NAFTA
27. Devolution
28. Ethnic separatism
29. Irrendentism
30. Nunavut
31. Balkanization
32. Centrifugal forces
33. Centripetal forces

Unit 5: Agriculture, Food Production and Rural Land Use

- Diffusion/globalization of plants/animals
- New tech & increased food production improved diet, longer life & more factory workers avail.
- Green Revolution
 - + Increased food production and a decline in global hunger
 - Environmental damage (irrigation/chemicals), money (tech and seeds)

Unit 5: Agriculture, Food Production and Rural Land Use

- Impact of climate on plant/animal production
- How economic forces shape market gardening, mixed crop/livestock, plantations
- Global food distribution is affected by politics, infrastructure & patterns of world trade
- Exceptions to von Thunen
- Environment affected by land use/cover change (irrigation, desertification, deforestation, wetland destruction, conservation efforts)
- Agri innovations result in debates abt. Impact (environ, culture health)

Unit 5: Rice/UT Information

- Explain new technology and increased food production equals higher standard of living (multiple stimuli/cross cutting)
- Identify plant and animal production dependent upon climate (climate change, human and environment interaction)
- Explain patterns of global food distribution (E S, P, En)
- Evaluate environmental land use affected by human influence (deforestation, desertification, GMOs, Organic)
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Unit 6: Industrialization and Economic Development

1. Industrialization
2. Diffusion
3. Colonialism
4. Imperialism
5. Gross national income
6. Indices of empowerment
7. Labor-market participation
8. Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth
9. Wallerstein's World System
10. Microloans
11. UN Millennium Development Goals
12. periphery

Unit 6: Industrialization and Economic Development

13. Semiperiphery
14. Globalization
15. Geographies of interdependence
16. Outsourcing
17. Economic restructuring
18. Manufacturing zones
19. Service sectors
20. Sustainable development
21. Ecotourism
22. Mass consumption
23. Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary
24. Alfred Weber--Model of Industrial Location

Unit 6: Industrialization and Economic — Development

- New technologies, leading to industrialization, availability of natural resources
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Geographies of interdependence
- UN Millennium Development goals
- Sustainable development related to industrialization and development
- Eco-tourism

Unit 6: Rice/UT Information

- The UN Millenium Devel. Goals and HDI measuring progress among countries
 - Spatial variation in development (Wallerstein)
 - Comparative advantage
 - Core, semi-periphery
 - Periphery
- Diffusion of industrialization
 - New markets (NICs)
 - Natural resources
 - New imperialism (China)
 - Impacts of colonialism/imperialism (Africa)
- Issues of sustainability
 - Pollution
 - Climate change
 - Ecotourism
 - Resources

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

1. Definitions of urban areas:
 - a. City (urbanization--2 aspects)
 - b. suburb(anization)
 - c. Metro. statistical area
 - d. Micro. Statistical area
2. World city
3. Megacity
4. Central Place Theory (Christaller)
5. Gravity Model
6. Models of urban land use:
 - a. Concentric Zone Model--Burgess
 - b. Sector Model--Hoyt
 - c. Multiple Nuclei Model--Harris and Ullman
 - d. Peripheral/Edge Cities

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use-Rice/UT

1. Role of mega cities
 - a. Growth and challenges
 - b. Periphery and semiperiphery
2. Interaction between urban settlements
 - a. Gravity model
3. World regional models
 - a. Latin America and Africa
4. Evaluate the infrastructure of cities
 - a. infrastructure/transportation
 - b. Connection of metropolitan areas
5. Issues with Urban sustainability
 - a. Public reaction
 - b. Land use and environmental problems

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

- 7. Galactic Model
- 8. Infrastructure
- 9. Mixed-use development
- 10. Smart growth/new urbanism/greenbelts/slow growth
- 11. Census tract
- 12. White flight/blockbusting/redlining
- 13. Zoning
- 14. Revitalization
- 15. Gentrification
- 16. CBD/Bid-rent
- 17. Sprawl

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

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18. Brown fields
 19. Culture of poverty
 20. Permanent underclass
 21. Primate city vs. rank-size urban system within a country
 22. ghetto/slum/barrio
 23. Zone in transition
 24. Homelessness
 25. Squatter settlement
 26. Commuter's zone
 27. deindustrialization/"Rust Belt" cities

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

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- Urban change factors
 - #5--megacities rapidly increase in periphery and semi-periphery countries
 - Urban models
 - #2--Gravity Model--explain interactions among networks of cities
 - Built Landscapes & Social Space as Reflection of Population
 - #5--Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change