



AP[®] Human Geography 2014 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

Part A (3 points total)

Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model.

	Stages of economic growth (Rostow)	Core-periphery model (Wallerstein)
A1	Accurately names/describes all five stages (traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, mass consumption)	Accurately names all three parts of the system (core, periphery, semi-periphery)
A2	National economies developing forward over time (not moving backward)	Countries are static or can move backward in development
A3	National-level analysis	International-level analysis
A4	Economic change that focuses on a single country	Economic change that focuses on spatial relationships between countries (e.g., trade, interdependence, interaction)
A5	Uneven global development can be lessened	Uneven global development is a basic characteristic
A6	Countries fund investment for economic growth internally	Peripheral countries are dependent on core countries to finance investment for economic growth
A7	International trade may help countries to grow economically	International trade strengthens development in core countries (e.g., exporting manufactured goods) and constrains development in peripheral countries (e.g., exporting resources)
A8	Does not emphasize the role of colonialism/imperialism or neocolonialism	Emphasizes the role of colonialism/imperialism or neocolonialism
A9	Western/capitalist or liberal viewpoint	Marxist/structuralist viewpoint

Notes:

One point is earned for each difference compared.

To earn one point for a difference, the response must make a corresponding comparison of both models.

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Question 1 (continued)

Part B (2 points total)

Use one of the two models to explain the level of economic development in either Mexico or Brazil.

Country	Rostow	Wallerstein
Mexico or Brazil	Take-off (or Stage 3) Agriculture is mechanized and commercialized OR Manufacturing investment in export-based economy OR Shift from primary to secondary economic sector	Semi-periphery (or between core and periphery) [Newly] industrializing countries (NICs) OR Countries able to exploit peripheral countries (LDCs), but are themselves exploited by the core countries (MDCs)
	Transition from preconditions for take-off to take-off (or Stage 2 to Stage 3) At least one characteristic listed under take-off	
	Drive to maturity (or Stage 4) Economic output exceeds population growth rate OR Increased manufacturing specialization and integration into the global economy OR Increased incorporation of advanced technology	
	Transition from take-off to drive to maturity (or Stage 3 to Stage 4) At least one characteristic listed under drive to maturity	

Notes:

One point is earned for identifying a “stage” or “part.” One point is earned for an explanation of the “stage” or “part.”

Both identification and explanation must be from the same model.

One point may be earned for an explanation without identifying or correctly identifying a “stage” or “part.”

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Question 1 (continued)

Part C (2 points total)

Give two examples of how the core-periphery concept can be applied below the national scale.

Type	Core	Periphery
C1	Central Business District (CBD)	Zone of transition/residential zone/suburb
C2	City	Suburb/edge city or rural/hinterland
C3	Small town	Remote areas or rural/hinterland
C4	Political center	Less powerful center/area/region
C5	Large/primate city or metropolitan area	Small/medium city or nonmetropolitan area/region
C6	Populated area/region	Less populated area/region
C7	Productive area/region	Less developed/impoverished area/region
C8	Core state or province	Peripheral state or province

Notes:

One point is earned for each type of core-periphery example identified from the list in the table below.

Spatial or geographically-bounded terminology **must** be evident for both core and periphery examples.

Global-scale and country-scale examples earn no credit.

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Question 2

The international borders of African countries are a legacy of colonialism.

Part A (1 point total)

Define the concept of a superimposed boundary.

- A boundary line or border line placed over and ignoring an existing cultural pattern **OR** arbitrarily imposed by external powers.

Part B (3 points total)

Describe three political or cultural consequences of superimposed boundaries in Africa.

Consequences	
Multinational or multiethnic state	separate nations within the same territory
Multistate nation	culture group split into pieces, made into minority groups
Internal struggle	increased likelihood of religious, ethnic, or tribal conflict
External struggle	increased likelihood of international, regional, or cross-border conflict
Loss of culture	loss of language, cultural traditions, etc.
New language	European or regional languages (Swahili) become official language or <i>lingua franca</i>
Cultural syncretism (synthesis)	between culture groups of a single country
Migration	may increase number of refugees or internally-displaced persons; traditional or seasonal migration patterns disrupted
Government change	nation-building difficulties, non-viable states, formation of new independent states, relocated capitals
Lost or limited access to natural resources	economic dependency
Ineffective governance	governments, antecedent treaties and laws less effective
Political and economic hubs	diffusion patterns extend from ports along coasts to points inland

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Question 2 (continued)

Part C (2 points total)

Identify and explain one challenge landlocked African countries face in developing viable economies.

Landlocked Economies	
Identify	Explain
Access to the sea	lack of easy access to maritime trade or ocean resources
Increased cost of imports	due to customs, tariffs, tolls, distance, or transportation costs
Increased cost to export goods	due to customs, tariffs, tolls, distance, or transportation costs
Limited road or rail transportation for imported goods in bulk	more break-of-bulk points
Economic cooperation	communications needed between landlocked and bordering states (including provisions and resources under the Law of the Seas)
Vulnerability	can be cut-off from global trade and/or political support by hostile neighbors; economically dependent

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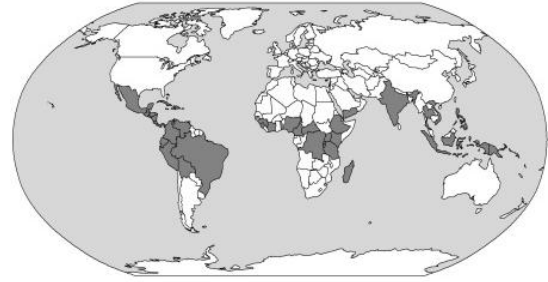
Question 3

Agricultural systems, such as the production of coffee, are part of a global network.

Part A (1 point total)

Describe a common characteristic shared by the coffee producing countries shown on the map below.

1	Less developed, developing, peripheral, semi-peripheral
2	Tropical regions or between tropic lines, low latitudes, equatorial
3	Former colonies
4	Utilize plantation or small-scale agriculture



Part B (2 points total)

Explain two impacts of coffee farming on producing countries.

1	Economic development	increased employment; growth of GNP; development of infrastructure; cash/export crop; improved foreign exchange; increased global trade/better international relations
2	Single commodity dependency	economic dependence on a single crop; coffee prices set by global traders; negatively impact farmers' income and quality of life; proliferation of low wage jobs; underdevelopment as a result of profits leaving the country
3	Environmental	harmful effects of agricultural chemicals; water use issues; deforestation; biodiversity loss; soil erosion
4	Agricultural land use	coffee, or other cash crop, versus food; coffee production limits what other crops/livestock can be grown to meet local needs; shift from traditional to commercial agriculture

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Question 3 (continued)

Part C (2 points total)

Identify and explain one way increased coffee consumption outside of coffee growing areas affects its production.

ID		Explanation
1	Increased production	Increased resources dedicated to coffee production (land, machines, chemicals, labor); adoption of new techniques dedicated to coffee production; increased profit; new players in the coffee industry
2	Increased fair trade production	Increased farm earnings/workers' wages; fewer links in the commodity chain; more environmentally friendly farming techniques
3	Increased organic production	More environmentally friendly farming techniques; price premium
4	Increased demand for certain blends	More acreage devoted to specialty varieties at the expense of traditional varieties

Part D (2 points total)

Explain one change in the urban landscape in the developed world associated with coffee consumption.

Basic		Complex
1	More coffee shops	Discussion related to special concept/explanation/geographic theory; proximity to consumers (exit ramps, malls, office buildings, campus areas); central place theory (population threshold, range, density of coffee shops); diffusion (uniform/homogenous landscapes, placelessness)
2	Multi-function/specialty coffee shops	Destination coffee shops used as gathering spots (for the arts, business meetings, study, Wi-Fi); coffee-related merchandise (mugs, t-shirts, beans, gift packs)
3	Coffee shop as catalyst	Revitalization of CBD/neighborhood (real estate value enhancer, foot traffic multiplier, gentrification magnet, streetscape upgrades, agglomeration economies)
4	Environmental impact	Change in the urban viewscape (litter and signage); emissions and traffic congestion at drive-through windows; open space loss/urban sprawl