



## AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography 2003 Sample Student Responses

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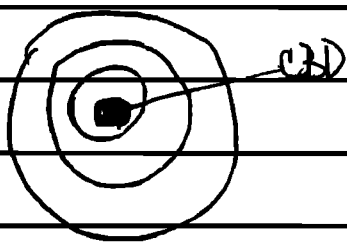
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One aspect of the core-periphery concept is that in the era in which these cities and countries were made, ~~the~~ everything was based on transportation. In Northern Argentina, all roads from around the country lead to Buenos Aires, the primate city. This aspect of the core-periphery model has a lot to do with trade also.

Another aspect of the core periphery is how everything revolves from the core or primate city. In North Argentina, the cities get smaller the farther from Buenos Aires you are. This has to be with the agriculturally based society of the time these ~~cities~~ sprang up. Where one lived had to do with how ~~far~~ long your goods could stay good until reaching the market or biggest city. The longer your goods could last, the ~~longer~~ farther from the market. After development, agriculture is not as big of an industry as it had been, but city systems still there.

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The aspect of the Core Periphery Model about every road leads to a city is true in Germany also. There is a road accessible to every part of Germany so that trade is evident.

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Core-periphery relations are evident in every region on Earth. Using northern Argentina as an example, it is evident that the core of the entire region is the city of Buenos Aires. Nearly all of the main roads in the region lead to this core city. The reason for this core city is because it is a well-developed and well-known international port. The majority of the region's economy is based in exporting of crops and products, therefore the link to the largest markets is the area that is in the best position to connect to them, which is Buenos Aires. Because Buenos Aires and Argentina itself is not in the economic core of the world, it relies on the demand of that core. This means that the majority of Argentinian products go to outside sources in order to lead the economy. This makes it so that the link to the world core becomes the most important area. Although Mendoza, Córdoba, and Rosario may be economic centers for their respective regions, they still rely on the outside influences, and therefore a link to the world core is vital and Buenos Aires becomes the most important city in a peripheral country region on the core.

On the other hand, Germany is an essential part of the world's economic core. Within Germany itself, there are many core regions that contribute to Germany's status as a core country. Because there is no one main area of the country, and the jobs and wealth can be found in several areas, so too can the population. Instead of one core city with the majority of the population, Germany's people are more evenly distributed. There is not much difference in population between Munich, Berlin, Düsseldorf, or Frankfurt, compared to Argentina where the majority is found only in Buenos Aires.

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With the historical distribution of natural resources all over Germany, many areas were able to achieve industrial success. This distribution of resources, population, industry, and trade makes it so that Germany is more spread out and therefore is overall more productive than Argentina. With an advanced infrastructure that connects each region to each other rather than all to one Germany has allowed itself to be both internally and externally successful thus putting itself in the world's economic core that, arguably, controls the rest of the world.

1) The dramatic contrast in the amount of roads, implying a contrast in level of transportation systems and perhaps physical infrastructure, is explained by the core-periphery model. Because these two maps contain approximately the same area, it can be inferred that N. Argentina, a semi-peripheral region, is using much less transportation than core region, Germany, and is primarily using this transportation to travel to Buenos Aires. By definition, the core should be using the peripheral regions to exploit resources. As a result, it <sup>necessitates</sup> ~~requires~~ roads from raw materials to an export processing zone, as which Buenos Aires can function.

This accounts for the ~~area~~ <sup>major</sup> ~~exclusion~~ <sup>exclusion</sup> thoroughfares ~~that~~ <sup>within</sup> Argentina going exclusively toward Buenos Aires. In a core country like Germany, however, has several cities involved in tertiary and quaternary production such as Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich, which can afford to pay for the building and maintaining of transportation capital. Furthermore, because German cities are ~~more~~ <sup>core</sup> ~~productive~~ <sup>producing</sup> final goods as opposed to the peripheral raw material production, it ~~can~~ <sup>can</sup> find more roads useful as they help to spread exports and trade.

2) Because of its position as a peripheral region, Argentina produces raw materials, and it exports them through Argentina. This has caused Argentina to become ~~an~~ a large population center because the need to export resources ~~through~~ <sup>efficiently</sup> through a central ~~area~~ <sup>place</sup> demands jobs in that location. Buenos Aires is such a large city compared to close population centers because of the effects of the core-periphery model. Through this means, it ~~will~~ <sup>can</sup> become a catalyst of industrialization and development in Argentina, but that takes place over time.

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- c) Finally, the abundance of cities in Germany is explained through the core periphery model. Because it is not involved in raw material production, its ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> industry and commerce are more efficient in major population centers which minimize transportation costs between stages of production or sale. In Argentina, however, it is advantageous to have ~~the population dispersed~~ the population dispersed to exploit resources from a larger area of land.