



## **AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography 2005 Sample Student Responses**

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A. Supranationalism is a collection of nations<sup>/states</sup> grouped together for economic and political reasons. It is sometimes used to bring peace and cooperation. It demonstrates the interconnectedness of the different parts of the world. An example of this is the United Nations with 171 member states. ~~Mostly~~<sup>Some</sup> of the states are the United States, China, and Russia. Supranationalism is an attempt to bring a group, nation together. It unites groups and they function as a single entity. Another example would be NATO which is the North Atlantic Trade Organization. It states that an attack against one is an attack against all. The nations groups unite to protect one another's best interests. Devolution is the attempt of one group separating in expense of the central government. This happens with a minority group, ethnic or a minority religion, wanting autonomy or the right to rule themselves. An example would be the Serbs wanting to separate and ~~form~~ rule themselves. Another example are the Arabs in Afghanistan wanting to separate and have autonomy.

B. Europe is a <sup>mostly</sup> highly developed continent with most of its countries gone through all four stages of the demographic transition. This means that they have low birth and death rates, high literacy rate, low infant mortality rate, low natural increase, and ~~low~~ a larger number of years needed to double. They ~~are~~ formed the European Union which counts as a supranationalism trying to bring all the countries of Europe, with diversities in languages and ethnicities, together. Changes resulting from the European Union is a common

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currency, all labor is allowed to transfer back and forth throughout all the countries apart of the European Union, and also free trade. This helps the economy of Europe for a common fiscal policy unites the people and stimulates economic growth. There are less wars and disputes politically from the free trade agreement. Also, ~~they have the~~ ~~protee~~ a European country has the protection of ~~the~~ another European country.

C. Devolution can harm Europe because it splits the ~~the~~ continent apart. Three changes could be a switch from a good economy to a failing one. Devolution can create wars causing disputes and boundary changes. Also massive refugees can serve as a problem. Wars can break lose causing deindustrialization. The economy can start to disintegrate and jobs can be lost. Devolution usually causes disruptions to neighboring country and a lost of unity in the continent as a whole. ~~The~~ Devolution can also cause land losses to neighboring countries and the break up of a state like in balkanization.

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Number 1

A. Supranationalism is the practice where one or more countries that have a strong ~~economy~~ and economic and/or political presence join with countries that are not as strong for the greater good. The European Union is an excellent and very successful example of supranationalism. Devolution is the idea that a single entity whether a state, ~~nation~~, or nation-state or an economic or political organization is torn apart by inside or outside forces. Commonly centripetal forces and centrifugal forces counteract each other until separation occurs. An example of devolution is the former Soviet Union.

B. As previously stated the European Union (or EU) is an excellent ~~exam~~ example of supranationalism, it has had much success with the countries of Europe. The supranationalism of Europe has brought a change in the economic status of many countries, much of this is due to the new currency formed which is the Euro. Since the creation of the Euro it has grown powerful, now it is currently equal to almost one and a half United States dollars. The EU is economically successful in a world that is economically shifting to the Far East. Supranationalism in Europe has led to increased political power, this can be seen through the power to change the U.S. nomination for head of the World Bank. Due to the alliance countries have benefited from trade, this was extremely beneficial to Germany.

C. Europe has also experienced devolution through the fall of the Soviet Union, much political action has been taken to end the corrupt style of government, this is reflected by the protests that led to the election of Ukraine's Victor Yushchenko. Another area hit by devolution is the Balkans which are often referred to as a "powder keg" this affects social stability. A power grab has resulted Russia's Vladimir Putin's limiting small party politics and is once again centralizing which could shape the political climate.

Supranationalism - demonstrated best by the European Union (EU) - is the idea that making decisions that are collectively beneficial to a larger group is a better method than simply allowing individual entities to make completely independent choices that may suit only them - devolution. Certain countries, however, are not too willing to sacrifice a fraction of their own sovereignty in order to benefit the interests of a greater whole - the US, for example refused to sign a treaty forbidding the use of land mines. Although they do not anyway, they wanted to have the independence and freedom of not being bound by a contract. The EU is a rather good example of what sort of changes may result from supranationalism. Most European countries relinquished their own monetary system in favor of the Euro, allowing trade and commerce to be a great deal easier and efficient. Also, borders between countries are not difficult to cross - one could easily drive through Europe without encountering many (if any) stops and delays. Along with the Euro, there are no tariffs, making trade among the European countries that much easier. As a whole, the EU is able to compete with the United States - a feat that would be otherwise unachievable without the economic benefits ~~is~~ that supranationalism has afforded it. Devolution is still present though, even in Europe. The United Kingdom has not adopted the Euro and are fighting to keep the pound as their monetary unit. They want to keep some form of their identity and unique qualities. Also, many of the European countries have rather different political systems from parliament in England to a president in France. And although most of Europe speaks English and it is used as the lingua-franca, there are instances when a country

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may consciously choose to focus more on their own language. France is leaning towards rejecting English in favor of speaking more French. This is, again, an assertion of sovereignty and individuality - often associated with devolution.

Lined writing area for the answer.

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A. The United States experienced significant peaks in immigration in the early twentieth century. The main source areas of these immigrants was from southern and eastern Europe. A major push factor of this time was World War I. Since the United States remained separated from this devastating conflict by the vast Atlantic Ocean, many Europeans sought refuge there. This can be directly correlated to the diagram, where there is a steep peak between 1914 to 1918, the time of World War I. Also, economic conditions were a push factor for European emigrants. At the time, Europe was experiencing a tremendous economic downturn, and had a lack of jobs and opportunities to provide its citizens with.

B. Change in the U.S. economic structure greatly promoted early twentieth century migration. Between about 1900 to 1919, the U.S. economy was thriving. Businesses were booming and job opportunities were plentiful. Also, World War I did much to boost American industry, manufacturing, and its overall economy. Due to a demand for wartime products, such as tanks, weaponry, and food supplies. The U.S. was one of the greatest suppliers of food to Britain and other war-stricken countries in Europe at the time. As a result there were a wide variety of job choices available to immi-

grants. However, it can be noted that economic downturn in U.S. during the Great Depression of 1920s caused a rapid decrease in the number of immigrants.

C. The main source areas of late twentieth century immigrants are Asia and Latin America. Some major push factors for these regions include lack of job opportunities and <sup>little</sup> economic gain. Also, corrupt governments throughout Latin America have created a desire for greater freedoms. Many Asians, specifically Chinese wish to gain more opportunities in a capitalistic society like the U.S, rather than in their own communist country where economic achievement is limited. Also, in 1998 when Hong Kong was officially handed back to the communist Chinese government from a capitalistic, democratic rule, many of its people left for the U.S. out of fear of government oppression.

D. Recent, unprecedented economic success in United States' economy has promoted significant immigration in the late twentieth century. The shift of the American economy towards a service based and high-technology powered society has caused many intelligent individuals to come to America to gain success and wealth in the computer and science



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industry. This has caused brain drain in many countries, notably Asian countries like China and Singapore. Seeking the American dream of prosperity and wealth has become one of the greatest driving forces behind immigration today.

- A. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, most immigrants to the U.S. came from Europe. Most immigrants came to the U.S. (the infamous Ellis Island) to escape / seek religious freedoms and to capitalize on the excess of jobs (jobs that ~~were~~ paid better) in the U.S. at the time.
- B. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the United States's economic structure took on a more industrialized nature. The Industrial Revolution was coming to an end and the type of jobs available were changing. More unskilled labor jobs were emerging, attracting a huge labor force from Europe.
- C. ~~In~~ In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, another immigration peak arised, due as a result of the technological revolution. The main sources of immigrants this time came from Asia. Asian workes were pushed from their jobs in Asia because of political unstably in the region and a strain on the economy. Both of these factors prompted workes to come to the U.S. for a better opportunity.
- D. The technological whirlwind was just beginning to get a grip on the U.S. in the late 1980's when the increase in migration from Asia ocured. The technological revdution resulted in an increase in higher-skilled jobs. This meant that not everyone was well suited for this particular high-skulled job. However, Asian immigrants were a perfect match for the job, and as more came to the U.S., a sort of chain migration ocured as the worke's family joined him/her in the U.S.



#2

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D) During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the U.S. was proceeding to the end of the Cold War. After years of lending aid and strengthening its economy, the U.S. became a world-wide symbol of democracy. Many Communist-threatened areas ~~and~~ soon led to the immigration of people from a less developed country to the U.S.. The portrait painted by the U.S. during the Cold War era depicts itself as a rich and opportunity-filled nation, the equivalent of a 3rd world country's dreams. Therefore, the Post-Cold War times created an irresistible ~~and~~ magnet to many.

## Question 3

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Four main factors: economic, demographic composition, urban policy, and sense of place, have led to the revival of Central Business Districts (CBDs)

The first of these factors, economics, has been key to the rebirth of CBDs. In most CBDs, large law firms and telecommunication companies reside. In addition, gentrified strip malls and boutiques have begun to open. Finally, sports complexes encourage restaurants to open nearby. A great example of this progression is the city of Denver. Denver's largest employer, Qwest (a phone company) resides in the lower downtown section of the city. Three sports stadiums have encouraged new restaurants and malls to open near frequented areas. Obviously economics plays a huge role in revitalizing CBDs.

Demographic composition has also played a role in this process. As baby-boomers no longer need full-sized houses, they begin to move back to the city. This, coupled with large amounts of single young adults creates a need for new homes. This can be seen in Washington D.C. where two high rise apartment buildings open A DAY!

Urban policy has also played a role in revitalized CBDs. Cities such as Baltimore have decided to tear down ~~their~~ their slums and lower land taxes in hopes of encouraging more affluent groups to move into their <sup>CBDs</sup> homes. Other methods include expanding parks ~~such~~ like New York has done with Central park or provide recreational facilities such as Atlanta and their commitment to building basketball courts in their CBDs.

Finally, sense of place plays a large role in the revitalization of CBDs. As suburbs such as those in Los Angeles sprawl hours away from the CBD, many people wish

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Question 3

to live near their profession, similar ethnic group or family. Since many affluent people have ~~re~~ gentrified CBDs, these people feel comfortable there, encouraging more people to flock to CBDs and consequently leading to the 3 afore mentioned contributing factors. Without sense of place, CBDs likely never would have revitalized, but luckily have been.

Few linked economic factors have led to the rise of CBDs all across America and is creating a ~~wonder~~ wonderful gentrification to America's metropolises.

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3. A.) Revitalization of the residential districts of U.S. cities ~~causes~~ stimulates the increase of a population engaged in economic activities. The chance of increased market activity in the business sectors of cities promotes improvement of the landscape to attract more consumers. Tourism is an important incentive to revitalize the central city where ~~tourists~~ tourists will be attracted and improve the economy.
- B.) Singles and newly married couples move in to the city's heart to be near the hub of culture, entertainment, communications, etc. By moving to these residential areas, they contribute to the gentrification and repair of old housing complexes and warehouses. This results in revitalization of the residential districts of the U.S. city.
- C.) The urban areas must attract a large amount of business and personal services, and in the 90's, it became even more important to attract international businesses, too. Revitalizing the central business district makes the city more attractive to international investors and raises the profile of the city on the world stage. For this, revitalization has taken ~~to~~ on a policy form.
- D.) A person living in a big city of the U.S. feels a sense of pride to be a part of that community (I ♥ NY). Feelings of belonging to a culturally recognizable place and the sense of contributing to the overall function of the city encourage the improvement of the city's basic units, such as the residences and business centers. Revitalization is a result of the community's need to ~~also~~ establish a strong sense of place ~~in~~ which they can be proud of.

The revitalization process of the central business district and residential area of cities, also called gentrification, is a plan that is trying to get wealthy residents and tourists back into the city from the suburbs. This would be good for the economy because the wealthy would pay high rent to live in the city, which would get the revenue. Also, if historic buildings were preserved and restaurants, museums, and clubs were built, tourists would pay to see the city's attractions. The demographic composition would also change because poorer residents generally live in the inner city, close to the manufacturing districts, and they would have to move to another area because the rent would be too high. The manufacturing area would also move because property values would be higher if the housing was away from industry. Zoning laws, which are affected by sense of place and urban policy would change if the districts moved. Industry and poorer housing would have an area away from upper class residential areas, attractions, and historic buildings so tourists would be more attracted to the area, making the city more revenue.