Question 1

PART A (3 Points)

Define each of the following principles.

Principle	Definition
Core-Periphery	• Uneven spatial distribution of economic, political, or cultural power. • Must show basic understanding of the relationship between more-developed and less-developed regions of the world.
Distance Decay	• Decreased spatial interaction linked to increased distance. • Decreased influence or intensity of cultural traits and processes with increased distance.
Chain Migration	• Once migration starts subsequent migrants will follow earlier migrants.

PART B (6 Points)

For each principle in part A, select a migration stream identified by letter on the map and discuss how the stream you choose illustrates the principle. Note: Each lettered migration stream may be used only once.

Discussion

1 point: Must specifically identify regions or the groups of people involved in the migration, correctly linked to the principle defined in part A.

2 points: Discuss specific reason for the migration pattern.

Core-Periphery	• A discussion that shows an understanding of the characteristics of the migration stream relative to the core-periphery principle.
Distance Decay	• Greater number of migrants settled at the edge of the country closer to the country of origin, **compared** to the number settled on the opposite edge of the country. • The diminishing evidence of cultural traits by a group on people, if the explanation clearly shows a link to the fact that due to migration there is less contact between the migrants and their home country. • Explanatory factor behind distance decay relationship (e.g., travel cost, information availability).
Chain Migration	• Examples must clearly establish a link/transfer of knowledge between the first group of migrants and subsequent groups **OR** it should be clear that subsequent migrants are from areas of close proximity to the source area of the early migrants, and that they are migrating to the same destination area.

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A.) I. Core-periphery is a concept that wealth flows to the wealthy and the poor become poorer. Rich countries gain wealth while poor countries lose ~~money~~ money to wealthy countries.

II. Distance Decay is a concept that if the conditions are equal, migration will most likely occur in shorter distances. For example, someone from Colorado is looking for a nice, warm climate with a retirement zone, he or she will go to Arizona versus Florida because it is closer. The conditions are the same, so migration will occur to the closer destination.

III. Chain migration is when a migration trend arises that people follow. For example, a Mexican couple moves to Texas, then that couple's family moves to Texas, followed by their friends. When movement to another place occurs and causes others to follow, it is chain migration.

B.) I) The migration stream identified by letter C on the map represents core-periphery. Migration in letter C represents migration from Africa, the periphery, to Europe, the core. The people migrating from the periphery are likely fleeing for economic push factors, due to the poor economic opportunities in Africa. →

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According to Ravenstein's laws of migration, the person migrating is likely a young, single male who is more educated than those he is leaving behind. This means that he is going to find good economic opportunities where they exist and contribute to that economy and that work force, instead of in Africa where he would certainly be an asset. The loss of such educated people in LDC's to MDC's is called brain drain. Europe's economy will now benefit from this skilled worker while Africa is left behind - the wealth is once again taken from the periphery (Africa) and put in the hands of the core (Europe).

II. The migration stream represented by the letter B on the map represents distance decay. The migration occuring is from Mexico to the United States. Once again, the migrants are probably seeking better economic opportunities. Ravenstein's laws state that the main cause for international migration is economics. Mexico is in the semi-periphery. The migrants from Mexico want to move to the core, but why not Europe? Europe also has excellent economic opportunities, and is part of the global core. These Mexican migrants move to the US because of distance decay. The conditions desired are effectively the same in the US and in Europe, so the Mexican will migrate to the US because it is closer.

III) The migration stream indicated by the letter A on the map represents chain migration. This migration stream →

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is from Asia to the Western coast of the United States. The Asian migrants are once again most likely migrating for economic reasons. Once a group of Asians successfully made a pilgrimage to the US, their friends and family followed to find the same economic opportunity. These migrants then moved to the same area as their family and friends to be with familiar faces.

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① Ⓐ The core-periphery concept involves the relationship between a central node and surrounding hinterland. The central node usually contains the Central Business district with high levels of industry and development. Distance decay is the concept that the farther apart two things are from eachother, the less likely they are to contact or interact with one another. Finally, chain migration is a type of migration which occurs when people migrate from one region to another after remaining in contact with family or friends that have moved to the other region.

Ⓑ ① Many Asians including Koreans, Japanese, and Vietnemese demonstrate the concept of chain Migration to the west coast of North America. Many of these people move to Northern California and Canada and Alaska after hearing from family or friends members that live in the U.S. or Canada. By keeping in contact w/ friends and family members, the people are exposed to pull factors such as economic opportunities and a better way of life.

② The migration stream from parts of Brazil to Japan clearly demonstrates distance decay, because the stream is rather minor. This shows that, since Brazil and Japan are far away from one another, the people in Brazil are less likely to interact

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or a keep in contact with opportunities in Japan. However, there is still a small stream because with modern communication it is easier to keep in contact with places that are far away.

③ As people from Northern Africa continue to migrate to areas of economic opportunity in Spain and France, the concept of core-periphery is exhibited. The countries in Northern Africa including Tunisia and Algeria still remain undeveloped and located in periphery regions. People of these areas choose to migrate to the core cities where industry is located and jobs and a better life can be achieved.

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Many important geographic principles such as distance decay, chain migration and the core-periphery model illustrate international migration in the late 20th century.

One of the principles that affect international migration patterns is distance decay. Distance decay, is the relationship between distance and interactions. The more distance that is between 2 different areas, the less interactions there are. An example of distance decay would be a town in (F) that has a fixed destination and the location (Japan) the more distance that is put between the two, the less interaction.

Another principle of international migration would be chain migration. Chain migration occurs when many people move from one area to another and later on in time, many more people follow that same pattern. One of the examples of chain migration would be foreigners coming to the US because when they come to the United States, they mostly go where people like themselves have gone (Chinese to Chinatown)

Moreover, another principle of international migration would be the core-periphery model. The core-periphery model is a form of development. Many people from the periphery migrate to the core area to use and gain economic benefits. Examples can include Mexicans coming to the US because they have a source of income when they work in the US and that can benefit them.

AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
2006 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Overview

This question focused on key geographic principles related to the analysis of recent patterns and processes of human spatial behavior. Specifically, it required students to show an understanding of the fundamental principles of core-periphery relations, distance decay relationships, and chain migration, and then apply these principles specifically to patterns of international migration. As stimulus, the question included a map that showed major and minor migration streams, at the international scale, in the late twentieth century. Each of the migration streams, 11 in all, was identified by letter.

In part A students were asked to define each of the principles: core-periphery; distance decay; and chain migration. In part B students were then instructed to select a migration stream for each of the three geographic principles and discuss how that stream illustrated the principle. Each migration stream could be used only once.

This question tested knowledge of the "Population" section of the topic outline found in the *AP Human Geography Course Description*, particularly the "Population movement" item. In addition, the key geographic principles are related to the first section of the outline, "Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives," especially the item "Key concepts underlying the geographical perspective." Material from the "Industrialization and Economic Development" section of the outline (e.g., "Evolution of economic cores and peripheries") was also useful for answering this question.

Sample: 1A
Score: 8

Part A—2 points
Core-periphery: No point was given here as the student describes a purely economic situation of rich countries getting richer and poor countries becoming poorer.
Distance decay: The student received 1 point for establishing the inverse relationship between distance and interaction and using an example to clarify—"For example, someone from Colorado is looking for a nice, warm climate with a retirement zone, he or she will go to Arizona versus Florida because it is <u>closer</u>."
Chain migration: The student earned 1 point for establishing that chain migration involves one group following another and a connection between the two groups of migrants—"a Mexican couple moves to Texas, then that couple's family moves to Texas, followed by their friends."

Part B—6 points
Core-periphery: The student received 1 point for a proper identification of Stream C and 1 point for a clear discussion about the type of migrant following this stream from the periphery to the core. The student not only discusses the idea of the "brain drain" but also relates the idea to the relationship between the core and the periphery—"letter C represents migration from Africa, the periphery, to Europe, the core," and "Europe's economy will now benefit from this skilled worker while Africa is left behind—the wealth is once again taken from the periphery (Africa) and put in the hands of the core (Europe)."
Distance decay: The student received both points for a proper identification of Stream B and for comparing the likelihood of migrating from Mexico to a near place or to a more distant place to illustrate the distance-decay principle—"The conditions desired are effectively the same in the US and in Europe, so the Mexican will migrate to the US because it is closer." The student also refers to Ravenstein's laws and economics to add substance to the explanation.
Chain migration: The student received 1 point for a proper identification of Stream A and a second point for mentioning that family and friends follow the original migrants to the same area—"These migrants then moved to the same area as their family and friends to be with familiar faces."

Sample: 1B
Score: 6

Part A—2 points
Core-periphery: No points were earned here as the response is about urban issues such as the central business district and its "hinterland."
Distance decay: The student received 1 point for establishing the inverse relationship between distance and interaction—"the farther apart two things are from eachother [*sic*], the less likely they are to contact or interact with one another."
Chain migration: The student received 1 point for linking the idea of early and subsequent migrants—"when people migrate from one region to another after remaining in contact with family or friends that have moved to the other region."

Part B—4 points
Core-periphery: The student received only 1 point for identifying Stream C. The student correctly identifies the stream but only states that one area has more opportunity than the other—"people from Northern Africa continue to migrate … countries in Northern Africa … remain undeveloped." The response lacks specificity as to the characteristics of the migration stream chosen.
Distance decay: The student received 1 point for a proper identification of Stream F, relating the fact that this stream is a minor flow because of the great distance involved—"since Brazil and Japan are far away from one another, the people in Brazil are less likely to interact or keep in contact." No discussion point was awarded as no details about the stream are given.
Chain migration: The student received 1 point for a proper identification and discussion of Stream A and 1 point for clearly linking subsequent groups of migrants to earlier groups—"Koreans, Japanese, and Vietnemese [*sic*] … chain migration to the west coast of the North America … after hearing from family or friends members [*sic*]."

Sample: 1C
Score: 3

Part A—2 points
Core-periphery: No points were earned because the description of the core-periphery model is incorrect.
Distance decay: The student received 1 point for establishing the inverse relationship between distance and interaction—"The more distance that [*sic*] is between 2 different areas, the less interactions there are."

Chain migration: The student clearly links the idea of early and subsequent migrants to earn 1 point—"when many people move from one area to another and later on in time, many more people follow that same pattern."

Part B—1 point
Core-periphery: The student received 1 point in this part of the response. Although the stream is not identified by letter, the description clearly indicates the migration evident in Stream B and identifies the peripheral (Mexico) and core (United States) countries. The idea of gaining economic benefit by moving to the core is also evident—"people from the periphery migrate to the core area to use and gain economic benefits. Examples can include Mexicans coming to the US."
Distance decay: The example provided gives only a vague recounting of Stream F. No points were awarded for this section.
Chain migration: The student received no points because there is no information given that directly links the stream to chain migration.