

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2010 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 2

Since 1950 many states have faced challenges in developing a strong national identity.

### Part A (4 points)

Using contemporary examples, explain how each of the following has contributed to the development of national identity and the strengthening of a state.

1. Economic development
2. Relocation of a state's capital (since 1950)

	<b>Examples of states (1 point)</b>	<b>Explanation of factor (1 point)</b>
A1. <b>Economic development</b> (to strengthen national identity and the state)	China, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea, United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong economy creates jobs, supports a sense of well-being, and supports confidence in leadership and loyalty to the state — all lead to unity.</li> <li>• Economic prosperity tends to mask ethnic divisions.</li> <li>• National pride reinforces national identity.</li> </ul>
A2. <b>Relocation of political state's capital</b> (to strengthen national identity and the state)	Brazil, Nigeria, Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralized capital that breaks ties with colonial past is intended to overcome regional imbalance and strengthen the state; OR</li> <li>• May strengthen historic focus on the interior; OR</li> <li>• May focus on poorly developed interior/resource frontier; OR</li> <li>• May return to a historically symbolic location.</li> </ul>

### Part B (4 points)

Using contemporary examples, explain how each of the following may detract from the development of national identity and weaken a state.

1. Ethnicity
2. Transportation infrastructure

	<b>Examples of states (1 point)</b>	<b>Explanation of factor (1 point)</b>
B1. <b>Ethnicity</b> (to weaken national identity and the state)	Belgium, Canada, Russia/USSR, Yugoslavia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic tension erodes loyalty to the state.</li> <li>• Tension between ethnic groups can lead to balkanization, separatism, devolution, regionalism, sectionalism, ethnonationalism.</li> <li>• Placement of political boundaries without regard to traditional ethnic territories can lead to fissure between ethnic groups who lose or gain territory. Ethnic strife defeats any attempts at nationalism.</li> <li>• Immigration causes cultural change.</li> </ul>
B2. <b>Transportation infrastructure</b> (to weaken national identity and the state)	Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor transportation infrastructure contributes to isolation and a sense of separation.</li> <li>• Friction of distance, e.g., topography/other barriers.</li> <li>• Size or shape of a state may hinder development of transportation infrastructure.</li> <li>• Colonial legacy affects transportation networks.</li> </ul>

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## Question 2 (continued)

### *Notes*

- The example must be a politically independent state (e.g., United States, United Kingdom), *not* a political subdivision (e.g., Arizona, Northern Ireland).
- Race does *not* equal ethnicity.
- Appropriate state + wrong explanation = 1 point; wrong state or no state + correct explanation = 1 point; appropriate state + correct explanation = 2 points.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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A1. A contemporary example of economic development strengthening a state and national identity is China. With the unprecedented growth of China's free-market economy since the fall of communism about two decades ago, the state has flexed its international muscle, ignoring the wishes of the United States on issues from Iran to human rights. The development of a proud national identity has also been visible, especially at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, which featured displays of Chinese art, music, and history.

2. The relocation of the capital of Myanmar from Rangoon to Naypyidaw has served to strengthen the power of the country's military junta. While Rangoon is Myanmar's traditional economic hub, the government asserted its power and authority by moving the capital to an essential backwater. This authoritarian regime used its relocation of the capital as a symbol of its control over the Burmese population, <sup>which also helped to</sup> ~~create~~ <sup>united</sup> a national identity through suffering under repression <sup>and the need for</sup> a better, democratic government.

B1. The unique ethnic identity of the Quebecois of Canada has served as a divisive force for the state. Ethnonationalist movements have periodically called for independence for Quebec, and the specific identity of the inhabitants of the region as Catholic, French-speaking "Quebecois" has served

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

to isolate them from the body of Canadians as a whole. <sup>Efforts to increase Quebec's political autonomy have</sup> also contributed ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> the region's status as divided from <sup>the rest of the country.</sup>

B2. The lack of transportation infrastructure in India continues to detract from the national unity of the subcontinent. Poor roads and ~~can~~ in many rural (and some urban) areas have resulted in a ~~an~~ lack of mobility for many Indians. This isolation ~~detracts~~ <sup>inhibits</sup> many rural residents from seeing themselves as part of a cohesive state, and also impairs growth because many are unable to go to cities for continued education due to great friction of distance.

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## Question 2

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2a.1) When countries go through economic development they are strengthened in many ways. New jobs are formed in secondary and tertiary services reducing unemployment. This helps unite the state as people are working together for what they see to be the forwarding of the nation. It also gives people a sense of pride and respect for their state when they see it doing well economically.

2a.2) The relocation of capitals is a tool used to give ~~a country~~ a fresh outlook. Countries a sense of cohesiveness. For example in Brazil the capital of Rio de Janeiro was changed into Brasilia. Brasilia ~~was~~ is much more centrally located and is more connected to the rest of Brazil. Even the name, Brasilia, shows how they are trying to strengthen the state. ~~through~~

2b.1) Due to differences and rivalries ethnicities can often weaken states. For example, <sup>Yugoslavia</sup> ~~Yugoslavia~~ had so much ~~conflict~~ ethnic tension and conflict it had to balkanize into modern day Czech Republic and Slovakia. Another example is the Quebecois in Canada wanting independence from the rest of Canada for ethnic reasons. Ethnicities often lead to the breakdown of cohesiveness in a state.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Question 2

2b 2) An excess of transportation infrastructure may allow for excessive movement of the population that does not help the national identity. For example if guest workers in Eastern Europe return home every weekend it is hard to make a sense of national identity. Countries such as U.S.A where ~~at~~ most movement is done internally have very strong senses of national identity.

A.

1. States with inadequate economy cannot gain the funding to increase political and military strength to develop into having a strong national identity. ~~Supranational~~ Supranational economic organizations such as the European Union have strengthened ~~the~~ member state's economies ~~and~~ allowing increased trade thus strengthening those countries economies which allows for more leisure time and specialization which leads to a better economy because of the increase of economic development. This allows a country to create an economic identity for itself as well as find political and military development which leads to stronger national identity.

2. ~~Since~~ Since 1950 Brazil has relocated its capital to Brasilia the economic capital of Brazil. This act has encouraged immigration from foreign specialized workers which has strengthened the economy of Brazil. This has funded economic development as well as ~~reach~~ brought Brazil into the global economy which has funded the development of Brazil economically, politically and in the military which has helped Brazil create a strong national identity.

B. 1. Ethnicity can weaken a state and decrease the development of national identity when multiple ethnicities residing in one area have a history of wanting to become sovereign nation-states. An example of this was in former Yugoslavia where ethnicities who were striving for the concept of a nation-state used ethnic cleansing

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~~and~~ ~~and~~ and violence ~~which~~ to drive each other away. This balkanized the former Yugoslavia into many smaller countries and obliterated ~~any~~ <sup>any</sup> sense of cultural identity Yugoslavia once had.

2. If a country cannot provide adequate infrastructure for transportation citizens are not able to commute to their places of work than the country's economy will greatly ~~also~~ suffer. With increased population living near the Central Business District there is an increased need for public transportation. California is currently under way building new forms ~~of~~ ~~transportation~~ public transportation like subways to increase ~~of~~ transportation thus increasing the areas capital which increases the areas national identity.



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## 2010 SCORING COMMENTARY

### Question 2

#### Overview

This question was designed to enable students to show how well they understood the implications of geopolitical state-building strategies and the linkages between economic development and state building.

#### Sample: 2A

**Score: 8**

The essay demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of how issues of national identity can strengthen or weaken a state and was awarded full credit. The essay received 1 point in part A1 for correctly identifying China as a contemporary state strengthened by economic development. An additional point was earned for explaining that China's economic growth has become a source of international power and national pride. The essay received 1 point in part A2 for correctly identifying Myanmar as a contemporary state strengthened by the relocation its capital. One additional point was granted for explaining that the relocation of Myanmar's capital was, in part, an attempt to break from tradition and strengthen power. The essay gained 1 point in part B1 for correctly identifying Canada as a contemporary state weakened by ethnic or national identity issues. An additional point was merited for explaining that the Quebecois have initiated ethnonational and separatist movements that have created ethnic tension and division in Canada. The essay received 1 point in part B2 for correctly identifying India as a contemporary state weakened by poor transportation infrastructure. An additional point was earned for explaining that people in India have "a lack of mobility" owing to "[p]oor roads" (especially in rural areas), which impairs growth and causes "isolation."

#### Sample: 2B

**Score: 5**

The essay received partial credit in part A1 (1 point), full credit in part A2 (2 points), full credit in part B1 (2 points) and no credit in part B2. One point was awarded in part A1 for explaining that a state's strong economic growth can become a source of national pride, but because no specific country is named as an example, the other point in this part was forfeited. The essay received 1 point in part A2 for correctly identifying Brazil as a contemporary state strengthened by the relocation of its capital. An additional point was earned for explaining that Brazil's capital was moved to a more central location in order to further develop the interior. The essay was granted 1 point in part B1 for correctly identifying Czechoslovakia as a contemporary state weakened by tension between ethnic groups. One additional point was awarded in part B1 for indicating that tension between ethnic groups can cause divisions in a state. No credit was awarded in part B2 because the states identified and explained are incorrect.

#### Sample: 2C

**Score: 3**

The essay received no credit in part A1, partial credit in part A2 (1 point), full credit in part B1 (2 points) and no credit in part B2. In part A1 no state is identified or explained, so no points were granted. The essay received 1 point in part A2 for correctly identifying Brazil as a contemporary state strengthened by the relocation of its capital. No point was earned for the explanation, because the response does not adequately make clear that a poorly developed interior was a key reason for establishing Brasilia. The essay received 1 point in part B1 for correctly identifying Yugoslavia as a contemporary state weakened by balkanization and tension between ethnic groups. An additional point was awarded for explaining that multiple ethnic groups desired their own state, which led to balkanization of the region. The response received no credit in part B2 because the state identified and explained (California) is a political subdivision rather than an independent country.