AP CollegeBoard

AP® Human Geography
Scoring Guidelines
Set 2

AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

7 points: 2 + 2 + 1 + 2

A. Identify and describe the dominant sector. (2 points: 1 identification + 1 description)
   Identify (1 point): Service or tertiary sector
   ***Do not accept** primary or secondary, but quaternary or quinary is OK if mentioned with tertiary.
   Describe (1 point):

   A1. Describe one or more of the following: finance, insurance, real estate, retailing, wholesaling, communications, transportation, administrative, management, health care, media, education, governance, tourism and leisure, food and hospitality, accounting, legal, technology, architecture, or engineering
   A2. Information-based or knowledge-based economy
   A3. Based on a communication infrastructure
   A4. Provision of quaternary, quinary, personal, professional, or business services

B. Describe TWO ways post-industrial countries utilize the international division of labor.
   (2 points: 1 description + 1 description) Each point must be from different categories.

   B1. Utilize low-cost labor in other countries (offshoring or outsourcing) to produce goods and services
   B2. Utilize high-skill labor in other countries (offshoring or outsourcing) to provide services or high-tech goods
   B3. Utilize other countries with low cost inputs (land, infrastructure, resources) to produce goods and services
   B4. Utilize other countries with low government regulation and oversight or low taxes
   B5. Utilize other countries with no or few organized labor unions
   B6. Permit the movement of goods and services with no or reduced tariffs through trade agreements
   B7. Recruit guest workers from other countries, or permit free movement of labor through trade agreements
   B8. Recruit high-skill or specialized labor from other countries
   B9. Utilize specialized labor, specialized production methods, and/or agglomerations of specialized industries in other countries

C. Describe changing roles of women in the workforce. (1 point)

   C1. More women employed in a wider array of service sector jobs (especially professional and technical jobs)
   C2. Greater gender equality in the workforce with more women in leadership and management positions or working toward reducing barriers to career advancement
   C3. Working toward reducing pay gap between men and women or increasing pay for women

D. Describe TWO ways brownfields can be redeveloped. (2 points: 1 description + 1 description)
   Each point must be from different categories.

   D1. **Commercial:** mixed-use developments, retailing, malls, office, food production or food service, warehousing, distribution centers, transport centers, biofuel production
   D2. **Residential and housing:** apartments, single-family homes, condos, low-income housing, lofts, townhomes, New Urbanism communities, retirement communities

D3. **Recreational:** parks, greenways, golf courses, sports and entertainment facilities
D4. **Agricultural:** urban farms, community gardens
D5. **Environmental**: wetland construction, water treatment, nature reserves
D6. **Government and institutional**: fire stations, municipal buildings, prisons

    *Do not accept schools or K-12 school buildings, which are banned on brownfields.

Question 2

7 points: 2 + 2 + 1 + 2

A. Describe TWO factors which led to the development of the galactic city as an urban landscape in North America. (2 points: 1 description + 1 description)

A1. Decentralization and suburbanization: population shift from the center city into the suburbs
A2. Nuclei form around improved transportation that includes highways, interstates, and airports
A3. Economic shift from industrialization to service-sector office parks
A4. Economic shift from industrialization or industries to high-technology operations or advanced manufacturing
A5. Urban growth stimulated specialization and specialized centers outside the central business district (CBD)
A6. Suburbs took on the roles more typically associated with CBDs
A7. Cheaper, more available, and easier to develop land in suburban areas
A8. Shifts in the spatial organization of production or the spatial organization of manufacturing
A9. Lack of planning or reduced regulation of land use in the urban periphery or unincorporated areas

B. Describe TWO ways that the spatial organization of commercial land use is different between the original CBD and an edge city. (2 points)

	Original CBD	Edge City
B.	1. High-density buildings and/or land use; skyscrapers	a. Low density buildings and/or land use; low-rise office buildings, "campus" architecture
B.	2. Mixed land use (residential, commercial, office)	b. Specialized land use; dedicated to office buildings and retailing (little to no residential land use)
B.	3. More walkable, pedestrian oriented	c. Pedestrian unfriendly (lack of sidewalks)
B.	4. Smaller shops and retail	d. Big box stores
B.	5. Older, more historic	e. Newer construction
B.	6. Brownfields	f. Greenfield development
B.	7. Greater access to public transit	g. Dominated by automobile
B.	8. Parking garages	h. Large, open parking lots
B.	9. Grid pattern	i. Curvilinear or nonlinear pattern

C. Describe ONE negative impact of edge city development on the environment. (1 point)

C1. New construction areas, or urban sprawl, may replace open space or farms
C2. Loss of natural and/or animal habitats, introduction of invasive or nonnative species
C3. Dependence on automobile or lack of public transportation can result in increased air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions or a larger carbon footprint
C4. Impact on land because low-density development occupies more land than a high-density development (more land used for roads, larger building footprints)
C5. Lack of parks, green spaces, and trees causes heat island effect
C6. Numerous roads and parking lots absorb heat and contribute to the heat island effect
C7. Waste, soil erosion, or pollution from construction sites
C8. More impervious surfaces created by new construction (buildings, roads, parking lots) cause more storm water runoff and flooding

Question 2 (continued)

D. Explain TWO ways sustainable design initiatives or smart growth policies could address negative impacts of edge city development on the environment. (2 points)

	Initiatives or Policies	Impacts
D.	1. Improved modes of transportation (coverage, access, capacity)	a. Reduced pollution (air, greenhouse gas emissions)
D.	2. Walkability (building wider sidewalks or additional walkways) and bikeable spaces, bike lanes, or bikeways	b. Reduced carbon footprint c. Reduced traffic congestion/rush hour
D.	3. Preserving or creating greenspace (building new parks, lining streets with trees)	d. Reduced energy consumption
D.	4. Increasing residential density	e. Increased energy efficiency (utility services)
D.	5. Zoning for slow growth or zoning for mixed-use development	
D.	6. Infilling residential and retail formats	f. Habitat preservation
D.	7. Building green buildings (LEED-certified)	g. Farmland preservation
D.	8. Sourcing food locally	h. Better connection of edge cities to residential areas

Question 3

7 Points: 1 + 2 + 2 + 2

A. Identify ONE geopolitical event. (1 point)

    A1. Fall of, end, or breakup of the Soviet Union
    A2. Fall of or end of communism in Europe
        *Do not accept fall of or end of communism in the world or globally.
    A3. End of the Cold War
    A4. Fall of the Berlin Wall or Iron Curtain; reunification of Germany
    A5. Fall of, end of, or breakup of Yugoslavia
    A6. Break-up of Czechoslovakia
    A7. End of the Warsaw Pact

B. Explain how nationalism eliminated boundaries. (2 points: 1 explanation + 1 description)

Explanation	Description
A shared cultural identity or irredentism uniting formerly separated nations or peoples into a single country or state	The reunification of Germany as a single republic, state, federal state, or country

C. Explain how nationalism created boundaries. (2 points: 1 explanation + 1 description)

Explanation	Description

Existing multinational states can be divided into smaller states or nation-states based on one or more of the following:
 	
  C1. Local or regional cultural patterns, including linguistic, religious, and/or ethnic similarities
  C2. Shared identity or sense of identity and/or belonging
  C3. A common or historical attachment to place
  C4. A nation's desire for self-determination
	a. Dissolution or breakup of the Soviet Union/USSR into the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) or into sovereign independent countries based to some degree on regional, local, or traditional ethnic population areas

	b. Dissolution or breakup of Yugoslavia into sovereign, independent countries based on ethnic and religious differences
	c. Dissolution or breakup of Czechoslovakia into two sovereign, independent countries based on regional or traditional ethnic population areas

D. Describe supranationalism's effect on boundaries. (2 points: 1 description + 1 description)

    D1. Free passage across the internal land boundaries between member states due to the Schengen Agreement, Maastricht Treaty, or the Treaty on European Union. Border stations, immigration controls, and customs stations eliminated on internal EU boundaries.

Question 3 (continued)

D2. Common currency is used across boundaries because of the euro and the existence of a monetary union. There is no need for currency exchange at internal boundaries.

D3. Free trade of goods crossing boundaries among EU member states without tariffs or inspection at border crossings because of customs union.

D4. EU external boundary becomes more significant, leading to a hardening of boundaries due to increased border security, immigration controls, and/or customs enforcement.

D5. Common market allows for the free movement of services, financial capital, and labor across the internal boundaries between EU member states, to the effect that the EU acts as a singular economy within a single boundary.

D6. The EU legal system provides protection for the common market, currency, and customs system among member states and provides a court of human rights, which supersedes the court systems of member states, and protects EU citizens from discrimination regardless of where an individual resides within the EU's boundaries.

D7. The expansion of the EU: some countries applied for EU membership and when accepted expanded the boundaries across which EU regulations apply.