
AP[®] Human Geography

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

Set 2

Inside:

Free-Response Question 3

- Scoring Guidelines**
- Student Samples**
- Scoring Commentary**

Question 3: Two Stimuli**7 points**

(A) Identify ONE type of cultural difference shown in Map 2. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. The map shows religious or sectarian differences (e.g., shows two different branches of the Christian religion).
- A2. The map shows neighborhoods that are mainly Catholic, mainly Protestant, and integrated.

(B) Describe ONE way that the United Kingdom illustrates the concept of a multinational state. **1 point**

Accept the following:

- B1. The United Kingdom is comprised of multiple national groups, including the English, Scottish, Welsh, and/or Irish.
- B2. The United Kingdom is an ethnically, culturally, religiously, and/or linguistically diverse state with a population comprised of members of multiple nations.

(C) Explain ONE possible benefit of devolution for Northern Ireland. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Devolution provides Northern Ireland with a degree of autonomy from the UK, giving Northern Ireland, more power to govern itself (e.g., regarding policy issues involving health, education, culture, the environment, and transport).
 - C2. Self-determination or full sovereignty in governance are strong ideals among some in Northern Ireland leading to an enhanced sense of national identity.
 - C3. Devolution may lead to more equitable power-sharing agreements, or power-sharing between unionists and nationalists.
 - C4. Devolution may lead to more diverse government representation in terms of ethnicity, religious, and/or gender balance.
 - C5. Devolution may promote more civic engagement if citizens feel closer ties to the governing body.
 - C6. In Northern Ireland, sectarian violence declined after powers were devolved to the Northern Ireland Assembly.
 - C7. Catholics are a larger portion of the population in Northern Ireland than in the other parts of the UK, so Catholic residents may be better represented in a devolved Northern Ireland assembly.
 - C8. Devolution may result in more local control of natural resources and/or economic interests.
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- (D)** Explain ONE way that the cultural pattern shown in Map 2 may act as a centrifugal force within Belfast. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- D1. Unequal distribution of Catholics and Protestant residential areas in the Central Business District and the Harbor area may lead to unequal economic or social opportunities, which in turn may spur sectarian and or class-based divisions and/or conflict.
- D2. The segregation of Catholics and Protestants in different neighborhoods may limit a sense of common identity (sense of community), which may lead to or perpetuate sectarian divisions and/or conflict.
- D3. Peace lines may emphasize or reinforce sectarian and/or class-based divisions and/or conflicts.
- D4. Already existing spatial patterns of religious, ethnic, or class segregation may reinforce divisions and/or conflicts.

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- (E)** Explain how the cultural pattern shown in Map 2 reflects Hoyt’s sector model of urban form. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- E1. The Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods form separate V-shaped sectors (e.g., wedge shaped, cone shaped) that extend or radiate from the Central Business District and/or harbor.
 - E2. Neighborhood sectors extending or radiating from the Central Business District or harbor are differentiated by religion, nationality, and/or class.
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- (F)** Explain ONE reason why the construction of barriers such as peace lines in urban areas may cause populations to migrate within a city. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. People may move to live with others who share their religious or political beliefs.
- F2. People may move to live in areas that they consider to be safer.
- F3. People may move to be closer to families or friends who would otherwise be separated by barriers and walls.
- F4. People may move to integrated neighborhoods because they prefer to live in areas with a mix of religions, or they wish to encourage future integration.
- F5. People may move to be closer to employment or education sites because barriers cut off former routes (e.g., walls made the routes longer) used for the journey to work, school, or restrict activity spaces.
- F6. People may move to areas they believe have better overall amenities (e.g., schools, community centers, parks), particularly if the construction of barriers or peace lines impedes access to these.
- F7. People may want to move away from the barriers (e.g., did not want to live near the wall for aesthetic reasons, the wall signifies an area of conflict).
- F8. People may want to move from areas of poverty near the barriers to higher-income areas.

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- (G)** Explain a possible limitation of using Map 1 to describe the political conflict on the island of Ireland. **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. The map does not provide detailed data on cultural or religious differences at a local or regional scale on the island of Ireland.
- G2. The scale of analysis of Map 1 does not allow the viewer to see the political conflict on the island of Ireland.
- G3. Map 1 does not provide any information related to the location of contested areas within the island of Ireland.
- G4. The superimposed border of Northern Ireland is contested by different culture groups (e.g., sectarian, religious, republican, unionist) or economic class groups, but the map does not show this.
- G5. The map shading may falsely imply that the population of Northern Ireland uniformly identifies strongly with the rest of the United Kingdom instead of with the Republic of Ireland.
- G6. Map 1 does not show political conflict resulting from Brexit (e.g., including changing from a “soft border” to a “hard border”).

Total for question 3: 7 points

Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

A: One type of cultural difference in map 2
The mainly protestant neighborhoods of Woodvale, Crumlin, Shankill, and Highfield being separated from mainly catholic neighborhoods such as Clonard, Falls, Ardoyne, White Rock, and New Lodge.

B: One way the United Kingdom illustrates the concept of a multinational state is that it contains multiple nationalities, because it has many English, Scottish, and Irish nationality people within the state of the United Kingdom.

C: One possible benefit of devolution for Northern Ireland is that Northern Ireland would gain more decision making power because devolution allocates more power from the government of the United Kingdom to Northern Ireland.

D: One way that the cultural pattern shown in map 2 may act as a centrifugal force within Belfast is that it separates the mainly Protestant areas from the mainly Catholic areas, because separating the 2 areas would push them away from each other, acting as a centrifugal force.

E: The cultural pattern shown in Map 2 reflects Hoyt's sector model by using peace lines to section out the mainly Protestant areas from

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The mainly Catholic areas in long corridors, because the long corridors of the mainly Protestant area is similar to the different residential sectors in Hoyt's model, which extend from a central business district in both Hoyt's model and Map 2.

F: One reason why the construction of barriers such as peace lines in urban areas may cause populations to migrate within a city, is because some people may want to move to areas on the other side of barriers, such as if a Protestant family was caught on the Catholic side of the barrier, and wanted to move to the Protestant side of the barrier.

G: One limitation of using Map 1 to describe the political conflict on the island of Ireland is that the scale is too big to show detail, because the national scale of map 1 would be too big to show the detail of a map with the regional scale, like map 2, which shows more detail than map 1.

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Question 1

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Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

A) A cultural difference shown in map two is the different religions throughout the region. B) The United Kingdom represents a multinational state because it has different religions within its borders. Meaning that it is diverse when it comes to the backgrounds of the people who live there. If it weren't multinational it would be more homogeneous. C) A benefit of devolution for Northern Ireland would be the access to more sovereignty. Meaning they will be able to have a greater access of control and governance than what they did before. With this they would be able to make better decisions based on their people's beliefs. D) The different beliefs shown in map two can act as a centrifugal force because certain beliefs can counteract others, which will then cause a divide amongst people who live there. The differences will divide people because other values will go against their own. E) Mainly Protestant people are located closer to the CBD. Which could show that these people will be more involved with tertiary and quaternary sectors. While Integrated is the next closest, showing that they are most likely involved with ^{the} secondary sector. Then Catholics are mostly the farthest, showing that they live more in the primary sector. F) People might migrate to a city with peace barriers because it can possibly create a sense of place for the person who migrates there. They will be around people with their cultural traits making them find a sense of place based on who

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they are surrounded with (G) Map one only shows the main cities within Ireland and the United Kingdom. Because of this it will make it hard to find factors that will have caused political conflict within the two. Unlike how map 2 shows cultural factors of the different areas, which could then serve as a reason for conflict. Map one doesn't give enough information to make a conclusion on a cause for political conflict.

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Important: Completely fill in the circle that corresponds to the question you are answering on this page.

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3



Begin your response to each question at the top of a new page. Do not skip lines.

- A) One cultural difference shown in the map is the difference in religious beliefs in Belfast.
- B) The U.K. illustrates a multinational state because it comprises of the main island as well as Northern Ireland which is physically separate and contains Irish.
- C) One potential benefit of devolution in Northern Ireland is centripetal forces at the local level due to a more homogenous region.
- D) One way in which the cultural pattern of Belfast may act as a centrifugal force is because of differing cultural traits mainly religion very close together.
- E) The cultural pattern in map 2 reflects Hoyt's ~~model~~ sector model of urban reform since it has a CBD which is surrounded by residential sections.
- F) Barriers such as peace lines may lead to migration in a city because of families that the barriers could be potentially separating which would require them to move to either side of the barriers.
- G) A limitation of using map 2 to describe political conflict in Ireland is that it doesn't give detail at the local level and shows too homogenous regions which in reality, have differing cultural traits at the local scale such as in Belfast which isn't represented in map 2's scale.

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Question 3

Note: Student samples are quoted verbatim and may contain spelling and grammatical errors.

Overview

Students were expected to interpret a map of the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom and a second map of West Belfast showing peace lines and neighborhoods to explain cultural, political, and economic geographical factors. Thus, it was a two-stimuli question. Specifically, the question used 1) a map showing the political boundaries of the two states of the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the map also showed the four constituent parts of the U.K. as well as major cities) and 2) a map of West Belfast at the neighborhood scale showing the central business district (CBD) and residential neighborhoods, which neighborhoods were mainly Catholic in population, mainly Protestant, or were integrated, and peace lines constructed to separate neighborhoods.

In part A students were asked to identify different types of information presented in visual sources by noting a type of cultural difference shown on Map 2. Part B focused on the student’s ability to describe a relevant geographic concept in a specified context, in this case describing a multinational state in the context of the United Kingdom. Students had more difficulty with this part than we expected, given that the task was to “describe.”

In part C students were expected to explain a benefit of devolution for Northern Ireland. In part D students were expected to explain one way the cultural pattern shown on Map 2: Neighborhoods in West Belfast, may act as a centrifugal force within Belfast. In this question students were asked to take two steps: be able to correctly define/identify what is meant by the concept “centrifugal,” and then apply it to the spatial patterns found on Map 2.

In part E students needed to explain how Map 2 reflects Hoyt’s sector model of urban form. Part F challenged students to explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using a geographic concept, by explaining why peace lines in urban areas may cause migration within a city. While there were a number of different answers, many students earned points in this part by answering that people of one religious group might be separated from other members of their group by a peace line and would move to be on the side with members of their group.

In part G students were asked to explain possible limitations of visual sources provided by explaining the limitation of Map 1 to describe the political conflict on the island of Ireland. Along with Part A, this was the part of the question that students were most successful. While there were a number of possible correct answers, many students explained that the scale of Map 1 was too broad to be able to examine the island of Ireland in detail.

Combined, the seven parts of the question utilized skills from three of the five APHG skills categories, namely Concepts and Processes, Spatial Relationships, and Source Analysis. Meanwhile, students were expected to demonstrate knowledge from three different units of the course: Unit 3: Cultural Practices and Processes, Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes, and Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land Use Practices and Policies.

Question 3 (continued)

Sample: 3A

Score: 7

The response to part A earned 1 point because it identifies that the map shows neighborhoods that are mainly Catholic or Protestant.

The response to part B earned 1 point because it describes that the United Kingdom is comprised of multiple national groups, including the English, Scottish, and Irish.

The response to part C earned 1 point because it explains that devolution provides Northern Ireland a degree of autonomy from the United Kingdom.

The response to part D earned 1 point because it explains that already existing spatial patterns of division based on religious differences may lead to conflict.

The response to part E earned 1 point because it explains that the Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods form separate V-shaped sectors that extend or radiate from the central business district.

The response for part F earned 1 point because it explains that people may move to live with others who share their religious or political beliefs.

The response for part G earned 1 point because it explains the scale of analysis of Map 1 does not allow the viewer to see the political conflict on the island of Ireland.

Sample: 3B

Score: 5

The response to part A earned 1 point because it identifies that the map shows religious differences.

The response to part B earned 1 point because it describes that the United Kingdom is an ethnically, culturally, religiously, and/or linguistically diverse state with a population comprised of members of multiple nations.

The response to part C earned 1 point because it explains that devolution provides Northern Ireland with a degree of autonomy from the United Kingdom.

The response to part D earned 1 point because it explains that already existing spatial patterns of segregation of religious differences may reinforce conflicts.

The response to part E did not earn a point because it does not explain how the cultural pattern shown in Map 2 reflects Hoyt's sector model of urban form.

The response for part F did not earn a point because it does not explain one reason why the construction of barriers, such as peace lines in urban areas, may cause populations to migrate within a city.

Question 3 (continued)

The response for part G earned 1 point because it explains the map does not provide detailed data on cultural or religious differences at a local or regional scale on the island of Ireland.

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

The response to part A earned 1 point because it identifies that the map shows religious differences.

The response to part B did not earn a point because it does not describe a way that the United Kingdom illustrates the concept of a multinational state.

The response to part C did not earn a point because it does not explain a possible benefit of devolution for Northern Ireland.

The response to part D did not earn a point because it does not explain the way that the cultural pattern shown in Map 2 acts as a centrifugal force within Belfast.

The response to part E did not earn a point because it does not explain how the cultural pattern shown in Map 2 reflects Hoyt's sector model of urban form.

The response for part F earned 1 point because it explains that construction barriers, such as peace lines in urban areas, may cause populations to migrate within a city due to people moving to be closer to families and friends.

The response for part G earned 1 point because it explains the scale of analysis of Map 1 does not allow the viewer to see the political conflict on the island of Ireland.