CollegeBoard
Advanced Placement
Program

AP® Human Geography
2005 Scoring Guidelines

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This question is concerned with the political geography concepts of supranationalism and devolution.

Total: 10 points

A. Define supranationalism (1 point)
- Political, economic, and/or cultural cooperation among national states to promote shared objectives
- Tendency for states to give up political power to a higher authority in pursuit of common objectives (political, economic, military, environmental)
- Venture involving multiple national states (two or more, many, several) with a common goal

Provide example (1 point)
Acceptable:
- EU, EEC, Common Market, Benelux, NAFTA, ASEAN, UN, NATO, Warsaw Pact, League of Nations, Arab League, SEATO, OAS, CARICOM, ACS, Andean Group, MERCOSUR, AU, ECOWAS, APEC, CIS, OPEC, NORDEN, Central American Common Market

Not acceptable:
- U.S.S.R., East and West Germany, United Kingdom

Define devolution (1 point)
Acceptable:
- Relinquishing of autonomy to internal units
- Process whereby regions within a state demand and gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government
- Breakup of a state (balkanization)

Not acceptable:
- Creation of new states

Provide example (1 point)
- Breakup of a state, e.g., Yugoslavia/Balkans, former U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Austria–Hungary, British India
- Demand for greater autonomy (requires identification of internal units or groups), e.g., UK (Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland), Belgium, Canada (Quebec, Nunavut, native peoples), Spain (Basques, Catalonians), Italy (Padania, Tyrol), France (Corsica), U.S. (Hawaii, native peoples), India, Pakistan

B. Discuss three changes resulting from supranationalism in Europe (3 points)
- Larger market (greater trade, free trade, reduced tariffs, greater economic prosperity)
- Greater international influence (greater political/economic power, greater ability to compete with economies of other countries)
- Open borders (labor, tourists)
- Common currency
- Common policy (resources, agriculture, economic, environment, trade, military) OR loss of control over individual policy

- Loss of identity (only with explanation in terms of political/economic situation)
- War is less likely

NOTE: If students list Chunnel, Airbus, Eurostar, etc., they must identify them as manifestations of a larger process.

C. Discuss three changes resulting from devolution in Europe (3 points)
- Formation of new states/governments
- More power to regions (petitioning for/formation of new legislatures, local control over policy)
- Local ethnonationalism (linguistic/religious revival)
- Regional separatism
- Political instability (civil war, fighting, hostility, ethnic cleansing, conflict)
- Economic instability (economy declining, with supporting explanation)
- Mass migration (refugees, emigration)

Question 2

This question is concerned with changing patterns of immigration to the United States at the beginning and end of the twentieth century.

Total: 10 points

Early Twentieth Century

A. **Identify main source areas** (1 point)
Identify Europe OR Eastern Europe OR Southern Europe OR at least ONE country from Eastern or Southern Europe.

NOTE: Must earn "source" point in order to earn "push" points.

Identify push factors (two push factors, 1 point each)
- Political instability (e.g., World War I, Russian Revolution, Austro–Hungarian Empire)
- Poverty/poor economic opportunity; lack of jobs
- Religious persecution/pogroms
- Overpopulation (e.g., due to population growth characteristic of Stage 2 of Demographic Transition)

B. **Identify change in U.S. economic structure** (1 point)
- Shift to secondary sector (agriculture to industry)
- Shift to manufacturing/industrialization (Fordism)/resource processing

Explain/describe the process (1 point)
- Increased demand for labor
- Impact of industrialization on construction, transportation, and related industries
- Impact of industrialization on city growth

Late Twentieth Century

C. **Identify main source areas** (1 point)
Must identify TWO source areas for 1 point, e.g., Asia AND Latin America, or two specific countries [one from each region: Latin America (Mexico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Jamaica) and Asia (China, India, Philippines, Vietnam, Korea)].

NOTE: Must correctly identify at least ONE source area in order to earn "push" points.

Identify push factors (two push factors valid for identified source area[s], 1 point each)
- End of Cold War
- Political instability (must provide example)
- Poverty/poor economic opportunity; lack of jobs
- Population pressure in source areas
- Religious/ethnic strife
- Environmental problems (e.g., degradation, hazards)

Question 2 (continued)

D. **Identify change in U.S. economic structure** (1 point)
    *   Shift to tertiary, quaternary, or quinary sector
    *   Shift to service-oriented economy from processing

    Explain/describe the process (1 point)
    *   Growth of service sector created demand for low-wage jobs, e.g., domestic services and retail
    *   Growth of ethnic economy, e.g., restaurants, specialty stores
    *   Growth of agribusiness leading to demand for labor
    *   Expansion of high technology and information technology in software and hardware production

Question 3

This question is concerned with factors that contribute to revitalization of business and residential areas of the urban center of U.S. cities in the late twentieth century.

Total: 8 points

A. **Discuss economic factors** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Actions and decision-making process of businesses/entrepreneurs; also broader forces of economic restructuring

Acceptable:
- Expansion of service sector, quaternary sector; information/knowledge processing, research facilities
- Agglomeration economies/centrality (identified in context)
- Rent gap, investment opportunities, places of profit
- Importance of face-to-face interaction
- Entrepreneurship; growth in small businesses (may be in residential districts surrounding city core)
- Tourism
- Demand for housing in downtowns and inner-city neighborhoods due to economic growth

Not acceptable:
- Historic causes of urbanization (e.g., break-of-bulk point, development of transportation systems); gentrification unless linked to one of the above

B. **Discuss demographic factors** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Changing patterns of household composition, age composition, and residential location, including migration/immigration

- New household forms; single-person households, households without children (DINKs, yuppies), and nontraditional households
- Aging of Baby Boomers; empty-nesters
- Recent international immigrants

C. **Discuss urban policy** (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Effects of government/nonprofit organizations to revitalize central cities through public policies and incentives

- City investment policies; subsidies/tax incentives, e.g., sports facilities, other attractions
- Public-private partnerships
- Zoning; urban enterprise zones; building codes
- Historic preservation (must refer to government policy/action)

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Question 3 (continued)

- Public safety
- Replacement of older public housing with mixed-income housing
- Creation of new greenspaces/open areas

D. Discuss sense of place (2 points: 1 point each for identification and discussion, OR 1 point each for two identifications)

Emotional attachment to central-city locations based on cultural amenities, landscape features, lifestyle factors

Acceptable:
- Distinctiveness of inner cities; consumption of nostalgia/historic character
- Cultural amenities (theater, museums, sports venues, restaurants); leisure society
- Lifestyles; concentrations of populations with similar interests; acceptance of diversity
- Community pride; neighborhood associations

Not acceptable:
- "Sense of place" if discussed as an effect of revitalization gentrification without specific reference to character of neighborhood, OR if credit given for gentrification in part A, above.

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