

AP Human Geography Summer Assignment

June 2016

Welcome to AP Human Geography! The summer assignment will serve as an introduction to your studies. **Be sure to complete the assignments and bring them with you on the first day of school.** If questions arise, feel free to email me (smith.andy@mail.fcboe.org). I plan to check my email weekly this summer, but it may take a few days to get a response. Please be patient – you will hear back from me!

Have an awesome summer. See you in August!
Coach Smith

BEFORE YOU BEGIN: Here's an overview of what's included in the summer assignment.

- **Part 1: AP Human Geography Articles.** You'll be finding articles throughout the school year and doing the activity explained after the maps with them.
- **Part 2: Terms.** The AP exam for the class has been described as being "50% Vocabulary and 50% common sense." So in order to get a head start and some background in the subject, you are going to define the following terms/models/theories. I know you don't have a book, however there are 100's of Quizlets made by former AP students online where you can obtain this information.
- **Part 3: Maps.** Start studying country maps using the resources below.

<http://www.ilike2learn.com/>

<http://lizardpoint.com/geography/>

<http://online.seterra.net/>

PART 1: AP Human Geography Articles and Close Read Activity

Human Geography will connect to current events taking place at various scales (local level, country, regional, global, etc.) You are encouraged to follow world events on your own, both over the summer and throughout the school year. An awareness of current events will help you better understand and apply the concepts we're studying in class.

You are also asked to find 1 article on your own from a reputable source....it can be about a social, economic or political issue facing a country that is NOT the USA. Print out that article and do a close read activity on it. **Have all 3 articles and the assignments with you on 1st day of school.** E-mail me with any questions or concerns over the summer or any help you need.

DIRECTIONS: There are **two articles located** following the directions at the end of the document. Before going any further print a copy of each article. Next, carefully read the explanation of what a close read activity is and the directions on how to do yours. Lastly, read each article and complete a close read activity for each.

CLOSE READ ACTIVITY:

As you carefully read through each the article, do the following:

1. **Circle** at least **5 terms** that either you are **not familiar with**, or you think the average reader may not be familiar with. **DEFINE THOSE TERMS.**
2. Go back and **highlight 3 quotes** from the article you think **best sum up** the story.
3. Pretend you are explaining the article to a friend who has no knowledge of the subject and a short attention span about all things not Kardashian. **Write 5 short sentences** that fully explain the article in a **simplified way.**
4. All articles have a point of view. In **one sentence**, sum up what you believe the **writer is attempting** to get across to their audience.

5. Finally, do a “3-2-1”—tell me **3 things** you found **most interesting** from the article, **2 things** you **did not know before**, and **1 question you have** about the topic the article did not tell you.

ARTICLE #1

Before you begin, use a reputable on-line resource to define the word “globalization.” Record the definition below the article title.

How the iPod Explains Globalization

By CHRYSTIA FREELAND | REUTERS

Published: June 30, 2011

ASPEN, COLORADO — Once upon a time, the car was the key to understanding the U.S. economy. Then it was the family home. Nowadays, it is any device created by Steven P. Jobs. Call it the Apple economy, and if you can figure out how it works, you will have a good handle on how technology and globalization are redistributing money and jobs around the world.

That was the epiphany of Greg Linden, Jason Dedrick and Kenneth L. Kraemer, a troika of scholars who have made a careful study in a pair of recent papers of how the iPod has created jobs and profits around the world. The latest paper, “Innovation and Job Creation in a Global Economy: The Case of Apple’s iPod,” was published last month in *The Journal of International Commerce and Economics*.

One of their findings is that in 2006 the iPod employed nearly twice as many people outside the United States as it did in the country where it was invented — 13,920 in the United States, and 27,250 abroad.

You probably aren’t surprised by that result, but if you are American, you should be a little worried. That is because Apple is the quintessential example of the Yankee magic everyone from Barack Obama to Michele Bachmann insists will pull America out of its job crisis — the remarkable ability to produce innovators and entrepreneurs. But today those thinkers and tinkerers turn out to be more effective drivers of job growth outside the United States than they are at home.

You don’t need to read the iPod study to know that a lot of those overseas workers are in China. But, given how large China currently looms in the U.S. psyche, it is worth noting that fewer than half of the foreign iPod jobs — 12,270 — are in the Middle Kingdom. An additional 4,750 are in the Philippines, which, with a population of just 102 million compared with China’s 1.3 billion, has in relative terms been a much bigger beneficiary of Mr. Jobs’s genius.

This is a point worth underscoring, because some American pundits and politicians like to blame their country’s economic woes on China’s undervalued currency and its strategy of export-led growth. In the case of the Apple economy, that is less than half the story.

Now come what might be the surprises. The first is that even though most of the iPod jobs are outside the United States, the lion’s share of the iPod salaries are in America. Those 13,920 American workers

earned nearly \$750 million. By contrast, the 27,250 non-American Apple employees took home less than \$320 million.

That disparity is even more significant when you look at the composition of America's iPod workforce. More than half the U.S. jobs — 7,789 — went to retail and other nonprofessional workers, like office support staff and freight and distribution workers. But those workers earned just \$220 million.

The big winners from Apple's innovation were the 6,101 engineers and other professional workers in the United States, who made more than \$525 million. That's more than double what the U.S. nonprofessionals made, and significantly more than the total earnings of all of Apple's foreign employees.

Here in microcosm is why America is so ambivalent about globalization and the technology revolution. The populist fear that even America's most brilliant innovations are creating more jobs abroad than they are at home is clearly true. In fact, the reality may be even grimmer than the Tea Party realizes, since more than half the American iPod jobs are relatively poorly paid and low-skilled.

But America has winners, too: the engineers and other American professionals who work for Apple, whose healthy paychecks are partly due to the bottom-line benefit the company gains from cheap foreign labor. Apple's shareholders have done even better. In the first of their pair of iPod papers, published in 2009, Mr. Linden, Mr. Dedrick and Mr. Kraemer found that the largest share of financial value created by the iPod went to Apple. Even though the devices are made in China, the financial value added there is "very low."

In an essay to be published in the July/August issue of *Foreign Affairs* magazine, the Nobel economics laureate A. Michael Spence describes the same phenomenon: "Globalization hurts some subgroups within some countries, including the advanced economies.

"The result is growing disparities in income and employment across the U.S. economy, with highly educated workers enjoying more opportunities and workers with less education facing declining employment prospects and stagnant incomes."

These contradictions of the Apple economy help to explain the defining paradox of the Aspen Ideas Festival this week, an annual gathering of business people, politicians and writers in the Colorado Rockies.

On one hand, the assembled cognoscenti took a rather bleak view of the U.S. economy. Justin Wolfers, an economist at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, captured the collective concern, when he told me America was already halfway through a "lost decade" and warned that it was a mistake to assume that the economy would heal of its own accord.

But, in contrast with 2008, when America's affluent were collectively terrified, the festivalgoers this summer are in high spirits. They should be. Keith Banks, president of U.S. Trust, the private wealth management arm of Bank of America, said that for his millionaire and billionaire clients, the recession was over.

Nor, Mr. Banks told me, were they overly worried by the lackluster U.S. economy or Europe's even weaker performance. That's because the global economy overall — powered by the emerging markets — continues to grow strongly, and Mr. Banks's American "high net worth individuals" are not just U.S. citizens, but global capitalists.

A second theme of the festival is hand-wringing about the overly polarized American political debate. The worriers are referring to the divide between Republicans and Democrats. But the truth is that not much separates the Republicans and Democrats gathered here.

The summer issue of Aspen Magazine called these affluent festivalgoers "internationalists." They are the winners in the Apple economy, and the reason American politics is becoming so raucous is that the gap between them and the losers is growing.

Chrystia Freeland is global editor at large at Reuters.

ARTICLE #2

Before you begin, use a reputable on-line resource to define "global division of labor." Record the definition below the article title .

Six months after Bangladeshi factory collapse, workers remain in peril

By **Sajjad Hussein**, Special for CNN
updated 6:35 AM EDT, Thu October 24, 2013



Hundreds lost their lives when the Rana Plaza block housing garment factories and a shopping center collapsed.

Dhaka, Bangladesh (CNN) -- Six months after more than 1,000 people lost their lives in the deadliest garment factory accident in Bangladeshi history, the South Asian country continues to mourn the deaths of workers in other avoidable incidents.

Earlier this month, at least seven people were killed and dozens injured in a large fire that broke out at a knitwear factory on the outskirts of the capital, Dhaka. While the cause is not immediately known, the owner of the company said in a press briefing that the fire had originated in the chimney of a heating machine. He suggested the way the fire quickly spread through factory was mysterious.

As always with these incidents, a committee of government officials and representatives from the garment manufacturers' association convenes to investigate. But ultimately it's never guaranteed that these findings will be made public and corrective measures taken.

Aging safety equipment

The knitwear factory, which supplies leading brands across the world, was recently cited for unsatisfactory safety standards, according to local news reports. Though firefighters told reporters the factory was properly equipped to deal with such an incident, Mushrefa Mishu, President of the Garment Workers' Unity Forum, which advocates better treatment for factory employees, said she found out of date firefighting equipment when she visited the site in the wake of the October fire.

After the Rana Plaza accident earlier this year, which left 1,129 people dead and more than 2,500 injured when the entire building collapsed, safety standards at garment factories across Bangladesh came under the spotlight amid concerns they had been lax or ignored.

The incident was an eye-opener for many. It led to many changes in the garment sector in the months that followed. The country's labor laws were amended with provisions requiring employers to introduce adequate safety measures for workers, while an agreement was signed by the government and representatives of Bangladesh employers' and workers' organizations to ensure a more integrated approach to improving safety.

Substandard

Global brands supplied by Bangladeshi factories were also moved to take action to ensure suppliers complied with suitable safety standards. But in June this year, U.S. President Barack Obama said Bangladesh had not been taking steps to "offer internationally-recognized rights to workers in the country," while announcing the suspension of the General System of Preferences (GSP) for Bangladesh. This agreement gave Bangladesh duty-free access to U.S. markets for some items, though garment products were not included.

One of the biggest issues is compliance, in part due to the shortage of inspectors in Bangladesh able to cover the vast number of factories spread throughout the country. While steps are being taken to recruit more inspectors, it's impossible to overlook the failures of the government's accountability mechanisms. This has created a culture of impunity among factory owners. The failure of successive governments in Bangladesh, ranked in the bottom tier of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of global anti-corruption watchdog Transparency International, to curb wrongdoing in the garment industry has created an environment where disasters will happen.

A sector that started to grow quickly in the 1980s, the garment industry has never been accountable to the country's labor laws and regulations. This is because owners are mostly from powerful sections of society who seemingly didn't bother to follow rules. According to one Bangladeshi media report, 10% of lawmakers in the national parliament are owners of garment businesses in Bangladesh. According to Mishu, the number is actually even higher.

Rules ignored

The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) is considered to be one of the most influential trade bodies in the country, with links to all of the major political parties. But such is the dependence of Bangladesh's economy on this industry as its largest export earner, demands to improve working standards and wages are often ignored. Some labor leaders have alleged that during any crisis in the industry, the body takes the side of owners. In the case of the Tazreen fire in November 2012,

the role the BGMEA played in protecting the owner raised many eyebrows. The body was criticized for failing to provide a report into the fire, which claimed the lives of more than 100 people.

Despite gradual amendments to labor laws, workers' rights are still far from guaranteed. Human Rights Watch, while welcoming efforts to improve the legal framework, expressed concern that international standards for workplace safety are not being met. HRW also said the government "has consciously limited basic workers' rights while exposing workers to continued risks and exploitation." Crucially, the provision to punish factory owners in cases of accidents was not properly mentioned in the amended law. Though the law mentioned that "adequate" measures have to be taken to ensure air circulation, light, drinkable water and sanitation, the term "adequate" is not properly defined, leaving it to the discretion of owners.

Many factory owners still arbitrarily sack their employees as they do not give contracts to them, thus making it impossible for the workers to demand compensation at the labor court. Mishu says most workers in the garment sector are women, so their rights and entitlements are grossly ignored. Female workers are also frequently subjected to sexual harassment and often lose their jobs so that they cannot claim maternity benefits.

Owners fight back

Factory owners also have their say in this whole saga. Many I have spoken to said that with such a competitive market worldwide, they simply can't give in to the demands of workers. They say persistent corruption and political chaos in Bangladesh has driven up the cost of doing business there. "The buyers, despite our repeated failures to ensure compliance, come to Bangladesh as they can get the cheapest rate here compared to neighboring countries," one owner, who asked not to be identified, said.

"They will keep on coming as long as we offer this rate and we can't afford to lose it by increasing salaries of the workers or ensuring compliance," he added.

"This whole industry has grown ... to make profit for both the owners and foreign buyers," added Mishu. "They can't think of the workers as their working partners. The mentality of the colonial era still exists."

With only a few initiatives by the government and no real evidence of the political will to improve safety standards at work, disasters will continue to happen. Measures will keep being promised without effective action. The workers, who keep the economy running, will continue to bear the brunt of injustice and deprivation.

Part 2 Terms

Directions for the assignment

1. Handwrite the term and underline it
2. Define the term in your own handwriting
3. Write neatly
4. Study the terms

Flashcards can be used.

There will be a quiz over the terms the first week of school. You will have three attempts at the quiz. Attempts 2 and 3 will happen before school.

This should be a relatively easy assignment but it will take a little bit of time. Do not wait until the week before school begins to start the assignment.

TERMS

1. 1st agricultural revolution
2. 2nd agricultural revolution
3. 5 themes of geography
 - a. Region
 - b. Location
 - c. Place
 - d. Human Environment interaction
 - e. Movement
4. Acculturation
5. Assimilation
6. Balkanization
7. Bid Rent Theory
8. Boundary Disputes
 - a. Definitional
 - b. Locational
 - c. Operational
 - d. Allocational
9. Central Business District
10. Central Place Theory
11. Centripetal force/Centrifugal force
12. Commercial Agriculture
13. Megalopolis
14. World Systems Theory
15. Cultural Landscapes
16. Folk Culture
17. Pop Culture
18. Material Culture
19. Non Material Culture
20. Demographic Transition Model
21. Dependency Theory
22. Hierarchical Diffusion
23. Contagious Diffusion
24. Relocation Diffusion
25. Stimulus Diffusion
26. Time Distance Decay
27. Free Market Economy
28. Mixed Economy
29. Command Economy
30. Edge City
31. Enclave
32. Exclave
33. Genetically Modified Organism
34. Gerrymandering
35. Global Information System
36. Glocalization
37. Globalization
38. Green Revolution
39. Heartland Theory
40. Rimland Theory
41. Irredentism
42. Isotropic Plane
43. Language Families
44. Maquiladoras
45. Nation
46. New Urbanism
47. Arithmetic Density
48. Physiological Density
49. Environmental Possibilism
50. Environmental Determinism
51. Primate City
52. Push Factor
53. Pull Factor
54. Rank Size Rule
55. Natural Increase Rate
56. Total Fertility Rate
57. Ravenstien's Migration Laws
58. Ratzel's Organic Theory
59. Renfrew Hypothesis
60. Rostow's Ladder of Development
61. Scale
62. Site
63. Situation
64. Space Time Compression
65. Spatial
66. Special Economic Zone
67. Subsistence Agriculture
68. Thomas Malthus
69. Time Distance Decay
70. Topography
71. Transhumance
72. Break of Bulk Point
73. Von Thunen Model
74. Weber's Least Cost Theory
75. World Cities

Words that are highlighted are important models and theories.

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