

AP Human Geography Summer Assignment 2026-2027

Your summer assignment for A.P. Human Geography will consist of two parts: A reading assignment, and a map assignment. Details are as follows:

Reading Assignment:

This summer you need to read The Power of Place: Geography, Destiny, and Globalization's Rough Landscape by Harm de Blij.. I found a number of used copies on Amazon for as little as \$5 - \$6 including shipping. Click here to go directly to the amazon page: [The Power of Place on Amazon](#). If any student has a financial hardship, please contact me at daviesk@fultonschools.org as early as possible so I can plan to get you copy of the book if necessary.

Directions: Read chapters 1-5 of The Power of Place: Geography, Destiny, and Globalization's Rough Landscape by Harm de Blij. The first 5 chapters that you will be reading over the summer is approximately half of the book. While reading the book, take hand-written notes about the material. We will be discussing the book during the first week of school and there will be an assignment associated with the material within the first 5-10 days of school.

The questions and topics below should help guide and focus your note-taking.

Make sure your notes include information about the spatial distributions of the world's languages, religions, diseases, and natural disasters. Additionally, you should be ready to talk about each of these topics' differing impact on globals, locals, and mobals. [In other words: How do diseases affect locals? How is that different from how diseases affect globals? Why does it affect them differently? etc.]

With regards to the chapter on religion, make sure you include information about why certain religions come to be concentrated in certain areas. What is de Blij's opinion about religion's power and overall effect on human society? How does de Blij argue for his viewpoint? Be ready to discuss specific examples that he cites.

Topics

- The impact of physical geography on development. What does the author mean by "globals, locals, and mobals" ? Why would the author choose/what is the significance of breaking down the population into those categories?
- The Core-Periphery Model (World Systems Theory) – this is most likely the biggest concept you need to understand for this course.
- Medical Geography: Diseases and medical treatments, what regions are most affected?
- Cultural Aspects: How does religion play a role in economic development? What are some examples of gender inequalities and ethnic inequalities? How is language such an important and powerful factor in development and economic opportunity?
- What are the major natural disasters to which the earth is subject, and which areas are especially susceptible to each? What kinds of consequences do these natural disasters cause to the development of the affected people and societies?

College Board Standards Addressed:

PSO-1	Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.
PSO-1.B.1	Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.
PSO-1.C	Define scales of analysis used by geographers.
PSO-1.C.1	Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.
PSO-1.D	Explain what scales of analysis reveal.
PSO-2	Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.
PSO-2.A	Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.
PSO-2.A.1	Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.
PSO-2.D	Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.
PSO-2.D.1	Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
IMP-2.A.1	Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
IMP-2.A.2	Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.
IMP-2.A.3	Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.
IMP-2.B.1	The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.
IMP-2.D	Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.
IMP-2.D.1	Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
IMP-2.D.2	Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.
IMP-2.E	Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.
IMP-2.E.1	Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.
SPS-3.A.2	Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.
IMP-3.B.1	Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths.
IMP-3.B.3	Religions have distinct places of origin from which they diffused to other locations through different processes. Practices and belief systems impacted how widespread the religion diffused.

Maps Assignment:

You will need to study and be able to label on a map all of the following items:

There will be a map quiz the first week of school.

1. All the countries of the world.

2. The following cities:

New York, U.S.A.
London, England
Tokyo, Japan
Paris, France
Berlin, Germany
Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Delhi, India
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Mumbai (Bombay), India
Mexico City, Mexico
Shanghai, China

Kolkata (Calcutta), India
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Karachi, Pakistan
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Beijing, China
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Cairo, Egypt
Lagos, Nigeria
Moscow, Russia
Istanbul, Turkey

3. The following Rivers:

Nile, Africa
Amazon, South America
Yangtze, Asia
Mississippi, North America
Congo, Africa
Mekong, Asia

Niger, Africa
Volga, Europe
Tigris, Southwest Asia
Euphrates, Southwest Asia
Indus River, South Asia
Ganges River, South Asia

4. The Following Geographic Features:

The Rocky Mountains, North America
The Andes Mountains, South America
The Atlas Mountains, Africa
The Sahara Desert, Africa
The Kalahari Desert, Africa
The Gobi Desert, Asia
The Alps Mountains, Europe
The Ural Mountains, Europe
The Caucasus Mountains, Europe
The Balkan Peninsula, Europe
The Himalayan Mountains, Asia
The Caspian Sea
The Black Sea
The Mediterranean Sea

The Red Sea
The Persian Gulf
The Yellow Sea
The North Sea
The Baltic Sea
The Caribbean Sea
The Bering Sea
The Equator
The Prime Meridian
The Tropic of Capricorn
The Tropic of Cancer
The Strait of Gibraltar
The Strait of Hormuz
The South China Sea