

## **APHG UNIT QUESTIONS FOR CARRICK, USA**

**Write all answers on your own paper. Provided supporting evidence for your answers.**

### **Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives**

1. Describe the site and situation of Carrick.
2. Explain which natural hazards could affect Carrick.
3. What are the origins for the three toponyms on the map of Carrick?

### **Population and Migration**

4. Describe Carrick's demographics.
5. What types of migration has Carrick experienced throughout its history?
6. Where in Carrick would the most recent immigrants live?

### **Cultural Patterns and Processes**

7. Speculate what type of (folk) cultural celebrations Carrick might have.
8. Explain why the main religion is Christianity when other religions are also present.
9. What branches of Protestantism would have the most followers in Carrick?
10. What type of dialect would you expect to find in Carrick? What would be some typical words used in this region of the U.S.A.?
11. What does the ethnic distribution look like in Carrick? (Hint: Look at other U.S.A. cities in the same geographic region.) Where would the new immigrants be from?

### **Political Organization of Space**

12. Explain what it means for Carrick to be the county seat.
13. Describe how the city of Carrick has grown throughout its history.
14. Why were areas annexed into the city limits since the mid-1960's?
15. Discuss how many Congressional Districts would represent the people of Carrick. How might gerrymandering be used to divide the city?

### **Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use**

16. Explain what types of agriculture would be surrounding Carrick. What would be the main agricultural crops and animals raised?
17. How might Von Thünen's agricultural model apply to the metro area of Carrick?
18. What types of environmental issues face Carrick?

### **Industrialization and Economic Development**

19. How does agglomeration help describe some areas of Carrick?
20. What would be a bulk-reducing industry found in or around Carrick?
21. List possible bulk-gaining industries found in Carrick?
22. From the map, what is an example of a service having a large range and threshold?

### **Cities and Urban Land Use**

23. Explain why the Central Business District is located along the river.
24. How might the Concentric Zone model apply to Carrick?
25. How might the Hoyt Sector model apply to Carrick?
26. How might the Multiple Nuclei model apply to Carrick?
27. Describe the historical growth of the suburbs in Carrick.
28. Where are the exurbs near Carrick?
29. Where has gentrification probably occurred in Carrick?
30. Where in Carrick could there be in the future (and possibly in the present) urban smart growth?

### **Carrick, U.S.A. Vocabulary Activity**

Directions: How can the following vocabulary terms relate to the city of Carrick, U.S.A.?

1. absolute location
2. agglomeration
3. agriculture
4. annexation
5. bid rent theory
6. built landscape
7. CBD
8. chain migration
9. city
10. cityscapes
11. commercial agriculture
12. commercialization
13. Concentric Zone model
14. cultural landscape
15. diaspora
16. ecumene
17. edge city
18. ethnic religion
19. extensive agriculture
20. formal region
21. gentrification
22. geography
23. infrastructure
24. inner city
25. intervening opportunity
26. least-cost location theory
27. market gardening
28. Multiple Nuclei model
29. natural / physical boundary
30. primary activities
31. push and pull factors
32. quaternary activities
33. range
34. scale
35. secondary activities
36. Sector model
37. segregation
38. sequent occupance
39. site
40. situation
41. suburbanization
42. tertiary activities
43. threshold
44. toponymy
45. universalizing

## Vocabulary Definitions

- Absolute Location - the exact position of an object or place stated in spatial coordinates or a grid system designed for locational purposes, e.g., latitude and longitude.
- agglomeration - the spatial grouping of people or activities for mutual benefit; the concentration of productive enterprises for collective or cooperative use of infrastructure and sharing of labor resources and market access.
- agriculture - the cultivation of domesticated crops and the raising of domesticated animals
- Annexation - legally adding land area to a city in the United States.
- Bid Rent Theory - different land users are prepared to pay different amounts, the bid rents, for locations at various distances from the city center.
- Built landscape - the part of the physical landscape that represents material culture; the buildings, roads, bridges, and similar structures large and small of the cultural landscape.
- CBD - the downtown heart of a central city, marked by high land values, a concentration of business and commerce, and the clustering of the tallest buildings; the central nucleus of commercial land use in a city.
- Chain Migration- migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there.
- City - a multifunctional nucleated settlement with a central business district and both residential and nonresidential land uses.
- Cityscapes - an urban landscape.
- commercial agriculture - term used to describe large scale farming and ranching operations that employ vast land bases, large mechanized equipment, factory-type labor forces, and the latest technology.
- Commercialization - the transformation of an area of a city into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike in terms of economic activity.
- Concentric zone model - a model describing urban land uses as a series of circular belts or rings around a core central business district, each ring housing a distinct type of land use.
- Cultural landscape - the artificial landscape; the visible human imprint on the land.
- Diaspora - scattered settlements of a particular national group living abroad.
- Ecumene - that part of the earth's surface physically suitable for permanent human settlement; the permanently inhabited areas of the earth.
- Edge city - distinct sizable nodal concentration of retail and office space of lower than central city densities and situated on the outer fringes of older metropolitan areas; usually localized by or near major highway intersections.
- Ethnic religion - a religion identified with a particular ethnic or tribal group; does not seek to converts.
- extensive agriculture - use of little labor and capital to increase agricultural productivity.
- Formal Region - an area in which everyone shares in one or more distinctive characteristics (usually cultural).
- Gentrification - the invasion of older, centrally located working-class neighborhoods by higher-income households seeking the character and convenience of less expensive and well-located residences; a process of converting an urban neighborhood from a predominately low-income renter-occupied area to a predominately middle-class owner-occupied area.
- Infrastructure - (or fixed social capital) the underlying framework of services and amenities needed to facilitate productive activity.
- Inner city - the central area of a major city; in the United States the term is often applied to the poorer parts of the city center and is sometimes used as a euphemism with the connotation of being an area, perhaps a ghetto, where people are less educated and wealthy and where there is more crime.

- Intervening opportunity- the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminished the attractiveness of sites farther away.
- Least-cost Location Theory - Model developed by Alfred Weber according to which the location of manufacturing establishments is determined by the minimization of three critical expenses: labor, transportation, and agglomeration.
- market gardening - the relatively small-scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers as cash crops, frequently sold directly to consumers and restaurants. It is distinguishable from other types of farming by the diversity of crops grown on a small area of land, typically, from under one acre (4,000 m<sup>2</sup>) to a few acres, or sometimes in greenhouses.
- Multiple nuclei model - the postulate that large cities develop by peripheral spread not from one central business district but from several nodes of growth, each of specialized use. the separately expanding use districts eventually coalesce at their margins.
- natural / physical - those boundaries based on recognizable physiologic features, such as mountains, rivers, and lakes.
- primary activities - the extraction of natural resources, such as agriculture, lumbering, and mining.
- Pull Factor- positive conditions and perceptions that effectively attract people to new locales from other areas.
- Push Factor- negative conditions and perceptions that induce people to leave their abode and migrate to a new locale.
- quaternary activities - service sector industries concerned with the collection, processing, and manipulation of information and capital. Examples include finance, administration, insurance, and legal services.
- Range - in central place theory, the average maximum distance people will travel to purchase a good or service.
- Scale (implied degree of generalization) - the size of an area studied, from local to global.
- secondary activities - the processing of raw materials into finished products; manufacturing.
- Sector model - a description of urban land uses as wedge-shaped sectors radiating outward from the CBD along transportation corridors; the radial access routes attract particular uses to certain sectors, with high-status residential uses occupying the most desirable wedges.
- Segregation - the spatial separation of specific population sub-groups within a wider population.
- Sequent occupance - successive habitation of same area over time; builds layer after layer in the region.
- Site - the physical character of a place; the absolute location of a place or activity described by local relief, landform, and other physical characteristics.
- Situation - the relative location of a place or activity in relation to the physical and cultural characteristics of the larger regional or spatial system of which it is a part; the location of a place relative to other places.
- Suburbanization - movement of upper and middle-class people from urban core areas to the surrounding outskirts to escape pollution as well as deteriorating social conditions. In North America, the process began in the early nineteenth century and became a mass phenomenon by the second half of the twentieth century.
- tertiary activities - associated with the provision of services--- such as transportation, banking, retailing, education, and routine office-based jobs.
- Threshold - in central-place theory, the size of the population required to make provision of services economically feasible.
- Toponymy - place name.
- Universalizing - religions that attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to those of one culture or location.