What am I doing? Labeling world outline maps with the features listed below building an understanding of the political and physical geography world regions.

Why am I doing this? Part of entering an AP class is an assumption of a certain level of background knowledge and skills. You will need a strong working mental map in order to be successful in this course.

When are the maps due? The First Day of School! August 10(A)/11(B)

How many maps should I submit? 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map 1 – Map Basics</th>
<th>Map 8 – Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map 2 – Land Features</td>
<td>Map 9 – North America &amp; the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 3 – Rivers and Lakes</td>
<td>Map 10 – E Asia, C Asia, S Asia, and SE Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 4 – Seas, Gulfs, and other Major Water Features</td>
<td>Map 11 – Central and South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 5 – North America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Map 12 – Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 6 – South America</td>
<td>Maps 13 – World Regions A Big Picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 7 – Europe</td>
<td>Maps 14 – World Regions A Closer Look</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do I label on each map? Each map has a list of countries, cities and/or regions to label. The list and corresponding numbers will serve as the key. Label each element with the correct number in the correct location. Only items labeled on the correct maps will be scored and tested. Countries are listed in regular font and cities are listed in italics. NOTE: Bolded items have emphasis in APHG.

When is the first map test? Tests will vary by teacher but there will be one test in the first two weeks and more through the year. It is essential that you build a mental map of the world and the placement of states (countries), cities and natural phenomena.

How do I study? Studying for map tests takes time and preparation. The first step is to find each feature and label blank outline maps. Use the list below and quiz yourself by labeling blank maps and seeing how much you know. Listed below are links where you can test yourself online.

Coloring the map is optional (except for map 13 and 14), but will (WILL!!) help with memory.

Online Map Quizzes
http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Geography.htm
http://www.sporcle.com/games/category/geography
http://ilike2learn.com/
http://www.maps.com/funfacts.aspx

If you have any questions or need additional help completing the assignment, contact a AP Human Geography teacher at your campus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wolfson SAS</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use these maps as a reference for labeling and coloring maps 13 and 14.

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Big Picture View

AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look
Label the following:
- 5 Oceans
- 7 Continents
- Tropic of Cancer
- Equator
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Arctic Circle
- Antarctic Circle
- Prime Meridian
- International Date Line
- Southern Ocean

After labeling Map 1, complete the following sentences:
Lines of latitude run from ___________ to ___________ and measure distances _______ and ______ of the ___________.

Lines of longitude run from ___________ to ___________ and measure distances _______ and ______ of the ___________.

Label the following:

1. Rockies
2. Himalayas
3. Gobi
4. Appalachians
5. Caucasus
6. Andes
7. Sahara
8. Alps
9. Atacama
10. Urals
11. Rub al Khali
12. Patagonia
13. Kalahari
14. Namib
Label the following:
1. Brahmaputra River
2. Tigris River
3. Euphrates River
4. Yangtze River
5. Nile River
6. Mississippi River
7. Indus River
8. Mekong River
9. Amazon River
10. Lake Victoria
11. Ganges River
12. Congo River
13. Volga River
14. Lake Winnipeg
15. Rhine River
16. Lake Superior
17. Lake Michigan
18. Lake Erie
19. Lake Ontario
20. Lake Huron
21. Rio Grande River
22. Lake Baikal
23. St. Lawrence River
Label the following:

1. Caspian Sea
2. Mediterranean Sea
3. Red Sea
4. Aral Sea
5. South China Sea
6. Caribbean Sea
7. Gulf of Mexico
8. Persian Gulf
9. Gulf of Aden
10. Strait of Hormuz
11. Dardanelles Strait
12. Bosporus Strait
13. Strait of Malacca
14. Mandeb Strait
15. Strait of Gibraltar
16. Panama Canal
17. English Channel
Label the following:

1. Bahamas
2. Trinidad and Tobago
3. Honduras
4. United States
5. Managua
6. Cuba
7. Belize
8. Mexico
9. Greenland
10. Mexico City
11. Dominican Republic
12. Costa Rica
13. Nicaragua
14. Chicago
15. New York City
16. Haiti
17. El Salvador
18. Panama
19. Havana
20. Ottawa
21. Jamaica
22. Guatemala
23. Canada
24. Los Angeles
25. Washington DC
Label the following:

1. Argentina
2. Ecuador
3. Peru
4. Caracas
5. Santiago
6. Colombia
7. Paraguay
8. Venezuela
9. Rio de Janeiro
10. Guyana
11. Uruguay
12. Chile
13. Sao Paulo
14. Suriname
15. Brazil
16. French Guiana
17. Buenos Aires
18. Bolivia
19. Falkland Islands
20. Bogota
21. Lima
22. Brasilia
Label the following:
1. The Hague
2. Rome
3. Moscow
4. London
5. St. Petersburg
6. Brussels
7. Paris
8. Madrid
9. Berlin
10. Switzerland
11. Netherlands
12. Monaco
13. Luxembourg
14. Liechtenstein
15. Germany
16. France
17. Belgium
18. Austria
19. Spain
20. Slovenia
21. Serbia
22. San Marino
23. Portugal
24. Montenegro
25. Malta
26. Macedonia
27. Italy
28. Holy See (Vatican City)
29. Greece
30. Croatia
31. Bosnia and Herzegovina
32. Andorra
33. Albania
34. Belarus
35. Poland

36. Denmark
37. Latvia
38. Bulgaria
39. Romania
40. Estonia
41. Lithuania
42. Czech Republic
43. Russia
44. Finland
45. Norway
46. Hungary
47. Slovakia
48. Iceland
49. Sweden
50. Moldova
51. Ukraine
52. Ireland
53. United Kingdom
54. Kosovo
Label the following:

1. Burundi
2. Madagascar
3. Somalia
4. Zimbabwe
5. Congo
6. Lesotho
7. Burkina Faso
8. Benin
9. Nigeria
10. Addis Ababa
11. Mogadishu
12. Djibouti
13. Botswana
14. South Sudan
15. Angola
16. Togo
17. Namibia
18. Cape Verde
19. Liberia
20. Senegal
21. Cape Town
22. Johannesburg
23. Eritrea
24. Chad
25. Uganda
26. Cameroon
27. Zambia
28. South Africa
29. Côte d’Ivoire
30. Mali
31. Sierra Leone
32. Lagos
33. Accra
34. Ethiopia
35. Rwanda
36. Tanzania
37. Central African Republic
38. Ghana
39. Swaziland
40. Gambia
41. Mauritania
42. Democratic Republic of Congo
43. Nairobi
44. Kenya
45. Niger
Label the following:

1. Algeria  
2. Tunisia  
3. Georgia  
4. Lebanon  
5. Syria  
6. Beirut  
7. Tehran  
8. Egypt  
9. Armenia  
10. Iraq  
11. Oman  
12. Turkey  
13. Cairo  
14. Tripoli  
15. Libya  
16. Azerbaijan  
17. Israel  
18. Palestine  
19. United Arab Emirates  
20. Damascus  
21. Mecca  
22. Morocco  
23. Jerusalem  
24. Jordan  
25. Qatar  
26. Yemen  
27. Istanbul  
28. Medina  
29. Sudan  
30. Cyprus  
31. Kuwait  
32. Saudi Arabia  
33. Baghdad  
34. Iran  
35. Afghanistan
Label the following:

1. Tokyo
2. Shanghai
3. Seoul
4. Pyongyang
5. Taiwan
6. Jakarta
7. Japan
8. Beijing
9. Bangkok
10. Timor-Leste
11. Vietnam
12. Hong Kong
13. Thailand
14. Singapore
15. Malaysia
16. Philippines
17. Myanmar (Burma)
18. China
19. Laos
20. South Korea
21. North Korea
22. Cambodia
23. Brunei
24. Mongolia
25. Indonesia
Label the following:

1. Sri Lanka
2. Bhutan
3. Kyrgyzstan
4. Pakistan
5. Bangladesh
6. Tajikistan
7. Nepal
8. Kashmir
9. Turkmenistan
10. Maldives
11. Kazakhstan
12. Calcutta
13. India
14. Uzbekistan
15. New Delhi
Label the following and draw a circle around Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

1. Sydney
2. Melbourne
3. Auckland
4. Australia
5. New Zealand
6. Micronesia
7. Polynesia
8. Melanesia
9. Papua New Guinea
This map will be colored based on region not state (country). Each REGION must be a single color. Draw a circle around Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Russian Federation. Use the sample map provided to help you.

1. North America
2. Asia
3. Africa
4. Europe
5. Central America
6. Oceania
7. Sub-Saharan Africa
8. Russian Federation
9. South America
10. Antarctica
This map will be colored based on region not state (country). Each REGION must be a single color. Draw a circle around Eastern Europe, East Asia, SE Asia, and S Asia. Bracket the Caribbean and Latin America. Use the sample map provided to help you.

1. Latin America
2. Central Africa
3. South Asia
4. Western Europe
5. East Africa
6. East Asia
7. Eastern Europe
8. Southern Africa
9. Southeast Asia
10. North Africa and Middle East
11. Siberia
12. Australia
13. West Africa
14. Central Asia
15. Antarctica
One of the major themes of the course is the topic of globalization – a term that is used very often and has multiple meanings. For our purposes, let’s define globalization as the *interconnectedness of different places in the world*. This means that various places on Earth that were once isolated from one another now interact, sometimes on a daily basis. This interaction can be between individuals (imagine 2 people in different countries communicating via Twitter or Facebook) or between countries in one of the following ways:

- Economic (trade, multi-national corporations like McDonald’s or Wal-Mart)
- Political (warfare, organizations like the United Nations, NATO, or the European Union)
- Social/Cultural Elements/Values (clothing, music, social media, language, food, and other cultural elements)

Now read the following article, “How India Became America” (New York Times) and answer the questions based on the description above and the article:

**“How India Became America”**
By AKASH KAPUR (New York Times - March 9, 2012)

**Watch the videos and read the article before answering the questions for this assignment.**

| Videos: | Globalization I - The Upside | AND | Globalization II - Good or Bad? |
Article: “IBM shifts center of gravity half a world away, to India”

IBM employs 130,000 people in India — about one-third of its total workforce, and more than in any other country, even the U.S.

October 8, 2017

By Vindu Goel, The New York Times

The IBM offices at the Manyata Tech Park in Bangalore, India.

BANGALORE, India — IBM dominated the early decades of computing and the diskette. Its offices and factories, stretching from upstate New York to Silicon Valley, were hubs of U.S. innovation long before Microsoft or Google came along.

But over the past decade, IBM has shifted its center of gravity halfway around the world to India, making it a high-tech example of the globalization trends that the Trump administration has railed against.

The company employs 130,000 people in India — about one-third of its total workforce, and more than in any other country. Their work spans the gamut of IBM’s businesses, from managing the computing needs of global giants like AT&T and Shell to performing cutting-edge research in fields such as visual search, artificial intelligence and computer vision for self-driving cars. One team is even working with the producers of “Sesame Street” to teach vocabulary to kindergartners in Atlanta.

“IBM India, in the truest sense, is a microcosm of the IBM company,” Vanitha Narayanan, chairman of the company’s Indian operations, said in an interview at IBM’s main campus in Bangalore, where the office towers are named after U.S. golf courses like Peachtree and Pebble Beach.

The work in India has been vital to keeping down costs at IBM, which has posted 21 consecutive quarters of revenue declines as it has struggled to refashion its main business of supplying tech services to corporations and governments.

The tech industry has been shifting jobs overseas for decades, and other big U.S. companies like Oracle and Dell also employ a majority of their workers outside the United States.

But IBM is unusual because it employs more people in a single foreign country than it does at home. The company’s employment in India has nearly doubled since 2007, even as its workforce in the United States has shrunk through waves of layoffs and buyouts.

Although IBM refuses to disclose exact numbers, outsiders estimate that it employs well under 100,000 people at its U.S. offices, down from 130,000 in 2007. Depending on the job, the salaries paid to Indian workers are one-half to one-fifth of those paid to Americans, according to data posted by the research firm Glassdoor.
Ronil Hira, an associate professor of public policy at Howard University who studies globalization and immigration, said the range of work done by IBM in India shows that offshoring threatens even the best-paying U.S. tech jobs.

“The elites in both parties have had this Apple iPhone narrative, which is, look, it’s OK if we offshore the lower-level stuff because we’re just going to move up,” he said. “This is a wake-up call. It’s not just low-level jobs but high-level jobs that are leaving.”

While other technology titans have also established huge satellite campuses in India, IBM has caught the attention of President Donald Trump. At a campaign rally in Minneapolis just before the November election, he accused the company of laying off 500 Minnesotans and moving their jobs to India and other countries, a claim IBM denied.

Although he has not singled out the company for criticism since, Trump has tried to curb what he viewed as too many foreigners taking tech jobs from Americans. In April, he signed an executive order discouraging the granting of H-1B temporary work visas for lower-paid tech workers, most of whom come from India. IBM was the sixth-largest recipient of such visas in 2016, according to federal data.

Delivered weeknights, this email newsletter gives you a quick recap of the day's top stories and need-to-know news, as well as intriguing photos and topics to spark conversation as you wind down from your day.

IBM, which is based in Armonk, New York, is sensitive to the perception that Americans are losing jobs to Indians. After Trump won the election, IBM’s chief executive, Ginni Rometty, pledged to create 25,000 new U.S. jobs. Rometty, who helped carry out the Indian expansion strategy when she was the head of IBM’s global-services division, has discussed with the new administration plans to modernize government technology and expand tech training for people without four-year college degrees. She also joined one of Trump’s now-defunct business-advisory councils.

IBM declined to make Rometty or another top executive available for an interview. But the company noted that it is investing in the United States, including committing $1 billion to training programs and opening new offices.

IBM, which opened its first Indian offices in Mumbai and Delhi in 1951, is spread across the country, including Bangalore, Pune, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Most of the Indian employees work in IBM’s core business: helping companies like AT&T and Airbus manage the technical sides of their operations. Indians perform consulting services, write software and monitor cloud-based computer systems for many of the world’s banks, phone companies and governments.

But researchers in India also try out new ideas. Looking to build a new system for searching with images instead of words, a team in Bangalore turned to Watson to index 600,000 photos from the world’s top fashion shows and Bollywood movies. In spring, a major Indian fashion house, Falguni Shane Peacock, tried the tool, which helps designers do a riff on an old look and also avoid direct copies, and it generated new patterns for three dresses.

IBM’s outsize presence in India is all the more striking given that it left the country entirely in 1978 after a dispute with the government about foreign-ownership rules.

IBM re-entered the country through a joint venture with Tata in 1993, initially intending to assemble and sell personal computers. IBM’s leaders soon decided that India’s potential was far bigger — both as a market and as a base from which to serve customers around the world. The company took full control of the venture, established an Indian branch of its famed research labs, and in 2004, landed a landmark 10-year, $750 million contract from Bharti Airtel, one of India’s biggest phone companies, which remains a major customer.
Assignment #1 Questions: Complete the following Free Response Questions based on the readings and the two videos. Write your answers in your own words. [4pts]
   A. Identify and explain TWO examples of how India is becoming “Americanized”. [4pts]
   B. Identify and describe TWO examples of the positive economic and/or social effects of globalization on the world. [4pts]
   C. Identify and describe TWO examples of the negative economic and/or social effects of globalization on the world. [4pts]