



**SPRING GROVE AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT**



**PLANNED COURSE OVERVIEW**

<b>Course Title:</b> Advanced Placement Human Geography <b>Grade Level(s):</b> 11-12 <b>Units of Credit:</b> 1.0 <b>Classification:</b> Elective (Social Studies)	<b>Length of Course:</b> 30 cycles <b>Periods Per Cycle:</b> 6 <b>Length of Period:</b> 40 minutes <b>Total Instructional Time:</b> 120 hours
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***Course Description***

AP Human Geography introduces high school students to college-level introductory human geography and/or cultural geography. The content is presented thematically rather than regionally and is organized around the discipline’s main subfields: economic geography, cultural geography, political geography, and urban geography. The approach is spatial and problem oriented; meaning the content will be analyzed through a physical perspective (maps, globes, etc.) but also thematic problems facing humanity in various sectors (industry, agriculture, politics, culture, etc.). Case studies are drawn from all world regions, with an emphasis on understanding the world in which we live today. Historical information serves to enrich analysis of the impacts of phenomena such as globalization, colonialism, and human–environment relationships on places, regions, cultural landscapes, and patterns of interaction.

***Instructional Strategies, Learning Practices, Activities, and Experiences***

Discussions Notetaking Independent Topic Research Map Creation	Document Based Writing Activities Pair-Share Film Clip Analysis Simulation	Group Work Document Analysis Debates Map Analysis
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***Assessments***

Quizzes Tests	Essays Term Paper	DBQs (document-based question) FRQs (free response question)
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***Materials/Resources***

Textbook Primary Documents	Secondary Text Sources Maps	Online Resources AP Test Preparation Documents
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**Adopted:** 5/23/22

**Revised:**

Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	
CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 9-10 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      Why do geographers study relationships and patterns among and between places?                      How do geographers use maps to help them discover patterns and relationships in the world?                      How do geographers use a spatial perspective to analyze complex issues and relationships?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      Identify types of maps, the types of information presented in maps, and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.                      Identify different methods of geographic data collection.                      Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.                      Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.                      Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.                      Define scales of analysis used by geographers.                      Explain what scales of analysis reveal.                      Describe different ways that geographers define regions.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Unit Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>1.1 Introduction to Maps - Identify types of maps and data to investigate spatial relationships.</b>                      3.A Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>1.2 Geographic Data - Identify different types of data collection methods such as geospatial technologies, field observations, and land analysis.</b>                      3.A Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>1.3 The Power of Geographic Data - Explain how geographers use maps and data to show relationships and to make decisions based on data.</b>                      3.B Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>1.4 Spatial Concepts - Define spatial concepts including absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and patterns.</b>                      3.B Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>1.5 Human–Environmental Interaction - Explain concepts that show human-environment interaction.</b>                      1.B Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.  <b>1.6 Scales of Analysis - Define scales of analysis and how they help geographers learn about patterns and processes at the local and global scales.</b>                      5.A Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.  <b>1.7 Regional Analysis —Describe ways that geographers break up the world into regions.</b>                      1.A Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.</p>

<b>Unit 1: Thinking Geographically</b>	
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<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 9-10 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      Why do geographers study relationships and patterns among and between places?                      How do geographers use maps to help them discover patterns and relationships in the world?                      How do geographers use a spatial perspective to analyze complex issues and relationships?</p>	<p><b>PA State Standards for Geography:</b>                      7.1.12.A.: Use geographic tools to analyze information about the interaction between people, places, and the environment.                      7.1.12.B.: Assess how physical changes to a region may have global impact.                      7.2.12.A.: Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems.                      7.2.12.B.: Analyze the significance of physical processes in shaping the character of places and regions.                      7.3.12.A.: Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: • Population • Culture • Settlement • Economic activities • Political activities                      7.4.12.A.: Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems.                      7.4.12.B.: Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems.</p>

<b>Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes</b>	
<b>CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS</b>
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns?                      How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population?                      How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.                      Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.                      Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.                      Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.                      Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.                      Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.                      Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.                      Explain theories of population growth and decline.                      Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.                      Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.                      Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.                      Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.                      Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.                      Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>2.1 Population Distribution - Identify and explain population distribution on Earth.</b>                      3.A Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution - Explain the impact of population distribution.</b>                      2.C Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>2.3 Population Composition - Describe population composition and explain the use of population pyramids.</b>                      2.A Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.  <b>2.4 Population Dynamics - Explain population growth and decline.</b>                      3.C Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.  <b>2.5 The Demographic Transition Model - Explain the DTM to understand population change.</b>                      3.B Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.  <b>2.6 Malthusian Theory - Explain how Malthus's theory explains population change.</b>                      2.B Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>2.7 Population Policies - Identify policies of population and immigration and explain their effects on population.</b>                      2.C Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>2.8 Women and Demographic Change - Explain how the role of women has impacted demographic change.</b>                      3.B Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.</p>

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<b>Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes</b>	
<b>CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS</b>
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How does where people live and what resources they have access to impact their cultural practices?                      How does the interaction of people contribute to the spread of cultural practices?                      How and why do cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      Define the characteristics, attitudes, and traits that influence geographers when they study culture.                      Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes.                      Explain how landscape features and land and resource use reflect cultural beliefs and identities.                      Explain patterns and landscapes of language, religion, ethnicity, and gender.                      Define the types of diffusion.                      Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.                      Explain what factors lead to the diffusion of universalizing and ethnic religions.                      Explain how the process of diffusion results in changes to the cultural landscape.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>3.1 Introduction to Culture - Identify and describe culture traits across locations as well as cultural differences and attitudes towards those differences.</b>                      4.A Identify the different types of information presented in visual sources.  <b>3.2 Cultural Landscapes - Describe characteristics of the cultural landscape and how they reflect beliefs or customs of a group of people.</b>                      4.B Describe the spatial patterns presented in visual sources.  <b>3.3 Cultural Patterns - Identify patterns of language, religion, ethnicity and gender.</b>                      4.C Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions  <b>3.4 Types of Diffusion - Define the different ways culture traits can spread by the interaction of people.</b>                      4.C Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.  <b>3.5 Historical Causes of Diffusion - Explain the forces that contribute to cultural diffusion.</b>                      2.C Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>3.6 Contemporary Causes of Diffusion - Explain the impact of urbanization and globalization on the diffusion of culture.</b>                      4.C Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.  <b>3.7 Diffusion of Religion and Language - Explain the origin and diffusion of language and religion.</b>                      5.B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>3.8 Effects of Diffusion - Explain effects of culture diffusion including acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism.</b>                      2.B Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.</p>

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Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	
CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do historical and current events influence political structures around the world?                      How are balances of power reflected in political boundaries and government power structures?                      How can political, economic, cultural, or technological changes challenge state sovereignty?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      For world political maps:                      a. Define the different types of political entities.                      b. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.                      c. Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.                      d. Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.                      e. Define types of political boundaries used by geographers.                      f. Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.                      g. Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.                      h. Define federal and unitary states.                      i. Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization.                      j. Define factors that lead to the devolution of states.                      k. Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.                      l. Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>4.1 Introduction to Political Geography - Explain the historical and current processes that impact how the world is organized.</b>                      4.A Identify the different types of information presented in visual sources.  <b>4.2 Political Processes - Explain the processes of contemporary political geography.</b>                      3.E Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.  <b>4.3 Political Power and Territoriality - Describe concepts of political power and territoriality including neocolonialism, shatter belts, chokepoints, and the connections between people and their land.</b>                      5.B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>4.4 Defining Political Boundaries - Define the different types of political boundaries.</b>                      1.D Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.  <b>4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries - Explain the types and functions of boundaries on land and water such as The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, international and internal boundaries.</b>                      5.D Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.  <b>4.6 Internal Boundaries - Explain internal boundaries including topics such as gerrymandering and redistricting.</b>                      5.A Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.</p>



Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	
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<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do historical and current events influence political structures around the world?                      How are balances of power reflected in political boundaries and government power structures?                      How can political, economic, cultural, or technological changes challenge state sovereignty?</p>	<p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b></p> <p><b>4.7 Forms of Governance - Define the difference between a unitary and federal state and the impact of governing in the state.</b>                      2.A Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.</p> <p><b>4.8 Defining Devolutionary Factors - Define devolution and identify factors that contribute to devolution.</b>                      3.E Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.</p> <p><b>4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty - Explain challenges to sovereignty such as examples of devolution, supranationalism, and democratization.</b>                      5.C Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.</p> <p><b>4.10 Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces - Define centripetal and centrifugal forces and their impact.</b>                      5.C Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.</p> <p><b><u>PA State Standards for Geography:</u></b></p> <p>7.1.12.A.: Use geographic tools to analyze information about the interaction between people, places, and the environment.                      7.1.12.B.: Assess how physical changes to a region may have global impact.                      7.2.12.A.: Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth’s physical systems.                      7.2.12.B.: Analyze the significance of physical processes in shaping the character of places and regions.                      7.3.12.A.: Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: • Population • Culture • Settlement • Economic activities • Political activities                      7.4.12.A.: Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems.                      7.4.12.B.: Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems.</p>

Unit 5: Agricultural and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	
CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do a people’s culture and the resources available to them influence how they grow food?                      How does what people produce and consume vary in different locations?                      What kind of cultural changes and technological advances have impacted the way people grow and consume food?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices.                      Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements.                      Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals.                      Explain how plants and animals diffused globally.                      Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution.                      Explain the consequences of the Green Revolution on food supply and the environment in the developing world.                      Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.                      Describe how the von Thünen model is used to explain patterns of agricultural production at various scales.                      Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption.                      Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences.                      Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.                      Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>5.1 Introduction to Agriculture - Explain connections between the physical environment and types of agricultural practices around the world.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.  <b>5.2 Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods - Identify and explain rural land-use patterns and rural settlement patterns.</b>                      4.D Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.  <b>5.3 Agricultural Origins and Diffusions - Explain the origin of the domestication of plants and animals and the diffusion of those practices.</b>                      2.B Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>5.4 The Second Agricultural Revolution - Explain the impact of technological advancements on agricultural practices.</b>                      4.D Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.  <b>5.5 The Green Revolution - Define the Green Revolution and explain the positive and negative impacts of the Green Revolution on people and the environment.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.</p>

Unit 5: Agricultural and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	
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<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do a people’s culture and the resources available to them influence how they grow food?                      How does what people produce and consume vary in different locations?                      What kind of cultural changes and technological advances have impacted the way people grow and consume food?</p>	<p><b><u>Topics and Skills:</u></b></p> <p><b>5.6 Agricultural Production Regions - Explain connections between agricultural practices and intensive and extensive agricultural practices.</b>                      2.E Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects in different contexts and regions of the world.</p> <p><b>5.7 Spatial Organization of Agriculture - Explain topics including commercial agriculture replacing family farms, commodity chains, economies of scale, and carrying capacity.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.</p> <p><b>5.8 Von Thünen Model - Describe the Von Thünen Model as it applies to rural land use.</b>                      5.B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.</p> <p><b>5.9 The Global System of Agriculture - Explain how agriculture is a global system of distributing food.</b>                      5.D Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects and across various geographic scales.</p> <p><b>5.10 Consequences of Agricultural Practices - Explain the impact of agricultural practices on the environment.</b>                      2.E Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects in different contexts and regions of the world.</p> <p><b>5.11 Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture - Explain challenges of agricultural practices including biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and urban farming.</b>                      4.D Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.</p> <p><b>5.12 Women in Agriculture -Explain the role of women in food production and consumption.</b>                      3.D Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.</p> <p><b><u>PA State Standards for Geography:</u></b>                      7.1.12.A.: Use geographic tools to analyze information about the interaction between people, places, and the environment.                      7.1.12.B.: Assess how physical changes to a region may have global impact.                      7.2.12.A.: Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth’s physical systems.                      7.2.12.B.: Analyze the significance of physical processes in shaping the character of places and regions.                      7.3.12.A.: Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: • Population • Culture • Settlement • Economic activities • Political activities                      7.4.12.A.: Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems.                      7.4.12.B.: Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems.</p>

Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	
CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities?                      How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape?                      How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?</p>	<p><b><u>Learning Objectives:</u></b>                      Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.                      Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.                      Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.                      Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.                      Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use.                      Explain how a city’s infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.                      Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.                      Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.                      Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.                      Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.                      Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.</p> <p><b><u>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</u></b>  <b>6.1 The Origin and Influences of Urbanization - Explain factors involved in the growth of cities and location.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.  <b>6.2 Cities Across the World - Explain processes of city growth and land-use including megacity, meta city, suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.  <b>6.3 Cities and Globalization - Explain world cities and urban hierarchy as well as the connections between cities.</b>                      5.B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>6.4 The Size and Distribution of Cities - identify urban concepts and theories such as Christaller’s Central.</b>                      2.C Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>6.5 The Internal Structure of Cities - Explain the structure and function of cities using models and Theories.</b>                      1.E Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geography.</p>

Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	
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<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      How do physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities?                      How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape?                      How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?</p>	<p><b>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</b></p> <p><b>6.6 Density and Land Use - Explain patterns of land use in residential areas.</b>                      3.D Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.</p> <p><b>6.7 Infrastructure - Explain the importance of a city's infrastructure in the development of a city.</b>                      3.C Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.</p> <p><b>6.8 Urban Sustainability - Identify sustainable design in cities such as New Urbanism, greenbelts, smart-growth, and slow-growth cities, including the pros and cons of each.</b>                      2.C Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.</p> <p><b>6.9 Urban Data - Explain how geographers use quantitative data and qualitative data to identify patterns.</b>                      3.E Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.</p> <p><b>6.9 Urban Data - Explain how geographers use quantitative data and qualitative data to identify patterns.</b>                      3.E Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.</p> <p><b>6.10 Challenges of Urban Changes - Explain changes in urban areas including population and zoning.</b>                      4.E Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.</p> <p><b>6.11 Challenges of Urban Sustainability - Describe challenges faced in urban areas regarding sustainability such as sprawl, sanitation, water quality, planning, brownfields, farmland protection policies and many more.</b>                      2.D Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.</p> <p><b>PA State Standards for Geography:</b></p> <p>7.1.12.A.: Use geographic tools to analyze information about the interaction between people, places, and the environment.</p> <p>7.1.12.B.: Assess how physical changes to a region may have global impact.</p> <p>7.2.12.A.: Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems.</p> <p>7.2.12.B.: Analyze the significance of physical processes in shaping the character of places and regions.</p> <p>7.3.12.A.: Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: • Population • Culture • Settlement • Economic activities • Political activities</p> <p>7.4.12.A.: Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems.</p> <p>7.4.12.B.: Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems.</p>

Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	
CONTENT/KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES/STANDARDS
<p><u>Length of Unit:</u> 19-20 Days</p> <p><u>Big Ideas:</u>                      Patterns and Spatial Organization                      Impacts and Interactions                      Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p><u>Essential Questions:</u>                      Why does economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places?                      How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies?                      Why has industrialization helped improve standards of living while also contributing to geographically uneven development?</p>	<p><b>Learning Objectives:</b>                      Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.                      Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.                      Describe social and economic measures of development.                      Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity.                      Explain different theories of economic and social development.                      Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy.                      Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.</p> <p><b>AP Human Geography Topics and Skills:</b>  <b>7.1 The Industrial Revolution - Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on population growth, diffusion of technology, and connections with colonialism and imperialism.</b>                      4.D Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.  <b>7.2 Economic Sectors and Patterns - Describe the different economic sectors and spatial patterns of industrialization.</b>                      2.B Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.  <b>7.3 Measures of Development - Describe social and economic measures of development including the GII and HDI.</b>                      3.F Explain possible limitations of the data provided.  <b>7.4 Women and Economic Development - Explain how economic development has changed the role of women.</b>                      3.D Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.  <b>7.5 Theories of Development - Explain theories of development such as Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein’s World System Theory, dependency theory, and commodity dependence.</b>                      1.E Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.  <b>7.6 Trade and the World Economy - Explain topics of global trade such as complementarity and comparative advantage, trade relationships or organizations, and strategies to help countries with development.</b>                      5.B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.</p>

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