

AP Human Geography  
APHUG  
Course Syllabus  
2018-2019  
Mr. Durr

**Textbooks:**

1. Rubenstein, James M. *The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography*.  
12<sup>th</sup> ed. Oxford, Ohio. Pearson Education, Inc. 2017.
2. Palmer, David L. *Human Geography*. Des Moines, IA. Perfection Learning, 2018.

Scoring Components	
SC1	The course provides a systematic study of the nature of Geography
SC2	The course provides a systematic study of perspectives of Geography
SC3	The course provides a systematic study of population geography
SC4	The course provides a systematic study of cultural patterns and processes
SC5	The course provides a systematic study of political organization of space
SC6	The course provides a systematic study of agriculture and land use
SC7	The course provides a systematic study of industrialization and economic development
SC8	The course provides a systematic study of cities and urban land use
SC9	The course teaches the use of

	landscape analysis to examine human organization of space
SC10	The course teaches spatial relationships at different scales ranging from the local to the global
SC11	The course teaches students how to use and interpret maps and spatial data
SC12	The course teaches students how to use and interpret geographical models

## Syllabus

Topic & Scoring Component	Course Articulation	Readings	Activities & Resources	Time
I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives <b>SC1</b>  <b>SC2</b> <b>SC10</b> <b>SC11</b>	<b>Students will understand that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography as a field of inquiry, looks at the world from a spatial perspective</li> <li>• Geography offers a set of concepts, skills, and tools that facilitate critical thinking and problem solving</li> <li>• Geographical skills provide a foundation for analyzing world patterns and processes</li> <li>• Geographic technologies</li> </ul>	Rubenstein: Chapter 1  Palmer Chapters 1-2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 1 Study Guide</li> <li>2. Types of Maps: analysis activity</li> <li>3. Thinking Geographically #1: How do Geographers describe where things are?</li> <li>4. Geography in the News: #1 &amp; #2</li> <li>5. Walking tour of the students' neighborhood (My Neighborhood)</li> </ol>	3 weeks

	<p>increase the capability for gathering and analyzing geographic information with applications to everyday life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field experiences continue to be important means of gathering geographic information and data</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the importance of geography as a field of study</li> <li>• Explain major geographical concepts underlying the geographic perspective</li> <li>• Use landscape analysis to examine the human organization of space</li> <li>• Use spatial</li> </ul>		<p>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale: small &amp; large</li> <li>• GIS</li> <li>• Relative location</li> <li>• Pattern (e.g house facing etc)</li> <li>• Role of the street</li> <li>• Etc</li> <li>• Archive photos</li> <li>• Historical and interesting</li> <li>• Interview of neighbors...</li> <li>• Census info...tract</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.census.gov">www.census.gov</a></li> <li>• &amp;</li> <li>• Americanfactfinder</li> <li>• Location analysis=where should next Starbucks be located etc.</li> <li>• Final observations</li> <li>• Range and threshold</li> </ul> <p>6. Building a School (mental map activity)</p> <p>7. Getting to know you: Can you find someone who...</p> <p>8. Unit #1: Case Study 1: Big Mac Attack</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>thinking to analyze the human organization of space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use and interpret maps</li> <li>• Apply mathematical formulas and graphs to interpret geographic concepts</li> <li>• Use and interpret geographic models</li> <li>• Use concepts such as space, place, and region to examine geographic issues</li> <li>• Interpret patterns and processes at different scales</li> <li>• Define region as a concept, identify world regions, and understand regionalization processes</li> <li>• Explain and evaluate the regionalization process</li> </ul>		<p>9. Geography of Baseball</p> <p><u>Videos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentary 9/11 (history channel) Rise and Fall of an American Icon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possiblism</li> <li>• Using maps to help workers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Jay Leno---what people know about geography</li> <li>• Google Maps: Street View Guys</li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2003 FRQ #2</p> <p>2009 FRQ #1</p> <p>2006 #3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected items from practice exams</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	---	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analyze changing interconnections among places</li><li>• Use and interpret geospatial data</li><li>• Use quantitative and qualitative geographic skills</li></ul> <p><b>Students will know that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Geographic information provides context for understanding spatial relationships</li><li>• Geographic concepts include: location, space, scale, pattern, flows, regionalization, and globalization</li><li>• Landscape analysis provides a context for understanding human geography</li></ul>		<p><u>Political Map Quiz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European countries and capitals</li></ul>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People apply spatial concepts to interpret and understand all of the main concepts/topics in human geography</li><li>• Maps are used to represent and identify spatial patterns and processes at different scales</li><li>• All map projections distort spatial relationships</li><li>• Mathematical formulas and graphs are used to analyze rates of natural increase in population based concepts</li><li>• Geographers use models as generalizations to think systematically about land use models</li><li>• Geographical issues include</li></ul>			
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>problems related to human-environmental interactions, conflict and cooperation among countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in and different interpretations of data</li><li>• Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics</li><li>• Types of regions include: formal, functional, and perceptual</li><li>• Regional thinking is applied at local, national, and global scales</li><li>• Interconnections among places include exchanges of</li></ul>			
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>natural resources, agricultural commodities, finished products, services, people, information, money, and pollutants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative geographic data are used in economic, environmental, political, and social decision making</li> </ul>			
<p>II. Population &amp; Migration <b>SC2</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of the geographic patterns and characteristics of human populations facilitates understanding of cultural, political, economic, and urban systems</li> <li>• Populations grow and decline over time and space</li> </ul>	<p>Rubenstein: Chapter 2-3</p> <p>Palmer Chapters 3-5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 2 Study Guide</li> <li>2. Political demography: readings... "Guns vs. Canes" Fishbowl Activity: Jack Goldstone's article...</li> <li>3. Adding to a dependable PRB activity: prb.org</li> </ol> <p><u>Case Studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young, angry, and</li> </ul>	<p>5 weeks</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes and consequences of migration are influenced by cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, and political factors</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the distribution of human populations at different scales</li> <li>• Use population density to explain the relationship between people and the environment</li> <li>• Explain the implications of population distributions and densities</li> <li>• Analyze population composition</li> <li>• Explain contemporary and historical</li> </ul>		<p>wired (youthful cohorts in the world who want employment and education)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population can be a wedge in multiethnic societies</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. taking a trip to a cemetery</li> <li>5. analysis of age of death pyramids</li> </ol> <p>6. New World Migrant Activity : <a href="http://www.twobillionmiles.com">www.twobillionmiles.com</a></p> <p>7. refugee stories...mapping a crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping one refugee's journey</li> </ul> <p>**use a map for each activity</p> <p>8. World Birth Rates: Extreme Map</p> <p>9 Migration Patterns Maps</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>trends in population growth and decline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpret and apply theories of population growth and decline</li> <li>• Evaluate various national and international population policies</li> <li>• Analyze reasons for changes in fertility rates</li> <li>• Explain the causes and implications of an aging population</li> <li>• Explain how push and pull factors contribute to migration</li> <li>• Apply the concepts of forced and voluntary migration to historical and contemporary examples</li> <li>• Analyze major historical migrations and their</li> </ul>		<p><u>Case Studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young, angry, and wired (youthful cohorts in the world who want employment and education)</li> <li>• Population Growth in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrating from Uruguay to Russia &amp; from Ukraine to Italy</li> <li>• Power of Place #21</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Videos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• **Population connection video— Youtube</li> <li>• God Grew Tired of Us</li> <li>• The Last Train Home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do it for Denmark</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 30 days (migration w/Spurlock) -several episodes</li> <li>• Which Way Home</li> <li>• E60: Qatar documentary</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>consequences</p> <p><b>Students will know that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factors that explain patterns of population vary according to scale analysis</li> <li>• Physical and human factors contribute to population distribution</li> <li>• The three methods for calculating population density</li> <li>• Population distribution and density influence political, economic, and social processes</li> <li>• Population distribution and density impact the environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Age, sex and ethnicity are elements of population</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vox Borders</li> <li>• Hans Roslings—other TED talks</li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u>  2003 #3  2004 #3  2013 #2  2010 #3  2005#2  2012 #3</p> <p>*selected multiple choice from practice exams</p> <p><u>Political Map Quiz</u></p> <p>Middle East</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>composition that may be mapped at various scales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Population pyramids are used to project population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services</li><li>• Demographic factors that determine population growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration</li><li>• The demographic transition model may be used to explain population change over time</li><li>• Malthusian theory is used to analyze population change and its consequences</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Types of population policies include those that promote or restrict population growth</li><li>• Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world</li><li>• Population aging is influenced by birth and death rates and life expectancy</li><li>• Push and pull factors can be cultural, economic, environmental, or political</li><li>• Forced migrations include those involving refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>seekers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major historical migrations include the many different waves of migrations (forced and otherwise) to the U.S. and European and Asian colonies</li> <li>• Governments institute policies to encourage or restrict migration</li> </ul>			
<p>III. Cultural Patterns and Processes <b>SC4</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concepts of culture frame the shared behaviors of a society</li> <li>• Culture varies by place and region</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the concept of culture and identify cultural traits</li> <li>• Explain how</li> </ul>	<p>Rubenstein: Chapter s 4-7</p> <p>Palmer Chapter s 6-8</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 3 Study Guides</li> <li>2. Student produces 12 slides from the geography standpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-basic beliefs</li> <li>-hearths</li> <li>-ethnic or universal</li> <li>-human/environment interaction</li> <li>-sacred space</li> <li>-life cycle</li> <li>- death and burial</li> <li>-symbols (have shown up in MC Q's)</li> <li>-conflicts</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Roma Rights</li> <li>4. Macrocultural Regions Map</li> <li>5. Comparative</li> </ol>	6 weeks

	<p>geographers asses the spatial and place dimensions of cultural groups in the past and present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain how globalization is influencing cultural interactions and change</li> <li>• Explain cultural patterns and landscapes as they vary by place and region</li> <li>• Explain the diffusion of culture and cultural traits through time and space</li> <li>• Compare ethnic and universalizing religions and their geographic patterns</li> <li>• Explain how culture is expressed in landscapes and how land and resource use represents</li> </ul>		<p>Religions Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Holy Book Quotations</li> <li>7. Chapter 7: Ethnicities Case Studies</li> </ol> <p><u>Videos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Linguists</li> <li>• Eleventh Floor</li> <li>• German Coast Guard Trainee</li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2009 #1 2007 #2 2002 #2</p> <p><u>Political Map Quiz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East and SE Asia</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>cultural identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compare popular and folk culture and the geographic patterns associated with each</li></ul> <p><b>Students will know that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Culture is comprised of the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society</li><li>• Geographers use maps and the spatial perspective to analyze and assess language, religion, ethnicity, and gender</li><li>• Communication technologies are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people and</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>places and changing cultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance place making, and shape the global cultural landscape</li><li>• Types of diffusion include expansion, and relocation</li><li>• Ethnic religions are generally found near the hearth and spread through location diffusion</li><li>• Cultural landscapes are amalgamations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and</li></ul>			
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>linguistic characteristics, and other expressions of culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fold culture origins are usually anonymous and rooted in traditions of rural and indigenous communities</li> </ul>			
<p>IV: Political Organization of Space</p> <p><b>SC5</b> <b>SC9</b> <b>SC11</b> <b>SC12</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contemporary political map has been shaped by events of the past</li> <li>• Spatial political patterns reflect ideas of territoriality and power at a variety of scales</li> <li>• The forces of globalization challenge contemporary political-territorial arrangements</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will</b></p>	<p>Rubenstein Chapter 8</p> <p>Palmer Chapters 9-11</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 4 Study Guides</li> <li>2. Geographic Relationships between states and nations.</li> <li>3. Geographical Hot Spots (an OPTIC reading strategy activity)</li> <li>4. Fragile States Index: Analysis</li> <li>5. Who owns Antarctica?</li> <li>6. Geography of Terrorism</li> <li>7. Geography in the News: Modern Boundary Disputes</li> </ol>	<p><b>5 weeks</b></p> <p>Will be interrupted by Winter Break and the Semester Exam</p>

	<p><b>be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the structure of the contemporary political map</li> <li>• Explain the evolution of the contemporary political map</li> <li>• Evaluate the geopolitical forces that influence the contemporary political map</li> <li>• Explain the concepts of political power and territoriality</li> <li>• Evaluate the nature and function of international and internal boundaries</li> <li>• Analyze the spatial relationships between political systems and patterns of culture and economy</li> <li>• Compare forms of</li> </ul>		<p>8. Shapes of States Activity and Project</p> <p><u>Case Studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power of Place #3</li> <li>• The Outsiders</li> <li>• Changing Borders in Europe</li> </ul> <p><u>Videos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most complex international borders in the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jerry Mandering</li> <li>• U.S. Canada Border</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Walled World</li> <li>• Geopolitical Conflict in the Atlantic Ocean</li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2002 #1  2012 #1  2014 #2  2005 #1  2006 #3</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

	<p>governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe patterns of local and metropolitan governance</li><li>• Explain how the political, economic, cultural, and technological elements of globalization change sovereignty</li><li>• Apply the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces at the national scale</li></ul> <p><b>Students will know that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map</li><li>• The concept of modern nation-state began in Europe</li><li>• Independence movements and democratization have</li></ul>		<p><u>Political Map Quiz</u> *North and South America (countries and capitals)</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>shaped the political map since the end of World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources</li><li>• Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered</li><li>• Political boundaries do not always coincide with patterns of language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, and economy</li><li>• Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states</li><li>• Local and metropolitan forms of governance are subnational political units</li></ul>			
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>and have degrees of local control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to define and compare supranational forces and organizations</li> <li>• Devolution is expressed in the fragmentation of states into autonomous regions</li> <li>• Both centrifugal and centripetal forces can originate in political dimensions</li> </ul>			
<p>V. Agriculture and Land Use</p> <p><b>SC6</b></p> <p><b>SC9</b></p> <p><b>SC12</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of agriculture led to widespread alteration of the natural environment</li> <li>• Major agricultural regions reflect physical geography and</li> </ul>	<p>Rubenstein Chapter 9</p> <p>Palmer Chapters 12-14</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 5 Study Guide</li> <li>2. Board Game— student created</li> <li>3. Geography of your breakfast or your dinner...(binder) www.foodtimeline.org -something different about the food you eat</li> <li>4. scavenger hunt to supermarket</li> <li>5. putting soybeans on trial</li> </ol> <p>-three top arguments: the stakeholders</p>	4 weeks

	<p>economic forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement patterns and rural land use are reflected in the cultural landscape</li> <li>• Changes in food production and consumption present challenges and opportunities</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will be able to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals and patterns of diffusion in the first agricultural revolution</li> <li>• Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices</li> <li>• Explain the advances and</li> </ul>		<p>-FAS: Foreign Agricultural Service (resource) -you would need a jury</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Green Revolution in India</li> <li>7. Storyboard: Meatrix simulation</li> <li>8. Crop Geography</li> <li>9.</li> <li>10. Geography in the News</li> </ol> <p><u>Documents &amp; Resources</u></p> <p>-Human Geo in action Wiley Chap 8 (website)</p> <p>-The Dark Side of Chocolate -Black Gold -The Harvest “La Cosecha” -Agriculture &amp; Food Production <a href="http://www.usda.gov">www.usda.gov</a></p> <p>Movies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King Korn</li> <li>• Meatrix</li> <li>• Vice “meat hooked” you tube</li> <li>• A Place at the Table</li> <li>• Food Inc.</li> <li>• Grocery Store</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	---	--

	<p>impacts of the second agricultural revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the consequences of the Green Revolution</li> <li>• Identify agricultural production regions</li> <li>• Analyze the economic forces that influence agricultural practices</li> <li>• Explain the spatial organizations of large scale commercial agriculture</li> <li>• Explain the interdependence among regions of food production and consumption</li> <li>• Identify rural settlement patterns</li> <li>• Compare the land use zones of von Thunen's model</li> <li>• Analyze the application of</li> </ul>		<p>Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norman Bourlaug and the Green Revolution</li> <li>• America Revealed: the food machine</li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2001 #1  2012 #2  2009 #3  2014 #3  2018 #1  2007 #1  2004 #2</p> <p><u>Political Map Quiz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African countries and capitals</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	---	--



	<p>von Thunen's model to real world application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate the environmental consequences of agricultural practices</li><li>• Explain issues related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture</li><li>• Explain the changing role of women in food production and consumption</li></ul> <p><b>Students will know that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early hearths of domestication of plants and animals include SW Asia, SE Asia, and the Americas</li><li>• Agricultural regions are influenced by the natural environment</li><li>• New</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>technology and increased food production led to improvements in multi-areas world wide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Green Revolution began with the development of high yield seeds resulting in the increase in chemical and mechanized farming</li><li>• That there were many positive and negative consequences of the Green Revolution</li><li>• Plant and animal production is dependent on climatic conditions</li><li>• Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent of which they</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>reflect subsistence or commercial practices, or intensive or extensive use of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms</li><li>• Food is part of a global supply chain</li><li>• Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear</li><li>• VonThunen's model helps to explain rural land use by emphasizing the importance of transportation costs associated with distance from the market</li><li>• Environmental systems are affected</li></ul>			
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>by land use/land cover change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural innovations have resulted in ongoing debates over environmental, cultural, and health impacts</li> <li>• Factors affecting the location of processing facilities include markets, economies of scale, transportation, government policies, etc.</li> </ul>			
<p>VI. Industrialization and Economic Development  <b>SC7</b>  <b>SC11</b>  <b>SC12</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The industrial revolution, as it diffused from its hearth, facilitated improvements in standards of living</li> <li>• Measures of development are used to understand patterns of social and</li> </ul>	<p>Rubenstein Chapter 10-11  Palmer Chapters 15-17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 6 Study Guide</li> <li>2. Pick a product and trace through all sectors with a student made map (one pager poster)  primary,  secondary,  tertiary,  quaternary,  quinary...</li> </ol> <p>E.g. Hershey's</p>	<p>4 weeks</p>

	<p>economic differences at a variety of scales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development is a process that varies across space and time</li> <li>• Sustainable development is a strategy to address resource depletion and environmental degradation</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will be able to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the role of the industrial revolution in the growth and diffusion of industrialization</li> <li>• Identify the different economic sectors</li> <li>• Use Weber’s model to explain industrial location</li> <li>• Explain social and</li> </ul>		<p>3. Deindustrialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-deindustrialization in the core (flow map)</li> <li>-Rust Belt</li> </ul> <p>4. Mapping the Core-Periphery Model</p> <p>5. Industrial Locations Activity</p> <p><u>Case Studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maquiladoras in Mexico</li> <li>• Cash Flow Fever</li> <li>• Free Trade v. Command &amp; Mixed Economies</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.gapminder.org">www.gapminder.org</a> (dollar street)—activity in binder</li> <li>• Peter Menzel—photos</li> <li>• Material world</li> <li>• Pennies a Day—YouTube—microloans</li> <li>• Living on One Dollar</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>economic measures of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze spatial patterns of economic and social development</li> <li>Evaluate the role of women in economic development and gender equity in the workforce</li> <li>Analyze the causes and consequences of international trade and growing interdependence in the world economy</li> <li>Explain how economic restructuring and deindustrialization are transforming the contemporary economic landscape</li> <li>Analyze sustainability issues related to industrial</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.kiva.org">www.kiva.org</a> (maybe a Senior Men Club project)</li> <li><a href="http://www.heiferinternational.org">www.heiferinternational.org</a></li> <li>America Revealed: Made in the USA</li> <li>Allentown activity (Billy Joel)-the Bethlehem Steel tribute</li> <li><a href="http://www.learner.org">www.learner.org</a> (power of place)</li> <li><a href="https://wetheconomy.com/">https://wetheconomy.com/</a></li> </ul> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2008 #3 2001 #3 2004 #1 2013 #1 2006 #2</p> <p><u>Political Map Quiz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pacific Rim</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>development</p> <p><b>Students will know that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Industrialization began in response to new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources</li><li>• The economy consists of primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors</li><li>• Weber's model emphasized the owners' desire to limit transportation costs</li><li>• Measures of social and economic development include GNI per capita, sectoral structure of an economy, income distribution,</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>fertility rates, infant mortality rates, access to health care, and literacy rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Models like Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth and Wallerstein's World Systems Theory help explain spatial variations in development</li><li>• Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities</li><li>• Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade</li><li>• Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>decline in jobs in manufacturing regions and to the relocation of a significant segment of the workforce to other areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development addressed issues of natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the costs and effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change, as well as issues of human health, well-being, and social and economic equity</li> </ul>			
<p>VII. Cities and Urban Land Use</p> <p><b>SC8</b> <b>SC9</b> <b>SC11</b> <b>SC12</b></p>	<p><b>Students will understand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The form, function, and size of urban settlements are constantly changing</li> </ul>	<p>Rubenstein Chapter 12-13</p> <p>Palmer Chapters 18-20</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unit 7 Study Guide</li> <li>2. U.S. Urban Growth Stages Chart</li> </ol> <p>-stages -transportation -patterns -etc</p>	<p>4 weeks</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Models help to understand the distribution and size of cities</li> <li>• Models of internal city structure and urban development provide a framework for urban analysis</li> <li>• Built landscapes and social space reflect the attitudes and values of a population</li> <li>• Urban areas face economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental challenges</li> </ul> <p><b>Students are able to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the factors that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization</li> <li>• Apply models</li> </ul>		<p>3. The Urban Game</p> <p>4. Photographic scavenger Hunt: (binder)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-placelessness</li> <li>-situation</li> <li>-sense of place</li> <li>-ethnic neighborhood</li> <li>-site</li> <li>-tourism</li> <li>-smart growth</li> <li>-cemetery</li> <li>-new urbanism</li> <li>-gentrification</li> <li>-etc.</li> </ul> <p>5. New NFL Franchise Locations: Group Project</p> <p>6. World of Nations Fieldtrip: March 2, 2019</p> <p><u>Case Studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bid Rent Theory (need to know)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2015 the largest cities are in the developing world: pattern is urbanization moving to the developing world : pros &amp; cons</li> </ul>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>to explain the hierarchy and interaction patterns of urban settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the models of internal city structure and urban development</li> <li>• Analyze residential land use in terms of low, medium, and high-density housing</li> <li>• Evaluate the infrastructure of cities explain the planning and design issues and political organization of urban areas</li> <li>• Analyze the demographic composition and population characteristics of cities using quantitative and qualitative data</li> <li>• Evaluate problems and</li> </ul>		<p><u>Movies ,Documentaries, &amp; Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outsourcing</li> <li>• Adam Ruins Everything: The Suburbs</li> <li>• Geo inquiries</li> <li>• Access to GIS=</li> <li>• Totsi— documentary</li> <li>• Slum Dog Millionaire</li> <li>• City of God –Rio...</li> <li>• Sprawling from Grace—documentary</li> <li>• Deadmalls.com (website)</li> <li>• How Cities Work: discovery channel</li> <li>• 5 myths of suburbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greening the Ghetto</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Gentrification Q2: 2018</p> <p><u>FRQ's</u></p> <p>2013 #3 2009 #2 2003 #1 2002 #3 2004 #3 2005 #3 2018 #2</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>solutions associated with growth and decline within urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate problems associated with urban sustainability</li> </ul> <p><b>Students will know that</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities</li> <li>• Improvements in agriculture and transportation, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization</li> <li>• Megacities are rapidly increasing in countries of the periphery and</li> </ul>		<p><u>Map Quiz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Industrial Regions</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	---	--

	<p>semiperiphery and experience economic, social, political, and environmental challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Models that are useful for explaining the distribution and size of cities include the rank-size rule, the law of primate city, and Christaller's central place theory</li><li>• Classic models that are useful for explaining the internal structures of cities and urban development are the Burgess concentric zone model, the Hoyt sector model, and the Harris Ulman multiple-nuclei model</li><li>• Residential buildings and patterns of</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>land use reflect a city's culture, technological capabilities, and cycles of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic development and interconnection within a metropolitan area are dependent upon the location and quality of infrastructure.</li><li>• Sustainable design initiatives include walkable mixed-use commercial and residential areas and smart-growth policies</li><li>• Quantitative information about a city's population is provided by census and survey data</li><li>• Economic and social problems associated</li></ul>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>with the growth and decline of urban communities include housing and insurance discrimination, housing affordability, access to food stores, disamenity zones, zones of abandonment, and gentrification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use and environmental problems associated with the growth and decline of urban communities include suburban sprawl, sanitation, air and water quality, remediation and redevelopment of brown fields, farmland protection, and energy use</li> </ul>			
<b>REVIEW</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice tests</li> </ul>	<b>2 Weeks</b>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 after school review sessions</li><li>• Multiple graded in-class assessments</li></ul>	
--	--	--	---	--