

APHG 2019-2020 Course and Exam Description

Unit	Unit Title	Weighting
1	Thinking Geographically	8-10%
2	Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	12-17%
3	Cultural Patterns and Processes	12-17%
4	Political Patterns and Processes	12-17%
5	Agricultural and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	12-17%
6	Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	12-17%
7	Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	12-17%

- **Big Idea 1: Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO);** spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors
- **Big Idea 2: Impacts and Interactions (IMP);** complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions
- **Big Idea 3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change (SPS);** a spatial perspective allows for a focus on the ways phenomena are related to one another in particular places, which in turn allows for the examination of human organization and its environmental consequences.

I. Thinking Geographically			
Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
1.1 Introduction to Maps			
IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.	IMP-1.A: Identify types of maps, the types of information presented in maps, and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP-1.A.1: Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps. • IMP-1.A.2: Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation. • IMP-1.A.3: All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction. 	3A - Data Analysis - Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
1.2 Geographic Data			
IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.	IMP-1.B: Identify different methods of geographic data collection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP-1.B.1: Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals. • IMP-1.B.2: Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization. • IMP-1.B.3: Spatial information can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation. 	3A - Data Analysis - Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
1.3 The Power of Geographic Data			
IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.	IMP-1.C: Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP-1.C.1: Geospatial and geographical data, including census data and satellite imagery, are used at all scales for personal, business and organizational, and governmental decision- making purposes. 	3B – Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
1.4 Spatial Concepts			
PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.	PSO-1.A: Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-1.A.1: Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern. 	3B - Data Analysis - Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
1.5 Human-Environmental Interaction			
PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.	PSO-1.B: Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-1.B.1: Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use. • PSO-1.B.2: Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism. 	1B - Concepts and Processes - Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
1.6 Scales of Analysis			
PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.	PSO-1.C: Define scales of analysis used by geographers. PSO-1.D: Explain what scales of analysis reveal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-1.C.1: Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local. • PSO-1.D.1: Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data. 	5A – Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.
1.7 Regional Analysis			
SPS-1: Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.	SPS-1.A: Describe different ways that geographers define regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-1.A.1: Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity. • SPS-1.A.2: Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular • SPS-1.A.3: Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping. • SPS-1.A.4: Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales. 	1A – Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.

II. Population and Migration

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
2.1 Population Distribution			
PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.A: Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.A.1: Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.• PSO-2.A.2: Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.	3A - Data Analysis – <i>Identify</i> the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
	PSO-2.B: Define methods geographers use to calculate population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.B.1: The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.	
	PSO-2.C: Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.C.1 The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.	
2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution			
PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.D: Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.D.1: Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.• PSO-2.D.2: Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.	2C – Spatial Relationships – Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
2.3 Population Composition			
PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.E: Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.E.1: Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.	2A – Spatial Relationships - Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.
	PSO-2.F: Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-2.F.1: Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.	
2.4 Population Dynamics			
IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.	IMP-2.A: Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IMP-2.A.1: Demographic factors that determine a population’s growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.• IMP-2.A.2: Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.• IMP-2.A.3: Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.	3C – Data Analysis - Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

II. Population and Migration

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
2.5 Demographic Transition Model AND 2.6 Malthusian Theory			
IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.	IMP-2.B: Explain theories of population growth and decline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-2.B.1: The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time. IMP-2.B.2: The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates. IMP-2.B.3: Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences. 	3B - Data Analysis - Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
2.7 Population Policies			
SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	SPS-2.A: Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS-2.A.1: Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pro-natalist, anti-natalist, and immigration policies. 	2C – Spatial Relationships – Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
2.8 Women and Demographic Change			
SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	SPS-2.B: Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS-2.B.1: Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world. SPS-2.B.2: Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration. 	3B - Data Analysis - Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
2.9 Aging Populations			
SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	SPS-2.C: Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS-2.C.1: Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy. SPS-2.C.2: An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio. 	2C – Spatial Relationships – Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
2.10 Causes of Migration			
IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.	IMP-2.C: Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-2.C.1: Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors. IMP-2.C.2: Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political. 	2B – Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

II. Population and Migration

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
2.11 Forced and Voluntary Migration			
IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors	IMP-2.D: Describe types of forced and voluntary migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-2.D.1: Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers. IMP-2.D.2: Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban. 	1D – Concepts and Processes - Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.
2.12 Effects of Migration			
IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors	IMP-2.E: Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-2.E.1: Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects. 	2B – Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

III. Cultural Geography

3.1 Introduction to Culture			
PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.	PSO-3.A: Define the characteristics, attitudes, and traits that influence geographers when they study culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-3.A.1: Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society. PSO-3.A.2: Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use. PSO-3.A.3: Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference. 	4A – Source Analysis - Identify the different types of information presented in visual resources.
3.2 Cultural Landscapes			
PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.	PSO-3.B: Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-3.B.1: Cultural landscapes are combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupation, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns. 	4B – Source Analysis - Describe the spatial patterns presented in visual sources.
	PSO-3.C: Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-3.C.1: Attitudes toward ethnicity and gender, including the role of women in the workforce; ethnic neighborhoods; and indigenous communities and lands help shape the use of space in a given society. 	

III. Cultural Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
3.3 Cultural Patterns			
PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.	PSO-3.D: Explain patterns and landscapes of language, religion, ethnicity, and gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-3.D.1: Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance place-making, and shape the global cultural landscape. PSO-3.D.2: Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces. 	4C – Source Analysis - Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.
3.4 Types of Diffusion			
IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.	IMP-3.A: Define the types of diffusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-3.A.1: Relocation and expansion—including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion—are types of diffusion. 	1D – Concepts and Processes - Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.
3.5 Historical Causes of Diffusion			
SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time	SPS-3.A: Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS-3.A.1: Interactions between and among cultural traits and larger global forces can lead to new forms of cultural expression; for example, creolization and lingua franca. SPS-3.A.2: Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture. 	2C – Spatial Relationships – Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
3.6 Contemporary Causes of Diffusion			
SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time	SPS-3.A: Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS-3.A.3: Cultural ideas and practices are socially constructed and change through both small-scale and large-scale processes such as urbanization and globalization. These processes come to bear on culture through media, technological change, politics, economics, and social relationships. SPS-3.A.4: Communication technologies, such as the internet and the time-space convergence, are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people; changing cultural practices, as in the increasing use of English and the loss of indigenous languages; and creating cultural convergence and divergence. 	5B – Scale Analysis - Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

III. Cultural Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
3.7 Diffusion of Religion and Language			
IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.	IMP-3.B Explain what factors lead to the diffusion of universalizing and ethnic religions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP-3.B.1: Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths. • IMP-3.B.2: Diffusion of language families, including Indo-European, and religious patterns and distributions can be visually represented on maps, in charts and toponyms, and in other representations. • IMP-3.B.3: Religions have distinct places of origin from which they diffused to other locations through different processes. Practices and belief systems impacted how widespread the religion diffused. • IMP-3.B.4: Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion. • IMP-3.B.5: Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth or spread through relocation diffusion. 	4E – Source Analysis - Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.
3.8 Effects of Diffusion			
SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.	SPS-3.B: Explain how the process of diffusion results in changes to the cultural landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-3.B.1: Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture. 	2B – Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

IV. Political Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
4.1 Introduction to Political Geography			
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	PSO-4.A: For world political maps: a. Define the different types of political entities. b. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-4.A.1: Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map. • PSO-4.A.2: Types of political entities include nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations. 	4A – Source Analysis - Identify the different types of information presented in visual resources.

IV. Political Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
4.2 Political Processes			
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	PSO-4.B: Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-4.B.1: The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world. PSO-4.B.2: Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries. 	3E – Data Analysis - Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.
4.3 Political Power and Territoriality			
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	PSO-4.C: Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-4.C.1: Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points. PSO-4.C.2: Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land. 	5B – Scale Analysis - Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
4.4 Defining Political Boundaries			
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.A: Define types of political boundaries used by geographers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-4.A.1: Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries. 	1D – Concepts and Processes - Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.
4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries			
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.B: Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-4.B.1: Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested. IMP-4.B.2: Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. However, some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy, such as the Berlin Conference. IMP-4.B.3: Land and maritime boundaries and international agreements can influence national or regional identity and encourage or discourage international or internal interactions and disputes over resources. IMP-4.B.4: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters, established territorial seas, and exclusive economic zones. 	5D – Scale Analysis - Explain the degree to which geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.

IV. Political Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
4.6 Internal Boundaries			
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.B: Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-4.B.5: Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales.	5A – Scale Analysis - Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.
4.7 Forms of Governance			
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.C: Define federal and unitary states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-4.C.1: Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states.	2A – Spatial Relationships - Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.
	IMP-4.D: Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-4.D.1: Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers.	
4.8 Defining Devolutionary Factors			
SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty	SPS-4.A: Define factors that lead to the devolution of states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SPS-4.A.1: Factors that can lead to the devolution of states include the division of groups by physical geography, ethnic separatism, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, economic and social problems, and irredentism.	3E – Data Analysis - Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.

IV. Political Geography

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty			
SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty	SPS-4.B: Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-4.B.1: Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions; subnational political territorial units, such as those within Spain, Belgium, Canada, and Nigeria; or when states disintegrate, as happened in Eritrea, South Sudan, East Timor, and states that were part of the former Soviet Union. • SPS-4.B.2: Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization. • SPS-4.B.3: Global efforts to address transnational and environmental challenges and to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and military alliances help to further supranationalism. • SPS-4.B.4: Supranational organizations—including the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Arctic Council, and African Union— can challenge state sovereignty by limiting the economic or political actions of member states. 	5C – Scale Analysis - Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.
4.10 Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces			
SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty	SPS-4.C: Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-4.C.1: Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements. • SPS-4.C.2: Centripetal forces can lead to ethno-nationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion. 	5C – Scale Analysis - Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.

V. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
5.1 Introduction to Agriculture			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.A: Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-5.A.1: Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as the Mediterranean climate and tropical climates.• PSO-5.A.2: Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.• PSO-5.A.3: Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.
5.2 Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.B: Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PSO-5.B.1: Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.• PSO-5.B.2: Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear.• PSO-5.B.3: Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.	4D – Source Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.
5.3 Agricultural Origins and Diffusions			
SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	SPS-5.A: Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPS-5.A.1: Early hearths of domestication of plants and animals arose in the Fertile Crescent and several other regions of the world, including the Indus River Valley, Southeast Asia, and Central America.	2B – Spatial Relationships - Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
	SPS-5.B: Explain how plants and animals diffused globally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPS-5.B.1: Patterns of diffusion, such as the Columbian Exchange and the agricultural revolutions, resulted in the global spread of various plants and animals.	
5.4 The Second Agricultural Revolution			
SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	SPS-5.C: Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPS-5.C.1: New technology and increased food production in the second agricultural revolution led to better diets, longer life expectancies, and more people available for work in factories.	4D – Source Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.
5.5 The Green Revolution			
SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	SPS-5.D: Explain the consequences of the Green Revolution on food supply and the environment in the developing world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPS-5.D.1: The Green Revolution was characterized in agriculture by the use of high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, and mechanized farming.• SPS-5.D.2: The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment.	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.

V. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
5.6 Agricultural Production Regions			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.C: Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-5.C.1: Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices (monocropping or monoculture). PSO-5.C.2: Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs (bid-rent theory). 	2E – Spatial Relationships - Explain the degree to which geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects in different contexts and regions of the world.
5.7 Spatial Organization of Agriculture			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.C: Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-5.C.3: Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms. PSO-5.C.4: Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products. PSO-5.C.5: Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land. 	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.
5.8 Von Thünen Model			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.D: Describe how the von Thünen model is used to explain patterns of agricultural production at various scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-5.D.1: Von Thünen's model helps to explain rural land use by emphasizing the importance of transportation costs associated with distance from the market; however, regions of specialty farming do not always conform to von Thünen's concentric rings. 	5B – Scale Analysis - Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
5.9 The Global System of Agriculture			
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.E: Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-5.E.1: Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain. PSO-5.E.2: Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities. PSO-5.E.3: The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade. 	5D – Scale Analysis - Explain the degree to which geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.

V. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
5.10 Consequences of Agricultural Practices			
IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.	IMP-5.A: Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-5.A.1: Environmental effects of agricultural land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts. IMP-5.A.2: Agricultural practices—including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape. IMP-5.A.3: Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose. 	2E – Spatial Relationships - Explain the degree to which geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects in different contexts and regions of the world.
5.11 Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture			
IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.	IMP-5.B: Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-5.B.1: Agricultural innovations such as biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and aquaculture have been accompanied by debates over sustainability, soil and water usage, reductions in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use. IMP-5.B.2: Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements relating to individual food choice, such as urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts. IMP-5.B.3: Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, as in cases of food insecurity and food deserts; problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization. IMP-5.B.4: The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices. 	4D – Source Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.
5.12 Women in Agriculture			
IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and	IMP-5.C: Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMP-5.C.1: The role of females in food production, distribution, and consumption varies in many places depending on the type of production involved. 	3D – Data Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

challenges.			
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PSO – Patterns and Spatial Organization **IMP** – Impacts and Interactions **SPS**: Spatial Process and Societal Change

VI. Cities and Urban Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
6.1 The Origin and Influences of Urbanization			
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.A: Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-6.A.1: Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities. PSO-6.A.2: Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization. 	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.
6.2 Cities Across the World			
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.A: Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-6.A.3: Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery. PSO-6.A.4: Processes of suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization have created new land-use forms—including edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs—and new challenges. 	5B – Scale Analysis - Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
6.3 Cities and Globalization			
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.B: Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-6.B.1: World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization. PSO-6.B.2: Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes. 	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.
6.4 The Size and Distribution of Cities			
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.C: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-6.C.1: Principles that are useful for explaining the distribution and size of cities include rank-size rule, the primate city, gravity, and Christaller's central place theory. 	2C – Spatial Relationships - Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
6.5 The Internal Structure of Cities			
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.D: Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSO-6.D.1: Models and theories that are useful for explaining internal structures of cities include the Burgess concentric-zone model, the Hoyt sector model, the Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model, the galactic city model, bid-rent theory, and urban models drawn from Latin America, 	1E – Concepts and Processes - Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a

		Southeast Asia, and Africa.	specified context.
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PSO – Patterns and Spatial Organization **IMP** – Impacts and Interactions **SPS**: Spatial Process and Societal Change

VI. Cities and Urban Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
6.6 Density and Land Use			
IMP-6: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.	IMP-6.A: Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-6.A.1: Residential buildings and patterns of land use reflect and shape the city's culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, and infilling.	3D – Data Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.
6.7 Infrastructure			
IMP-6: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.	IMP-6.B: Explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-6.B.1: The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.	3C – Data Analysis - Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.
6.8 Urban Sustainability			
IMP-6: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.	IMP-6.C: Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-6.C.1: Sustainable design initiatives and zoning practices include mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, and smart-growth policies, including New Urbanism, greenbelts, and slow-growth cities.	2C – Spatial Relationships - Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts , processes, models, or theories.
	IMP-6.D: Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-6.D.1: Praise for urban design initiatives includes the reduction of sprawl, improved walkability and transportation, improved and diverse housing options, improved livability and promotion of sustainable options. Criticisms include increased housing costs, possible de facto segregation, and the potential loss of historical or place character.	
6.9 Urban Data			
IMP-6: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.	IMP-6.E: Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IMP-6.E.1: Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.IMP-6.E.2: Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.	3E – Data Analysis - Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.

VI. Cities and Urban Land-Use

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
6.10 Challenges of Urban Changes			
SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.	SPS-6.A: Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-6.A.1: As urban populations move within a city, economic and social challenges result, including: issues related to housing and housing discrimination such as redlining, blockbusting, and affordability; access to services; rising crime; environmental injustice; and the growth of disamenity zones or zones of abandonment. • SPS-6.A.2: Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased. • SPS-6.A.3: Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements. • SPS-6.A.4: Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences. • SPS-6.A.5: Functional and geographic fragmentation of governments—the way government agencies and institutions are dispersed between state, county, city, and neighborhood levels—presents challenges in addressing urban issues. 	4E – Source Analysis - Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.
6.11 Challenges of Urban Sustainability			
SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.	SPS-6.B: Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-6.B.1: Challenges to urban sustainability include suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use. • SPS-6.B.2: Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields, establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies. 	2D – Spatial Relationships - Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.

VII. Industrial and Economic Development

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
7.1 The Industrial Revolution			
SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	SPS-7.A: Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-7.A.1: Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources. • SPS-7.A.2: As industrialization spread it caused food supplies to increase and populations to grow; it allowed workers to seek new industrial jobs in the cities and changed class structures. • SPS-7.A.3: Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism. 	4D – Source Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.
7.2 Economic Sectors and Patterns			
SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	SPS-7.B: Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-7.B.1: The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns. • SPS-7.B.2: Labor, transportation (including shipping containers), the break-of-bulk point, least cost theory, markets, and resources influence the location of manufacturing such as core, semi periphery, and periphery locations. 	2B – Spatial Relationships - Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
7.3 Measures of Development			
SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	SPS-7.C: Describe social and economic measures of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-7.C.1: Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita; sectoral structure of an economy, both formal and informal; income distribution; fertility rates; infant mortality rates; access to health care; use of fossil fuels and renewable energy; and literacy rates. • SPS-7.C.2: Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation. • SPS-7.C.3: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development. 	3F – Data Analysis - Explain possible limitations of the data provided.

VII. Industrial and Economic Development

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
7.4 Women and Economic Development			
SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	SPS-7.D: Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-7.D.1: The roles of women change as countries develop economically. • SPS-7.D.2: Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities. • SPS-7.D.3: Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living. 	3D – Data Analysis - Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.
7.5 Theories of Development			
SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	SPS-7.E: Explain different theories of economic and social development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPS-7.E.1: Different theories, such as Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein's World System Theory, dependency theory, and commodity dependence, help explain spatial variations in development. 	1E – Concepts and Processes - Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.
7.6 Trade and the World Economy			
PSO-7: Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.	PSO-7.A: Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-7.A.1: Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade. • PSO-7.A.2: Neoliberal policies, including free trade agreements, have created new organizations, spatial connections, and trade relationships, such as the EU, World Trade Organization (WTO), Mercosur, and OPEC, that foster greater globalization. • PSO-7.A.3: Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs. • PSO-7.A.4: Global financial crises (e.g., debt crises), international lending agencies (e.g., the International Monetary Fund), and strategies of development (e.g., microlending) demonstrate how different economies have become more closely connected, even interdependent. 	5B – Scale Analysis - Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

VII. Industrial and Economic Development

Enduring Understandings (Students will understand that ...)	Learning Objectives (Students will be able to ...)	Essential Knowledge (Students will know that ...)	Suggested Skill
7.7 Changes as a Result of the World Economy			
PSO-7: Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.	PSO-7.A: Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSO-7.A.5: Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries. • PSO-7.A.6: In countries outside the core, the growth of industry has resulted in the creation of new manufacturing zones—including special economic zones, free-trade zones, and export processing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs. • PSO-7.A.7: The contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by post-Fordist methods of production, multiplier effects, economies of scale, agglomeration, just-in-time delivery, the emergence of service sectors, high technology industries, and growth poles. 	4F – Source Analysis - Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.
7.8 Sustainable Development			
IMP-7: Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.	IMP-7.A: Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP-7.A.1: Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change. • IMP-7.A.2: Ecotourism is tourism based in natural environments—often environments that are threatened by looming industrialization or development—that frequently helps to protect the environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population. • IMP-7.A.3: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects. 	5D – Scale Analysis - Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.