**Part I**

**AP Human Geography Course Syllabus Spring 2019**

**Start/End Dates- January 8- May 23, 2019**

**Days/Times:** 9-10 MTF, 9-11 W

**Location:** Monarch High, Louisville, CO 80027 Room C125

**Instructor:** Kristin Kerr Gannon, M.A. AP Institute trained, August 2012, Cherry Creek High School, Denver.

**Office Hours:** 2pm-3pm, MTF, Wed. 8:15-9:15

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**Part II**

**Required Textbooks/Readings:**

*Introduction to Human Geography* by James Rubenstein, 12th edition, Prentice Hall, 2011.

**Supplemental Resources:**

Goodes Atlas, 20th edition, John C. Hudson, Editor, Rand McNally 2000

*The New York Times* (current issues in geography)

*The Economist* ( current issues in geography)

*The Power of Place: World Regional Geography*. Video series, The Annenberg/CPB Collection, 1996

*World in Balance.* Video series. NOVA/WGBH, Boston, 1996

ArcView GIS software

ESRI SpatilaLABS

**Part III**

**Course Description**: Introduction to Human Geography will prepare students to systematically study, analyze, interpret, and integrate the patterns and processes that have shaped our knowledge, use, and alteration of Earth’s surface. By means of creating a geographic schematic, students will view the world around them from a spatial perspective. The main topics include: population, cultural patterns and processes, political organization of space, agricultural and rural land use, industrialization and economic development, cities and urban land use.

**Course Objectives:**

1. By the end of this semester course, students should be able to: know about people, places and environments,
2. Know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change,
3. Understand how economic, political, cultural and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, interdependence, cooperation and conflict,
4. Understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and change in meaning, use, distribution and importance of resource,
5. Apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and the present and to plan for the future,
6. Discuss facts and formulate opinions on geographic topics such as women and micro-credit as a development strategy.

**Part IV**

**Evaluation/Grading Procedures**

Weighted grades as follows

**PPP** (practice, prep, and participation) **15%** (Chapter outlines/ Grademakers, in-class/solo/group work)

**Formative** quizzes and projects **30%** (announced and pop, over readings and lectures; some in-class projects, solo/group and graded discussions)

**Summative** exams and unit tests **55%** (4 & 5 multiple choice & free response questions)

Grades will be posted using the Infinite Campus system. Assignments will be assigned through [www.schoology.com](http://www.schoology.com).

Grading scale:

90%-100% A

80%-89% B

70%-79% C

60%-69% D

below 59% F

**Topics/Schedule of Activities**

**Unit I- Jan.** 2 wks**: Population & Migration:** Growth & movement of people

**Chapters 2, 3** (13-17% test)

A. Geographical analysis of population

1. Density, distribution, and scale
2. Implications of various densities and distributions
3. Composition: age, sex, income, education, and ethnicity
4. Patterns of fertility, mortality, and health

B. Population growth and decline over time and space.

1. Historical trends and projections for the future
2. Theories of population growth and decline include the Demographic Transition Model
3. Regional variations of demographic transition
4. Effects of national population policies: promoting population growth in some countries and reducing fertility rates in others
5. Environmental impacts of population change on water use, food supplies, biodiversity, the atmosphere, and climate
6. Population and natural hazards: impacts on policy, economy, and society

C. Migration

1. Types of migration: transitional, internal, chain, step, seasonal agriculture (e.g., transhumance) and rural to urban
2. Major historical migrations
3. Push and pull factors, and migration in relation to employment and quality of life
4. Refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons
5. Consequences of migration: socioeconomic, cultural, environmental, and political; immigration policies, remittances

Activities include: Lecture, demographic transition and population Pyramid research at US census.gov, film, and graded discussion on overpopulation, vocabulary activities, exam with CRQ

**Unit II- Feb** 3 wks**: Cultural Patterns and Processes:** Folk & popular culture, language cultures, religious cultures, ethnicity

**Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7** (13-17% of test)

A. Concepts of culture

1. Culture traits
2. Diffusion patterns
3. Acculturation, assimilation, and multiculturalism
4. Cultural region, vernacular regions, cultural hearths
5. Globalization and the effects of technology on culture

B. Cultural differences and regional patterns

1. Language and communications
2. Religion and sacred spaces
3. Ethnicity and nationalism
4. Cultural differences in attitudes toward gender
5. Popular and folk culture
6. Cultural conflicts, and law & policy to protect culture

C. Cultural landscapes and cultural identity

1. Symbolic landscapes and sense of place
2. The formation of identity and place making
3. Differences in cultural attitudes and practices toward the environment
4. Indigenous peoples

Activities include: Lecture, film, culture feast, conflict research & presentation, vocabulary activity, exam with CRQ

**Unit III- Mar** 3 wks**: Political Organization of Space:** Political organization of space

**Chapters 8** (13-17% test)

A. Territorial dimensions of politics

1. The concepts of political power and territoriality
2. The nature, meaning, and function of boundaries
3. Influences of boundaries on identity, interaction, and exchange
4. Federal and unitary states, confederations, centralized government, and forms of governance
5. Spatial relationships between political systems and patterns of ethnicity, economy, and gender

B. Evolution of the contemporary political pattern

1. The nation-state concept
2. Colonialism and imperialism
3. Democratization
4. Fall of communism and legacy of the Cold War
5. Patterns of local, regional, and metropolitan governance

C. Changes and challenges to political-territorial arrangements

1. Changing nature of sovereignty
2. Fragmentation, unification, and cooperation
3. Supranationalism and international alliances
4. Devolution of countries: centripetal and centrifugal forces
5. Armed conflicts, war, and terrorism

Activities include: Lecture, vocabulary, EU research, and exam

**Unit IV- Mar** 2 wks**: Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use:** Rural land use and food production

**Chapter 10, 14** (13-17% test)

A. Development and diffusion of agriculture

1. Neolithic Agricultural Revolution
2. Second Agricultural Revolution
3. Green Revolution
4. Large scale commercial agricultural and agribusiness

B. Major agricultural production regions

1. Agricultural systems associated with major bioclimatic zones
2. Variations within major zones and effect of markets
3. Interdependence among regions of food production and consumption

C. Rural land use and settlement patters

1. Models of agricultural land use, including von Thünen’s model
2. Settlement patterns associated with major agriculture types: subsistence cash cropping, plantation mixed farming, monoculture, pastoralism, ranching, forestry fishing and aquaculture
3. Land use/land cover change: irrigation, desertification, deforestation, wetland destruction, conservation efforts to protect or restore natural land cover, and global impacts
4. Roles of women in agriculture production and farming communities

D. Issues in contemporary commercial agriculture

1. Biotechnology, including genetically modified organisms (GMO)
2. Spatial organization of industrial agriculture, including the transition in land use to large-scale commercial farming and factors affecting the location of processing facilities
3. Environmental issues: soil degradation, overgrazing, river and aquifer depletion, animal wastes, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use
4. Organic farming, crop rotation, value-added specialty foods, regional appellations, fair trade, and eat-local food movements
5. Global food distribution, malnutrition, and famine

Activities include: Lecture, GIGI kit, mapping, vocabulary activity, graded discussion on genetic engineering, exam

**Unit V-April** 2 wks**: Industrialization and Economic Development**

**Chapters 9, 11, 14** (13-17% test)

A. Growth and diffusion of industrialization

1. The changing roles of energy and technology
2. Industrial Revolution
3. Models of economic development: Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth and Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory
4. Geographic critiques of models of industrial location: bid rent, Weber’s comparative costs of transportation and industrial location in relation to resources, location of retailing and service industries, and local economic development within competitive global systems of corporations and finance

B. Social and economic measures of development

1. Gross domestic product and GDP per capita
2. Human Development Index
3. Gender Inequality Index
4. Income disparity and the Gini coefficient
5. Changes in fertility and mortality
6. Access to health care, education, utilities, and sanitation

C. Contemporary patterns and impacts of industrialization and development

1. Spatial organization of the world economy
2. Variations in levels of development
3. Deindustrialization, economic restructuring, and the rise of service and high technology economics
4. Globalization, manufacturing in newly industrialized countries (NICs), and the international division of labor
5. Natural resource depletion, pollution, and climate changes
6. Sustainable development
7. Government development initiatives: local, regional, and national policies
8. Women in development and gender equity in the workforce

Activities include: lecture, decision simulation, graphing, vocabulary activity, and exam.

**Unit VI- April/May** 3 wks**: Cities and Urban Land Use**

**Chapters 12, 13** (13-17% test)

A. Development and character of cities

1. Origin of cities; site and situation characteristics
2. Forces driving urbanization
3. Borchert’s epochs of urban transportation development
4. World cities and megacities
5. Suburbanization processes

B. Models of urban hierarchies: reasons for the distribution and size of cities

1. Gravity model
2. Christaller’s central place theory
3. Rank-size rule
4. Primate cities

C. Models of internal city structure and urban development strengths model limitations

1. Burgess concentric zone model
2. Hoyt sector model
3. Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model
4. Galactic city model
5. Models of cities in Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and South Asia

D. Built environment and social space

1. Types of residential buildings
2. Transportation and utility infrastructure
3. Political organization of urban areas
4. Urban planning and design (e.g. gated communities, New Urbanism, and smart-growth policies
5. Census data on urban ethnicity, gender, migration, and socioeconomic status
6. Characteristics and types of edge cities: boomburgs, greenfields, uptowns

E. Contemporary urban issues

1. Housing and insurance discrimination, and access to food stores
2. Changing demographic, employment, and social structures
3. Uneven development, zones of abandonment, disamenity, and gentrification
4. Suburban sprawl and urban sustainability problems: land and energy use, cost of expanding public education service, home financing and debt crises
5. Urban environmental issues: transportation, sanitation, air and water quality, remediation of brownfields, farmland protection, and new urbanism

Activities include: lecture, diagramming, film, vocabulary activity & exam with CRQ

**Unit VII- January** 2 wks**: Geography Perspectives**

**Chapter 1** (5-10% test)

A. Geography as a field of inquiry

B. Major geographical concepts underlying the geographical perspective: location, space, place, scale, pattern, nature and society, regionalization, globalization, and gender issues

B. Key geographical skills

1. How to use and think about maps and geospatial data
2. How to understand and interpret the implications of associations among phenomena in places
3. How to recognize and interpret at different scales the relationships among patterns and processes
4. How to define regions and evaluate the regionalization process

D. Use of geospatial technologies, such as GIS, remote sensing, global positioning systems (GPS), and online maps

E. Sources of geographical information and ideas: the field, census data, online data, aerial photography, and satellite imagery.

F. Identification of major world regions