

Southern York County School District Instructional Plan

AP Human Geography

Grade Level: 11

Textbook(s)/Instructional Materials Used: The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography (12th Edition); ISBN: 978-0134206233; Pearson Publishing

Dates: August - September

Unit 1 – Thinking Geographically

Stage 1 – Desired Results

PA Standard(s)/Assessment Anchors Addressed:

Geography: 12

Geographic Tools Use geographic tools to analyze information about the interaction between people, places, and the environment. (7.1.12.A)

Location of Places and Regions Assess how physical changes to a region may have global impact. (7.1.12.B)

Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems. (7.2.12.A)

Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B)

History: 12

Impact of Continuity and Change on PA History Evaluate continuity and change in Pennsylvania are interrelated to the US and the world. Belief systems and religions Commerce and industry Technology Politics and government Physical and human geography Social organizations (8.2.12.C)

Conflict and Cooperation (PA) Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations in Pennsylvania have influenced the growth and development of the US and the world. Ethnicity and race Working conditions Immigration Military conflict Economic stability (8.2.12.D)

Understanding(s):

Students will understand

1. Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.
2. Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.
3. Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctly spatial perspective.

Essential Question(s):

- Why do geographers study relationships and patterns among and between places?
- How do geographers use maps to help them discover patterns and relationships in the world?
- How do geographers use a spatial perspective to analyze complex issues and relationships?

Learning Objectives:

Students will know...

- Types of maps (reference maps and thematic maps)
- Types of spatial patterns represented on maps including absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.
- All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.
- Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.

Students will be able to:

- Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
- Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
- Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
- Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization. • 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. • 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. • Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern. • Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use. • Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism. • Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local. • Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of data. • Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or patterns of activity. • Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular. • Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping. • Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
Dates: September - October	Unit 2 – Population and Migration Part 1
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
<p>PA Core State Assessments/Standards:</p> <p>Geography: 12 Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems. (7.2.12.A)</p> <p>Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A)</p> <p>Impact of Physical Systems on People Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems. (7.4.12.A)</p> <p>History: 12 Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations in Pennsylvania have influenced the growth and development of the US and the world. Ethnicity and race Working conditions Immigration Military conflict Economic stability (8.2.12.D)</p>	

<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where and how people live is essential to understanding global, cultural, political, and economic patterns. 2. Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors. 3. Changes in population have long and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns? • How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population? • How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics?
<p>Learning Objectives: <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical factors (climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (culture, economics, history, and politics) influence the distribution of population. • Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis. • The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural. • The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land. • Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care. • Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity. • Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales. • Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services. • Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates. • The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time. • The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates. • Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences. • Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies. • Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world. • Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration. • Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy. 	<p><i>Students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales. • Define methods geographers use to calculate population density. • Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate density. • Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment. • Describe the elements of population composition used by geographers. • Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition. • Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline. • Explain theories of population growth and decline. • Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition. • Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world. • Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population. • Explain how different causal factors encourage migration. • Describe types of forced and voluntary migration. • Explain historical and contemporary effects of migration.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio. • Migration is commonly divided into push and pull factors. • Push/pull factors and intervening obstacles/opportunities can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political. • Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers. • Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban. • Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects. 	
Dates: November - December	Unit 3 – Cultural Patterns and Processes
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
<p>PA Core State Assessments/Standards:</p> <p>Civics and Government: 12 Evaluate the role of nationalism in uniting and dividing citizens. (5.1.12.F)</p> <p>Evaluate the role of mass media in world politics. (5.4.12.D)</p> <p>Geography: 12 Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems. (7.2.12.A)</p> <p>Physical Processes Analyze the significance of physical processes in shaping the character of places and regions. (7.2.12.B)</p> <p>Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A)</p> <p>Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B)</p> <p>History: 12 Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations in Pennsylvania have influenced the growth and development of the US and the world. Ethnicity and race Working conditions Immigration Military conflict Economic stability (8.2.12.D)</p> <p>Evaluate continuity and change in Pennsylvania are interrelated to the US and the world. Belief systems and religions Commerce and industry Technology Politics and government Physical and human geography Social organizations (8.2.12.C)</p> <p>Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations in the U.S. have influenced the growth and development of the world. Ethnicity and race Working conditions Immigration Military conflict Economic stability (8.3.12.D)</p> <p>Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. (8.4.12.A)</p> <p>Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. (8.4.12.B)</p>	

<p>Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today. Belief systems and religions Commerce and industry Technology Politics and government Physical and human geography Social organization (8.4.12.C)</p>	
<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources. 2. The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices. 3. Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does where people live and what resources they have access to impact their cultural practices? • How does the interaction of people contribute to the spread of cultural practices? • How and why do cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time?
<p>Learning Objectives: <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society. • Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use. • Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference. • Cultural landscapes are combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupancy, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns. • Attitudes towards 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. • Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance placemaking, and shape the global cultural landscape. • Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces. • Relocation and expansion-including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion are types of diffusion. • Interactions between and among cultural traits and larger global forces can now lead to new forms of cultural expression; for example, creolization and lingua franca. • 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. • 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. 	<p><i>Students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the characteristics, attitudes, and traits that influence geographers when they study culture. • Describe the characteristics of the cultural landscape. • Explain how landscape features and land resource use reflect cultural beliefs and identities. • Explain patterns and landscapes of language, religion, ethnicity, and gender. • Define the types of diffusion. • Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns. • Explain what factors lead to the diffusion of universalizing and ethnic religions. • Explain how the process of diffusion results in changes to the cultural landscape.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths. • 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. • 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. • Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion. • Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth or spread through relocation diffusion. • Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture. 	
Dates: January	Unit 4 – Political Patterns & Processes
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
PA Core State Assessments/Standards: Civics and Government: 12 Symbols Evaluate the role of nationalism in uniting and dividing citizens. (5.1.12.F) Structure, Organization and Operation of Government Compare and contrast policy-making in various contemporary world governments. (5.3.12.B) Tools of Foreign Policy Evaluate the effectiveness of foreign policy tools in various current issues confronting the United States (e.g., diplomacy, economic aid, military aid, sanctions, treaties). (5.4.12.B) International Organizations Evaluate the effectiveness of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. (5.4.12.C) Media and its Influence Evaluate the role of mass media in world politics. (5.4.12.D) Geography: 12 Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems. (7.2.12.A) Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A) Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B) History: 12 Fact/Opinion and Points of View Evaluate the interpretation of historical events and sources, considering the use of fact versus opinion, multiple perspectives, and cause and effect relationships. (8.1.12.B) Impact of Continuity and Change on US History Evaluate how continuity and change in U.S. history are interrelated with the world. Belief systems and religions Commerce and industry Technology Politics and government Physical and human geography Social organizations (8.3.12.C)	

<p>Conflict and Cooperation (World) Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. (8.4.12.D)</p>	
<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas. 2. Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed. 3. Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do historical and current events influence political structures around the world? • How are balances of power reflected in political boundaries and government power structures? • How can political, economic, cultural, or technological changes challenge state sovereignty?
<p>Learning Objectives: <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map. • Types of political entities include nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semi-autonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations. • The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world. • Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries. • Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points. • Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land. • Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries. • Boundaries are often defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales. • Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states. 	<p><i>Students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the different types of political entities. • Identify a contemporary example of political entities. • Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography. • Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers. • Define types of political boundaries used by geographers. • Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries. • Define unitary and federal states. • Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization. • Define factors that lead to the devolution of states. • Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty. • Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers. • Factors that can lead to devolution of states include the division of groups by physical geography, ethnic separatism, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, economic and social problems, and irredentism. • Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions; subnational political-territorial units, such as those within Spain, Belgium, Canada, Nigeria; or when states disintegrate, as happened in Eritrea, South Sudan, East Timor, and states that were part of the former Soviet Union. • Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization. • Global efforts to address transnational and environmental challenges and to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and military alliances help to further supranationalism. • 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. • Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements. • Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion. 	
Dates: February	Unit 5 – Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
<p>PA Core State Assessments/Standards:</p> <p>Geography: 12 Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth’s physical systems. (7.2.12.A)</p> <p>Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A)</p> <p>Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B)</p>	
<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do a people's culture and the resources available to them influence how they grow food? • How does what people produce and consume vary in different locations?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology. 3. Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns. 4. Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of cultural changes and technological advances have impacted the way people grow and consume food?
<p>Learning Objectives: Students will know...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as Mediterranean climate and tropical climates. • Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems. • Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching • Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns. • Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear. • Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot. • 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. • Patterns of diffusion, such as the Columbian Exchange and the agricultural revolutions, resulted in the global spread of various plants and animals. • New technology and increased food production in the second agricultural revolution led to better diets, longer life expectancies, and more people available to work in factories. • The Green Revolution was characterized in agriculture by the use of high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, and mechanized farming. • The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment • Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices. • Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs. • Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms. • Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products. • Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land. • Von Thunen's model helps to explain rural land use by emphasizing the importance of transportation costs associated with distance from 	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices. • Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements. • Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals. • Explain how plants and animals diffused globally. • Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution. • Explain the consequences of the Green Revolution on food supply and the environment in the developing world. • Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices. • Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices. • Describe how the von Thunen model is used to explain the patterns of agricultural production at various scales. • Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption. • Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences. • Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices. • Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.

<p>the market; however, regions of specialty farming do not always conform to von Thunen's concentric rings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain. • Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities. • The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade. • Environmental effects of agricultural land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts. • Agricultural practices-including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism-alter the landscape. • Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose. • 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. • Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements related 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. • 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. • The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices. • The role of females in food production, distribution, and consumption varies in many places depending on the type of production involved. 	
Dates: March	Unit 6 – Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
<p>PA Core State Assessments/Standards:</p> <p>Geography: 12 Physical Characteristics Analyze the physical characteristics of places and regions, including the interrelationships among the components of Earth's physical systems. (7.2.12.A)</p> <p>Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A)</p>	

<p>Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B)</p>	
<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources. 2. The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape. 3. Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities? • How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape? • How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?
<p>Learning Objectives: <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities. • Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization. • Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery. • Processes of suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization have created new land-use forms including edge cities, exburbs, and boomburbs and new challenges. • World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization. • Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes. • Principles that are useful for explaining the distribution and sizes of cities include rank-size rule, the primate city, gravity, and Christaller's central place theory. • Models and theories that are useful for explaining internal structures of cities include the Burgess concentric zone model, the Hoyt sector model, the Harris Ullman multiple-nuclei model, the galactic city model, bid rent theory, and urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa. • Residential buildings and patterns of land use reflect and shape the city's culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, and infilling. • The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development. • 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. • Praise for urban design initiatives includes the reduction for sprawl, improved walkability and transportation, improved and diverse housing options, improved livability and promotion of 	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization. • Explain how cities embody processes of globalization. • Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities. • Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories. • Explain how low, medium, and high density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use. • Explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment. • Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices. • Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices. • Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas. • Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas. • Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.

<p>sustainable options. Criticisms included increased housing costs, possible de facto segregation, and the potential loss of historical or place character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas. • Qualitative data from field studies and narrative provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change. • 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. • Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased. • Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements. • Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences. • 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. • Challenges to urban sustainability include: suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use. • Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields, establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies. 	
Dates: April	Unit 7 – Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes
Stage 1 – Desired Results	
<p>PA Core State Assessments/Standards:</p> <p>Economics: 12 Market Competition Analyze the effect of changes in the level of competition in different markets. (6.2.12.B)</p> <p>Economic Health Evaluate the health of an economy (local, regional, national, global) using economic indicators. (6.2.12.E)</p> <p>Government's Role in International Trade Evaluate the role that governments play in international trade. (6.3.12.D)</p> <p>Specialization Evaluate the comparative advantage of nations in the production of goods and services. (6.4.12.A)</p> <p>Trade Assess the growth and impact of international trade around the world. (6.4.12.B)</p>	

<p>Factors Contributing to Economic Interdependence Analyze how changes in transportation, communication networks, and technology affect economic interdependence around the world in the 21st century. (6.4.12.D)</p> <p>Geography Human Characteristics Analyze the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria: Population Culture Settlement Economic activities Political activities (7.3.12.A)</p> <p>Analyze the global effects of changes in the physical systems. (7.4.12.A)</p> <p>Impact of People on Physical Systems Analyze the global effects of human activity on the physical systems. (7.4.12.B)</p>	
<p>Understanding(s): <i>Students will understand...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in the standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development. 2. Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places. 3. Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies. 	<p>Essential Question(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why does economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places? • How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies? • Why has industrialization helped improve standards of living while also contributing to geographically uneven development?
<p>Learning Objectives: <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources. • 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. • Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism. • The different economic sectors: primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary are characterized by distinct development patterns. • Labor, transportation, (including shipping containers) break of bulk point, least cost theory, markets, and resources influence the location of manufacturing such as core, semi periphery, and periphery locations. • 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. • Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation. 	<p><i>Students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the industrial revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization. • Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development. • Describe social and economic measures of development. • Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity. • Explain different theories of economic and social development. • Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy. • Explain the causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy. • Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.• The roles of women change as countries develop economically.• Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.• Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.• Different theories of economic and social development.• Complementary and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.• 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.• Government initiatives, at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.• Global financial crisis (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 independent.• Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.• 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.• 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.• Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural-resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.• 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.• The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.	
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