Anoka-Hennepin Secondary Curriculum Unit Plan

Department:	Social Studies	**Course:**	AP Geography	**Unit 1 Title:**	Introduction to Human Geography	**Date Created**:	June 2013
Assessed Trimester:	A	**Pacing**:	10-16 Days	**Grade Level(s):**	9	**Last Revision Date:**	

Course Understandings: *Student will understand that:*

- Interpret maps and analyze geospatial data.
- Understand and explain the implications of associations and networks among phenomena in places.
- Recognize and interpret the relationships among patterns and processes at different scales of analysis.
- Define regions and evaluate the regionalization process.
- Characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places.

DESIRED RESULTS (Stage 1) - WHAT WE WANT STUDENT TO KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO?

Established Goals

Geographic Inquiry is a process in which people ask geographic questions and gather, organize and analyze information to solve problems and plan for the future.

- 9.3.1.2.1 Use geospatial technologies to make and justify decisions about the best location for facilities.
- 9.3.1.2.2 Use geospatial technologies to develop plans for analyzing and solving local and regional problems that have spatial dimensions.

People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.

- 9.3.1.1.2 Apply geographic information from a variety of print and electronic sources to interpret the past and present and plan for the future; provide rationale for using specific technologies for each application.

The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).

- 9.3.3.5.1 Describe the patterns of human population distribution in the United States and major regions of the world.
- 9.3.3.5.2 Use the demographic transition model to analyze and explain the impact of changing birth and death rates in major world regions.
- 9.3.3.5.3 Compare the population characteristics of places at a range of scales using population pyramids, birth and death rates, and other key demographic variables.
- 9.3.3.5.4 Explain migration patterns in the modern era at a range of scales, local to global.
- 9.3.3.5.5 Describe the factors influencing the growth and spatial distribution of large cities in the contemporary world.
- 9.3.3.5.6 Analyze how transportation and communication systems have affected the development of systems of cities.
- 9.3.3.5.7 Describe how changes in transportation and communication technologies affect the patterns and processes of urbanization of the United States.
- 9.3.3.5.8 Describe the factors (transportation, government policies, economic development, and changing cultural values) that shape and change urban and suburban areas in the United States.

6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.

- 9.3.3.6.1 Use generally accepted models to explain the internal spatial structure of cities in regions of the United States and other regions in the world.

Transfer

Students will be able to independently use their learning to: (product, high order reasoning)

- Students will be able to plot and plan where resources and facilities would best be used in a geographic location.
- Students will be able to design an activity map depicting their locations over a period of time.
- Students will be able to formulate theories about how globalization affects human geography.

Meaning

Unit Understanding(s):	Essential Question(s):
Students will understand that: ●	**Students will keep considering:** ● What is human geography? ● How are maps used in geography? ● What is map scale? ● How are longitude and latitude used to locate places on the Earth's surface? ● What does time have to do with geography? ● How are specific, unique places on earth described? ● What is the difference between a region and a specific place? ● How is globalization related to geography? ● How are sustainability and use of the Earth's resources related to geography?

Acquisition

Knowledge - Students will:	**Reasoning - Students will:**	**Skills - Students will:**
● Define human geography as a field of study. ● Identify major geographical concepts such as location, space, scale, region, pattern and globalization. ● Describe how longitude and latitude are used to locate places on the Earth. ● Identify geographic definitions of culture.	● Evaluate geographic technologies to interpret past, present and future plans. ● Use geospatial technologies to make and justify decisions about the best location of facilities. ● Compare different places on earth and evaluate similarities and differences between unique places.	● Apply geographic information form a variety of print and electronic sources to interpret the past and present and plan for the future; provide rationale for using specific technologies for each application ● Conduct geographic inquiries and model map making.

Common Misunderstandings

- Maps reflect exactly what the earth looks like.
- Human geography is limited to the study of maps.
- All I need to understand human geography is Google Maps and my GPS device.

Essential new vocabulary

- geography
- map
- cartography
- map scale
- projection
- meridian
- longitude
- prime meridian
- parallel
- latitude
- Greenwitch Mean Time
- International Date Line
- *geographic information science (GIScience)
- remote sensing
- geographic information system (GIS)
- *mashup

Section 1.2

- place
- location
- *toponym
- place name
- site
- situation
- region
- cultural landscape
- formal region
- functional region
- vernacular region culture

Section 1.3

- scale
- globalization
- housing bubble
- transnational corporation
- space
- density
- concentration
- pattern
- *behavioral geography
- relocation diffusion
- expansion diffusion

- hearth
- hierarchical diffusion
- contagious diffusion
- stimulus diffusion
- distance decay
- space-time compression

Section 1.4

- renewable resource
- nonrenewable resource
- sustainability
- conservation
- preservation
- biotic system
- abiotic system
- atmosphere
- hydrosphere
- lithosphere
- biosphere
- climate