Anoka-Hennepin Secondary Curriculum Unit Plan

Department:	Social Studies	Course:	AP Geography	Unit 3 Title:	Agriculture	Date Created:	June 2013
Assessed Trimester:	Α	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 construct regions to identify, organize and interpret areas of the earth's surface, which simplifies the earth's complexity.

- 9.3.2.4.1 Apply geographic models to explain the location of economic activities and land use patterns in the United States and the world.
- 9.3.2.4.2 Identify the primary factors influencing the regional pattern of economic activities in the United States and the world.
- 9.3.2.4.3 Explain how technological and managerial changes associated with the third agricultural revolution, pioneered by Norman Bourlaug, have impacted regional patterns of crop and livestock production.
- 9.3.2.4.4 Describe patterns of production and consumption of agricultural commodities that are traded among nations.

The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.

9.3.4.10.1 Describe patterns of production and consumption of fossil fuels that are traded among nations.

Transfer

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

- Critically analyze the growth of agriculture and the environmental effects of that growth.
- Plot and plan where resources and facilities would best be used in a geographic location.

Meaning

Unit Understanding(s):

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Essential Question(s):

Students will keep considering:

- What is agriculture?
- Where did agriculture originate?
- When did agriculture originate?
- How has agriculture changed since the invention of agriculture?
- What major transitions have there been since people started growing their own foods?
- How does climate affect the types of foods grown?
- In what ways does agriculture affect population and development?
- What effects has technology had on agriculture?
- What are the current concerns for farmers, buyers, and commercial agriculture companies?
- Where are agriculture regions in LDCs?
- Where are agriculture regions in MDCs?
- Will we have enough food in the future?

Acquisition

Knowledge - Students will:

- Define the three agricultural revolutions.
- List agricultural commodities that are traded.
- List the different types of agricultural practices across the globe.

Reasoning - Students will:

- Compare the changes in technological and managerial techniques in the third agricultural revolution.
- Describe patterns of production and consumption of agricultural commodities that are traded among nations.
- Compare the types of agricultural commodities used in different areas.

Skills - Students will:

 Explain how technological and managerial changes associated with the third agricultural revolution, pioneered by Norman Borlaug, have impacted regional patterns and crop and livestock production.

Common Misunderstandings

- Agriculture has developed the same in every area
- People grow what they want to grow versus climate and level of development of area
- The world can not produce enough food to sustain itself
- The difference between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture
- The difference in where shifting cultivation is practice versus pastoral nomadism
- Farmers in developed countries are encouraged to produce as much as they can

Essential new vocabulary

Adaptive strategies
Agrarian

Agribusiness

Agricultural industrialization Agricultural landscape Agricultural location model

Agricultural origins

Agriculture

Animal domestication

Aquaculture Biorevolution Biotechnology Collective farm

Commercial agriculture (intensive, Farming

extensive)
Core/periphery
Crop rotation
Cultivation regions

Dairying

Debt-for-nature swap

Diffusion

Double cropping

Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary,

quinary)

Environmental modification (pesticides, soil erosion,

desertification)

Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation [slash-and-burn, milpa, swidden], nomadic

herding/pastoralism) Extractive industry Farm crisis

Farming Feedlot

First agricultural revolution

Fishing Food chain Forestry

Globalized agriculture
Green revolution
Growing season
Hunting and gathering

Intensive subsistence agriculture

Intertillage

Livestock ranching Market gardening

Mediterranean agriculture

Mineral fuels

Mining

Planned economy
Plant domestication
Plantation agriculture
Renewable/nonrenewable

Rural settlement (dispersed, nucleated, building material, village

form)

Sauer, Carl O.

Second agricultural revolution

Specialization Staple grains Suitcase farm

Survey patterns (long lots, metes and bounds, township-and-range)

Sustainable yield

Third agricultural revolution

(mechanization, chemical farming,

food manufacturing)

"Tragedy of the commons"

Transhumance Truck farm

Von Thünen, Johann Heinrich