

Anoka-Hennepin Secondary Curriculum Unit Plan

Department:	Social Studies	Course:	AP Geography	Unit 7 Title:	Urbanization	Date Created:	July 2014
Assessed Trimester:	B	Pacing:	10-16 days	Grade Level(s):	9	Last Revision Date:	

<b>Course Understandings:</b> <i>Student will understand that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Interpret maps and analyze geospatial data.</li><li>Understand and explain the implications of associations and networks among phenomena in places.</li><li>Recognize and interpret the relationships among patterns and processes at different scales of analysis.</li><li>Define regions and evaluate the regionalization process.</li><li>Characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places.</li></ul>
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DESIRED RESULTS (Stage 1) - WHAT WE WANT STUDENT TO KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO?

<b>Established Goals</b> <p>The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth’s surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>9.3.3.5.5 Describe the factors influencing the growth and spatial distribution of large cities in the contemporary world.</li><li>9.3.3.5.6 Analyze how transportation and communication systems have affected the development of systems of cities.</li><li>9.3.3.5.7 Describe how changes in transportation and communication technologies affect the patterns and processes of urbanization of the United States.</li><li>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.</li></ul> <p>6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	
<b>Transfer</b>	
<b>Students will be able to independently use their learning to: (product, high order reasoning)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Students will be able to critically analyze the different types of urban models to plan where different services should be distributed throughout urban areas (see urban models performance assessment).</li></ul>	
<b>Meaning</b>	
<b>Unit Understanding(s):</b> <p><b>Students will understand that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li></li></ul>	<b>Essential Question(s):</b> <p><b>Students will keep considering:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What is a city?</li><li>What are the different types of services?</li><li>Where are consumer services distributed?</li><li>Where are business services distributed?</li><li>What are differences between urban, suburban, and rural settlements?</li><li>Where are people distributed in urban areas?</li><li>Why are urban areas expanding?</li><li>Why do urban areas face challenges?</li><li>What is suburbanization?</li></ul>

Acquisition		
<b>Knowledge - Students will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the factors influencing the growth and spatial distribution of large cities in the contemporary world.</li> <li>Describe features of transportation and communication systems.</li> <li>Identify the changes in transportation and communication technologies.</li> <li>List the factors that shape and change areas of the United States.</li> <li>Identify generally accepted spatial structure models.</li> <li>Describe how changes in transportation and communication technologies affect the patterns and processes of urbanization of the United States.</li> <li>Describe the factors (transportation, government policies, economic development, and changing cultural values) that shape and change urban and suburban areas in the United States.</li> </ul>	<b>Reasoning - Students will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze how transportation and communication systems have affected the development of systems of cities.</li> </ul>	<b>Skills - Students will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw conclusions with transportation and communication technologies and how they affect the patterns and process of urbanization of the United States</li> <li>Compare and contrast the factors (government policies, economic development, and changing cultural values) that shape the change urban and suburban areas in the United States</li> <li>Use generally accepted models to explain the internal spatial structure of cities in regions of the United States and other regions in the world.</li> </ul>

Common Misunderstandings	Essential new vocabulary			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talented workers are evenly distributed in the world</li> <li>The largest urban settlements are in developed nations</li> <li>More people live in rural areas than urban areas</li> <li>The development of cities has been similar throughout the world</li> <li>Reliance on urban transportation is similar throughout the world</li> <li>The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth’s surface influence human systems (cultural, economic, and political).</li> <li>Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and pattern of cities and human settlements.</li> </ul>	Agglomeration Annexation CBD (Central business district) Central Place Theory Colonial city Counterurbanization Economic base (basic/nonbasic) Entrepôt Festival landscape Ghetto Hinterland Informal sector Lateral community Metropolitan area Office park Postmodern urban landscape Redlining Settlement form (nucleated, dispersed, elongated) Social structure Suburb Threshold/range Urban growth rate Urban Hierarchy Urbanized population	Barriadas Census tract Christaller, Walter Commercialization Decentralization Edge city Ethnic neighborhood Gateway city Globalization Hydraulic civilization Infrastructure Medieval cities Multiple nuclei model Peak land value intersection Primate city Restrictive covenants Shopping mall Specialization Suburbanization Town Urban function Urban hydrology World city	Bid-rent theory Centrality City Commuter zone Deindustrialization Emerging cities Favela Gender Great cities Indigenous city Inner city Megacities Multiplier effect Planned communities Racial steering Sector model Site/situation Squatter settlement Symbolic landscape Underclass Urban hearth area Urban morphology Zone in transition	Blockbusting Centralization Cityscapes Concentric zone model Early cities Employment structure Female-headed household Gentrification High-tech corridors In-filling Invasion and succession Megalopolis/conurbation Neighborhood Postindustrial city Rank-size rule Segregation Slum Street pattern (grid, dendritic; access, control) Tenement Underemployment Urban heat island Urbanization Zoning