011 Thinking Geographically

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geog**
Time Period: **Semester 1**
Length: **2 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

6.1.12.GeoPP.2.a	Analyze how the United States has attempted to account for regional differences while also striving to create an American identity.
	Maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations can be used to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics.
	Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
6.1.12.GeoHE.13.a	Construct an argument on the effectiveness of environmental movements, their influence on public attitudes, and the efficacy of the government's environmental protection agencies and laws.
	Geographic data can be used to analyze spatial patterns.
6.2.12.GeoSV.4.a	Use geographic representations to compare the changes in political boundaries in Europe pre- and post-WWI.
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
	Geographic data can be used to analyze spatial patterns.
6.2.12.EconGE.6.c	Relate the rise of the Internet and social media to global economy.
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.

Enduring Understandings

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 distinctively spatial perspective.
4. Any two-dimensional view of the world will have some degree of distortion.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text

- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.

- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

1. What is geography and what are the tools and methods geographers use?
2. How do the processes of fertility, mortality and migration affect population change?
3. How do such aspects as language, religion, race, ethnicity and gender cause cultural landscapes to vary over space?
4. How do political and economic processes lead to conflict between nations and uneven development?
5. How does human activity affect the environment?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will be able to.....

1. identify and explain the 5 themes of geography

2. identify types of maps, the types of information presented in maps, and different spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps

- reference maps and thematic maps
- spatial patterns represented on maps- absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation
- map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance and direction

3.Identify different methods of geographic data collection

- Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization

4. Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.

5. Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships AND Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.

- absolute and relative location,
- space,
- place,
- flows,
- distance decay,
- time-space compression,
- pattern

6. Define scales of analysis used by geographers AND Explain what scales of analysis reveal.

- global, regional, national, and local.

7. Describe different ways that geographers define regions

- formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular regions

8.contrast the different models of cultural diffusion

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently.....

1. interpret thematic maps to better understand the characteristics of the world
2. Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in qualitative and geospatial data
3. correctly link local processes with global causes.

Resources

Textbook: AP Human Geography Textbook published by Bedford, Freeman, and Worth

Supplemental Readings/sources:

Palmer, AMSCO's Human Geography

Rubenstein, The Cultural Landscape

Greiner, Visualizing Human Geography

City Lab "Why You probably Can't Draw a Map of Your City from Memory" Bloomberg

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

Internet & Digital Sources

Albertio https://www.albert.io/

AP Classroom https://myap.collegeboard.org/login

ESRI https://www.esri.com/en-us/home

Brown Choices Program https://www.choices.edu/

WH Databases, AI (Gemini, Copilot, Magicshoolai), Pear Deck

Web-based resources including but not limited to digital media (SIFT method), primary sources, peer reviews,

historical documents and writings of historians

News publications, including but not limited to NYTimes, Washington Post.

Assessments

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ww024LQIovOsDb84DAFuB3xhbTUxqLQTaVy65PIJJ4g/edit

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fIT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit