04 Political Patterns and Processes

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geog**
Time Period: **Semester 1**
Length: **5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

	Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.
6.1.12.CivicsPD.1.a	Use multiple sources to analyze the factors that led to an increase in the political rights and participation in government.
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
6.1.12.GeoGI.1.a	Explain how geographic variations impacted economic development in the New World, and its role in promoting trade with global markets (e.g., climate, soil conditions, other natural resources).
6.1.12.EconGE.1.a	Explain how economic ideas and the practices of mercantilism and capitalism conflicted during this time period.
	Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.
	Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.
	Democratic principles concerning universal human rights, concepts of equality, and the commitment to human freedom are commonly expressed in fundamental documents, values, laws, and practices.
6.1.12.CivicsHR.11.b	Explain the reasons for the creation of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations' human rights policies and the commitment of the United States to them.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.11.a	Assess the impact of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons on world power, security, and national foreign policy.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.12.e	Analyze ideological differences and other factors that contributed to the Cold War and to United States involvement in conflicts intended to contain communism, including the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.
6.1.12.HistorySE.12.a	Explain the reasons for the creation of the United Nations and evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations' human rights policies and the commitment of the United States to them.
6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.a	Draw from multiple perspectives to evaluate the effectiveness and fairness of the processes by which local, state, and national officials are elected.
6.1.12.EconET.14.a	Use current events to judge what extent the government should intervene at the local, state, and national levels on issues related to the economy.
6.1.12.HistorySE.14.a	Explore the various ways women, racial and ethnic minorities, the LGBTQ community, and individuals with disabilities have contributed to the American economy, politics and society.
6.1.12.HistorySE.14.b	Use a variety of sources from diverse perspective to analyze the social, economic and political contributions of marginalized and underrepresented groups and/or individuals.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.15.b	Analyze the impact of United States support for the policies and actions of the United

	Nations (i.e., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Sustainability Goals) and other international organizations.
6.1.12.HistorySE.15.a	Explain how and why religious tensions, historic differences, and a western dependence on oil in the Middle East have led to international conflicts and analyze the effectiveness of United States policy and actions in bringing peaceful resolutions to the region.
6.1.12.HistorySE.15.b	Analyze the reasons for terrorism and the impact that terrorism has had on individuals and government policies and assess the effectiveness of actions taken by the United States and other nations to prevent terrorism.
6.1.12.HistorySE.15.c	Evaluate the role of diplomacy in developing peaceful relations, alliances, and global agreements with other nations.
6.1.12.EconNE.16.b	Evaluate the economic, political, and social impact of new and emerging technologies on individuals and nations.
6.2.12.GeoSV.1.a	Use geographic representations to assess changes in political boundaries and the impact of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century.
6.2.12.GeoHE.1.a	Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns.
6.2.12.EconGE.1.c	Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.g	Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies.
6.2.12.GeoPP.2.a	Make an evidence-based argument explaining the impact and development of religion in Europe on the political and cultural development of the colonies in the New World.
6.2.12.GeoGI.3.a	Use geographic tools and resources to investigate the changes in political boundaries between 1815 and 1914 and make evidence-based inferences regarding the impact of imperialism.
6.2.12.HistoryUP.3.a	Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.
6.2.12.CivicsPI.4.b	Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
6.2.12.GeoSV.4.a	Use geographic representations to compare the changes in political boundaries in Europe pre- and post-WWI.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.f	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world.
6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.c	Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.
6.2.12.CivicsPI.5.a	Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to protect human rights, to mediate conflicts, and ensure peace.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a	Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence.
6.2.12.GeoSV.5.a	Use geographic data to interpret the factors of post-independence struggles in South Asia (e.g., the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir).
6.2.12.GeoGI.5.a	Use maps and primary sources to evaluate the impact of geography and economics on the decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
6.2.12.EconGE.5.a	Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.b	Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.c	Cite evidence describing the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.d	Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.e	Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information worldwide.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.h	Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women's progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.
6.2.12.CivicsPI.6.a	Use historic case studies or a current event to assess the effectiveness of multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.
6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.
6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.b	Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights.
6.2.12.EconGE.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances, social inequalities, climate change, health and/or illiteracy.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.6.a	Evaluate the impact of terrorist movements on governments, individuals and societies.
6.3.12.EconGE.1	Participate in a simulated meeting (e.g., President's Council, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), research evidence from multiple sources about an economic problem (e.g., inflation, unemployment, deficit), and develop a plan of action.
6.3.12.HistoryCA.12	Analyze a current foreign policy issue by considering current and historical perspectives, examining strategies, and presenting possible actions.

Enduring Understandings

1. 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.

- 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. How do historical and current events influence political structures around the world?
2. How are balances of power reflected in political boundaries and government power structures?
3. How can political, economic, cultural, or technological changes challenge state sovereignty?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will be able to.....

1. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.
    - nations,
    - nation-states,
    - stateless nations,
    - multinational states,
    - multistate nations,
    - autonomous and semiautonomous regions, (such as American Indian reservations.)
2. Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.
    - Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries
3. Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.
    - colonialism vs imperialism
    - neocolonialism,
    - shatterbelts,
    - choke points
4. Define types of political boundaries used by geographers AND Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries
    - political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries
    - Boundaries are 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.
    - 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.
5. Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization
6. Compare and contrast concepts of nation, state and nation-state and associated concepts
7. Define factors that lead to the devolution of states
    - division of groups by physical geography,
    - ethnic separatism,
    - ethnic cleansing,
    - religious infighting
    - terrorism,
    - economic and social problems,
    - irredentism
8. Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.
    - devolution when there are subnational units such as those within Spain, Belgium, Canada, and Nigeria;
    - devolution when states disintegrate, as happened in Eritrea, South Sudan, East Timor, and states that were part of

the former Soviet Union.
    - 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.
    - democratization
9. Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale
10. identify and explain the key differences between schools of geopolitical thought
11. evaluate the role of gerrymandering in electoral outcomes
    - Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently.....

1. identify and explain the key differences between schools of geopolitical thought
2. explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, models or theories

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

Powerpoint based M & M activity for ethnicity, nationality & state shapes

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

www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2013/nov/walls

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/

Vox Borders

The Guardian

Upfront Magazine

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