

07 Cities and Urban Land Use Patterns and Processes

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geog**
Time Period: **Semester 2**
Length: **3 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.CivicsPI.14.d	Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives and data to determine the effectiveness of the federal government in addressing health care, income equality, and immigration.
SOC.6.1.12.GeoHE.5.a	Generate/make an evidence-based argument regarding the impact of rapid urbanization on the environment and on the quality of life in cities.
SOC.6.1.12.GeoPP.5.a	Explain how the Homestead Act, the availability of land and natural resources, and the development of transcontinental railroads and waterways promoted the growth of a nationwide economy and the movement of populations.
SOC.6.1.12.GeoPP.14.b	Use evidence to document how regionalization, urbanization, and suburbanization have led to social and economic reform movements in New Jersey and the United States.
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryCC.8.a	Make evidence-based inferences to explain why the Great Migration led to heightened racial tensions, restrictive laws, a rise in repressive organizations, and an increase in violence.
SOC.6.1.12.HistoryUP.13.a	Determine the extent to which suburban living and television supported conformity and stereotyping during this time period, while new music, art, and literature acted as catalysts for the counterculture movement.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.GeoPP.6.a	Make evidence-based inferences to determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.b	<p>Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.</p> <p>Geographic data can be used to analyze spatial patterns.</p> <p>Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.</p> <p>Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.</p> <p>Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.</p> <p>Long-term climate variability has influenced human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.</p> <p>Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.</p>

Enduring Understandings

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources

The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built (cultural) landscape.

Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges

- 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 physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities?
2. How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape?
3. How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?
4. Why and how did people start living in cities?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will be able to.....

1. Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.
 - Hearths of urbanization
 - History of urbanization- Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.
 - Megacities v metacities
 - Push/Pull factors
 - suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization —including edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs

2. Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.

- world cities
- core/periphery

3. Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.

- rank-size rule,
- the primate city,
- gravity model

4. Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.

- Christaller Central Place Theory
- Burgess concentric-zone model,
- the Hoyt sector model,
- the Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model,
- the galactic city model,
- bid-rent theory,
- and urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.

5. Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use

6. Explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.

7. Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.

- Sustainable design
- zoning practices- mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, and smart-growth policies, including New Urbanism, greenbelts, and slow-growth cities

8. Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices

- gentrification
- increased housing costs
- de facto segregation,
- loss of historical or place character.

9. Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

10. Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

- housing discrimination such as redlining, blockbusting, and affordability;
- access to services;
- rising crime;
- environmental injustice;

- growth of disamenity zones or zones of abandonment.

11. Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.

- regional planning efforts,
- remediation and redevelopment of brownfields,
- establishment of urban growth boundaries,
- farmland protection policies.
- ecological footprint of cities, and energy use

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently.....

1. identify and explain characteristics of cities they visit that conform to urban geography models
2. identify and support local revitalization strategies that improve their neighborhoods

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

The Urban Game

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/>

Why Cities Exist” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvAvHjYoLUU>

Why Cities are Where they Are <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PWWtqfwacQ>

Assessments

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

Modifications

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