

Syllabus: AP Human Geography v10 (GS)

Below is the syllabus for your course.

Estimated Completion Time: This AP Human Geography course is scheduled for 2 semesters, completed within 32-36 weeks at the traditional pace.

Description:

The AP® Human Geography course is designed to provide college level instruction on the patterns and processes that impact the way humans understand, use, and change Earth's surface. Students use geographic models, methods, and tools to examine human social organization and its effect on the world in which we live. Students are challenged to use maps and geographical data to examine spatial patterns and analyze the changing interconnections among people and places.

Course Assessment and Participation Requirements:

Besides engaging students in challenging curriculum, this course guides students to reflect on their learning and to evaluate their progress through a variety of assessments. Assessments can be in the form of multiple-choice questions, short-answer questions, projects, essays, case studies, class discussions and discussion-based assessments. Instructors evaluate progress and provide interventions through the variety of assessments built into a course, as well as through contact with the student in other venues.

In addition, the primary emphasis of this course is to help students develop an understanding of concepts rather than memorize terms and technical details; the ultimate goal is to prepare students to successfully take the AP Human Geography examination offered in May. Students must provide verification of taking the AP Human Geography exam before Advanced Placement credit is issued.

Segment 1

- Human Geography as a field of study
- Evolution of geography
- Key Questions geographers seek to answer
- Cartography including history, tools and evolution of field of study
- Types of maps
- Geographical technologies including GIS and GPS
- Sources of geographical data
- Toponymy
- Interpreting maps

- Map bias
- Five themes of geography
- Absolute and relative location
- Spatial perspective
- Physical and human characteristics of place
- Types of regions
- Population distribution, density and scale
- Analyze population trends
- Population pyramids
- Population growth theory
- Demographic transition model
- Population policy
- Impact of population growth
- Population and natural disasters
- Migration: Push and pull factors
- Newton's gravity model
- Internal and global migration patterns
- Involuntary and voluntary migration
- Impacts of migration on home and host country
- Cultural diffusion, acculturation, assimilation and globalization
- Cultural differences in language, religion, ethnicity, gender
- Pop and folk culture
- Cultural landscape and identity

Segment 2

- Nationality and nationalism
- Nation-state concept
- Territorial morphology
- Boundaries: Identify, interaction and exchange
- Federal and Unitary States
- Electoral geography
- Imperialism and colonialism
- International alliances
- Devolution
- Political conflict and terrorism
- Agriculture revolutions
- Agriculture and place
- Commercial agriculture
- Scientific agriculture
- Economics of agriculture
- Major agricultural regions
- Linkages and flows among agricultural regions
- Rural land use models

- Rural settlement patterns
- Environmental impacts of agriculture; deforestation, desertification
- Green revolution
- Bioagriculture
- Economic indicators of development
- Development models
- Industrial Revolution
- Deindustrialization
- Industrial growth and diffusion
- Industrial location models
- Industrial regionalism, economic development and world systems
- Environmental impact of industrialization
- Natural resources and environmental concerns
- Women in development
- Sustainable development
- Globalization of industry; trade
- Commodity chains
- Industrial interdependence; transnational corporations
- Millennium development goals
- Development of cities; origin, growth; suburbanization; megacities
- Urban development models
- Internal city models
- Urban planning and design
- Urban housing
- Urban transportation and infrastructure
- Changing demographics
- Urban social structure patterns