

WAUCONDA SCHOOL DISTRICT 118

UNIT PLANNING ORGANIZER

Subject: AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

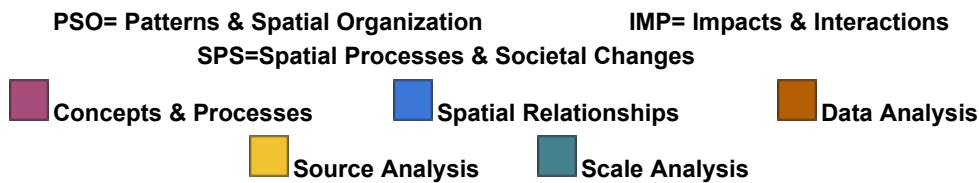
Grade Level or Course: 9th

UNIT 6: CITIES & URBAN LAND-USE PATTERNS & PROCESSES

Pacing: 3.5 Weeks

STAGE 1 – DESIRED RESULTS

Essential Questions: Why are downtowns distinctive? Where are people distributed in urban areas? Why do urban areas expand? Why do cities face sustainability challenges?



Big Idea Questions: Unit 6 (PSO, IMP, SPS)

- ★ How do physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities?
- ★ How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape?
- ★ How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?

CCSS (Priority Standards):

http://www.isbe.state.il.us/ils/social_science/pdf/ss-stds-9-12-012716.pdf

STAGE 2 – EVIDENCE

6.1 THE ORIGIN AND INFLUENCES OF URBANIZATION

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.

PSO 6.A.1: Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.

PSO 6.A.2: Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.

Urban Site Factors	Role of Urban Planners						
Urban Situation Factors	Urban Banana						

6.2 CITIES ACROSS THE WORLD

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.

PSO 6.A.3: Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.

PSO 6.A.4: Processes of suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization have created new land-use forms—including edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs—and new challenges.

Shifts from Rural to Urban to Suburban	Megacities	Metacities	Suburbanization	Sprawl	Edge Cities	Exurbs	Boomburbs
Growth poles	Technopoles						

6.3 CITIES AND GLOBALIZATION

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.

PSO 6.B.1: World cities function at the top of the world’s urban hierarchy and drive globalization.

PSO 6.B.2: Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.

Global cities	Urban hierarchy	Urban networks					

6.4 THE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: 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.

PSO 6.C.1: Principles that are useful for explaining the distribution and size of cities include rank-size rule, the primate city, gravity, and Christaller’s central place theory.

Rank-size rule	Primate cities	Gravity model	Christaller's Central Place Theory				

6.5 THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF CITIES

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.

PSO 6.D.1: Models and theories that are useful for explaining internal structures of cities include the 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 LatinAmerica, Southeast Asia, and Africa.

Burgess concentric Zone Model	Hoyt Sector Model	Harris and Ullman Multiple-Nuclei Model	Galactic City Model	Bid-Rent Theory	Latin American City Model	Southeast Asian City Model	African City Model

6.6 DENSITY AND LAND USE

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

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

IMP 6.A.1: Residential buildings and patterns of land-use reflect and shape the city's culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, and infilling.

Infilling	Low-Density Housing	Medium Density Housing	High Density Housing	Cycles of development (urban) ?			

6.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

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

IMP 6.B.1: The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.

Infrastructure							

6.8 URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.

IMP 6.C.1: Sustainable design initiatives and zoning practices include mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, and smart-growth policies, including New Urbanism, greenbelts, and slow-growth cities.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.

IMP 6.D.1: Praise for urban design initiatives includes the reduction of sprawl, improved walkability and transportation, improved and diverse housing options, improved livability and promotion of sustainable options. Criticisms include increased housing costs, possible de facto segregation, and the potential loss of historical or place character.

Zoning	Walkability	Transportation-Oriented Development	Smart Growth Policies	New Urbanism	Greenbelts	Slow-Growth Cities	Urban Design/Planning
Urban Sprawl	Multi-use housing	De Facto Segregation	Ubiquitous Landscapes				

6.9 URBAN DATA

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

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

IMP 6.E.1: Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.

IMP 6.E.2: Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.

Census Tracts	Census Blocks	Census Groups					

6.10 CHALLENGES OF URBAN CHANGES

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Explain the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

SPS 6.A.1: As urban populations move within a city, economic and social challenges result, including: issues related to housing and housing discrimination such as redlining,blockbusting, and affordability; access to services; rising crime; environmental injustice; and the growth of disamenity zones or zones of abandonment.

SPS 6.A.2: Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.

SPS 6.A.3: Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.

SPS 6.A.4: Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.

SPS 6.A.5: Functional and geographic fragmentation of governments—the way government agencies and institutions are dispersed between state,county, city, and neighborhood levels—presents challenges in addressing urban issues.

Redlining	Blockbusting	Racially restrictive covenants	Environmenta l injustice	Disamenity zones	Zones of abandonment	Squatter settlements	Inclusionary zones
Local food movements	Farmer's Markets	Urban gardens					

6.11 CHALLENGES OF URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.

SPS 6.B.1: Challenges to urban sustainability include suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use.

SPS 6.B.2: Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields,establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies.

Suburban Sprawl	Urban Sustainability	Climate Change					
Urban Sprawl	Sanitation	Brownfields					

STAGE 3 – LEARNING PLAN (INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING)

Suggested Resources/Materials/Informational Texts

The Cultural Landscape Textbook by James M. Rubenstein

New York Times Articles

CNN 10

AP Classroom

 **Concepts & Processes**

 **Spatial Relationships**
Scale Analysis

 **Data Analysis**

 **Source Analysis**



 1. Concepts and Processes (23%-29%)--Analyze theories, approaches, concepts, processes, & models in theoretical & applied contexts.

- A. Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
- B. Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
- C. Compare geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.
- D. Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.
- E. Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.

 2. Spatial Relationships (33%-43%)--Analyze geographic patterns, relationships, and outcomes in applied contexts.

- A. Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.
- B. Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
- C. Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
- D. Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.
- E. Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects in different contexts and regions of the world.

 3. Data Analysis (10%-19%)--Analyze & interpret quantitative data represented in maps, tables, charts, graphs, satellite images, & infographics.

- A. Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
- B. Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.
- C. Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.
- D. Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.
- E. Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.
- F. Explain possible limitations of the data provided.

 4. Visual Analysis (10%-19%)--Analyze & interpret qualitative geographic information represented in maps, satellite images, photographs, cartoons, & landscapes.

- A. Identify the different types of information presented in visual sources.
- B. Describe the spatial patterns presented in visual sources.
- C. Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.
- D. Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.
- E. Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.
- F. Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.

 5. Scale Analysis (10%-14%)--Analyze theories, approaches, concepts, processes, or models across geographic scales to explain spatial relationships.

- A. Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.

- B. Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
- C. Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.
- D. Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales

Academic Vocabulary/ Word Wall	Enrichment/Extensions/ Modifications
● <i>African Cities Model</i> ● <i>Bid-Rent Theory</i> ● <i>Blockbusting</i> ● <i>Boomburb</i> ● <i>Borchert's Model of Urban Growth</i> ● <i>Brownfield Central Business District</i> ● <i>Central Place Theory</i> ● <i>City</i> ● <i>Conurbation</i> ● <i>Concentric Zone Model</i> ● <i>De Facto</i> ● <i>Segregation</i> ● <i>Disamenity</i> ● <i>Zone</i> ● <i>Ecumene</i> ● <i>Edge City</i> ● <i>Eminent Domain</i> ● <i>Ethnic</i> ● <i>Enclave</i> ● <i>Exurbanization</i> ● <i>Filtering</i> ● <i>Food Desert</i> ● <i>Forward Capital</i> ● <i>Galactic City Model</i> ● <i>Gated Community</i> ● <i>Gentrification Ghettos</i> ● <i>Gravity Model</i> ● <i>Greenbelts</i> ● <i>Hinterland</i> ● <i>Infill</i> ● <i>Informal Economy</i> ● <i>Latin American Cities Model</i> ● <i>Megacity</i> ● <i>Megalopolis</i> ● <i>Metacity</i>	-Peer evaluation of Free Response Questions's -Self evaluation of essays and multiple choice exams -Review of all course objectives at the end of the unit -Modifications as necessary based on time availability and student ability

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>Metropolitan Area</i>● <i>Mixed-Use Neighborhood</i>● <i>Multiple Nuclei Model</i>● <i>New Urbanism</i>● <i>Pedestrian Cities</i>● <i>Primate City</i>● <i>Rule</i>● <i>Range</i>● <i>Rank-Size Rule</i>● <i>Redlining</i>● <i>Rural</i>● <i>Sector</i>● <i>Model</i>● <i>Satellite City</i>● <i>Settlement</i>● <i>Shantytown</i>● <i>Smart Growth</i>● <i>Southeast Asian Cities Model</i>● <i>Squatter</i>● <i>Settlement</i>● <i>Suburbanization</i>● <i>Threshold</i>● <i>Urban Canyon</i>● <i>Urban Decay</i>● <i>Urbanization</i>● <i>Urban Redevelopment</i>● <i>Urban Sprawl</i>● <i>Urban System</i>● <i>World City Zoning</i> | |
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