

09 Human Geography A

Unit 1 - Geography: Its Nature and Perspective (10 days)

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
What is Human Geography?	Unit 1 Content	<p>Point of View</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Examine ways Human Geographers look at their environment differently. <p>Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Define how Human Geography relates and builds on other Social Studies disciplines. 	Project integrated the 5 themes and diffusion	A.12.1 A.12.3
Unit Vocabulary: Cartogram Cartography Choropleth map Direction (absolute, relative) Dot map Equator Geographic Information System (GIS) Global Positioning System (GPS) International Date Line Latitude Longitude Parallel Isoline map	Prime Meridian Projection Remote Sensing Scale (map) Thematic map Time zones Agricultural density Arithmetic density Concentration (clustered, dispersed) Contagious diffusion Cultural ecology Map Mental map Meridian Spatial interaction Stimulus diffusion Toponym	Cultural landscape Culture Density Distance decay Distribution Environmental determinism Expansion diffusion Formal (uniform) region Friction of distance Functional (nodal) region Globalization Hearth Hierarchical diffusion Location Model (eg. Demographic Transition)		Pattern (linear, centralized, random) Perceptual region (vernacular) Physiological Density Place Possibilism Region Regional studies Relocation diffusion Scale Site Situation Space Space-time compression

Unit 2: Population and Migration

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
What challenges will region's face as a result of population development?	Unit 2 Content	Cause and Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for the rise and fall of populations Resources availability Population Projection Turning Point		A.12.6 A.12.13 C.12.16
Unit Vocabulary: Age distribution Agricultural density Agricultural revolution Arithmetic density Carrying capacity Census Crude birth rate (CBR) Crude death rate (CDR) Demographic Transition model Demography	Gendered space Industrial Revolution Infant mortality rate (IMR) Medical revolution Mortality Natality Natural increase rate (NIR) Neo-Malthusian Overpopulation Pandemic Physiological density Population pyramid Rate of natural increase	Underpopulation Zero population growth (ZPG) Brain drain Chain migration Circulation Counterurbanization Distance decay Emigration Floodplain Forced migration Gravity model Guest workers Immigration Dependency ratio Doubling time	Undocumented immigrants Voluntary migration Internal migration Interregional migration Intervening obstacle Sex ratio Thomas Malthus Total fertility rate (TFR) Ecumene Epidemiological	Intraregional migration Migration Migration transition Mobility Net migration Pull factor Push factor Quotas Refugees Rural-urban migration Step migration Transition model Epidemiology

Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
<p>Why do language, religion, ethnicity and folk/pop culture have distinctive distributions?</p> <p>How can those cultural distributions lead to conflict?</p>	Unit 3 Content	<p>Geo Spatial Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Locations of folk and popular culture ❑ Languages and their diffusion ❑ Location of religions <p>Argumentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Role of official language ❑ Language Enclaves ❑ Are race and ethnicity social constructs? 	<p>Personal identity map?</p> <p>Debate?</p> <p>Current events?</p> <p>Why America is only developed country believing in God?</p> <p>Expo here?</p> <p>Analyze a project using geography skills and themes?</p>	
Unit Vocabulary: <i>Folk</i> <i>Popular Culture</i> Culture Folk Culture Popular Culture Habit Custom Taboo Terroir <i>Language</i> Creole and	Creolized Language Denglish Dialect Extinct Language Franglais Isogloss Isolated Language Language Language Family Language Branch Language Group	Lingua Franca Literary Tradition Native Speakers Official Language Pidgin Language Spanglish Official Language <i>Religion</i> Animism Branch Cosmogony Denomination	Ethnic Religion Fundamentalism Missionary Monotheism Pilgrimage Polytheism Sect Universalizing Religion <i>Race and Ethnicity</i> Apartheid Balkanization	Centripetal Force Ethnic Cleansing Ethnicity Genocide Nationalism Nationality Race Racism Racist Sharecropper Triangular Slave Trade

Unit 4: Political Organization of Space

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
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How are states created and organized?	Unit 4 Content	Cause and Effect: <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the various ways in which state boundaries are formed and the potential conflicts caused by these formations		A.12.13 C.12.12 C.12.13
How do states interact with each other?		Compare and Contrast: <input type="checkbox"/> The various styles of governing states <input type="checkbox"/> Reasons for cooperation and conflict amongst states (nations)		
Unit Vocabulary	Autocracy City-state Colony Nation-state Gerrymandering Multi-ethnic state Self-determination Colonialism Sovereignty Boundary State Democracy			

Unit 5: Agriculture, Food Production and Rural Land Use

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
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How has agriculture changed over time?	Unit 5 Content	POV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Challenges of farmers ❑ Agriculture and environment ❑ Commercial vs subsistence Turning Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Revolution! Of "FARMING" 		A.12.4 A.12.8
<div> <div> Unit Vocabulary Adaptive strategies Agrarian Agribusiness Agricultural industrialization Agricultural landscape Agricultural location model Agricultural origins Agriculture Animal domestication Aquaculture Biorevolution Biotechnology Collective farm Commercial agriculture (intensive, extensive) Core/periphery Crop rotation Cultivation regions Dairying Debt-for-nature swap Diffusion Double cropping Economic activity (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary) </div> <div> Environmental modification (pesticides, soil erosion, desertification) Extensive subsistence agriculture (shifting cultivation [slash and burn, milpa, swidden], nomadic herding/pastoralism) Extractive industry Farm crisis Farming Feedlot First agricultural revolution Fishing Food chain Forestry Globalized agriculture Green revolution Growing season Hunting and gathering Intensive subsistence agriculture Intertillage Livestock ranching Market gardening Mediterranean agriculture </div> <div> Mineral fuels Mining Planned economy Plant domestication Plantation agriculture Renewable/nonrenewable Rural settlement (dispersed, nucleated, building material, village form) Sauer, Carl O. Second agricultural revolution Specialization Staple grains Suitcase farm Survey patterns (long lots, metes and bounds, township-and-range) Sustainable yield Third agricultural revolution (mechanization, chemical farming, food manufacturing) "Tragedy of the commons" Transhumance Truck farm Von Thunen, Johann Heinrich </div> </div>				

Unit 6: Industrialization and Economic Development

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards	
<p>Why don't developing countries become developed countries?</p> <p>How does industrial development vary amongst regions?</p>	Unit 6 Content	<p>Argumentation-</p> <p>Context</p> <p>Compare and Contrast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Why some people have better access to products and services than others <p>Geo Spatial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ After viewing various maps, hypothesize reasons that different regions of the world, state, and/or cities develop differently economically 		<p>D.12.4</p> <p>D.12.6</p> <p>A.12.2</p> <p>A.12.5</p> <p>A.12.7</p> <p>A.12.9</p> <p>A.12.10</p> <p>A.12.11</p>	
Unit Vocabulary Adolescent Fertility Rate Developed Country Developing Country Development Fair Trade Foreign Direct Investment Gender Inequality Index Gross Domestic Product Gross National Income		Human Development Index Inequality Adjusted HDI Literacy Rate Maternal Mortality Ratio Primary Sector Productivity Secondary Sector Structural Adjustment Program Tertiary Sector Value Added	Cottage industry Industrial Revolution Maquiladora Division of Labor Right-to-Work Site factors	Situation Factors Vertical Integration Public Service Central Place Theory Economic base Market area Service Threshold	

Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use 2 weeks

Essential Questions	Concept/Content Coverage	Skills/Best Practice	Common Assessment	Standards
What are trends in global urbanization?	Unit 7 Content	<p>Geospatial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of various developing and developed cities to notice trends and patterns to make futuristic outcomes <p>Argumentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze multitudes of challenges and relate it to a specific city's planning abilities 		<p>A.12.2</p> <p>A.12.4</p> <p>A.12.9</p> <p>A.12.12</p> <p>B.12.9</p>
Unit Vocabulary: Census Central Business District (CBD) Central City Centric Zone Model Density Gradient Edge City Gentrification Metropolitan Statistical Area Multiple Nuclei Model Sector Model		Social Area Analysis Sprawl Urban Area Urban Cluster Urbanized Area Annexation Census Tract Combined Statistical Area Core Statistical Area Primary Statistical Area	Filtering Food Desert Informal Settlement Megalopolis Micropolitan Statistical Area Peripheral Model Primary Census Statistical Area Rush Hour Underclass	

