



EAST TROY COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Committed to the Growth & Success of Each Student, Each Year

AP Human Geography (Grades 9-12)

Course Description:

The curriculum for this course is developed from the [College-Board A.P. Human Geography Course](#). AP Human Geography is a yearlong course that focuses on the distribution, processes, and effects of human populations on the planet. Units of study include population, migration, culture, language, religion, ethnicity, political geography, economic development, industry, agriculture, and urban geography. Emphasis is placed on geographic models and their applications. Case studies from around the globe are compared to the situation in both the United States and Wisconsin.

Essential Understandings:

1. Geography offers a set of concepts, skills, and tools that facilitate critical thinking and problem solving to provide a context for understanding the location of people, places, regions, and events; human-environmental relationships; and interconnections between and among places and regions. (1.B)
2. Knowledge of the geographic patterns and characteristics of human populations facilitates understanding of cultural, political, economic, and urban systems that explain patterns of population distribution that vary according to the scale of analysis. (2.A)
3. Concepts of culture frame the shared behaviors of a society which explains that a culture is comprised of the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society. (3.A)
4. Spatial political patterns reflect ideas of territoriality and power at a variety of scales so that political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources. (4.B)
5. Major agricultural regions reflect physical geography and economic forces so that agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices, or intensive or extensive use of land. (5.B)
6. Development is a process that varies across space and time so that in countries outside the core, the diffusion of industry has resulted in the emergence of the international division of labor and manufacturing zones. (6.C)
7. The form, function, and size of urban settlements are constantly changing and therefore site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities. (7.A)

Reference Documents

[AP Human Geography Course Syllabus](#)

[AP Human Geography College Board Course Description](#)