

Course Syllabus AP Human Geography

Text: De Blij, H.J., Alexander B. Murphy and Erin H. Foubert. *Human Geography: People, Place and Culture*. 9th Ed. New York: John Wiley, 2009.

Wood, Ethel, *AP Human Geography: A Study Guide*. Reading Pennsylvania: WoodYard Publications, 2007

Supplemental Text

Rubenstein, James M. *The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography*. 9th ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2008.

Recommended Study Guide: Kaplan 2010 (2009 Possibly available online)
<http://books.google.com/books?id=HgiZuboqBf0C&dq=kaplan+ap+human+>

Course Planner

Weekly Schedule:

Day 1: Overview: Concept and ID's

Day 2: Interactive Lesson

Day 3: Applied Knowledge (class activity)

Day 4: Review

Day 5: Quiz (ID's FRQ)

Human Geography can be broken into seven major topics. The following is the pacing guide for the class.

Geography: It's Nature and Perspectives (3 weeks)

Population: (5 weeks)

Cultural Patterns and Processes (6 weeks)

Political Organization of Space (5 weeks)

Agricultural and Rural Land Use (4 weeks)

Industrialization and Economic Development (4 weeks)

Cities and Urban Land Use (4 weeks)

Review for Exam

Process

Each week concepts will be correlated with the appropriate vocabulary, data and statistics. This will be reinforced with classroom activities, projects, group learning and lecture.

Exam Preparation

Each concept will be taught according to the specifications of the College Board®. Emphasis will be placed on understanding the multiple-choice section, and the free response question. The proper procedures for both will be taught and practiced.

Course Overview

This course has been designed to reflect the most recent course description of the AP Human Geography requirements as published by the College Board. The course will present the in-depth and systemic study of the following objectives:

Geography its Nature and Perspectives

Population

Cultural Patterns and Processes

Political Organization of Space

Agricultural and Rural Land Use

Industrialization and Economic Development

Cities and Urban Land Use

Unit I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

Course Planner [C1]

C1: The course provides a systemic study of human geography, including the following topics outlined in the Course Description

Topic I. Geography its nature and perspectives

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam 5-10%

Readings: de Blij Ch. 1, Wood Ch 1, and Rubenstein Ch 1

Time: 3 weeks

Topic II. Population

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam 13-17%

Readings: de Blij Ch. 2,3 Wood Ch 2, Rubenstein Ch 2,3

Time: 5 weeks

Topic III. Cultural Patterns and Processes

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam 13-17%

Readings: de Blij Ch. 4-7 Wood Ch. 3, Rubenstein Ch. 4-7

Time: 6 weeks

Topic IV. Political Organization of Space

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam 13-17%

Readings de Blij Ch. 8,14 Wood Ch. 4, Rubenstein Ch. 8,9

Time: 5 weeks

Topic V. Agricultural and Rural Land Use

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam 13-17%

Readings de Blij Ch. 11, Wood Ch. 5, Rubenstein Ch. 10

Time: 4 weeks

Topic VI. Industrialization and Economic Development

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam13-17%

Readings de Blij Ch. 10,12, Wood Ch. 6, Rubenstein Ch. 11, 12

Time 4 weeks

Topic VII. Cities and Urban Land Use

M.C. Coverage on AP Exam13-17%

Readings de Blij Ch. 9,13, Wood Ch. 7, Rubenstein Ch. 13,14

Time: 4 Weeks

Essential Questions and Vocabulary by Unit

I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

Q. How does the concept of scale change perceptions of geography?

Q. How has geography as a course of study changed the way humans view their activity space and the activity space of others?

Q. Why is the concept of regions, whether functional, formal, or perceptual inherent in the understanding of human geography?

Q. How do humans develop a sense of place?

Q. What technology contributes to human understanding and further knowledge of data and its spatial distribution?

Vocabulary Unit I.

Fieldwork	Physical geography	Pattern	Spatial perspective
Human geography	Spatial	Medical geography	Five themes
Globalization	Spatial distribution	Pandemic	Location
		Epidemic	Location theory

C2: The course teaches the use of spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human organization of space.

Human-environment	Global positioning system	Cultural diffusion	5Possibilism
Region	Geocaching	Time-distance decay	Cultural ecology
Place	relative location	Cultural barrier	Political ecology
Sense of place	Mental map	Expansion diffusion	Distortion
Perception of place	Activity space	Contagious diffusion	Equator
Movement	Generalized map	Time distance decay	Grid pattern
Spatial interaction	Remote sensing geographic information systems	Cultural barrier	Landscapes
Distance	Rescale	Expansion diffusion	Meridian
Accessibility	Formal region	Contagious diffusion	Parallel
Connectivity	Functional region	Hierarchical diffusion	Mercator projection
Landscape	Perceptual region	Stimulus diffusion	Robinson projection
Cultural landscape	Culture	Relocation diffusion	Peter's projection
Sequent Occupance	Culture trait	Geographic concept	Latitude
Cartography	Culture complex	Environmental determinism	Longitude
Reference maps	Cultural hearth	Isotherm	Space-time compression
Thematic maps	Independent invention		Toponym
Absolute location			Site
			Situation

II. Population

Q. What factors will influence growth rates?

Q. What scales are population densities used to determine growth and carrying capacity?

Q. How is natural increase different from actual increase and how do geographers determine each?

Q. What factors indicate where a population is grouped according to the demographic transition model?

Q. How do populations move stages in the demographic transition model and how is the knowledge of this data used?

Q. Why is it important to understand the factors that lead to the changes that signify shifts of population from one stage to another in the demographic transition mode?

Q. Which populations are growing the fastest and what are the concerns embedded in the growth of those populations?

Q. How does education play a role in the growth and movement of population?

Q. What distinguishes a refugee either internally or internationally and why are their different data sets to explain this?

Q. How does the gravity model and distance decay play a role in migration and the demography of cities?

C4: The Course teaches students how to use and interpret maps, data sets, and geographic models. GIS, aerial photographs, and satellite images, though not required, can be used effectively in the course.

Vocabulary Unit II.

Population density

Megalopolis

Crude death rate

Population pyramids

Arithmetic population density

Census

Demographic transition model

Infant mortality rate

Physiological population density

Doubling time

Population explosion

Stationary population level

Newborn mortality rate

Population distribution

Natural increase

Crude birth rate

Population composition

Total fertility rate

Child mortality rate

Dot maps

Life expectancy	Remittances	Voluntary migration	Colonization
Infectious diseases	Cyclic movements	Laws of migration	Regional scale
Chronic or degenerative diseases	Periodic movement	Gravity model	Islands of development
Genetic or inherited diseases	Migration	Push factors	Guest workers
Endemic AIDS expansive population policies	Activity spaces	Pull factors	Refugees
Eugenic population policies	Nomadism	Distance decay	Internally displaces persons
Restrictive population policies	Migrant labor	Step migration	Asylum
One child policy	Transhumance	Intervening opportunity	Repatriation
	Military service	Deportation	Genocide
	International migration	Kinship links	Immigration laws
	Immigration	Chain migration	Quotas
	Internal migration	Immigration wave	Selective immigration
	Forced migration	Explorers	

Topic III. Cultural Patterns and Processes

- Q. How is popular culture differentiated from local culture?
- Q. How has globalization created “placelessness”?
- Q. How has authenticity of place been challenged by commodification?
- Q. How do local cultures define themselves and protect their identity?
- Q. What are the similarities of rural local cultures and urban local cultures?
- Q. In what ways does cultural appropriation and assimilation threaten local cultures?
- Q. How has identity been shaped by place and vice-versa?
- Q. What is the role of ethnic neighborhoods and diffusion in creating a sense of place?
- Q. How do people define themselves by observing “the other” and how does this help to create cultural identity?
- Q. In what ways are the concepts of race and ethnicity misunderstood and used to perpetuate power relationships that may be unequal?
- Q. Why are some states linguistically diverse compared to others that are not?
- Q. What countries share a common language and how is this related to the concept of language groups and diffusion?
- Q. What are the major factors that have influenced and continue to influence the diffusion of religion?
- Q. What relationships are shared by various religions?
- Q. What is the primary difference in the concept of evangelizing faiths and hereditary faiths?
- Q. How does religion shift focus as scales shift?

C3: The course teaches spatial relationships at different scales ranging from the local to the global

Vocabulary Unit III.

Culture	Local culture	Nonmaterial culture	Hearth
Folk culture	Material culture	Hierarchical diffusion	Assimilation
Popular culture			Custom

Cultural appropriation	Succession	Nostratic	Secularism
Neolocalism	Senses of place	Language divergence	Monotheistic religion
Ethnic neighborhood	Ethnicity	Language convergence	Polytheistic religion
Commodification	Space	Renfrew hypothesis	Animistic religion
Authenticity	Place	Conquest theory	Universalizing religion
Distance decay	Gendered	Dispersal hypothesis	Ethnic religion
Time-space compression	Queer theory	Romance languages	Hinduism
Reterritorialization	Dowry deaths	Germanic languages	Caste system
Cultural landscape	Barrioization	Slavic languages	Buddhism
Placelessness	Language	Lingua franca	Shintoism
Global-local continuum	Culture	Pidgin language	Taoism
Glocalization	Multi intelligibility	Creole language	Feng Shui
Folk-housing regions	Standard language	Monolingual states	Confucianism
Diffusion routes	Dialects	Multilingual states	Judaism
Gender	Dialect chains	Official language	Diaspora
Identity	Isogloss	Global language	Zionism
Identifying against	Language families	Place	Christianity
Race	Subfamilies	Toponym	Eastern Orthodox Church
Racism	Sound shift	Religion	Roman Catholic Church
Residential segregation	Proto-Indo European		Protestant
	Backward reconstruction		Islam
	Extinct language		Sunni
	Deep reconstruction		Shi'ite

Indigenous religions

Shamanism

Secularism

Pilgrimage

Sacred sites
minarets

Hajj

Interfaith boundaries

Intrafaith boundaries

Ethnic cleansing

Activity space

Religious fundamentalism

Religious extremism

Shari'a laws

Jihad

Unit IV. Political Organization of Space

Q. What are the elements of a multinational or unitary country respectively?

Q. How has the nature of make-up of multinational unions changed over the last century?

Q. What are the primary similarities and contrasting views of Spykman and Mackinder?

Q. What is the law of the sea and how has it evolved with time?

Q. What is the role of technology in globalization?

Q. What geopolitical regions are most susceptible to the process of devolution?

Q. What is the New World Order and what major factors played a role in its development?

C2: The Course teaches the use of spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human organization of space.

Vocabulary:

Political Geography	Multistate nation	Unitary	Physical-political boundary
State	Stateless nation	Federal	
Territoriality	Colonialism	Devolution	Heartland theory
Sovereignty	Scale	Territorial representation	Critical geopolitics
Territorial integrity	Capitalism	Reapportionment	Unilateralism
Mercantilism	Commodification	Splitting	Supranational organization
Peace of Westphalia	Core	Majority-minority districts	Globalization
Nation	Periphery		Washington consensus
Nation-state	Semiperiphery	Gerrymandering	
Democracy	Ability	Boundary	Networks
Multinational state	Centripetal	Geometric boundary	Participatory development
	Centrifugal		

Local exchange trading system (LETS)	Elongated states	Imperialism	Privatization
Vertical integration	Enclaves, exclaves	Institutions	Ratzel
Synergy	Ethnic force	Integration	Rimland theory
Gatekeepers	Ethnonationalism	Internal boundaries	Security Council
Horizontal integration	European Constitution	Irredentism	Separatist movement
Colonies	European Monetary Union	Landlocked states	Sovereignty
Command economy	European Union	Mackinder	Spatial force
Compact states	Federal system	Market economy	Spykman
Confederal system	Forward capital	Marketization	Supranational organization
Core area	Fragmentation	Microstates	Territorial morphology
Cultural boundary	Fragmented states	Multicore state	Territoriality
Democratization	Frontiers	Perforated states	“Third wave” of democratization
Disputes: Positional, territorial, resource, functional	Geometric boundary	Physical boundary	Three pillars
Economic force	Geopolitics	Political geography	Unitary state
Electoral geography	Government	Political culture	
	Heartland theory	Politicalization of religion	
		Primate city	
		Politics	

Unit V. Agricultural and Rural Land Use

Q. What developments would help lead to the second agricultural revolution?

Q. What are the main elements of the third agricultural revolution and how did these elements develop?

Q. What is the impact of the Green Revolution on developing countries and the future development all countries?

Q. What is the role of vertical and horizontal integration in making agriculture more profitable and leading away from the family farm and towards the expansion of agribusiness?

Q. What are the effects of globalization on agriculture on different scales?

C4: The course teaches students how to use and interpret maps, data sets, and geographic models. GIS, aerial photographs, and satellite images though not required can be used effectively in the course.

Vocabulary:

Agribusiness	Extensive agriculture	Job specialization	Nomadism
Agricultural hearths	Extensive subsistence agriculture	Labor-intensive agriculture	Nucleated settlement pattern
Agriculture	Green Revolution	Location theory	Organic agriculture
Biotechnology	Hamlets, villages	Long-lot survey system	Pampas
Cereal grains	Horticulture	Mediterranean agriculture	Pastoral nomadism
Columbian exchange	Hunters and gatherers	Mercantilism	Patriarchal system
Commercial agriculture	Intensive agriculture	Metes and bounds	Plantation farming
Desertification	Intensive subsistence agriculture	Milkshed	Postindustrial societies
Dispersed settlement pattern	Irrigation	Mixed crop and livestock farming	Primary sector
Enclosure		Neolithic Revolution	Primogeniture

Quaternary sector	Shifting cultivation (swidden agriculture)	Vegetative planting	Soil erosion
Rectangular survey system	Specialization	Von Thunen's Model	Biodiversity
Second Agricultural Revolution	Subsistence agriculture	Wattle	Global warming
Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Wet (lowland) rice	
Seed agriculture	Third Agricultural Revolution	Winter wheat area, spring wheat area, "world breadbasket"	
Seed drill	Truck Farming		

Unit VI. Industrialization and Economic Development

Q. How do stratifications occur in modern society?

Q. What postmodern developments have occurred in the core regions of the world?

Q. How do the theories of Christaller effect modern distribution of goods and services?

Q. How can you use the multiplier effect to discuss the importance of primary economic activities in a service-based economy?

Q. How is site differentiated from situation?

Vocabulary:

Acid rain	Economic development	Industrial revolution	country (MDC's, LDC's)
Agglomeration	Economic geography	Infrastructure	NAFTA
Break-of-bulk	Export-oriented industrialization	Kanto Plain	New industrialization of labor
Bulk-reducing industries, bulk-gaining industries	Fossil fuels	Labor-intensive industries	Newly industrializing country
Capitalist world economy	Global warming	Location theory	Northeast district (China)
Compressed modernity	GDP, GDP per capita	Locational interdependence	Oligarchs (Japan)
Conglomerate corporations	Friction of distance	Maquiladora district	Pacific Rim
Deglomeration	Global warming	Meiji Restoration	Post-Industrial societies
Deindustrialization	Greenhouse effect	Modernization model	Primary economic activities, primary sector
Dependency theory	Industrialization	More developed country, less developed	Primary industry

Secondary industry	Site factors	Value added productivity	Dependency theory
Proven reserve/potential reserve	Social development	Variable revenue analysis	Dollarization
Quaternary sector	Space-time compression	Wallerstein	World-systems theory
Rostow/Rostow's stages	Special Economic Zones	Watt	Export processing zones
Secondary economic activities, secondary sector	Substitution principle	Commodity chain	Islands of development
Secondary industrial region	Sustainable development	Formal economy	Microcredit program
Single market manufacturers	Tertiary sector	Informal economy	Technopole
	Trading blocs	Modernization model	Offshore
	Transnational corporations	Structuralist theory	

Unit VII. Cities and Urban Land Use

Q. How is a diversified economic base important to cities?

Q. How does the second agricultural revolution and the industrial revolution form an integrated system for moving the world's population through the demographic transition model?

Q. What are the different migration patterns to cities and how have they changed over time?

Q. Why have global cities developed where they have on a regional scale?

Q. How does the impact of developed countries differ from developing countries?

Q. In what ways has the global movement towards supranationalism effected environmental activities?

Q. How does urban planning play a role in urban communities?

Q. What are the effects of ethnic neighborhoods on the urban landscape?

Q. How is gentrification an evident and dynamic factor in the cityscape?

Vocabulary:

Base ratio	Central place theory	Disamenity sector	Greenbelts
Basic, nonbasic sectors	Christaller, Walter	Edge cities	Hamlet
Burgess, E.W.	City	Export activities	Harris and Ullman
Bosnywash	City-state	Feminization of poverty	Hierarchy of central places
Census tract	Complementary regions	Formative era	Hoyt, Homer
Central business district (CBD)	Concentric zone model	Gentrification	Infrastructure
Center city	Councils of government	Ghettos, ghettoization	in situ accretion

C2: The Course teaches the use of spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human organization of space.

C4: The course teaches students how to use and interpret maps, data sets, and geographic models. GIS, aerial photographs, and satellite images though not required can be used effectively in the course.

Manufacturing city	Rush hours	Urban influence zone	Shantytowns
	Sector model		Blockbusting
Megacity	Settlement geography	Urban renewal	New urbanism
Megalopolis		Wirth, Louis	Concentric zone model
Mercantile city	Smart growth	World city	
Metropolitan area	Social area analysis	Zone in transition	Spaces of consumption
Metropolitan statistical area	Special-function cities	Zone of maturity	Solid waste
Micropolitan statistical area	Sprawl	Zoning ordinance	Sanitary landfills
	States		Toxic waste
Multiple-nuclei model	Suburbs	Urban morphology	Radioactive waste
Multiplier effect	Town	Social stratification	Montreal protocol
	Transportation centers		
Nucleated		First urban revolution	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
Peripheral model	Urban area	Trade area	
	Urban elite		
Physical city	Urban empire	Rank size rule	
Primate cities		Griffin-Ford Model	
Public housing	Urban geography		
		Edge cities	
Rank size rule	Urban hierarchy	McGee model	

Activities by Unit:

Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

Week 1	Introduction to the course and the syllabus	Introduction to the course. Readings by planner.	Historical beginnings of the study of Geography	Lecture notes and Jigsaw presentation	Assessment and Review 1.1
Week 2	Five Themes	Five themes Presentation	Fruit maps (Fruits by season)	Power of <i>Place Series #1 One Earth Many Scales</i>	Assessment and Review 1.2
Week 3	Maps of Functional Regions	Maps of Formal Regions	Maps of Vernacular (Perceptual) Regions	Review FRQ format.	Unit Test: MC and FRQ

C1

Population

Week 1	Arithmetic and Physiological Density Project	Read deBlij Chapter 2 part 1	Read Wood Chapter 2 part 1	Review and Complete project	Review and Assessment 2.1
Week 2	Population Pyramids	Read deBlij Chapter 2 part 2	Read Wood Chapter 2 part 2	Review and complete Population Pyramids	Review and Assessment 2.2
Week 3	Migration and Patterns of Migration	Read deBlij Chapter 3 part 1	Read Wood Chapter 2 part 3	Maps of Migration patterns and vocabulary	Review and Assessment 2.3
Week 4	Demographic Transition	Plot the countries of the Population Pyramid Project in	Completion of Demographic Transition Model Project	Presentation of DMT and Migration patterns	Review and Assessment 2.4

C2, C4

		the proper place in the Demographic Transition Model			
Week 5	The Developing World, Health and Education	Examine the effects of Women's education on population	Plot the CBR and CDR and TFR and cross reference to female education	Preview FRQ from College Board Website	Review and Assessment 2.5 M.C. and FRQ's



Cultural Patterns and Processes

Week 1	Read deBlij Ch 4 part 1	Read Wood Ch 3 part 1	Popular Culture v. Local Culture Traditional Religion	ID review MC and FRQ review	Review and Assessment 3.1
Week 2	Read deBlij Ch 4 part 2	Read Wood Ch 3 part 2 Folk housing Regions (From Rubenstein)	Map of Local Culture of the U.S. and Canada Buddhism	ID review MC and FRQ review	Review and Assessment 3.2
Week 3	Read deBlij Ch 5 part 1	Read Wood Ch 3 part 3	<i>Power of Place series #21 "Population Geography" Hinduism</i>	ID review MC and FRQ review	Review and Assessment 3.3
Week 4	Read deBlij Ch 6	Read Wood Ch 3 part 4	Jigsaw Activity Eastern (Chinese) Religions	Jigsaw Activity 2	Review and Assessment 3.4
Week 5	Read deBlij Ch 7	Read Wood Ch 3 part 4	Islam	ID review MC and FRQ review	Review and Assessment 3.5
Week 6	Culture	Use the	Christianity	ID review	Review and

	Project Religious Landscape silhouettes	laptops to complete the culture project (see rubric)	and Judaism	MC and FRQ review	Assessment 3.6 MC and FRQ
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Political Organization of Space

C2

Week 1	Introduction to Political Geography Rubenstein Ch. 8 and 9	Read deBlij Ch 8 part 1 Wood Ch 4 part 1	Map research Project 1	Review Project 1 critique and correct	Nationalities and Nation States
Week 2	Territorial Morphology Video: <i>Power of Place, # 3 Supranationalism and Devolution</i>	Read deBlij Ch 8 part 2 Wood Ch 4 part 2	Map research Project 2	Review Project 2 critique and correct	Boundaries and the law of the Sea
Week 3	State Political Organization; centripetal and centrifugal forces	Read deBlij Ch 8 part 3 Wood Ch 3 part 3	Map research Project 3	Review Project 3 critique and correct	Electoral Geography
Week 4	Political, economic and military cooperation	Read Ch. 8 part 4 Wood Ch 4 part 4	Map Research Project 4	Review Project 4 critique and correct	Assessment 4.1
Week 5	Internal organization of States	Review for Exam 1.1	Review for Exam 1.2	Review for Exam 1.3	Semester Exam MC (75)and FRQ (3)

Agricultural and Rural Land Use

C4

Week 1	deBlij Ch 11 part 1, Wood Ch 5 part 1, Rubenstein	Agricultural revolutions Agricultural Products Project	Whittlesley's agricultural regions	Mapping agriculture	Assessment 5.1
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	Ch. 10 part 1	assigned			
Week 2	deBlij Ch 11 part 2, Wood Ch 5 part 2, Rubenstein Ch 10 part 2	The Green Revolution (And Criticism) Agricultural Products Project Review	Rice and the impact of rice as a necessity and a cultural product	Green Revolution: Charting the impact of Grain	Assessment 5.2
Week 3	deBlij Ch 11 part 3, Wood Ch 5 part 3, Rubenstein Ch 10 part 3	Agribusiness Agricultural Products Project Review	Video: <i>The Meatrix</i> Paidiea seminar	Video: <i>The Power of Place series #16 Rural and Urban Contrasts</i>	Assessment 5.3
Week 4	deBlij Ch 11 part 4, Wood Ch 5 part 4, Rubenstein Ch 11 part 4	Agricultural Products Project Review Regional primary activities	Agricultural Products Project due	Presentations of Projects	Assessment 5.4



Industrialization and Economic Development

C2, C4

Week 1	deBlij Ch 10 part 1, Wood Ch 6 part 1, Rubenstein Ch 11 part 1	Measures of Development Industrialization Project begins Part I charting Industry	Human development index	Development by Scale: Industrial development from individual to global	Assessment 6.1
Week 2	deBlij Ch 10 part 2, Wood Ch 6 part 2, Rubenstein Ch 11 part 1	Industrialization Part II Analyzing the where of Industry Global	The Industrial Revolution: distribution of industrial production	Heavy Industry (Focused look at the countries of Eastern Europe; Compare	Assessment 6.2

				Contrast to the U.S. and Canada (China, up and coming)	
Week 3	deBlij Ch 12 part 1, Wood Ch 6 part 3, Rubenstein Ch 12 part 1	Industrialization Part III Analyzing the where of Industry by Region (use models of scaled regions)	Free Trade and Developing nations (FRQ) practice	Foreign exchange rates (Class mini-project using valued and de-valued candy (see rubric))	Assessment 6.3
Week 4	deBlij Ch 12 part 2, Wood Ch 6 part 4, Rubenstein Ch 12 part 2	Presentation day 1	Presentation day 2	Presentation day 3	Assessment 6.4 MC and FRQ



Cities and Urban Land Use

Week 1	deBlij Ch 9 part 1, Wood Ch 7 part 1, Rubenstein Ch 13 part 1	Origin and Evolution of Cities	FRQ scoring and discussion	Market Areas	Assessment 7.1
Week 2	deBlij Ch 9 part 2, Wood Ch 7 part 2, Rubenstein Ch 13 part 2	Models of Urban Structure	FRQ scoring and discussion	Video: Power of Place series, #24: Cityscapes, Suburban Sprawl	Assessment 7.2
Week 3	deBlij Ch 13 part 1, Wood Ch 7 part 3, Rubenstein Ch 14 part 1	Video: <i>Power of Place series, # 11 A Challenge for Two Old Cities</i>	FRQ scoring and discussion	Fieldtrip to downtown Miami (Tri-Rail and Metro-Rail) Stop at Overtown	Assessment 7.3

Week 4	deBlij Ch 13 part 2, Wood Ch 7 part 4, Rubenstein Ch 14 part 2	Review Unit	Practice Test 1	Practice Test 2	Practice Test 3
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Key:

C1: The course provides a systemic study of human geography, including the following topics outlined in the course description.

C2: The course teaches the use of spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human organization of space.

C3: The course teaches spatial relationships at different scales ranging from the local to the global.

C4: The Course teaches students how to use and interpret maps, data sets, and geographic models, GIS aerial photographs, and satellite images, though not required, can be used effectively in the course.