Correlation to the AP® Human Geography Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2020)

Correlation to the Course Content

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	Enduring Understanding IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.		
	Topic 1.1: Introduction to Maps	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-1.A—Identify types of maps, the types of information presented in maps, and different kinds of spatial patterns and relationships portrayed in maps.	
		IMP-1.A.1—Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.	pp. 9–11
		IMP-1.A.2—Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.	pp. 12–15
		IMP-1.A.3—All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.	pp. 15–16
	Topic 1.2: Geographic Data	**IMP-1.B—**Identify different methods of geographic data collection.	
		IMP-1.B.1—Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.	pp. 18, 20
		IMP-1.B.2—Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.	pp. 18–19
		IMP-1.B.3—Spatial information can come from written accounts in the form of field observations, media reports, travel narratives, policy documents, personal interviews, landscape analysis, and photographic interpretation.	pp. 19–20
	Topic 1.3: The Power of Geographic Data	**IMP-1.C—**Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.	
		IMP-1.C.1—Geospatial and geographical data, including census data and satellite imagery, are used at all scales for personal, business and organizational, and governmental decision-making purposes.	pp. 21–22
Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	Enduring Understanding PSO-1: Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.		
	Topic 1.4: Spatial Concepts	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-1.A —Define major Geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships	
		PSO-1.A.1— Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.	pp. 31–33
	Topic 1.5: Human-Environmental Interaction	**PSO-1.B—**Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.	
		PSO-1.B.1—Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.	pp. 35–36
		PSO-1.B.2—Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.	pp. 36–37
	Topic 1.6: Scales of Analysis	**PSO-1.C—**Define scales of analysis used by geographers.	
		PSO-1.C.1—Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.	p. 38
		PSO-1.D—Explain what scales of analysis reveal.	
		PSO-1.D.1—Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of data.	pp. 39–40

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** A spatial perspective allows for a focus on the ways phenomena are related to one another in particular places, which in turn allows for the examination of human organization and its environmental consequences.		
	Enduring Understanding SPS-1: Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.		
	Topic 1.7: Regional Analysis	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-1.A—Describe different ways that geographers define regions.	
		SPS-1.A.1—Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.	pp. 43–45
		SPS-1.A.2—Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.	pp. 43–44
		SPS-1.A.3—Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.	p. 46
		SPS-1.A.4—Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.	pp. 43–46
Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	Understanding PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.		
	Topic 2.1: Population Distribution	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-2.A—Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.	
		PSO-2.A.1—Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.	pp. 55–57
		PSO-2.A.2—Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.	p. 57
		PSO-2.B—Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.	
		PSO-2.B.1—The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.	pp. 58–59
		PSO-2.C—Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.	
		PSO-2.C.1 The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.	pp. 57–60
	Topic 2.2: Consequences of Population Distribution	**PSO-2.D—**Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.	
		PSO-2.D.1—Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.	pp. 61–62
		PSO-2.D.2—Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.	pp. 62–63
	Topic 2.3: Population Composition	**PSO-2.E—**Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.	
		PSO-2.E.1—Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.	pp. 64–66
		PSO-2.F—Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.	
		PSO-2.F.1—Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.	p. 65

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.		
	Topic 2.4: Population Dynamics	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-2.A—Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.	
		IMP-2.A.1—Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.	pp. 77–81
		IMP-2.A.2—Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.	p. 82
		IMP-2.A.3—Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.	pp. 79–81
	Topic 2.5: The Demographic Transition Model	**IMP-2.B—**Explain theories of population growth and decline.	
		IMP-2.B.1—The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.	pp. 83–84
		IMP-2.B.2—The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.	pp. 88–89
	Topic 2.6: Malthusian Theory	**IMP-2.B—**Explain theories of population growth and decline.	
		IMP-2.B.3—Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.	pp. 90–91
Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.		
	Topic 2.7: Population Policies	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-2.A—Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.	
		SPS-2.A.1—Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.	pp. 94–95
	Topic 2.8: Women and Demographic Change	**SPS-2.B—**Explain how the changing role of females had demographic consequences in different parts of the world.	
		SPS-2.B.1—Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.	pp. 96–97
		SPS-2.B.2—Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration.	pp. 96–97
	Topic 2.9: Aging Populations	**SPS-2.C—**Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.	
		SPS-2.C.1—Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.	pp. 99–100
		SPS-2.C.2—An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.	pp. 100–101

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-2: Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.		
	Topic 2.10: Causes of Migration	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-2.C—Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.	
		IMP-2.C.1—Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.	p. 108
		IMP-2.C.2—Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/ obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.	p. 109–111
	Topic 2.11: Forced and Voluntary Migration	**IMP-2.D—**Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.	
		IMP-2.D.1—Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.	pp. 115–117
		IMP-2.D.2—Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.	pp. 117–119
	Topic 2.12: Effects of Migration	**IMP-2.E—**Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.	
		IMP-2.E.1—Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.	pp. 120–122
Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.		
	Topic 3.1: Introduction to Culture	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-3.A—Define the characteristics, attitudes, and traits that influence geographers when they study culture.	
		PSO-3.A.1—Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.	pp. 132–133
		PSO-3.A.2—Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use.	pp. 135–136
		PSO-3.A.3—Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference.	p. 152
	Topic 3.2: Cultural Landscapes	**PSO-3.B—**Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes.	
		PSO-3.B.1—Cultural landscapes are combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupancy, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns.	pp. 138–140
		PSO-3.C—Explain how landscape features and land and resource use reflect cultural beliefs and identities.	
		PSO-3.C.1—Attitudes toward ethnicity and gender, including the role of women in the workforce; ethnic neighborhoods; and indigenous communities and lands help shape the use of space in a given society.	pp. 140–141
	Topic 3.3: Cultural Patterns	**PSO-3.D—**Explain patterns and landscapes of language, religion, ethnicity, and gender.	
		PSO-3.D.1—Regional patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance placemaking, and shape the global cultural landscape.	pp. 148–150
		PSO -3.D.2—Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces.	pp. 150–151
Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.		
	Topic 3.4: Types of Diffusion	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-3.A—Define the types of diffusion.	
		IMP-3.A.1—Relocation and expansion—including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion—are types of diffusion.	pp. 154–156

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.		
	Topic 3.5: Historical Causes of Diffusion	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-3.A—Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	
		SPS-3.A.1—Interactions between and among cultural traits and larger global forces can lead to new forms of cultural expression; for example, creolization and lingua franca.	pp. 164–167
		SPS-3.A.2—Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.	p. 164
	Topic 3.6: Contemporary Causes of Diffusion	**SPS-3.A—**Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	
		SPS-3.A.3—Cultural ideas and practices are socially constructed and change through both small-scale and large-scale processes such as urbanization and globalization. These processes come to bear on culture through media, technological change, politics, economics, and social relationships.	pp. 168–169
		SPS-3.A.4—Communication technologies, such as the internet and the time-space convergence, are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people; changing cultural practices, as in the increasing use of English and the loss of indigenous languages; and creating cultural convergence and divergence.	pp. 169–170
Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.		
	Topic 3.7: Diffusion of Religion and Language	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-3.B—Explain what factors lead to the diffusion of universalizing and ethnic religions.	
		IMP-3.B.1—Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths.	pp. 172–174
		IMP-3.B.2—Diffusion of language families, including Indo- European, and religious patterns and distributions can be visually represented on maps, in charts and toponyms, and in other representations.	pp. 172–175
		IMP-3.B.3—Religions have distinct places of origin from which they diffused to other locations through different processes. Practices and belief systems impacted how widespread the religion diffused.	pp. 176–179
		IMP-3.B.4—Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion.	pp. 176–179
		IMP-3.B.5—Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth, or spread through relocation diffusion.	pp. 176, 178
Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.		
	Topic 3.8: Effects of Diffusion	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-3.B—Explain how the process of diffusion results in changes to the cultural landscape.	
		SPS-3.B.1—Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture.	pp. 182–184

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.		
	Topic 4.1: Introduction to Political Geography	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-4.A—For world political maps: a. Define the different types of political entities. b. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.	
		PSO-4.A.1—Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map.	pp. 193–194
		PSO-4.A.2—Types of political entities include nations, nation- states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations.	pp. 194–197
	Topic 4.2: Political Processes	**PSO-4.B—**Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.	
		PSO-4.B.1—The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world.	pp. 198–204
		PSO-4.B.2—Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries.	pp. 199–201
	Topic 4.3: Political Power and Territoriality	**PSO-4.C—**Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.	
		PSO-4.C.1—Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points.	pp. 207–209
		PSO-4.C.2—Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.	pp. 206–207
Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.		
	Topic 4.4: Defining Political Boundaries	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-4.A—Define types of political boundaries used by geographers.	
		IMP-4.A.1—Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries.	pp. 218–221
	Topic 4.5: The Function of Political Boundaries	**IMP-4.B—**Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.	
		IMP-4.B.1—Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested.	pp. 223–224
		IMP-4.B.2—Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. However, some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy, such as the Berlin Conference.	pp. 220–221
		IMP-4.B.3—Land and maritime boundaries and international agreements can influence national or regional identity and encourage or discourage international or internal interactions and disputes over resources.	pp. 224–225
		IMP-4.B.4—The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters, established territorial seas, and exclusive economic zones.	pp. 228–230
	Topic 4.6: Internal Boundaries	**IMP-4.B—**Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.	
		IMP-4.B.5—Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales.	pp. 231–233
	Topic 4.7: Forms of Governance	**IMP-4.C—**Define federal and unitary states.	
		IMP-4.C.1—Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states.	pp. 234–235
		IMP-4.D—Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization.	
		IMP-4.D.1—Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more locally based, dispersed power centers.	pp. 234–237

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.		
	Topic 4.8: Defining Devolutionary Factors	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-4.A—Define factors that lead to the devolution of states.	
		SPS-4.A.1—Factors that can lead to the devolution of states include the division of groups by physical geography, ethnic separatism, ethnic cleansing, terrorism, economic and social problems, and irredentism.	pp. 244–248
	Topic 4.9: Challenges to Sovereignty	**SPS-4.B—**Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.	
		SPS-4.B.1—Devolution occurs when states fragment into autonomous regions; subnational political territorial units, such as those within Spain, Belgium, Canada, and Nigeria; or when states disintegrate, as happened in Sudan and the former Soviet Union.	pp. 249–250
		SPS-4.B.2—Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization.	pp. 252–254
		SPS-4.B.3—Global efforts to address transnational and environmental challenges and to create economies of scale, trade agreements, and military alliances help to further supranationalism.	pp. 255–256
		SPS-4.B.4—Supranational organizations—including the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Arctic Council, and African Union— can challenge state sovereignty by limiting the economic or political actions of member states.	pp. 252–254
	Topic 4.10: Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces	**SPS-4.C—**Explain how the concepts of centrifugal and centripetal forces apply at the state scale.	
		SPS-4.C.1—Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements.	pp. 258–259
		SPS-4.C.2—Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion.	pp. 259–260
Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.		
	Topic 5.1: Introduction to Agriculture	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-5.A—Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices.	
		PSO-5.A.1—Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as the Mediterranean climate and tropical climates.	pp. 271–272, 278
		PSO-5.A.2—Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.	pp. 273–274, 277
		PSO-5.A.3—Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.	pp. 274–275
	Topic 5.2: Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods	**PSO-5.B—**Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements.	
		PSO-5.B.1—Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.	pp. 280–281
		PSO-5.B.2—Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear.	p. 279
		PSO-5.B.3—Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.	pp. 280–281

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.		
	Topic 5.3: Agricultural Origins and Diffusions	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-5.A—Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals.	
		SPS-5.A.1—Early hearths of domestication of plants and animals arose in the Fertile Crescent and several other regions of the world, including the Indus River Valley, Southeast Asia, and Central America.	pp. 284–285
		SPS-5.B—Explain how plants and animals diffused globally.	
		SPS-5.B.1—Patterns of diffusion, such as the Columbian Exchange and the agricultural revolutions, resulted in the global spread of various plants and animals.	pp. 285–286
	Topic 5.4: The Second Agricultural Revolution	**SPS-5.C—**Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution.	
		SPS-5.C.1—New technology and increased food production in the second agricultural revolution led to better diets, longer life expectancies, and more people available for work in factories.	pp. 293–295
	Topic 5.5: The Green Revolution	**SPS-5.D—**Explain the consequences of the Green Revolution on food supply and the environment in the developing world.	
		SPS-5.D.1—The Green Revolution was characterized in agriculture by the use of high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, and mechanized farming.	pp. 296–298
		SPS-5.D.2—The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment.	pp. 298–301
Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land- use patterns.		
	Topic 5.6: Agricultural Production Regions	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-5.C—Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.	
		PSO-5.C.1—Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices (monocropping or monoculture).	pp. 308–310
		PSO-5.C.2—Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs (bid-rent theory).	p. 308
	Topic 5.7: Spatial Organization of Agriculture	**PSO-5.C—**Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.	
		PSO-5.C.3—Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms.	pp. 311–312
		PSO-5.C.4—Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.	pp. 312–313
		PSO-5.C.5—Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.	p. 314
	Topic 5.8: Von Thünen Model	**PSO-5.D—**Describe how the von Thünen model is used to explain patterns of agricultural production at various scales.	
		PSO-5.D.1—Von Thünen's model helps to explain rural land use by emphasizing the importance of transportation costs associated with distance from the market; however, regions of specialty farming do not always conform to von Thünen's concentric rings.	pp. 315–320
	Topic 5.9: The Global System of Agriculture	**PSO-5.E—**Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption.	
		PSO-5.E.1—Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain.	pp. 322–323
		PSO-5.E.2—Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities.	pp. 322–323
		PSO-5.E.3—The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade.	pp. 323–325

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.		
	Topic 5.10: Consequences of Agricultural Practices	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-5.A—Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences.	
		IMP-5.A.1—Environmental effects of agricultural land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts.	pp. 334–336
		IMP-5.A.2—Agricultural practices—including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape.	pp. 336–338
		IMP-5.A.3—Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose.	pp. 340–342
	Topic 5.11: Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture	**IMP-5.B—**Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.	
		IMP-5.B.1—Agricultural innovations such as biotechnology, genetically modified organisms, and aquaculture have been accompanied by debates over sustainability, soil and water usage, reductions in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.	pp. 343–347
		IMP-5.B.2—Patterns of food production and consumption are influenced by movements relating to individual food choice, such as urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSA), organic farming, value-added specialty crops, fair trade, local-food movements, and dietary shifts.	pp. 347–350
		IMP-5.B.3—Challenges of feeding a global population include lack of food access, as in cases of food insecurity and food deserts, problems with distribution systems; adverse weather; and land use lost to suburbanization.	pp. 350–353
		IMP-5.B.4—The location of food-processing facilities and markets, economies of scale, distribution systems, and government policies all have economic effects on food-production practices.	pp. 353–355
	Topic 5.12: Women in Agriculture	**IMP-5.C—**Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.	
		IMP-5.C.1—The role of females in food production, distribution, and consumption varies in many places depending on the type of production involved.	pp. 356–358

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.		
	Topic 6.1: The Origin and Influences of Urbanization	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-6.A—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.	pp. 368–369
		PSO-6.A.2—Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.	pp. 371–374
	Topic 6.2: Cities Across the World	**PSO-6.A—** 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.	pp. 377–379
		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.	pp. 375–377
	Topic 6.3: Cities and Globalization	**PSO-6.B—**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.	pp. 380–381
		PSO-6.B.2—Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.	pp. 380–381
	Topic 6.4: The Size and Distribution of Cities	**PSO-6.C—**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.	pp. 382–386
	Topic 6.5: The Internal Structure of Cities	**PSO-6.D—**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 Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.	pp. 395–401

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	MP-6: The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.		
	Topic 6.6: Density and Land Use	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-6.A—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.	pp. 403–405
	Topic 6.7: Infrastructure	**IMP-6.B—**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.	pp. 406–409
	Topic 6.8: Urban Sustainability	**IMP-6.C—**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.	pp. 417–420
		IMP-6.D—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.	pp. 417–418
	Topic 6.9: Urban Data	**IMP-6.E—**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.	pp. 422–423
		IMP-6.E.2—Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.	pp. 423–424

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.		
	Topic 6.10: Challenges of Urban Changes	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-6.A—Explain 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.	pp. 425–427
		SPS-6.A.2—Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.	pp. 429–430
		SPS-6.A.3—Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.	pp. 427, 431
		SPS-6.A.4—Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.	pp. 428–430
		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.	pp. 431–432
	Topic 6.11: Challenges of Urban Sustainability	**SPS-6.B—**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.	pp. 431–435
		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.	pp. 435–436

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	**Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.		
	Topic 7.1: The Industrial Revolution	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		SPS-7.A—Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.	
		SPS-7.A.1—Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.	p. 447
		SPS-7.A.2—As industrialization spread it caused food supplies to increase and populations to grow; it allowed workers to seek new industrial jobs in the cities and changed class structures.	pp. 448–449
		SPS-7.A.3—Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism.	p. 450
	Topic 7.2: Economic Sectors and Patterns	**SPS-7.B—**Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.	
		SPS-7.B.1—The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.	pp. 452–454
		SPS-7.B.2—Labor, transportation (including shipping containers), the break-of-bulk point, least cost theory, markets, and resources influence the location of manufacturing such as core, semiperiphery, and periphery locations.	pp. 455–458
	Topic 7.3: Measures of Development	**SPS-7.C—**Describe social and economic measures of development.	
		SPS-7.C.1—Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita; sectoral structure of an economy, both formal and informal; income distribution; fertility rates; infant mortality rates; access to health care; use of fossil fuels and renewable energy; and literacy rates.	pp. 462–466
		SPS-7.C.2—Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation.	pp. 468–469
		SPS-7.C.3—The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.	pp. 469–470
	Topic 7.4: Women and Economic Development	**SPS-7.D—**Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity.	
		SPS-7.D.1—The roles of women change as countries develop economically.	pp. 471–472
		SPS-7.D.2—Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.	pp. 471–472
		SPS-7.D.3—Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.	p. 472
	Topic 7.5: Theories of Development	**SPS-7.E—**Explain different theories of economic and social development.	
		SPS-7.E.1—Different theories, such as Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein's World System Theory, dependency theory, and commodity dependence, help explain spatial variations in development.	pp. 479–484

Unit / Period	Topic	Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge	Text Pages
Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	**Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO):** Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
	PSO-7: Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.		
	Topic 7.6: Trade and the World Economy	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		PSO-7.A—Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy.	
		PSO-7.A.1—Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.	pp. 485–486
		PSO-7.A.2—Neoliberal policies, including free trade agreements, have created new organizations, spatial connections, and trade relationships, such as the EU, World Trade Organization (WTO), Mercosur, and OPEC, that foster greater globalization.	pp. 486–487
		PSO-7.A.3—Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.	pp. 486–488
		PSO-7.A.4—Global financial crises (e.g., debt crises), international lending agencies (e.g., the International Monetary Fund), and strategies of development (e.g., microlending) demonstrate how different economies have become more closely connected, even interdependent.	p. 489
	Topic 7.7: Changes as a result of the World Economy	**PSO-7.A—**Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy.	
		PSO-7.A.5—Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.	pp. 496–498
		PSO-7.A.6—In countries outside the core, the growth of industry has resulted in the creation of new manufacturing zones—including special economic zones, free-trade zones, and export processing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs.	pp. 497–498
		PSO-7.A.7—The contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by post-Fordist methods of production, multiplier effects, economies of scale, agglomeration, just-in-time delivery, the emergence of service sectors, high technology industries, and growth poles.	pp. 501–503
Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	**Impacts and Interactions (IMP):** Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
	IMP-7: Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.		
	Topic 7.8: Sustainable Development	**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**	
		IMP-7.A—Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.	
		IMP-7.A.1—Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.	pp. 505–507
		IMP-7.A.2—Ecotourism is tourism based in natural environments—often environments that are threatened by looming industrialization or development—that frequently helps to protect the environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population.	p. 508
		IMP-7.A.3—The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.	pp. 508–510

Correlation to the Course Skills

Code	Category	Text Pages
1	**Concepts and Processes:** Analyze geographic theories, approaches, concepts, processes, or models in theoretical and applied contexts.	
1.A	Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	pp. 27, #3; 50, #5; 72, #5; 127, #7; 160, #2; 161, #5; 213, #1; 264, #1; 266, #6; 289, #1, #2, #3; 305, #6, 362, #3; 390, #2; 480, #4
1.B	Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	pp. 27, #4; 49, #2, #3; 105, #4; 126, #4; 126, #6; 187, #1, #2; 189, #7; 188, #5, #6; 215, #7; 265, #3, #4, #5; 304, #2, #4; 305, #7; 330, #3; 362, #4; 390, #4; 413, #2; 475, #2, #3; 480, #5; 514, #2, #4
1.C	Compare geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	pp. 105, #5; 125, #2
1.D	Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.	pp. 161, #4; 161, #6; 187, #3; 239, #2; 241, #5, #6, #7; 266, #7; 290, #5, #7; 362, #6, 390, #3; 390, #5; 440, #4, #6; 480, #6; 492, #1; 493, #6; 493, #6; 514, #5, #7
1.E	Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.	p. 304, #1
2	**Spatial Relationships:** Analyze geographic patterns, relationships, and outcomes in applied contexts.	
2.A	Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.	pp. 49, #3; 161, #7; 329, #1, 362, #5
2.B	Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	pp. 289, #4; 304, #3; 331, #5, #6, #7; 413, #3, #4; 492, #3; 493, #4, #5
2.C	Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	pp. 126, #3; 439, #2; 440, #3, #5; 480, #7
2.D	Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.	p. 413, #5
2.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.	p. 414, #7
3	**Data Analysis:** Analyze and interpret quantitative geographic data represented in maps, tables, charts, graphs, satellite images, and infographics.	
3.A	A Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.	pp. 27, #5; 214, #2; #4; 240, #3; 391, #6; 493, #7
3.B	Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.	pp. 71, #2; 104, #1; 105, #6; 514, #3
3.C	Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.	pp. 73, #7; 214, #3; 305, #5; 389, #1; 391, #7; 441, #7; 514, #6
3.D	Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.	pp. 72, #3, #4; 104, #2; 106, #7; 439, #1; 475, #1
3.E	Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.	pp. 26, #1; 28, #6, #7; 51, #6; 71, #1; 73, #6; 105, #3; 188, #4; 513, #1
3.F	Explain possible limitations of the data provided.	p. 26, #2
4	**Source Analysis:** Analyze and interpret qualitative geographic information represented in maps, images (e.g., satellite, photographs, cartoons), and landscapes.	
4.A	Identify the different types of information presented in visual sources.	pp. 50, #4; 160, #3; 215, #5, #6; 239, #1; 290, #6; 361, #1; 412, #1
4.B	Describe the spatial patterns presented in visual sources.	pp. 329, #2; 414, #6
4.C	Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.	pp. 264, #1; 363, #7
4.D	Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.	pp. 240, #4; 330, #4
4.E	Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.	pp. 125, #1; 126 #5; 126, #5; 159, #1; 361, #2
4.F	Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.	

Code	Category	Text Pages
5	**Scale Analysis:** Analyze geographic theories, approaches, concepts, processes, and models across geographic scales to explain spatial relationships.	
5.A	A Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.	p. 51, #7
5.B	Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	pp. 312, #7; 523, #12
5.C	Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.	p. 529, #28
5.D	Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.	

Correlation to the Big Ideas

Big Ideas	Text Pages
BIG IDEA 1: PATTERNS AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION (PSO)	
Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.	pp. 31–40; 77–84; 88–91; 108–111; 115–122; 165–156; 172–179; 218–221; 223–225; 228–237; 334–338; 340–358; 403–409; 417–420; 422–424; 505–510
BIG IDEA 2: IMPACTS AND INTERACTIONS (IMP)	
Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.	pp. 9–16; 18–22; 55–66; 132–133; 135–136; 138–141; 148–152; 193–204; 207–209; 271–275; 227–281; 285–286; 308–320; 322–325; 368–386; 395–401; 427–436; 486–489; 496–498; 501–503
BIG IDEA 3: SPATIAL PROCESS AND SOCIETAL CHANGE (SPS)	
A spatial perspective allows for a focus on the ways phenomena are related to one another in particular places, which in turn allows for the examination of human organization and its environmental consequences.	pp. 43–46; 94–97; 99–101; 164–170; 182–184; 244–250; 252–256; 250–260; 284–286; 293–301; 352–353; 425–432; 447–450; 455–458; 462–466; 468–472; 479–484