

WHAT IS AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

The AP Human Geography course is equivalent to an introductory college-level course in human geography. The course introduces students to the systematic study of patterns and processes that have shaped human understanding, use, and alteration of Earth's surface. Students employ spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine socioeconomic organization and its environmental consequences. They also learn about the methods and tools geographers use in their research and applications. The curriculum reflects the goals of the National Geography Standards (2012).

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Homework is not only taking notes. Homework is often a reflection on personal geographic experiences, classroom lessons, or readings, thereby reinforcing comprehension and retention.

There are also discussions to provide opportunities to view the course content in varied ways, clarify questions, and challenge assumptions.

64% of students that took the AP exam were 9th graders. A study conducted by the college board in 2008 showed that students who took an AP course had **better** four year graduation rates than those who did not take a course.

"10% higher."
Lane Tech Freshmen scored on average ten percent higher than the national average which includes all grade levels.



AP Human Geography improves college readiness.

- Synthesize different topical areas
- Analyze and evaluate geographic concepts
- Formulate responses in narrative form
- Analyze changing interconnections among places
- Understand the implications of associations and networks among phenomena in places

The AP Exam

The AP exam for Human Geo is given nationwide on the 2nd Friday in May.

It consists of **75 multiple choice** questions and **3 free response** questions. Students who receive a 3, 4, or 5 may be eligible to receive college credit.

Is your child ready for AP level learning?

- Do they have a "can-do" attitude? Are they confident in success?
- Are they willing to work hard?
 - 2 - 5 hours of homework per week.
 - Will they complete the summer assignment?
- Are they intellectually curious about the world they live in?
 - Do they WANT to know how the world is structured socially, economically, and politically? We recommend students watch a nightly news show or subscribe to a Podcast or magazine such as The Week.

For more information on AP Human Geography, please see this video: <https://goo.gl/4UoFso>

Your child will **automatically be enrolled** if they scored an 800 and above on the Selective Enrollment Exam. If you and your child do not feel like this is a course for you, please be sure to **opt-out** by contacting Admissions Director Tara Johnson at tecarroll@cps.edu

Globalization and Free Trade: Why did the Rust Belt vote for Trump?

Unit: Industrialization and Economic Development

This section includes the history of industrialization, types of economic sectors, and how places acquire comparative advantage. Students will learn why the world is divided into more and less-developed countries. The analysis of countries and regions that must confront new patterns of economic inequity that are linked to geographies of inter-connection including the global financial crises the shift in manufacturing to newly industrialized countries (NICs), imbalances in consumption patterns, and the roles of women in the labor force. Communities also face difficult questions regarding raw material, energy use, the conservation of resources, and the impact of pollution on the environment and quality of life.



Is our food killing us? GMOs, Industrial agriculture and factory farming.

Unit: Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use

This unit explores four themes: the origin and diffusion of agriculture; the characteristics of the world's agricultural production systems and land use; how changes in agriculture impact quality of life and the environment; and issues in contemporary agriculture. It covers the major agricultural production regions of the world. Extensive and intensive activities are examined. Students learn about land sustainability, global food supply problems, and the cultural values that shape agricultural patterns.

In addition, the roles of women in agriculture, particularly in subsistence farming and market economies in the developing world are studied.



How did Chicago become a global city? Location, Location, Location!

Unit: Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives

The unit introduces students to the importance of spatial organization. These ideas are basic to students' understanding of human interaction and behavior. Here the concepts of location, space, place, scale, pattern, regionalization, and globalization.

Geographic methods and the relevance of geospatial technologies like GIS and GPS to everyday life and problem solving at scales from local to global.

Gentrification, urban progress or bourgeois land grab?

Unit: Cities and Urban Land Use

This unit explores the systems of cities, focusing on where and why cities are located. This involves an examination of such topics as the political, economic, and cultural functions of cities; reasons for differential growth among cities; and types of transportation and communication linkages among cities. The unit also examines the internal structure, and landscapes of cities. Students analyze current trends in urban development that are affecting urban places, such as new urbanism, smart growth, and the gentrification of neighborhoods. In addition, students evaluate sustainable urban planning design initiatives, such as the bikeways and walkable mixed-use developments that reduce energy use and protect the environments of future cities.



Religious fundamentalism and its war on the secular world!

Unit: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Students learn the spatial distribution of cultural groups as defined by language, religion, ethnicity, and gender, in the present as well as the past. Diffusion is a key concept in understanding how culture traits move through time and space to new locations. Students learn how culture is expressed in landscapes, and how land use in turn represents cultural identity. Built environments enable the geographers to interpret cultural values, tastes, symbolism, and beliefs.



BREXIT! Does this spell the end of the E.U.?



Unit: Political Organization of Space

Two major themes are the political geography of the modern state and relationships between countries. Students are introduced to the different forces that shaped the evolution of the contemporary world political map. Students learn about the inconsistencies between maps of political boundaries and maps of ethnic, economic, and environmental patterns. Students also consider some of the forces that are changing the role of individual countries in the modern world, including terrorism, economic globalization.

Build a wall! Immigration; plus or minus?

Unit: Population and Migration

An understanding of the ways in which the human population is organized geographically provides AP students with the tools they need to make sense of cultural, political, economic, and urban systems. Students analyze the distribution of the human population at different scales. Explanations of why population is growing or declining in some places center on understanding the patterns and trends of fertility, mortality, and migration.

Analysis of refugee flows, immigration, internal migration, and residential mobility helps students appreciate the interconnections between population phenomena and other topics. For example, as a country develops, the economic, social, and political roles of women in society change and influence levels of fertility, mortality rates, and migration trends.

