

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Data Analysis*

3.A

Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > [Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Defining Geography: What Is Where, Why There, and Why Care?](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Scale](#)

TOPIC 1.1

Introduction to Maps

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-1

Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

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.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

IMP-1.A.1

Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.

IMP-1.A.2

Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.

IMP-1.A.3

All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.

TOPIC 1.2

Geographic Data

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-1

Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-1.B

Identify different methods of geographic data collection.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

IMP-1.B.1

Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.

IMP-1.B.2

Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Data Analysis*

3.A

Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.

**AVAILABLE RESOURCES**

- Classroom Resources > [Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Defining Geography: What is Where, Why There, and Why Care?](#)

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Data Analysis*

3.B

Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > [Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Defining Geography: What Is Where, Why There, and Why Care?](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Scale](#)

TOPIC 1.3

The Power of Geographic Data

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-1

Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-1.C

Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

TOPIC 1.4

Spatial Concepts

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-1

Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-1.A

Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

PSO-1.A.1

Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Data Analysis*

3.B


Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > [Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom](#)
- Classroom Resources > [Defining Geography: What Is Where, Why There, and Why Care?](#)

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Concepts and Processes*

1.B

Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > [Understanding Land Use Patterns](#)

TOPIC 1.5

Human–Environmental Interaction

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-1

Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-1.B

Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

PSO-1.B.1

Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.

PSO-1.B.2

Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.

TOPIC 1.6

Scales of Analysis

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-1

Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-1.C

Define scales of analysis used by geographers.

PSO-1.D

Explain what scales of analysis reveal.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE


PSO-1.C.1

Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.

PSO-1.D.1

Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Scale Analysis*

5.A


Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > [Scale](#)

SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Concepts and Processes*

1.A

Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.

TOPIC 1.7

Regional Analysis

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

SPS-1

Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

SPS-1.A

Describe different ways that geographers define regions.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

SPS-1.A.1

Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.

SPS-1.A.2

Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.

SPS-1.A.3

Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.

SPS-1.A.4

Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.