SUGGESTED SKILL

Spatial Relationships

2.D

Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**

TOPIC 6.1
The Origin and Influences of Urbanization

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-6

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-6.A

Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

PSO-6.A.1

Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.

PSO-6.A.2

Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.

TOPIC 6.2
Cities Across the World

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-6

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-6.A

Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

PSO-6.A.3

Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

Spatial Relationships

2.D

Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Understanding Land Use Patterns**

SUGGESTED SKILL

Scale Analysis

5.B

Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Scale**
- Classroom Resources > **Globalization**

TOPIC 6.3
Cities and Globalization

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-6

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-6.B

Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

PSO-6.B.1

World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization.

PSO-6.B.2

Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.

TOPIC 6.4
The Size and Distribution of Cities

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-6

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

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.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

Spatial Relationships

2.C

Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > Urban Geography

SUGGESTED SKILL

Concepts and Processes

1.E

Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**

TOPIC 6.5
The Internal Structure of Cities

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

PSO-6

The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

PSO-6.D

Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

TOPIC 6.6
Density and Land Use

SUGGESTED SKILL

Data Analysis

3.D

Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Understanding Land Use Patterns**
- Classroom Resources > **Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom**

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-6

The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-6.A

Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

Data Analysis

3.C

Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom**

TOPIC 6.7
Infrastructure

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-6

The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-6.B

Explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

IMP-6.B.1

The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.

TOPIC 6.8
Urban Sustainability

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-6

The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-6.C

Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.

IMP-6.D

Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

Spatial Relationships

2.C

Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Understanding Land Use Patterns**

SUGGESTED SKILL

Data Analysis

3.E

Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom**

TOPIC 6.9
Urban Data

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

IMP-6

The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

IMP-6.E

Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

IMP-6.E.1

Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.

IMP-6.E.2

Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.

TOPIC 6.10
Challenges of Urban Changes

SUGGESTED SKILL

Source Analysis

4.E

Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**
- Classroom Resources > **Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the AP Human Geography Classroom**

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

SPS-6

Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

SPS-6.A

Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

SPS-6.A.2

Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.

SPS-6.A.3

Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.

SPS-6.A.4

Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.

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.

SUGGESTED SKILL

Spatial Relationships

2.D

Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resources > **Urban Geography**

TOPIC 6.11
Challenges of Urban Sustainability

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

SPS-6

Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

SPS-6.B

Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

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.

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.