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1	Correlation to the AP[®] Human Geography Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)				
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3	Correlation to the Course Content				
4	Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	Impacts and Interactions (IMP): Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.			
5		Enduring Understanding IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale			
6		TOPIC 1.1:	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
7		Introduction to Maps	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.		
8			IMP-1.A.1—Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.	17–21	
9			IMP-1.A.2—Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.	5–6	
10			IMP-1.A.3—All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.	21, 22	
11		Topic 1.2:	IMP-1.B—Identify different methods of geographic data collection.		
12		Geographic Data	IMP-1.B.1—Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.	10, 27, 113	
13			IMP-1.B.2—Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.	3, 26–27	
14			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.	2–3	
15		Topic 1.3: The Power of Geographic Data	IMP-1.C—Explain the geographical effects of decisions made using geographical information.		
16			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 decisionmaking purposes.	3, 26–27	
17		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.		
18			Enduring Understanding PSO-1: Define major geographic concepts that illustrate spatial relationships.		
19	Topic 1.4: Spatial Concepts		LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
20			KC-1.5 —The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.		
21			KC-1.5.1— The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	137–140	
22	Topic 1.5: Human-Environmental Interaction		PSO-1.B—Explain how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.		
23			PSO-1.B.1—Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.	9, 239–240, 348–350	
24			PSO-1.B.2—Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.	9	
25	Topic 1.6: Scales of Analysis		PSO-1.C—Define scales of analysis used by geographers.		
26			PSO-1.C.1—Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.	24, 156–157, 174–175	
27			PSO-1.D—Explain what scales of analysis reveal.		
28			PSO-1.D.1—Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.	39–41, 44–47	
29	Unit 1: Thinking Geographically	Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS): Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.			
30		Enduring Understanding SPS-1: Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.			
31		Topic 1.7: Regional Analysis	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
32			SPS-1.A—Describe different ways that geographers define regions.		
33			SPS-1.A.1—Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.	159–160	
34			SPS-1.A.2—Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.	24	
35			SPS-1.A.3—Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.	24–26	
36			SPS-1.A.4—Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.	24, 156–157, 174–175	
37	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.			
38		Understanding PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.			
39		Topic 2.1:	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
40		Population Distribution	PSO-2.A—Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.		
41			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.	37–39	
42			PSO-2.A.2—Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.	36, 38–39	
43			PSO-2.B—Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.		
44			PSO-2.B.1 The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.	39–41	
45			PSO-2.C—Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.		
46			PSO-2.C.1 The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.	36, 39–43	
47		Topic 2.2:	PSO-2.D—Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.		
48	Consequences of Population	PSO-2.D.1—Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.	41–42		

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49		Distribution	PSO-2.D.2—Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.	42
50		Topic 2.3: Population Composition	PSO-2.E—Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.	
51			PSO-2.E.1—Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.	43–44
52			PSO-2.F—Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.	
53			PSO-2.F.1—Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.	44–47
54	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.		
55		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.		
56		Topic 2.4: Population Dynamics	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
57			IMP-2.A—Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.	
58			IMP-2.A.1—Demographic factors that determine a population’s growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.	55–58, 59–60, 73–75
59			IMP-2.A.2—Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.	65–67
60			IMP-2.A.3—Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.	55–58, 59–60, 73–75
61		Topic 2.5: The Demographic Transition Model	IMP-2.B—Explain theories of population growth and decline.	
62			IMP-2.B.1—The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.	61–63
63			IMP-2.B.2—The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.	66–67
64	Topic 2.6: Malthusian Theory	IMP-2.B.3—Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.		67–68
65	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.		
66		SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place’s economy, culture, and politics.		
67		Topic 2.7: Population Policies	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
68			SPS-2.A—Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.	
69			SPS-2.A.1—Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.	57–59
70		Topic 2.8: Women and Demographic Change	SPS-2—Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place’s economy, culture, and politics.	
71			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.	55–59
72			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.	65
73		Topic 2.9: Aging Populations	SPS-2.C—Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.	
74			SPS-2.C.1—Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.	59–61
75		SPS-2.C.2—An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.	65	
76	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.		
77		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.		
78		Topic 2.10: Causes of Migration	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
79			IMP-2.C—Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.	
80			IMP-2.C.1—Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.	73–76
81			IMP-2.C.2—Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.	73–76
82		Topic 2.11: Forced and Voluntary Migration	IMP-2.D—Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.	
83			IMP-2.D.1—Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.	79–80
84			IMP-2.D.2—Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.	77–78
85		Topic 2.12: Effects of Migration	IMP-2.E—Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.	
86		IMP-2.E.1—Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.	82–83	
87	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.		
88		PSO-3 Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.		
89		Topic 3.1: Introduction to Culture	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
90			PSO-3.A—Define the characteristics, attitudes, and traits that influence geographers when they study culture.	
91			PSO-3.A.1—Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.	91, 111–112, 121, 126–127
92			PSO-3.A.2—Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use.	91–94
93		PSO-3.A.3—Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference.	90–93	

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94		Topic 3.2: Cultural Landscapes	PSO-3.B—Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes.	126–128
95			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.	
96			PSO-3.C—Explain how landscape features and land and resource use reflect cultural beliefs and identities.	
97		Topic 3.3: Cultural Patterns	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.	94, 97–98
98			PSO-3.D—Explain patterns and landscapes of language, religion, ethnicity, and gender.	111–112, 121, 126–127
99			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.	
100		PSO-3.D.2—Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces.	141	
101	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.		
102		IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.		
103		Topic 3.4: Types of Diffusion	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
104			IMP-3.A—Define the types of diffusion.	98–99
105		IMP-3.A.1—Relocation and expansion—including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion—are types of diffusion.		
106	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.		
107		SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.		
108		Topic 3.5:	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
109		Historical Causes of Diffusion	SPS-3.A—Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	
110			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.	98–99, 109–110, 122
111			SPS-3.A.2—Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.	125
112		Topic 3.6: Contemporary Causes of Diffusion	SPS-3.A—Explain how historical processes impact current cultural patterns.	
113			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.	301–306, 311
114	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.		110	
115	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.		
116		IMP-3 The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.		
117		Topic 3.7: Diffusion of Religion and Language	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
118			IMP-3.B—Explain what factors lead to the diffusion of universalizing and ethnic religions.	98–99, 109–110, 122
119			IMP-3.B.1—Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths.	
120			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.	107–109, 112, 122, 124
121			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.	123–125
122			IMP-3.B.4—Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion.	124–125
123			IMP-3.B.5—Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth or spread through relocation diffusion.	123, 124
124		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.	
125	SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.			
126	Topic 3.8: Effects of Diffusion		LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
127			SPS-3.B—Explain how the process of diffusion results in changes to the cultural landscape.	
128			SPS-3.B.1—Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture.	99–100
129	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.		
130		PSO-4 The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.		
131		Topic 4.1: Introduction to Political Geography	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
132			PSO-4.A—For world political maps: a. Define the different types of political entities. b. Identify a contemporary example of political entities.	
133			PSO-4.A.1—Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map.	137–138

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134			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.	138–140
135		Topic 4.2: Political Processes	PSO-4.B—Explain the processes that have shaped contemporary political geography.	
136	PSO-4.B.1—The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world.		138–139	
137	PSO-4.B.2—Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries.		125	
138		Topic 4.3: Political Power and Territoriality	PSO-4.C—Describe the concepts of political power and territoriality as used by geographers.	
139	PSO-4.C.1—Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points.		153–155	
140	PSO-4.C.2—Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.		153, 155–156	
141	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.		
142		IMP-4 Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.		
143		LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
144		Topic 4.4: Defining Political Boundaries	IMP-4.A—Define types of political boundaries used by geographers.	
145			IMP-4.A.1—Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries.	158
146		Topic 4.5: The Function of Political Boundaries	IMP-4.B—Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.	
147			IMP-4.B.1—Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested.	156–157
148			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.	162–163
149			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.	159
150			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.	160
151		Topic 4.6: Internal Boundaries	IMP-4.B—Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.	
152			IMP-4.B.5—Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales.	160–162
153		Topic 4.7: Forms of Governance	IMP-4.C—Define federal and unitary states.	
154			IMP-4.C.1—Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states.	163
155			IMP-4.D—Explain how federal and unitary states affect spatial organization.	
156	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.		163–165	
157	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,		
158		SPS-4 Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.		
159		LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
160		Topic 4.8: Defining Devolutionary Factors	SPS-4.A—Define factors that lead to the devolution of states.	
161			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.	178–182
162		Topic 4.9: Challenges to Sovereignty	SPS-4.B—Explain how political, economic, cultural, and technological changes challenge state sovereignty.	
163			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 Eritrea, South Sudan, East Timor, and states that were part of the former Soviet Union.	181–182
164			SPS-4.B.2—Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization.	182
165			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.	174–175
166			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.	175–178
167	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.		
168		SPS-4.C.1—Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements.	182–183	
169		SPS-4.C.2—Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion.	184–185	
170	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.		
171		PSO-5 Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.		
172		LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
173		Topic 5.1: Introduction to	PSO-5.A—Explain the connection between physical geography and agricultural practices.	

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174		Agriculture	PSO-5.A.1—Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as the Mediterranean climate and tropical climates.	195–197	
175			PSO-5.A.2—Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.	214	
176			PSO-5.A.3—Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.	215	
177		Topic 5.2: Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods	PSO-5.B—Identify different rural settlement patterns and methods of surveying rural settlements.		
178			PSO-5.B.1—Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.	229–234	
179			PSO-5.B.2—Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear.	227–228	
180			PSO-5.B.3—Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.	228	
181		Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use	Spatial Process and Societal Change (SPS): Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
182		Patterns and	SPS-5 Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.		
183		Processes	Topic 5.3: LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
184	Agricultural Origins and Diffusions	SPS-5.A Identify major centers of domestication of plants and animals.			
185		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.	193–194		
186		SPS-5.B Explain how plants and animals diffused globally.			
187		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.	194		
188		SPS-5.C Explain the advances and impacts of the second agricultural revolution.			
189	Topic 5.4: 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.	197–198		
190	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.			
191		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.	199–200		
192		SPS-5.D.2 The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment.	200–202		
193	Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use	Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO): Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.			
194	Patterns and	PSO-5 Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.			
195	Processes	Topic 5.6: LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE			
196	Agricultural Production Regions	PSO-5.C—Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.			
197		PSO-5.C.1—Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices (monocropping or monoculture).	214–216		
198		PSO-5.C.2—Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs (bid-rent theory).	230–231		
199	Topic 5.7: Spatial Organization of Agriculture	PSO-5.C—Explain how economic forces influence agricultural practices.			
200		PSO-5.C.3—Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms.	216–218		
201		PSO-5.C.4—Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.	218		
202		PSO-5.C.5—Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.	218–219		
203	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.			
204		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.	229–230		
205	Topic 5.9: The Global System of Agriculture	PSO-5.E—Explain the interdependence among regions of agricultural production and consumption.			
206		PSO-5.E.1—Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain.	219		
207		PSO-5.E.2—Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities.	219–221		
208		PSO-5.E.3—The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade.	220–221		
209	Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use	Impacts and Interactions (IMP): Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.			
210	Patterns and	IMP-5 Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.			
211	Processes	Topic 5.10: LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE			
212	Consequences of Agricultural Practices	IMP-5.A—Explain how agricultural practices have environmental and societal consequences.			
213		IMP-5.A.1—Environmental effects of agricultural land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts.	237–239		
214		IMP-5.A.2—Agricultural practices—including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape.	195–197		
215		IMP-5.A.3—Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose.	191, 197–198		
216	Topic 5.11: Challenges of	IMP-5.B—Explain challenges and debates related to the changing nature of contemporary agriculture and food-production practices.			

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217		Contemporary Agriculture	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.	234–237
218			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.	239–241
219			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.	239, 303
220			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.	239–240
221		Topic 5.12: Women in Agriculture	IMP-5.C—Explain geographic variations in female roles in food production and consumption.	
222			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.	240
223	Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use	Patterns and Spatial Organization (PSO): Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.		
224	Patterns and Processes	PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.		
225		Topic 6.1: The Origin and Influences of Urbanization	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
226			PSO-6.A—Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.	
227			PSO-6.A.1—Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.	304–306
228			PSO-6.A.2—Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.	304–308, 311–312
229		Topic 6.2: Cities Across the World	PSO-6—The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	
230			PSO-6.A.3—Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.	312
231			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.	302–303
232		Topic 6.3: Cities and Globalization	PSO-6.B—Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.	
233			PSO-6.B.1—World cities function at the top of the world’s urban hierarchy and drive globalization.	311
234			PSO-6.B.2—Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.	24, 174
235		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.	
236			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.	308–310
237		Topic 6.5: The Internal Structure of Cities	PSO-6.D—Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.	
238			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 multiplex model, the galactic city model, bid-rent theory, and urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.	321–322
239	Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use	Impacts and Interactions (IMP): Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.		
240	Patterns and Processes	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.		
241		Topic 6.6: Density and Land Use	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
242			IMP-6.A—Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use.	
243			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.	327–329
244		Topic 6.7: Infrastructure	IMP-6.B—Explain how a city’s infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.	
245			IMP-6.B.1—The location and quality of a city’s infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.	325–329
246		Topic 6.8: Urban Sustainability	IMP-6.C—Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.	
247			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.	327–329, 345, 348–349
248			IMP-6.D—Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.	
249			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.	319–326
250		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.	
251			IMP-6.E.1—Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.	329–330
252			IMP-6.E.2—Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.	329–330

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253	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.		
254		SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.		
255		Topic 6.10: LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE		
256		Challenges of Urban Changes	SPS-6.A—Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.	
257			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.	
258			SPS-6.A.2—Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.	
259			SPS-6.A.3—Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.	
260			SPS-6.A.4—Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.	
261			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.	
262		Challenges of Urban Sustainability	SPS-6.B—Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.	
263	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.			
264	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.			
265	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.		
266		SPS-7 Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven		
267		Topic 7.1: The Industrial Revolution	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
268			SPS-7.A—Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.	
269			SPS-7.A.1—Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.	
270			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.	
271			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.	
272		Topic 7.2: Economic Sectors and Patterns	SPS-7.B—Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.	
273			SPS-7.B.1—The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.	
274			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.	
275		Topic 7.3: Measures of Development	SPS-7.C—Describe social and economic measures of development.	
276			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.	
277			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.	
278			SPS-7.C.3—The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.	
279		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.	
280	SPS-7.D.1—The roles of women change as countries develop economically.			
281	SPS-7.D.2—Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.			
282	SPS-7.D.3—Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.			
283	Topic 7.5: Theories of Development	SPS-7.E—Explain different theories of economic and social development.		
284		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.		
285	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.		
286		PSO-7 Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.		
287		Topic 7.6: Trade and the World Economy	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
288			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.	
289			PSO-7.A.1—Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.	
290			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.	
291		PSO-7.A.3—Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.		

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292			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.	185, 267–269
293		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.	
294	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.		268–269, 274	
295	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.		269–270	
296	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.		271–272	
297	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.		
298		IMP-7 Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.		
299		Topic 7.8:	LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE	
300		Sustainable Development	IMP-7.A—Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.	
301			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.	348–350
302			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.	291
303			IMP-7.A.3—The UN’s Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.	290–291

	A	B	C
1	Correlation to the AP® Human Geography Course and Exam Description		
2	Correlation to the AP® Human Geography Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)		
3	Course Skills		Text Pages
4	1	Concepts and Processes: Analyze geographic theories, approaches, concepts, processes, or models in theoretical and applied contexts.	
5	1.A	Describe geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	6, 82, 154, 275
6	1.B	Explain geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	36, 85, 100, 205
7	1.C	Compare geographic concepts, processes, models, and theories.	55, 74, 96, 132, 297
8	1.D	Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.	11, 28, 191, 293
9	1.E	Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.	27, 236, 244, 286
10	2	Spatial Relationships: Analyze geographic patterns, relationships, and outcomes in applied contexts.	
11	2.A	Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.	107, 121, 246, 282
12	2.B	Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	87, 101, 157, 207
13	2.C	Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	18, 190, 242, 279
14	2.D	Explain the significance of geographic similarities and differences among different locations and/or at different times.	15, 123, 175, 193
15	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.	65, 79, 151, 203
16	3	Data Analysis: Analyze and interpret quantitative geographic data represented in maps, tables, charts, graphs, satellite images, and infographics.	
17	3.A	A Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.	50, 161, 263, 288
18	3.B	B Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.	21, 87, 144, 275
19	3.C	C Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.	76, 145, 156, 210
20	3.D	D Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.	16, 22, 81, 149
21	3.E	E Explain what maps or data imply or illustrate about geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.	32, 45, 62, 118, 188-189,
22	3.F	F Explain possible limitations of the data provided.	33, 47, 336
23	4	Source Analysis: Analyze and interpret qualitative geographic information represented in maps, images (e.g., satellite, photographs, cartoons), and landscapes.	
24	4.A	A Identify the different types of information presented in visual sources.	20, 128, 205, 261
25	4.B	B Describe the spatial patterns presented in visual sources.	14, 39, 124, 231
26	4.C	C Explain patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.	104, 133, 226, 266
27	4.D	D Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.	62, 94, 146, 262
28	4.E	E Explain how maps, images, and landscapes illustrate or relate to geographic principles, processes, and outcomes.	104, 127, 165, 186
29	4.F	F Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.	30, 117, 316
30	5	Scale Analysis: Analyze geographic theories, approaches, concepts, processes, and models across	
31	5.A	A Identify the scales of analysis presented by maps, quantitative and geospatial data, images, and landscapes.	134, 167, 322
32	5.B	B Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.	113-114, 208, 264
33	5.C	C Compare geographic characteristics and processes at various scales.	113-114, 134, 264

	A	B	C
34	5.D	Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.	208, 264, 322

	A	B
1	Correlation to the AP® Human Geography Course and Exam Description	
2		
3	Correlation to Big Ideas	
4	Big Ideas	Text Pages
5	BIG IDEA 1: PATTERNS AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION (PSO)	
6	Spatial patterns and organization of human society are arranged according to political, historical, cultural, and economic factors.	5–8, 17–18, 36–40, 44–47, 91–95, 106–109, 137–140, 142–146, 162, 209–214, 227–228, 229–233, 250, 252–257, 268–270, 301–303, 308–310, 320–326
7	BIG IDEA 2: IMPACTS AND INTERACTIONS (IMP)	
8	Complex relationships of cause and effect exist among people, their environments, and historical and contemporary actions.	19–20, 54–59, 73–76, 107–112, 124–125, 156–161, 163–164, 195–197, 233–236, 236–240, 290–292, 307–308, 348–349
9	THEME 3: SPATIAL PROCESS AND SOCIETAL CHANGE (SPS)	
10	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.	24–26, 65–67, 81–82, 100, 110–111, 141, 174–180, 182–184, 193–194, 199–203, 248–252, 280–284, 284–289, 291–293, 339–343, 346–348,