

**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.