
Unit 5. Agricultural and Rural Land Use

The course next examines Earth's major agricultural production regions. Extensive activity (fishing, forestry, nomadic herding, ranching, shifting cultivation) and intensive activity (plantation agriculture, mixed crop/livestock systems, market gardening, horticulture, factory farms) are examined, as are settlement patterns and landscapes typical of each major agriculture type.

Unit 6. Industrialization and Economic Development

Economic activity has a spatial character influenced by the interaction of several factors, including natural resources, culture, politics, and history in specific places. By dividing economic activities into key sectors, students can appreciate why natural resources have different values for different societies, and how places and regions acquire comparative advantages for development. Students need to understand how models of economic development, such as Rostow's stages of economic growth, Wallerstein's World Systems Theory, and Millennium Development Goals help to explain why the world is described as being divided into a more well developed core and a less-developed periphery.

Unit 7. Cities and Urban Land Use

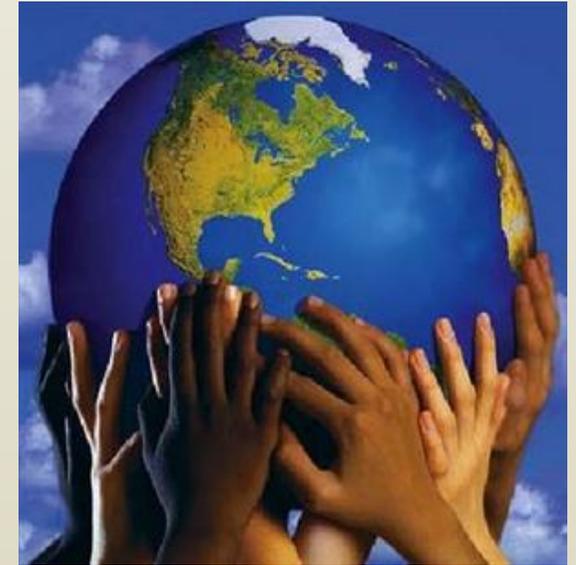
The course divides urban geography into two subfields. The first is the study of systems of cities, focusing on where cities are located and why they are there. This involves an examination of such topics as the current and historical distribution of cities; the political, economic, and cultural functions of cities; reasons for differential growth among cities; and types of transportation and communication linkages among cities.



"AP Human Geography was an amazing experience for me" Brittany Keddy - Central Kings



Advanced Placement Human Geography



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Personal Philosophy

Geography is array of independent subject areas that are viewed and interrupted from a holistic perspective to understand complex issues or situations. The course curriculum will provide students with a "realistic view of the world" in an effort to appreciate differences and develop a sense of understanding and tolerance of people and place globally.

A Typical Class

Large portion of the classes are lecture based with video support. Student will be assigned weekly tasks. Student will be asked to participate in class questions and discuss groups.



Units of Study

Unit 1. What Is Geography?

Geographic concepts emphasized throughout the course are location, space, place, scale, pattern, regionalization, and globalization. These concepts are basic to students' understanding of spatial interaction and spatial behavior, the dynamics of human population growth and movement, patterns of culture, economic activities, political organization of space, and human settlement patterns, particularly urbanization. Students learn how to use and interpret maps.

Unit 2. Population

Explanations of why population is growing or declining in some places and not others center on understanding the processes of fertility, mortality, and migration. In stressing the relevance of place context, for example, students may assess why fertility rates have dropped in some parts of the developing world but not in others, and how age-sex structures vary from one country to another.

"I learned so much from AP Human Geography... I would highly recommend the course."

Donavan Cassidy-Nolan – Horton High

"very stimulating and enjoyable"

Randy Fredericks – Bridgetown Regional High

Unit 3. Cultural Patterns and Processes

Understanding the components and regional variations of cultural patterns and processes is critical to human geography. In this section of the course, students begin with the concept of culture. They learn how geographers assess the spatial and place dimensions of cultural groups as defined by language, religion, race, ethnicity, and gender, in the present as well as the past.

Unit 4. Political Organization of Space

This section of the course introduces students to the nature and significance of the political organization of territory at different scales. The course gives primary attention to the political geography of the modern state or country. Students are introduced to the different forces that shaped the evolution of the contemporary world political map, including the rise of nation-states in Europe, the influence of colonialism and the contemporary rise of neoliberalism.

