

**Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities 13e ©2020 Correlation to AP Human Geography Topics, Big Ideas, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Knowledge**

Topic, Big Idea, and Enduring Understanding	Essential Knowledge	Citations in eBook
<b>UNIT 1: Thinking Geographically</b>		
<p>Topic 1.1: Introduction to Maps</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p>	IMP-1.A.1: Types of maps include reference maps and thematic maps.	23-25
	IMP-1.A.2: Types of spatial patterns represented on maps include absolute and relative distance and direction, clustering, dispersal, and elevation.	7, 10, 16-17, 23
	IMP-1.A.3: All maps are selective in information; map projections inevitably distort spatial relationships in shape, area, distance, and direction.	22, 25, 465-473
<p>Topic: 1.2: Geographic Data</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p>	IMP-1.B.1: Data may be gathered in the field by organizations or by individuals.	8, 25-28, 122
	IMP-1.B.2: Geospatial technologies include geographic information systems (GIS), satellite navigation systems, remote sensing, and online mapping and visualization.	25-28
	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.	2-5
<p>Topic: 1.3: The Power of Geographic Data</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-1: Geographers use maps and data to depict relationships of time, space, and scale.</p>	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.	25-28
<p>Topic: 1.4: Spatial Concepts</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.</p>	PSO-1.A.1: Spatial concepts include absolute and relative location, space, place, flows, distance decay, time-space compression, and pattern.	2-4, 6-7, 9, 14-17, 20, 27, 57, 60, 66-67

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Topic: 1.5: Human Environmental Interaction	PSO-1.B.1: Concepts of nature and society include sustainability, natural resources, and land use.	2, 19, 26, 38-39, 116, 248, 253, 263-265, 274, 298, 323-324, 442
BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization		
PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.	PSO-1.B.2: Theories regarding the interaction of the natural environment with human societies have evolved from environmental determinism to possibilism.	39
Topic: 1.6: Scales of Analysis	PSO-1.C.1: Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.	2, 11, 21-22
BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization		
PSO-1: Geographers analyze relationships among and between places to reveal important spatial patterns.	PSO-1.D.1: Patterns and processes at different scales reveal variations in, and different interpretations of, data.	21-22
Topic: 1.7: Regional Analysis	SPS-1.A.1: Regions are defined on the basis of one or more unifying characteristics or on patterns of activity.	17-20
BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change		
SPS-1: Geographers analyze complex issues and relationships with a distinctively spatial perspective.	SPS-1.A.2: Types of regions include formal, functional, and perceptual/vernacular.	17-20
	SPS-1.A.3: Regional boundaries are transitional and often contested and overlapping.	17-20
	SPS-1.A.4: Geographers apply regional analysis at local, national, and global scales.	11, 17-20
<b>UNIT 2: Population Migration Patterns and Processes</b>		
Topic: 2.1: Population Distribution	PSO-2.A.1: Physical factors (e.g., climate, land forms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.	12, 118-120
BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization		
PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.A.2: Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.	118-120
	PSO-2.B.1: The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.	120-122

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	PSO-2.C.1: The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.	120-122
Topic: 2.2: Consequences of Population Distribution  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization  PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.D.1: Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.  PSO-2.D.2: Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.	82, 118-122, 368, 375, 424, 446  44, 122-125
Topic: 2.3: Population Composition  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization  PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.	PSO-2.E.1: Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.  PSO-2.F.1: Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.	108, 116-117, 126, 378  106-111, 125-126
Topic: 2.4: Population Dynamics  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions  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.	IMP-2.A.1: Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.  IMP-2.A.2: Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.  IMP-2.A.3: Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.	102-106  109-111  102-106, 111-116
Topic: 2.5: The Demographic Transition Model  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions	IMP-2.B.1: The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.	111-114

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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.	IMP-2.B.2: The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.	113-114
Topic: 2.6: Malthusian Theory  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions  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.	IMP-2.B.3: Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.	123-125, 251, 255, 259
Topic: 2.7: Population Policies  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	SPS-2.A.1: Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.	102, 123, 125-126, 177-180
Topic: 2.8: Women and Demographic Change  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	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.	102-103, 117, 125-126
	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.	91-93
Topic: 2.9: Aging Populations  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-2: Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.	SPS-2.C.1: Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.	100-101, 104-106
	SPS-2.C.2: An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences including the dependency ratio.	109, 113, 126-127

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<p>Topic: 2.10: Causes of Migration</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	IMP-2.C.1: Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.	85-86, 91
	IMP-2.C.2: Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.	64-65, 78, 82, 85-86, 91
<p>Topic: 2.11: Forced and Voluntary Migration</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	IMP-2.D.1: Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.	57, 70, 82-84
	IMP-2.D.2: Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.	57, 82-83, 86, 92, 125, 187, 192-194, 198-199, 203-204, 254
<p>Topic: 2.12: Effects of Migration</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	IMP-2.E.1: Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.	57-60, 199, 203-207
<b>UNIT 3: Cultural Patterns and Processes</b>		
<p>Topic: 3.1: Introduction to Culture</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.</p>	PSO-3.A.1: Culture comprises the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.	34-35
	PSO-3.A.2: Cultural traits include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use.	35-38
	PSO-3.A.3: Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism are different attitudes toward cultural difference.	177

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<p>Topic: 3.2: Cultural Landscapes</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>12-14, 39, 41, 48, 150, 155-156, 160-162, 165-166, 210, 212-213, 234</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>74, 149-150, 177, 195-198, 261, 340-343, 411</p>
<p>Topic: 3.3: Cultural Patterns</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-3: Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>18, 35, 38, 133-135, 139-143, 147-148, 151-155, 174, 180, 182-194</p>
	<p>PSO-3.D.2: Language, ethnicity, and religion are factors in creating centripetal and centrifugal forces.</p>	<p>18, 35, 38, 133-135, 139-143, 147-148, 151-155, 174, 180, 182-194</p>
<p>Topic: 3.4: Types of Diffusion</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.</p>	<p>IMP-3.A.1: Relocation and expansion—including contagious, hierarchical, and stimulus expansion—are types of diffusion.</p>	<p>54-57</p>
<p>Topic: 3.5: Historical Causes of Diffusion</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>58-59, 144</p>
	<p>SPS-3.A.2: Colonialism, imperialism, and trade helped to shape patterns and practices of culture.</p>	<p>48-51, 176, 333-334, 386</p>
<p>Topic: 3.6: Contemporary Causes of Diffusion</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>38, 93-94, 100, 111-112, 114-115, 117, 187, 198, 211, 218-222, 318</p>

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	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.	14, 51, 57, 64, 76, 138-140, 174, 218-222
<p>Topic: 3.7: Diffusion of Religion and Language</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-3: The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.</p>	IMP-3.B.1: Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from cultural hearths.	133-135, 138-144, 155-166, 182-184, 199-203
	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.	132-149, 151-168
	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.	54-57, 153-168
	IMP-3.B.4: Universalizing religions, including Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism, are spread through expansion and relocation diffusion.	54-57, 153-168
	IMP-3.B.5: Ethnic religions, including Hinduism and Judaism, are generally found near the hearth or spread through relocation diffusion.	155-157, 163-165
<p>Topic: 3.8: Effects of Diffusion</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-3: Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.</p>	SPS-3.B.1: Acculturation, assimilation, syncretism, and multiculturalism are effects of the diffusion of culture.	60, 167, 180-182
<b>UNIT 4: Political Patterns and Processes</b>		
<p>Topic: Introduction to Political Geography</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.</p>	PSO-4.A.1: Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map.	395-396
	PSO-4.A.2: Types of political entities include nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multistate nations, and	396-397

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	autonomous and semiautonomous regions, such as American Indian reservations.	
Topic: 4.2: Political Processes  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-4.B.1: The concepts of sovereignty, nation-states, and self-determination shape the contemporary world.	395-397, 410
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	PSO-4.B.2: Colonialism, imperialism, independence movements, and devolution along national lines have influenced contemporary political boundaries.	183, 333-334, 397-400, 411-412
Topic: 4.3: Political Power and Territoriality  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-4.C.1: Political power is expressed geographically as control over people, land, and resources, as illustrated by neocolonialism, shatterbelts, and choke points.	335-336, 409
PSO-4: The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.	PSO-4.C.2: Territoriality is the connection of people, their culture, and their economic systems to the land.	71-72, 147-148
Topic: 4.4: Defining Political Boundaries  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions	IMP-4.A.1: Types of political boundaries include relic, superimposed, subsequent, antecedent, geometric, and consequent boundaries.	405-406
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.		
Topic: 4.5: The Function of Political Boundaries  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions	IMP-4.B.1: Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested.	405-408
IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	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.	397-399
	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.	406-408, 410-412, 415



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	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.	415-416
Topic: 4.6: Internal Boundaries  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions  IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.B.5: Voting districts, redistricting, and gerrymandering affect election results at various scales.	423-428
Topic: 4.7: Forms of Governance  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions  IMP-4: Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.	IMP-4.C.1: Forms of governance include unitary states and federal states.	403-404
	IMP-4.D.1: Unitary states tend to have a more top-down, centralized form of governance, while federal states have more local-based, dispersed power centers.	404
Topic: 4.8: Defining Devolutionary Factors  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.	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.	410-414
Topic: 4.9: Challenges to Sovereignty  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.	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.	410-414
	SPS-4.B.2: Advances in communication technology have facilitated devolution, supranationalism, and democratization.	414

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	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.	414-417
	SPS-4.B.4: Multinational 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.	414-421
Topic: 4.10: Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change	SPS-4.C.1: Centrifugal forces may lead to failed states, uneven development, stateless nations, and ethnic nationalist movements.	410-414
SPS-4: Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.	SPS-4.C.2: Centripetal forces can lead to ethnonationalism, more equitable infrastructure development, and increased cultural cohesion	408-410
<b>UNIT 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes</b>		
Topic: 5.1: Introduction to Agriculture  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-5.A.1: Agricultural practices are influenced by the physical environment and climatic conditions, such as the Mediterranean climate and tropical climates.	269-270
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.A.2: Intensive farming practices include market gardening, plantation agriculture, and mixed crop/livestock systems.	254-256, 263-267
	PSO-5.A.3: Extensive farming practices include shifting cultivation, nomadic herding, and ranching.	254-255, 263, 267, 269
Topic: 5.2: Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods	PSO-5.B.1: Specific agricultural practices shape different rural land-use patterns.	253-255
BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-5.B.2: Rural settlement patterns are classified as clustered, dispersed, or linear.	231-232, 354-355

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PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.B.3: Rural survey methods include metes and bounds, township and range, and long lot.	230-231
Topic: 5.3: Agricultural Origins and Diffusions  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	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.	44-46, 48-50
	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.	44-46, 258-260
Topic: 5.4: The Second Agricultural Revolution  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	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.	57, 111-114, 356
Topic: 5.5: The Green Revolution  BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change  SPS-5: Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.	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.	258-260
	SPS-5.D.2: The Green Revolution had positive and negative consequences for both human populations and the environment.	258-260
Topic: 5.6: Agricultural Production Regions  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-5.C.1: Agricultural production regions are defined by the extent to which they reflect subsistence or commercial practices (monocropping or monoculture).	252-257, 260-269
PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.	PSO-5.C.2: Intensive and extensive farming practices are determined in part by land costs (bid-rent theory).	263-265
Topic: 5.7: Spatial Organization of Agriculture	PSO-5.C.3: Large-scale commercial agricultural operations are replacing small family farms.	265-266

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<p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.</p>	<p>PSO-5.C.4: Complex commodity chains link production and consumption of agricultural products.</p>	<p>260-262, 283</p>
	<p>PSO-5.C.5: Technology has increased economies of scale in the agricultural sector and the carrying capacity of the land.</p>	<p>258-260</p>
<p>Topic: 5.8: Von Thünen Model</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>263-265</p>
<p>Topic: 5.9: The Global System of Agriculture</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-5: Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.</p>	<p>PSO-5.E.1: Food and other agricultural products are part of a global supply chain.</p>	<p>283</p>
	<p>PSO-5.E.2: Some countries have become highly dependent on one or more export commodities.</p>	<p>269-270, 283, 332-333</p>
	<p>PSO-5.E.3: The main elements of global food distribution networks are affected by political relationships, infrastructure, and patterns of world trade.</p>	<p>260-270</p>
<p>Topic: 5.10: Consequences of Agricultural Practices</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.</p>	<p>IMP-5.A.1: Environmental effects of agriculture land use include pollution, land cover change, desertification, soil salinization, and conservation efforts.</p>	<p>257, 446-452</p>
	<p>IMP-5.A.2: Agricultural practices—including slash and burn, terraces, irrigation, deforestation, draining wetlands, shifting cultivation, and pastoral nomadism—alter the landscape</p>	<p>254-256</p>
	<p>IMP-5.A.3: Societal effects of agricultural practices include changing diets, role of women in agricultural production, and economic purpose.</p>	<p>260-261, 340</p>
<p>Topic: 5.11: Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>258-260, 270</p>

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IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.	in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.	
	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.	252, 256-257, 270-271
	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.	257, 325-327, 339-340
	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.	249-252, 260-262, 283
Topic: 5.12: Women in Agriculture  BI-2: Impacts and Interactions  IMP-5: Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.	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.	261, 340-341
<b>UNIT 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes</b>		
Topic: 6.1: The Origin and Influences of Urbanization  BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization	PSO-6.A.1: Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.	355-357
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.	PSO-6.A.2: Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.	350, 355-359, 368, 375-382

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<p>Topic: 6.2: Cities Across the World</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.</p>	<p>PSO-6.A.3: Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.</p>	350-351
	<p>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.</p>	375-376
<p>Topic: 6.3: Cities and Globalization</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.</p>	<p>PSO-6.B.1: World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization.</p>	361, 363
	<p>PSO-6.B.2: Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.</p>	360-364, 386-387
<p>Topic: 6.4: The Size and Distribution of Cities</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.</p>	<p>PSO-6.C.1: Principles that are useful for explaining urban concepts include rank-size rule, the primate city, the gravity model, and Christaller's central place theory.</p>	68-69, 360-364
<p>Topic: 6.5: The Internal Structure of Cities</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.</p>	<p>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.</p>	365-371, 390-391
<p>Topic: 6.6: Density and Land Use</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	365-368, 374

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<p>Topic: 6.7: Infrastructure</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>IMP-6.B.1: The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.</p>	<p>357, 364, 382-385</p>
<p>Topic: 6.8: Urban Sustainability</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>241-242, 383</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>241-242, 381, 383-385, 388</p>
<p>Topic: 6.9: Urban Data</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>IMP-6.E.1: Quantitative data from censuses and surveys provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.</p>	<p>350-353</p>
	<p>IMP-6.E.2: Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.</p>	<p>362, 373, 378, 380</p>
<p>Topic: 6.10: Challenges of Urban Changes</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>371-372, 374, 376-377</p>
	<p>SPS-6.A.2: Squatter settlements and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.</p>	<p>388-390</p>

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	SPS-6.A.3: Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements	252, 374
	SPS-6.A.4: Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.	381-382
	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.	424
<p>Topic: 6.11: Challenges of Urban Sustainability</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-6: Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.</p>	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.	327-328, 368-369, 437-439, 446
	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.	343, 377-378, 383
<b>UNIT 7: Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes</b>		
<p>Topic: 7.1: The Industrial Revolution</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.</p>	SPS-7.A.1: Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.	13, 290, 307
	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.	111-113, 248
	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.	333-334
<p>Topic: 7.2: Economic Sectors and Patterns</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p>	SPS-7.B.1: The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.	248-249



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SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.	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.	290-297, 335-336
<p>Topic: 7.3: Measures of Development</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.</p>	SPS-7.C.1: Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); 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 material energy; and literacy rates.	320-332
	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.	343-344
	SPS-7.C.3: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.	343-345
<p>Topic: 7.4: Women and Economic Development</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.</p>	SPS-7.D.1: The roles of women change as countries develop economically.	340-343
	SPS-7.D.2: Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.	340-343
	SPS-7.D.3: Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.	341-342
<p>Topic: 7.5: Theories of Development</p> <p>BI-3: Spatial Processes and Societal Change</p> <p>SPS-7: Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.</p>	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.	334-336

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<p>Topic: 7.6: Trade and the World Economy</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-7: Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.</p>	PSO-7.A.1: Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.	64-66, 289, 299-301
	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.	93-94, 336, 417-419
	PSO-7.A.3: Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.	248, 283, 333
	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.	317, 336-339, 342
<p>Topic: 7.7: Changes as a Result of the World Economy</p> <p>BI-1: Patterns and Spatial Organization</p> <p>PSO-7: Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.</p>	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.	250, 300-301, 312
	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.	299-303, 306-307
	PSO-7.A.7: The contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by post-Fordist methods of production, multiplier effects, economies of scale, just-in-time delivery, the emergence of service sectors, high technology industries, and growth poles.	248, 298-299, 303-304, 307-308
<p>Topic: 7.8: Sustainable Development</p> <p>BI-2: Impacts and Interactions</p> <p>IMP-7: Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.</p>	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.	321, 432-433
	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	310

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	environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population.	
	IMP-7.A.3: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.	320-321