

COURSE DETAILS



SOCIAL STUDIES

A geographically informed person- someone who sees meaning in the arrangements of things on Earth's surface, who sees relations between people, places, and environments, who uses geographic skills and who applies spatial and ecological perspectives to life situations.

World History and Geography

The Revised NCSS Thematic Strands focuses on themes which represent a way of categorizing knowledge about human experience that thread through a social studies program, which include:

- Culture
- Time, Continuity, and Change
- People, Place and Environments
- Individual development and Identity
- Individuals, Groups, and Institutions
- Power, Authority and Governance
- Production, Distribution, and Consumption.
- Science, Technology, and Society.
- Global Connections, Civic Ideals and Practices

World Geography and Culture

The goal of the National Geography Standards is to enable students to become geographically informed through knowledge and mastery of three things:

- ➔ Factual knowledge
- ➔ Mental maps and tools
- ➔ Ways of thinking

Geographical skills enable a person to understand the connections between patterns of rivers and the physical processes that create them, between patterns of cities and the human processes that create them, and between what happens in the places in which we live and what happens in places throughout the world, near and far.

AP Human Geography

AP Human Geography introduces students to the systematic study of patterns and processes that have shaped human understanding, use, and alteration of Earth's surface. Students employ spatial concepts and landscape analysis to examine human social organization and its environmental consequences. They also learn about the methods and tools geographers use in their science and practice. The course is structured according to the course outline found in the most recent AP Human Geography Course Description published by the College Board.

The main topics in this course are:

- Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives
- Population & Migration
- Cultural Patterns and Processes
- Political Organization of Space
- Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use
- Industrialization and Economic Development
- Cities and Urban Land Use

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