

## **AP Human Geography Summer Assignment**

Middletown High School North and South

### **For questions contact:**

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### **Part I: Building Background Knowledge**

**Directions:** The following two articles introduce the reader to the basics of thinking geographically. Read each article, highlighting key information and making annotations to deepen understanding.

**Article 1:** [Defining Geography: What is Where, Why There, and Why Care?](#)

**Article 2:** [Maps and Spatial Thinking Skills in the Classroom](#)

### **Part II: Applying background knowledge to current issues.**

**Directions:** Unit 1 of the AP Human Geography curriculum covers the process of thinking like a geographer. Units 2-7 use geographic thinking to examine the geographic patterns and processes that have created the world as we know it today. The enduring understandings for units 2-7 are listed below. Over the course of the summer, you are required to find one current article for each of units 2-7 (6 articles in total) that relates to at least one of the enduring understandings for the unit. For each article, you will write a two-paragraph response. The first paragraph must provide a general summary of the article. The second paragraph must explain the connections between the content of the article and your chosen enduring understanding for the unit. You will keep a log of your current events with the date, the source of the article, a link to the article, and your two-paragraph summary.

#### **Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes**

1. Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.
2. Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.
3. Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.

#### **Unit 3: Cultural Patterns and Process**

1. Cultural practices vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and available resources.
2. The interaction of people contributes to the spread of cultural practices.
3. Cultural ideas, practices, and innovations change or disappear over time.

#### **Unit 4: Political Patterns and Processes**

1. The political organization of space results from historical and current processes, events, and ideas.
2. Political boundaries and divisions of governance, between states and within them, reflect balances of power that have been negotiated or imposed.
3. Political, economic, cultural, or technological changes can challenge state sovereignty.

#### **Unit 5: Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes**

1. Availability of resources and cultural practices influence agricultural practices and land-use patterns.
2. Agriculture has changed over time because of cultural diffusion and advances in technology.
3. Agricultural production and consumption patterns vary in different locations, presenting different environmental, social, economic, and cultural opportunities and challenges.

#### **Unit 6: Urban Patterns and Processes**

1. The presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.
2. The attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.
3. Urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

#### **Unit 7: Industry and Economic Development Patterns and Processes**

1. Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living, but it has also contributed to geographically uneven development.
2. Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.
3. Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.