

AP Human Geography Curriculum

Unit Name	Unit VI- Industrialization and Economic Development
Short Descriptive Overview	Students learn about the geographic elements of industrialization and economic development, present patterns of industrialization, types of economic sectors, and the acquisition of complementary resources. Students also learn how models of economic development help explain the world into a more developed core and a less developed periphery with a semiperiphery between them. They will examine the ways in which countries, regions, and communities must confront new patterns of development that are linked to geographies of interdependence in the world economy.
Generalizations/ Enduring Understandings	Students will understand the implications of the Industrial Revolution; measures of development; understand patterns of social and economic differences at a variety of scales; development across space and time
Learning Objectives	
Learning Progressions	Industrialization began in response to new technologies; diffusion of industrialization led to increased food supplies; led to migration to cities; demand for new markets and therefore colonialism/imperialism; primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors; transportation costs/location theories/labor costs; GDP/PPP/GNI; income distribution, fertility rates, access to health care, and literacy rates; measures of gender inequality; Human Development Index composite measure used to show spatial variation in levels of development; Rostow's World System Theory; Wallerstein's World System Theory; U.N. Millennium Development Goals; contrast core and periphery; microloan programs and women; international trade and trading blocs; geographies of development in the world economy; outsourcing and economic restructuring; international division of labor; manufacturing initiatives to promote economic development; ecotourism/medical tourism
Formative Assessment (FOR learning)	
Summative Assessment	