

Social Issues

Unit 5 - CITIES AND URBAN LAND USE

Grade 9

Time for Completion: 7 class period

State Standard: The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of the spatial organization of Earth's surface and relationships between peoples and places and physical and human environments in order to explain the interactions that occur in Kansas, the United States, and in our world.

Indicator:

(A) analyzes the factors that contribute to human changes in *regions* (e.g., *technology* alters use of place, *migration*, changes in *cultural characteristics*, political factors).

(K) gives examples of how cultural cooperation and conflict are involved in shaping the *distribution* of and connections between cultural, political, and economic spaces on Earth (e.g., cultural: Hindu vs. Muslims in India; political: International Court of Justice and Hong Kong; economic: World Trade Organization).

(A) examines the impact that *technology* has on human modification of the physical environment (e.g., over-fishing, logging and mining, construction on floodplains, internal combustion engine, toxic waste).

(A) examines alternative strategies to respond to constraints placed on *human systems* by the physical environment (e.g., irrigation, terracing, sustainable agriculture, water diversion, natural disaster resistant construction).

Purpose of Unit:

Tested on State Assessment	Hindu vs. Muslims in India International Court of Justice World Trade Organization Impact on environment of: fishing, logging, mining, internal combustion engine, toxic waste, construction on floodplains Farming: irrigation, terracing, sustainable agriculture, water diversion Natural disaster resistant construction Migration and its affects How & why people change the environment
Academic Skills	Organizing and writing an argument
Academic Language	Authority Benefit Constitutional Determine Distinguish Evaluate Legal Legislation Policy
Overlying Concept/Idea	

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Required Concepts/Vocabulary:	State Suggested Activities
CITIES AND URBAN LAND USE A. Definitions of urbanism B. Origin and evolution of cities <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Historical patterns of urbanization2. Rural-urban migration and urban growth3. Global cities and megacities4. Models of urban systems C. Functional character of contemporary cities <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Changing employment mix2. Changing demographic and social structures D. Built environment and social space <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Comparative models of internal city structure2. Transportation and infrastructure3. Political organization of urban areas4. Urban planning and design5. Patterns of race, ethnicity, gender, and class6. Uneven development, ghettoization, and gentrification7. Impacts of suburbanization and edge cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate the effects of population growth and urbanization on places: air pollution in Mexico City, Los Angeles, and Milan, Italy; the loss of farmlands to rapidly growing urban areas.• Use population density graphs and data on air quality to determine the impact of increased population to the environment• Explain the spatial consequences, deliberate and inadvertent of human activities that have global implications (dispersal of animal and plant species world, increases in runoff and sediment; alterations in the <i>hydrologic cycle</i>).• Evaluate the <i>carrying capacity</i> of selected <i>regions</i> to predict the likely consequences of exceeding the environmental limitations

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District Resources	Performance Assessment To be determined by the 2011-2012 Social Issues Teachers
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Internet Sources:	
For Information http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/02/g912/urban.html .	For Assignments:

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State Assessment Examples

- The chart below shows population statistics for Tokyo, Japan, between 1950 and 2000.

Which is the most likely impact of the population trends on Tokyo shown in the chart?

- A) Traffic congestion has decreased.
- B) Access to open space has increased.
- C) Rents and land prices have increased.
- D) Air and noise pollution levels have decreased.

State Suggested Vocab:

Distribution - the arrangement of items over a specified area.

Graphic representations - maps and graphs used to portray geographic information (thematic and choropleth maps, cartograms, graphs [pie, bar, line, population pyramids]).

Location - the position of a point on the Earth's surface, expressed by means of a grid (absolute location) or in relation to the position of other places (relative location).

Mental Maps - the mental image a person has of an area.

Natural resource - resources (fields, forests, the sea, and other gifts of nature) used to produce goods and services.

Physical feature - a natural characteristic of a place (elevation, landforms, vegetation).

Political features - spatial expressions of political behavior; boundaries on land, water, and air space; cities, towns, counties, countries.

Relative location - the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (northwest or downstream).

Economic system - establishes how a country produces and distributes goods and services.

Migration - the movement of people or other organisms from one region to another.

Places - locations having distinctive characteristics, which give them meaning and character, and distinguish them from other locations.

Relative location - the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (northwest or downstream).

Religion - a system of beliefs for satisfying a peoples' spiritual wants/needs.

Resource - an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

Technology - science applied to achieve practical purposes.

Cultural diffusion - the spread of cultural elements from one culture to another.

Distribution - the arrangement of items over a specified area.

Ethnic enclaves - areas or neighborhoods within cities that are homogeneous in their ethnic make-up, and are usually surrounded by different ethnic groups (Chinatown).

Government - institutions and procedures through which a territory and its people are ruled.

Infrastructure - the skeletal framework of a nation (highways, roads, water systems, parks) provided by the public sector.

Location - the position of a point on the Earth's surface, expressed by means of a grid (absolute location) or in relation to the position of other places (relative location).

Megalopolis - a large, sprawled urban complex, created through the spread and joining of separate metropolitan areas.

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