

## **World of 8 Billion Topic Connections to AP Human Geography Standards**

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### **Climate Migration**

Unit 2 - Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

- Topic 2.1 - Population Distribution
  - PSO-2.A.1 Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population
- Topic 2.4 - Population Dynamics
  - 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.
- Topic 2.10 - Causes of Migration
  - IMP-2.C.2 Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.
- Topic 2.11 - Forced and Voluntary Migration
  - IMP-2.D.1 Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
- Topic 2.12 - Effects of Migration
  - IMP-2.E.1 Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.

Unit 6 - Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

- Topic 6.1 - The Origin and Influences of Urbanization
  - PSO-6.A.2 Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.

Unit 7 - Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Process

- Topic 7.8 - Sustainable Development
  - 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.

# Health

## Unit 2 - Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

- Topic 2.2 - Consequences of Population Distribution
  - PSO-2.D.1 Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
- Topic 2.6 - Malthusian Theory
  - 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.
- Topic 2.8 - Women and Demographic Change
  - 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.

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

- Topic 5.4 - The Second Agricultural Revolution
  - 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.
- Topic 5.11 - Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture
  - 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.

## Unit 6 - Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

- Topic 6.10 - Challenges of Urban Changes
  - 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.
- Topic 6.11 - Challenges of Urban Sustainability
  - 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.

## Unit 7 - Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

- Topic 7.3 - Measures of Development
  - SPS-7.C.1 Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); and 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 renewable energy; and literacy rates.

- 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.
- SPS-7.C.3 The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.

## **Invasive Species**

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

- Topic 5.3 - Agricultural Origins and Diffusions
  - 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.
- Topic 5.11 - Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture
  - 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 in biodiversity, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use.