**Additions to 2013 AP Human Geography Course Curriculum**

* **Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives**
  + Identification of major world regions
* **Population**
  + Education added under geographical analysis of population
  + Environmental impacts of population change on water use, food supplies, biodiversity, the atmosphere, and climate
  + Specifies types of migration (transnational, internal, chain, step, seasonal agriculture, and rural to urban)
  + Asylum seekers, internally displaced persons
  + Instead of just socioeconomic consequences adds to that culture, environmental, and political along with immigration policies and remittances
* **Cultural Patterns and Processes**
  + Globalization and the effects of technology on cultures
  + For religion specifies sacred space
  + For ethnicity adds nationalism
  + Cultural conflicts, and law and policy to protect culture
  + The formation of identity and place making
  + Specifies indigenous people under cultural landscapes and cultural identity
* **Political Organization of Space**
  + ASEAN specified as an example of a regional alliance in the description
  + Political power
  + Function of boundaries
  + In addition to federal and unitary states adds confederations, centralized government, and forms of governance
  + Adds spatial relationships between political patterns and gender
  + Political ecology is used as a term
  + Fall of communism and the legacy of the Cold War
  + Patterns of local, regional, and metropolitan governance
  + Specifies the terms centripetal and centrifugal forces
  + Adds armed conflicts and war to terrorism
* **Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use**
  + Title of unit adds food production
  + Specifies agriculture types (subsistence, cash cropping, plantation, mixed farming, monoculture, pastoralism, ranching, forestry, fishing, and aquaculture)
  + Adds roles of women in agricultural production and farming communities
  + Specifies environmental issues (soil degradation, overgrazing, river and aquifer depletion, animal wastes, and extensive fertilizer and pesticide use)
  + Crop rotation, value-added specialty foods, regional appellations, fair trade, and eat local food movements
* **Industrialization and Economic Development**
  + In the description talks about growth poles and uses as examples Silicon Valley, the Research Triangle, universities, and medical centers
  + Specifies Wallerstein and Rostow
  + Specifies measures of development (GDP, GDP per capita, HDI, GII, Gini index changes in fertility and mortality, access to health care, education, utilities, and sanitation)
  + The rise of service and high technology economies
  + Manufacturing in newly industrialized countries
* **Cities and Urban Land Use**
  + Specifies site and situation characteristics for beginning cities
  + Borchert’s epochs of urban transportation development
  + Primate cities
  + Founders of models are specified for concentric zone, sector, and multiple nuclei
  + Galactic city model
  + Models of cities in Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, South Asia
  + For urban planning and design includes as examples gated communities, New Urbanism, and smart-growth policies
  + For edge cities specifies boomburgs, greenfields, and uptowns
  + Housing and insurance discrimination, and access to food in stores
  + Zones of abandonment, disamenity, and gentrification
  + Problems with suburban sprawl and urban sustainability are emphasized- land and energy use, cost of expanding public education services, home financing, and debt crises
  + Urban environmental issues- transportation, sanitation, air and water quality, remediation of brownfields, and farmland protection