

TIMEFRAME	CONTENT/THEME	CORE GOALS/SKILLS	ASSESSMENT F = FACTUAL; C = CONCEPTUAL; P = PHILOSOPHICAL	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
6 WEEKS	Patterns: Geographic Literacy	SPATIAL PATTERNS 1. Maps, globes, graphs, and diagrams can provide data and information for analyzing spatial patterns.	a. How do various maps display information? (F) b. What are two ways of locating places on Earth? (F) c. What is the function of a distribution map? (F)	
REGIONS 2. Places and regions can be understood by the distinctive ways in which groups alter them.		a. What are the physical characteristics of a place? (F) b. What are the similarities and differences of various regions? (F) c. How do places or regions serve as cultural symbols? (C)		
PHYSICAL SYSTEMS 3. Human and physical processes change the physical environment.		a. How can physical processes change the physical environment? (F)		
HUMAN SYSTEMS 4. Population, settlement, and migration patterns, and economic activities reflect how human systems impact the Earth.		a. How do migration patterns affect various regions? (F) b. How does geography impact world trade? (F) c. Why do certain aspects of culture transfer through time and across cultures? (C)		
ENVIRONMENT/SOCIETY 5. Physical systems impact population, and population impacts physical systems.		a. What is the difference between human geography and physical geography? (F) b. How do population changes impact physical systems? (C) c. How can the use of natural resources both help and harm a region? (C)		
GEOGRAPHY 6. Utilizing geographic tools and information provides insight to past, present and future events.		a. What professions use human geography? (F) b. What professions use physical geography? (F) c. What might be the future organization of Earth? (P)		

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6 WEEKS	<p>Conflict and Culture:</p> <p>The Arab World</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>1. Geographic location may cause conflict because of the physical environment and availability of natural resources.</p>	<p>a. What are the major physical features in the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>b. What are the natural resources found in the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do countries fight over natural resources and land? (C)</p>	
		<p>2. The availability of natural resources and the physical environment may determine settlement patterns.</p>	<p>a. Where are major areas of settlement in the Arab world located? (F)</p> <p>b. What areas in the Middle East are least settled? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways does the physical environment determine where people chose to live? (C)</p>	
		<p>3. Various ethnic groups may compete for a certain area in order to meet social, economic, and political needs.</p>	<p>a. What are the key ethnic groups in the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>b. What are the disputed territories in the Middle East? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do people compete for territory? (C)</p> <p>d. Can wars or conflicts be positive? (P)</p>	
		<p>REGION</p> <p>4. War or economic development can change the character of a region.</p>	<p>a. In what ways has the discovery of oil changed the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>b. What has Israel done to thrive economically despite its lack of natural resources? (F)</p> <p>c. Since 1940, in what wars have the people in the Arab world fought? (F)</p> <p>d. In what ways has the perception of the Arab world changed since 1900? (F)</p> <p>e. How do events affect the character of a region? (C)</p> <p>f. Is economic progress always positive? (P)</p>	
		<p>5. The distribution of wealth and power determines how people in a region interact with each other.</p>	<p>a. What countries in the Middle East have wealth and power? (F)</p> <p>b. What countries in the Middle East do not have wealth and power? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways does the distribution of wealth and power affect how people in the Middle East treat each other? (F)</p> <p>d. How does the distribution of wealth and power create problems? (C)</p>	

		<p>RELIGION</p> <p>6. Religious differences are a major cause of conflict.</p>	<p>a. What are the major religious groups in the Middle East? (F)</p> <p>b. How are the religious groups in the Middle East different? How are they similar? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do religious groups clash? (C)</p>	
		<p>7. Religious groups often express intolerance of other religions.</p>	<p>a. What are some examples of religious intolerance? (F)</p> <p>b. How is lack of tolerance between religious groups in the Middle East demonstrated? (F)</p> <p>c. Why are some religious groups intolerant of other religions? (C)</p>	
		<p>8. Intolerance reflects ignorance of the values, beliefs, and customs of others.</p>	<p>a. What are some examples of intolerance? (F)</p> <p>b. What cultures are not tolerated in the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways is our culture different than Arab cultures? (F)</p> <p>d. Why does lack of knowledge lead to intolerance? (C)</p> <p>e. Should we strive for total tolerance? (P)</p>	
		<p>HUMAN-ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION</p> <p>9. Regions become associated with labels and images.</p>	<p>a. What are some stereotypes of the Middle East? (F)</p> <p>b. In what ways do the people of the Middle East stereotype us? (F)</p> <p>c. How are stereotypical perceptions formed? (F)</p> <p>d. Why are people and cultures labeled? (C)</p>	
		<p>10. Worldviews determine perceptions of other cultures.</p>	<p>a. What is the worldview of the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>b. In what ways are our perceptions of the Arab world accurate and inaccurate? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do worldviews determine perception? (C)</p>	
		<p>MOVEMENT</p> <p>11. All civilizations have modes of transportation.</p>	<p>a. What are the modes of transportation in the Arab world? (F)</p> <p>b. Why do civilizations have modes of transportation? (C)</p>	

		12. The physical environment determines modes of transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. What are the physical or environmental barriers in the Arab world that limit the types of transportation that can be used? (F)b. Why does the physical environment determine the types of transportation that can be used? (C)	
		13. Landforms and physical environment impact the movement of people, goods, and ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. In what ways do people, goods, and ideas move in the Arab world? (F)b. What happens in the Arab world if the physical environment prevents this movement? (F)c. In what ways are ideas spread in the Arab world? (F)d. Isolated peoples have limited exposure to new people, goods, and ideas. What impact does this have on them? (C)	

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6 WEEKS	<p>Interdependence and Independence:</p> <p>Mexico</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>1. Geographic location may cause conflict because of physical environment and natural resources.</p>	<p>a. What are the major physical features of Mexico? (F)</p> <p>b. What are some of the natural resources found in Mexico? (F)</p>	
<p>2. Availability of natural resources and the type of physical environment may determine settlement patterns.</p>		<p>a. Where are the major areas of settlement in Mexico? (F)</p> <p>b. In what ways does the physical environment determine where people choose to live? (C)</p>		
<p>PLACE</p> <p>3. Cities develop in geographic locations that provide for the community's needs and wants.</p>		<p>a. What geographic features encourage the growth of cities? (F)</p> <p>b. Why did cities develop depending on the geographic features of the locale? (C)</p>		
<p>REGION</p> <p>4. Physical characteristics may determine political boundaries of a region.</p>		<p>a. In what ways have physical characteristics determined political boundaries? (F)</p> <p>b. How have political boundaries been changed to compensate for physical characteristics? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do physical characteristics influence political boundaries? (C)</p> <p>d. How do technological advances lessen the impact of geography? (P)</p>		
<p>5. The distribution of wealth and power determines how people in a region interact with each other.</p>		<p>a. In what ways does the distribution of wealth and power affect how states in Mexico interact with each other? (C)</p>		
<p>6. Alliances may form to foster cooperation on political, economic, and social fronts.</p>		<p>a. In what ways does NAFTA foster cooperation in the Americas? (F)</p>		
<p>HUMAN-ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTION</p> <p>7. People modify their physical environment both positively and negatively.</p>		<p>a. How do people impact their physical environment? (C)</p>		
<p>8. Regions become associated with labels and images.</p>		<p>a. What are some of the stereotypes of people from Mexico? (F)</p> <p>b. What are some of the stereotypes of cultures or peoples of Mexico? (F)</p> <p>c. How are stereotypical perceptions formed? (F)</p> <p>d. Why are people and cultures stereotyped? (C)</p>		

		<p>MOVEMENT</p> <p>9. All civilizations have modes of transportation.</p>	<p>a. What are the key modes of transportation in Mexico? (F)</p> <p>b. Why do civilizations have modes of transportation? (C)</p>	
		<p>10. The physical environment determines modes of transportation.</p>	<p>a. Why does the physical environment determine the types of transportation that can be utilized? (C)</p>	
		<p>11. Landforms and physical environment impact the movement of people, goods, and ideas.</p>	<p>a. In what ways do people, goods, and ideas move in Mexico? (F)</p> <p>b. What happens if the physical environment prevents this movement? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways has the spread of ideas impacted Mexico? (F)</p> <p>d. What are the effects of limited exposure to new people, goods, and ideas? (C)</p>	

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3 WEEKS	THEMATIC MINI-PROJECT	Skills TBD		

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6 WEEKS	<p>Change and Continuity & Resources and Scarcity:</p> <p>Africa</p>	<p>LOCATION</p> <p>1. Geographic location may require adaptation because of physical environment and natural resources.</p>	<p>a. What are the major physical features in Africa? (F)</p> <p>b. What are some of the natural resources found in Africa? (F)</p> <p>c. How do countries adapt to the physical environment and available resources? (C)</p> <p>d. Why do countries fight over natural resources and land? (C)</p>	
<p>2. Availability of natural resources and the type of physical environment can determine settlement patterns.</p>		<p>a. Where are major areas of settlement in Africa located? (F)</p> <p>b. What areas in Africa are least settled? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways does the physical environment determine where people choose to live? (C)</p>		
<p>3. Different ethnic groups may inhabit a certain area in order to meet social, economic, and political needs.</p>		<p>a. Who are the key ethnic groups in Africa? (F)</p> <p>b. Name the disputed territories in Africa. (F)</p> <p>c. Why do people compete for territory? (C)</p> <p>d. Is conflict necessary for ethnic groups to meet their social, economic, and political needs? (P)</p>		
<p>REGION</p> <p>4. Political, cultural, or economic development can change the character of a region.</p>		<p>a. What is the connection between colonial rule and some of the problems facing Africa today? (F)</p> <p>b. How has rapid urbanization affected Africa? (F)</p> <p>c. In what ways has the perception of Africa changed since 1960? (F)</p> <p>d. How do events affect the character of a region? (C)</p> <p>e. Is economic progress always positive? (P)</p>		
<p>5. Worldviews determine perceptions of other civilizations.</p>		<p>a. What is the worldview of Africa? (F)</p> <p>b. In what ways are our perceptions of Africa accurate and inaccurate? (F)</p> <p>c. How do worldviews determine perception? (C)</p>		
<p>6. The distribution of wealth and power determines how people in a region interact with each other.</p>		<p>a. Why do Africans share unequally in the region's mineral wealth? (F)</p> <p>b. What are the most critical obstacles facing economic development in Africa? (F)</p> <p>c. How can the unequal distribution of wealth and power create problems? (C)</p>		

		7. An area can be described by its physical features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What physical landforms and bodies of water exist in Africa? (F) b. What climates encompass regions in Africa? (F) c. How do physical features affect a region? (C) d. How does location set Africa apart as a continent? (C) 	
		8. The culture of a group helps shape the identity of a place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What human features affect a place's identity? (F) b. What is culture? (C) c. How can culture distinguish one place from another? (C) 	
		ENVIRONMENT 9. The environment can cause people to alter their behavior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In what ways can the environment shape the actions of the people? (C) b. In what ways does the environment dictate employment opportunities in Africa? (F) c. In what ways does the environment determine recreational activities? (C) 	
		10. People modify their physical environment positively and negatively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What type of farming is practiced in most of Africa? (F) b. What steps have Africans taken to preserve the environment? (F) c. What are some of the causes of deforestation in the region? (F) d. Should there be laws to protect the environment from people? Explain. (P) 	
		MOVEMENT 11. All civilizations have modes of transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the different modes of transportation in Africa? (F) b. Why do civilizations have modes of transportation? (C) c. How has technology affected transportation? (C) 	
		12. The physical environment determines modes of transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the physical environmental barriers in Africa that limit certain types of transportation? (F) b. In what ways are ideas spread in Africa? (F) c. Why does the physical environment determine types of transportation? (C) 	
		13. Landforms and physical environment impact the movement of people, goods, and ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In what ways do people, goods, and ideas move in Africa? (F) b. What happens in Africa if the physical environment prevents this movement? (F) c. Isolated peoples have limited exposure to new people, goods, and ideas. What impact does this have on them? (C) 	

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6 WEEKS	<p>Population and Growth:</p> <p>Asia – China & India</p>	1. Geographic location and availability of natural resources may affect the population growth of an area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the major physical features of China? India? (F) b. What are the natural resources of China? India? (F) c. Where are the major areas of population in China? India? (F) d. Why do people choose to live in some areas but not in others? (C) 	
		2. Various ethnic groups may compete or cooperate to meet social, economic, and political needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the key ethnic groups in China? India? (F) b. How do different ethnic groups compete or cooperate to meet social, economic, and political needs? (C) 	
		3. Growth may lead to shifts in culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What has changed in China / India culturally in the past 100 years? (F) b. What political and economic changes have taken place in China / India in the past 100 years? (F) c. Why do cultures change? (C) d. Why does population growth often lead to cultural shifts? (C) 	
		4. War, natural disasters, and/or economic development can change the character of a region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do events like war or natural disasters affect the character of a region? (C) b. How did these things affect the character of China? India? c. What changes have allowed for economic development in China / India? (F) 	
		5. Political choices may affect the cultural landscape of a region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the forms of government in the China / India? (F) b. What determines the culture of a region? (F) c. Why do political, economic, and social needs affect a culture? (C) d. How did political choices affect cultures in China / India? (F) 	

		<p>6. A region's economic, political, or social needs may lead to conflict or cooperation.</p>	<p>a. What conflicts are currently occurring in China / India? (F) b. What are some examples of cooperation in China / India? (F) c. Why do some political, economic, and social needs lead to conflict and some to cooperation? (C)</p>	
		<p>7. The economic development of an urban area may affect the people of a rural area.</p>	<p>a. What are the major occupations in the rural areas of China / India? (F) b. What are the major occupations in the urban areas of China / India? (F) c. How did urban development affect people in the rural areas of China / India? (F) d. Why do people move from rural to urban areas? (C)</p>	
		<p>8. Cultural changes can influence people's perceptions of a region.</p>	<p>a. What causes people's perception of a region to change? (C)</p>	
		<p>9. Technology may affect economic activities of a region.</p>	<p>a. What are the major occupations of the people of China / India? (F) b. What are the major imports and exports of China / India? (F) c. Why do people of China / India export so much? (C) d. What role does technology play in the economy of a region? (C)</p>	
		<p>10. Political, economic, and social needs affect the resources and environmental systems of a region.</p>	<p>a. How do people meet their political, economic, and social needs through natural resources in China / India? (F) b. What do people in China / India do to natural resources and the environment to abuse or preserve them? (F) c. Why do some societies abuse natural resources, whereas others preserve them? (C) d. Should people preserve all natural resources? (P)</p>	

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