

BIG IDEAS

Analyzing data from a variety of sources allows us to better understand our globally connected world.

Demographic patterns and population distribution are influenced by physical features and natural resources.

Human activities alter landscapes in a variety of ways.

A geographic region can encompass a variety of physical features and/or human interactions.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use geographic inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze data and ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Assess the significance of places by identifying the physical and/or human features that characterize them (sense of place) • Assess the interpretations of geographic evidence after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence and interpretation) • Draw conclusions about the variation and distribution of geographic phenomena over time and space (patterns and trends) • Evaluate how particular geographic actions or events influence human practices or outcomes (geographical value judgments) • Evaluate the features or aspects of geographic phenomena or locations to explain what makes them worthy of attention or recognition (geographical importance) • Identify and assess how human and environmental factors and events influence each other (interactions and associations) • Make reasoned ethical judgments about controversial actions in the past or present, and determine whether we have a responsibility to respond (geographical value judgments) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demographic patterns of growth, decline, and movement • relationships between cultural traits, the use of physical space, and impacts on the environment, including First Peoples cultures • global agricultural practices • industrialization, trade, and natural resource demands • increased urbanization and influences on societies and environments • relationships between natural resources and patterns of population settlement and economic development • political organization of geographic regions

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