

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