

Topic: Human Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

<p>Students will know how to define and identify elements of culture, world religions, population economics, and government.</p> <p>Students will know how places around the world are economically interdependent. (Trade)</p> <p>Students will know how to analyze population density and pyramids. (Urbanization and Overcrowding)</p> <p>Students will know how and why populations migrate.</p>	<p>Students will understand human characteristics of places by considering population, culture, settlement, economics, and politics.</p>	<p>Students will analyze population pyramids to compare particular places.</p>
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Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.1.9.A, 7.1.9.B, 7.1.12.A, 7.1.12.B, 7.3.9.A, 7.3.12.A


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**Key Learning:**  
**Students will understand human characteristics of places by considering population, culture, settlement, economics, and politics.**



Unit Essential Question(s):  
**How do people affect places?**

<p>Concept:  <b>Population</b></p>	<p>Concept:  <b>Culture</b></p>	<p>Concept:  <b>Economics</b></p>
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<p><b>Lesson Essential Question(s):</b>                  How does human geography play in the formation of regions? (A)                   How does human geography connect or separate people? (A)</p>	<p><b>Lesson Essential Question(s):</b>                  How have early cultures influenced modern society? (A)                   How do cultures influence places and regions? (A)</p>	<p><b>Lesson Essential Question(s):</b>                  How do countries cooperate economically with one another? (A)                   What factors influence a regions economic development? (A)                   What is the impact of globalization? (A)</p>
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<p><b>Vocabulary:</b>                  Population Density, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Population Pyramid, Infant Mortality Rate, Rate of Natural Increase, Ecumene, Overpopulation, Underpopulation, Carrying Capacity</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b>                  Acculturation, Civilization, Cultural Region, Culture, Cultural Hearth, Diffusion, Ethnic Group, Ethnocentrism, Laws, Monotheism, Norms, Polytheism, Race, Socialization, Subculture, Technology, Value</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b>                  Deindustrialization, Globalization, Gross Domestic Product, Nonrenewable Resources, Outsourcing, Renewable Resources, Sustainable Development</p>
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**Additional Information:**

**Attached Document(s):**

Vocab Report for Topic: Human Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

**Concept: Population**

Population Density - Total number of people divided by the total land area.

Birth Rate - Number of births per thousand of population

Death Rate - Number of deaths per thousand population

Population Pyramid - A bar graph representing the distribution by age and sex

Infant Mortality Rate - The number of infants per one thousand live births, who die before the age of one.

Rate of Natural Increase - The percentage of a population in a year, computed as the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate.

Ecumene - The part of the Earth's surface that is suitable for permanent human settlement.

Overpopulation - The number of people in an area that exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.

Underpopulation - Circumstances of too few people to sufficiently develop the resources of an area to improve the standard of living of its inhabitants

Carrying Capacity - The number of people an area can support on a sustained basis given the prevailing technology.

**Concept: Culture**

Acculturation - The process that occurs when contact between two cultures results in a substantial change in the culture of the individual members of one or both groups

Civilization - An urbanized society with a large very complex social organization

Cultural Region - An area of land where most people have enough in common to be considered a group.

Culture - The way of life of a group of people, including their beliefs, institutions, and technology.

Cultural Hearth - A place where important ideas begin and spread to surrounding cultures.

Diffusion - The process of accepting, borrowing, or exchanging traits from one society to another

Ethnic Group - A group of people that share a language, history, or place of origin

Ethnocentrism - Regarding one's own culture is superior to others.

Laws - Standardized and formalized norms that regulate conduct.

Monotheism - Belief in one god

Norms - A rule or standard that defines what people should or should not do, think, or feel in any social situation

Polytheism - Belief in more than one god

Race - Within a single species, a group of living creatures sharing the same appearance or genetic characteristics.

Socialization - the process by which the accepted values, rules and ways of operating a society are passed on to the young

Subculture - The attitudes, beliefs, values, and behavioral habits shared by a group of people within a society, which differ from those of the society as a whole.

Technology - the methods, tools, and machinery that humans have developed

Value - an idea about what is good, right, wise or beneficial

**Concept: Economics**

Deindustrialization - loss of the industrial activity in a region

Globalization - The idea that the world is becoming increasingly interconnected on a global scale such that smaller scales of political and economic life are becoming obsolete.

Gross Domestic Product - The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of a country during a specific time period, usually one year.

Vocab Report for Topic: Human Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

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Nonrenewable Resources - natural resources, such as fossil fuels, that do not replenish themselves in a time frame that is relevant that is relevant for human consumption

Outsourcing - sending industrial processes out for external production.

Renewable Resources - any resource replaced by natural processes more quickly than it is consumed.

Sustainable Development - The idea that people living today should be able to meet their needs without prohibiting the ability of future generations to do the same.

Topic: Introduction to Geography

Days: 5

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

<p>Students will know how geography helps understand the world around us.</p> <p>Students will know why geographers use maps and what they tell us.</p>	<p>Students will understand how to use geographic tools and information to interpret the world.</p>	<p>Students will be able to identify the five themes of geography and how they relate to the Earth.</p> <p>Students will be able to examine, create, and read maps and determine relevant information of them.</p> <p>Students will be able to explain how Earth physical features were created and how they change over time.</p>
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Topic: Introduction to Geography

Days: 5

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.1.9.A, 7.1.12.A, 7.2.9.A, 7.2.9.B, 7.2.12.A, 7.2.12.B, 7.4.12.A, 7.4.12.B

Topic: Introduction to Geography

Days: 5

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning:

Students will understand how to use geographic tools and information to interpret the world.



Unit Essential Question(s):

How can we use geography to understand the world we live in?



Concept:

Geographic Themes



Lesson Essential Question(s):

What are the five themes of geography and how are they used to interpret the world? (A)



Vocabulary:

Location, Place, Human-Environment Interactions, Movement, Regions

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):



Vocab Report for Topic: Introduction to Geography

Days: 5

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

**Concept: Geographic Themes**

Location - The absolute and relative position of a place on the Earth's surface

Place - How physical and human characteristics define and distinguish a place

Human-Environment Interactions - How humans modify and adapt to natural settings

Movement - How people, ideas and materials move between and among locations

Regions - How an area displays unity in terms of physical and human characteristics

Topic: People and the Environment

Days: 12

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Know:

Understand:

Do:

<p>Students will know how human activity impacts the environment.</p> <p>Students will know how people respond to environmental challenges (resource depletion).</p> <p>Students will know how natural resources effect particular areas. (Deforestation, Drilling, etc.)</p>	<p>Students will understand how the environment is impacted by the interaction between it and people.</p>	<p>Students will examine how humans exploit natural resources and the effects it has on the environment of places.</p> <p>Students will identify environmental challenges and how the human response.</p> <p>Students will identify natural resources, where they are located, and the processes of how they are extracted and used.</p>
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Topic: People and the Environment

Days: 12

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.1.9.A, 7.1.9.B, 7.1.12.A, 7.1.12.B, 7.4.9.A, 7.4.9.B, 7.4.12.A, 7.4.12.B

Topic: People and the Environment

Days: 12

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

**Key Learning:** Students will understand how the environment is impacted by the interaction between it and people.



Unit Essential Question(s):

**What are the consequences of people and their interaction with the environment?**



Concept:

**Natural Resources**

Concept:

**Environmental Exploitation**

Concept:

**Environmentalism**



**Lesson Essential Question(s):**

What are natural resources and how do humans use them? (A)

What kinds of resources are able to help protect the environment? (A)

**Lesson Essential Question(s):**

In what ways do humans exploit the environment? (A)

What are the impacts of environmental exploitation by humans? (A)

**Lesson Essential Question(s):**

How can humans protect the environment? (A)



**Vocabulary:**

Renewable, Nonrenewable, Energy Conservation, Inexhaustable, Energy Resource, Fossil Fuels, Alternative Energy, Natural Resource, Natural Gas

**Vocabulary:**

Over-fishing, Irrigation, Mining, Biodiversity, Nitrogen Cycle

**Vocabulary:**

Photosynthesis, Pollution, Conservation, Carbon Footprint, Carrying Capacity, Limiting Factors

**Additional Information:**

**Attached Document(s):**

Vocab Report for Topic: People and the Environment

Days: 12

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

### Concept:

#### Natural Resources

Renewable - Ability to be created again

Nonrenewable - Resources that cannot be remade quickly or at all

Energy Conservation - The process of changing one form of energy to another

Inexhaustible - Unlimited

Energy Resource - a natural resource that can be converted by humans into other forms of energy in order to do useful work

Fossil Fuels - a nonrenewable energy resource that forms in the Earth's crust for millions of years

Alternative Energy - Any source of energy other than fossil fuels that is used for constructive purposes.

Natural Resource - any natural substance, organism, or energy form that living things use

Natural Gas - fossil fuel formed from marine organisms that is often found in tilted or folded rock layers and is used for heating and cooking

### Concept: Environmental Exploitation

Over-fishing - Fishing that depletes the natural level of a particular place.

Irrigation - The artificial application of water to the land or soil.

Mining - Drilling into the Earth's surface to extract natural resources.

Biodiversity - The degree of variation in lifeforms within a given species, ecosystem, or biome

Nitrogen Cycle - The process in which nitrogen is changed between its various chemical forms.

### Concept: Environmentalism

Photosynthesis - The process of turning carbon dioxide into sugar and oxygen.

Pollution - Waste products that are not part of the natural environment.

Conservation - Saving and protecting the environment around us.

Carbon Footprint - How individuals leave their mark on the environment.

Carrying Capacity - The maximum population size of a species that the environment can sustain indefinitely.

Limiting Factors - The factors that limit the carrying capacity of a place.

## Topic: Physical Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

## Know:

Students will know the physical characteristics (mountains, rivers, etc.) of places on the seven continents (North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica).

Students will know how the physical characteristics of places were created.

Students will know the different climates and how season affect places.

## Understand:

Students will understand how to read maps in order to identify and compare different physical characteristics of places.

Students will understand how plate tectonics create and change physical characteristics on and Earth's surface.

Students will understand what climate is.

Students will understand how weather affects the Earth's landscape (erosion).

## Do:

Students will interpret maps in order to identify places and physical characteristics on a map.

Students will be able to identify landforms caused by tectonic activity.

Students will be able to differentiate between climate and weather.

Students will be able to identify, describe different types of erosion and their effects on the landscape.

Topic: Physical Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.1.9.A, 7.1.9.B, 7.1.12.A., 7.1.12.B, 7.2.9.A, 7.2.9.B, 7.2.12.A, 7.2.12.B

Topic: Physical Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

**Key Learning:**

Students will understand how to read maps in order to identify and compare different physical characteristics of places.

Students will understand how plate tectonics create and change physical characteristics on and Earth's surface.

Students will understand what a natural resource is and how it was created by the physical processes of the Earth.

Students will understand what climate is.

Students will understand how weather affects the Earth's landscape (erosion).



Unit Essential Question(s):

**How can we explain Earth's surface geographically?**



<p>Concept: <b>Map Interpretation</b></p>	<p>Concept: <b>Plate Tectonics</b></p>	<p>Concept: <b>Climate</b></p>
<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What do maps tell us? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): How do plate tectonics play a role in the formation of landforms on Earth's surface? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What is climate, and how is it determined? (A)</p>
<p>Vocabulary: Map, Globe, Continent, Ocean, Compass Rose, Map Key (Legend), Scale, Latitude, Longitude</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Crust, Mantle, Outer Core, Inner Core, Asthenosphere, Lithosphere, Tectonic Plate, Sea Floor Spreading, Convergent Boundary, Subduction Zone, Divergent Boundary, Transform Boundary, Fault</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Air Mass, Cloud, Condensation, Front, Humidity, Precipitation, Relative Humidity, Weather</p>

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):



Vocab Report for Topic: Physical Characteristics of Places

Days: 14

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

### **Concept: Map Interpretation**

Map - A flat drawing of a place.

Globe - A model, or copy of the Earth

Continent - A very large landmass on the Earth's surface

Ocean - A large body of salt water.

Compass Rose - A guide for cardinal direction on a map.

Map Key (Legend) - Identifies what each symbol stands for on a map.

Scale - Ruler on a map that measures the real distance on the Earth's surface.

Latitude - Lines that run east and west on a map.

Longitude - Lines that run north and south on a map.

### **Concept: Plate Tectonics**

Crust - The outermost layer of the Earth.

Mantle - Layer between the crust and core

Outer Core - The liquid layer of the Earth's core

Inner Core - Solid, dense center of the Earth.

Asthenosphere - Soft layer of the mantle

Lithosphere - Rigid, outer most layer of the Earth

Tectonic Plate - Piece of the lithosphere that moves on the asthenosphere

Sea Floor Spreading - This is where new lithosphere is created

Convergent Boundary - Boundary between two colliding plates

Subduction Zone - A region where an oceanic plate sinks down into the asthenosphere

Divergent Boundary - Boundary between two plates that are moving away from each other.

Transform Boundary - Boundary between two plates that move by sliding next to each other.

Fault - A break or crack in the Earth's crust

### **Concept: Climate**

Air Mass - A large body of air in which the temperature and moisture content are similar throughout

Cloud - A collection of small water droplets or ice crystals suspended in air, which forms when air is cooled and condensed.

Condensation - The change from gas to liquid

Front - The boundary between air masses of different temperature or densities. Usually will have different temperatures.

Humidity - Amount of water vapor in the air

Precipitation - Any form of water that falls to the Earth's surface from clouds. Ex. Rain, snow, sleet, hail

Relative Humidity - The ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air to the amount of water vapor needed for saturation at a given temperature.

Weather - The short term state of the atmosphere, including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, and visibility