

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

National Standards NCSS, NGS, NGSS

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Subject: Social Studies
Grades: 4, 5, 6

Virtual Field Trips

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

**National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies**

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2010

THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.1.	'Culture' refers to the behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.2.	Concepts such as: similarities, differences, beliefs, values, cohesion, and diversity.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.4.	How culture may change in response to changing needs and concerns.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.6.	How peoples from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience.
THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.2.	Explore and describe similarities and differences in the ways various cultural groups meet similar needs and concerns.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.2.	Key concepts such as: past, present, future, similarity, difference, and change.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.6.	That people view and interpret historical events differently because of the times in which they live, the experiences they have, and the point of view they hold.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.2.	Use a variety of sources to learn about the past.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.3.	Identify examples of both continuity and change, as depicted in stories, photographs, and documents.

LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.4.	Describe examples of cause-effect relationships.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.5.	Compare and contrast differing stories or accounts about past events, people, places, or situations, and offer possible reasons for the differences.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.6.	Describe how people in the past lived, and research their values and beliefs
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of location, place, and the interactions of people with their surroundings.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concepts such as: location, direction, distance, and scale.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.4.	Factors influencing various community, state, and regional patterns of human settlement, such as the availability of land and water, and places for people to live.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.7.	Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.8.	Factors that contribute to similarities and differences among peoples locally and in places across the world, including ethnicity, language, and religious beliefs.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.9.	Tools such as maps, globes, and geospatial technologies in investigating the relationships among people, places, and environments.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.1.	Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to the school, community, state, region, and world.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.2.	Investigate relationships among people, places, and environments in the school, community, state, region, and world through the use of atlases, data bases, charts, graphs, maps, and geospatial technologies.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.3.	Gather and interpret information from various representations of Earth, such as maps, globes, geospatial technologies and other geographic tools to inform the study of people, places, and environments, both past and present.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.3.	PRODUCTS - Learners demonstrate understanding by:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.1.	Creating illustrations and composing answers to geographic questions about people, places, and environments.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.3.	Developing a table to compare population data for the classroom, school, community, state, or region in the present or past.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.2.	Concepts such as: community, culture, role, competition, cooperation, rules, and norms.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.2.5.	Provide examples of the role of institutions in furthering both continuity and change.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE

DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.1.5.	The ways in which governments meet the needs and wants of citizens.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions about power, authority, and governance in the school, community, and state.
THEME	NCSS.9.	GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.
CATEGORY	9.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.3.	Use maps and databases to look for global patterns, trends, and connections.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.4.	Describe examples in which language, art, music, belief systems, and other cultural elements can facilitate global understanding or cause misunderstanding.

**National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies**

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2010

THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.1.	'Culture" refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.3.	How culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.6.	That culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.7.	How people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.8.	That language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross--cultural understanding.
THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions related to culture.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.3.	Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.7.	Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:

LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.2.	Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.4.	That historical interpretations of the same event may differ on the basis of such factors as conflicting evidence from varied sources, national or cultural perspectives, and the point of view of the researcher.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.5.	Key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.6.	The origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.2.	Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.3.	Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources; validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.4.	Evaluate the impact of the values, beliefs, and institutions of people in the past on important historical decisions and developments of their times.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concerns such as: location, region, place, and migration, as well as human and physical systems.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.4.	The roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.6.	Patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present (e.g., changing national boundaries, migration, and settlement, and the diffusion of and changes in customs and ideas).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.9.	The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.1.	Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world in the past and present.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.2.	Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.3.	PRODUCTS - Learners demonstrate understanding by:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.3.	Developing a table to compare population data among nations.

THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.2.	Concepts such as: mores, norms, status, role, socialization, ethnocentrism, cultural diffusion, competition, cooperation, conflict, race, ethnicity, and gender.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.5.	That groups and institutions change over time.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.9.	That groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.2.6.	Analyze the role of institutions in furthering both continuity and change.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.1.5.	The ways in which governments meet the needs and wants of citizens, manage conflict, and establish order and security.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions about power, authority and governance in the region, nation, and world.
THEME	NCSS.9.	GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.
CATEGORY	9.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.3.	Investigate and explain the ways in which aspects of culture, such as language, beliefs, and traditions, may facilitate understanding, or lead to misunderstanding between cultures.

**National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies**

Grade 6 - Adopted: 2010

THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.1.	"Culture" refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.3.	How culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.6.	That culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.7.	How people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience.

LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.8.	That language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross-cultural understanding.
THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions related to culture.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.3.	Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.7.	Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.2.	Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.4.	That historical interpretations of the same event may differ on the basis of such factors as conflicting evidence from varied sources, national or cultural perspectives, and the point of view of the researcher.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.5.	Key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.6.	The origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.2.	Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.3.	Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources; validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.4.	Evaluate the impact of the values, beliefs, and institutions of people in the past on important historical decisions and developments of their times.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concepts such as: location, region, place, and migration, as well as human and physical systems.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.4.	The roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.6.	Patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present (e.g., changing national boundaries, migration, and settlement, and the diffusion of and changes in customs and ideas).

LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.9.	The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.1.	Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world in the past and present.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.2.	Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.3.	PRODUCTS - Learners demonstrate understanding by:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.3.	Developing a table to compare population data among nations.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.2.	Concepts such as: mores, norms, status, role, socialization, ethnocentrism, cultural diffusion, competition, cooperation, conflict, race, ethnicity, and gender.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.5.	That groups and institutions change over time.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.9.	That groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.2.6.	Analyze the role of institutions in furthering both continuity and change.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.1.5.	The ways in which governments meet the needs and wants of citizens, manage conflict, and establish order and security.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions about power, authority and governance in the region, nation, and world.
THEME	NCSS.9.	GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.
CATEGORY	9.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.3.	Investigate and explain the ways in which aspects of culture, such as language, beliefs, and traditions, may facilitate understanding, or lead to misunderstanding between cultures.

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Subject: Social Studies
Grades: 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) Social Studies

Grade 7 - Adopted: 2010

THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.1.	'Culture" refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.3.	How culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.6.	That culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.7.	How people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.8.	That language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross-cultural understanding.
THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions related to culture.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.3.	Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.7.	Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.2.	Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.4.	That historical interpretations of the same event may differ on the basis of such factors as conflicting evidence from varied sources, national or cultural perspectives, and the point of view of the researcher.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.5.	Key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.6.	The origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems.

THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.2.	Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.3.	Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources; validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.4.	Evaluate the impact of the values, beliefs, and institutions of people in the past on important historical decisions and developments of their times.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concepts such as: location, region, place, and migration, as well as human and physical systems.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.4.	The roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.6.	Patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present (e.g., changing national boundaries, migration, and settlement, and the diffusion of and changes in customs and ideas).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.9.	The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.1.	Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world in the past and present.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.2.	Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.3.	PRODUCTS - Learners demonstrate understanding by:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.3.	Developing a table to compare population data among nations.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.2.	Concepts such as: mores, norms, status, role, socialization, ethnocentrism, cultural diffusion, competition, cooperation, conflict, race, ethnicity, and gender.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.5.	That groups and institutions change over time.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.9.	That groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways.

THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.2.6.	Analyze the role of institutions in furthering both continuity and change.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.1.5.	The ways in which governments meet the needs and wants of citizens, manage conflict, and establish order and security.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions about power, authority and governance in the region, nation, and world.
THEME	NCSS.9.	GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.
CATEGORY	9.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.3.	Investigate and explain the ways in which aspects of culture, such as language, beliefs, and traditions, may facilitate understanding, or lead to misunderstanding between cultures.

**National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies**

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2010

THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.1.	'Culture" refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.3.	How culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.6.	That culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.7.	How people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.1.8.	That language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross-cultural understanding.
THEME	NCSS.1.	CULTURE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.
CATEGORY	1.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions related to culture.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.3.	Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference.

LEARNING EXPECTATION	1.2.7.	Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.2.	Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.4.	That historical interpretations of the same event may differ on the basis of such factors as conflicting evidence from varied sources, national or cultural perspectives, and the point of view of the researcher.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.5.	Key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.1.6.	The origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems.
THEME	NCSS.2.	TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.
CATEGORY	2.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.2.	Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.3.	Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources; validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	2.2.4.	Evaluate the impact of the values, beliefs, and institutions of people in the past on important historical decisions and developments of their times.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concepts such as: location, region, place, and migration, as well as human and physical systems.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.4.	The roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.6.	Patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present (e.g., changing national boundaries, migration, and settlement, and the diffusion of and changes in customs and ideas).
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.9.	The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.
THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.1.	Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world in the past and present.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.2.2.	Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events.

THEME	NCSS.3.	PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY	3.3.	PRODUCTS - Learners demonstrate understanding by:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.3.3.	Developing a table to compare population data among nations.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.2.	Concepts such as: mores, norms, status, role, socialization, ethnocentrism, cultural diffusion, competition, cooperation, conflict, race, ethnicity, and gender.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.5.	That groups and institutions change over time.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.1.9.	That groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways.
THEME	NCSS.5.	INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERACTIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS.
CATEGORY	5.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	5.2.6.	Analyze the role of institutions in furthering both continuity and change.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.1.	KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.1.5.	The ways in which governments meet the needs and wants of citizens, manage conflict, and establish order and security.
THEME	NCSS.6.	POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE CREATE, INTERACT WITH, AND CHANGE STRUCTURES OF POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE.
CATEGORY	6.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	6.2.1.	Ask and find answers to questions about power, authority and governance in the region, nation, and world.
THEME	NCSS.9.	GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
DEFINITION		SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.
CATEGORY	9.2.	PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:
LEARNING EXPECTATION	9.2.3.	Investigate and explain the ways in which aspects of culture, such as language, beliefs, and traditions, may facilitate understanding, or lead to misunderstanding between cultures.

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Geography Standards (NGS)
Subjects: Science, Social Studies
Grades: 4, 5, 6

Virtual Field Trips

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

National Geography Standards (NGS) Science

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics
BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.A.	Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.A.2.	Describe and compare the vegetation in different places in the world (e.g., deserts, mountains, rain forests, plains).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.A.3.	Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere)
BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.3.	Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.1.	Components of Ecosystems: The components of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.1.A.	Identify the components of different ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.1.A.2.	Identify examples of each ecosystem component (e.g., pine trees versus grasslands, low versus high rainfall, clay versus sandy soils).
EXPECTATION	PS.8.1.A.3.	Describe local ecosystems by surveying and recording the properties of their components.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.2.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems: The characteristics of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.2.A.	Identify and describe the characteristics of ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.1.	Identify and describe the characteristics of an ecosystem (specific types of plants, climate, and soil) in which a favorite or interesting creature lives.
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.2.	Identify and draw pictures of different plants and animals in various local ecosystems (e.g., a pond, forest, city park).

EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.3.	Compare the characteristics of different ecosystems (e.g., pond, deciduous forest, coral reef).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.3.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: The characteristics of biomes
BENCHMARK	PS.8.3.A.	Describe the characteristics of biomes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.1.	Describe the defining characteristics of a biome as a large region of ecosystems with similar climate and vegetation characteristics.
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.2.	Describe the temperature, precipitation, and vegetation characteristics of various biomes, (e.g., deserts, grasslands, savannahs, temperate forests, tropical forests, arctic tundra).
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.3.	Identify the characteristics in photographs of different types of vegetation and match them to the appropriate sections of a world climate map (e.g., cacti and succulents on a desert climate region, tropical forest trees on a tropical climate region, coral in shallow, tropical marine waters).

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Science**

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: The four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) are interdependent
BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify and describe patterns in the environment that result from the interaction of Earth's physical processes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.2.	Identify and describe the patterns that result from the connections between climate and vegetation (e.g., examples of patterns of ecosystems and biomes).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.2.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems: Physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.2.A.	Describe and explain how physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.2.	Explain how different locations can have similar ecosystems as a function of temperature, precipitation, elevation, and latitude by using climographs and vegetation maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.3.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: Climate primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes
BENCHMARK	PS.8.3.A.	Describe and explain how climate (temperature and rainfall) primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.3.	Explain how biomes do not always follow lines of latitude by identifying the influences of oceans and mountain ranges on the distribution of climate and vegetation.

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Science**

Grade 6 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: The four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) are interdependent
BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify and describe patterns in the environment that result from the interaction of Earth's physical processes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.2.	Identify and describe the patterns that result from the connections between climate and vegetation (e.g., examples of patterns of ecosystems and biomes).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.2.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems: Physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.2.A.	Describe and explain how physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.2.	Explain how different locations can have similar ecosystems as a function of temperature, precipitation, elevation, and latitude by using climographs and vegetation maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.3.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: Climate primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes
BENCHMARK	PS.8.3.A.	Describe and explain how climate (temperature and rainfall) primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.3.	Explain how biomes do not always follow lines of latitude by identifying the influences of oceans and mountain ranges on the distribution of climate and vegetation.

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies**

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: Properties and functions of geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualization
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.A.	Identify and describe the properties (position and orientation, symbols, scale, perspective, coordinate systems) and functions of geographic representations, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.A.2.	Identify and describe the functions of a variety of geographic representations.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: Properties and functions of geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualization

BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.B.	Describe how properties of geographic representations determine the purposes they can be used for, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.1.	Identify the maps or types of maps most appropriate for specific purposes, (e.g., to locate physical and/or human features, to determine the shortest route from one town to another town, to compare the number of people living at two or more locations).
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.2.	Describe how a variety of geographic representations (maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, GPS) are used to communicate different types of information.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.2.	Spatial Patterns and Processes: The distribution of people, places, and environments form spatial patterns across Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	WST.3.2.A.	Describe and compare distributions of people, places, and environments to examine spatial patterns, sequences, regularities, and irregularities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.2.A.3.	Describe and compare the natural features and human factors using geographic representations that may influence where people live (e.g., access to water, climatic conditions, rivers, and bridges).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.1.	The Concept of Place: Places are locations having distinctive characteristics that give them meaning and distinguish them from other locations
BENCHMARK	PR.4.1.A.	Describe the distinguishing characteristics and meanings of several different places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.1.	Identify and describe categories of characteristics that define a location as a place (e.g., weather characteristics, population density, architectural styles, landforms, vegetation, cultures, types of industry).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.3.	Describe how certain places may have meanings that distinguish them from other places (e.g., cemetery, historical park or battlefield, religious shrines or temples, state or national parks).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics
BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.A.	Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.A.3.	Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Regions are areas of Earth's surface with unifying physical and/or human characteristics
BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Describe the distinguishing characteristics and meanings of several different regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.1.	Identify unifying areas on a map that define those areas as regions (e.g., a zoo map showing how animal exhibits are organized by regions related to climate, landforms, and vegetation zones).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere)

BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.1.	Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains).
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.3.	Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: People live in many different places on Earth
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.A.	Describe how the number of people varies from place to place, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.A.2.	Describe how ways of making a living influence how many people live in a certain place (e.g., farm communities versus cities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: People live in many different places on Earth
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.B.	Explain why people live in different types of places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.B.2.	Identify and describe the places in the world where the majority of people live using satellite images or population density maps and how these places may differ.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.2.	Functions of Settlements: Settlements occur where locations provide opportunities and therefore advantages
BENCHMARK	HS.12.2.A.	Explain why some locations are better for settlement than others, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.1.	Identify and explain the factors that might make a location good for settlement (e.g., flat land for building, access to a river or the sea, resources nearby for building).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.2.	Describe and explain the advantages of locations where settlements developed in the United States (e.g., Boston on a natural harbor, New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, Chicago at the intersection of Great Lakes water traffic and the railroads).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.3.	Describe the factors that contributed to successful settlement locations (e.g., harbors, resources for housing and fuel, reliable fresh water supply, non-hostile neighbors, natural defenses, reliable food sources, suitable land for agriculture).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.13.	How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.13.2.	Cooperation: The role cooperation has in managing Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	HS.13.2.A.	Explain how people cooperate in managing and using Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.13.2.A.1.	Explain how international water boundaries are examples of people cooperating in dividing and using Earth's surface (e.g., 200-mile territorial limit, Great Lakes are divided between Canada and the United States, for river boundaries it is sometimes the center of the water in the river).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.15.	How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND	ES.15.3.	Adaptation to the Environment: People adapt to the conditions of the physical environment

BENCHMARK	ES.15.3.A.	Describe how people adapt to conditions of the physical environment, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.3.A.1.	Identify and describe how people adapt to the physical environment through choices of clothing, housing styles, food choices, recreational activities, and land use.
EXPECTATION	ES.15.3.A.2.	Describe how people adapt differently to different physical environments (e.g., clothing in Florida versus Alaska, houses in Hawaii versus Minnesota).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.18.	How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future
STRAND	UG.18.3.	Perceptions of Geographic Contexts: People’s perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environments—are constantly changing
BENCHMARK	UG.18.3.A.	Explain how people’s perceptions of the world can change with new information and new experiences, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.3.A.2.	Explain how the depiction of a place in movies or on television can affect how people perceive that place.
EXPECTATION	UG.18.3.A.3.	Describe and explain how a student’s view of his or her home community can be different from someone who is only visiting the community.

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies**

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.B.	Evaluate the appropriate use of geospatial representations for specific geographic tasks, such as analyzing spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.3.	Compare the patterns shown by geographic representations at different scales (e.g., neighborhood, city, state, country).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.2.	Using Geospatial Data to Construct Geographic Representations: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.A.	Identify the variety of geospatial data sources (e.g., student-generated data such as surveys, observations, and fieldwork or data sources such as US Census data, US Geological Survey (USGS), and the United Nations) and formats (e.g., digital databases, text, tables, images), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.A.1.	Identify examples of different sources of geospatial data related to population, land forms, road networks, weather, etc. (e.g., Census Bureau, [USGS], Environmental Protection Agency).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.4.	Using Geographic Representations: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions
BENCHMARK	WST.1.4.A.	Analyze geographic representations to ask and answer questions about spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	WST.1.4.A.1.	Analyze printed and digital maps to observe spatial distributions and patterns to generate and answer geographic questions (e.g., use digital census data to determine demographic patterns in a state, or analyze census data and transportation routes to identify and locate services, such as a day-care center or stores needed in a region).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.2.	How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context
STRAND	WST.2.3.	Using Mental Maps: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions
BENCHMARK	WST.2.3.A.	Identify from memory and describe the locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.2.3.A.1.	Identify from memory and describe the patterns of coastal population density and place characteristics to explain why people may choose to live where they do in the world.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.1.	Spatial Concepts: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence
BENCHMARK	WST.3.1.A.	Describe the spatial organization of people, places, and environments (where things are in relation to other things) using spatial concepts, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.1.A.1.	Describe spatial concepts, such as population density, transportation networks or linkages, and urban or city growth patterns using paper or digital maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.3.	Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems
BENCHMARK	WST.3.3.A.	Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.3.A.1.	Describe a model that illustrates the diffusion of cultural characteristics (e.g., music styles, clothing styles, fast-food preferences).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.1.	The Concept of Place: Personal, community, and national identities are rooted in and attached to places
BENCHMARK	PR.4.1.A.	Explain how personal, community, or national identities are based on places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the factors that contribute to the identity of being from a specific place (e.g., a "New Yorker," a "Southerner," a "Texan," a postal code such as 90210).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.2.	Explain how a place-based identity results from the characteristics of a place (e.g., environmentally conscious Inuit of Northwest Canada, seafaring traditions of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, nomadic herders in the eastern steppes of Mongolia).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.3.	Explain how place-based identities can sometimes result in stereotypes of people from a specific place (e.g., fitness-conscious people from Colorado, cowboys from Wyoming or Texas, miners from Appalachia, coffee-drinking people from Seattle).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Place: Physical and human characteristics of places change

BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.B.	Explain the ways that human processes change places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.B.1.	Describe and explain how the introduction of a new industry or the closing of an existing industry could change the characteristics of a place.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Different types of regions are used to organize and interpret areas of Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Identify and explain the criteria used to define formal, functional, and perceptual regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.1.	Identify and explain the bases for the formal region(s), functional region(s), and perceptual region(s) for the community or state where the students live (e.g., for Michigan, the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area is a formal region, the fruit belt in Southwest Michigan is a functional region, Kalamazoo as the snow belt capital of Lake Michigan is a perceptual region).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Analyze collected maps with regional labels as examples of formal, functional, or perceptual regions (e.g., maps of physical regions as formal, weather maps as functional, tourist maps as perceptual).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.6.	How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions
STRAND	PR.6.1.	The Perception of Places and Regions: People's different perceptions of places and regions are influenced by their life experiences
BENCHMARK	PR.6.1.A.	Describe examples of how perceptions of places and regions are based on direct experiences (e.g., living in a place, travel) and indirect experiences (e.g., media, books, family, and friends), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.1.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on indirect sources (e.g., television, films, movies, travel brochures).
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.2.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on direct sources (e.g., visiting the place, multiple visits, or residing in the place).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.1.	Characteristics of Population: Demographic concepts help explain the structures of populations
BENCHMARK	HS.9.1.A.	Describe and explain the demographic concepts of fertility and mortality, crude birth and death rates, natural increase and doubling time, race and ethnicity, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.1.A.2.	Describe how the rate of natural increase is calculated and how it contributes to determining the population growth rate of a country.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: The distribution and density of population varies over space and time
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.B.	Analyze and explain the variations of population distribution on national and global scales, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.B.3.	Analyze and explain how the population distribution and density vary by continent.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.1.	Characteristics of Culture: There are many different cultures, each with its own distinctive characteristics

BENCHMARK	HS.10.1.A.	Compare the cultural characteristics of different cultures, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.1.A.3.	Describe and explain the spatial patterns of different cultural characteristics across regions or countries (e.g., the pattern of languages and dialects within a country, the architectural styles predominant in rural areas of European countries, the worldwide distribution of different religions).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.3.	Cultural Diffusion and Change: Changes in cultural characteristics and the distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of ideas and technology
BENCHMARK	HS.10.3.A.	Describe and explain the processes of cultural diffusion, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.2.	Describe and explain how the increased knowledge and use of a common language increases the opportunities for cultural diffusion.
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.3.	Identify the origins of different music genres and describe the spatial role of music in cultural diffusion (e.g., Latin Salsa music, Jazz and Blues music, rock and roll music).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.1.	Economic Activities: The functions of different types of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.1.A.	Describe and analyze the functions of economic activities in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.1.A.1.	Analyze a list of economic activities and identify them as primary (e.g., forestry, copper mining, and growing coffee), secondary (e.g., producing furniture, copper wire, and grinding coffee beans), tertiary (e.g., furniture sales, selling copper wire, and selling latte) or quaternary (e.g., advertising and marketing research) activities.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.2.	Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.2.A.	Compare and explain the advantages of one location over another in the access to factors of production, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.1.	Explain why certain locations have developed a reputation for producing specific goods or services (e.g., Wyoming is known for its coal and natural gas deposits, China is known for assembly and manufacturing labor, New York is known as a center for investment capital).
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.2.	Construct and analyze maps of the relationships between the different resources in various manufacturing industries (e.g., automobiles with the sources for glass, tires, sheet metal, and assembly locations; computers with the sources for circuit boards, software, electrical components, wireless chips, and assembly locations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.3.	Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.A.	Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.2.	Explain possible reasons why some locations can support more population in settlements than other locations.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.3.	Compare the settlement patterns in three different regions of the world and describe the particular patterns (e.g., linear patterns, clustered patterns, dispersed patterns).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society

STANDARD	ES.15.	How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND	ES.15.1.	Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The characteristics of a physical environment provide opportunities for and impose constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.A.	Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments offer opportunities for human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the environmental characteristics that people consider when deciding on locations for human activities (e.g., locating a waterwheel at a river's fall line for power, locating a ski resort in a high snowfall area with easy access for recreational skiers, farming on fertile flood plains for high crop yields).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.1.	Types and Meanings of Resources: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Describe examples of how cultures differ in their definition and use of resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Describe differences in the types of resources used in different geographic contexts in various parts of the world (e.g., the use of wood or animal dung versus electricity or natural gas as a cooking fuel, the use of electrical appliances versus doing household chores by hand).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.2.	Location and Distribution of Resources: The formation and spatial distribution of types of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.2.A.	Describe the physical processes that influence the formation and therefore spatial distribution of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.2.A.3.	Describe the physical processes that support the quantity and quality of renewable resources and how the resulting distribution may make them more or less useful.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.3.	Sustainable Resource Use and Management: Humans can manage resources to sustain or prolong their use
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.B.	Explain how humans can use technology to prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources and utilize flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.B.3.	Explain how the development of new technologies can maintain or prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources (e.g., deep-water ocean drilling platforms, advanced oil recovery techniques for oil-shale deposits).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.3.	Perceptions of Geographic Contexts: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Explain how historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.1.	Explain how geographic perceptions impacted decisions of and actions by an individual, a group, or a nation (e.g., the perception of land uses and its values leading to the creation and later dissolution of the Indian Territory in the United States, views held resulting in Australia initially being used as a penal colony, perceptions of desert regions as resource-poor changed when oil was discovered).

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies**

Grade 6 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.B.	Evaluate the appropriate use of geospatial representations for specific geographic tasks, such as analyzing spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.3.	Compare the patterns shown by geographic representations at different scales (e.g., neighborhood, city, state, country).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.2.	Using Geospatial Data to Construct Geographic Representations: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.A.	Identify the variety of geospatial data sources (e.g., student-generated data such as surveys, observations, and fieldwork or data sources such as US Census data, US Geological Survey (USGS), and the United Nations) and formats (e.g., digital databases, text, tables, images), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.A.1.	Identify examples of different sources of geospatial data related to population, land forms, road networks, weather, etc. (e.g., Census Bureau, [USGS], Environmental Protection Agency).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.4.	Using Geographic Representations: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions
BENCHMARK	WST.1.4.A.	Analyze geographic representations to ask and answer questions about spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.4.A.1.	Analyze printed and digital maps to observe spatial distributions and patterns to generate and answer geographic questions (e.g., use digital census data to determine demographic patterns in a state, or analyze census data and transportation routes to identify and locate services, such as a day-care center or stores needed in a region).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.2.	How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context
STRAND	WST.2.3.	Using Mental Maps: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions
BENCHMARK	WST.2.3.A.	Identify from memory and describe the locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.2.3.A.1.	Identify from memory and describe the patterns of coastal population density and place characteristics to explain why people may choose to live where they do in the world.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface

STRAND	WST.3.1.	Spatial Concepts: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence
BENCHMARK	WST.3.1.A.	Describe the spatial organization of people, places, and environments (where things are in relation to other things) using spatial concepts, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.1.A.1.	Describe spatial concepts, such as population density, transportation networks or linkages, and urban or city growth patterns using paper or digital maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.3.	Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems
BENCHMARK	WST.3.3.A.	Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.3.A.1.	Describe a model that illustrates the diffusion of cultural characteristics (e.g., music styles, clothing styles, fast-food preferences).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.1.	The Concept of Place: Personal, community, and national identities are rooted in and attached to places
BENCHMARK	PR.4.1.A.	Explain how personal, community, or national identities are based on places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the factors that contribute to the identity of being from a specific place (e.g., a "New Yorker," a "Southerner," a "Texan," a postal code such as 90210).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.2.	Explain how a place-based identity results from the characteristics of a place (e.g., environmentally conscious Inuit of Northwest Canada, seafaring traditions of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, nomadic herders in the eastern steppes of Mongolia).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.3.	Explain how place-based identities can sometimes result in stereotypes of people from a specific place (e.g., fitness-conscious people from Colorado, cowboys from Wyoming or Texas, miners from Appalachia, coffee-drinking people from Seattle).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Place: Physical and human characteristics of places change
BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.B.	Explain the ways that human processes change places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.B.1.	Describe and explain how the introduction of a new industry or the closing of an existing industry could change the characteristics of a place.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Different types of regions are used to organize and interpret areas of Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Identify and explain the criteria used to define formal, functional, and perceptual regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.1.	Identify and explain the bases for the formal region(s), functional region(s), and perceptual region(s) for the community or state where the students live (e.g., for Michigan, the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area is a formal region, the fruit belt in Southwest Michigan is a functional region, Kalamazoo as the snow belt capital of Lake Michigan is a perceptual region).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Analyze collected maps with regional labels as examples of formal, functional, or perceptual regions (e.g., maps of physical regions as formal, weather maps as functional, tourist maps as perceptual).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.6.	How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions
STRAND	PR.6.1.	The Perception of Places and Regions: People's different perceptions of places and regions are influenced by their life experiences
BENCHMARK	PR.6.1.A.	Describe examples of how perceptions of places and regions are based on direct experiences (e.g., living in a place, travel) and indirect experiences (e.g., media, books, family, and friends), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.1.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on indirect sources (e.g., television, films, movies, travel brochures).
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.2.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on direct sources (e.g., visiting the place, multiple visits, or residing in the place).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.1.	Characteristics of Population: Demographic concepts help explain the structures of populations
BENCHMARK	HS.9.1.A.	Describe and explain the demographic concepts of fertility and mortality, crude birth and death rates, natural increase and doubling time, race and ethnicity, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.1.A.2.	Describe how the rate of natural increase is calculated and how it contributes to determining the population growth rate of a country.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: The distribution and density of population varies over space and time
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.B.	Analyze and explain the variations of population distribution on national and global scales, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.B.3.	Analyze and explain how the population distribution and density vary by continent.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.1.	Characteristics of Culture: There are many different cultures, each with its own distinctive characteristics
BENCHMARK	HS.10.1.A.	Compare the cultural characteristics of different cultures, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.1.A.3.	Describe and explain the spatial patterns of different cultural characteristics across regions or countries (e.g., the pattern of languages and dialects within a country, the architectural styles predominant in rural areas of European countries, the worldwide distribution of different religions).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.3.	Cultural Diffusion and Change: Changes in cultural characteristics and the distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of ideas and technology
BENCHMARK	HS.10.3.A.	Describe and explain the processes of cultural diffusion, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.2.	Describe and explain how the increased knowledge and use of a common language increases the opportunities for cultural diffusion.
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.3.	Identify the origins of different music genres and describe the spatial role of music in cultural diffusion (e.g., Latin Salsa music, Jazz and Blues music, rock and roll music).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.1.	Economic Activities: The functions of different types of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.1.A.	Describe and analyze the functions of economic activities in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.1.A.1.	Analyze a list of economic activities and identify them as primary (e.g., forestry, copper mining, and growing coffee), secondary (e.g., producing furniture, copper wire, and grinding coffee beans), tertiary (e.g., furniture sales, selling copper wire, and selling latte) or quaternary (e.g., advertising and marketing research) activities.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.2.	Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.2.A.	Compare and explain the advantages of one location over another in the access to factors of production, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.1.	Explain why certain locations have developed a reputation for producing specific goods or services (e.g., Wyoming is known for its coal and natural gas deposits, China is known for assembly and manufacturing labor, New York is known as a center for investment capital).
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.2.	Construct and analyze maps of the relationships between the different resources in various manufacturing industries (e.g., automobiles with the sources for glass, tires, sheet metal, and assembly locations; computers with the sources for circuit boards, software, electrical components, wireless chips, and assembly locations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.3.	Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.A.	Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.2.	Explain possible reasons why some locations can support more population in settlements than other locations.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.3.	Compare the settlement patterns in three different regions of the world and describe the particular patterns (e.g., linear patterns, clustered patterns, dispersed patterns).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.15.	How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND	ES.15.1.	Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The characteristics of a physical environment provide opportunities for and impose constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.A.	Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments offer opportunities for human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the environmental characteristics that people consider when deciding on locations for human activities (e.g., locating a waterwheel at a river's fall line for power, locating a ski resort in a high snowfall area with easy access for recreational skiers, farming on fertile flood plains for high crop yields).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.1.	Types and Meanings of Resources: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Describe examples of how cultures differ in their definition and use of resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Describe differences in the types of resources used in different geographic contexts in various parts of the world (e.g., the use of wood or animal dung versus electricity)

		or natural gas as a cooking fuel, the use of electrical appliances versus doing household chores by hand).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.2.	Location and Distribution of Resources: The formation and spatial distribution of types of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.2.A.	Describe the physical processes that influence the formation and therefore spatial distribution of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.2.A.3.	Describe the physical processes that support the quantity and quality of renewable resources and how the resulting distribution may make them more or less useful.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.3.	Sustainable Resource Use and Management: Humans can manage resources to sustain or prolong their use
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.B.	Explain how humans can use technology to prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources and utilize flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.B.3.	Explain how the development of new technologies can maintain or prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources (e.g., deep-water ocean drilling platforms, advanced oil recovery techniques for oil-shale deposits).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.3.	Perceptions of Geographic Contexts: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Explain how historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.1.	Explain how geographic perceptions impacted decisions of and actions by an individual, a group, or a nation (e.g., the perception of land uses and its values leading to the creation and later dissolution of the Indian Territory in the United States, views held resulting in Australia initially being used as a penal colony, perceptions of desert regions as resource-poor changed when oil was discovered).

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips 2021
Secondary Criteria: National Geography Standards (NGS)
Subjects: Science, Social Studies
Grades: 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips 2021

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

National Geography Standards (NGS)
Science

Grade 7 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface

STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: The four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) are interdependent
BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify and describe patterns in the environment that result from the interaction of Earth's physical processes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.2.	Identify and describe the patterns that result from the connections between climate and vegetation (e.g., examples of patterns of ecosystems and biomes).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.2.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems: Physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.2.A.	Describe and explain how physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.2.	Explain how different locations can have similar ecosystems as a function of temperature, precipitation, elevation, and latitude by using climographs and vegetation maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.3.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: Climate primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes
BENCHMARK	PS.8.3.A.	Describe and explain how climate (temperature and rainfall) primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.3.	Explain how biomes do not always follow lines of latitude by identifying the influences of oceans and mountain ranges on the distribution of climate and vegetation.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Science

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.1.	Components of Earth's Physical Systems: The four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) are interdependent
BENCHMARK	PS.7.1.A.	Identify and describe patterns in the environment that result from the interaction of Earth's physical processes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.2.	Identify and describe the patterns that result from the connections between climate and vegetation (e.g., examples of patterns of ecosystems and biomes).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.2.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems: Physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems
BENCHMARK	PS.8.2.A.	Describe and explain how physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.2.A.2.	Explain how different locations can have similar ecosystems as a function of temperature, precipitation, elevation, and latitude by using climographs and vegetation maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems

STANDARD	PS.8.	The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.8.3.	Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: Climate primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes
BENCHMARK	PS.8.3.A.	Describe and explain how climate (temperature and rainfall) primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.8.3.A.3.	Explain how biomes do not always follow lines of latitude by identifying the influences of oceans and mountain ranges on the distribution of climate and vegetation.

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies**

Grade 7 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.B.	Evaluate the appropriate use of geospatial representations for specific geographic tasks, such as analyzing spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.3.	Compare the patterns shown by geographic representations at different scales (e.g., neighborhood, city, state, country).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.2.	Using Geospatial Data to Construct Geographic Representations: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.A.	Identify the variety of geospatial data sources (e.g., student-generated data such as surveys, observations, and fieldwork or data sources such as US Census data, US Geological Survey (USGS), and the United Nations) and formats (e.g., digital databases, text, tables, images), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.A.1.	Identify examples of different sources of geospatial data related to population, land forms, road networks, weather, etc. (e.g., Census Bureau, [USGS], Environmental Protection Agency).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.4.	Using Geographic Representations: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions
BENCHMARK	WST.1.4.A.	Analyze geographic representations to ask and answer questions about spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.4.A.1.	Analyze printed and digital maps to observe spatial distributions and patterns to generate and answer geographic questions (e.g., use digital census data to determine demographic patterns in a state, or analyze census data and transportation routes to identify and locate services, such as a day-care center or stores needed in a region).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.2.	How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context
STRAND	WST.2.3.	Using Mental Maps: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions

BENCHMARK	WST.2.3.A.	Identify from memory and describe the locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.2.3.A.1.	Identify from memory and describe the patterns of coastal population density and place characteristics to explain why people may choose to live where they do in the world.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.1.	Spatial Concepts: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence
BENCHMARK	WST.3.1.A.	Describe the spatial organization of people, places, and environments (where things are in relation to other things) using spatial concepts, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.1.A.1.	Describe spatial concepts, such as population density, transportation networks or linkages, and urban or city growth patterns using paper or digital maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.3.	Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems
BENCHMARK	WST.3.3.A.	Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.3.A.1.	Describe a model that illustrates the diffusion of cultural characteristics (e.g., music styles, clothing styles, fast-food preferences).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.1.	The Concept of Place: Personal, community, and national identities are rooted in and attached to places
BENCHMARK	PR.4.1.A.	Explain how personal, community, or national identities are based on places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the factors that contribute to the identity of being from a specific place (e.g., a "New Yorker," a "Southerner," a "Texan," a postal code such as 90210).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.2.	Explain how a place-based identity results from the characteristics of a place (e.g., environmentally conscious Inuit of Northwest Canada, seafaring traditions of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, nomadic herders in the eastern steppes of Mongolia).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.3.	Explain how place-based identities can sometimes result in stereotypes of people from a specific place (e.g., fitness-conscious people from Colorado, cowboys from Wyoming or Texas, miners from Appalachia, coffee-drinking people from Seattle).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Place: Physical and human characteristics of places change
BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.B.	Explain the ways that human processes change places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.B.1.	Describe and explain how the introduction of a new industry or the closing of an existing industry could change the characteristics of a place.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Different types of regions are used to organize and interpret areas of Earth's surface

BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Identify and explain the criteria used to define formal, functional, and perceptual regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.1.	Identify and explain the bases for the formal region(s), functional region(s), and perceptual region(s) for the community or state where the students live (e.g., for Michigan, the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area is a formal region, the fruit belt in Southwest Michigan is a functional region, Kalamazoo as the snow belt capital of Lake Michigan is a perceptual region).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Analyze collected maps with regional labels as examples of formal, functional, or perceptual regions (e.g., maps of physical regions as formal, weather maps as functional, tourist maps as perceptual).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.6.	How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions
STRAND	PR.6.1.	The Perception of Places and Regions: People's different perceptions of places and regions are influenced by their life experiences
BENCHMARK	PR.6.1.A.	Describe examples of how perceptions of places and regions are based on direct experiences (e.g., living in a place, travel) and indirect experiences (e.g., media, books, family, and friends), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.1.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on indirect sources (e.g., television, films, movies, travel brochures).
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.2.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on direct sources (e.g., visiting the place, multiple visits, or residing in the place).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.1.	Characteristics of Population: Demographic concepts help explain the structures of populations
BENCHMARK	HS.9.1.A.	Describe and explain the demographic concepts of fertility and mortality, crude birth and death rates, natural increase and doubling time, race and ethnicity, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.1.A.2.	Describe how the rate of natural increase is calculated and how it contributes to determining the population growth rate of a country.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: The distribution and density of population varies over space and time
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.B.	Analyze and explain the variations of population distribution on national and global scales, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.B.3.	Analyze and explain how the population distribution and density vary by continent.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.1.	Characteristics of Culture: There are many different cultures, each with its own distinctive characteristics
BENCHMARK	HS.10.1.A.	Compare the cultural characteristics of different cultures, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.1.A.3.	Describe and explain the spatial patterns of different cultural characteristics across regions or countries (e.g., the pattern of languages and dialects within a country, the architectural styles predominant in rural areas of European countries, the worldwide distribution of different religions).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

STRAND	HS.10.3.	Cultural Diffusion and Change: Changes in cultural characteristics and the distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of ideas and technology
BENCHMARK	HS.10.3.A.	Describe and explain the processes of cultural diffusion, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.2.	Describe and explain how the increased knowledge and use of a common language increases the opportunities for cultural diffusion.
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.3.	Identify the origins of different music genres and describe the spatial role of music in cultural diffusion (e.g., Latin Salsa music, Jazz and Blues music, rock and roll music).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.1.	Economic Activities: The functions of different types of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.1.A.	Describe and analyze the functions of economic activities in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.1.A.1.	Analyze a list of economic activities and identify them as primary (e.g., forestry, copper mining, and growing coffee), secondary (e.g., producing furniture, copper wire, and grinding coffee beans), tertiary (e.g., furniture sales, selling copper wire, and selling latte) or quaternary (e.g., advertising and marketing research) activities.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.2.	Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.2.A.	Compare and explain the advantages of one location over another in the access to factors of production, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.1.	Explain why certain locations have developed a reputation for producing specific goods or services (e.g., Wyoming is known for its coal and natural gas deposits, China is known for assembly and manufacturing labor, New York is known as a center for investment capital).
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.2.	Construct and analyze maps of the relationships between the different resources in various manufacturing industries (e.g., automobiles with the sources for glass, tires, sheet metal, and assembly locations; computers with the sources for circuit boards, software, electrical components, wireless chips, and assembly locations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.3.	Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.A.	Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.2.	Explain possible reasons why some locations can support more population in settlements than other locations.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.3.	Compare the settlement patterns in three different regions of the world and describe the particular patterns (e.g., linear patterns, clustered patterns, dispersed patterns).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.15.	How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND	ES.15.1.	Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The characteristics of a physical environment provide opportunities for and impose constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.A.	Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments offer opportunities for human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the environmental characteristics that people consider when deciding on locations for human activities (e.g., locating a waterwheel at a river's fall line for power, locating a ski resort in a high snowfall area with easy access for recreational skiers, farming on fertile flood plains for high crop yields).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.1.	Types and Meanings of Resources: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Describe examples of how cultures differ in their definition and use of resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Describe differences in the types of resources used in different geographic contexts in various parts of the world (e.g., the use of wood or animal dung versus electricity or natural gas as a cooking fuel, the use of electrical appliances versus doing household chores by hand).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.2.	Location and Distribution of Resources: The formation and spatial distribution of types of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.2.A.	Describe the physical processes that influence the formation and therefore spatial distribution of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.2.A.3.	Describe the physical processes that support the quantity and quality of renewable resources and how the resulting distribution may make them more or less useful.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.3.	Sustainable Resource Use and Management: Humans can manage resources to sustain or prolong their use
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.B.	Explain how humans can use technology to prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources and utilize flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.B.3.	Explain how the development of new technologies can maintain or prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources (e.g., deep-water ocean drilling platforms, advanced oil recovery techniques for oil-shale deposits).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.3.	Perceptions of Geographic Contexts: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Explain how historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.1.	Explain how geographic perceptions impacted decisions of and actions by an individual, a group, or a nation (e.g., the perception of land uses and its values leading to the creation and later dissolution of the Indian Territory in the United States, views held resulting in Australia initially being used as a penal colony, perceptions of desert regions as resource-poor changed when oil was discovered).

**National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies**

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps,

		globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.B.	Evaluate the appropriate use of geospatial representations for specific geographic tasks, such as analyzing spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.B.3.	Compare the patterns shown by geographic representations at different scales (e.g., neighborhood, city, state, country).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.2.	Using Geospatial Data to Construct Geographic Representations: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.A.	Identify the variety of geospatial data sources (e.g., student-generated data such as surveys, observations, and fieldwork or data sources such as US Census data, US Geological Survey (USGS), and the United Nations) and formats (e.g., digital databases, text, tables, images), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.A.1.	Identify examples of different sources of geospatial data related to population, land forms, road networks, weather, etc. (e.g., Census Bureau, [USGS], Environmental Protection Agency).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.4.	Using Geographic Representations: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions
BENCHMARK	WST.1.4.A.	Analyze geographic representations to ask and answer questions about spatial distributions and patterns, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.4.A.1.	Analyze printed and digital maps to observe spatial distributions and patterns to generate and answer geographic questions (e.g., use digital census data to determine demographic patterns in a state, or analyze census data and transportation routes to identify and locate services, such as a day-care center or stores needed in a region).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.2.	How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context
STRAND	WST.2.3.	Using Mental Maps: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions
BENCHMARK	WST.2.3.A.	Identify from memory and describe the locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.2.3.A.1.	Identify from memory and describe the patterns of coastal population density and place characteristics to explain why people may choose to live where they do in the world.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.1.	Spatial Concepts: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence
BENCHMARK	WST.3.1.A.	Describe the spatial organization of people, places, and environments (where things are in relation to other things) using spatial concepts, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.1.A.1.	Describe spatial concepts, such as population density, transportation networks or linkages, and urban or city growth patterns using paper or digital maps.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms

STANDARD	WST.3.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface
STRAND	WST.3.3.	Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems
BENCHMARK	WST.3.3.A.	Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.3.3.A.1.	Describe a model that illustrates the diffusion of cultural characteristics (e.g., music styles, clothing styles, fast-food preferences).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.1.	The Concept of Place: Personal, community, and national identities are rooted in and attached to places
BENCHMARK	PR.4.1.A.	Explain how personal, community, or national identities are based on places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the factors that contribute to the identity of being from a specific place (e.g., a "New Yorker," a "Southerner," a "Texan," a postal code such as 90210).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.2.	Explain how a place-based identity results from the characteristics of a place (e.g., environmentally conscious Inuit of Northwest Canada, seafaring traditions of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, nomadic herders in the eastern steppes of Mongolia).
EXPECTATION	PR.4.1.A.3.	Explain how place-based identities can sometimes result in stereotypes of people from a specific place (e.g., fitness-conscious people from Colorado, cowboys from Wyoming or Texas, miners from Appalachia, coffee-drinking people from Seattle).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.4.	The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND	PR.4.2.	The Characteristics of Place: Physical and human characteristics of places change
BENCHMARK	PR.4.2.B.	Explain the ways that human processes change places, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.4.2.B.1.	Describe and explain how the introduction of a new industry or the closing of an existing industry could change the characteristics of a place.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Different types of regions are used to organize and interpret areas of Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Identify and explain the criteria used to define formal, functional, and perceptual regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.1.	Identify and explain the bases for the formal region(s), functional region(s), and perceptual region(s) for the community or state where the students live (e.g., for Michigan, the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area is a formal region, the fruit belt in Southwest Michigan is a functional region, Kalamazoo as the snow belt capital of Lake Michigan is a perceptual region).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Analyze collected maps with regional labels as examples of formal, functional, or perceptual regions (e.g., maps of physical regions as formal, weather maps as functional, tourist maps as perceptual).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.6.	How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions
STRAND	PR.6.1.	The Perception of Places and Regions: People's different perceptions of places and regions are influenced by their life experiences
BENCHMARK	PR.6.1.A.	Describe examples of how perceptions of places and regions are based on direct experiences (e.g., living in a place, travel) and indirect experiences (e.g., media, books, family, and friends), as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.1.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on indirect sources (e.g., television, films, movies, travel brochures).

EXPECTATION	PR.6.1.A.2.	Describe students' perceptions of a place that are based on direct sources (e.g., visiting the place, multiple visits, or residing in the place).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.1.	Characteristics of Population: Demographic concepts help explain the structures of populations
BENCHMARK	HS.9.1.A.	Describe and explain the demographic concepts of fertility and mortality, crude birth and death rates, natural increase and doubling time, race and ethnicity, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.1.A.2.	Describe how the rate of natural increase is calculated and how it contributes to determining the population growth rate of a country.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: The distribution and density of population varies over space and time
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.B.	Analyze and explain the variations of population distribution on national and global scales, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.B.3.	Analyze and explain how the population distribution and density vary by continent.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.1.	Characteristics of Culture: There are many different cultures, each with its own distinctive characteristics
BENCHMARK	HS.10.1.A.	Compare the cultural characteristics of different cultures, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.1.A.3.	Describe and explain the spatial patterns of different cultural characteristics across regions or countries (e.g., the pattern of languages and dialects within a country, the architectural styles predominant in rural areas of European countries, the worldwide distribution of different religions).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.3.	Cultural Diffusion and Change: Changes in cultural characteristics and the distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of ideas and technology
BENCHMARK	HS.10.3.A.	Describe and explain the processes of cultural diffusion, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.2.	Describe and explain how the increased knowledge and use of a common language increases the opportunities for cultural diffusion.
EXPECTATION	HS.10.3.A.3.	Identify the origins of different music genres and describe the spatial role of music in cultural diffusion (e.g., Latin Salsa music, Jazz and Blues music, rock and roll music).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.1.	Economic Activities: The functions of different types of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.1.A.	Describe and analyze the functions of economic activities in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.1.A.1.	Analyze a list of economic activities and identify them as primary (e.g., forestry, copper mining, and growing coffee), secondary (e.g., producing furniture, copper wire, and grinding coffee beans), tertiary (e.g., furniture sales, selling copper wire, and selling latte) or quaternary (e.g., advertising and marketing research) activities.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.11.	The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.11.2.	Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities
BENCHMARK	HS.11.2.A.	Compare and explain the advantages of one location over another in the access to factors of production, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.1.	Explain why certain locations have developed a reputation for producing specific goods or services (e.g., Wyoming is known for its coal and natural gas deposits, China is known for assembly and manufacturing labor, New York is known as a center for investment capital).
EXPECTATION	HS.11.2.A.2.	Construct and analyze maps of the relationships between the different resources in various manufacturing industries (e.g., automobiles with the sources for glass, tires, sheet metal, and assembly locations; computers with the sources for circuit boards, software, electrical components, wireless chips, and assembly locations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.3.	Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.A.	Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.2.	Explain possible reasons why some locations can support more population in settlements than other locations.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.3.	Compare the settlement patterns in three different regions of the world and describe the particular patterns (e.g., linear patterns, clustered patterns, dispersed patterns).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.15.	How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND	ES.15.1.	Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The characteristics of a physical environment provide opportunities for and impose constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.A.	Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments offer opportunities for human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the environmental characteristics that people consider when deciding on locations for human activities (e.g., locating a waterwheel at a river's fall line for power, locating a ski resort in a high snowfall area with easy access for recreational skiers, farming on fertile flood plains for high crop yields).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.1.	Types and Meanings of Resources: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Describe examples of how cultures differ in their definition and use of resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Describe differences in the types of resources used in different geographic contexts in various parts of the world (e.g., the use of wood or animal dung versus electricity or natural gas as a cooking fuel, the use of electrical appliances versus doing household chores by hand).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.2.	Location and Distribution of Resources: The formation and spatial distribution of types of resources

BENCHMARK	ES.16.2.A.	Describe the physical processes that influence the formation and therefore spatial distribution of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.2.A.3.	Describe the physical processes that support the quantity and quality of renewable resources and how the resulting distribution may make them more or less useful.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.16.	The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources
STRAND	ES.16.3.	Sustainable Resource Use and Management: Humans can manage resources to sustain or prolong their use
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.B.	Explain how humans can use technology to prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources and utilize flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.B.3.	Explain how the development of new technologies can maintain or prolong the supply of nonrenewable resources (e.g., deep-water ocean drilling platforms, advanced oil recovery techniques for oil-shale deposits).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.3.	Perceptions of Geographic Contexts: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Explain how historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.1.	Explain how geographic perceptions impacted decisions of and actions by an individual, a group, or a nation (e.g., the perception of land uses and its values leading to the creation and later dissolution of the Indian Territory in the United States, views held resulting in Australia initially being used as a penal colony, perceptions of desert regions as resource-poor changed when oil was discovered).

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Subject: Science
Grades: 4, 5, 6

Virtual Field Trips

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Science

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2013

STRAND	NGSS.4-LS	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	4-LS1	From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	4-LS1-1	Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Science

Grade 6 - Adopted: 2013

STRAND	NGSS.MS-LS	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	MS-LS2	Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	MS-LS2-2	Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions among organisms across multiple ecosystems.

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Subject: Science
Grades: 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips

Canada: Our Northern Neighbor

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Science

Grade 7 - Adopted: 2013

STRAND	NGSS.MS-LS	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	MS-LS2	Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	MS-LS2-2	Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions among organisms across multiple ecosystems.

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
Science

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2013

STRAND	NGSS.MS-LS	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	MS-LS2	Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	MS-LS2-2	Construct an explanation that predicts patterns of interactions among organisms across multiple ecosystems.

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