National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS), Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Subjects: Science, Social Studies

Grades: 1, 2, 3

Virtual Field Trips

Grade 2 -Land and Water Around Us

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 1 - Adopted: **2010**

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.
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	3.1.3.	Physical and human characteristics of the school, community, state, and region, and the interactions of people in these places with the environment.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	Physical changes in community, state, and region, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and their effects on plants and animals.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.7.	Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.
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	3.2.2.	Investigate relationships among people, places, and environments in the school,

EXPECTATION		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.
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.

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 2 - Adopted: **2010**

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.
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	3.1.3.	Physical and human characteristics of the school, community, state, and region, and the interactions of people in these places with the environment.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	Physical changes in community, state, and region, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and their effects on plants and animals.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.7.	Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.
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.
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.

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 3 - Adopted: **2010**

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.
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	3.1.3.	Physical and human characteristics of the school, community, state, and region, and the interactions of people in these places with the environment.

LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.5.	Physical changes in community, state, and region, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and their effects on plants and animals.
LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.7.	Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.
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.
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.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Science

Grade 1 - 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.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.2.	Identify examples of water features on Earth's surface that comprise the hydrosphere (e.g., oceans, rivers, lakes, water vapor, ground water, different types of precipitation).
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.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.3.	Physical Processes: Physical processes shape features on Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PS.7.3.B.	Describe how physical processes shape features on Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.3.B.2.	Describe the physical processes that shaped particular landform features using pictures of landforms such as canyons, mesas, and deltas.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.14.	How human actions modify the physical environment
STRAND	ES.14.3.	Consequences for People and Environments: The consequences of human modifications of the physical environment
BENCHMARK	ES.14.3.A.	Identify and describe examples of how human activities impact the physical environment, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.14.3.A.1.	Identify and describe the changes in local habitats that resulted from human activities.
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: The characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Identify and explain the characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Explain the meaning of the term "resource" and then illustrate the idea of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources by sorting example

photographs into each of the three categories.

EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.3.	Identify the types of nonrenewable resources students and their families use in their everyday lives and identify renewable and flow resources that could be used instead of nonrenewable resources.
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: The sustainable use of resources in daily life
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.A.	Identify the ways in which different types of resources can be conserved, reused, and recycled, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.A.1.	Identify the advantages and disadvantages of recycling and reusing materials made from resources that people value.
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events
BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Science

Grade 2 - 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.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.2.	Identify examples of water features on Earth's surface that comprise the hydrosphere (e.g., oceans, rivers, lakes, water vapor, ground water, different types of precipitation).
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.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.3.	Physical Processes: Physical processes shape features on Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PS.7.3.B.	Describe how physical processes shape features on Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.3.B.2.	Describe the physical processes that shaped particular landform features using pictures of landforms such as canyons, mesas, and deltas.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.14.	How human actions modify the physical environment
STRAND	ES.14.3.	Consequences for People and Environments: The consequences of human modifications of the physical environment
BENCHMARK	ES.14.3.A.	Identify and describe examples of how human activities impact the physical environment, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.14.3.A.1.	Identify and describe the changes in local habitats that resulted from human activities.
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: The characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Identify and explain the characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Explain the meaning of the term "resource" and then illustrate the idea of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources by sorting example photographs into each of the three categories.
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.3.	Identify the types of nonrenewable resources students and their families use in their everyday lives and identify renewable and flow resources that could be used instead of nonrenewable resources.
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: The sustainable use of resources in daily life
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.A.	Identify the ways in which different types of resources can be conserved, reused, and recycled, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.A.1.	Identify the advantages and disadvantages of recycling and reusing materials made from resources that people value.
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events
BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Science

Grade 3 - 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.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.2.	Identify examples of water features on Earth's surface that comprise the hydrosphere (e.g., oceans, rivers, lakes, water vapor, ground water, different types of precipitation).
EXPECTATION	PS.7.1.A.3.	Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).
ESSENTIAL	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems

ELEMENT		
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.3.	Physical Processes: Physical processes shape features on Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	PS.7.3.B.	Describe how physical processes shape features on Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.3.B.2.	Describe the physical processes that shaped particular landform features using pictures of landforms such as canyons, mesas, and deltas.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.ES.	Environment and Society
STANDARD	ES.14.	How human actions modify the physical environment
STRAND	ES.14.3.	Consequences for People and Environments: The consequences of human modifications of the physical environment
BENCHMARK	ES.14.3.A.	Identify and describe examples of how human activities impact the physical environment, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.14.3.A.1.	Identify and describe the changes in local habitats that resulted from human activities.
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: The characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources
BENCHMARK	ES.16.1.A.	Identify and explain the characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.1.	Explain the meaning of the term "resource" and then illustrate the idea of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources by sorting example photographs into each of the three categories.
EXPECTATION	ES.16.1.A.3.	Identify the types of nonrenewable resources students and their families use in their everyday lives and identify renewable and flow resources that could be used instead of nonrenewable resources.
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: The sustainable use of resources in daily life
BENCHMARK	ES.16.3.A.	Identify the ways in which different types of resources can be conserved, reused, and recycled, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	ES.16.3.A.1.	Identify the advantages and disadvantages of recycling and reusing materials made from resources that people value.
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events
BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies

Grade 1 - 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.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: Geospatial data are connected to locations on Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.B.	Construct maps and graphs to display geospatial data, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.B.1.	Construct a map that displays geospatial data using symbols explained in a key (e.g., a sketch map to illustrate a narrative story, a map of cars in the school parking lot showing type and color, a classroom map showing different types of tables, desks, and chairs).
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).
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).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Describe the characteristics that define a physical region in the state (e.g., Front Range in Colorado, Sand Hills in Nebraska, Hill Country in Texas).
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.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
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.1.	Identify the three major components of an ecosystem (i.e., biomass, climate, and soil).
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).
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.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).
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.13.1.	Territorial Divisions: There are multiple types of territorial divisions used to manage and control Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	HS.13.1.A.	Explain different types of territorial divisions (e.g., township, city, county, state, and country) and how they are used to manage and control Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.13.1.A.3.	Describe how all continents, with the exception of Antarctica, are divided into nation states.
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 physical environment provides opportunities for and imposes constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.B.	Describe examples in which the physical environment imposes constraints on human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.B.2.	Describe examples in which human activities are limited by different types of climates (e.g., cold or polar, rainy or dry, equatorial).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Places, regions, and environments change over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Analyze how places, regions, and environments change over time, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.2.	Describe and analyze the change in the number of states in the United States and their boundaries.
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: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environments—changed over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Describe examples of people's changing perceptions of the world, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.3.	Describe how people's perception of the environment changed over time from limitless exploitation to sustainability (e.g., pollution of rivers during industrialization, pollution of air or scarring of land from mining, depletion of American bison from overhunting).
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events
BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 2 - 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.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: Geospatial data are connected to locations on Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.B.	Construct maps and graphs to display geospatial data, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.B.1.	Construct a map that displays geospatial data using symbols explained in a key (e.g., a sketch map to illustrate a narrative story, a map of cars in the school parking lot showing type and color, a classroom map showing different types of tables, desks, and chairs).
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).
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).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Describe the characteristics that define a physical region in the state (e.g., Front Range in Colorado, Sand Hills in Nebraska, Hill Country in Texas).
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.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
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.1.	Identify the three major components of an ecosystem (i.e., biomass, climate, and soil).
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).
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.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).

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.13.1.	Territorial Divisions: There are multiple types of territorial divisions used to manage and control Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	HS.13.1.A.	Explain different types of territorial divisions (e.g., township, city, county, state, and country) and how they are used to manage and control Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.13.1.A.3.	Describe how all continents, with the exception of Antarctica, are divided into nation states.
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 physical environment provides opportunities for and imposes constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.B.	Describe examples in which the physical environment imposes constraints on human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.B.2.	Describe examples in which human activities are limited by different types of climates (e.g., cold or polar, rainy or dry, equatorial).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Places, regions, and environments change over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Analyze how places, regions, and environments change over time, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.2.	Describe and analyze the change in the number of states in the United States and their boundaries.
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: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environments—changed over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Describe examples of people's changing perceptions of the world, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.3.	Describe how people's perception of the environment changed over time from limitless exploitation to sustainability (e.g., pollution of rivers during industrialization, pollution of air or scarring of land from mining, depletion of American bison from overhunting).
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events

BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 3 - 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.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: Geospatial data are connected to locations on Earth's surface

BENCHMARK	WST.1.2.B.	Construct maps and graphs to display geospatial data, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	WST.1.2.B.1.	Construct a map that displays geospatial data using symbols explained in a key (e.g., a sketch map to illustrate a narrative story, a map of cars in the school parking lot showing type and color, a classroom map showing different types of tables, desks, and chairs).
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).
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).
EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Describe the characteristics that define a physical region in the state (e.g., Front Range in Colorado, Sand Hills in Nebraska, Hill Country in Texas).
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.PS.	Physical Systems
STANDARD	PS.7.	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
STRAND	PS.7.2.	Earth-Sun Relationships: Earth-Sun relationships affect conditions on Earth
BENCHMARK	PS.7.2.A.	Describe how Earth's position relative to the Sun affects conditions on Earth, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.1.	Describe the relationship between the cycle of seasons and months in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
EXPECTATION	PS.7.2.A.2.	Describe the differences in seasons based on latitude (e.g., first and last frost in different locations, length of growing season, bird migrations).
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.1.	Identify the three major components of an ecosystem (i.e., biomass, climate, and soil).
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).
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.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).
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.13.1.	Territorial Divisions: There are multiple types of territorial divisions used to manage and control Earth's surface
BENCHMARK	HS.13.1.A.	Explain different types of territorial divisions (e.g., township, city, county, state, and country) and how they are used to manage and control Earth's surface, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.13.1.A.3.	Describe how all continents, with the exception of Antarctica, are divided into nation states.
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 physical environment provides opportunities for and imposes constraints on human activities
BENCHMARK	ES.15.1.B.	Describe examples in which the physical environment imposes constraints on human activities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	ES.15.1.B.2.	Describe examples in which human activities are limited by different types of climates (e.g., cold or polar, rainy or dry, equatorial).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.UG.	The Uses of Geography
STANDARD	UG.17.	How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND	UG.17.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Places, regions, and environments change over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Analyze how places, regions, and environments change over time, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.2.	Describe and analyze the change in the number of states in the United States and their boundaries.
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: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environments—changed over time
BENCHMARK	UG.17.3.A.	Describe examples of people's changing perceptions of the world, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.3.A.3.	Describe how people's perception of the environment changed over time from limitless exploitation to sustainability (e.g., pollution of rivers during industrialization, pollution of air or scarring of land from mining, depletion of American bison from overhunting).
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.18.1.	Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events
BENCHMARK	UG.18.1.A.	Analyze geographic contexts in which current events and issues occur, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.1.A.3.	Analyze a current environmental issue in the region (e.g., building or demolishing a dam, building or expansion of freeway system, creation of parks and open spaces, regulatory legislation on industry to prevent further air, water, and land pollution) and describe ways in which people and the

environment interact to affect the issue positively and negatively.

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Science

Grade 1 - Adopted: **2013**

STRAND	NGSS.1-LS.	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	1-LS1.	From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	1-LS1-1.	Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.
STRAND	NGSS.1-ESS.	EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE
TITLE	1-ESS1.	Earth's Place in the Universe
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	1-ESS1-2.	Make observations at different times of year to relate the amount of daylight to the time of year.

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Science

Grade 2 - Adopted: **2013**

STRAND	NGSS.2-LS.	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	2-LS2.	Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	2-LS2-1.	Plan and conduct an investigation to determine if plants need sunlight and water to grow.
STRAND	NGSS.2-ESS.	EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE
TITLE	2-ESS1.	Earth's Place in the Universe
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	2-ESS1-1.	Make observations from media to construct an evidence-based account that Earth events can occur quickly or slowly.
STRAND	NGSS.2-ESS.	EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE
TITLE	2-ESS2.	Earth's Systems
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	2-ESS2-2.	Develop a model to represent the shapes and kinds of land and bodies of water in an area.
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	2-ESS2-3.	Obtain information to identify where water is found on Earth and that it can be solid or liquid.

Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Science

Grade 3 - Adopted: 2013

STRAND	NGSS.3-LS.	LIFE SCIENCE
TITLE	3-LS4.	Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	3-LS4-2.	Use evidence to construct an explanation for how the variations in characteristics among individuals of the same species may provide advantages in surviving, finding mates, and reproducing.
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	3-LS4-3.	Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular habitat some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.
STRAND	NGSS.3-ESS.	EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE
TITLE	3-ESS2.	Earth's Systems
		Students who demonstrate understanding can:
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	3-ESS2-1.	Represent data in tables and graphical displays to describe typical weather conditions expected during a particular season.
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATION	3-ESS2-2.	Obtain and combine information to describe climates in different regions of the world.