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

Subjects: Science, Social Studies

Grades: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips

Tokyo - City of Contrasts

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 5 - Adopted: **2010**

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	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 6 - Adopted: **2010**

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	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 7 - Adopted: **2010**

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	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 8 - Adopted: **2010**

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	3.1.5.	The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

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.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.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).

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 5 - Adopted: **2012**

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.3.	Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.2.	Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space
BENCHMARK	HS.10.2.B.	Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.2.B.2.	Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.1.	Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.1.A.	Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.2.	Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.2.	Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.2.A.	Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.1.	Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political ad-ministration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large

		deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world's major ocean transportation corridors).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.2.	Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.3.	Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).
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.1.	Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.4.	Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged
BENCHMARK	HS.12.4.A.	Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.4.A.1.	Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).
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: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.3.	Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).
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.18.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments

BENCHMARK	UG.18.2.A.	Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.2.A.3.	Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 6 - Adopted: **2012**

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.3.	Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.2.	Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space
BENCHMARK	HS.10.2.B.	Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.2.B.2.	Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.1.	Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.1.A.	Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.2.	Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

STRAND	HS.12.2.	Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.2.A.	Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.1.	Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world's major ocean transportation corridors).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.2.	Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.3.	Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).
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.1.	Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.4.	Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged
BENCHMARK	HS.12.4.A.	Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.4.A.1.	Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).
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: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.3.	Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).
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.18.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.18.2.A.	Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.2.A.3.	Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 7 - Adopted: **2012**

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.3.	Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.2.	Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space
BENCHMARK	HS.10.2.B.	Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.10.2.B.2.	Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.1.	Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.1.A.	Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might

		influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.2.	Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.2.	Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.2.A.	Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.1.	Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world's major ocean transportation corridors).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.2.	Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.3.	Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).
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.1.	Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.4.	Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged
BENCHMARK	HS.12.4.A.	Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.4.A.1.	Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of

		the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).
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: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.3.	Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).
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.18.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.18.2.A.	Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.2.A.3.	Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 8 - Adopted: **2012**

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.3.	Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.10.	The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
STRAND	HS.10.2.	Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space
BENCHMARK	HS.10.2.B.	Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	HS.10.2.B.2.	Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.1.	Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.1.A.	Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.1.	Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.2.	Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.2.	Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
BENCHMARK	HS.12.2.A.	Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.1.	Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world's major ocean transportation corridors).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.2.	Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.
EXPECTATION	HS.12.2.A.3.	Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).
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.1.	Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that

		are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.4.	Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged
BENCHMARK	HS.12.4.A.	Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.4.A.1.	Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).
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: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.17.2.A.	Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.17.2.A.3.	Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).
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.18.2.	Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK	UG.18.2.A.	Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	UG.18.2.A.3.	Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.