<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations of selected countries (Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria, Morocco, South Africa, Madagascar, Rwanda, D.R. Congo, Libya, Algeria)</td>
<td>Africa's location has played a role in its history, culture, and international relations in the past and present.</td>
<td>Label countries, cities, and physical features of the region on a map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities (Cairo, Cape Town, Khartoum, Mogadishu, Kinshasa, Lagos, Nairobi, Algiers, Tripoli, Rabat, Dakar, Freetown)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies of water (strait of Gibraltar, Red Sea, Med. Sea, Lake Victoria, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Nile River)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of culture (dress, housing, food, music)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of European colonialism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uneven distribution of resources (water, arable land, diamonds, oil, gold)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apartheid (Nelson Mandela, reconciliation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict in Sudan (origin &amp; impact)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health issues (AIDS, malaria, typhoid, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

### 7.1.9.B – Essential

Explain and locate places and regions.

- How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
- How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions
- How structures and alliances impact regions
  - Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South)
  - Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union)
  - International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS)
  - How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

### 7.2.9.A – Important

Explain the physical characteristics of places and regions including spatial patterns of Earth's physical systems.

- Climate regions
- Landform regions

### 7.3.9.B – Essential

Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their cultural characteristics.

- Ethnicity of people at national levels (e.g., customs, celebrations, languages, religions)
- Culture distribution (e.g., ethnic enclaves and neighborhoods)
- Cultural diffusion (e.g., acculturation and assimilation, cultural revivals of language)

### 7.3.9.D – Important

Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their economic activities.

- Spatial distribution of economic activities in Pennsylvania and the United States (e.g., patterns of agriculture, forestry, mining, retailing, manufacturing, services)
- Factors that shape spatial patterns of economic activity both Nationally and internationally (e.g., comparative advantage in location of economic activities; changes in resource trade; disruption of trade flows)
- Technological changes that affect the definitions of, access to, and use of natural resources (e.g., the role of exploration, extraction, use and depletion of resources)

### 7.4.9.B – Important

Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.

- Forces by which people modify the physical environment (e.g., increasing population; new agricultural techniques; industrial processes and pollution)
- Spatial effects of activities in one region on another region (e.g., scrubbers on power plants to clean air, transportation systems such as Trans-Siberian Railroad, potential effects of fallout from nuclear power plant accidents)
Topic: Asia
Subject(s): Social Studies

Know:  
Countries of Asia  
Cities of Asia (Beijing, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Seoul, Pyongyang, Manila, New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangkok, Jakarta, Hanoi, Islamabad)

Bodies of water (Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, Arabian Sea, Yangzi River, Ganges River, Mekong River)

Impact of physical features of East Asia (Ring of Fire, Archipelago, maritime, mountains etc.)

Elements of culture (technology, food, dress, transportation, etc.)

Division of Korea

Understand:  
Asia’s location has played a role in its culture and international relations in the past and the present.

Do:  
Label countries, cities, and major physical features on a map

Environmental issues (pollution, Three Gorges Dam, overcrowding, food shortages)

Elements of culture (dress, food, religion, etc.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transportation, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of Issues with the Vietnam War</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Domino Theory, geography)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khmer Rouge/ Killing Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Landmines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of natural disasters (Tsunami 2004, flooding)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical features of South Asia (Himalayas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of Ghandi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of culture (religion, dress, food, music, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kashmir region issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Relationship between India &amp; Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Role of Pakistan in war on terror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population issues, poverty, and rise of global powers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental issues (pollution, sanitary water scarcity, flooding)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

### 7.1.9.B – Essential
Explain and locate places and regions.

- How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
- How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions
- How structures and alliances impact regions
  - Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South)
  - Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union)
  - International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS)
- How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

### 7.2.9.A – Important
Explain the physical characteristics of places and regions including spatial patterns of Earth's physical systems.

- Climate regions
- Landform regions

### 7.3.9.B – Essential
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their cultural characteristics.

- Ethnicity of people at national levels (e.g., customs, celebrations, languages, religions)
- Culture distribution (e.g., ethnic enclaves and neighborhoods)
- Cultural diffusion (e.g., acculturation and assimilation, cultural revivals of language)

### 7.3.9.D – Important
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their economic activities.

- Spatial distribution of economic activities in Pennsylvania and the United States (e.g., patterns of agriculture, forestry, mining, retailing, manufacturing, services)
- Factors that shape spatial patterns of economic activity both Nationally and internationally (e.g., comparative advantage in location of economic activities; changes in resource trade; disruption of trade flows)
- Technological changes that affect the definitions of, access to, and use of natural resources (e.g., the role of exploration, extraction, use and depletion of resources)

### 7.4.9.A – Compact
Explain the impacts of physical systems on people.

- How people depend on, adjust to and modify physical systems on a National scale (e.g., soil conservation programs, projects of The Corps of Engineers)
- Ways in which people in hazard-prone areas adjust their ways of life (e.g., building design in earthquake areas, dry-farming techniques in drought-prone areas)
7.4.9.B -- Important
Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.

- Forces by which people modify the physical environment (e.g., increasing population; new agricultural techniques; industrial processes and pollution)
- Spatial effects of activities in one region on another region (e.g., scrubbers on power plants to clean air, transportation systems such as Trans-Siberian Railroad, potential effects of fallout from nuclear power plant accidents)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of countries of Europe</td>
<td>Europe's location has played a role in its history, culture, and international relations in the past and the present.</td>
<td>Locate major countries, cities, and bodies of water on a map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of bodies of water (Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Danube River, Thames River, Rhine River)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parts of U.K. (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nordic nations &amp; British Isles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of maritime status on daily life</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Drift</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical features (Pyrenees, North European Plain, Alps)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regions of France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of French culture (food, language, art, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benelux countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Know:</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land reclamation</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Lich. (food, language,</td>
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<tr>
<td>economy, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental activism in region (recycling, alternative energy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rise of Hitler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoctrination (propaganda, scapegoats, ethnic hatred)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purpose of concentration &amp; death camps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of Holocaust on region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Division of Germany &amp; Europe (Cold War)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balkanization</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnic divisions in region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auschwitz</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultures of Southern Europe (religion, food, art, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canal system</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of physical</td>
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<td>Know:</td>
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<tr>
<td>features (volcanoes, mountain ranges)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical features &amp; divisions of Russia, neighbors, and rest of Europe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collapse of Soviet Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resources of region (oil, natural gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chernobyl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current political issues in region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

### 7.1.9.B – Essential
Explain and locate places and regions.
- How regions are created to interpret Earth’s complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
- How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions
- How structures and alliances impact regions
  - Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South)
  - Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union)
  - International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS)
- How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

### 7.2.9.A – Important
Explain the physical characteristics of places and regions including spatial patterns of Earth’s physical systems.
- Climate regions
- Landform regions

### 7.3.9.B – Essential
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their cultural characteristics.
- Ethnicity of people at national levels (e.g., customs, celebrations, languages, religions)
- Culture distribution (e.g., ethnic enclaves and neighborhoods)
- Cultural diffusion (e.g., acculturation and assimilation, cultural revivals of language)

### 7.3.9.D – Important
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their economic activities.
- Spatial distribution of economic activities in Pennsylvania and the United States (e.g., patterns of agriculture, forestry, mining, retailing, manufacturing, services)
- Factors that shape spatial patterns of economic activity both Nationally and internationally (e.g., comparative advantage in location of economic activities; changes in resource trade; disruption of trade flows)
- Technological changes that affect the definitions of, access to, and use of natural resources (e.g., the role of exploration, extraction, use and depletion of resources)

### 7.3.9.E – Compact
E. Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their political activities.
- Spatial pattern of political units in the United States
- Geographic factors that affect decisions made in the United States (e.g., territorial expansion, boundary delineation, allocation of natural resources)
- Political and public policies that affect geography (e.g., open space, urban development)
7.4.9.B – Important
Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.

- Forces by which people modify the physical environment (e.g., increasing population; new agricultural techniques; industrial processes and pollution)
- Spatial effects of activities in one region on another region (e.g., scrubbers on power plants to clean air, transportation systems such as Trans-Siberian Railroad, potential effects of fallout from nuclear power plant accidents)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parts of a map (compass rose, key (legend), scale, grid lines, contour lines)</td>
<td>Geography is the study of the interaction and relationship between the earth and its people. The use and analysis of geographic tools helps us understand this relationship.</td>
<td>Utilize parts of a map to find locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude, Longitude, Equator, Prime Meridian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Utilize latitude, longitude, Equator, Prime Meridian to find absolute location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of maps (political, physical, topographical, resource distribution, population, climate, road maps)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify types of maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Themes (location, place, regions, movement, human-environment interaction)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interpret types of maps to find information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of culture (language, religion, food, government, clothing, housing, music)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compare and contrast types of maps and information they provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify the five themes of geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply the five themes of geography to each region of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify key elements of culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

### 7.1.9.B – Essential
Explain and locate places and regions.
- How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
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- How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

### 7.3.9.B – Essential
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their cultural characteristics.
- Ethnicity of people at national levels (e.g., customs, celebrations, languages, religions)
- Culture distribution (e.g., ethnic enclaves and neighborhoods)
- Cultural diffusion (e.g., acculturation and assimilation, cultural revivals of language)

### 7.1.9.A – Essential
Explain geographic tools and their uses.
- Development and use of geographic tools
  - Geographic information systems [GIS]
  - Population pyramids
  - Cartograms
  - Satellite-produced images
  - Climate graphs
  - Access to computer-based geographic data (e.g., Internet, CD-ROMs)
- Construction of maps
  - Projections
  - Scale
  - Symbol systems
  - Level of generalization
  - Types and sources of data
- Geographic representations to track spatial patterns
  - Weather
  - Migration
  - Environmental change (e.g., tropical forest reduction, sea-level changes)
- Mental maps to organize and understand the human and physical features of the United States
7.2.9.B -- Compact
Explain the dynamics of the fundamental processes that underlie the operation of Earth's physical systems.

- Wind systems
- Water cycle
- Erosion/deposition cycle
- Plate tectonics
- Ocean currents
- Natural hazards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Push-pull factors (cause &amp; effect of immigration)</td>
<td>There are many global issues which affect daily life throughout the western hemisphere.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration patterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification of Nations (Developed, Underdeveloped, Developing)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of oil, water, arable land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty issues (illegal drug trafficking, child labor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease in Caribbean (AIDS, TB, Hepatitis, etc.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash &amp; burn agriculture, illegal logging and impact on rainforest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Define urban sprawl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consequences of urban sprawl (loss of arable land, effect of industry, transportation, water quality, oil dependency, need for alternative energy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.3.9.A – Essential
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their population characteristics.

- Spatial distribution, size, density and demographic characteristics of population at the state and National level
- Demographic structure of a population (e.g., life expectancy, fertility rate, mortality rate, infant mortality rate, population growth rate, the demographic transition model)
- Effects of different types and patterns of human movement
  - Mobility (e.g., travel for business)
  - Migration (e.g., rural to urban, short term vs. long term, critical distance)

7.3.9.C – Compact
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their settlement characteristics.

- Current and past settlement patterns in Pennsylvania and the United States
- Forces that have re-shaped modern settlement patterns (e.g., central city decline, suburbanization, the development of transport systems)
- Internal structure of cities (e.g., manufacturing zones, inner and outer suburbs, the location of infrastructure)

7.4.9.B – Important
Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.

- Forces by which people modify the physical environment (e.g., increasing population; new agricultural techniques; industrial processes and pollution)
- Spatial effects of activities in one region on another region (e.g., scrubbers on power plants to clean air, transportation systems such as Trans-Siberian Railroad, potential effects of fallout from nuclear power plant accidents)
### Know:

- Location of countries of Middle East
- Cities of the Middle East (Baghdad, Jerusalem, Tehran, Kabul, Riyadh, Mecca, Medina, Istanbul, Ankara, Beirut, Tel Aviv)
- Bodies of water (Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Tigris River, Euphrates River)
- Elements of culture (dress, language, religion, government, food, music, architecture, etc.)
- Uneven distribution of resources (oil, water, arable land)
- Montheistic Religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)
- Branches of Islam (Sunni, Shiite)
- Impact of religion on region
- Ethnic groups (stereotypes, Conflicts (Jerusalem, Palestinian state, West Bank, US support of Israel)

### Understand:

The location and resources of the Middle East have played a role in its history, culture, and international relations in the past and the present.

### Do:

Label countries, cities, and major physical features on a map
Topic: Middle East
Subject(s): Social Studies

Know:  Understand:  Do:

Current events from region

Days: 30
Grade(s): 8th
Which standards are students learning in this unit?

7.1.9.B – Essential
Explain and locate places and regions.

- How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
- How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions
- How structures and alliances impact regions
  - Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South)
  - Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union)
  - International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS)
  - How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

7.2.9.A – Important
Explain the physical characteristics of places and regions including spatial patterns of Earth's physical systems.

- Climate regions
- Landform regions

7.3.9.B – Essential
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their cultural characteristics.

- Ethnicity of people at national levels (e.g., customs, celebrations, languages, religions)
- Culture distribution (e.g., ethnic enclaves and neighborhoods)
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7.3.9.D – Important
Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their economic activities.

- Spatial distribution of economic activities in Pennsylvania and the United States (e.g., patterns of agriculture, forestry, mining, retailing, manufacturing, services)
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7.4.9.B – Important
Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.

- Forces by which people modify the physical environment (e.g., increasing population; new agricultural techniques; industrial processes and pollution)
- Spatial effects of activities in one region on another region (e.g., scrubbers on power plants to clean air, transportation systems such as Trans-Siberian Railroad, potential effects of fallout from nuclear power plant accidents)
### Topic: Pacific Oceania & Antarctica

**Subject(s):** Social Studies

**Date:** July 16, 2014 ET

**Days:** 9

**Grade(s):** 8th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations of countries (Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tasmania)</td>
<td>The locations of Pacific Oceania and Antarctica has played a role in its development and human settlement.</td>
<td>Label countries, cities, and major physical features of the region on a map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities (Sydney, Alice Springs, Melbourne, Canberra)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Analyze the impact of settlement by Europeans on the native Aboriginal peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies of water (Indian Ocean, Coral Sea)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Explain how Antarctica is administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical features (Uluru (Ayers Rock), Great Barrier Reef)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aborigines (relationship between whites and Aboriginal people)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of Antarctica</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Scientific research in Antarctica</td>
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### Topic: Pacific Oceania & Antarctica

**Subject(s):** Social Studies

#### Which standards are students learning in this unit?

**7.1.9.B – Essential**

Explain and locate places and regions.

- How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions)
- How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change)
- How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions
- How structures and alliances impact regions
  - Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South)
  - Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union)
  - International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS)
  - How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration)

**7.2.9.A – Important**

Explain the physical characteristics of places and regions including spatial patterns of Earth's physical systems.

- Climate regions
- Landform regions

**7.3.9.E – Compact**

E. Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their political activities.

- Spatial pattern of political units in the United States
- Geographic factors that affect decisions made in the United States (e.g., territorial expansion, boundary delineation, allocation of natural resources)
- Political and public policies that affect geography (e.g., open space, urban development)