**Mapping Our World: Connections to Selected Educational Content Standards**

By engaging with the hands-on activities in the Mapping Our World curriculum, students apply and develop key content, technology, and career content standards and skills. The following grid provides linkages between each unit in the Mapping Our World curriculum to selected national and international content standards and frameworks. These standards include: (1) Science and Mathematics: Next Generation Science Standards, the NRC Framework for Science Education crosscutting concepts, the NRC Framework for Science Education Science and Engineering Practices, the National Mathematics Standards, and the Common Core Mathematics; (2) Geography and Social Studies: The National Geography Standards, the National Social Studies standards, and Social Studies C2 standards; and (3) Technology and workforce standards: The Partnership for 21st Century Skills, and the International Standards for Technology in Education.

**Standards Referenced**

Next Generation Science Standards. 2013. Achieve, Inc.   
<http://www.nextgenscience.org/next-generation-science-standards>  
Mapping Our World adheres to the three dimensions of the Next Generation Science Standards of practices, crosscutting concepts, and disciplinary core ideas by immersing students in the scientific inquiry process in analyzing issues from plate tectonics, climate, natural hazards, and land use change from local to regional to global scales.

A Framework for K-12 Science Education. 2011. National Research Council.   
<http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=13165>  
Mapping Our World adheres to the NRC’s Framework by applying science through investigating real world issues in a problem-solving environment, with crosscutting concepts of patterns, systems, scale, and change, while drawing on interdisciplinary core ideas in physical science, life science, earth science, and technology.

Geography for Life: National Geography Standards. 2012. National Council for Geographic Education.  
<http://www.ncge.org/geography-for-life>  
Using Mapping Our World immerses the student and educator in a world of maps, data, and geographic themes and issues, such as scale, systems thinking, and perspectives, providing content knowledge in physical and cultural geography, and developing skills in the use of a geographic information system (GIS).

Principles and Standards for School Mathematics. 2000. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. <http://www.nctm.org/standards/content.aspx?id=16909>.   
Mapping Our World adheres to the national mathematics standards by applying mathematics in real life investigations, through databases tied to maps, and including concepts such as geometry, algebra, probability, and scale, and applying those concepts in problem solving, reasoning, communication, connections, and representations.

National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies. 1994. National Council for the Social Studies.   
<http://www.socialstudies.org/standards>  
Mapping Our World provides a means to engage in meaningful ways with the national social studies standards, including the investigation of culture, time, people, places, environments, governance, production, distribution, consumption, global connections, and civic ideals and practices through exploring maps, data, and issues.

Framework for 21st Century Learning. 2009. Partnership for 21st Century Skills.   
<http://www.p21.org/our-work/p21-framework>  
Mapping Our World provides a means for educators to enable students to succeed in work and life in the 21st Century by fostering the P21 framework of skills, knowledge, expertise, and literacy.

International Standards for Technology in Education. 2005. International Society for Technology in Education.   
<http://www.iste.org/docs/pdfs/20-14_ISTE_Standards-S_PDF.pdf>  
Through technology-rich investigations, Mapping Our World is aligned with the ISTE standards for students of creativity and innovation, communication and collaboration, research and information fluency, critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making, digital citizenship, and technology operations and concepts. For teachers, Mapping Our World models the effective facilitation and inspiration of student learning and creativity, designing and developing digital age learning experiences and assessments, digital age work and learning, promoting digital citizenship and responsibility, and engagement in professional growth and leadership.

Common Core Mathematics Standards.  
<http://www.corestandards.org/Math/>   
Mapping Our World provides a means for educators to teach Common Core Mathematics standards in keeping with Common Core Mathematics themes of greater focus on fewer topics, coherence (linking topics and thinking across grades), and rigor (pursue conceptual understanding, procedural skills and fluency, and application with equal intensity).

College, Career, and Civic Life (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards:  
<http://www.socialstudies.org/c3>   
Mapping Our World aids educators in teaching the core tenets of the C3 social studies standards; namely, to enhance the rigor of social studies investigations by providing a means of investigating real world social issues through maps and data, and building critical thinking, problem solving, and participatory skills to become engaged citizens. It supports the framework by helping students’ work through the “inquiry arc” –to develop questions and inquiries, applying disciplinary tools and concepts in civics, economics, geography, and history, evaluating sources and using evidence, and communicating conclusions through maps and taking informed action.

**Science and Mathematics Standards.**

| **Mapping Our World Module, Unit, and Description** | **Next Generation Science Standards** | **NRC: Framework for K-12 Science Education Crosscutting Concepts** | **NRC: Framework for K-12 Science Education Science and Engineering Practices** | **Principles and Standards for School Mathematics** | **Common Core Mathematics Standards** |
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| Module 1, Lesson 1: Geographic Inquiry in ArcGIS Online:  Investigate data and maps about countries and cities.  The Geographic Inquiry Process.  Use databases and maps to investigate the relationships between population and the number of phone lines. | PS4C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation  ETS1A: Defining and delimiting an Engineering Problem  ETS1B: Developing Possible Solutions  ETS1C: Optimizing the Design Solution | Patterns.  Cause and Effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and System Models. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Engaging in argument from evidence.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data.  Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World. | Number and Operations: Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, operations, compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.  Algebra: Understand patterns, relations, and functions, models, and analyze change. | Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations  Functions |
| Module 2, Lesson 1: The Earth Moves: A Geographic Perspective.  Observe worldwide patterns of earthquakes and volcanoes and analyze relationships of those patterns to tectonic plate boundaries and physical features of the Earth’s surface. Identify cities at risk from earthquakes and volcanoes. | PS3A Physical Science: Energy  PS3B Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer  PS3C Relationship between energy and forces.  ESS2A: Earth Materials and Systems  ESS2B: Plate Tectonics and Large-scale Systems  ESS3B: Natural Hazards  ESS3C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems  ESS3D: Global Climate Change. | Energy and Matter.  Cause and effect.  Structure and function.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Number and Operations: Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, operations, compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.  Geometry: Analyze shapes, geometric relationships, locations, and use visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems.  Measurement: Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement, and apply techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.  Data analysis: Formulate questions that can be addressed with data, select methods to analyze data, develop and evaluate inferences and predictions. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Geometry  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  Functions |
| Module 2, Lesson 2: Life on the Edge: A Regional Investigation of South Asia.  Investigate the Pacific Ocean Ring of Fire, focusing on earthquake and volcanic activity in East Asia. | ESS2C: The role of water in Earth’s surface processes.  ESS2D: Weather and Climate | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and system models.  Energy and Matter.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Problem-solving: Build mathematical knowledge through problem solving, solve problems, apply strategies, reflect on problem solving.  Organize mathematical thinking through communications, evaluate strategies of others, use the language of mathematics to express mathematical ideas precisely. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Geometry  The Number System  Expressions & Equations |
| Module 3, Lesson 1: Running Hot and Cold: A global perspective.  Analyze monthly and annual temperature patterns in cities around the world, exploring how latitude, elevation, and proximity to the ocean influence temperature patterns in the world’s tropical, temperate, and polar zones. | LS2A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems  LS2B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and system models.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Connections: Use connections among mathematical ideas, recognize and apply mathematics in contexts outside of mathematics.  Representation: Create representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas, select, apply, and translate among mathematical representations to solve problems, use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations |
| Module 3, Lesson 2: Seasonal differences: A regional investigation of South Asia.  Analyze the variable patterns of precipitation in South Asia that result from the region’s seasonal monsoonal winds. Explore the relationships between rainfall and physical features and analyze the climate’s impacts on agriculture and population. | PS3B Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer  PS3C Relationship between energy and forces.  LS2C: Ecosystems Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and system models.  Energy and Matter.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Measurement: Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement, and apply techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.  Data analysis: Formulate questions that can be addressed with data, select methods to analyze data, develop and evaluate inferences and predictions. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Geometry  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations  Functions |
| Module 4, Lesson 1: The March of Time: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to identify the world’s largest cities at different times during the past 2,000 years. Look for patterns in their locations and speculate on reasons for changes in the patterns. |  | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Stability and change. | Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Number and Operations: Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, operations, compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.  Representation: Create representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas, select, apply, and translate among mathematical representations to solve problems, use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Measurement & Data  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System |
| Module 4, Lesson 2: Growing Pains: A regional investigation of Europe and Africa.  Analyze natural population growth for different countries. Focusing on fast-growing Africa and slow-growing Europe, you will analyze the standard-of-living indicators for each region and form a hypothesis about the relationship between these indicators and population growth. | ESS3A: Natural Resources | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Number and Operations: Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, operations, compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.  Problem-solving: Build mathematical knowledge through problem solving, solve problems, apply strategies, reflect on problem solving. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations  Functions |
| Module 5, Lesson 1: Crossing the Line: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to investigate different types of international boundaries, explore the implications of various boundary configurations, and observe boundary changes that have occurred in recent years. |  | Patterns.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Geometry: Analyze shapes, geometric relationships, locations, and use visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems.  Measurement: Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement, and apply techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements. | Measurement & Data  Geometry  The Number System |
| Module 6, Lesson 2: A Line in the Sand: A regional investigation of Saudi Arabia and Yemen.  Investigate the physiographic and cultural considerations that influenced the location of the boundary newly established between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. |  | Patterns.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Stability and change. | Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Measurement: Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement, and apply techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.  Geometry: Analyze shapes, geometric relationships, locations, and use visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems. | Measurement & Data  Geometry  Ratios & Proportional Relationships |
| Module 6, Lesson 1: The Wealth of Nations: A Global Perspective.  Use maps of percentages of GDP in three sectors to explore patterns of development around the world. Examine energy use and GDP per capita and evaluate whether the economic sector criteria are good indicators of a country’s economic status. |  | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Stability and change. | Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data.  Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology. | Number and Operations: Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, operations, compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.  Data analysis: Formulate questions that can be addressed with data, select methods to analyze data, develop and evaluate inferences and predictions.  Problem-solving: Build mathematical knowledge through problem solving, solve problems, apply strategies, reflect on problem solving. | Operations & Algebraic Thinking  Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations  Functions |
| Module 7, Lesson 1: Water World: A Global Perspective.  Explore maps of Antarctica and the world to investigate changes in ocean levels associated with the melting of the Antarctic ice sheets. | Physical Science PS2A: Forces and Motion  Physical Science PS2B: Types of Interactions | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and system models.  Energy and matter.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Constructing explanations and designing solutions.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Data analysis: Formulate questions that can be addressed with data, select methods to analyze data, develop and evaluate inferences and predictions.  Representation: Create representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas, select, apply, and translate among mathematical representations to solve problems, use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.  Connections: Use connections among mathematical ideas, recognize and apply mathematics in contexts outside of mathematics | Number & Operations: Fractions  Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Geometry  Ratios & Proportional Relationships |
| Module 7, Lesson 2: In the Eye of the Storm: A Regional Investigation of Central America.  Investigate the location, track, and physical, social, and economic results of the 1998 storm Hurricane Mitch on Central America. | Physical Science PS2A: Forces and Motion  PS3B Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer  PS3C Relationship between energy and forces.  PS4B: Electromagnetic Radiation  PS4C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation  ESS3B: Natural Hazards  ESS3C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems  ESS3D: Global Climate Change. | Patterns.  Cause and effect.  Scale, proportion, and quantity.  Systems and system models.  Energy and matter.  Structure and function.  Stability and change. | Asking Questions and Defining Problems.  Planning and Carrying out investigations.  Analyzing and Interpreting Data. | Measurement: Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement, and apply techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.  Geometry: Analyze shapes, geometric relationships, locations, and use visualization, spatial reasoning, and geometric modeling to solve problems.  Data analysis: Formulate questions that can be addressed with data, select methods to analyze data, develop and evaluate inferences and predictions. | Measurement & Data  Statistics & Probability  Geometry  Ratios & Proportional Relationships  The Number System  Expressions & Equations |

**Social Studies and Geography Standards.**

| **Mapping Our World Module, Unit, and Description** | **Geography for Life 2: National Geography Standards** | **National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies** | **Social Studies C3** |
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| Module 1, Lesson 1: Geographic Inquiry in ArcGIS Online:  Investigate data and maps about countries and cities.  The Geographic Inquiry Process.  Use databases and maps to investigate the relationships between population and the number of phone lines. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  18. How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future. | Culture: Through the study of culture and cultural diversity, learners understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture, and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.  Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies. | Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.  Economics: Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.  Economics: Describe the consequences of competition in specific markets.  Economics: Explain how external benefits and costs influence market outcomes.  Economics: Use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.  Economics: Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.  Economics: Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.  Economics: Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution in different nations.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Explain how changes in transportation and communications technology influence the spatial connections among human settlement and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 2, Lesson 1: The Earth Moves: A Geographic Perspective.  Observe worldwide patterns of earthquakes and volcanoes and analyze relationships of those patterns to tectonic plate boundaries and physical features of the Earth’s surface. Identify cities at risk from earthquakes and volcanoes. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.  15. How physical systems affect human systems. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment.  Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies. | Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 2, Lesson 2: Life on the Edge: A Regional Investigation of South Asia.  Investigate the Pacific Ocean Ring of Fire, focusing on earthquake and volcanic activity in East Asia. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment. | Economics: Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.  Economics: Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution in different nations.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 3, Lesson 1: Running Hot and Cold: A global perspective.  Analyze monthly and annual temperature patterns in cities around the world, exploring how latitude, elevation, and proximity to the ocean influence temperature patterns in the world’s tropical, temperate, and polar zones. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  15. How physical systems affect human systems. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment.  Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies. | Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 3, Lesson 2: Seasonal differences: A regional investigation of South Asia.  Analyze the variable patterns of precipitation in South Asia that result from the region’s seasonal monsoonal winds. Explore the relationships between rainfall and physical features and analyze the climate’s impacts on agriculture and population. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  4. The physical and human characteristics of places.  5. That people create regions to interpret Earth’s complexity.  7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.  8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment. | Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 4, Lesson 1: The March of Time: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to identify the world’s largest cities at different times during the past 2,000 years. Look for patterns in their locations and speculate on reasons for changes in the patterns. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.  12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement. | Culture: Through the study of culture and cultural diversity, learners understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture, and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.  Time, Continuity, and Change: Through the study of the past and its legacy, learners examine the institutions, values, and beliefs of people in the past, acquire skills in historical inquiry and interpretation, and gain an understanding of how important historical events and developments have shaped the modern world. | Civics: Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.  Economics: Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.  Economics: Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.  Economics: Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.  Economics: Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution in different nations.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Explain how changes in transportation and communications technology influence the spatial connections among human settlement and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  History: Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.  History: Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places. |
| Module 4, Lesson 2: Growing Pains: A regional investigation of Europe and Africa.  Analyze natural population growth for different countries. Focusing on fast-growing Africa and slow-growing Europe, you will analyze the standard-of-living indicators for each region and form a hypothesis about the relationship between these indicators and population growth. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.  12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement. | Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies.  Culture: Through the study of culture and cultural diversity, learners understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture, and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.  Time, Continuity, and Change: Through the study of the past and its legacy, learners examine the institutions, values, and beliefs of people in the past, acquire skills in historical inquiry and interpretation, and gain an understanding of how important historical events and developments have shaped the modern world.  People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment. | Civics: Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order.  Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.  Civics: Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.  Economics: Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.  Economics: Use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.  Economics: Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.  Economics: Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution in different nations.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.  Geography: Explain how changes in transportation and communications technology influence the spatial connections among human settlement and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 5, Lesson 1: Crossing the Line: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to investigate different types of international boundaries, explore the implications of various boundary configurations, and observe boundary changes that have occurred in recent years. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement. | Power, Authority, and Governance: One essential component of education for citizenship is an understanding of the historical development and contemporary forms of power, authority, and governance.  Culture: Through the study of culture and cultural diversity, learners understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture, and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.  Time, Continuity, and Change: Through the study of the past and its legacy, learners examine the institutions, values, and beliefs of people in the past, acquire skills in historical inquiry and interpretation, and gain an understanding of how important historical events and developments have shaped the modern world. | Civics: Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order.  Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.  Geography: Explain how changes in transportation and communications technology influence the spatial connections among human settlement and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 6, Lesson 2: A Line in the Sand: A regional investigation of Saudi Arabia and Yemen.  Investigate the physiographic and cultural considerations that influenced the location of the boundary newly established between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.  9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.  10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth’s cultural mosaics.  12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.  13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface. | Culture: Through the study of culture and cultural diversity, learners understand how human beings create, learn, share, and adapt to culture, and appreciate the role of culture in shaping their lives and society, as well the lives and societies of others.  People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment.  Power, Authority, and Governance: One essential component of education for citizenship is an understanding of the historical development and contemporary forms of power, authority, and governance. | Civics: Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order.  Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.  Civics: Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.  Geography: Explain how changes in transportation and communications technology influence the spatial connections among human settlement and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  History: Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 6, Lesson 1: The Wealth of Nations: A Global Perspective.  Use maps of percentages of GDP in three sectors to explore patterns of development around the world. Examine energy use and GDP per capita and evaluate whether the economic sector criteria are good indicators of a country’s economic status. | 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth’s surface.  14. How human actions modify the physical environment.  17. How to apply geography to interpret the past. | Production, Distribution, and Consumption: This theme provides for the study of how people organize for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, and prepares students for the study of domestic and global economic issues.  Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies.  Time, Continuity, and Change: Through the study of the past and its legacy, learners examine the institutions, values, and beliefs of people in the past, acquire skills in historical inquiry and interpretation, and gain an understanding of how important historical events and developments have shaped the modern world.  People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment.  Power, Authority, and Governance: One essential component of education for citizenship is an understanding of the historical development and contemporary forms of power, authority, and governance. | Civics: Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements on the maintenance of national and international order.  Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate social and political systems in different contexts, times, and places, that promote civic virtues and enact democratic principles.  Economics: Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.  Economics: Describe the consequences of competition in specific markets.  Economics: Explain how external benefits and costs influence market outcomes.  Economics: Use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.  Economics: Explain why advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.  Economics: Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services.  Economics: Explain how current globalization trends and policies affect economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, and resource and income distribution in different nations.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.  Geography: Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 7, Lesson 1: Water World: A Global Perspective.  Explore maps of Antarctica and the world to investigate changes in ocean levels associated with the melting of the Antarctic ice sheets. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.  14. How human actions modify the physical environment.  15. How physical systems affect human systems. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment.  Global Connections: The realities of global interdependence require an understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies. | Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.  Geography: Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |
| Module 7, Lesson 2: In the Eye of the Storm: A Regional Investigation of Central America.  Investigate the location, track, and physical, social, and economic results of the 1998 storm Hurricane Mitch on Central America. | 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.  3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.  14. How human actions modify the physical environment.  15. How physical systems affect human systems.  16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources. | People, Places, and Environments: This theme helps learners to develop their spatial views and perspectives of the world, to understand where people, places, and resources are located and why they are there, and to explore the relationship between human beings and the environment. | Civics: Evaluate citizens’ and institutions’ effectiveness in addressing social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.  Civics: Critique relationships among governments, civil societies, and economic markets.  Civics: Evaluate public policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes, and related consequences.  Economics: Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.  Economics: Use economic indicators to analyze the current and future state of the economy.  Geography: Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.  Geography: Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial pattern of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.  Geography: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Geography: Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.  Geography: Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.  Geography: Explain the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions or the world.  Geography: Explain how global changes in population distribution affect changes in land use in particular places.  History: Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.  History: Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past.  Social Studies: Gather relevant information from multiple sources while using the origin, authority, structure, context, and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection.  Social Studies: Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.  Social Studies: Use disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to understand the characteristics and causes of local, regional, and global problems; instances of such problems in multiple contexts, and challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address those problems in time and place. |

**Technology and Skills Standards.**

| **Mapping Our World Module, Unit, and Description** | **Partnership for 21st Century Skills: Framework for 21st Century Learning** | **International Standards for Technology in Education** |
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| Module 1, Lesson 1: Geographic Inquiry in ArcGIS Online:  Investigate data and maps about countries and cities.  The Geographic Inquiry Process.  Use databases and maps to investigate the relationships between population and the number of phone lines. | Global Awareness.  Creativity and Innovation.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  Media literacy.  ICT literacy.  Initiative and self-direction. | 1: Creativity and Innovation.  2: Communication and collaboration.  3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 2, Lesson 1: The Earth Moves: A Geographic Perspective.  Observe worldwide patterns of earthquakes and volcanoes and analyze relationships of those patterns to tectonic plate boundaries and physical features of the Earth’s surface. Identify cities at risk from earthquakes and volcanoes. | Global Awareness.  Creativity and Innovation.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  ICT literacy. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 2, Lesson 2: Life on the Edge: A Regional Investigation of South Asia.  Investigate the Pacific Ocean Ring of Fire, focusing on earthquake and volcanic activity in East Asia. | Global Awareness.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  Media literacy.  ICT literacy. | 1: Creativity and Innovation.  3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 3, Lesson 1: Running Hot and Cold: A global perspective.  Analyze monthly and annual temperature patterns in cities around the world, exploring how latitude, elevation, and proximity to the ocean influence temperature patterns in the world’s tropical, temperate, and polar zones. | Environmental Literacy.  Global Awareness.  Creativity and Innovation.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  Media literacy.  ICT literacy. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 3, Lesson 2: Seasonal differences: A regional investigation of South Asia.  Analyze the variable patterns of precipitation in South Asia that result from the region’s seasonal monsoonal winds. Explore the relationships between rainfall and physical features and analyze the climate’s impacts on agriculture and population. | Environmental Literacy.  Global Awareness.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  ICT literacy. | 2: Communication and collaboration.  3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 4, Lesson 1: The March of Time: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to identify the world’s largest cities at different times during the past 2,000 years. Look for patterns in their locations and speculate on reasons for changes in the patterns. | Critical thinking and problem solving.  Information literacy.  Media literacy.  ICT literacy. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 4, Lesson 2: Growing Pains: A regional investigation of Europe and Africa.  Analyze natural population growth for different countries. Focusing on fast-growing Africa and slow-growing Europe, you will analyze the standard-of-living indicators for each region and form a hypothesis about the relationship between these indicators and population growth. | Civic literacy.  Environmental literacy.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Initiative and self-direction. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 5, Lesson 1: Crossing the Line: A Global Perspective.  Use GIS to investigate different types of international boundaries, explore the implications of various boundary configurations, and observe boundary changes that have occurred in recent years. | Global awareness.  Civic literacy.  Critical thinking and problem solving.  Information literacy.  Flexibility and Adaptability.  Initiative and self-direction. | 1: Creativity and Innovation.  3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 6, Lesson 2: A Line in the Sand: A regional investigation of Saudi Arabia and Yemen.  Investigate the physiographic and cultural considerations that influenced the location of the boundary newly established between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. | Global Awareness.  Communication and collaboration.  Information literacy.  Media literacy.  ICT literacy.  Initiative and self-direction. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 6, Lesson 1: The Wealth of Nations: A Global Perspective.  Use maps of percentages of GDP in three sectors to explore patterns of development around the world. Examine energy use and GDP per capita and evaluate whether the economic sector criteria are good indicators of a country’s economic status. | Financial, Economic, Business, and Entrepreneurial Literacy.  Information Literacy.  Social and cross-cultural skills.  Media literacy. | 2: Communication and collaboration.  3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 7, Lesson 1: Water World: A Global Perspective.  Explore maps of Antarctica and the world to investigate changes in ocean levels associated with the melting of the Antarctic ice sheets. | Global awareness.  Environmental Literacy.  Health literacy.  Civic literacy. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  5: Digital citizenship.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |
| Module 7, Lesson 2: In the Eye of the Storm: A Regional Investigation of Central America.  Investigate the location, track, and physical, social, and economic results of the 1998 storm Hurricane Mitch on Central America. | Environmental Literacy.  Flexibility and Adaptability.  Initiative and self-direction.  Health literacy. | 3: Research and information fluency.  4: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making.  6: Technology operations and concepts. |

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