

BCS Priority Human & Physical Geography Standards:

https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/450709_Human_and_Physical_Geography.pdf

Unit 1: The World

2 Regions help us to see the Earth as an integrated system of places and features organized by such principles as landform types, political units, economic patterns and cultural groups. People vary in how they organize, interpret and use information about places and regions.

4 Human and physical features of the Earth's surface can be identified by absolute and relative location.

12 Investigate interactions among human activities and the physical environment in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present):
o describe human strategies (e.g., transportation, communication, technology) used to overcome limits of the physical environment
o interpret and analyze possible global effects (e.g., global warming, destruction of the rainforest, acid rain) of human modifications to the physical environment (e.g., deforestation, mining), perspectives on the use of natural resources (e.g., oil, water, land), and natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis, floods).

Unit 2: North America

5 The use of maps, geographic tools, and mental maps helps interpret information, analyze patterns and spatial data, predict consequences and find/propose solutions to world problems.

7 Environmental changes and physical and human geographic factors have influenced world economic, political, and social conditions.

11 Describe movement and settlement patterns in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present):
o analyze the causes of movement and settlement (e.g., famines, military conflicts, climate, economic opportunity) and their impacts in different places and at different times in history
o explain how technology has facilitated the movement of goods, services and populations, increased economic interdependence, and influenced development of centers of economic activity (e.g., cities, interstate highways, airports, rivers, railroads, computers, telecommunications).

Unit 3: Latin America

6 Citizens in an interdependent global community impact their physical environments through the use of land and other resources.

9 Use a variety of geographic tools (e.g., maps, globes, charts, graphs, photographs, models, data bases, satellite images):

o analyze the distribution of physical and human features on Earth's surface.

o interpret patterns and develop rationales for the location and distribution of Earth's human features (e.g., available transportation, location of resources and markets, individual preference, centralization versus dispersion).

10 Investigate regions of the Earth's surface using information from print and non-print sources (e.g., books, films, periodicals, Internet, geographic tools, news media):

- o interpret how places and regions serve as meaningful symbols for individuals and societies (e.g., Jerusalem, Vietnam Memorial, Ellis Island, the Appalachian region).

- o analyze pros and cons of physical (e.g., climate, mountains, rivers) and human characteristics (e.g., interstate highways, urban centers, workforce) of regions in terms of human activity.

- o evaluate reasons for stereotypes (e.g., all cities are dangerous and dirty; rural areas are poor) associated with places or regions.

- o explain how cultural differences and perspectives sometimes result in conflicts in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present).

Unit 4: Europe

1 Patterns emerge as humans move, settle and interact on Earth's surface, and can be identified by examining the location of physical and human characteristics, how they are arranged, and why they are in particular locations. Economic, political, cultural and social processes interact to shape patterns of human populations, interdependence, cooperation and conflict.

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Unit 5: Northern Africa, South West Asia, and Central Asia

3 Human actions modify the physical environment and, in turn, the physical environment limits or promotes human activities.

8 Many of the important issues facing societies involve the consequences of interactions between human and physical systems. Complex interrelationships between societies and their physical environments influence conditions locally, regionally and globally.

Unit 6: South of the Sahara

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Unit 7: South and East Asia

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Unit 8: Southwest Asia and the Pacific World

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5 The use of maps, geographic tools, and mental maps helps interpret information, analyze patterns and spatial data, predict consequences and find/propose solutions to world problems.

7 Environmental changes and physical and human geographic factors have influenced world economic, political, and social conditions.