Geography Honors

Curriculum Guide

Dunmore School District

Dunmore, PA



Geography Honors

Prerequisite:

• Successful completion of Sixth Grade Social Studies

Students in Geography Honors explore and discover the processes that shape the earth, the relationships between people and the environment, and the links between people and places in order to build a global perspective to understand the connections between global, national, and local events. Additionally, the lessons are extended by reading, discussing, and writing about news articles that tie to curriculum studies.

Year-at-a-glance

Subject: Geography Honors Grade Level: 7 Date Co	Completed: 5/18/18
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1st Quarter

Topic	Resources	Standards
All Fifty: US States and Capitals	Study Page: Know Your United States I	7.1.7. B.
	Study Page: Know Your United States II	7.2.7. A.
		7.3.7. A.
	Blank USA Maps	
	Wall and Desk Maps of USA	
	Suggested Extension Article: How All 50 State Capitals Got Their Names	
	http://mentalfloss.com/article/72542/how-all-50-	
	state-capitals-got-their-names	
Map Parts/ Latitude and Longitude	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Map Parts/Types of	7.1.7.A
wap raits, Eathage and Eongreade	Maps	7.2.7.B
	Widps	7.3.7.A
	Map Parts Analysis Worksheet	7.4.7.A
	Make a Map Project	7.1.7.7.
	Map Parts Quiz	
	Wap ruits Quiz	
	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Latitude and Longitude	
	Notes – The Global Grid	
	Latitude and Longitude Quiz	
	Latitude and Longitude Pre-Test and study Guide	
	Map Parts/Latitude and Longitude Test Suggested	
	Suggested Extension Article: Clockmaker John	
	Harrison and the Longitude Problem	
	https://ticktocktony.com/Newsletter/clock-maker-	
	john-harrison.html	

Oceans, Continents, and Seas	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: The Seas; Oceans and Seas Reading and Questions Gazetteer Entries Labeled Map of Oceans, Continents and Seas; Practice Map Tests 1-3 Map Quiz – Oceans, Continents and Seas	7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.2.7.B 7.4.7.A
The Five Themes of Geography	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Five Themes Notes and Outline Five Themes Sentence Review Five Themes Review Five Themes Test	7.1.7.A 7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.2.7.B 7.3.7.A 7.4.7.A
Geography Terms	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Geography Terms— Landforms and Bodies of Water Geo Terms Matching Review Topo Quest Landforms Quiz Bodies of Water Quiz Geo Terms Test	7.1.7.A 7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.2.7.B 7.3.7.A 7.4.7.A 7.4.7.B

2nd Quarter

Topic	Resources	Standards
The Continents: Facts and Stats	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: The Continents: Facts and Stats Notes,	7.1.7.A
	Readworks 900 Earth Science Pangea - Reading and Questions	7.1.7.B
	Pangea Maps	7.2.7.A
	Continental Drift Maps	7.2.7.B
		7.3.7.A
	The Continents: Facts and Stats Cloze Notes,	7.4.7.A
	The Continents: Facts and Stats Test Practice	7.4.7.B
	Readworks North America 910 The Continent of North America -	
	Reading and Questions	
	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Antarctica.	
	Suggested Extension Article: Alfred Wegener	
	http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/history/wegener.html	
Our Area:	ABC's of Our Area intro –	7.1.7.A
Physical and Human Features of Northeast PA	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Our Area	7.1.7.B
	Our Area Review and Study Guide	7.2.7.A
	Our Area Test	7.2.7.B
	Our Area Map Project	7.3.7.A
		7.4.7.A
	Suggested Extension Article: The Political Geography of Pennsylvania: Not Another Rust Belt State	7.4.7.B
	https://www.brookings.edu/wp-	
	content/uploads/2016/06/04 political demographics frey teixeira.pdf	
Using and Reading the Atlases	Dorling Kindersly Atlas (DK Atlas) Information Study Page	7.1.7.A
3	DK Atlas Study Pages 6-13 Questions	
	DK Atlas Study Pages 16 – 24 Questions	
	Student Atlas Study Page Questions	

Atlas: Europe	Europe Pretest and Terms	7.1.7.A
	Europe Political Features Study Page	7.1.7.B
	Europe Physical Features Study Page	7.2.7.A
	Europe Locating Features by Direction and Distance Study Page	7.2.7.B
	Russia and Northern Asia Study Page	7.3.7.A
	Europe Review, Europe Test	7.4.7.A
	Europe Map Practice 1	7.4.7.B
	Europe Map Practice 2	
	Europe Map Practice 3	
	Europe Map Practice 4 – Quiz	
	Europe Capitals Matching Quiz	
	Suggested Extension Article: How European Poverty Has Radically	
	Shifted in the Last Decade	
	https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2016-07-	
	20/how-european-poverty-has-radically-shifted-in-the-last-decade	

3rd Quarter

Topic	Resources	Standards
Population	Population Key Terms	7.1.7.A
	World Population Clock	7.1.7.B
	World Vital Events by Time Unit	7.2.7.A
		7.2.7.B
	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Population Notes	7.3.7.A
	Population Review	7.4.7.A
	Population Test	7.4.7.B
	Suggested Extension Article: Over-populated or under-	
	developed? The real story of population growth	
	https://www.theguardian.com/global-	
	development/datablog/2016/jun/28/over-populated-or-	
	under-developed-real-story-population-growth	
Atlas: Asia	Asia Pretest and Terms	7.1.7.A
	Asia Political Features Study Page	7.1.7.B
	Asia Physical Features Study Page	7.2.7.A
	Asia Locating Features by Direction and Distance Study Page	7.2.7.B
	Asia Review Study Page	7.3.7.A
	Asia Terms Analysis Page	7.4.7.A
	Asia Jeopardy PowerPoint	7.4.7.B
	Asia Test	
	Suggested Extension Article: Why is the South China Sea	
	Contentious? http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-	
	pacific-13748349	

World Religions: Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism	Suggested Video: Respecting Beliefs Comparison of World Religions Matrix Summary and Study Pages: The Fertile Crescent, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism. World Religions Review World Religions Test National Geographic Video: Jerusalem: Mosaic of Faith.	7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.3.7.A
Atlas: Southwest Asia and North Africa/ The Middle East	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: The Middle East; The Middle East: Many Things in Common - Reading and Questions; The Middle East: The Ottoman Empire - Reading and Questions Middle East Political Feature and Puzzle; Middle East Physical Features and Puzzle; Middle East Locating Features by Direction and Distance Middle East Review Middle East Test Suggested Extension Article: Beauty standards: Egypt's curly hair comeback http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-43879170	7.1.7.A 7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.2.7.B 7.3.7.A 7.4.7.A 7.4.7.B

4th Quarter

Topic	Resources	Standards
Economics and Development	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Economics and	7.1.7.A
	Development	7.1.7.B
	Economics and Development Cloze Notes,	7.2.7.A
	Development Indicators and Notes Review,	7.2.7.B
	Economics and Development Test	7.3.7.A
Atlas: South America and The Caribbean	Teacher PowerPoint Notes – South America and The	7.1.7.A
	Caribbean	7.1.7.B
	South America and The Caribbean Pretest and Terms	7.2.7.A
	South America and The Caribbean Political Features	7.2.7.B
	Study Page	7.3.7.A
	South America and The Caribbean Physical Features	7.4.7.A
	Study Page	7.4.7.B
	South America and The Caribbean Locating Features	
	by Direction and Distance Study Page	
	South America and The Caribbean Review Study	
	Page	
	South America and The Caribbean Terms Analysis	
	South America and The Caribbean Test	
	Suggested Extension Article: The Remote Ranch at the Bottom of the World	
	http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20170910-the-	
	remote-ranch-at-the-bottom-of-the-world	
	remote-ranch-at-the-bottom-of-the-world	
Atlas: North America	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: North America	7.1.7.A
, reads from a rational	North America Pretest and Terms	7.1.7.B
	North America Political Features Study Page	7.2.7.A
	North America Physical Features Study Page	7.2.7.B
	North America Locating Features by Direction and	7.3.7.A
	Distance Study Page	7.4.7.A
	Distance Study Fage	/.⊤./.⊼

	North America Review Study Page North America Terms Analysis Page North America Test Suggested Extension Article: Hamilton's Forgotten Caribbean http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20170202-hamiltons-forgotten-caribbean	7.4.7.B
Final Exam Review	Teacher Generated Review of World Political and Physical Features by Continent	7.1.7.A 7.1.7.B 7.2.7.A 7.2.7.B 7.3.7.A 7.4.7.A 7.4.7.B

General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
All Fifty: US States and Capitals	Essential Knowledge/Skills: Directions, Ocean and Water Boundaries, Bordering countries US Regions – New England, Mid Atlantic Coastal South, Deep South, Great Lake, Mississippi Valley, Great Plains, Mountain West, Four Corners, Pacific State Shapes and Sizes – panhandles, boot heels, small colonial vs. huge western and why Interstate Highway System – even East/West, odd North/South, three digit = connectors	Approved textbook Study Page: Know Your United States I Study Page: Know Your United States II Blank USA Maps Wall and Desk Maps of USA Suggested Extension Article: How All 50 State Capitals Got Their Names http://mentalfloss.com/article/72542/how-all-50-state-capitals-got-their-names	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc. Teacher Prepared Test: All Fifty US States and Capitals	(In Days) 10 Days

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7. A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
- Population
- Culture
- Settlement
- Economic activities
- Political activities

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.5 Reading Informational Text

Students read, understand, and respond to informational text – with emphasis on comprehension, making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textual evidence.

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.6 Writing

Students write for different purposes and audiences. Students write clear and focused text to convey a well-defined perspective and appropriate content.

General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Map Parts/	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Approved textbook	Teacher prepared tests,	14 Days
Latitude and	Map Parts – Title, Legend or Key,		quizzes, etc.	
Longitude	Date, Compass Rose, Grid	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Map		
	System, Scale	Parts/Types of Maps	Map Parts Quiz	
			The Global Grid	
	Types of Maps – Political Maps,	Suggested Map Parts Analysis Worksheet;	Latitude and Longitude	
	Physical Maps, Special Use Maps	Make a Map Project	Quiz	
	Lines of Latitude and Longitude		Maps and Latitude and	
		Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Latitude and	Longitude Test	
	Vocabulary:	Longitude Notes –		
	Title, Legend or Key, Compass	Maps and Latitude and Longitude Pre-Test		
	Rose, Grid System –	and study Guide		
	Latitude/Longitude or			
	Coordinate System, Map Scale	Suggested Extension Article: Clockmaker		
	Political Maps, Physical Maps,	John Harrison and the Longitude Problem		
	Map Relief, Road maps, climate	https://ticktocktony.com/Newsletter/clock-		
	maps, population density maps,	maker-john-harrison.html		
	vegetation maps, natural			
	resource maps, weather maps,			
	historical maps, topographic			
	maps			
	Prime Meridian			
	International Date Line			
	Equator			
	Tropic of Cancer			
	Tropic of Capricorn			
	Arctic Circle			
	Antarctic Circle			
	North Pole, South Pole			
	Time and Longitude			

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.A. Explain how common geographic tools are used to organize and interpret information about people, places, and environment.
- 7.2.7. B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
- 7.4.7. A. Describe and explain the effects of the physical systems on people within regions.

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Oceans,	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Approved textbook	Teacher prepared tests,	7 Days
Continents, and	One World Body of Water and four		quizzes, etc.	
Seas	Oceans. Four big land masses and	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: The		
	Seven Continents; why our definition is	Seas	Teacher prepared Map	
	historic and cultural and not just	Suggested Oceans and Seas	Quiz – Oceans,	
	physical	Reading and Questions	Continents and Seas.	
		Gazetteer Entries for each of the 9		
	Vocabulary:	seas		
	9 Seas to Learn: Arabian, Caribbean,			
	Mediterranean, North, Bering, South	Labeled Map of Oceans, Continents		
	China, Black, Caspian, Red	and Seas Practice Map Tests 1-3		
		·		

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7. A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7. B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
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	•			(In Days)
The Five Themes	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Approved textbook	Teacher prepared tests,	7 Days
of Geography.	Five Themes of Geography:		quizzes, etc.	
	1. Location – Absolute, Relative.	Teacher PowerPoint Notes:		
	2. Place – Physical and Human	Five Themes Notes and Outline	Teacher prepared Five	
	Characteristics.		Themes of Geography Test.	
	3. Region – Formal, Functional,	Five Themes Sentence Review		
	Perceptual.	Five Themes Review		
	4. Movement – effects on populations,			
	places, regions.			
	5. Human Environment Interaction –			
	How we adapt and change our			
	environment and the consequences.			
	Vocabulary:			
	Absolute Location, Relative Location			
	Physical Characteristics – Landforms,			
	Climate, Ecosystems			
	Human Characteristics – Language,			
	Religion, Customs,			
	Formal Region			
	Functional Region			
	Perceptual Region			
	Perception			
	Movement – People, goods, ideas			
	Human Environment Interaction			

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.A. Explain how common geographic tools are used to organize and interpret information about people, places, and environment.
- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7.B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
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- 7.4.7.A. Describe and explain the effects of the physical systems on people within regions.
- 7.4.7.B. Describe and explain the effects of people on the physical systems within regions.

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Geography Terms	Vocabulary: Landforms: Archipelago, Atoll, Cape, Plain, Desert, Delta,	Approved textbook Teacher PowerPoint Notes:	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc.	7 Days
	Plateau, Peninsula, Tundra, Summit, Isthmus, Valley, Levee	Geography Terms—Landforms and Bodies of Water Geo Terms Matching Review	Landforms Quiz; Bodies of Water Quiz; Teacher prepared	
	Bodies of Water: Bay, Gulf, Canal, Confluence, Harbor, Lake, River, Source, Strait, Swamp, Tributary, Estuary	Topo Quest	Geography Terms Test.	

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7.B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
- Population
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- Settlement
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- 7.4.7.A. Describe and explain the effects of the physical systems on people within regions.
- 7.4.7.B. Describe and explain the effects of people on the physical systems within regions.

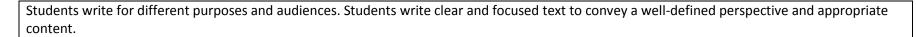
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The	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Teacher PowerPoint Notes : The Continents:	Teacher prepared tests,	10 Days
Continents:	CONTINENT: the large landmasses	Facts and Stats Notes,	quizzes, etc.	
Facts and	that are found on the earth.	Readworks 900 Earth Science Pangea -		
Stats	There are seven continents – Asia,	Reading and Questions	The Continents: Facts	
	Australia, Africa, Europe, North	Pangea Maps	and Stats Test	
	America, South America, and	Continental Drift Maps		
	Antarctica.	The Continents: Facts and Stats Cloze Notes,		
	Countries are different than	The Continents: Facts and Stats Test Practice		
	continents.	Readworks North America 910 The		
	Most continents have many	Continent of North America - Reading and		
	countries on them.	Questions		
	Australia has only one country.			
	Antarctica has no countries	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Antarctica		
	The definition of continent is based	Suggested Extension Article: Alfred		
	on historical and cultural factors	Wegener		
	and not just physical factors.	http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/history/we		
	This is why Europe and Asia are	gener.html		
	considered two continents by some			
	geographers, and one continent,			
	Eurasia, by others			
	Asia			
	Asia is the largest continent of			
	the World – (44,900,000 sq. mi.)			
	 Asia is made up of 48 countries. 			
	Asia has the highest point on			
	Earth - the Mount Everest, and the			
	lowest point on earth – The Dead			

Sea.	
• The two most populous	
countries of the World - China and	
India are in Asia.	
The origin of all the main	
religions of the world is in Asia.	
These include Christianity,	
Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and	
Buddhism.	
Asia has more people than any	
other continent. In fact, 2 out of	
every 3 people on Earth live in	
Asia.	
Asia is bounded to the north by	
the Arctic Ocean, to the East by	
the Pacific Ocean, to the south by	
the Indian Ocean, and to the West	
by Europe and the Mediterranean.	
A continent of contrasts and	
extremes, the enormous diversity	
of Asia's physical and cultural	
landscape is unparalleled	
anywhere in the world.	
Australia	
A set of Parketha and Hard	
Australia is the smallest	
continent in the world –	
(7,682,000 sq. mi.)	
Australia is the only continent	
that is its own country.	
Many geographers consider the	
islands of the South Pacific, or	
Oceania, to be a part of Australia	

	,	
The native people of Australia		
are called Aborigines .		
 Australia is surrounded by the 		
Indian and Pacific Oceans.		
Australia's location in the		
Southern Hemisphere and relative		
isolation has rendered it with a		
unique variety of plant and animal		
life found nowhere else on Earth.		
Africa		
 Africa is the second largest 		
continent – (30,300,000 sq. mi.)		
 Africa is home to 53 countries. 		
The largest warm desert in the		
World, the Sahara Desert, is in		
Africa.		
 Africa has the longest river in 		
the world, the Nile.		
 Africa is bounded to the north 		
by the Mediterranean Sea, to the		
west by the Atlantic Ocean, to the		
east by the Indian Ocean and the		
Red Sea, and to the south by the		
juncture between the Atlantic and		
the Indian oceans.		
 Africa is a continent immensely 		
rich in mineral and natural		
resources		
 Africa is also blessed with a rich 		
variety of wildlife and biological		
resources whose preservation		
continues to be a challenge for		

		1
conservationists from across the		
world.		
Africa is also home to some of		
the world's poorest populations		
and many of its countries are still		
undergoing the process of nation		
building and integration with the		
rest of the world.		
Europe		
. Former a in the sixth learnest		
Europe is the sixth largest		
continent – 9,900,000 sq. mi.		
• Europe is home to 46 countries.		
With cities like London and		
Paris, Europe is the most popular		
tourist destination of the World.		
The Alps are the largest		
mountain range in Europe.		
Major rivers include the		
Danube, Volga, and Rhine		
Europe is bounded to the north		
by the Arctic Ocean, to the west by		
the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by		
the Mediterranean Sea, the Black		
Sea, and the Caspian Sea, and to		
the east by the Ural Mountains.		
Despite its internal diversities of		
culture, language etc, Europe has		
come to represent a unique		
civilization and value-system which		
had a tremendous influence on the		
rest of the world at different times		
of history.		

 Europe is also a continent of 		
great physical and cultural		
diversity that have rendered it		
with some of the world's most		
spectacular landscapes and places		
of scenic beauty.		
North America		
North America is the third		
largest – 24,700,000 sq. mi.		
 North America is made up of 		
three large countries - Canada,		
Mexico and the United States, and		
the countries of Central America		
and the Caribbean Islands.		
The continent of North America		
is bounded to the north by the		
Arctic Ocean, to the east by the		
Atlantic Ocean, to the west by the		
Pacific Ocean, and on the south by		
the Caribbean Sea. It is connected		
to the continent of South America		
by the narrow Isthmus of Panama.		
The Rocky Mountains are		
largest mountain range in North		
America.		
 Comprising of some of the 		
world's oldest rocks North America		
is also very rich in mineral and		
other natural resources and its		
various national parks contain		
some of the most spectacular and		
grand natural scenery in the world.		

The United States and Canada		
are two of the most economically		
highly developed countries in the		
world.		
world.		
South America		
South America		
South America is the fourth		
largest – 17,800.000 sq. mi.		
• South America is home to 13		
countries.		
South America is connected to		
North America by the Isthmus of		
Panama		
• São Paulo, Brazil, whose		
population is nearly 10,000,000, is		
the largest city of South America.		
South America has the greatest		
north-south extension and apart		
from Antarctica, is the continent		
with the farthest extension to the		
south.		
South America is bounded to		
the north by the Caribbean Sea, to		
the East by the Atlantic Ocean, to		
the west by the Pacific Ocean, and		
to the south by the icy continent		
of Antarctica.		
South America has varied		
climatic and natural regions		
ranging from the high Andes		
Mountains to the Amazon		
rainforests and the arid		
Patagonian and Atacama deserts		

to the sub-arctic climes of its		
southernmost areas.		
Antarctica		
 Antarctica is located at the South Pole. Antarctica is the fifth largest continent – 14,000,000 sq. mi. Antarctica has no countries. The southernmost and the most remote continent, Antarctica is permanently covered under ice. The lowest temperature ever recorded -128.6 degrees Fahrenheit was recorded at Vostok station. The only residents are scientific teams from various countries who 		
have set up exploration stations at various locations.		
PA Academic Standards: Geography		

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7.B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.5 Reading Informational Text

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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Our Area: Physical and Human Features of Northeast PA	 Essential Knowledge/Skills: The Physical Characteristics of Northeast Pennsylvania MOUNTAINS Our area lies within two physical regions of Pennsylvania: The Ridge and Valley, and The Allegheny Plateau Forested mountain ridges with fertile valleys in between are the dominant physical feature. The mountains are all part of the Appalachian Mountain System. Regional names for the Appalachians in PA include The Pocono Mountains, Endless Mountains, and Allegheny Mountains. The mountains tops are generally about 2300 ft. with the valley floors averaging between 600 to 1500 ft. Elk Mt. at 2680 ft. is the highest point in northeast Pa. 	ABC's of Our Area introductory activity — Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Our Area Our Area Review and Study Guide Suggested Extension Article: The Political Geography of Pennsylvania: Not Another Rust Belt State https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/04 politic al demographics frey teixeira.pdf	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc. Our Area: Physical and Human Features of Northeast PA Test Our Area Map Project.	15 Days

Moosic Mountain tops off at
2323ft in Archbald, the highest
point in Lackawanna County.
VALLEYS
The Lackawanna and Wyoming
Valley is one of the dominant
physical features of the
Pennsylvania Northeast.
The entire valley is sixty miles long,
averages six miles across, and runs
in a southwest to northeast
direction.
The valley floor has hills and ridges
and contains most of the
population centers in Northeast PA
The eastern boundary of the valley
is called the Moosic Mountains
with the Lackawanna Range making
up the western boundary.
The Lackawanna River flows
through the valley
The entire valley from Forest City
in the north to Shickshinny and
Mocanaqua in the south is
underlain with layers of anthracite
coal called the Northern Anthracite
Field.
Mining and transporting this
resource has played a large role in
the history of the region
Other valleys in the region include

the Lehigh, Delaware and		
Susquehanna valleys.		
RIVERS		
• The 63 mile long Lackawanna rises		
in glacial bogs and ponds in Wayne		
and Suquehanna Counties.		
Large tributaries include Roaring		
Brook, Legget's Creek, and Spring		
Brook.		
• It drains a 350 sq. mi. watershed		
and joins the Susquehanna at		
Pittston.		
• The 444 milelong Susquehanna		
River starts in Cooperstown, NY and		
empties into Chesapeake Bay.		
• Its 27,000 sq.mi. watershed has a		
population of more than 4 million.		
• Like most PA rivers, the		
Susquehanna is swift and shallow		
making it difficult to navigate.		
• At 280 miles long, The Delaware		
forms in the Catskill mountains of		
eastern NY and empties into		
Delaware Bay south of Philadelphia.		
The Delaware is the border		
between PA and New Jersey.		
The Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers are		
tributaries of the Delaware.		
CLIMATE		

	Pennsylvania has a humid		
	continental climate.		
	Summers are pleasant with warm		
	daytime temps in the 70's and 80's		
	and cool nights in the 50's and 60's.		
	Winters are cloudy and cold with		
	daytime temps averaging in the		
	20's and nighttime in the teens.		
	Late spring and early summer are		
	the wettest times. Average rainfall		
1	is around 37 inches per year.		
	Heavy rain from thunderstorms,		
	hurricanes, or tropical storms		
	occasionally result in flooding to		
	low lying areas along streams and		
	rivers.		
	Winter precipitation is light but		
	frequent with about 45 inches of		
	snow falling, but that varies widely		
	with elevation.		
	We average about 50 days per year		
	with an inch or more of snow on		
	the ground.		
	PLANTS AND ANIMALS		
	The Lackawanna Valley is rich in		
	bio-diversity and is home to a wide		
	variety of plants and animals.		

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.A. Explain how common geographic tools are used to organize and interpret information about people, places, and environment.
- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7.B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
- Population
- Culture
- Settlement
- Economic activities
- Political activities
- 7.4.7.A. Describe and explain the effects of the physical systems on people within regions.
- 7.4.7.B. Describe and explain the effects of people on the physical systems within regions.

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.5 Reading Informational Text

Students read, understand, and respond to informational text – with emphasis on comprehension, making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textual evidence.

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.6 Writing

Students write for different purposes and audiences. Students write clear and focused text to convey a well-defined perspective and appropriate content.

General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Using and	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Approved textbook	Student Self-Check on	5 Days
Reading the	The students become familiar with the		Study pages	
Atlases	features of the atlases that will be used in class.	Dorling Kindersly Atlas (DK Atlas) Information Study Page Suggested DK Atlas Study Pages 6- 13 Questions Suggested DK Atlas Study Pages 16 – 24 Questions Suggested Student Atlas Study Page Questions		

PA Academic Standards: Geography

7.1.7.A. Explain how common geographic tools are used to organize and interpret information about people, places, and environment.

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Atlas: Europe	Atlas: Europe Political Features: Western Europe, Northern Europe, Central Europe, Mediterranean Countries, Baltic Sea Countries, Black Sea Countries, Balkan Countries, Capitals and Major Cities. Physical Features: Seas or Straits; North, Baltic, Kattegat Strait, Skagerrak Strait, Norwegian, Barents, White, Irish, English Channel, Bay of Biscay, Tyrrhenian, Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean, Dardanelles Strait, Sea of Marmara, Bosporus Strait Rivers: Rhine, Rhone, Danube, Volga, Seine, Po Mountains: Alps, Carpathian, Urals, Apennines, Pyrenees Peninsulas: Iberian, Balkan, Jutland, Scandinavian, Kola, Peloponnesian, Crimean	The European Landscape — Suggested Reading and Questions Europe Pretest and Terms Europe Political Features Study Page Europe Physical Features Study Page Europe Locating Features by Direction and Distance Study Page Russia and Northern Asia Study Page Europe Review Europe Map Practice 1 Europe Map Practice 2 Europe Map Practice 3 Suggested Extension Article: How European Poverty Has Radically Shifted in the Last Decade https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2016-07-20/how-european-poverty-has-radically-shifted-in-the-last-decade	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc. Atlas: Europe Test; Practice 4 - Europe Map Quiz Europe Capitals Matching Quiz	15 Days

PA Academic Standards: Geography

- 7.1.7.B. Explain and locate places and regions as defined by physical and human features.
- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.2.7.B. Describe the physical processes that shape patterns on Earth's surface.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
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Population	Essential Knowledge/Skills: Key Terms: Demography – The study of populations. Birthrate – The average number of births per 1000 people. Death Rate – the average number of deaths per 1000 people. Life expectancy – the average number of years that a population is expected to live. Emigrant - A person who leaves a country to live elsewhere. Immigrant – A person who moves into a country. Refugees – Persons who flee to another country to escape war, political unrest, or natural disaster. Population Density – The average number of people in a square mile or kilometer. A place can be sparsely, moderately, or densely populated. Population Distribution – Where people live. Urban – Having to do with the city. Suburban – The residential areas near a city. Rural – Having to do with the countryside.	Population Key Terms US Census World Population Clock US Census World Vital Events by Time Unit Teacher PowerPoint Notes - Population Notes Population Review Suggested Extension Article: Overpopulated or Underdeveloped: The Real Story of Population Growth https://www.theguardian.com/global- development/datablog/2016/jun/28/over- populated-or-under-developed-real-story- population-growth	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc. Population Test.	10 Days

 Urbanization – The growth of city 		
populations.		
Urban Sprawl – the continued		
outward expansion of cities and		
their suburbs into rural areas.		
Metropolitan Area – A city and all		
of the surrounding towns and		
suburbs.		
Megalopolis - Megacity – The		
spread of metropolitan areas into		
each other.		

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Atlas: Asia	Political Features: East Asian Countries, Southeast Asia Countries, Central Asia Countries, South Asia Countries, Capitals and Major Cities, Physical Features: Seas and water; Pacific Ocean, South China, East China, Yellow, Sea of Japan, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea Mountains; Himalayas, Ural, Tien Chan Deserts: Gobi, Taklimakan Other Water: Lake Baikal, Indus, Yangtze, Huang He, Ganges, Mekong, Irrawaddy Environmental Features: Animals, Ecosystems Human Features — People, Religion, Culture, Architecture, Famous Sites, Foods	Asia Pretest and Terms Asia Political Features Study Page Asia Physical Features Study Page Asia Locating Features by Direction and Distance Study Page Asia Review Study Page Asia Terms Analysis Page Asia Jeopardy PowerPoint Suggested Extension Article: Why is the South China Sea Contentious? http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-13748349	Teacher prepared tests, quizzes, etc. Teacher Prepared Atlas: Asia Test.	15 Days

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
World Religions:	Essential Knowledge/Skills:	Approved textbook	Teacher Prepared World	10 Days
Christianity,	The Story of Abraham and the		Religions Test	
Judaism, Islam,	connection between Judaism,	Suggested Video: Respecting		
Buddhism,	Christianity, and Islam. Monotheism,	Beliefs. Comparison of World		
Hinduism	Polytheism,	Religions Matrix		
	Animism, Reincarnation	Suggested Summary and Study		
	Followers, Symbols, Founders, Sacred	Pages - The Fertile Crescent,		
	Texts, Clergy, Holy Days or Festivals,	Christianity, Islam, Judaism,		
	Houses of Worship, Names for	Buddhism, Hinduism		
	Creator, Beliefs, Main Location	World Religions Review		
		National Geographic Video –		
	Vocabulary:	Jerusalem: Mosaic of Faith		
	Mosque			
	Guru			
	Yom Kippur			
	Submit to Allah's will			
	North Africa, Southern, Western Asia			
	Attain Nirvana			
	Vishnu			
	Minister			
	Synagogue			
	Europe, North and South America			
	Imam			
	Star of David			
	Diwali			
	Yahweh			
	Vedas			
	India, U.K., U.S.A.			
	Monk or Lama			
	Ramadan			
	New Testament			
	Reincarnation			

Mohammed		
Church		
China, Japan, Southeast Asia		
Abraham		
Rabbi		
Cross		
Jesus		
Rosh Hashanah		
Eid Al Fitr		
Lent		
Meditation Hall		
Brahma		
Home Shrine		
Torah		
God		
Tripateka		
The Enlightened One		
Koran		
Mahashivarati		
Passover		
Cathedral		
Siddhartha Guatama		
Holy Spirit		
Sage		
Old Testament		
No Single Founder		
The Wheel		
Allah		
Bible		
Know, Love, and Serve God		
Shiva		
Star and Crescent		
Israel		
Chapel		

Synagogue		
Priest		
Pali Canon		
Obey God's Commandments		
Om		
Advent		
Holi		
Hannukah		

PA Academic Standards: Geography.

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- 7.2.7.A. Explain the characteristics of places and regions.
- 7.3.7.A. Describe the human characteristics of places and regions using the following criteria:
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PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Atlas: Southwest	Atlas: Southwest Asia and North	Middle East Pretest and Terms	Atlas: Middle East Test –	10 Days
Asia and North	Africa/ The Middle East		Teacher Prepared	
Africa – The		Teacher PowerPoint Notes: The		
Middle East	Political Features; The Name Game –	Middle East; The Middle East:		
	what to call the region? Multi-	Many Things in Common		
	Continental crossroad. Historical			
	Background – Ancient/Biblical,	Suggested Reading and		
	Greek, Roman, Ottoman, Modern.	Questions:		
	Countries, Capitals and Major Cities	The Middle East: The Ottoman		
		Empire		
	Physical Features: Seas and Water:			
	Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea,	Suggested Reading and		
	Dardanelles Strait, Sea of Marmara,	Questions:		
	Bosporus Strait, Black Sea, Caspian	Middle East Political Feature and		
	Sea, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz,	Puzzle; Middle East Physical		
	Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of	Features and Puzzle; Middle East		
	Aden, Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, Red Sea,	Locating Features by Direction and		
	Gulf of Suez, Suez Canal, Dead Sea,	Distance; Middle East Review		
	Jordan River, Dead Sea, Tigris River,			
	Euphrates River, Shatt-al-Arab, Nile	Suggested Extension Article:		
	River, Strait of Gibraltar	Egypt's Curly Hair Comeback		
		http://www.bbc.com/news/world-		
	Deserts: Sahara, Libyan, Arabian,	<u>middle-east-43879170</u>		
	Rub-al-Khali (Empty Quarter)			
	Peninsulas: Arabian, Sinai, Anatolian,			
	Somali, Qatari			
	Mountains: Caucasus, Elburz, Taurus.			
	Mt. Ararat, Mt. Sinai			
	Human Features : Peoples – Arabs,			

Turks, Kurds, Persians; Religions – Muslims, Jews, Christians. Conflict – Ottoman Empire, World War I, Sykes/Picot Agreement Israeli/Palestinian Conflict, Iraq War, Al Qaeda, ISIS, Arab Spring, Syrian Civil War		

PA Academic Standards: Geography.

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Economics and Development	Economics and Development: Consumers, Services, Goods, Intermediate Goods, Durable Goods, Gross Domestic Product, Per Capita GDP, Primary Economic Sector, Secondary Economic Sector, Tertiary Economic Sector, Quaternary Economic Sector Economic Development, Development Indicators, Low Income Countries (less than \$2000), Middle Income Countries, (\$2000 – \$20,000) High Income Countries, (over \$20,000)	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: Economics and Development Economics and Development Cloze Notes Development Indicators and Notes Review	Economics and Development Test – Teacher prepared	15 Days

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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- Settlement
- Economic activities
- Political activities

PA Academic Standards: Economics

- 6.1.7.B Compare decisions made because of limited resources and unlimited wants. Describe how resources are combined to produce different goods and services.
- 6.2.7.A. Describe the interaction of consumers and producers of goods and services in the state and national economy.

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Atlas: South	Atlas: South America and The	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: South America	South America and The	15 Days
America and	Caribbean	and The Caribbean	Caribbean Test –	
The Caribbean			teacher prepared.	
	Political Features; Countries,	South America and The Caribbean Pretest		
	Capitals, Major Cities	and Terms		
		South America and The Caribbean Political		
	Physical Features: Sea and Water	Features Study Page		
	 Amazon River, Rio Paraguay, 	South America and The Caribbean Physical		
	Rio Uruguay, Rio De La Plata, Rio	Features Study Page		
	Colorado, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific	South America and The Caribbean Locating		
	Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean	Features by Direction and Distance Study		
	Sea, Strait of Magellan, Lake	Page		
	Titicaca, Lake Poopo, Lake	South America and The Caribbean Review		
	Maracaibo, Florida Strait, Yucatan	Study Page		
	Strait, Windward Passage,	South America and The Caribbean Terms		
	Leeward Passage, Mona Passage, Angel Falls	Analysis		
	Aligerrans	Suggested Extension Article: The Remote		
	Mountains and other landforms:	Ranch at the Bottom of the World		
	Andes, Mt. Aconcogua, Mt. Misti,	http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20170910-		
	Isthmus of Panama	the-remote-ranch-at-the-bottom-of-the-		
	istillius of Fallallia	world		
	Human Features: People – Inca,			
	Mestizos, Spanish, Portuguese,			
	African, French, British, US			
	,			

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Atlas: North America	Atlas: North America Political Feature: Countries, National Capitals, State and Provincial Capitals, Major Cities Physical Features: Mountains - Rockies, Appalachians, Sierra Madre Oriental and Occidental, Sierra Nevada Water - Chesapeake Bay, Hudson Bay, Bering Strait, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Hudson, Susquehanna, Potomac, Rio Grande, Columbia, Colorado, Great Lakes, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake Peninsulas — Upper Michigan, Delmarva, Florida, Alaska. Baja Human Feature: People - English, French, and Spanish Colonial, Immigration Waves	Teacher PowerPoint Notes: North America North America Pretest and Terms North America Political Features Study Page North America Physical Features Study Page North America Locating Features by Direction and Distance Study Page North America Review Study Page North America Terms Analysis Page Suggested Extension Article: Hamilton's Forgotten Caribbean http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20170202- hamiltons-forgotten-caribbean	North America Test – teacher prepared	10 Days

PA Academic Standards: Geography

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General Topic	Essential Knowledge, Skills & Vocabulary	Resources & Activities	Assessments	Suggested Time (In Days)
Final Exam	Students review physical and political	Atlas Europe Review	Teacher Prepared Final	5 Days
Review	features of the world	Atlas Asia Review	Exam	
		Atlas Middle East Review		
		Atlas Africa Review		
		Atlas Americas and the		
		Caribbean Review		
		Northeast PA Physical Features		
		Review		

PA Core Standards:

PA Core Standards: Academic Standards for Reading in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.5 Reading Informational Text: Students read, understand, and respond to informational text – with emphasis on comprehension, making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textual evidence.

Grades 6-8

Key Ideas and Details

CC.8.5.6-8.A. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

CC.8.5.6-8.B. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

CC.8.5.6-8.C. Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).

Craft and Structure

CC.8.5.6-8.D. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.

CC.8.5.6-8.E. Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).

CC.8.5.6-8.F. Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CC.8.5.6-8.G. Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.

CC.8.5.6-8.H. Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.

CC.8.5.6-8.I. Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.

Range and Level of Complex Texts

CC.8.5.6-8.J. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Grades 9-10

Key Ideas and Details

CC.8.5.9-10.A. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.

CC.8.5.9-10.B. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

CC.8.5.9-10.C. Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

Craft and Structure

CC.8.5.9-10.D. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

CC.8.5.9-10.E. Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.

CC.8.5.9-10.F. Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CC.8.5.9-10.G. Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.

CC.8.5.9-10.H. Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.

CC.8.5.9-10.I. Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.

Range and Level of Complex Texts

CC.8.5.9-10.J. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Grades 11-12

Key Ideas and Details

CC.8.5.11-12.A. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

CC.8.5.11-12.B. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.

CC.8.5.11-12.C. Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Craft and Structure

CC.8.5.11-12.D. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).

CC.8.5.11-12.E. Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

CC.8.5.11-12.F. Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CC.8.5.11-12.G. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

CC.8.5.11-12.H. Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.

CC.8.5.11-12.I. Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

Range and Level of Complex Texts

CC.8.5.11-12.J. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

PA Core Standards:

Academic Standards for Writing in History and Social Studies, 6-12

8.6 Writing: Students write for different purposes and audiences. Students write clear and focused text to convey a well-defined perspective and appropriate content.

Grades 6-8

Text Types and Purposes

CC.8.6.6-8.A. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.

- Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
- Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.
- Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- Establish and maintain a formal style.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

CC.8.6.6-8.B.* Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Production and Distribution of Writing

CC.8.6.6-8.C. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

CC.8.6.6-8.D. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

CC.8.6.6-8.E. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

CC.8.6.6-8.F. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

CC.8.6.6-8.G. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

CC.8.6.6-8.H. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

CC.8.6.6-8.I. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Grades 9-10

Text Types and Purposes

CC.8.6.9-10.A. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.

- Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

CC.8.6.9-10.B.* Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

Production and Distribution of Writing

CC.8.6.9-10.C. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

CC.8.6.9-10.D. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

CC.8.6.9-10.E. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

CC.8.6.9-10.F. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

CC.8.6.9-10.G. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

CC.8.6.9-10.H. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

CC.8.6.9-10.I. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Grades 11-12

Text Types and Purposes

CC.8.6.11-12.A. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications
 or the significance of the topic).

CC.8.6.11-12.B.* Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.

• Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

Production and Distribution of Writing

CC.8.6.11-12.C. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

CC.8.6.11-12.D. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

CC.8.6.11-12.E. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

CC.8.6.11-12.F. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

CC.8.6.11-12.G. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

CC.8.6.11-12.H. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

CC.8.6.11-12.I. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

* Students' narrative skills continue to grow in these grades. The Standards require that students be able to incorporate narrative elements effectively into arguments and informative/explanatory texts. In history/social studies, students must be able to incorporate narrative accounts into their analyses of individuals or events of historical import. In science and technical subjects, students must be able to write precise enough descriptions of the step-by-step procedures they use in their investigations or technical work that others can replicate them and (possibly) reach the same results.