# 7th Geography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Nine Weeks</th>
<th>Second Nine Weeks</th>
<th>Third Nine Weeks</th>
<th>Fourth Nine Weeks</th>
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<td>• Explaining the use of map essentials, including type, projections, scale, legend, distance, direction, grid, and symbols</td>
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<td>Examples: type—reference, thematic, plan metric, topographic, globe and map projections, aerial photographs, satellite images distance—fractional, graphic, and verbal scales direction—lines of latitude and longitude, cardinal and intermediate directions</td>
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technologies to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective
Examples:
Google Earth, Global Positioning System (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), satellite-remote sensing, aerial photography
• Utilizing maps to explain relationships and environments among people and places, including trade patterns, governmental alliances, and immigration patterns
• Applying mental maps to answer geographic questions, including how experiences and cultures influence perceptions and decisions
• Categorizing the geographic organization of people, places, and environments using spatial models
Examples:
urban land-use patterns, distribution and linkages of cities, migration patterns, population-density patterns, spread of culture traits, spread of

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| Examples:
fall line settlements near waterfalls used as a source of energy for mills, European industrial settlements near coal seams, spatial arrangement of towns and cities in North American Corn Belt settlements |
| • Utilizing maps to explain relationships and environments among people and places, including trade patterns, governmental alliances, and immigration patterns |
| • Describing ways in which urban areas interact and influence surrounding regions |

Examples:
daily commuters from nearby regions; communication centers that service nearby and distant locations through television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet; regional specialization in services or production

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• Describing ways in which urban areas interact and influence surrounding regions
Examples:
daily commuters from nearby regions; communication centers that service nearby and distant locations through television, radio,
contagious diseases through a population

2. Determine how regions are used to describe the organization of Earth’s surface.
• Identifying physical and human features used as criteria for mapping formal, functional, and perceptual regions
Examples:
physical—landforms, climates, bodies of water, resources
human—language, religion, culture, economy, government
• Interpreting processes and reasons for regional change, including land use, urban growth, population, natural disasters, and trade
• Analyzing interactions among regions to show transnational relationships, including the flow of commodities and Internet connectivity
Examples:
winter produce to Alabama from Chile and California, poultry from Alabama to other countries

8. Determine political, military, cultural, and economic forces that contribute to cooperation and conflict among people.
• Identifying political boundaries based on physical and human systems
Examples: physical—rivers as boundaries between counties
human—streets as boundaries between local government units
• Identifying effects of cooperation among countries in controlling territories
Examples: Great Lakes environmental management by United States and Canada, United Nations (UN) Heritage sites and host countries, Antarctic Treaty on scientific research
• Describing the eruption of territorial conflicts over borders, resources, land use, and ethnic and nationalistic identity

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<p>| Comparing how culture and experience influence Individual perceptions of places and regions Examples: cultural influences—language, religion, ethnicity, iconography, symbology, stereotypes | Explaining globalization and its impact on people in all regions of the world Examples: quality and sustainability of life, international cooperation 3. Compare geographic patterns in the environment that result from processes within the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere of Earth’s physical systems. Comparing Earth-Sun relationships regarding seasons, fall hurricanes, monsoon rainfalls, and tornadoes Explaining processes that shape the physical environment, including long-range effects of extreme weather phenomena | Explaining how human actions modify the physical environment within and between places, including how human-induced changes affect the environment. Examples: within—construction of dams and downstream water availability for human consumption, agriculture, and aquatic ecosystems between—urban heat islands and global climate change, desertification and land degradation, pollution and ozone depletion 10. Explain how human systems develop in response to physical environmental conditions. | United Nations(UN) Heritage sites and host countries, Antarctic Treaty on scientific research Describing the eruption of territorial conflicts over borders, resources, land use, and ethnic and nationalistic identity Examples: India and Pakistan conflict over Jammu and Kashmir, the West Bank, the Sudan, Somalia piracy, ocean fishing and mineral rights, local land-use disputes 9. Explain how human actions modify the physical environment within and between places, including how human-induced changes affect the environment. Examples: within—construction of dams and downstream water availability for human consumption, agriculture, and aquatic ecosystems between—urban heat islands and global climate change, desertification and land degradation, pollution and ozone depletion 10. Explain how human systems develop in response to physical environmental conditions. Examples: cultural influences—language, religion, ethnicity, iconography, symbolism, stereotypes Explaining globalization and its impact on people in all regions of the world Examples: quality and sustainability of life, international cooperation 3. Compare geographic patterns in the environment that result from processes within the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere of Earth’s physical systems. Comparing Earth-Sun relationships regarding seasons, fall hurricanes, monsoon rainfalls, and tornadoes Explaining processes that shape the physical environment, including long-range effects of extreme weather phenomena |</p>
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<td>Different regions that result from human and natural processes</td>
<td>Examples: human—increase or decrease in population, land-use change in tropical forests natural—hurricanes, tsunamis, tornadoes, floods</td>
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6. Illustrate how primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities have specific functions and spatial patterns. Examples:

- **Primary** — forestry, agriculture, mining
- **Secondary** — manufacturing furniture, grinding coffee beans, assembling automobiles
- **Tertiary** — selling furniture, selling caffé latte, selling automobiles

- Comparing one location to another for production of goods and services
- Examples: fast food restaurants in highly accessible locations, medical offices near hospitals, legal offices near courthouses, industries near major transportation routes

- Analyzing the impact of economic interdependence and environmental issues during exploration by Christopher Columbus
- Examples: ocean shelf and Arctic exploration for petroleum, hybrid engines in cars, wind-powered generators, solar collection panels

12. Explain ways geographic features and environmental issues have influenced historical events. Examples:

- **Geographic Features** — fall line, Cumberland Gap, Westward Expansion in the United States, weather conditions at Valley Forge and the outcome of the American Revolution, role of ocean currents and winds during exploration by Christopher Columbus
- **Environmental Issues** — boundary disputes, ownership of ocean resources, revitalization of downtown areas
globalization on places and their populations
Examples:
seed corn produced in Iowa and planted in South America, silicon chips manufactured in California and installed in a computer made in China that is purchased in Australia
• Explaining why countries enter into global trade agreements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Dominican Republic -Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA), the European Union (EU), the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Power Standards*

*The standards that are essential for student grade-level success. They represent those standards teachers will spend the most time emphasizing.