

# World Geography Pacing Guide

## Executive Summary

<b>Unit 1: the Geographer's World</b>		<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>First Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 1: Geographers study the interaction of human and physical geography to understand how people interact with their environment.</li> <li>Section 2: Geographers use concepts, maps, charts and tools to interpret the world.</li> </ul>			
<b>Geographic Tools</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maps</li> <li>Climate graphs</li> <li>Population graphs</li> </ul>	Using Geographic Information Systems	<b>Connect to History: analyze the ways physical and human geographical patterns and processes affect events and regions of contact</b>	
<b>Chapter 3: Weather and Climate</b>			
<b>Big Ideas:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 1: Factors affecting climate include global warming and its effects on the landscape</li> <li>Section 2: Weather Factors are affected by elevation and can affect where people settle</li> <li>Section 3: Climate &amp; Vegetation Patterns can predict where people migrate to</li> </ul>			
<b>Impact of Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sun plays major role in climate</li> <li>Global warming</li> <li>Impact of weather systems and Human/Environment Interaction</li> </ul>	How did hurricane Katrina affect the physical and human environment?	<b>Connect to Social Study Skills: Use case studies of impact of hurricane Katrina and Rita to plan better evacuation routes</b>	
<b>Chapter 4: Landforms, Water and Natural Resources</b>			
<b>Big Ideas:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 1: Physical processes interact to create landforms and pose potential disasters</li> <li>Section 2: 3% of world water supply is available for human use</li> <li>Section 3: Renewable and non-renewable resources can influence foreign policy.</li> </ul>			
<b>Impact of Geography on the US</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plate tectonics</li> <li>Hydrologic cycle</li> <li>Energy resources</li> </ul>	The Ariel Sea Disaster: Could this happen to the Great Lakes?	<b>Connect to Economics: How does the price of oil affect our nation's standard of living?</b>	
<b>Chapter 5: Human Geography</b>			
<b>Big Ideas:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 1: Where people settle is dependent on climate, water and natural resource availability</li> <li>Section 2: A group's culture is its way of meeting its needs, its ways of expressing its ideas, organizing its activities and governing itself</li> <li>Section 3: Language and religion are key causes of cultural differences</li> </ul>			
<b>Geographical &amp; Cultural Diversity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population density</li> <li>Migration/immigration</li> <li>Cultural diffusion</li> <li>Ethnic religions</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion Ideas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internet's influence on language</li> <li>Similarities of the 3 main religions</li> </ul>	<b>Connect to Culture: Describe patterns of culture that make regions of the world distinctive; compare economic opportunities available to selected groups</b>	

<b>Chapter 6: Human Systems</b>		
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Three major economic systems are motivated by survival, profit and government regulation</li> <li>• Section 2: Domestication is the primary cause of the development of cities and agriculture is the primary economic activity of rural dwellers</li> <li>• Section 3: Physical and cultural factors affect the development of a political government.</li> </ul>		
<b>Geographic Concepts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary economic activity</li> <li>○ Literacy rates</li> <li>○ Develop/developing countries</li> <li>○ Central Place Theory</li> <li>○ Market oriented agriculture</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion Ideas</b> A country's standard of living is based on many factors (pg.117) Rate these factors from the least to the most important factor which can improve a country's standard of living. Defend your choice.	<b>Connect to Economics:</b> <b>Describe the characteristics of and explain how traditional, command, and market economies operate; compare the way people meet their basic needs through production of goods and services</b>
<b>Unit 2: United States and Canada</b>		<b>Second Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas: Chapter 7</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Physical features of North America include steep mountains, active volcanoes, deep canyons and high plateaus.</li> <li>• Section 2: Climates and Biomes vary from temperate rainforests to desert vegetation</li> <li>• Section 3: The United States is the world's agriculture producer and Canada's forests provide newsprint</li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Physical regions</li> <li>○ Fall Line</li> <li>○ Canadian Shield</li> <li>○ Wetlands</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion Idea</b> <b>Which physical region in the United States has the least population, which is the most populated region? Defend answers</b>	<b>Connect to Geography:</b> <b>Analyze the political, economic, social, and cultural characteristics of places and regions and how these determine the level of development and standard of living</b>
<b>Chapter 8: The United States</b>		
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Native Americans settled in the United States over 14,000 years ago</li> <li>• Colonization of the United States began 500 years ago with the arrival of the Spanish Explorers</li> <li>• The influence of British rule of law dominates American institutions, the experience of colonial self-government, republicanism, federalism, popular sovereignty and individual rights</li> <li>• Section 2: The cultural diversity of the United States is reflected in its regional traditions, languages, art and customs, economic production</li> <li>• Section 3: Natural and man-made disasters affect cities, population and global economics</li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of Physical Forces</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Floods</li> <li>○ Tornadoes</li> <li>○ Earthquakes</li> <li>○ Adaptations</li> </ul>	<b>Culture/Demographic Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Impact of gentrification</li> <li>○ Impact of immigration</li> <li>○ Impact of NAFTA</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Diversity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Global Trade</li> <li>○ Collapse of communism</li> <li>○ Market</li> </ul>

<b>Chapter 9: Canada</b>		
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Canada and the United States share a common history, language, and economy is deeply affected by each other. The countries share the longest unfortified border.</li> <li>• Section 2: Canada's economy is diverse, it's major market centers are Quebec and Ontario</li> <li>• Section 3: Canada's cultural ties to the United States are part of the country's regionalism and separatism issues.</li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of History &amp; Culture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exploration began in 1497</li> <li>○ Nunavut</li> <li>○ Quebec</li> <li>○ separatism</li> </ul>	<b>Immigration &amp; migration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>impact of two official languages</b></li> <li>○ <b>population density &amp; lack of it</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Unit 3 Mexico and Latin America</b>		<b>Third Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas: Chapter 10</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Section 2: Before the conquest of Mexico by Spain, the indigenous peoples of Mexico build large cities</li> <li>○ Section 3: Challenges facing Mexico include economic inequality, crime, and poor infrastructure</li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of Spanish colonization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Smallpox</li> <li>○ Mining &amp; agriculture</li> <li>○ Cultural Issues</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Inequality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Illegal immigration</li> <li>○ Maquiladoras</li> <li>○ NAFTA</li> </ul>	<b>Problems of Development</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population</li> <li>○ Income Gaps</li> <li>○ Pollution</li> </ul>
<b>World Geography Pacing Guide</b>		
<b>Executive Summary</b>		
<b>Central America and The Caribbean</b>		<b>Third Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: This region experiences varied natural disasters in the form of hurricanes, volcanoes and earthquakes</li> <li>• Section 2: Spain's influence in Central America is evident by the cultural adoption of language, religion and unequal distribution of wealth among the large mestizo population</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Impact of Geographic Diversity</b></li> <li>○ Climate</li> <li>○ Landforms</li> <li>○ Economic impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Colonial Legacy</b></li> <li>○ European Imperialism</li> <li>○ Economic impact</li> <li>○ Political impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ethnic divisions</li> <li>○ Unequal distribution of Wealth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Central America's problems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Natural Disasters</li> <li>○ Political instability</li> <li>○ Land reform</li> </ul>
<b>South America-</b>		<b>Third Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Natural Environments. South America's rainforest impacts global warming, deforestation of this natural resource is major world concern</li> <li>• Illegal drug use in the United States and world wide impacts development of cocaine production</li> <li>• Section 2: History and Culture: The Columbian Exchange created a demand for goods among Europeans</li> <li>• The colonization of South America affected the development of democratic governments and cultural development</li> <li>• Section 3: South America Today</li> <li>• Oil production, specialty woods and minerals are part of it's economic foundation</li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Migration</li> <li>○ Population Density</li> <li>○ Economic Activities</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion Ideas</b> Does the United States have a right to tell Brazil how to protect the rainforest?	<b>Connect to Economics</b> America's demand for illegal drugs fuels the economies of Columbia, Peru and Bolivia.

○ Human/Environmental interaction	Venezuela's President: Friend /Foe of democracy?	
<b>Unit 4 : Europe</b>		<b>Fourth Six Weeks</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 13:</li> <li>• Section 1: Natural Environments. Europe's varied landforms and mountain ranges provide opportunities for tourism, agriculture and economic development.</li> <li>• The development of polders to stem flooding in the Netherlands could provide insight to flooding concerns along the Gulf Coast.</li> <li>• Section 3: Natural Resources: Europe's diverse natural resources provide various forms of economic production despite the disappearance of major forests.</li> <li>• <b>NOTE: SECTION 1 MAY BE TAUGHT THE LAST 2WEEKS OF THIRD SIX WEEKS</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Impact of Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resources</li> <li>○ Abundant Land</li> <li>○ Migration/Immigration</li> <li>○ Urbanization</li> <li>○ Technology/Industrialization</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion of Ideas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Polders: an answer to flooding in New Orleans</li> <li>○ Warm water current</li> <li>○ Forms of energy</li> <li>○ Diverse cultures</li> <li>○ The Euro</li> <li>○ Trade between countries</li> <li>○ Legacy of Freedom/Stability</li> </ul>	<b>Connect to History</b> <b>Review the aspects of Versailles which required Germany to give natural resources to France as part of reparations,</b>
<b>Northern &amp; Western Europe</b>		<b>FOURTH SIX WEEKS</b>
<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 14:</li> <li>• Section 1: The United States has strong cultural and economic ties with the Great Britain</li> <li>• The Industrial Revolution originated in Great Britain brought cultural changes to the country</li> <li>• Section 2: The French culture and economy has undergone significant changes and challenges</li> <li>• Section 3: The Benelux Countries formed the foundation from which the European Union developed</li> <li>• Chapter 15</li> <li>• Section 1: Germany's division and reunification ended 45 years of cold war threats</li> </ul>		
<b>Geographic Diversity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Climate</li> <li>○ Landforms</li> <li>○ Human Impact</li> <li>○ Economic Impact</li> </ul>	<b>Discussion Ideas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ British/American alliance during World War II</li> <li>○ Ireland's Economic boom</li> <li>○ Muslims in France</li> <li>○ European Union</li> <li>○ Fall of Berlin Wall</li> </ul>	<b>Connect to History</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ British music invasion</li> <li>○ Nationalism</li> <li>○ Privatization of industries</li> </ul>
<b>Unit 5: Russia and Northern Eurasia</b>		
<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Natural Environments: Russia's oil resources have made them a rich and powerful country</li> <li>• The fall of communism has changed the governmental role</li> <li>• Section 3: After 60 years of communist rule, the nations of the former Soviet Union have embraced democracy and capitalism</li> </ul>		
<b>Roots of Eurasia's Power</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Geographic</li> <li>○ Economic</li> <li>○ Historical</li> <li>○ Cultural</li> </ul>	<b>From Conflict to Peace</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ European Conflicts</li> <li>○ From Conflict to Cooperation</li> <li>○ The Fall of Communism in Russia</li> <li>○ Economic Unification</li> </ul>	<b>Connection to History</b> <b>Russia: an ally to the United States during World War II</b> <b>Cold War Conflict</b> <b>Berlin Wall</b>
<b>Unit 6: Southwest Asia</b>		<b>Fifth Six Weeks</b>

<p><b>Big Ideas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: Natural Environments: Southwest Asia's location places it at an important crossroads in the world.</li> <li>• The physical geography of Southwest Asia limits economic opportunities in the region.</li> <li>• Section 2: History &amp; Culture: By playing a major role in fueling the world economy, Southwest Asia's oil reserves have greatly increased its economic and geopolitical influence.</li> <li>• Religious diversity and the legacy of a colonial past have fueled conflict in the region of Southwest Asia.</li> <li>• Section 3: The Region Today: Political and economic changes have resulted in the relocation of populations in Southwest Asia</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Impact of Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Crossroads Location</li> <li>○ Limited Water and Resources</li> <li>○ Oil Abundance</li> <li>○ Adaptations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Religious Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Religious Diversity</li> <li>○ Impact on Society and Culture</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional Conflict</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Religious/Cultural Differences</li> <li>○ Israeli/Palestinian Conflict</li> <li>○ Worldwide Implications</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chapter 20 : The Eastern Mediterranean</b></p>		
<p><b>Big Ideas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1: A geographical economic and cultural crossroads</li> <li>• The region has been and is still the scene of many conflicts over the centuries</li> <li>• The Political and religious conflicts keeps this region an unsettled area</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Conflict and Cooperation</b>  <b>Palestine's issues of geography and culture</b>  <b>Beirut: a city under siege</b></p>	<p><b>Culture/Demographic Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Impact of Religion</li> <li>○ Impact of Imperialism</li> <li>○ Importance of Jerusalem</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic Diversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tradition</li> <li>○ Command</li> <li>○ Market</li> </ul>
<p><b>Unit 7 Africa</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 22 - 24 West &amp; Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa</b></p>		<p><b>Sixth Six Weeks</b></p>
<p><b>Big Ideas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 3: Africa's diversity of landforms and wealth of resources has not led to prosperity for most of its population</li> <li>• Centuries of exploitation of Africa's people and resources by outside nations have limited the continent's economic growth and fostered instability</li> <li>• Controlling disease and providing health care are essential to improving life expectancy in Africa</li> <li>• Africa cannot meet its many challenges unless it resolves its ethnic conflicts and creates democratic institutions</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Geographic Diversity and its Impact:</b>  <b>Climate</b>  <b>Landforms</b>  <b>Adaptations</b>  <b>Human Impact</b>  <b>Economic Impact</b></p>	<p><b>Colonial Legacy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>European Imperialism</b></li> <li>○ <b>Economic Impact</b></li> <li>○ <b>Political Impact</b></li> <li>○ <b>Ethnic Divisions &amp; corruption</b></li> <li>○ <b>Apartheid</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Africa's Problems</b>  <b>Population</b>  <b>Hunger</b>  <b>Health Issues</b>  <b>Political Conflict</b></p>