



Alignment Document
State of Kansas and Aventa Learning Geography

Geography
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Standards	Topics	Benchmarks	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
<p>G The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of the spatial organization of Earth's surface and relationships between peoples and places and physical and human environments in order to explain the interactions that occur in Kansas, the United States, and in our world.</p>	<p>G.1 Geographic Tools and Location: The student uses maps, graphic representations, tools, and technologies to locate, use, and present information about people, places, and environments.</p>	<p>G.1.1 locates major political and physical features of Earth from memory and compares the relative locations of those features. Locations will be included in indicator at each grade level (e.g., Beijing, English Channel, India, Iraq, Moscow, Sahara Desert, South Africa, Venezuela, Balkan Peninsula, Berlin, Black Sea, Bosphorus Strait, Euphrates River, Geneva, Hong Kong, Israel, Libya, North Korea, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Suez Canal, Tigris River, Tokyo, Yangtze River).</p>	Origins	Evolution
			North America	Pacific
			North America	Mountain West
			North America	Midwest
			North America	South
			North America	Northeast
			North America	Canada
			Central America	Mexico
			Central America	Caribbean
			Central America	Central America
			South America	Northern Countries
			South America	Brazil
			South America	Argentina and Peru



		Antarctica	Antarctica
		Europe	United Kingdom
		Europe	Western Europe
		Europe	Benelux and Scandinavia
		Africa	North Africa
		Africa	West Africa
		Africa	Central Africa
		Africa	East Africa
		Africa	South Africa
		Asia	Near East
		Asia	Middle East
		Asia	The Former Soviet Union
		Asia	Far East
		Asia	Southeast Asia
		Asia	Asian Islands
		Oceania	Australia
		Oceania	New Zealand
		Oceania	Pacific Islands
		G.1.2 interprets maps and other graphic representations to analyze United States	Africa West Africa



		<p>and world issues (e.g., urban v. urban areas, development v. conservation, land use in the world v. local community, nuclear waste disposal, relocation of refugees).</p>	<p>Central America Origins and Evolutions</p>	<p>Mexico Evolution</p>
		<p>G.1.3 analyzes ways in which mental maps influence past, present, and future decisions about location, settlement, and public policy (e.g., building sites, planned communities, settlement sites).</p>		
		<p>G.1.4 produces maps and other geographic representations, using data from a variety of sources to answer questions and solve problems (e.g., census data, interviews, GIS and other databases, questionnaires).</p>	<p>Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia Africa Africa Africa Africa Africa Europe Europe Europe</p>	<p>Asian Islands Middle East Southeast Asia Near East Former Soviet Union Far East North Africa South Africa East Africa West Africa Central Africa Central Europe Benelux and Scandinavia Eastern Europe</p>



			Europe	Mediterranean and Balkans
			Europe	Western Europe
			Europe	United Kingdom
			Central America	Central American Countries
			Central America	Caribbean
			Central America	Mexico
			Oceania	Pacific Islands
			Oceania	New Zealand
			Antarctica	Antarctica
			South America	Northern Countries
			South America	Brazil
			South America	Argentina and Peru
			North America	South
			North America	Mountain West
			North America	Northeast
			North America	Canada
			North America	Pacific Coast
			North America	Midwest
	G.2 Places and Regions: The	G.2.1 demonstrates how various regional		

	student analyzes the human and physical features that give places and regions their distinctive character.	frameworks are used to interpret the complexity of Earth (e.g., vegetation, climate, religion, language, occupations, industries, resources, governmental systems, economic systems).		
		G.2.2 analyzes the factors that contribute to human changes in regions (e.g., technology alters use of place, migration, changes cultural characteristics, political factors).	North America Central America & Caribbean Europe Asia	Mountain West Mexico Benelux and Scandinavia Asian Islands
		G.2.3 recognizes how regional identity both unifies and delineates groups of people (e.g., being from the Midwest both connects a person to others from that region and defines them to others as Midwesterners with particular characteristics and values).	North America North America	Midwest Northeast
		G.2.4 uses regions to analyze past and present issues to answer questions (e.g., conflicts caused by overlapping regional identities, causes and impacts of regional alliances, changing regional identities).	Africa	West Africa
		G.2.5 analyzes the ways in which people's perception of places and regions affect their decisions (e.g., land use, property value, settlement patterns, job opportunities).		
	G.3 Physical Systems: The student understands Earth's physical systems and how physical processes shape Earth's surface.	G.3.1 Analyzes the patterns of physical processes and their effect on humans (e.g., weather patterns, earthquakes, drought, desertification).	North America Africa	Midwest East Africa
	G.3.2 analyzes the distribution of ecosystems by examining relationships	North America	Pacific Coast	

		between soil, climate, plant, and animal life.	Africa South America Antarctica	East Africa Brazil Antarctica
		G.3.3 describes the ways in which Earth's physical processes are dynamic and interactive (e.g., rising ocean levels, sea floor spreading, wind and water deposition, climatic changes).	North America Antarctica	Pacific Coast Antarctica
		G.3.4 analyzes an ecosystem to understand and solve problems regarding environmental issues (e.g., carrying capacity, biological magnification, reduction of species diversity, acid rain, ozone depletion, contamination).	South America South America Antarctica	Northern Countries Brazil Antarctica
	G.4 Human Systems: The student understands how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape patterns of human populations, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.	G.4.1 identifies trends of population growth and migration in response to environmental, social, economic, political, or technological factors (e.g., stress on infrastructure, impact on environment, cultural diffusion, socio-economic changes and pressures).	North America North America Africa	Pacific Coast Mountain West North Africa
		G.4.2 analyzes how communication and transportation facilitate cultural interchange (e.g., nationalism, ethnic pride, cross-cultural adaptation, popularity of ethnic foods).		
		G.4.3 evaluates market areas to determine reasons for success or failure (e.g., advantages of location, trade partnerships, land value, wars, labor supply and cost, resource availability, transportation access, government structure, political cooperation).		
		G.4.4 analyzes the purpose and	Central America &	Central American Countries

		characteristics of settlements (e.g., village vs. town vs. city, cities in developing vs. developed countries, rise of megalopolis edge cities and metropolitan corridors, regional characteristics of cities, impact of transportation technology, increasing number of ethnic enclaves).	Caribbean	
		G.4.5 gives examples of how cultural cooperation and conflict are involved in shaping the distribution of and connections between cultural, political, and economic spaces on Earth (e.g., cultural: Hindu vs. Muslims in India; political: International Court of Justice and Hong Kong; economic: World Trade Organization).	Europe	Western Europe
G.5 Human-Environment Interactions: The student understands the effects of interactions between human and physical		G.5.1 examines the impact that technology has on human modification of the physical environment (e.g., over-fishing, logging and mining, construction on floodplains, internal combustion engine, toxic waste).	North America	Mountain West
		G.5.2 examines alternative strategies to respond to constraints placed on human systems by the physical environment (e.g., irrigation, terracing, sustainable agriculture, water diversion, natural disaster-resistant construction).		
		G.5.3 discusses the pros and cons of specific policies and programs for resource use and management (e.g., EPA, building restrictions, mandated recycling, grazing).		