



Alignment Document
State of Kentucky and Aventa Learning Geography

Geography
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Big Ideas	Topics	Standards	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
SS-H-G Geography	SS-H-G-U Enduring Knowledge - Understandings	SS-H-G-U-1 patterns emerge as humans move, settle and interact on Earth's surface, and can be identified by examining the location of physical and human characteristics, how they are arranged, and why they are in particular locations. Economic, political, cultural and social processes interact to shape patterns of human populations, interdependence, cooperation and conflict.	North America	Pacific Coast
			North America	Mountain West
			North America	South
			Central America & Caribbean	Mexico
			Central America & Caribbean	Caribbean
			South America	Brazil
			Asia	Southeast Asia
SS-H-G-U-2 regions help us to see the Earth as an integrated system of places and features organized by such principles as landform types, political units, economic patterns and cultural groups. People vary in how they organize, interpret and use information about places and regions.	North America	South		
	North America	Pacific		
	North America	Midwest		
SS-H-G-U-3 human actions modify the physical environment and, in turn, the				

		physical environment limits or promotes human activities.		
		SS-H-G-U-4 human and physical features of the Earth's surface can be identified by absolute and relative location.	North America	Mountain West
		SS-H-G-U-5 the use of maps, geographic tools, and mental maps helps interpret information, analyze patterns and spatial data, predict consequences and find/propose solutions to world problems.	Origins and Evolutions Central America	Evolution Caribbean
		SS-H-G-U-6 citizens in an interdependent global community impact their physical environments through the use of land and other resources.	Central America & Caribbean: South America	Caribbean Brazil
		SS-H-G-U-7 environmental changes and physical and human geographic factors have influenced world economic, political, and social conditions.	North America	Mountain West
		SS-H-G-U-8 many of the important issues facing societies involve the consequences of interactions between human and physical systems. Complex interrelationships between societies and their physical environments influence conditions locally, regionally and globally.		
	SS-H-G-S Skills and Concepts	SS-H-G-S-1 use a variety of geographic tools (e.g., maps, globes, charts, graphs, photographs, models, data bases, satellite images):	North America North America North America North America North America Central America &	Pacific Coast Midwest Mountain West South Northeast Mexico



			Caribbean	
			Central America & Caribbean	Caribbean
			Central America & Caribbean	Central America countries.
			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	Former Soviet Union

			Asia	Far East
			Asia	Southeast Asian
			Asia	Asian Islands
			Oceania	Australia
			Oceania	New Zealand
			Oceania	Pacific Islands
		SS-H-G-S-1.a analyze the distribution of physical and human features on Earth's surface	North America	Mountain West
		SS-H-G-S-1.b interpret patterns and develop rationales for the location and distribution of Earth's human features (e.g., available transportation, location of resources and markets, individual preference, centralization versus dispersion)		
		SS-H-G-S-2 investigate regions of the Earth's surface using information from print and non-print sources (e.g., books, films, periodicals, Internet, geographic tools, news media):		
		SS-H-G-S-2.a interpret how places and regions serve as meaningful symbols for individuals and societies (e.g., Jerusalem, Vietnam Memorial, Ellis Island, the Appalachian region)	North America	Mountain West
			North America	Northeast
		SS-H-G-S-2.b analyze pros and cons of physical (e.g., climate, mountains, rivers) and human characteristics (e.g., interstate highways, urban centers, workforce) of	North America	Mountain West
			North America	South

	regions in terms of human activity		
	SS-H-G-S-2.c evaluate reasons for stereotypes (e.g., all cities are dangerous and dirty; rural areas are poor) associated with places or regions	North America North America	Mountain West South
	SS-H-G-S-2.d explain how cultural differences and perspectives sometimes result in conflicts in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present)	North America	Mountain West
	SS-H-G-S-3 describe movement and settlement patterns in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present):	North America North America Central America and Caribbean	Midwest Northeast Mexico
	SS-H-G-S-3.a analyze the causes of movement and settlement (e.g., famines, military conflicts, climate, economic opportunity) and their impacts in different places and at different times in history	North America North America North America Central America and Caribbean Asia Asia	Pacific Coast Midwest Northeast Mexico Asian Islands Southeast Asia
	SS-H-G-S-3.b explain how technology has facilitated the movement of goods, services and populations, increased economic interdependence, and influenced development of centers of economic activity (e.g., cities, interstate highways, airports, rivers, railroads, computers, telecommunications)		



		SS-H-G-S-4 investigate interactions among human activities and the physical environment in the modern world (1500 A.D. to present) and United States (Reconstruction to present):		
		SS-H-G-S-4.a describe human strategies (e.g., transportation, communication, technology) used to overcome limits of the physical environment		
		SS-H-G-S-4.b interpret and analyze possible global effects (e.g., global warming, destruction of the rainforest, acid rain) of human modifications to the physical environment (e.g., deforestation, mining), perspectives on the use of natural resources (e.g., oil, water, land), and natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis, floods)	North America North America South America Antarctica	South North America Brazil Antarctica